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YOUTH TODAY

WHAT'S MOST IMPORTANT IN SCHOOL EDUCATION?

In his address before more than 3,000 members of the Long Island Zone of the New York State Teachers Association, held on October 11th, in Hempstead, Long Island, Dr. Payson Smith, Commissioner of Education, of Massachusetts, classed reading as the most important subject taught in the schools.

"It is important, however," he said, "only as we consider it in its broadest aspects." By this he meant the acquisition of both power in reading and good taste in reading.

This is quite promising. So far we have seen the people in America puff their chests just because they know how to read, irrespective of the taste they might have for reading. Now we are beginning to realize that ability to read is not enough, and that the good taste in the choice of reading matter also belongs to good schooling.

DO THEY KNOW THE DANGERS OF THEIR AMERICA?

Robert Johnston, 6-years old son of the superintendent of an apartment house, in Richmond Hill, New York, and four companions were running away from a shower of stones thrown by three older boys when he fell on the third rail of the Long Island Railroad tracks and was shocked to death, on October 9, in the afternoon. For five hours the Police Emergency Squad kept on working on him, trying to revive him, and gave up after they used fifteen tanks of oxygen.

The stone throwers had fled.

ARE THE YOUTH INTERESTED IN POLITICS?

Professor Harold Laski, a noted English scholar, touring in America in 1931, confessed that he was profoundly dismayed by undergraduate apathy to "politics." In his thesis, "Why Don't Your Young Men Care?" he considered this refusal of students to assume the "robes of statesmanship" the most extraordinary fact about American university life.

This has changed completely, writes in "The New Republic" James Wechsler, who edited "The Columbia Spectator." "There is a ferment now. One may dispute its scope and meaning but the fact of its existence is plain." The old political parties have few young adherents, but there is "a multitude of movements," far overshadowing the efforts of the two established parties.

ANOTHER RIGHT OF THE AMERICAN CHILD?

In her address before the delegates of the Daughters of American Revolution Mrs. Edward B. Huling spoke of children's "God-given right to work when and where they please." On this ground, she opposed the proposed constitutional amendment on child-labor.

Mrs. Edward B. Huling spoke, of course, of factory work.

The question is, How many children please to work in factories? Did Mrs. Huling please to work in factories as a child? Do her children please to work in factories?

(Concluded last column)

PLIGHT OF OLD COUNTRY YOUTH

Perhaps the extremely unfortunate plight of the Ukrainian people in their native land under the Soviet and Polish rule would evoke a far stronger reaction here in America were it not for the fact that the average American's interest in European affairs encompasses only Western Europe, rarely penetrating further east than Germany, beyond which looms what for him may be properly called — the Great Unknown. Otherwise it is difficult for those who have confidence in the American sense of justice to understand why even a slight infraction of human rights in Germany, for example, is usually followed here by a wave of indignation and protests while infinitely worse and shocking abuses of human rights in Ukraine create at most but a ripple of interest.

Whatever the true reason may be, in the case of the average American however, there is absolutely no excuse for those who are well acquainted with the conditions in Ukraine, and who usually are the loudest in denouncing human injustice both at home and abroad, and yet who remain silent in this case. And the chief offenders in this class are the so called "liberals." They, it becomes apparent, are liberal only insofar as their pet antipathies are involved. The Soviet-instituted famine in Ukraine which took its toll in millions of innocent lives will remain for a long time a classic example of the inconsistency and insincerity of these self-annointed defenders of social justice.

Poland, for example, from the very time when with French and other Allied aid it overthrew the Western-Ukrainian Republic and imposed its rule upon the Ukrainians, has been constantly depriving the Ukrainians of even elementary human rights, harrassing, imprisoning and persecuting them continually, goading them to the point of desperation and then "pacifying" them barbarously, and finally arrogantly repudiating its solemn pledge and obligation to respect Ukrainian rights. And yet, has any strong voice of protest been raised here in America by some well known champion of human rights or some crusading newspaper? Not one.

It remains, therefore, the bounden duty of our young American-Ukrainians to raise their voice in protest against these persecutions of Ukrainians on their native soil and to take effective steps of bringing a stop to them. It is not chauvinism but a sense of justice as well as attachment to our kinsmen that should compel us to pitilessly expose all this injustice and cruelty and roundly condemn the perpetrators.

We have, at this particular time, a good example of one such injustice. As it is well known, Poland in its attempts to denationalize the Ukrainians puts every obstacle in the way of Ukrainian youth seeking to learn their mother tongue. For instance, back in 1922 the Polish Sejm passed a bill concerning the founding of a Ukrainian University, but no Ukrainian University has matured as yet. And this year only 10 Ukrainian medical students were permitted to enter Lwiv University (which is located in the very heart of Western Ukraine and which in all justice should be Ukrainian) and this number was grudgingly increased to 14 when a storm of protests arose among the Ukrainians. Mind you, only 14 Ukrainian medical students out of a population of 7,000,000 Ukrainians, who pay more than their proportionate share of taxes. And this at a time when the American press reports that a truce has been reached between the leading Ukrainian political party in Poland and the Polish Government!

It is apparent, therefore, that Poland is determined to destroy the Ukrainian intellectual classes, which becomes all the more evident by the refusal of Poland to give any sort of government positions to those Ukrainians who somehow do manage to finish higher schools. Is it any wonder therefore that the Ukrainian youth, despairing of legally defending its natural rights, is turning to revolutionary methods. And should not this injustice to our blood kinsmen in their native land stir us to action on their behalf.

YOUTH PUBLICATIONS REVIEW

Beginning next week the Ukrainian Weekly will review from time to time all American-Ukrainian youth publications. We would appreciate a copy of every issue of each such publication. Editor.

SHOULD THEY BE PREVENTED?

The young in all countries are marching toward "spiritual disillusionment" because they are accepting "with adolescent enthusiasm" ideals which have never before been tried and which are destined to disappoint them, the Rev. Dr. Lynn Harold Hough, Dean of the Drew Theological Seminary, said in his sermon at St. Paul's Chapel, Columbia University.

What should they then be permitted to try? They should not try new ideals which have never been tried before. They probably should not try the ideals that already have been tried and found wanting. Is there really nothing left but to try the ideals that have been already tried?

THE FUTURE TASK OF AMERICA

Dumas Malone, the editor of the Dictionary of American Biography, which is now approaching completion, has gleaned from it significant data relating to the contributions of the various national and social strains of the foreign-born to the intellectual life of America.

He arrives at the conclusion that our immigrants have attained distinction in many fields of the intellectual life of America. "Not often in politics or war, not primarily in business, but chiefly in literature and in the fine arts, in religious leadership, science and learning."

His prophesy is that in future years Europe, because of the atmosphere of strife and repression, will have less to give and will put upon us, the heirs of many peoples, a special obligation to be tolerant and a supreme responsibility to "maintain that intellectual and spiritual freedom upon which depends the persistence of Western civilization."

WILL THEIR CALL BE FOLLOWED?

The Sixth International Youth Congress, held recently in Moscow, resolved to call Catholic, communist, pacifist, national revolutionary and socialist youth of various countries to a struggle against fascistic and militaristic reaction.

As this call refers naturally also to the despotic rule in Poland, which is of direct interest to all Ukrainians, it might be of some interest to quote the following words of Mr. Lancelot Lawton, in his article entitled "The Ukrainian Nation," published in the recent (October) issue of "The Contemporary Review," of London, England: "Autocracy proved to be infectious; it quickly spread from Russia to Poland."

The communist youth may follow the adolescent habit of blaming others for social misfortunes and speak of the united front, again like true adolescents, but who will heed their call, to rise against autocracy, when those who issue the call themselves support autocracy in their own land and in their call omit the despots of Russia?

A SHORT HISTORY OF UKRAINIAN LITERATURE

By REV. M. KINASH
(A free translation by S. S.)

(86)

Vasile Schurat

Vasile Schurat (1871—), a Gymnasium professor, made his debut in Ukrainian literature with a series of short poems which subsequently were published in one collection known as *Wibir-pisen*. Then followed some poetry based on religious themes, outstanding among which was the *Moltownik* (prayer-book) and legend about *Zarvanitsya*, one of the chief places of Catholic pilgrimages in Ukraine. His *Istorični pisni* (historical songs) reflect in poetical form some outstanding phases of Ukrainian history. Turning to foreign works he translated, among others, *Tanhauser* and *Nibelungen* from German and the *Song of Roland* from French. He is also responsible for one of the finest translations into modern Ukrainian of that ancient Ukrainian classic *Song of Ihor*. Finally, he enriched Ukrainian literature with *Literaturni nacherki* (Literary Sketches),

and contributed to the Reports of the Shevchenko Scientific and Cultural Society a valuable series of commentaries on the work of Taras Shevchenko.

Alexander Barvinsky

During his student days, Alexander Barvinsky (1847-1928) became attached to the Ukrainophile party whose organs were the *Vechernitsi* and *Meta*. He became the friend of such leading Ukrainians of his day as Kulish, Konisky, Lysenko, Antonovich, Nechuy-Levitsky and others. His first notable literary achievement was a series of textbooks on the Ukrainian language and literature for pedagogic seminaries and the higher gymnasium grades, the first of which appeared in 1870. When his brother Volodimir (editor of *Dilo*) died, he devoted himself to continuing some of the latter's policies in respect to Ukrainian political affairs. As a member of the staff

of *Prosvita* he published his now well known history of Ukraine written in a popular style. From beneath his pen there also appeared a history of Ukrainian literature from the most ancient of times, a text book "Excerpts from Ukrainian Literature," for use in pedagogic seminaries, and a number of other historical, cultural as well as pedagogic works. A valuable commentary upon the social and political conditions of his time is contained in his *Spomni z zhitya* (memoirs). He was also a member of the Austrian Parliament. A few years before the outbreak of the World War, he founded an independent political party of his own, known as the Christian-Social Party, whose organ was the daily *Ruslan*. The party, however, had but little influence. In 1918, he changed his political views and joined the swelling ranks of those advocating the complete independence of Ukraine. In the first State Secretariat of the Western Ukrainian Republic, he served in the capacity of Minister of Religious Affairs.

Eugene Ozarkevich

The immediate family of Eugene Ozarkevich (1861-1916) was a talented one. His father was a member of the Austrian Parliament for many years and one of the Ukrainian political leaders during the 70's of the last century. His sister, Natalia Kobrynsky, was the well known Ukrainian writer and pioneer of feminism in Ukraine. Eugene completed his medical studies in Vienna and then settled down to practice in Lviv. He soon became associated with the Shevchenko Scientific and Cultural Society, through the means of which he later issued a number of scientific and medical works. In 1903, he founded a free clinic, with which he was actively associated as long as he lived. He also was the editor of a popular medical journal, *Zdorovlya* (health). *Prosvita* engaged his attention too, and through it he issued his "Hygiene-Medical Adviser." Finally, he devoted himself a great deal to public affairs, particularly to the task of reawakening Ukrainian national life in Lviv.

(To be continued)

The Ukrainian Question

(1)

An interesting booklet in that it represents the views of a prominent English publicist on the Ukrainian struggle for freedom is "THE UKRAINIAN QUESTION." It is a copy of the "Address given by Mr. Lancelot Lawton in a Committee Room of the House of Commons on May 29th, 1935..." and has been published recently for the Anglo-Ukrainian Committee, membership of which includes prominent representatives of English nobility, cultural circles, as well as of the Parliament. (See *Ukrainian Weekly* on this point, September 27, 1935).

Not as a sop but as a stimulant to the curiosity of our young people concerning this booklet, we offer this article. The "Obyednanye" (United Ukrainian Organizations of America) has placed an order for a limited shipment of these booklets and they can be obtained at cost price while the supply lasts. Order your copy immediately, by writing to the *Svoboda*. Price 50 cents.

* * *

No doubt it will be a matter of considerable surprise for many to learn that "The chief problem in Europe today is the Ukrainian problem" ... as Mr. Lawton declares at the very outset of his address. Yet for those who are students of Eastern European affairs the matter will hardly seem startling, for, quoting further, "To an extent unrealized by most people, it (Ukrainian problem) has been a root of European strife during the last quarter of a century. That so little has been heard of it is not surprising; for the suppression of Ukrainian Nationality has been persistently accompanied by obliteration of the very word Ukraine and concealment of the very existence of Ukrainians.

"So successfully was this erasure effected," the author continues, "that over the greater part of the world, Ukraine only survived in poetry and legend, and invariably it was thought that if ever it existed, it had long been buried in the cemetery of dead and forgotten nations.

"That in a period of highly-developed communication and conspicuous intellectual attainment it should have been possible to create the illusion that a nation still vigorously living had never

been born or alternatively that if born it had centuries ago perished, would be astounding but for the fact that in our own time we have had abundant experience of the repressive efficacy of autocracies. The Ukrainian problem, therefore, constitutes one of the major political deceptions of history; it concerns a land which though not at all remote is almost as unknown to us as were, at one time, the exotic lands of Asia and Africa."

Then follows an ethnographic description of Ukraine; which reveals that "Ukraine is three to four times the size of Great Britain and extends in one continuous whole from the Carpathians to the Caucasus," and that the "number of Ukrainians in Ukraine is 38 millions, of which 31 millions are in the Soviet Ukraine and 7 millions in Polish Ukraine," with about 5 millions more living elsewhere.

"The Ukrainian problem is not a problem of petty Minority with grievances of recent growth," emphasizes the writer. "It is rooted in antiquity," he declares, and then goes on to deal briefly with Ukrainian history, explaining how the Ukrainian Nation came into existence, separate and distinct from the Russian.

Referring to the arising of the ancient Ukrainian Principality of Kiev, he states that "Maintaining intercourse with foreign lands, it was a nation among nations, strong and respected. Contemporary Germans rated its cultural achievements as not below that of Byzantium with whom it was in close relationship..."

Then follows a description of how Ukraine, weakened as the shield of Western European civilization against the savage Asiatic hordes, finally fell before the onslaughts of Poland, only to regain its freedom with the coming of the famed Cossacks. The latter had found a great leader, Bohdan Khmelnitsky, who gained successive victories over the Poles and compelled them to withdraw from Ukraine.

"The period (middle of the 17th century) marked the full realization of Ukrainian nationality. All Europe rang with news of the exploits of Ukrainian arms. Khmelnitsky was compared with Cromwell who among other rulers sent

an ambassador to him. In marked contrast with the primitive backwardness of Muscovy (Russia proper), the intellectual attainments of Ukraine were high. An academy of learning had been established at Kiev and ordinary schools were scattered up and down the country. A distinguished Arab scholar, Paul of Aleppo, who visited these parts about the time wrote: "Although a stranger I felt myself at home in Ukraine. But in Muscovy my heart fell heavy, for wherever I went no one was even a little free... Those who want to shorten their life by fifteen years must go to the land of Muscovy. In Ukraine I found joy in life, freedom and civilization. The Ukrainians are learned. They like science and study the law. They know rhetoric, logic and philosophy. Practically all the inhabitants can read and write. Their wives and daughters know the liturgy and religious singing. And their children, even orphans, learn to read and write."

Freedom and peace for Ukraine was short-lived, however. Poland attacked again and Ukraine made an alliance with Muscovy in 1651 which, as is well known, turned out disastrously for Ukraine, for Muscovy gradually annexed Ukraine despite several strong Ukrainian rebellions, notably the one under Mazeppa, who was defeated with Charles the XII at Poltava, in 1709. And finally in 1764, Catherine II deprived the Cossacks of what privileges remained to them. In several partitions of Poland which took place between 1772 and 1795, Ukraine too was partitioned; Galicia went to Austria, and the greater part of Ukraine was left to Russia.

Thus, Part I of Mr. Lawton's address ends with:

"We have seen that Ukrainian Nationality is a Reality with at least a thousand years of authentic history behind it. No nation has struggled more valiantly to assert its independence than it has done; the soil of Ukraine is soaked with blood. Because of its gifts, its lovely climate and its unique situation on one of the world's greatest cross-roads, it has been continually invaded and oppressed; dismembered and divided. Allying itself first with this nation and then with that in the hope that it might survive it has always been betrayed."

(To be concluded)

WIDESPREAD PERSECUTION OF CATHOLICS IN UKRAINE UNDER THE U.S.S.R.

The Ukrainian paper *Dilo*, published at Lviv, in its issue of September 12th, 1935, states:—

"Soviet authorities arrested the Catholic priest, Rev. Sebastian Sabudynsky, in the town of Bar in Podolia (Ukraine under Soviet). He was taken away—destination unknown."

Dilo, Lviv, September 13, 1935, reports:—

"Two Catholic priests, Father Hieronimus Serpento and Father Adolf Kryvitsky, have been arrested. According to information received, there are twenty-three exiled Catholic priests, on the Solovetzky Islands."

Svoboda, Lviv, September 15th, 1935, reports:—

"Information that reached Lviv recently indicates that persecutions in the Ukrainian Soviet Republic are increasing, especially those of Catholic priests and their followers. The report states that the few existing churches have been taxed so heavily that it is impossible to pay these taxes. In case of non-payment the churches are being closed down by the authorities and converted into store-houses for grain or, if suitable, are adapted for cinemas.

"Owing to such taxation the following churches have been closed down in recent times: Polonna, Bershad and Obodivka. The same end threatens the churches in Vinnitza and Zhytomir. At the same time a new wave of persecution of priests has set in. In Kiev, the last Ukrainian Catholic priest, Father Schepanuk, was arrested, as well as Father Schoenfeld and the administrator of the Catholic Church of Ukraine, the Very Rev. Ukhnevich. Thus the Bolsheviks have arrested almost all the Catholic priests in Ukraine and are in the course of closing down the remaining few churches."

OUR CAT!

Alone! Silence! Stillness in the very air—

In the shadow of a dim light I sat sobbing in a deep soft chair. Tick, tock; Tick tock went the clock

And then the...oh...click, went the lock!

One gasp, and then my heart stood still!

A form appeared above the sill!! And in the moonlight something sat

A huge black something—our darling cat!

MARY SARABUN,
Bridgeport, Pa.

If Lenin had stayed in Switzerland

By BEDWIN SANDS

Author of "The Ukraine," "The Russians in Galicia"

(Courtesy—Inn Dixie)

(1)

In omitting the secret passage of Lenin through Germany on his way to steer the Russian revolution into the blind alley of defeatism, writers on war escapes, spies, and secret agents leave a gap in otherwise thoroughly enlightening books.

The German General Staff perpetrated a piece of masterly strategy when they provided special transportation and an adequate expense account for Vladimir Ilyich Ulyanov in 1917. The latter, already known throughout Russia and revolutionary circles everywhere as Lenin, had taken refuge in Switzerland. Once there he found himself unable to depart when the liberals took over the Czar's government and the responsibility of the war.

We may have made fools of ourselves over the "liberal revolution" and the glorious advance of Democracy when prince Lvov assumed the war direction in Russia and especially when Kerensky and Milyukov and other Rousseau-Hugo romanticists sat in the overstuffed chairs of their predecessors. The German General Staff knew better. None of those Russian liberal could withstand the tide. Several of the new leaders of the various advanced parties in Russia had a certain amount of brains but no practice of world politics and no sense of dramatic leadership. Some were helplessly pledged beforehand to their British and French liberal friends; others with the whole mass of the people were for peace. But in Zurich on Spiegelstrasse, there dwelt a man whose file in the German Foreign Office was most complete. He had what it takes—he was a genius, a pitiless theoretician who would do their work of disintegration for them by making a continuation of the war impossible.

Yes, Vladimir Ilyich Ulyanov, alias Lenin, could be trusted to do the one thing Germany needed done: end the war on the Eastern front. Such a man would be true to himself; and he had long solved the problem of self-expression. What if he did other things too? One can imagine the question being raised at headquarters. Apparently it was weighed against the certainty of victory for Germany and her allies if Russia could only be gotten out of the fighting. German discipline could never break down. Fifty years of dictated peace still looked good. Well do I remember the interview given me by the Austrian Foreign Secretary several days after the declaration of war, with official leave for me to depart freely to Switzerland the next day. "We shall not countenance on Russian soil anything which is not permitted here, nothing against the laws of religion, decency, and personal ownership, neither on our part nor on the part of our local allies among the subject nations of the Czar. Austria will not tolerate any land expropriation." The peace of Vienna was to reign over the East, clean, respectable, with slight tendencies towards liberalism and the happy, carefree Viennese Gemutlichkeit.

Obviously, Lenin didn't promise any such thing to Berlin. He was more than intellectually honest; he was farsighted, and knew how far the miserable Muscovite rabble could go in his native land once it got started. Sure that he would after a while take hold of things,

and not caring how badly they went if he failed, he was a strange nut to crack, even for Platten, the placid Swiss Socialist. Lenin was poor, by choice, immune to abuse, bribery, or advice. The only thing that irritated him beyond patience was stupidity, i. e. differences of opinion with himself. He knew what he wanted, and given the chance, he would get it. His battle cry: "No compromise, no tolerance, no pacts." But since the Allies did not want him to pass through France (their error!) he had to make pact with someone. He thought once of passing himself for a deaf and dumb Swede. In short he canvassed every means of departing via the French lines. Thwarted, he finally turned to Platten who after the natural delays in such a "strange undertaking" informed him he could leave via Germany, he and as many rebel Russians as cared to go, on the signing of a formal statement.

The main points have been given by Lenin's wife and other writers as follows:

All emigrants regardless of their personal opinions were to be allowed to go; no one was to enter their railway carriage without the permission of Platten; no examination would be made of their baggage or passports if they had any; the travelers undertook to agitate in Russia for the exchange of an equal number of Austro-German prisoners.

Evidently the rest was left to fate and the theories of Lenin. The Mensheviks in Switzerland were not less eager than Lenin to go to Moscow and Petrograd but they lacked his nerve and preferred to wait and see how the Bolshevik stalwarts had fared. Other rebels felt that they could take no favor from a Kaiser's government. So that on March 27, 1917, it was only a small caravan of Russian revolutionists who gathered around Fritz Platten to risk the long journey which might be misunderstood. Thirty poor exiles were on their way to the conquest of power, and to meet various fates. Their names prove today how well the German Intelligence Service was functioning in that sort of thing. With Lenin and his wife, were the Zinovievs, the Marienhovs, the Savarovs, Lunacharsky, Krylenko, Grisha Useyevich, Inessa Armand, Olga Ravich, Mikha Tshakay, Radek, Abrahamowicz, Linde, Grebelskaya, Garitonov, Rosenbloom, Boytsov, and eight others, including a four-year-old boy. The party met in Berne People's House, and left together. One month later, over two hundred others, mostly Mensheviks, followed the same route. They had reasons to fear that the hated rivals might win over the electors. Official leave had been voted for each party by their fellow-revolutionists in the allied and neutral countries. There was no other way for them to get into Russia; and Communism teaches that all bourgeois weapons and bourgeois favors may be used to destroy a bourgeois government.

Far from Switzerland, Trotsky was in New York, equally eager to join in the fray and to take what chance he could on improving his personal prospects. He sailed in March after an interview with Frank Harris which left the then editor of "Pearson's Magazine" greatly excited. At Halifax, the Menshevik-Communist agitator

was taken off the ship by the British and interned; but Russian protests and President Wilson's discreet appeal caused the British to release him. It is open to argument whether Lenin could have seized power without Trotsky. At all events Lenin's man Friday soon joined him. As we know, they organized their forces; and seven months later assumed leadership of the Slav utopia, beginning with a peace treaty with Germany, as per schedule.

It is nothing but an interesting speculation what would have happened to Russia and to her neighbors, Europe and Asia, if that interesting pair had failed to get there. But it is a speculation which we should all indulge in for ourselves, each of us according to our temperament. Here is one of the great ifs of history. On Lenin, agreement will always be lacking. The probabilities are that Russia would have disintegrated in 1918 instead of in 1938, or some other date in the near future, as it must. All empires which base their domination on force and exploitation of majorities must end in that same breaking up.

Obviously Germany did not suffer much for having stimulated the power of the most deadly of intellectual poisons. Perhaps it should rather be said that it is not communism that is a poison, but the twin fallacies that communism is attainable, and that, if attainable, it would be pleasant.

Lenin did more than affect the German front, he changed many things in our poor world. He caused the entrance of the United States into the war, at least indirectly, since the submarine 'rightfulness' was supposed to work in a parallel way to the Russian chaos. He is therefore responsible for the thirteen points, the unsatisfactory Peace treaties, the unsettled war debts, and even the depression. Since he could not have reached Russia without Germany's connivance and help, we may blame it all on the German General Staff. Their point of view was based on self-preservation. All over Russia the cry of Doloy Voeny! (Down with the War!) was heard in growing chorus. Surely the "thirties" would take up the cry, and work for peace like the fanatics they were, releasing German armies which then could be sent where they could do most good.

What a volume a la Joyce would have been written for us if Lenin had set down verbatim his stream of consciousness on the fateful Easter journey through Germany!

It has been clear from the first that Lenin's acceptance of such a favor from Germany would give material for propaganda against communism. He balanced this certainty against the other certainty that without him the revolution would simply play second fiddle to the English and French liberals. He would sacrifice everything to the need for Russia to make peace and to seize the land. No questions were asked about the baggage, passports or identities. One secret agent tried to get in the carriage and was forcibly ejected by Lenin himself. The Germans gave them "exceptionally big meals to which these exiles and agitators were not greatly accustomed," as Nadezhda Krupskaya, Lenin's faithful and intelligent wife put it in her "Memories" of his life. Whether "gold" was also given to foment strikes at the front, and if so, how much, is unknown.

(To be concluded)

Ukrainian Music

Ukrainian music . . . what can one say for it? To all of us, members of the younger American-Ukrainian generation, who have heard from childhood the sad, or gay and lively peasant melodies of our fathers, there is none better. What could be more alive, or dramatic than the Arkan, Cossack, or Chumack? To us, it may seem that our music is inimitable, but what chance could it stand when placed beside the glorious suites of Grieg, and Bach, or beside the dainty and delicate compositions of Chopin? None whatever, "our" music is national, and, crudely but truly put, quite rustic. We can not boast of any great number of Ukrainian compositions that are internationally known. Our modern Ukrainian composers, however, are using as a basis for their symphonic arrangements the simple folk melodies of Ukraine. In this manner they hope to bring to the attention of other nationalities the great emotional scope of our music.

Prof. Ouglitsky

An outstanding member of this group is Prof. Paul Pechenih-Ouglitsky. Born in Kharkiv (Ukraine), he was a professor in the Conservatory of Music in St. Petersburg, where he was also a member of the Orchestra of the Imperial Opera. He came to America in 1922 and since then has become well known in the field of composition. Most of his works find their origin in the simple folk melodies that he heard in Ukraine as a young boy. It has always been his ambition to make the music of his people outstanding among the other nations.

I was most impressed with this attitude during a recent interview. Before playing his arrangement of Arkan, he said, "Here you see is a piece that is so alive, so very dramatic, so full of song and laughter—now only polish it as you would a diamond, smooth over the rough edges—make it classic—compose it for a symphony orchestra, and then you have something outstanding." The Professor smiled as he said, "You see, it is rather difficult for me to achieve the effect of a symphony orchestra with only ten fingers, but you can imagine how this would sound when played by a great number of skilled musicians."

Just think how wonderful it would be to turn to a concert on a well known radio station and hear the familiar tunes of a Ukrainian composition! Wouldn't you feel proud?

An appreciable step in the effort to make the American public familiar with the new Ukrainian classic compositions was taken Thursday, October 10, when for 45 minutes The Radio Music Guild presented an entire program of Prof. Ouglitsky's compositions.

The first selection was "Ukrainian," which was divided into four movements: first was the Moderato, the second was Scherzo, the third was Andante and the last movement was the finale. "Ukrainian" was played by a string quartet in A-minor.

The second part of the program was devoted to the musical arrangement of three of Taras Shevchenko's lyrics. They were sung by Celia Branz, contralto. The first was the "Serenada." The second was the familiar "Solitude." And the third was the rollicking "Tradewoman's Song."

It is my sincere hope that more programs of this character will be heard in the future, for they will not only teach other people the beauty of our music, but will bring "home" to those of us who have a faintly contemptuous attitude towards anything Ukrainian the fact that our simple folk melodies can be the source of inspiration for truly great musical works.

STEPHANIE SOROKOLITZ

Newark, N. J.

THE SPORT DIVISION OF THE UYL-NA

(Continued)

[Address delivered at the Third Ukrainian Youth's Congress of America (Detroit, Aug. 31 and Sept. 1, 1935), by Alexander Yaremko, retiring Sports Director of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America.]

In the midst of the basketball season we emphasized in another article that the Sport Department is out to serve the athletic clubs and would gladly extend any data on any team to help arrange games. A list of basketball teams was published, followed by suggestions for certain bookings. Seeing that an inadequate number of teams responded to warrant a successful league, we came to the conclusion that the only alternative was to start a voluntary basketball tournament among the eastern teams. An announcement was made to that effect and a list of teams, their manager's address and other data was given to facilitate game arrangements.

The tournament was to determine the amateur champs in each geographic division. Suggestions were again offered in arranging games and a few rules presented as general guides. A Tournament Director was stationed in Elizabeth, N. J. to compile the results of inter-Ukrainian games.

A notice was published to have all teams send in their season's record, especially those with opposing Ukrainian teams. Having a poor response again, we sent out postal card notices to all managers reminding them of the article. Finally, after a few weeks, the anticipated letters came in. After a close comparison of records, impartial in judgment and adhering to rules, we announced in the May 17th issue of the Ukrainian Weekly for the first time in history, Ukrainian Amateur Basketball champions covering the New England States, New York City Area, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Not one objection came as to the legitimate winners, so the tournament proved both satisfactory and successful.

At about this time we started receiving unfinished sport articles from team managers, requesting that we correct them and see that they are published. Although not a part of our duties, we nevertheless obliged with these favors. Some managers related the troubles they had with their teams and in return we acted like a father, counselling and advising them. Other letters were scribbled with pencil and the contents were most amusing. In whatever form or style a query came to us, we always answered with typewritten letters, politely and encouragingly.

During early April, we contacted our few District Sport Leaders, telling them to organize baseball leagues, especially in Connecticut and the Pittsburgh district. They inserted notices to that effect in the U. W. but it seems only two or three teams expressed their eagerness in each case. Wonderful response! This amply revealed that the time was not ripe to organize leagues, no matter who tried to unite them. Since those fruitless attempts, the District Leaders seemed to lose all hope, but we replied urging them not to be discouraged but to keep on trying. What about the girls; do you think they would do better?

Well, the Women's Sport Leader did all in her power to organize a girls' mushball league in Western Pennsylvania, but it was reported that only three clubs attended the meeting. The confidential remark was that girls are more interested in matrimony during the summer months than to indulge in sports. However, Miss Pearl Zerena will again try to form a girls' basketball league this winter. But what about the girls from other sections; will you just look on?

Seeing that the clubs were re-

calcitrant concerning leagues, I started inserting sport slants to point out the achievements of certain individuals and teams in a flattering tone. Its purpose was to show that the S. D. is interested in individual and team doings. At other times we criticized teams that are composed mostly of Ukrainians, yet call themselves Triangles, Tigers, Bulldogs, etc.

Due to the high cost and scarcity of baseball teams, it was deemed advisable not to make a drive for leagues as was the case during the basketball season, but to encourage instead inter-Ukrainian games and a means to have teams organized. A "credit point system" was devised to act as an inducement, offering points accordingly for each team's name and address submitted to us and in return credited to their home state. Additional points were granted to those uniformed in Ukrainian colors; if in a league; composed entirely of Ukrainians, and those organized during the campaign months. We asked the elders to form Ukrainian sand-lot teams, not necessarily to be uniformed, just so they are called the "Ukrainians." It was thereby our intention to have on our files complete data of every baseball team, but judging by the returns, and the state race ending tomorrow, it looks dubious again, even though last week we published three latest state race results to serve as a stimulus.

During the year, the Sport Secretary and I sacrificed much of our personal time for the good of the S. D. but we consider the time well spent and hold no regrets as we thoroughly enjoyed our work. Many an evening was spent, week after week, answering the sport letters queries, sending out information, congratulatory letters, encouragements; planning, studying, comparing different attitudes from different sections, and the incessant article-composing, all with an aim of awakening the youth from the sport doldrums to which it has been confined.

From time to time we employed various methods to excite sport interest and instill action, and that our efforts were not in vain is amply evidenced when we recall the basketball tournaments, the proclamation of sectional basketball-champions, the creation of athletic leagues, organizing of teams and the more recent track and field meets. Although all of the above wasn't a result of our personal efforts, we nevertheless feel confident that the numerous sport articles, urgings and pleadings, inspired individual initiative and were greatly instrumental in this general re-awakening.

Through correspondence, we inculcated ideas of unity, friendship, cooperation and mutual understanding. A much closer sport alliance has been manifested between clubs; interest instituted on a cooperative basis; more teams formed; the unknown have emerged from obscurity; preference created for inter-Ukrainian competition and the making of inseparable friendships. All this vividly indicates that we are passing through a stage of national sport revival that will eventually unify and solidify the scattered Ukrainian Athletic Clubs and gradually lead toward the Sport Division's main objective goal—a "Ukrainian Amateur Athletic Union."

This proposed athletic organization is NOT to be an independent association, but as a direct result of a cooperative effort on the part of a diversified group, impartially selected from among the more active leaders in sport, diplomatically led, affiliated with, and an integral part of the Sport Division and therefore under the jurisdiction of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America. Let this be clear to everyone for all time! But before we can hope for a Ukrainian A. A. U.,

THE HOBBY COLUMN

A few weeks ago an announcement appeared in the Ukrainian Weekly to the effect that a new column would soon make its appearance... and so here we are with Hobby Column Number One. As was stressed in the announcement, all readers of the Weekly who have hobbies are invited to write articles concerning their hobbies and submit same to this column. It makes no difference what your hobby may be... write about it. For further details refer to the previously published announcement.

This week (our first week) we have an article from John Bidak, R. F. D. No. 6, Box 8, New Brunswick, N. J. John's article reads as follows:

A PROFITABLE HOBBY

By John Bidak

I am eighteen years old and in that time I have had many hobbies, just as I am sure many of you readers of the Ukrainian Weekly have had, too. I have collected leaves, stamps, coins and even stones of different colors, but when finally I hit upon my present hobby, I was certain and am now even more certain that it will be my hobby for life. My hobby is physical training.

As you notice, this article is entitled, "A Profitable Hobby." By this I do not mean profitable in sense of monetary gain; what I do mean is that physical training will give you or any one else, male and female alike, something which can be treasured far more than money... and that is health, strength and self-confidence.

Naturally, a hobby must be interesting in order to attract a person. It must have variety, however, to be interesting. There are so many different branches to physical training that it can keep a person interested as long as he lives. Of course, there are certain branches in which one person will be more interested than another, and naturally, he or she will follow that line according to his or her own judgement. I, myself, have been interested in this hobby for more than three years. During that time I have collected anything I could get hold of in the line of physical training. I have hundreds of articles and pictures of wrestling matches which took place in the last three

such as now exists in this country, we must first resolve ourselves to the more basic problems which remain unfulfilled. They are: ten in number:

1. Every club to be represented on the field of sport.
2. Every team to be uniformed in our national colors and prominently display the inscription "Ukrainians."
3. Teams such as St. Mary's or St. Nick's to also openly reveal that they are Ukrainians.
4. Play nearby Ukrainian teams on a home and home basis.
5. Engage in games with good American teams.
6. Join a local league if convenient.
7. Join a Ukrainian League, if one exists.
8. Present scores of each game to local newspaper.
9. Publicize nationality the Ukrainian athletes in the press.
10. Enter athletes, representing your club, in all track meets.

(To be concluded)

NEW YORK CITY.

BARN PARTY sponsored by the Ukrainian Civic Center, WEDNESDAY (Halloween Eve) OCTOBER 30, 1935 at the International Institute, 341 E. 17th St. Admission 13 c. per person, two for a quarter, tax-free fruit. Dress—overalls and gingham dresses. Hill-billy music, refreshments, games, old-fashioned dances and etc. 237,43,9

NEW JERSEY CITY, N. J.

GYPSY HALLOWEEN given by Sixh Girls at Ukrainian Center, 181 Fleet St., on WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1935, at 8:00 P.M. Admission 25 c. Fortune telling, ghost games, amateur hour, dancing, refreshments, tea leaves read. 243,9

years. I have over a hundred magazines on strength and wrestling. In these magazines there are over two thousand photographs of strong men and wrestlers. During these three years I have read everything obtainable on this subject, and as a result I have acquired quite a complete knowledge in physical training. At the present time, I am a wrestler, weight lifter, hand balancer, tumbler and a top mounter in a hand to hand balancing team. Of course, I am by no means a champion in any of these lines. I don't expect to be. But the satisfaction and security that comes with these sports is a reward in itself.

Possibly some of you will think that it takes a lot of money to pursue this hobby, but, on the contrary, it does not. I don't believe I spent over ten dollars in the three years I have been interested in physical training. That is less than one cent a day. Many of the articles and pictures that I have were taken from newspapers that I did not buy, and the magazines were purchased at second hand stores. It is not so easy for me to obtain money, so I make the best use of it that I possibly can, that is, if I can get two or three old magazines for the price of one new one I usually take the old ones. Some of you know that weight lifters lift large iron dumbbells, but since I cannot afford these, I lift rocks, irons and even human beings. Just last Summer I lifted a 100-pound boy overhead with one hand, and a 165-pound boy overhead with two hands,—I, myself, weighing only 130 pounds. Of course, this is not outstanding by any means, but I wish to convey to you that you don't have to buy expensive apparatus to be a weight lifter or to follow any other of my favorite sports. As a wrestler or hand to hand balancer, you only need a partner; as a tumbler or hand balancer you need nothing but a little strength and flexibility... so you can see that these sports can be followed without any money at all.

In all the time I have been interested in physical training, it has been my hobby to help myself, but recently I had an accident and received a broken ankle, so while I am recovering I have more time than I can make use of. I now want to make it my hobby to help others.

If there is anything any of you would like to know concerning physical development or anything in the line of physical training, just write to me and I will try to help you, male and female alike. If you want to know what your weight and measurements should be, let me know your height, weight and your waist and ankle measurements and I will tell you what the measurements of your neck, chest, waist, thighs, upper arms, forearms and calves should be. If you want to know anything else about strength and strong men, wrestling and wrestlers, or any other of the sports I have mentioned, write me and let me know. Now mind you, this is a hobby out of which I will get just as much pleasure as you will get help, but to make things easier for me, please send a three cent stamp for return postage.

Boys and girls, I have what I think is the world's best and most useful hobby and I would like to interest you all in it. Your interest will be shown by the number of questions I get, so don't disappoint me. Get your three cents worth by asking good helpful questions. I thank you.

Any persons interesting in seeing their articles about their hobbies in print in this column are requested to send same to the conductor of the column, whose name and address is

THEODORE LUTWINIAK,
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