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YOUTH TODAY

TWO COUNTRIES—TWO YOUTHS?

"The Manchester Guardian Weekly" publishes in each issue a column entitled "Schools and Careers."

In the issue dated March 13, 1936, for instance, the paper writes of "Professions Associated with Land and Properties." It speaks of the work of surveyors, land and estate agents, and auctioneers, of the education necessary for each of these professions, of the examinations, professional societies, and so on.

To judge by what some prominent American newspapers offer in this respect, you may think that the youth in England think of their life careers, and the youth in America of what the old generation think of the youth's worry about their pimples.

AND ANOTHER REVOLUTION FROM BOSTON!

"This spiritual home of early American Revolutionary sentiment" — writes Frederick Rand Rogers, of Boston, to "The New York Times," has launched a new revolution. Starting with its young folk, it has inaugurated a drive to root the spirit of competition out of the city's—and eventually the nation's—life, and to supplant it with the oft-praised but seldom practiced virtue of cooperation."

For the people of America upbringing it is indeed a revolutionary innovation. Several immigrant groups, however, have always questioned the value of competitive spirit for the spiritual development of the individual and society.

THE LUCKY CHILD THAT GETS DECENT EDUCATION

While discussing the special attention given to "problem children" at a recent panel meeting sponsored by the Public Education Association, in New York, Dr. McGaughy, of Teachers College, commented:

"It's too bad a child has to be labeled a problem child to get a decent education."

YOUTH PAYS?

Prof. Howard W. Odum speaking of the reconstruction of Southern states, in his 665-page tome just published for the Southern Regional Committee of the Social Science Research Council under the title "Southern Regions of the United States" (University of North Carolina Press), warns against advocating sudden changes for the Southern states. All the remedies must be slow and specific, he says.

Critics are inclined to see in the inability of the South to keep pace with the rest of the country in reconstruction the heritage of her past. One critic says we have hardly begun to pay for the slave ships of the 17th century, for the Civil War, for the days of so-called Reconstruction.

HOW MANY OF THEM?

More than 300,000 youths in New York City are out of work and one child in four is seriously undernourished, according to the Rev. L. Ernest Sunderland, superintendent of the Episcopal City Mission Society.

CRITICIZE; BUT COOPERATE

The unusual qualities, significance and scope of the present Administration's policies have by this time arrayed most of the older generation either for or agin' them, so that harassed party leaders seeking for untapped sources of votes for the coming elections have at last discovered—youth.

That is perhaps one of the reasons why American youth has so suddenly found itself the object of flattering attention of ward heelers and great big bankers, of local and national party councils, of orators and newspaper publishers, and of all those who have suddenly become most solicitous for the youth's welfare and who dripping with kind intentions strive to show this youth the "right" road to better life and prosperity.

Yet, it is worth noting that throughout it all the youth seems to have kept its head quite well, remaining somewhat aloof from all this hulabaloo about itself. Now and then, as if to confound its new-found friends and foes alike, it lets loose a barrage of criticism against the older generation for bringing about the present-day unsettled and critical conditions.

One such voice of criticism was that of a college student several weeks ago, which seems to engage public attention even today. He bluntly asked what has the older generation done for America. Claiming he was speaking for his generation he expressed his disgust with platitudes and cliches, with flag waving and heroic attitudes, with "Red" scares and patriotism that is talked rather than felt, with demagogues, with soothing talks and accusations, with political parties and political corruption, and with "all the other paraphernalia which are our unsavory heritage." And, finally, he wrote: "No, Mr. Editor, it is not ours which is the lost generation. It is yours. We only ask that you don't take us down with you."

Such was one indignant voice of the youth. Still another was aroused by the patronizing attitude of some elders, when they point out to the youth that when they were young they had their problems too, but because of their patience and steadfastness they eventually solved them. In reply to this, one young person wrote:

"What mockery this is to the youth of America, eager and willing to work, to marry, to rear a family."

Such indignant and bitter voices of the youth show that it is not as credulous as some would believe it to be. The social and economic crisis through which it has been passing for the last few years have given it a far more realistic outlook upon life than previous generations had. It cannot be as easily "taken in" by the stock phrases and grand gestures so beloved by flag-waving orators. With penetrating eyes the youth today looks at the older generation and its attempts to right this world.

Yet in these troublous times it is not enough for the youth to remain aloof and critical of its elders, for such an attitude is of little or no constructive value and may lead to disastrous self-pity. Nor should the youth ape those "liberals" of the older generation that cry to the very heavens when their toes are stepped on but who remain coldly indifferent to the terrible want and sufferings of others.

The youth should recognize the fact that it is not only its fate and interests that are involved, but those of the present and future generations as well. And therefore, while recognizing the foibles and faults of its elders, it should at the same time strive to meet them on common grounds and together seek the solution of the problems facing them. It should, too, take an active interest in politics; not as a political football but as a powerful force standing for all that is fine and clean in American life.

Constructive criticism plus close cooperation of the two generations will go far to dispell the "lost generation" myth, and help bring about real material and spiritual progress.

CONCERT IN HONOR OF METROPOLITAN ANDREW SHEPTYTSKY

On Sunday, May 31st, 1936 at 8:15 P. M. in Carnegie Hall, New York, a concert of Ukrainian and Old Slavonic Church Music in honor of Andrew Sheptytsky, Archbishop of Lviv (Lemberg), and Metropolitan of Galicia, will be given by United Ukrainian Folk Choruses of the New York Area, under the auspices of the Most Rev. Constantine Bohachevsky, Ukrainian Catholic Bishop of Philadelphia. Prof. Alexander Koshetz, former Director of Ukrainian National Chorus, will conduct.

The program will consist largely of Church chants, some dating from early Christianity, originating in the Near East and preserved through centuries in Constantinople and after its fall in the ancient monastery of Pecherska Lavra in the City of Kiev, capital of Ukraine. They are arranged now by Prof. Koshetz for the United Ukrainian Folk Choruses, comprising 300 singers. The program also includes religious works of the great classical composers of the Eastern Church, such as Berezowsky, Bortniansky, Wedel, Turchaninow, as well as the modern Koshetz and Stetzenko. Miss Liubov Kaskiw of Newark will play a violin solo. The addresses will be delivered by the Rt. Rev. Michael Lavelle, Vicar General of the Archdiocese of New York; Rev. John LaFarge, S. J., associate editor of the National Catholic Weekly America; and Dr. Simon Demychuk, Ukrainian journalist of New York.

Archbishop Sheptytsky was imprisoned by the invading military forces of Imperial Russia and sent to Siberia at the beginning of the World War. The Ukrainians all over the world are now celebrating his 70th birthday and 35th anniversary of his office as Primate of Ukrainian Catholics.

TWO WEEKS LEFT FOR ESSAY CONTEST

Two more weeks remain yet for our young American-Ukrainians to enter the one-two thousand word essay contest being sponsored during the month of May by the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America on the topic "How Can We, The Youth, Best Organize Ourselves."

At this time when our American-Ukrainian youth is seeking to organize itself on national lines, the importance of the subject matter of the essay contest cannot be overemphasized. In order to learn the opinions of our young people on it, is the purpose of this contest. Clarity of thought and expression will count most in judging the essays.

The first prize-winning essay will receive a set of four books in English about Ukraine and Ukrainians, namely, "Peasant Europe," by H. H. Tiltman; "Spirit of Ukraine," by D. Snowdy; "Taras Shevchenko," by Prof. V. Doroshenko; and "Story of Ukraine," by M. Gambal. Second prize will consist of any three of the above books. The third prize will consist of any two of the above books. Besides, every contestant, whether a prize-winner or not, will receive "A Brief Survey of Ukrainian Literature" by Dr. A. P. Coleman of Columbia University and the "Ukrainian Question" by Lancelot Lawton of England.

All essays should be mailed to S. Shumeyko, Pres. of UYL-NA, 97 Boyden Ave., Maplewood, N. J.

IVAN FRANKO

By S. S.

(Based on accounts by Antin Krushelnitsky, Vasile Vernivolya, Alexander Hrushevsky, Serhey Yefremov, and others.)

UNIVERSITY DAYS

The Linguistic and National Controversy

Upon entering the School of Philosophy of L'viv University, Ivan Franko found most of the student body in the throes of heated controversy concerning certain linguistic and national questions of the day.

At that time, beginning of the last quarter of the 19th century, Galician Ukrainian society was divided into two warring camps on the question whether Galician Ukrainians constitute an independent nationality or whether they are but a part of the Russian, and whether they should develop a literary language of their own, based on their native tongue spoken by the masses, or whether they should adopt the Russian language for this purpose.

This was the main issue then, made all the more acute by various other differences of opinion, such as in the matter of the proper spelling. On one side stood those who fawned before Russian culture, forgetting that a great deal of it was due to Ukrainian influences, while on the other side were those who dreamed of the rebirth of a Ukraine such as it was in the days of the Cossacks.

It must be borne in mind, however, that many of those who favored closer political and cultural affinity with Russian then were prompted to do so by the menace of Polish chauvinism which, under the protection of the imperial Austrian government that

ever played off one nationality under its rule with another, sought to destroy the Ukrainians as a distinct nationality. Prodded by clever Russian propaganda, these muscophiles, as they were called, saw in Russia their salvation, forgetting that the Russian bear was as ready to devour Ukraine as the Polish double-headed eagle to tear her to pieces.

Naturally, this cleavage in Galician society found a strong echo in the student body of L'viv University. Here the muscophiles were organized into the "Academichesky Kruzhok," which had as its organ the periodical "Druh," while the "populists" (narodovchi) had as their society the "Druzhniy Likhvar." Since, however, the latter society was more of a social club than anything else and had no organ of its own, it did not attract such an idealist and ardent worker as Ivan Franko. Consequently, he became a member of the former society; not because of the principles for which it stood, but chiefly because its periodical provided him a means to have his writings published. And although he remained aloof from the linguistic and national controversy raging among the students, still he could not help being swayed by it at times, chiefly in the direction of the populists. In his writings, too, he constantly used the native expression with phonetic spelling, but because of the policy of "Druh" he had to, for purposes of publication, transliterate into the etymologic and change its

native expression into that which because of its resemblance to Russian was then regarded as "literary."

Influence of Drahomaniv

It was about this time that there began to be felt among the Ukrainian students an influence which ran counterwise to the trends of muscophilism and which eventually caused the "Druh" to take on a populist tinge. This influence was that of Michael Drahomaniv, the Ukrainian scholar and publicist of European reputation and a force in Ukrainian politics of that day.

Drahomaniv was an ardent propagator of Western European progressive ideals and a strong critic of Eastern European conservative and reactionary forces. Taking advantage of an allusion in the "Druh" to one of his articles on language, Drahomaniv began writing letters to it for publication. The "Druh" published these letters, seeking at first to reply to them but later coming to complete accord with them. In these letters Drahomaniv charged the Ukrainian youth with being indifferent to the progressive ideals of Western Europe and criticized them for their reactionary spirit. He argued that the only manner in which these ideals could permeate the Ukrainian people would be through the medium of a Ukrainian literary language founded upon their spoken native tongue. Turning his attention to the "Druh" he accused it of failing to give any intellectual food to its readers, of being dormant, and that its editors who waxed so eloquent on the advantages of using Russian as the literary language of the Ukrainian people were hardly acquainted with it, and, furthermore, that they were unfamiliar with the finer (i. e., the progressive and democratic)

type of Russian literature. He then listed some of the finer works of Ukrainian literature and urged the youth to read them. And finally, he emphasized that it was the duty of Ukrainian youth to serve their nation and help it rid itself of all oppressive and demoralizing forces.

These letters made a profound impression upon the more progressive youth of that day. Among those who were most affected by them was Ivan Franko. Perhaps the reason for this was that Drahomaniv in his championing of the socially and economically oppressed expressed openly that which the youthful and keenly sensitive Franko has but hitherto felt as a result of his own bitter experiences. Whatever it was, however, it helped to crystallize Franko's determination to devote himself to realistic writing.

Before he had much opportunity to do this, Franko was arrested in June, 1877, by the police on the basis of a bare mention of his name in a letter from Drahomaniv (who was in Geneva then) addressed to one of the latter's sympathizers. It was the time of the Russian-Turkish war, when the Poles in an effort to enlist Austrian sympathies upon the side of their aspirations sought to show their great patriotism as Austrian subjects by discrediting the Ukrainians. To this end the Galician Polish authorities sought to make capital of such cases as that of Franko, whom they suspected of sympathizing with revolutionists, and others of its kind. Franko was thrust like a common thief into a filthy and overcrowded cell and forced to await his trial.

(To be continued)

THE GREEKS IN UKRAINE

(2)

[Note: This article is the continuation of "Earliest Traces of Man in Ukraine," published several weeks ago.]

Before proceeding any further with the history of these ancient ancestors of the Ukrainians—which is extremely difficult because of the scarcity and unreliability of sources dealing with this part of the country—let us turn our attention to the southern shores of Ukraine bordering upon the Black Sea.

Earliest Greek colonists

Here as early as 700 B. C. the Greeks had already established their colonies, and it is to them that we are indebted for a great deal of our knowledge concerning this region as well as the country to the north of it. Besides serving as an outlet of historical information concerning the inland peoples of ancient Ukraine, the Grecian colonies also exerted a powerful influence upon the cultural and economic life of those early inhabitants. This influence was the forerunner of the later Byzantine stream of culture which flowed into Ukraine during the Middle Ages and which had such a powerful influence upon it.

The causes which led the Greek colonies leave their homeland and settle upon the northern shores of the Black Sea may be summarized briefly, as follows: (1) the wonderful exploitation possibilities offered by this virgin

country: (2) the rapidly increasing trade relations between the peoples dwelling on these shores and the peoples of the hinterland, which relations had existed since the earliest of times; (3) the warfare between Miletus, the leader of the Ionian cities, and the Lydians, which ended in the complete absorption of the western half of the Asia Minor by the latter and which in turn resulted in the emigration of many Milesians; and finally (4) the terrible poverty of the Greek peasants enslaved under the oppressive rule of the nobles, which forced many of these peasants to seek new homes beyond the Aegean world.

Leading colonial centers

According to tradition the already mentioned Ionians of Miletus played the dominant role in this colonization. The period of 800 to 700 B. C. was the scene of intensive colonization by them. They founded Tira (Tyras), at the mouth of the Dniester; Olbia, the largest and most famous of all the colonies, which reached its height during the 6th century B. C.—at the mouth of the Buh river; Theodosia, on the site of modern Kaffa; Pantikapea, now Kertch; and about eighty lesser settlements. And yet, notwithstanding this tradition, traces of this Milesian phase of Greek colonization of the shores of ancient Ukraine are faint, when compared with the many more numerous remains of the succeeding Athen-

ian colonization which predominated between the 6th and 3rd centuries B. C., particularly in around 450 B. C.—the height of the Athenian Empire. They founded many colonies, including Chersonesus or Kherson, on the roadstead of Sevastopol, and Phanagoria, located on the two straits of Ienikale.

Their method of existence

Detailed facts concerning these Greek colonies on the southern coast of ancient Ukraine are wanting. Generally speaking, these colonies were in the form of independent republics, except when danger threatened, at which time they sought the protection of the neighboring empires. Trade and industry were the lifeblood of these colonies. These two factors, then, were the forces which attracted the Greek colonies to these distant shores, which caused them to settle among unfriendly barbaric peoples, which further induced them to remain here, among greatly unfavorable conditions, defending themselves against their enemies by weapons, diplomacy, subterfuge, bribes, tribute,—and finally, which gave strength to these isolated island-like colonies to maintain themselves a thousand years in this region of conglomerate barbarian peoples.

Trade

Taking advantage of the wonderfully fertile black soil of Ukraine the colonists became one of the chief sources of supply of wheat to Greece. During the 4th century B. C. one half the wheat supply of Attica came from these colonies. Fish, which were found swarming in the great river estu-

aries in great multitudes, became another leading export. In exchange for their wines, oils, textiles, tools, pottery, jewelry and metal works the Greek colonies received from their barbarian neighbors and exported to their mother country slaves, cattle, honey, wax, fish, furs, hides, salt, timber, amber and drugs. Stimulated by this trade the influence of the Greek colonies in its manifold forms spread with the vigor of youth among the neighboring peoples; and, to a lesser degree, even reached the Slavs, as archeological finds in around the middle Dnieper district bear out.

S. S.

THE SONG OF THE KOBZAR

Where is the youth that suddenly flew
Left me ageing with memories' pain,
Where are they that once I knew
That rode like the wind upon the plain.
In the past that now grows dim
Where are the days of Cossack pride
When the cry of battle was a glorious hymn,
And Death was laughingly defied.
Gone are those moments when victory
Was the greatest joy of our warring life,
Now desolation stalks eerily
With wretchedness and hunger rife.

I thank Thee God for my sightless eyes
That can our Fate no longer see,
But would I were deaf to the poignant sighs
Of my people in slavery.

M. M.

INFLUENCE OF ENGLISH ON UKRAINIAN

(Reprinted from *The American Language* by H. L. Mencken.)

Henry Louis Mencken, the well-known American author and editor, has for years been collecting materials on the development of American-English. In 1919, he published *THE AMERICAN LANGUAGE*, a bulky book running to 374 pages, into which he packed a tremendous store of information on that interesting subject. The book sold out very quickly, and new editions were ordered. While those were being sold, the author continued his search. New material came in with such rapidity that the author thought of revising the first edition. For years he kept on with his studies, collected notes, gathered suggestions, and finally in May of this year published a new, fourth, corrected, enlarged, and rewritten edition of *THE AMERICAN LANGUAGE*.

This edition is a volume of about 800 pages, full of pithy text, footnotes, word-lists, observations, indices. It represents a great labor of a capable man who knows how to gather material from various sources, into a coherent unit, and present his thesis forcibly and lucidly. His thesis is that the English language as it is spoken in America has deviated greatly from its standard in England, in fact to such a degree as to justify the name of the American language, that is a separate language from English. In later years, namely, since the first edition of this work, the author has noted that the gap between American and English is narrowing because "the pull of American has become so powerful that has begun to drag English with it."

The author traces the two streams of English from the earliest days of American colonization. He shows the beginnings of American, its growth, and its present status. He compares then the standards of English in America and that in England, in lexicography, pronunciation, and spelling. He gives an interesting chapter on the common speech in America, which has become lately a subject of lively debates. From the history of the American language he tries to adduce some conclusions as to its future.

In an appendix of a hundred pages he traces the influence of the American speech on the various immigrant dialects: Germanic, Latin, Slavic, Finno-Ugrian, Celtic, Semitic, Greek, Asiatic, and others. The article on the influence of the American-English on Ukrainian is based on the information furnished the author by Emil Revyuk and Mr. Vladimir Geeza. This article is here reprinted by special permission of the publisher Alfred A. Knopf, of New York.

A copy of Mencken's "The American Language" is \$5. The reviewers enclose it among the "must-books" of those who study the language.

Ukrainian, or Little Russian, differs enough from Great Russian for a speaker of the one to find the other very difficult. In 1930 but 58,685 persons reported to the Census enumerators that Ukrainian was their mother-tongue; to the number should be added 9,800 who gave Ruthenian, the name commonly applied to the Ukrainian in the former Austrian Empire. Both figures suggest incomplete returns. In Canada the Ukrainians "form the fourth largest racial constituent in the polyglot population," and in the prairie provinces of the West they number about 250,000. They publish eight periodicals at Winnipeg and two more at Edmonton, but in the whole United States they have but twelve, seven of which are published in Pennsylvania. There is a Ukrainian daily in Jersey City, the *Svoboda*, and another in New York, the *Ukrainian Daily News*. To the editor of the former, Mr. Emil Revyuk, I am indebted for the following:

"The Ukrainian in America makes copious use of English loan-words. Some of them are the names of things with which he was unfamiliar at home, and others are words that he must use in his daily traffic with Americans. Usually, he tries to bring these loans into harmony with the Ukrainian inflectional system. Thus, he forces most loan-nouns to take on grammatical gender.

Those that he feels to be feminine he outfits with the Ukrainian feminine ending, -a, e. g., *dresska* (dress), *vidna*, (window), *hala* (hall), *grocerya* (grocery store), *buchernya* (butcher's store), *strita* (street), *plakha* (picture). *Mechka* is the match which makes a fire but a match in the meaning of contest of skill is the masculine noun *mech*. Some nouns are felt to be plural and are outfitted with plural endings. Thus *furniture* becomes *fornichi*, which is equivalent to "pieces of furniture," *pinatsy* is a Ukrainian adaptation of peanuts, and *shusy* of shoes, and *Shkrenty* is the plural form of the name of the city of Scranton. *Kendi* (candy), is declined like a plural noun because its ending is the typical plural ending of Ukrainian nouns, and it reminds the Ukrainian of his name for candy, the plural *tsukorky*. *Bluberry* (blueberries), is also plural.

"The adjective must be recast also to denote by its ending the number and gender. For this reason the Ukrainian does not use many English adjectives, for they do not lend themselves easily to such changes. He has adopted, however, the following: *faytersky* (of fighting character), *bomersky* (of the character of a bum), *gangstersky* (like a gangster), *sylykovy* (made of silk), *volnatovy* (made of walnut), *bosuyuchy* or *bosivsky*, (bossing, domineering). Adopted verbs, too, require a great deal of dressing up to fit them for use in the Ukrainian language e. g. *bosuvaty* (to boss), *klinuvaty* (to clean), *ponchuvaty* (to punch), *laykuvaty* (to like), *trubluvaty* (to trouble), *baderuvaty* (to bother), *bostuvaty* (to bust), *shapuvaty* (to shop), *stykuvaty* (to stick), *faytuvatsya* (to fight with), *ringuvaty* (to ring), *swimuvaty* (to swim), *peyntuvaty* (to paint), *bonduvaty* (to bond), *bayluyaty* (to bail) and *djompaty* (to jump). *Parkuvaty karu* is the common American Ukrainian for to park the car."

Diminutives are formed by adding -chyk or -syk, e. g. *boysyk* (a little boy), and augmentatives by adding -yshe, e. g. *boysyshe* (a big boy). The Ukrainian prefers to make his own logical feminines. He does not use waitress but has concocted *veyterka* from *veyter* (waiter). In the same way he uses *tenerka*, *bucherka*, *janitorka*, *borderka*, *hauskiperka*, *svinderka*, *ticherka*, *bomerka* (a female tenant, butcher, janitor, boarder, housekeeper, swindler, teacher, bum). He makes abstract nouns by adding -stvo, e. g. *farmerstvo* (farming), *pedlerstvo* (peddling) and *plomberstvo* (plumbing). He also makes infinitives denoting finish or iterative action. e. g. *zbostuvaty* (to have busted), *posikuvaty* (to fix completely), *popeyntuvaty* (to paint all over) and *jompuvaty* (to be jumping). Says Mr. Revyuk:

"Sometimes a Ukrainian word is changed under the influence of an American word, e. g. *lezhukh* (loafer), from *lezhaty* (to lie resting) becomes *lezhukh*, to emphasize its kinship with *lazv*. Some loan-words, in spite of all efforts, refuse to be changed. This is true of those that have endings strange to the Ukrainian, e. g., those ending in -y: *city* *lady*, *country*, etc., which by their ending suggest to a Ukrainian either a masculine adjective or a plural noun, but evidently are neither one nor the other. Hence the Ukrainian feels reluctant to inflect *Chicago*, *cem-*

MOSES

By IVAN FRANKO

(Transl. by Waldimir Semenyina)

(Fragments)

(Continued)

II.

The restful crimson ball of daily light
Was sinking in the hills to be
Just like that swimmer who, bereft
of strength,
Is disappearing in the sea.

Over the cloudless sky began to drift
Some melancholy from the east
And, like an agonizing wound, was
heard
The wailing of a preying beast.

Something human and soft began to
quake
Within the aged prophet's heart
And from their heights his soaring
thoughts
Dared for a moment to depart.

Must he forever pound their ears
with cries
Of punishment which they detest?
As if it was a cold and hungry child
A something tugged within his breast.

"Oh, Israel, if you but only knew
What's taking place within my heart!
If you but knew, just knew my love
for you—
A love that has no other part!

etry and Yankee, He experiences still-greater uneasiness with composite words: *jitney-boss*, *city-hall*, *Kansas City*, *Jersey City*, *Niagara Falls*, *cream-cheese* (pot-cheese, which he knows, he will call by the Ukrainian word, *syr*), *piece-work*, *Tammany Hall*, *hold-up*, *card-party*, *bridge-party*, *rocking chair*, *batting-suit*, *ice-cream*, *high-school Sing Sing*, *lolly-pop*, *knickerbockers*, *ginger-ale*, *saleslady*. Some adjectives, too, balk at inflection, e. g. *jealous*, (*vin-tak jeles*, *vona taka jeles*), *easy*, *crazy*. Some words lead a double life. *Engine*, for instance, now passes as a male, assuming the form *injay*, and now as a female, *injaya*.

"Not infrequently the American cuckoo accepted into the Ukrainian nest ejects some other cuckoo, hatched out of an egg deposited by the German, French, or Italian. Thus, in American-Ukrainian, *parasola* is replaced by *umbrella*, *kelnor* by *veyter* (waiter), *buchhalter* by *bookkeeper*, *fryzier* by *barber*, *bylet* by *tyket* (ticket), *umbra* by *shedyd* (shades, especially lamp-shade), and *velotsyped* (velocipede) by *bysekel*, *bitsykel*, or even *bike*. Under the influence of American many Ukrainian words of foreign origin acquire additional meanings. Thus *kontrola*, which in the Old Country meant auditing, examination of accounts, assumes in America also the meaning of directing, regulating, and still later that of checking, as in the phrase *kontrola budyakiv* (weed control). *Konventsya*, which in Ukrainian means an agreement between nations, in Americans acquires the meaning of a gathering of a party, etc. *Mashynist* loses the Ukrainian meaning of locomotive engineer, and operator the meaning of surgeon. Each of them acquires the meanings of those words in America. *Kompania* in the Old Country means associates, a company of soldiers; in America the word comes to mean also a corporation. Likewise, the adjective *seriozny*, under the influence of American, comes to be used not only in reference to people, meaning serious, but also of conditions, meaning grave. Even original Ukrainian words become affected by this process, e. g. the old Ukrainian word *vartuvaty* (to be worth), acquires the American idiomatic meaning of to have property of value.

(To be concluded)

"You are my kin, you are my only child,
You are my honor and my fame:
In you now rests my soul, my future life:
All beauty, nation—all my aim.

"I've given you my life and all it meant
With an unshatterable zeal—
You'll wander through the centuries to bear
The imprint of my inner seal.

"But no, 'tis not just that I love in you
The things that but reflect myself:
The highest, finest everything I knew
I'm gladly placing into you.

"Oh, Israel, forgive me for my sin,
For saying something none should dare:
I love you so, that very oft I quest
If e'en Jehovah does more care.

"For children he has millions, and they all
Of his protection get a share—
While I have only you and you alone
Are all for which I want to care.

"And when Jehovah, out of all of them
Has chosen you to serve his aim,
I, without choice, your servant have become
Just due to my consuming flame.

"And when your working strength is wanted by
Our master, of the kings The King,
From you, my Israel, I do not want
For my own self a single thing.

"And when he wants the incense burnt besides
A constant reverence and praise,
I will accept from you ingratitude
Or any scornful wounding phrase.

"Because I love you dearly: not alone
For your good nature, true and deep,
But for the wrongs you do and other faults
Though over them I even weep;

"For that persistent stubbornness of yours,
That haughty spirit falsely clad
Which, having strayed upon its foolish way,
Refuses to give ear to God;

"For the untruthfulness of your quick tongue,
Your indiscriminating soul
Which holds and holds unto the earthly wealth
As if it was the highest goal;

"For the immodesty your daughters show,
Their loving ways, intriguing eyes;
And for your cherished customs and your tongue,
And merry laughter and your sighs.

"Oh, Israel, my only child and soul!
Pray to your Maker and Believe!
As much as I am bound to you by love
I must be taking now my leave.

"Because I feel my hour is coming near—
That termination of my plan—
Be what it may I must, I must yet reach
The borders of our Canaan.

"I hoped so much to enter there with you
Midst thund'ring roar of trumpets blown,
But God has humbled me and so it seems
That I shall enter all alone.

"I wish that I could now, by Jordan's side,
Be stricken down just as I stand:
That I may only rest my aged bones
In that beloved Promised Land.

"And there will I be waiting for the time
When on the hilltops I may see
How, like those children that their mother trace,
You all will come to follow me.

"My longing I will send to follow you
And tug your conscience till it yields,
Just like that dog that, with his barking, calls
His master to the hunting fields.

"And I am sure that all of you will move
Like river-floods that onward bear,—
But in that famous march of yours don't stop
To ask for me—I did my share.

"So onward press and forge ahead
And let your progress no one sever!
Oh, Israel, thou offspring of my heart,
Farewell—Farewell forever!"
(To be concluded).

NEW YORK CITY.
ENTERTAINMENT and DANCE will be held by ODWU branch 11 of New York on SUNDAY, MAY 17, 1936 at 8:00 P. M. at the Ukrainian Hall, 217-219 E. 6th St. Two short comedies "Puppy Love" and "Ratsnare" as well as a one act sketch "Evening at the Country" will be presented. Dancing will follow the Entertainment. Admission 40c.

THE FIRST UKRAINIAN NATIONAL YOUTH DAY

When the Fourth Ukrainian Youth's Congress sponsored by the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America meets in Philadelphia this coming Labor Day week-end, our Youth will have a new and unique feature by which to celebrate their annual gathering. After their long discussions on the problems of the Ukrainian American Youth they will have an opportunity to relax and play.

Most of the various Ukrainian Clubs are deeply interested in many sports. Of these, Track and Field has been developing more and more popularity, and as this will be the main field of activity, the clubs will have an opportunity to "show their stuff." A whole day will be set aside for athletic activities. The Track and Field events will take up most of the afternoon, and as such, they will truly represent the First Ukrainian National Track and Field Championships. These will be under A. A. U. sanction. The various events are listed below. In addition, also for both boys and girls, there will be a swimming meet. Other divisions of activity will include a National Baseball Tournament, a National Volley-Ball-Tournament for girls' teams, and a Ukrainian Ballet and Folk Dance Contest. This program of activities will insure the interest of every Ukrainian boy and girl. Participate! Pick your favorite sport and prepare for it! A whole day will be devoted to these events so that you can compete in more than one event. Make it a point to be at the Congress and to take part in the National Youth Day.

A modern athletic stadium, one of the finest in the East will be available. Complete facilities for all events will be assured. It will be fitting and large enough to accommodate the many teams eligible for this Youth Day as this affair is open to all Ukrainian American Clubs in the country.

A gold medal, a silver medal, and a bronze medal will be given to the first three in all of the Track and Field and Swimming events. Trophies and silver cups will be awarded to winning teams in the different divisions of sport. There will be a special all-around Trophy; therefore enter full-strength teams so that your teams will be at their best.

Watch for various announcements from time to time. Entry blanks with the rules and regulations will appear soon. For suggestions and information, write to:—

WALTER N. NACHONEY
Chairman—Track and Field
Ukrainian Youth's League
of North America
2070 East Allegheny Ave.
Philadelphia, Pa.

EVENTS FOR THE TRACK & FIELD MEET—LABOR DAY

Junior Boys:

75 yd. Dash, 880 yd. Relay, Running Broad Jump, Running High Jump, Standing Broad Jump, Running Hop, Step & Jump, Bar Chinning, 8 lb. Shot.

Senior Boys:

100 yd. Dash, 220 yd. Dash, 440 yd. Run, 880 yd. Run, One Mile Run, 3/4 Mile Steeplechase, 880 yd. Relay, One Mile Relay, 120 yd. High Hurdles, Pole Vault, Javelin, Discus, Hammer Throw, 16 lb Shot, Running Broad Jump, Running High Jump, Running Hop, Step & Jump, Bar Chinning.

Senior Girls Events:

75 yd. Dash, 80 meter Hurdles, 440 yd. Relay, Running High Jump, Baseball Throw, Basketball Throw.

EVENTS FOR THE SWIMMING MEET—LABOR DAY

Senior Boy Events:

50 yd. free style, 100 yd. free style, 200 yd. free style, 100 yd. breast stroke, 100 yd. back stroke, Diving, 200 yd. free style relay, 150 yd. medley relay.

Senior Girls Events:

25 yd. free style, 50 yd. free style, 100 yd. free style, 50 yd. breast stroke, 50 yd. back stroke, Diving, 100 yd. free style relay, 150 yd. medley relay.

BASKETBALL CHAMPIONSHIP FINALS IN ROCHESTER

The last and most important chapter of basketball activity among Ukrainian teams will be written this week-end, May 16th and 17th, in Rochester, N. Y., when and where the three surviving teams from the nation-wide elimination play-offs, will fight it out to the finish for the coveted first Ukrainian National Basketball Championship!

In the Saturday evening game, Chester, Pa., southern champions, and Rochester, N. Y., northern representatives of the Eastern Half of the UYL-NA Sport Division's geographic subdivision, carrying the colors of Areas No. 3 and No. 4 respectively, will engage in a single game to decide the Eastern Ukrainian Basketball Championship!

Rochester drew a tie by virtue of Woonsocket's fled forfeiture of its rights to championship claims, while Chester dethroned Yonkers in the play-offs, leaving but two legitimate claimants in the East—Chester and Rochester! The winner of this game will receive a beautiful banner.

The St. Josaphat's committee, headed by Mr. Vincent Kowba, is arranging a Dance and Entertainment after the games. Complete particulars concerning the games and social festivities may be obtained by reporting to 303 Hudson Avenue, in Rochester, Saturday evening!

The first Sunday afternoon, May 17th, game, which starts promptly at two, will be an exhibition game between the strong Syracuse and Auburn teams.

The feature game, and the greatest Ukrainian basketball attraction ever staged, will see the Monessen, Pa. team, champions of the Western Half, playing against the winner of the Rochester-Chester tilt, for the first Ukrainian National Basketball Championship! A beautiful trophy, donated by the Ukrainian National Association, is awaiting the winner!

Come on, you folks from Rochester, Auburn, Syracuse, Buffalo, Elmira, Batavia, Lockport, and vicinity; come out and see these games that were awarded to be played in your section! The games are important, the teams are great, and championships are at stake! Demonstrate your interest, appreciation and approval of such games, by attending and seeing the calibre of basketball that is played by the outstanding Ukrainian amateur fives in the country!

ALEXANDER YAREMKO
(Basketball Director
of the Ukrainian Youth League
of North America)

MONESSEN ISSUES CHALLENGE

The Ukrainian Baseball Team of Monessen, Pa. is ready to book games with all Ukrainian Clubs.

With the addition of several new players the Monessen Ukrainians will be considerably strengthened, and are looking forward to a successful season. All Ukrainian clubs wishing to book games with the Monessen Ukrainians please write to: Paul Malinchak, 202 Shawnee Ave., Monessen, Pa.

A challenge is issued to the following clubs: Jeannette, Ford City, Butler, Arnold, Carnegie, Aliquippa, North Side Pittsburgh, South Side Pittsburgh from Pennsylvania, and Akron, Rossford, Youngstown and Cleveland from Ohio.

Hoping to hear from each and every Ukrainian Club.

I remain,

Yours For Ukrainian Sports
PAUL MALINCHAK.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

DANCE, sponsored by American Ukrainian Youth, SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1936, at the Masonic Temple, corner Park Ave. & Seventh St., Plainfield, N. J. Featuring Tug Banks & his Orchestra. Admission 40 ¢.

RESUME OF THE UYL-NA BASKETBALL SEASON

MAY 5, 1936.—The regular basketball season among Ukrainian teams has come to a close! At this time, the Basketball Department of the Sport Division of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America, wishes to proudly present a resume of the season's progressive sport strides, also, the official naming of basketball champions!

This past season the teams finally realized the significance and value of engaging with Ukrainian teams, and have proven this by a greater number of inter-Ukrainian games, and on a much broader and wider range. Unlike last season, when activity was confined mostly in the East, this time the West woke up, conformed with our plans and regulations, and cooperated enthusiastically throughout. Things ran smoother, better, and our goals were surprisingly reached, considering the fact that our personnel is small, scattered, unacquainted, and at times pessimistic.

Profound evidence of progress is manifested everywhere, and seemingly insurmountable obstacles were overcome solely through the medium of the press and personal correspondence, through which the real work was actually done. New contacts were made, friendships cemented, acquaintances promoted, and a greater interest planted in the hearts of young Ukrainians everywhere, to carry on such noble work and ideals to even greater heights.

It was a season of real hard concentrated work, made more difficult by the fact that without funds, an incentive or even a private press, such nation-wide work had to be, and was admirably accomplished. No costly cups or trophies were offered as a lure to teams, and no teams were financially backed, yet the will to play and meet with fellow Ukrainians reigned uppermost, and brought to a glorious close a season of high attainments. The hard work has been done, and no difficulty should be experienced in the future to carry on such work among Ukrainian teams!

Evidence of Progress

Each of the eight outlined geographic areas produced a champion team this year, compared with only four last year. New sections came to our assistance, and new District Leaders, unknown personally, did their part nobly in their respective localities. They are to be commended for their faithful work!

Both the Eastern and Western Halves (separated by the 77 deg. meridian) acted as distinct conference territories. Teams within each area engaged with neighboring teams, and championship claims were numerous. From our consistent requests through articles, strictly Ukrainian amateur, and properly uniformed teams sprang up, compared with hitherto remnants of missiles. The inscription "Ukrainians" replaced names of churches, animals or objects on the playing jerseys. These are evidences of progress!

Greater sport interest and amicable athletic relationship evoked out of the cauldron of pessimism, indifference and perfunctory action. In place of the basketball leagues, impracticable due to the scarcity of teams in concentrated sections, and long distances intersecting between towns, a loose conference among teams within each area was voluntarily sponsored, which finally led toward the naming of the various legitimate champions.

From a totally impartial standpoint, and taking into consideration the set rules and conditions, not forgetting circumstances of individual teams, we were able to, after weeks of deep deliberation and comparison of all records, to name true champions of each area. The pile of correspondence and records have finally been dis-

posed, and we are now ready and proud to name the teams rated by both their respective District Leaders and this department, as outstanding in their districts.

It is to be remembered that each team so declared, consists of amateur Ukrainian players only, members of the club they represent, and properly uniformed to publicly denote that the team is Ukrainian in origin. Following, we give you a brief synopsis of the various champions, together with individual characteristics, and their records, which are self-explanatory as to why they were selected as champions:

EAST

Area No. 1 (New England States)—Woonsocket, Rhode Island. Team: St. Michael's Ukrainian Boys' Club. Players: A. Barylick, J. Romaine, P. Ponkiew, J. Kokolski, S. Wecal, P. Gneicko, J. Stoyko, W. Wecal, and M. Kocuba and M. Procszyn, co-captains. Mgr. and Pres.: John Lissy, 109 East School Street, Woonsocket, R. I.

Area No. 2 (N. Y. C. Metr. and N.J.)—Yonkers, New York. Team: Fourth Ward Ukrainians. Players: Malasky, Koval, Perkowsky, Beck, O'Leary, Mallo, Tureck, Chepley, Werney, Scrobola, Grubiak, Capt. Mgr. John Kachmar, 15 Riverview Place and Michael Krenza, 17 Vineyard Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.

Area No. 3 (Del. and Eastern Penna.)—Chester, Pennsylvania. Team: Chester Ukrainians. Players: Linaka, Bartish, Sawicki, Haschak, S. Marenko, C. Marenko, L. Sawicki, N. Luzak, T. Bringiewicz. Pres.: Mike Kryka, 2718 West 2nd Street; Mgr.: William Haschak, 211 Ward Street, Chester, Pa.

Area No. 4 (New York State)—Rochester, N. Y. Team: St. Josaphat's Ukrainians. Players: P. Terbuska, S. Sorochtey, C. Sorochtey, N. Chuhy, M. Solomach, M. Hyzak, S. Kowba, J. Kuzynko, J. Sorockti. Mgr. and Pres.: Vincent Kowba, 469 Ormond Street, Rochester, N. Y.

WEST

Area No. 5 (West. Penna. and W. Va.)—Monessen, Pa. Team: St. Nicholas Ukrainians. Players: J. Kudlik, C. Muran, A. Kachmarik, M. Denego, J. Miller, S. Pishko, W. Bachenski, M. Kotys, J. Kachmarik, W. Yankoski. Mgr.: Charles Muran, 408 Delaware St., Monessen, Pa.

Area No. 6 (Ohio State)—Cleveland, Ohio. Team: Ukrainian Cosacks' Fine Arts Club. Players: N. Mucklo, J. Kaplysh, J. Sawchyn, M. Jeko, M. Kozub, M. Kalnitsky, W. Samotus, E. Moskal, P. Lupan, W. Kaszmarek, W. Wolansky. Pres.: John Billy, 1327 Buhrer Avenue; Mgr.: Peter Lupan, 1280 Holmden Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

Area No. 7 (Michigan)—Detroit, Mich. Team: Ukrainian All-Stars. Players: W. Kobane, M. Jamula, M. Kunka, J. Harlycini, P. Zolna, M. Danielson, W. Danielson, S. Danielson. Mgr.: Stephen Dobryden, 2370 Danforth Street, Hamtramck, Mich.

Area No. 8 (Illinois)—Chicago, Ill. Team: St. Mary's Y. U. N. No. 46. Players: S. Kissel, E. Beck, M. Focia, B. Sachno, S. Damko, J. Evans. Mgr.: William Sachno, 3114 West 53rd St., Chicago, Ill.

Let us now treat each team's achievements, which will explain why they were rated best:

(To be concluded)

INCH BY INCH!

After very long delays, the Czechoslovak Government has finally sanctioned a separate National Anthem for the Ukrainian territory in Czechoslovakia known as Podkarpatska Rus. It begins with a special wording: "Ruthenians of Podkarpatska Rus awake from deep slumber." (The name "Ukrainian" is still not recognized officially in Czechoslovakia.)