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YOUTH TODAY

ARE YOUTH FOR WAR OR PEACE?

It is reported from Paris that Rev. Dr. Samuel Trexler of New York City delivered there at the third Lutheran World Convention and address on the "Church of the Coming Generation."

The address called the youth of the world to unite against war as a menace to civilization. Referring to the campaign of the communist youth against war, Dr. Trexler said that Christian youth should be active against all war and not merely against capitalist war, as the communist is.

"All over the country young people are studying the causes of war and shaping their lives to the destruction of this menace of civilization."

Are they?

IS THE MATTER SETTLED?

A mother in Kansas City, who said that Pearl Buck's book "The Good Earth" was a type of book which in her childhood days "you went behind the barn to read," brought about a sweeping investigation of high school reading lists in Kansas City.

The School Superintendent later explained that the terrible book by Pearl Buck was on the optional list of a college and that because of the mother's objection to the book the school management has eliminated the book from the list.

That makes the school safe for the mother's lad. But what about that place behind the barn?

THE INFLUENCE OF YOUTH IN THE FUTURE.

The National Resources Committee, set up by President Roosevelt in June, 1934, to devise and recommend a plan for the general social and economic advancement of the people through wider use of the nation's resources, has arrived at the conclusion that under present population trends the United States will be converted within twenty-five years into a country populated and ruled largely by elderly people and that youth will be on the wane both as to numbers and as to influence.

MOTHER TO BE DEBUNKED?

A group of distinguished municipal officials, social welfare workers, medical men, psychiatrists, appeared at the opening of a new institute in New York City, at 132 MacDougal Street, to be known as "Mothers Today" and to be dedicated to the proper training of women with children.

Bernard S. Deutch, the president of the board of alderman of the city of New York, in his opening address said that the purpose of the institute will be to "debunk the ancient myth" that all mothers are good mothers.

Of course, the honorable President of the board of aldermen remembers that upon a campaign to "debunk" anything and anybody there follows usually a campaign to debunk the debunkers.

(Concluded last column)

"White Russians"

In one of the leading American dailies there recently appeared a cable from its Moscow correspondent reporting the sentencing to death by the Soviet regional court at Kiev (capitol of Ukraine) of two Ukrainian leaders of a band of minstrels. The charges against them, as well as against twenty-two other members of the band who received prison terms of three to ten years, were that wandering through the Ukrainian countryside they drew from their guitar-like instruments music about "the downfall of the Soviet Union," and that they incited the Ukrainian peasantry against the Soviet regime.

It requires little perception to see that these minstrels, to whom the correspondent alludes, are the well known kobzari: very popular in Ukraine even today, for they recall to the mind their renowned predecessors of olden times who with their kobza, lira, or bandura (from which instruments they derived their name) wandered through the Ukrainian steppe singing of the struggles of Ukraine against its enemies and ever inspiring the people to fresher endeavors in the cause of national freedom.

We are not concerned here, however, with any detailed account of the great role these Ukrainian bards played in the Ukrainian struggle for freedom, especially during the XVI, XVII, and XVIII centuries. Nor shall we do more than point out the inspiring fact that despite the merciless Soviet dictatorship in Ukraine today our kinsmen are further continuing their unceasing and courageous opposition to Communism. But we do wish to center attention upon another matter.

The American correspondent in Moscow reporting this news explains that the two men sentenced to death were officers of General Petura, whom he represents as having been a "White Russian leader."

It is indeed most difficult to understand how such mistakes can be made, classifying as a "White Russian leader" a man who was the head of the Directory of the former Ukrainian National Republic and commander of the Ukrainian military forces that fought to preserve its independence against the combined onslaughts of the Bolsheviks, the so-called White Russian and Polish Armies. And to make matter worse, this instance is not the only one of its kind. For even today we find a large portion of the American press—which should be far better informed on Eastern European affairs—indiscriminately using the term "White Russian" to designate those forces that are opposed to Bolshevism, chief among whom are the Ukrainians.

These newspapers do not seem to realize that it is a favorite trick with the Bolsheviks to becloud the issue of the Ukrainian and other national movements within the Soviet borders by classing the opposition to themselves with the contemptuous term of "White Russian," which in their eyes is equivalent to a "reactionary," embracing that expropriated class which seeks the restoration of Czarist Russia. In reality, however, "White Russians" should be used only in relation to that ethnic group neighboring upon Ukraine which is also divided between Polish and Soviet rule and which is commonly known as "White Russia."

Irrespective of the manner how the term "White Russian" is used, however, it should under no circumstances be applied to those Ukrainians who heroically fought for the preservation of an independent Ukrainian state, that was founded upon democratic principles and uncompromisingly opposed to Moscow's Czarist autocracy as well as Moscow's Soviet dictatorship. Nor should it be applied to the present-day Ukrainian heroes, unknown and unsung, forsaken by the rest of the world, who are daily sacrificing their lives at the hands of Red firing squads, in prisons, in the notorious Solovetsky-Islands, or in the depths of Siberia, in the name of humanity and—freedom of Ukraine. If their memory and their service in defense of inalienable human rights cannot be properly respected, then at least no falsehoods should be written about them, intentional or otherwise.

KIND HEART?

More than 2,000 children of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, wanted Bob, of whom the woman-owner could no longer take care.

A picture of Bob appeared in a local paper, with the note that Bob is 4-year-old brother of Bob Roy, Favorite collie of former President Coolidge. And then an avalanche of letters and telegrams followed. And 1,500 children called for the dog by telephone, and 500 persons called in person.

Were they motivated by the desire to give a homeless dog a home? Or by the desire to be able to say, "This dog of mine is brother of Bob Roy, favorite collie of the late President Coolidge?"

TOO MANY STUDENTS?

College education should be reserved exclusively for the intellectual elite among our youth for those who are potential leaders, Dr. Bernard I. Bell, former warden of St. Stephen's College, argued in The New York Times, of October 13.

Harry Woodburn Chase, Chancellor of New York University, in the same issue of The New York Times, argued that unemployment proving no temporary matter, the industries being unable to absorb all the youth graduating from public schools, the youth should be sent to colleges for a training in leadership.

In the New York Times of October 20, Eunice Barnard takes up the issue and quotes Professor A. Duncan Yocum of the University of Pennsylvania that democracy must have not only educated leaders, but educated followers as well.

YOUTH AND DEPRESSION

Some 800,000 children are included in the 550,000 families dependent upon unemployment relief in New York State alone, it was disclosed by Frederick I. Daniels, State Temporary Emergency Relief Administrator.

He spoke both of the suffering of misery and of the struggle of those who receive relief not to lose self-respect.

Dr. Valeria H. Parker, chairman of social hygiene of the National Council of Women, told the delegates, assembled at the Hotel Vanderbilt for the council's biennial convention, that youth in periods of economic stress was forced either to "forgo the emotional satisfactions of marriage or else to fall prey to the false philosophy that marriage is an institution which is outmoded and that it is quite justifiable to enter into the marriage relationship without the formality of a ceremony."

The speaker suggested the following remedy:

"Fathers and mothers must either encourage early marriage and make up their minds to bear the necessary increase in financial burden until the young people are able to take care of themselves, or else they must accustom themselves to the idea of having their daughters work after marriage until such time as the husband's income is sufficient to support two people."

(Today's Ukrainian Weekly is concluded in the Svboda).

A SHORT HISTORY OF UKRAINIAN LITERATURE

By REV. M. KINASH

(A free translation by S. S.)

(87)

Vyacheslav Lipinsky

Vyacheslav Lipinsky (1882-1931) was descended of Polonized Ukrainian nobility. When he became conscious of his Ukrainian nationality, however, he decided to devote himself to the task of bringing back into the Ukrainian fold others of his kind who too had been Polonized. To this end he travelled about lecturing to them, especially in Uman, Kiev, and Lutsk, on the topic of the role Ukrainian nobility had played in Ukrainian history. These lectures served as a basis for a work in Polish which he published later, entitled *Z Dziejow Ukrainy*. His *Szlachta na Ukrainie*, published in Cracow in 1909, was an appeal to the Ukrainian nobility which had forsaken its Ukrainian nationality to return once more to it. Besides pursuing this line of literary work, Lipinsky also contributed articles to the *Kievan Rada* and the *Literary Scientific Herald* as well as to the *Reports of the Shevchenko Scien-*

tific and Cultural Society in Lviv, often-times under the pseudonym of "V. Pravoberezhetz." His works on Ukrainian history, such as "Religion and Church in Ukrainian History" (1925) as well as some parts of his "Letters to Brother Bread-Earners," constitute a valuable addition to modern Ukrainian historical thought. He was also a Ukrainian political figure.

Michael Hrushevsky

The work of Michael Hrushevsky, scholar, writer, historian, organizer, and political figure, is too vast in scope to make possible any comprehensive treatment here. For that reason only a bare outline is given.

Michael Hrushevsky was born in Kholm, Ukraine, September 29, 1866. He graduated from Kiev University. In 1894 he became a professor of history at Lviv University. He reorganized the Shevchenko Scientific and Cultural Society and was its director for many years. Created a new

school of Ukrainian historians. Continually labored in strengthening the ties between Western and Greater Ukraine. Member of editorial staff of the *Literary Scientific Herald*. Founded "Publishing Company." Co-organizer of Ukrainian National Democratic Party (1898). Founded Ukrainian Scientific Society in Kiev. Helps found Ukrainian Library in Kiev. Aids in issuance of publications for Ukrainian peasantry. Hated by Ukraine's foes because he represented the Ukrainian movement for freedom. Exiled into depths of Russia during War. Returns at outbreak of Russian Revolution to become head of Ukrainian Central Rada, governing body of the newly arisen Ukrainian National Republic. Becomes emigre (1920), following Bolshevik occupation of Ukraine. Aids Ukrainian Society of Journalists and Writers in founding a free Ukrainian University, which later is transferred to Prague, Czechoslovakia. Found and directs Ukrainian Sociological Institute in Vienna. Resumes literary activities (*History of Ukraine and History of Literature*, in French; completes 8th volume of the monumental *History of Russ-Ukraine*;

first three volumes of the *History of Ukrainian Literature*). Lured back by Soviet promises to permit him to work in peace, he returns to Ukraine in 1924 and devotes himself to study and writing. Becomes member of the All-Ukrainian Academy of Sciences. Active and honorary member of many foreign scientific societies and academies. Becomes director of the historical branch of the All-Ukrainian Academy of Sciences. Revives expired Ukrainian publications and founds new ones (*Ukraine*, "In a Hundred Years," etc.). Fortieth anniversary of his literary career observed in 1927. Communists begin to persecute him more and more for his Ukrainian "nationalistic leanings" and "idealistic treatment of Ukrainian history. Issues (1929) 9th volume of his monumental *History of Rus-Ukraine* (extending up to 1657). Praised by American Historical Society. Persecution of him by communists comes to a head. He is exiled to Moscow from whence he is sent to the Caucasus... poverty, sickness, blindness... Died in November, 1934,—a martyr to the Ukrainian Cause.

(To be continued)

The Ukrainian Question

(2)

(Concluded)

After having shown that the "Ukrainian Nationality is a Reality with at least a thousand years of authentic history behind it," Mr. Lancelot Lawton proceeds to Part II of his booklet, "The Ukrainian Question" (a reprint of an address delivered by him in a committee room of the House of Commons, England, on May 29th, 1935) and dwells on the modern Ukrainian national movement for independence.

"Throughout the nineteenth and the early part of the present century up to the War," he states, "the Ukrainians found no relief from their sufferings. Persistently they were slandered by their neighbours. Professor Clark of Cambridge University who visited these parts in 1800 related that he was told by Russians that the Ukrainians were unprincipled, but when he went to Ukraine he found, to use his own words, that 'The Ukrainians are superior to the Russians in everything that can exalt one man above another,' and that they were distinguished by their scrupulous cleanliness and high artistic qualities. In 1812 the Ukrainian problem occupied Napoleon who was counselled by Talleyrand to create a Ukrainian state under the name Napoleoned."

When the modern Ukrainian national movement began in 1846 it had modest federalist aims, but every effort was made by Russia to throttle it; so much so that as late as February 24, 1914, Miliukov, the Russian statesman, was moved to protest. "In reality," he said, "we have here to deal with a National Movement, the object of which is autonomy, the rebuilding of Russia on federalistic lines... The Ukrainian Movement is thoroughly democratic. It is impossible to crush it."

Although the fate of the Ukrainians in Galicia under Austria-Hungary was also not too happy, due to Polish influences, still it was better than that of the Ukrainians in the autocratic Russia. This latter fact alarmed Russia, and thereupon she began a hypocritical agitation for the liberation of the Galician Ukrainians.

"A fact not so widely known as it should be," continues Lawton, "is that one of the major causes of the War was the conflict between Russia and Austria over the Ukrainian question. Another fact also not generally recognized, is that the discontent of the Ukrainians contributed largely to bring about the defeat and downfall of Russia."

The author then proceeds to illustrate how this took place, briefly mentioning the arising and fall of the Ukrainian National Republic on the site of Russian Ukraine and of the Western Ukrainian Republic on the site of present Polish Ukraine, centering about Eastern Galicia.

Despite the fact that in 1923 "the Council of Ambassadors had already recognized that as far as Eastern Galicia was concerned the ethnographic conditions necessitated an autonomous regime; so far, in spite of frequent representations to the League of Nations and other quarters, nothing has been done to give effect to this decision. The point of view of the Poles now appears to be that there is no such thing as a Ukrainian, and that the Poles and Ukrainians are and always have been one. As attempts were once made to Russify them which they resisted with all their strength, so they are striving to Polonize the Ukrainians, and alternately to depress and submerge them by starving them of educational, land-acquisition and other facilities; and the Ukrainians too are resisting them with all their strength.

"Nor does repression of Ukrainians always take such open forms. By various subtle and subterranean devices it is conveyed to minor officials as, for instance, railway employees, that if they do not change their religion from the Ukrainian Uniate (Greek Catholic) Church to the Polish Roman Catholic Church they will lose their posts, and consequently they and their families will become destitute."

All this and the repudiation by Poland of her obligations under the Minority treaties naturally calls out the strongest opposi-

tion among the Ukrainians. "Methods of struggle which the Poles regarded as virtuous when they themselves employed them against the Tsarist Government they now condemn when they are used by the Ukrainians. These methods have been at times conspiratorial and even terroristic. But how else can the Ukrainians act since they are abandoned by the rest of the world?" Mr. Lawton asks;

The balance of Part II treats of the position of Ukrainians under Rumania and Czechoslovakia and then touches upon the situation in Soviet Ukraine, the recent famine there, and the growth of the Ukrainian national movement within its border.

Concluding, Mr. Lawton declares:

"England is not concerned to play the role of a conspiratorial power backing an irredentist effort. But the conditions in Ukraine, where the independence movement has assumed great proportions, are such that something is bound to happen. Many times in the past years, as I have shown, Ukraine has proved the danger spot of Europe. It has again become so. Britain must therefore be informed and have ready a policy to meet her own interests in any emergency which may arise. She must not be caught unawares.

"Thus it would be hypocrisy to deny that an independent Ukraine is essential to this country as to the tranquility of the world. Merely because it is inconvenient to consider it and highly so to attempt its solution, the problem has too long been ignored. But it is a problem which has deep and intricate roots in history and in its modern form it has assumed extreme urgency. Voltaire noted admiringly the persistence with which Ukrainians aspired to freedom and remarked that being surrounded by hostile lands, they were doomed to search for a Protector.

"Until they are assured of liberty they will be faithless to whichever State they are bound and will continue freely to shed their own blood and that of their conquerors. So long, too, as this situation continues other nations will be tempted to exploit it. What then is the use of pretending there is peace when there is no peace? Nor will there be any

OUR YOUTH PUBLICATIONS

(1)

The September, 1935, issue of the six-page mimeographed *YUL Bulletin* (Vol. I, No. 10, — in English), published by the Chicago Branch of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America, contains interesting tid bits of local news, a report of the Third Ukrainian Youth's Congress held under the auspices of the UYLANA, comments upon it, as well as other brief articles and humor. Its editorial staff consists of Anastasia Oleskow, Kathleen Zubinsky, Paul Krystal, and Guy Wallace.

The October, 1935, issue of *Ukrainian Youth* (Vol. II, No. 3, — in English), the official organ of the Ukrainian Catholic Youth League, is a 32 printed page booklet bound in gray paper covers, edited by Bohdan Katamy. Its feature article is the able "Orientation of Ukrainian American Student," by Stephen W. Mamchur, which previously appeared in the *Ukrainian Weekly* (August 2nd and 9th issues). Of its two editorials the first urges the youth to observe October as the "Month of Ukrainian Book," and the second expresses "disillusionment in Americanism" as a result of the apathy in America to the conditions in Ukraine. Other articles are "Beauty" by Stephanie Blidy, "Let's Philosophize, with modern Skovoroda," an article dealing with the regaining of "lost Ukrainian youth" by J. Pauline Showsky, another by Eva Pidubcheshen, as well as sundry articles, poetry and humor.

The Ukrainian Civic Center of New York City, which hitherto has published year books, now has issued for October its first 3-page mimeographed monthly *Ukrainian Civic Center Bulletin* (in English), dealing with local club news and written in a light vein. It was prepared by Mary Ann Bodnar and Ann Kopchak.

until this Ukrainian question is satisfactorily disposed of."

An Appendix containing extracts from International treaties and agreements defining the juridical position of Ukraine is contained in the back of the booklet.

We urge our readers to secure a copy of this booklet at its price of 50 cents per copy. Write to the *Svoboda* for your copy now, for the supply which *Obyednanye* has imported from England is a very limited one.

If Lenin had stayed in Switzerland

By BEDWIN SANDS

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

(Concluded)

(Courtesy—Inn Dixie)

(2)

On March 31st, Lenin's party reached Sweden. They crossed to Finland in small Finnish sledges. Soon they were met in Petrograd by a well-organized, well led mob of sympathizers, carefully drilled by Shliapnikov. Lenin proceeded on the roof of an armored car to Kshesinsky palace. This was now the headquarters of the Party, having been until the revolution the home of a ballet dancer, mistress of the Czar, of Grand Duke Sergei Mikhailovich and of other men as well, and lobbyist for the Creusot's Armaments.

It was not his first journey in war time. One before Lenin had passed through the Austro-German lines. That had been at the beginning of the war. Well do I remember this for I had found myself in Hungary at the outbreak of hostilities and proceeded to Galicia, then to Vienna, where I was permitted to go to Switzerland too, and treated most graciously. As to Lenin, it was in August, 1914, that on the denunciation of some Austrian 100% patriot with more ears than grey matter between them, he was arrested at Novy Targ, a village near Krakow. To be sure, the socialists of Austria were able to convince the military authorities that the rebel leader of the occult Bolsheviks of the Communist Party, was at least as useful an enemy of the Czar's regime as a whole Austrian army corps. What they promised in his behalf at the time has not been made public. He certainly did not bother his head about it. He was released and authorized to travel by train across Austria to Switzerland where he found himself completely shut off from Russia. His friends, however, who had remained there were not allowed to forget him even if they had wished to do so. He wrote much, and some of his pungent articles passed the border and were circulated among the soldiers and workers. However, none of the great American agencies sent a star reporter to interview the man who would change the world. A poor theoretician, starving in decent shabbiness, was not dramatic news, not even news at all. Events are now brewing which will likewise surprise us and the heads of news agencies. Had the usual Conservativeness of the average news agency been informed, and informed us, they would have found the thickness of defensive protection of the average newspaper editor impenetrable. We would not have believed it ourselves if we had seen it in a newspaper.

Nor was it the only occasion when the German General Staff proved its ability in spreading political germs to foreign countries, germs of possible disunion within. In Ireland, it failed conspicuously with Sir Roger Casement, but Teutons do not understand the Celts as they do the Slavs. Who does? In Poland, however, they were more successful. Two days before the Armistice on November 9th, 1918, two officers in mufti visited the citadel of Magdebourg, where Pilsudski had been detained for fifteen months, and gave him a few minutes to leave for Poland. They knew that the revolutionaries would liberate him, that Germany by some unaccountable process was out of hand, and that his arrival in Poland would lead to complications in his native land. Since they had always treated him as a privileged personage, and he had made friends with many Germans, Pilsudski might create on the banks of the Vistula a new government which would be less antagonistic to Germany, and less tractable for the Allies at the time of the inevitable Peace dickering. Here again they played even better than they thought at the time. Poland under Pilsudski had

not been a bad neighbor to Germany. It has acted also as a dam and a filtering plant for Bolsheviki propaganda.

Pilsudski was a strong leader in teaching the Poles the necessity of self-discipline. For many years a socialist; he made his various cabinets keep social justice in the fore of their policy. But his military training, and his observations in Germany had especially taught him the virtues of authority.

Lenin did not consider a healthy display of discipline futile, but he could not have approved of the cruel Asiatic alternate fits of his successor.

This is not a biography of Lenin, nor a history of Russia. Suffice it to say that so logically expressed were his ideas, so obvious his sympathy for the people, so clear and lucid his method of expressing his thoughts, so unselfish his life that he made a tremendous appeal to the delegates of the miserable peasants and workers of Russia. Who were they that they could discover the flaws in his theories, and his cold logic, after centuries of oppression? Even dead, Lenin's spirit is so potent that when Prince Dmitri Svyatopolk Mirsky, a sound scholar, set to work writing the life of Lenin ten years after the Bolshevik revolution, he soon after accepted Communism and returned to Russia. "It was only in the course of the present work especially in the process of a systematic reading of his writings—that I was able to gauge the full extent of his greatness," Prince Mirsky states in his preface, May, 1930.

May it happen that the learned historian will live to realize the difference between the ideas of Lenin and the realities of government, and return, if he is allowed, to tell us the whole truth.

Lenin became the symbol of the hopes of the peasants and workers of the world. What has happened to the hopes is probably clear to all sane observers. Lenin has become an idol, but all that was gentle and decent in his doctrine has been discarded. The Bolsheviks have reverted to orientalism and oppression. Lenin had decreed the abolition of death penalty; his successors have murdered millions.

Trotsky was the first Commissar of Foreign Affairs, and as such went to Brest-Litovsk to negotiate peace with Germany, to take up the note signed by Lenin. Rather than sign on the dotted line, he resigned his position by arrangement with Lenin. The latter knew that the debt of "The Thirties" was paid in full anyhow. Russia would not take part in the war again. Whether Allies or Central Powers, they were capitalists all, and therefore all equally doomed to eventual revolution.

Although as great a rebel and much more imaginative, Trotsky did not belong to the same party as Lenin. In so far as he was in any party, he was with the Mensheviks. The differences between Bolsheviks and Mensheviks from 1905 to 1918 when the latter seized power in Russia and made life a dilemma for the former, would fill many books. Let be said only here that Lenin was an integralist, who knew what he wanted and what it takes to make it. Whereas Trotsky was and remains an economist and a theoretician.

Lenin was imbued with the democratic spirit in the absolute: Trotsky is about as democratic as Moses. To Lenin, economics was only the premise of socialistic construction. Leninism meant a rebuilding of the social fabric of the West on the basis of local representation, according to local conditions, local culture, local

needs, after a concrete analysis of every particular historical situation on its own merits. He and Trotsky completed each other, with this qualification, that Lenin could have found other Trotskys, but never Trotsky another Lenin.

There is but one object now in preserving the Bolshevik regime, to show the world how not to do things. Once more all the Russians are oppressed. Moreover, in the past they ate; now the very granary of the former empire is lined with the corpses of dead Ukrainians. We share a heavy responsibility in that regime. Indeed we have nothing on Germany for letting Lenin through. The communist regime was all but ready for a permanent grave when we compelled the Allies to keep it alive and whole. Although this is rather a job for the author of "Road to War" and "Martial Spirit" let me resume what happened.

As England, France, Roumania, Finland, Argentina, Esthonia, Latvia, and of course the Central powers, were recognizing the subject nations of Russia in their newly proclaimed independence, the United States sternly opposed the move. Ukraina, Siberia, the Caucasus, Georgia, White Russia, Crimea all were seeking to achieve the fulness of their freedom already asserted by Tereschenko, Tseretelli, Tcheidze, and Kerensky himself. But some of President Wilson's advisers had heard only of Poland. If this country had but kept silent, Russia might still be communist today, but there would be a safety belt of agrarian republics all about her, as there is such a partial filtering on one side at present with Esthonia, and Lithuania.

On August 11, 1920, the American Secretary of State sent an official note to the ambassador of Italy at Washington in which he outlined "the policy of the United States" with regard to the nations that claimed separate identity from Russia. Following are extracts dealing with the question of Nationalities. This letter amended, as it were, the Wilsonian rules of self-determination.

"This Government believes in a united free and autonomous Polish State, and people of the United States are earnestly solicitous for the maintenance of Poland's political independence and territorial integrity. From this attitude we will not depart, and the policy of this Government will be directed to the employment of all available means to render it effectual. The Government therefore takes not exception to the effort apparently being made in some quarters to arrange an armistice between Poland and Russia, but it would not, at least for the present, participate in any plan for the expansion of the Armistice negotiations into a general European Conference which would in all probability involve two results, from which this country strongly recoils, viz., the recognition of the Bolshevik regime and a settlement of Russian problems almost inevitably upon the basis of a dismemberment of Russia.

"The United States withheld its approval from the decision of the Supreme Council at Paris recognizing the independence of the so-called republics of Georgia and Azerbaidjan, and so instructed its representative in Southern Russia, Rear Admiral Newton A. McCully. Finally, while gladly giving recognition to the independence of Armenia, the Government of the United States has taken the position that the final determination of its boundaries must not be made without Russia's co-operation and agreement.

"When that time comes the United States will consider the measures of practical assistance

UKRAINIAN STUDENTS GROUP OF NEW YORK

In Svoboda (October 11, 1935) there appeared a very interesting article, written in Ukrainian, entitled "Old country students organize themselves to obtain funds for study." Apparently a group of some 20 persons who designate themselves as Ukrainian students from Europe have organized themselves into a society which has the primary and sole aim of raising a fund of some \$16,000 in the form of free gifts from other Ukrainians; this fund to be administered by these students for their own benefit.

No doubt there are some people of real ability among them but nevertheless one cannot help sympathizing with their eager desire to acquire an education at some one else's expense.

Apparently, these people (of whom only ten found it convenient to attend the organization meeting) are thoroughly convinced that their educational backgrounds and intellectual abilities are so far superior to any which might be found among our American born Ukrainian students as to justify them in assuming that they alone are worthy of support by the Ukrainians. It is doubtful whether most American born students who come into contact with them would concur in this.

In a more serious vein, however, it would be much more convincing if these people were more altruistic and would campaign for the establishment of a scholarship fund to be administered by an impartial board of governors and then had taken their chances in fair competition against other Ukrainians. The sincerity of their desire for a higher education would then have a much truer ring.

EMIL HLADKY.

which can be taken to promote the restoration of Russia, provided Russia has not taken itself wholly out of the pale of the friendly interest of other nations by the pillage and oppression of the Poles.

In other words, anything else was all right with us. If Poland was free, the others could be reduced to slavery and even starved to death. Thus reassured, Lenin continued his experiments in practical revolution. Communism seemed about to threaten the very foundations of modern civilization.

But Lenin was shot, suffered long, was ill, partly recovered and finally died on January 21, 1924. One by one, the champions of the finer Leninism were ousted. The friends of nationalities, supporters of "the individual rights of all human groups to find Communism in their own ways" were exiled or died. The principles of Lenin were embalmed in Moscow. Once again old Russia became a hell of terror for peasants and workers and all non-conformists.

On April 21, 1920 the Polish government had recognized Ukraina. It looked as if Pilsudski and Petlura could work together as they had in the past for the peace and happiness of their countries. But the American veto brought about the treaty of Riga, and Ukraina and other subject nations were abandoned by the whole world.

Calmly, the German General Staff sits throughout the years, card-indexing facts and names and dates, assessing the ramifications, political seeds, economic spawn, and all the possibilities existing in the multiple consequences of the "Passage of the Thirties" through Germany at Eastertime of 1917. We have not heard the last of the subject nations of the former Russian Empire.

MY LAST WILL

By Taras Shevchenko

[The famous Ukrainian poem "Zapovit" (My Last Will) has tempted many translations, of which the following is one.—Editor.]

When I die, then bury
Me upon a mound,
Mid spacious Steppe, in Ukraina,
Beloved soil around.

That yonder fields, widely stretch-
ing,
I may be adoring;
Mighty Dnieper with his windings
I may hear him roaring!

When he bears from Ukraina
Into the blue sea
Blood of foeman, then the meadows
And hills dear to me—

Will I leave all, hasten soaring,
Ev'n to God I'll go,
There to pray, but until then
God I do not know.

Bury me, and then arise,
Your fetters tear asunder,
Sprinkling with foeman's vicious
blood

Your freedom safe thus render.

And in the coming kinship great,
Kinship new and free,
Forget not to gently kindly,
Sometimes speak of me.

Trans. by John Yatchew.

EXCERPTS FROM THE AMERICAN PRESS WHITE RUSSIANS

To the Editor of the New York Times:

Your Moscow correspondent, in his dispatch "Anti-Soviet Songs Doom Two Minstrels," stated that General Petlura was a "White Russian Leader."

General Simon Petlura was the head of the Directory of the short-lived Ukrainian National Republic and commander of the Ukrainian military forces that fought to preserve its independence against the combined attacks of Bolsheviks, so-called White Russians and Polish Armies.

It is a favorite trick with Moscow to class the opposition to itself, including that of Ukrainian and other nationalities, as "White Russian." The term is intended to be derogatory, embracing that expropriated class which seeks the restoration of Czarist Russia. In reality, White Russians are an ethnic group inhabiting the central west section of the Soviet Union, and the term should be used in this sense. Those who seek the restoration of Russia should be designated as "White Guards," as that is their proper name in Russian, Ukrainian and other Slavic languages.

STEPHEN SHUMEYKO,
Maplewood, N. J., Oct. 17, 1935.
(The New York Times,
October 19, 1935).

UKRAINIAN SOCCER PLAYER

It may interest the readers of the Ukrainian Weekly to know that William Saneho, Ukrainian, 18 years of age, of 3114 West 53rd St., Chicago, Ill., has signed up with a championship soccer team, the "Calmnets." His position is center forward. In his first game he scored 3 goals; the last one being a hard shot from 18 yards out.

Last year Bill received an offer to play with the Sparta Aces, a professional team, but had to quit because the Illinois Athletic Commission ruled him too young to play professional ball. Bill also has played soccer on the Tilden Technical High School team for two years.

JOHN CZYKO.

NEW YORK CITY.

BARN PARTY sponsored by the Ukrainian Civic Center, WEDNESDAY (Halloween Eve) OCTOBER 30, 1935 at the International Institute, 343 E. 17th St. Admission 13 c. per person, two for a quarter, tax one fruit. Dress—overalls and gingham dresses; Hill-billy music, refreshments, games, old-fashioned dances and etc. 237,43.9

THE SPORT DIVISION OF THE UYL-NA

(Concluded)

[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.]

And now I wish to add here that it is most fortunate that the president of our league is also the editor of a periodical which has constantly come to the assistance of the Sport Division. Of the 30 odd sport articles submitted for publication, not one was rejected, and for this faithful service, we are indebted to the generosity of the Ukrainian National Association, the Ukrainian Weekly, and its editor in particular. I now approach my personal reflections and general resume.

Whatever your thoughts may be regarding the Sport Division's progress of efforts, satisfactory or otherwise, remember these factors: We have been laboring on a nation-wide scale; the help received was practically nil; the numerical reaction to articles was very meager; enthusiasm wasn't focused anywhere; we had no capital; and yet more progress has been made in sport during the past year than at any other preceding period. Today the Sport Division, although in its infancy, stands as the leading athletic bureau among the Ukrainian people in America. But there is a lot of work ahead of us and that is why we solicit your help.

You must also realize that such diversified and expansive work involves a lot of correspondence and communications, which in itself absorbs a lot of time and expense. Where a metropolitan club-contact is but a few blocks' distance, the Sport Division finds that the cities and clubs are separated by miles and counties. Quite a difference! That is why we are in urgent need of district sport representatives everywhere.

With such handicaps, it is unreasonable to expect instantaneous success and it seldom occurs that in a new enterprise prompt and full cooperation is forthcoming. It takes time, experience and persistency.

Throughout the year, not one complaint was forwarded to us about our procedure or manner of conducting things. We know that we are not infallible and may have been wrong in our approach or methods used, but we asked for constructive criticisms and waited all year, without hearing a murmur of advice, excluding the president, with whom we kept in constant touch and received some valuable advice. Yet at occasions such as this, it is to be expected that some publicity-seeking investigator will pop up and ridicule past achievements with baseless attacks, endeavoring to sway the public sentiment with fiery tongue-action, by demanding radical changes and prophesying unprecedented progress. Beware of such sudden flares who have but an egoistic motive!

Taking everything into consideration, I have observed that the Ukrainian youth is eager to organize and form these proposed athletic leagues, but they are handicapped by certain drawbacks, namely: depleted club treasuries; long distances separating the clubs; non-support from the older generation; and lack of accommodations or home playing facilities.

To relieve this, clubs should make a drive for more club members, sponsor booster games, invite the folks to the games, build basketball courts in the national homes, and purchase athletic equipment to attract new members into the club.

Following is a brief enumeration of the reasons why more rapid progress couldn't be made

by the Sport Division of the UYL-NA:—

1. Poor cooperation. Without cooperation, very little can be done.

2. Slow response to articles and letters.

It wastes time, keeps others back and retards progress.

3. Lack of sport representatives. Makes national work more difficult, as all sections should be covered to insure prompt authentic information upon request.

4. Scarcity of district leaders. Leaders needed to supervise clubs, help form leagues and make reports on existing conditions.

5. Independent ventures. Conflict with their private tournaments, private leagues and track meets, without thinking of uniting and cooperating.

6. Conflicting demands. Demand of guarantee games. Local misunderstandings doom league projects.

1. Unfulfilled promises. Duties unfulfilled, changing minds, teams not adhering to agreements.

8. Lack of faith and persistency.

Organizers' interests waned after first unsuccessful attempt.

9. Lack of interest and enthusiasm.

Both needed for success. Passiveness leads nowhere.

10. Individualists and pessimists.

They only know how to knock, sneer, never thinking of cooperating or coming to one's aid.

In view of these obstacles, there is one consolation. With a few exceptions, most of the teams are young so there is hope for better things to come.

Of the teams with whom we corresponded, the following showed great interest in our work and promised their utmost support in a league venture: Ozone Park, L. L., Elizabeth, N. J., Woonsocket, R. I., New Haven, Conn., Chester, Pa., Brooklyn, N. Y., Sayre, Pa., and Ansonia, Conn. You will notice that not one western city is mentioned. As a matter of fact, they were entirely out of the picture as far as the Sport Division was concerned. An explanation from the western delegates on this non-cooperative attitude would be appreciated.

When it comes to handing out responsible positions, there is no depression in the Sport Division Bureau. There is plenty of work for everybody and an opportunity to show one's worth.

You will agree with me that it is a good policy, especially for us Ukrainians, to back up and support that body which has already made appreciable headway; is sincere in its efforts, untiring, impartial and altruistic in motive. That is why you should back and support the Sport Division as it has met these requirements. Any outside schemes only tend to conflict, so keep clear of them!

What are the prospects and future plans of the Sport Division? If a fair number volunteer and the defects are remedied as previously outlined, the following program will be carried out:

1. Organizing of basketball and baseball leagues.

2. Sponsorship of sectional and national track and field championships.

3. Publishing of a monthly Sport Journal for all athletic clubs.

4. Every Ukrainian colony supervised by district sport representatives.

5. Every manager or coach to serve on the Sport Division in some capacity.

6. Compilation of a complete list of all existing Ukrainian teams.

7. Appointed directors in each branch of sport.

8. Tennis, volleyball, mushball,

and track added to the Sport Division's Program.

9. Naming of sectional champions in each sport.

10. Publicizing of Ukrainian athletes through effective mediums.

11. Each athletic club a member of the UYL-NA through the Sport Division.

12. Preliminary steps for a Ukrainian A. A. U.

This is ample proof of the work yet to be done by the Sport Division. In the case of leagues, immediate possibilities are in the following sections: Philadelphia Area, New York Area, Connecticut, Eastern New Jersey, Western Pennsylvania, and Northern Ohio. Other promising sections are: Eastern New York State, Central New York State, Eastern New England States, Eastern Pennsylvania, Upper Anthracite Region, Lower Anthracite Region, Detroit and Chicago. My prophecy is that at least six basketball leagues will be functioning this winter, although there is a future possibility of at least fifteen! Even the girls can have a league in the Pittsburgh section and another in and about New York. However, this necessitates a lot of initiative work. We admire those who go right ahead in organizing these leagues. Other nationalities have theirs, so can we.

About the sectional track meets, the initiative should be taken by metropolitan cities, as for example the recent one in Philadelphia. A national track and field championships, could favorably be held in the convention city, under the auspices of the Sport Division, directed by the Track and Field Director who would be appointed to make all arrangements necessary for the meet. We are in need of such a man.

A monthly Sport Journal is a crying need. From the experience gathered in writing the sport articles, it seems different groups read different newspapers. To reach them all, it would require at least six to be sent out each time. What is more, sport gobbles up a lot of space in these limited pages so that the youth refrain from sending in sport news, box scores, notices, challenges, records or league standings. But if a Sport Journal were published, consisting only of sport news of interest to the Ukrainian Youth in general, I believe it would be favorably received, widely read, freely written and in that manner a more direct contact could be made and thus enhance the creation of a Ukrainian A. A. U.

In view of all that I have presented, it is obvious that to carry out the above program, cooperation of many and not a mere handful (as has been the case during the past year) is necessary. We need boosters and not knockers. We must all come to terms and a mutual understanding, if we wish to see the Sport Division prosper. It has made a commendable start, but the work has just begun. Therefore, we invite every sports-minded delegate or guest to cooperate with us. We need organizers, supervisors, district leaders, statisticians, publicity heads, research directors, directors in each sport, in the East and in the West, so let's see your response. Now is the time to do it, girls not excepted. Put your shoulder to the wheel and help push the wagon over the hill of success.

The blueprints are on hand, the groundwork has been broken. The laying of the foundation and the building of the Sport Division into a much-needed Ukrainian A. A. U. rests exclusively on your decision on whether or not you will cooperate with its builders. Its future is dependent entirely on you!

(The End)

JERSEY CITY, N. J.

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