UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

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"REPRESENTATIVE" AND "NON-PARTISAN"

From time to time we hear opinions expressed to the effect that our Ukrainian-American youth should have a truly representative periodical or newspaper of its own, especially such as would be absolutely "non-partisan," and belong to no organization, even such as the Ukrainian National Association.

Utopian dreams, indeed. Yet we are prompted to comment upon them by the fact that within recent times claims have been advanced by several of our youth groups that they have such a periodical, that it is truly non-partisan and representative of the Ukrainian-American young people.

First of all, we wish to emphasize that the appearance of every new Ukrainian-American youth periodical is a source of considerable satisfaction to us, for besides betokening the steady progress of our youth, such a new periodical also helps us in reporting it. This is especially true of those periodicals which specialize in local news. Then, too, competition is the breath of life, and we certainly do welcome it.

At the same time, however, we look with askance upon any such periodical which trumpets loudly that it and it alone is "non-partisan," and that therefore it is truly representative of our youth. For having been in this game of editing this periodical for our younger generation for a number of years, we, perhaps more than others, realize how difficult, how unusually difficult it is to live up to such a claim.

In our opinion, to be truly representative of our Ukrainian-American youth, a periodical must be infinitely more than a compilation of localized news items concerning some of their more apparent activities.

It must, first of all, speak our youth's mind. And to do this properly, it must have access to the thoughts and opinions of the largest number of our young people possible; not only in its own district but throughout the country as well. Furthermore, such access alone is not enough, for such thoughts and opinions must be carefully analyzed and sifted, the grain separated from the chaff; which can be best done only by trained minds, who devote themselves exclusively to such a task. Only then can the net conclusions be presented to our youth, in the best possible form and to the largest number of them.

But even this is not enough. In order to be representative of our youth, such a periodical must answer at least some of its needs. And chief among these needs for our youth, for reasons cited in our previous issues, is that of gaining a better knowledge of their background and thereby themselves.

Towards this latter end, well-nigh prodigious labors must be devoted. The history of the Ukrainian people must be presented. Their manners, modes, and customs, must also be presented. And to what they have always aspired, too, should be clearly set forth. Furthermore, their cultural heritage and contribution to world civilization must be explained. Stories, novelettes, poetry, and other articles must be translated into English, in order to make them available to those cannot read them in their original; and there are many such. Then too, vital events in the present-day Ukrainian life, whether it be in its native habitat or here in America, must be clearly reported and interpreted. And all this, mind you, cannot be done without years of unceasing study and application.

It is truly gigantic this task, made doubly so by the lack of even the most ordinary facilities among us (as anyone who really works in this field well knows), yet only upon such basis, as but touched upon above, can a periodical have any pretensions towards being representative of our Ukrainian-American youth.

And as for the "non-partisanship" of such a periodical, well—we are inclined to think that, in the absolute sense of the word, there ain't any such animal.

Anyone worth his salt has certain principles and ideals to work and fight for, and by their very nature these principles and ideals are bound to collide with one another, even with their very own interpretations. To be absolutely non-partisan then, especially in these turbulent and epoch-making times, is impossible to any principled man, group, or organization.

YOUTH TODAY

YOUTH PROGRAMS CHALLENGED

In his annual report as president of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, to its board of trustees, Mr. Walter A. Jessup issued a warning that "newer youth movements" are designed as "short cuts to power or to change."

"In all too many instances," he said, "it is apparent that these newer youth movements are really organized by adults who know what they want and to whom youth is a reservoir of advocates readily influenced."

"We shall do well to remember that youth has always been prey to organized exploitation."

HONEST WORK DISCREDITED?

Several speakers at the conference of training for citizenship conducted the other day at the Hotel Biltmore, in New York City, complained against the tendency of modern education to depreciate "good, honest work."

"Four years in college have ruined many a good boiler-maker," said Harold L. Dunn, corps area advisor of the CCC. "Boilermaking is a honest profession and schools and colleges do not teach respect for honest work."

YOUTH AND FILMS

The Schools Motion Picture Committee, a voluntary organization composed of parents and teachers of pupils in private and publish week after week the names of New York City, undertook to publish week, after week the names of the films which the Committee endorses as especially suitable for young persons.

Of the new films shown in the city this week, the Committee endorsed "The Good Earth," "Masquerade in Vienna," and "Rembrandt."

"IDEAL CO-ED"

Miss Dorothy Louise Miller, a 19-year-old student of Columbia University, was selected for the title of "ideal co-ed." She won the title by answering "correctly" every one of twenty-three questions designed by John Held, Jr., the artist, and four Columbia campus leaders to determine the perfect woman student.

Sample questions submitted to the contestants, who took their "examinations" with Miss Miller were:

Would you marry for love instead of money?

Do you favor marriage over a career?

Would you take a job to help your husband if necessary?

Do you prefer smooth music over swing music?

The "ideal" co-ed must answer these questions affirmatively, according to the four campus leaders.

GERMEN PRESS COMMENTS ON UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE ANNIVERSARY

The recently observed 19th anniversary of the Declaration of Ukrainian Independence and the establishment of the Ukrainian National Republic (January 22, 1918), was commented upon in the German press, especially "Angriff" and the "Voelkischer Beobachter" of Berlin.

Both papers contained long articles in which it was emphasized that Ukraine has always waged a valiant struggle against Russian bolshevism, that she has always strived for her independence, and that she was bound to eventually win this independence. The articles also asserted that from the German viewpoint Ukraine can become an important factor in Germany's fight against communism.

"POLONIZATION" RAMPANT IN POLAND

Otto D. Tolischus, correspondent of The New York Times, reported this week from Warsaw that Poland is determined to Polonize all its national minorities, which constitute no less than 31 percent of the total population.

"But whereas most other minorities are rooted to the land as peasants," he writes, "for which reason they can be dislodged only by the slow process of colonization, the Jews are largely concentrated in urban areas and in commerce, industry and the professions." This is the reason, as he brings out earlier in his dispatch, for the present plight of the Jews in Poland.

"CHYSTKA" IN UKRAINE

The "chystka" (cleansing, purifying) the Soviet GPU is now conducting within the ranks of the Communist Party itself in the Soviet Union includes Ukraine as well.

In Kiev, it is reported, approximately 300 persons, including several women, were arrested in connection with the recently uncovered plot to assassinate Postishev, high Communist official in Ukraine. It is reported, too, that Dictator Stalin is taking an unusual interest in these arrests.

CORRESPONDENT TO UKRAINIAN-AMERICAN PRESS SENTENCED BY POLISH COURT

Last summer Polish authorities arrested two Ukrainian lawyers from Zbarazh, Dr. Hamalya and Dr. Kulchitsky, on charges of defaming the Polish state in several articles they wrote for Ukrainian-American newspapers, in which they asked for contributions for a Ukrainian National Home in Zbarazh.

The lower court freed both. The prosecution appealed. The higher court affirmed the decision freeing Dr. Hamalya but imposed a suspended three year jail sentence upon Dr. Kulchitsky.

IVAN FRANKO

By S. S.

(37)

The Ukrainian Publishing Company

Besides the "Literaturno-Naukovy Vistnyk," about which we wrote last week, Franko also contributed a great deal of his writings and editorial talent to the Ukrainian Publishing Company, which was formed (1899) in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the appearance of Ivan Kotlyarevsky's famed travesty "Aeniad." From this time on, practically all of Franko's works appeared either in the "Literaturno-Naukovy Vistnyk" or in the publications of the Ukrainian Publishing Company.

Franko Gradually Retires From Politics

At about this time (1898) Franko began to gradually retire from active participation in the Ukrainian political life and devote himself more and more to purely literary and other cultural activities.

Among his last important political acts was to candidate, in June, 1898, to Parliament. He lost however, mainly because of the Government's strong opposition towards him as well as the passivity of the Ukrainian populists, who failed to support him as they should have. As it was, he lost only by ten votes. Nevertheless, although he soon quit politics and the Radical Party to which he had belonged, yet his prestige was so great among the Ukrainian people that he soon became what some of his biographers have called the "spiritual leader" of the Ukrainian people, above all party lines and differences.

Quarter-Century Jubilee of His Literary-Career

This hold that Franko had by this time obtained over the Ukrainian people, the high regard and great love they bore him, was clearly shown at the occasion of the quarter-century jubilee of his literary career, in 1898. On October 31st of that year a program in his honor took place, arranged by his many friends and associates.

This day was one of the happiest of his whole life, for it clearly disclosed how highly regarded and loved he was by his countrymen. Various congratulatory messages and gifts showered upon him from all parts of the country, including money (of which a goodly portion he donated in turn for the publication of the musical compositions of Lysenko, Ludkevich, and Vorobkevich, which were based upon his poems). Another prized gift was a book prepared by Michael Pavlyk, consisting of 127 pages filled with nothing else but the titles of his numberless literary works for the past twenty five years. His character, patriotism, and great services to literature and the Ukrainian nation, were emphasized by the speakers at the commemorative exercises, among whom were Professor Hrushevsky, S. Novakivsky, N. Kobrynska, Harmatiw, and Pavlyk.

His Goal

To all these eulogies and congratulations, Franko replied simply but eloquently. And in regards his cited achievements, he spoke very modestly, in fact, quite critically. He said that felt himself to be "neither any unusually talented person, nor a hero, nor any exemplary character." He merely regarded himself as that "baker who bakes bread for home use," or that "mason who cements all fissures and holes in a building." "As a peasant's son, raised on hard peasant's bread," he continued, "I felt it to be my duty to dedicate the labors of my life in the cause these common people. And raised in the hard school of life, I have long set before myself two goals. The first is to perform this duty, and the second is labor unceasingly in its behalf."

(To be Concluded)

The Ukrainian National Republic

(1)

By S. S.

(Within the last few weeks an editorial and a resume of American press comment appeared on these page concerning the breaking out of the Russian Revolution twenty years ago and the subsequent arisal of the Ukrainian National Republic. This week we shall endeavor to present to our readers a more detailed picture of that significant and turbulent period in Ukrainian history, in order that they may thereby gain a clearer conception of it.)

The Outbreak of the Russian Revolution

The Russian Revolution may be said to have begun around February 23, 1917, when riots which at first glance seemed to be of a spontaneous origin broke out in Petrograd. From this seemingly localized center the Revolution grew and spread like a wildfire, being characterized by strikes, paralyzation of industry and transportation, mutiny among the troops, the setting up of the Russian Provisional Government, the abdication and subsequent murder of the ruling house of Romanovs, and, finally, the gradual absorption of power by the Bolsheviki.

The Ukrainian Central Rada

The spirit of revolution also spread throughout enslaved Ukraine. The Ukrainian people realized that the time was ripe to strike for their liberties.

Accordingly, on March 7, 1917, the Ukrainian Central Rada, representing the various parties and groups within Ukraine, appeared, under the leadership of Professor Michael Hrushevsky, and took upon itself the task of unifying and strengthening the Ukrainian aspirations for freedom, and also of representing Ukraine at the expected international conferences.

Among its first acts, was to begin negotiations with the Russian Provisional Government at Petrograd for the purpose of securing local autonomy for Ukraine. The Russian reply to these just demands was to refer the question to their Constituent Assembly (a sort of a Congress), in which the Ukrainian representatives were completely outnumbered. Such dilatory tactics caused the Ukrainian leaders to lose patience and, heeding the wishes of the Ukrainian people, they undertook to take the issue into their own hands.

First Universale

On June 24th, the Rada issued its first Universale (proclamation) to the Ukrainian people, proclaiming, in effect, that since the Russian Provisional Government had refused to heed their just demands that therefore henceforth the Ukrainian people would alone regulate their national destiny.

In pursuance of this newly proclaimed power of self-government, the Rada immediately created an administrative body known as the General Secretariat, endowed with the power to execute the various decrees and laws of the parent body. This Secretariat was similar to the President's Cabinet in America, and was composed of eight members, headed by Volodimir Vinnichenko, Secretary of Interior, and Semen Petlure, Secretary of War. The latter, incidentaly, was destined to play the leading role in the struggle that followed.

Recognition of Rada by Russia

The issuance of the First Universale together with the setting up of the General Secretariat, evoked throughout Ukraine great happiness. On the other, news of these significant events evoked in Petrograd far different feelings, as can well be imagined. Realizing, however, that to use force would be folly, the Provisional Government through its Prime Minister Lvov, issued on June 29, 1917 an appeal to the Ukrainian nation not to act too hastily, but to wait for the action of their Constituent Assembly. As this appeal naturally failed in its purpose, Kerensky together with two other delegates were sent to Kiev to reach some sort of a compromise with the Ukrainians.

The result of these negotiations was the recognition by Russia of the Ukrainian Central Rada and of its subsidiary administrative bodies.

This recognition, however, had two distinct flaws in it, as subsequent events proved. First, was the provision calling for the representation in the Rada of the minority nationalities and parties in Ukraine, such as the Jews and the Bolsheviks. This provision set loose against Ukrainian antonomy forces which sought to destroy it. Secondly, the recognition of the General Secretariat by the Russians was not accompanied by a declaration of its responsibility for its acts to the Rada alone. This second flaw paved the way to the subsequent usurpation of its power by the Provisional Government. Besides these flaws, the Ukrainians yielded partly on the military side of the controversy, in regards the creation of an independent Ukrainian army.

A Period of National Romanticism

In spite of these deficiences, however, prospects looked very bright for the Ukraniana cause, following the promulgation of this treaty by the Rada in its Second Universale on July 17th. It was a period of happiness arising from the realization that after centuries of bondage the Ukrainian people had once more attained their freedom. It was a period characterized by popular mass meetings and demonstrations, the ringing of church bells, and the singing of patriotic songs. A patriotic fervor gripped the Ukrainians. In short—it was a period of national romantism of Ukraine.

In general, the nationalistic aspirations of the Ukrainians at that time did not extend very far. Complete independence of the Ukrainian nation was not uppermost in the minds of those guiding the Ukrainian people, for in view of the fact that Ukraine had been under a merciless oppression and had been deprived of even the most fundamental national rights for several centuries, it was thought then that a sudden complete independence would involve too many practical difficulties, and that it would be better to reach this ultimate goal step by step—gradually. An autonomous Ukraine within a federalistic Russia, wherein Ukraine would have full opportunity to develop along national lines—was considered then by the Ukrainian leaders as the most practical step to take. And for this reason, all propagators of the immediate complete independence of Ukraine were voted down during those early stages.

Rupture Between Ukraine and Russian Provisional Government

It was not long, however, when these propagators of immediate Ukrainian independence received a far more attentive ear. For it quickly became apparent that the Russian Provisional Government had not the slightest intention of relinquishing any of the former tsarist despotic powers over Ukraine. This became clear when in the months of August and September (1918), for example, it issued orders, abrogating the powers of the Ukrainian General Secretariat to five "gubernyas" (administrative districts) of Ukraine, namely, the Kiev, Podolia, Volhynia, Poltava, and Chernihiv districts. The Russians even reserved for themselves the right to intervene in Ukrainian administration in "cases of necessity" in these districts; and, finally, all food, postal, telegraph, and road administration was to remain in their hands. So they said.

Naturally enough, these reservations made by Russia aroused a great wave of resentment and protest in Ukraine, which was further heightened when Petrograd began to ignore and boycott the Ukrainian Secretariat. Nevertheless, the Rada, though keenly resenting this usurpation of its power, determined not to take any immediate retaliatory measures, but to wait a bit until order was established in Ukraine, and then to turn to Russia for an accounting.

In the meantime, things grew rapidly worse. The Provisional Government appointed its own administration to govern the Ukrainian districts, and even encouraged them to ignore the authority of the General Secretariat. A move by the Rada to call for Ukrainian national elections of representatives who were to convene for the purpose of determining the future structure of the autonomous Ukraine, was met with a charge of treason from Petrograd, and the Russian Procurator, who was still in Kiev, was instructed by Petrograd to prosecute the members of the Rada and the Secretariat for sedition. The situation grew worse with the complete collapse of the Russian armies. Great bands of deserters began to drift through Ukraine, robbing, pillaging, and burning private property.

(To be Concluded)

SPORTS IN ANCIENT UKRAINE

(2)

Last week, as perhaps our readers recall, we showed how, contrary to the notion popular among us here in America, our Ukrainian ancestors were quite fond of sports. We also mentioned some of the outstanding Ukrainian wrestlers (or groan-and-grunters as they should be called today) and strong men of those times, including both the Kingdom of Kiev and the Cossack periods of our Ukrainian historical life.

This week, we shall dwell upon—

Boxing

This "manly art of self-defense," —as we used to call it before it became the art of extracting million-dollar gates from rabid fight-fans for the privilege of seeing a pair of big business men (for that's what they are!) slap each other around a bit—attained an appreciable degree of popularity in ancient Ukraine. We have no records of any regularly staged fight with gate receipts and all, but we do know that what today is known as "barnstorming" was quite prevalent then. Shevchenko himself mentions one such instance in his "Tytarivna," of how a group of pugilists ("bortsi" or "perebiytsi" they were called) would wander from town to town challenging the local white hopes, beating them up quite properly (or getting beat up in turn) and then proceeding on to the next village.

As could be expected, the boxer or pugilist then (call him what you wish) fought with bare fists. Boxing gloves were unknown in those days, and if any covering was placed or wrapped over the hands, it was only to inflict a more damaging blow. This latter custom, though infrequent in Ukraine, probably had its origin among the ancient Roman boxers who sought to make their blows as punishing as possible by wearing a "cestus" of bronze, several thicknesses of rawhide firmly fastened together and projecting beyond the knuckle, and by binding the wrist and forearm with leather thongs.

Today, of course, our modern big business men of the ring must have pillows for gloves, for there are the movies, and who wants to have his classic features battered and scarred when there's a chance to appear on the screen and thrill many a fair damsel's heart. Don't be silly! The prelim boys can fight all they want to, but the big business men must be careful.

Whether our ancient Ukrainian "bortsi" used science, is very doubtful. Strength and the ability to take plenty of punishment were the main requisites of a fighter then. Wrestling holds, too, were quite the thing then. If a fighter, for example, saw that the going was too rough for him, that his opponent was socking him twice and thrice to his one, there was nothing in the rule book (nor was there any rule book) to prevent him from executing a fancy tackle and bringing him down. Also, holding with one arm and punching with the other was very popular then. Today, of course, no boxer even thinks of doing such a thing.—*Not much!*

An interesting custom prevalent among fighters in ancient Ukraine was the manner in which one challenged the other—so strikingly different from what it is in these modern times.

Today, for instance, challenging a boxer for a joust in the ring is usually a serious and complex business. No self-respecting boxer, or, to put it more correctly, no self-respecting fight manager would even think of letting his fighter enter the ring today without at least (1) making sure that their end of the gate was worth their while, (2) engaging a whole corps of expert and expensive lawyers to draw up fool-proof articles of agreement, and (3) having newsmen present at the ceremony of signing this agreement in order that they may photograph and report this notable occasion, especially the challenger and challenged shaking hands and exchanging perfunctory and monosyllabic compliments, while their managers, backers, sponsors, and all the other flotsam and jetsam of the "fighting game" put on their best poses in the rear. So you see, dear reader, this challenging a boxer to an encounter (even a footrace or a waltz, as it sometimes is) in the ring is no matter to be lightly undertaken today.

But in the ancient times, however, in Ukraine, it was quite different, and infinitely more simplified and direct. A "borets" wishing to fight another "borets" would go out looking for him, that's all, and having found him he would goad him and jeer him and mock him until the latter would have to fight. And that was all to it. Nothing more. No managers, no lawyers, no boxing commissioners, no doctors, no handlers, and—no photographers nor reporters; just a couple of friends, perhaps, to enter the fray if the going for their comrade got too hot.

We have a good picture of this in the previously mentioned Taras Shevchenko's "Tytarivna," but a far better one appears in Ivan Kotlyarevsky's famous travesty "Aeniad," wherein it is said:—

Еней наш роздоброхотався,
Ігрища вздумав завести,
І пяний зараз розкричався,
Щоб перебійців привести.

* * *

Аж ось прийшов і перебіець
Убраний так, як компанієць,
І звався молодець Ларес;
На кулаки став викликати
І перебійця визивати,
Кричав, опарений мов пес:
„Гей, хто зі мною вийде битись
Покоштувати стусанів?
Мазкою[1]) хоче хто умитись?
Кому не жаль своїх зубів?
А нуте, нуте, йдіте швидче,
Сюди на кулаки лиш ближче!
Я бебехів вам насаджу,
На очі вставлю окуляри,
Сюди, поганці, бакаляри,[2]) —
Я всякому лоб розміжжу!"

* * *

Прийшов Ентел перед Лареса,
Сказав йому на сміх: „Гай, Гай!
Ховайсь, проклята неотеса,[3])
Зарання відсіль утікай!
Я роздавлю тебе, як жабу
Зітру, зімну, мороз як бабу,
Що тут і зуби не зітнеш.
Тебе діявол не пізнає,
З кістками чорт тебе злигає, —
Уже від мене не влизнеш!"
На землю шапку положивши,
По локоть руки засукав
І, цупко кулаки стуливши,
Лареса битись визивав,
Із серця[4]) скреготав зубами,
Об землю тупотав ногами
І на Лареса налізав...

[1]) кровю, [2]) вчителі, [3]) неотесаний, валило, вайлуватий, [4]) з пересердя, зі злости.

S. S.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

Bestow thy youth so that thou mayest have comfort to remember it when it hath forsaken thee, and not sigh and grieve at the account thereof. While thou art young thou will think it will never have an end; but the longest day hath its evening, and thou shalt enjoy it but once; it never turns again; use it therefore as the spring-time, which soon departeth, and wherein thou oughtest to plant and sow all provisions for a long and happy life.—**Sir Walter Raleigh.**

THE RECRUIT'S LEAVETAKING

By VASILE STEFANIK

Trans. by Stephen Shumeyko

Over in the west a red-tinted cloud hung petrified in the air, wreathed in the glow of the setting day. It looked, this cloud, like the bloody head of some holy man. And from beyond this head burst forth the slanting rays of the sun.

The courtyard was thronged with people. Upon them beat this light from the west, as if from a red rock—so hard and fast. From the doorway of the house people were still pouring out. Like from one dead—so sorrowfully they emerged.

Bringing up their rear came a young man with close-cropped hair—the recruit. All eyes were turned upon him. It seemed to them that this head of his, which bore itself so easily in the crimson light, was bound to fall on some faraway warrior's trail. In foreign lands, high up near the sun, it would fall to the earth and soil itself in the dust.

His mother stood on the threshold.

"You are going already, my son?"

"Yes, mother."

"And who is going to take care of us now?"

The women wailed, his sisters wrung their hands, and his mother beat her head against the jamb.

Father drew near.

"Come, get into the wagon, son, or else we'll miss our train."

"Stay with us this one more night, my son," mother pleaded. "I raised you so tenderly, breathed upon you like I would upon a wound . . . Please . . . Tomorrow with the rising of the sun I shall let you go, and I won't cry either. Only stay with us this one more night, my son, stay!"

And she drew him inside the house.

The crowd moved towards the gate. In a few moments, mother reappeared with her son. Her face was white, like chalk.

"Son," his father asked, "who will hoe my corn now?"

Even the men wept now. Father leaned his head against the wagon, shaking like a leaf.

"Come, let's go!"

But his mother still wouldn't let him go.

"Oh, Nicky, please don't go! By the time you come back the threshold will warp and the corners will rot away. I won't be here then. Likely, you'll never come back. Please don't go!"

She seized her son around his legs.

"If you're to die, I'd much rather lay you out myself!"

He went. All those who had been waiting by the gate went also, to escort him to the station.

They entered the forest. Leaves carpeted their road, or bent themselves into copper-colored boats that borne on autumn waters floated down the road after him. The forest swept up his mother's wail, bore it out into the fields and laid it down on the ridges, so that when spring came they would know why Nicky was not there to furrow them.

They emerged from the forest out into the fields. The recruit paused to bid farewell to his native village.

"Goodbye, my dear ones, goodbye! If I have done any of you any injustice, please forgive. Grant me your blessing to speed me on my way."

All doffed their hats.

"Come back to us, well and strong, and do not dally too long."

Son and father climbed into the wagon. Mother seized hold of the wheel.

"Take me, take me with you please! If you don't, I'll run after you the whole length of this field! I won't stop until I catch you!"

"Good people, do take this woman away, or else she'll break her hands on that wheel."

Forcibly the people pulled her away. The wagon started off.

"Good luck, Nicky, good luck!" the crowd kept shouting after him.

That night the old mother sat outside in the yard, and in a cracked voice plaintively lamented:

"Oh, my son, where shall I look for you, oh where shall I search for you."

While her daughters, like cuckoos, tried to cheer her.

High above them, in the deep and limitless vault of the autumn sky, stars twinkled and glowed.

MEMORIES

Memories, memories, that once were so sweet,
Memories that take us back to our little retreat,
Lost in our own little world in which we use to meet,
Memories, memories, I wish you and I could repeat.

When we were young, you and I, oh, so long ago,
We use to ramble, hand in hand, over the meadow,
The flowers, the birds, used to join in our joy,
Of a beautiful love, given to a young girl and boy.

Hand in hand, life's path we now have trod,
All of life's bliss we owe to our belov'd God,
Never one moment's regret have we ever known,
Of all our mistakes in the seeds we have sown.

Memories, memories, that take us back my dear,
Memories that will always create happiness and cheer,
Memories of things you and I shall never forget,
Pleasant memories of our life that cause no regret.

JYNE FORDE.

COMMENTS ON "YOUTH AND THE U. N. A."

The editorial of the Ukrainian Weekly of January 16th, 1937, "Youth and the U. N. A.," deserves the attention of every reader. This editorial stresses the point that the youth should join the U. N. A. in "more appreciable numbers."

During the last few years the youth succeeded in organizing several U. N. A. youth branches. Items concerning these branches appeared in the Ukrainian Weekly. Some of these branches have become large enough to send a delegate to the U. N. A. convention to be held in Washington, D. C. next May. No one can say that the youth hasn't become interested in the U. N. A., for that would not be true. They are joining the U. N. A. . . . not in large numbers perhaps—yet no one can deny the fact that they are in favor of the U. N. A. The Ukrainian Weekly states in the opening paragraph of its editorial that: "All indications point out that the coming convention of the U. N. A. will have more delegates drawn from the younger generation of Ukrainian-Americans than any other previous convention." Which proves beyond any doubt that the youth membership of the U. N. A. is of a large percentage. One doesn't have to compile statistics to further prove this, for it is self-evident.

The youth will join the U. N. A. slowly but surely . . . those, that is, who are not yet members. It is simply a matter of time. When the U. N. A. was organized forty-three years ago, the old generation can't say that they joined in large numbers. They joined slowly . . . but continued to join; the U. N. A. is now the largest Ukrainian organization in America. Give the youth time to join.

I believe the Ukrainian Weekly should devote more space to U. N. A. news. News, that is, about the youth branches. A new branch is organized . . . it receives mention in the Weekly—and that's about all we hear about it. What about its progress . . . its activities . . . its problems and many other things?

THEODORE LUTWINIAK,
Member of Branch 240.

LECTURE IN PHILLY

Dr. Burgess of Temple University will speak on "Trends in the Soviet Union" at the International Intitute (645 North 15th St., Philadelphia) on Sunday, February 14th, starting at 3:30.

All Ukrainians are invited to hear Dr. Burgess talk, as he will also speak on conditions in Ukraine, where he visited. A Valentine Party will follow.

N. Y. DEMOCRATIC CLUB ELECTIONS

The Young Ukrainian Democratic Club of New York City held its annual meeting on February 3, 1937, at which the following officers were elected:

President—Michael J. Metrinko; Vice President—Charles Gilmore; Treasurer—Helen Korolyk; Secretary—Nadia Myles; Financial Secretary—Henry Harrison; Vice Chairlady—Kathryn Smith; Board of Directors—John Bulyk, Adolph Wiley, Elisa Kursack, Juel-Kojac.

Club festivities will be held at the club rooms at 59 St. Marks Place every Wednesday night. We also wish to announce that the members are invited to an Installation Party to be held at the club rooms on February 9, 1937.

M. J. METRINKO, Pres.

ATTENTION BASKETBALL TEAMS

We wish the teams, in the different areas, to get in touch with their respective District Leaders and Directors, which are listed below. Most of the Districts have the required number of teams, which is four, in order to be eligible for a trophy, while other Districts are still lacking one or two teams. Let's see some of the Ukrainian Spirit and get in touch with the District Leaders, the Directors and with me, so that we may inform you of the teams you are to play. I wish the teams that haven't entered with the Basketball Division as yet and are interested, to please send me the information requested in the articles "Attention Basketball Fans" and "Attention Basketball Players" which appeared in the November 7 and December 12 issues of the Ukrainian Weekly. Send the information to the Assistant Directors in your respective Divisions, except the pictures, which should be sent to me as soon as possible. Do not forget that we are offering a trophy to each District Champion, one to the Eastern, Western, and National Champions. Some of you may be fortunate enough to obtain all three. Enter your teams before it is too late.

The Assistant Director of the Eastern Division is William Haschak, 211 Ward Street, Chester, Pennsylvania. District Leaders: Area No. 1 (New England States) Joe Brochinsky, 83 Broad Street, Ansonia, Connecticut; Area No. 2 (New York City Metropolis and New Jersey) Mr. Steve Waznee, 354 Lawrence Street, Perth Amboy, New Jersey; Area No. 3 (Western Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland) Michael Bartish, c/o Ukrainian Athletic Club, Fourth and Ward Streets, Chester, Pennsylvania; Area No. 4 (Eastern half of New York State), position still open.

The Assistant Director of the Western Division is John Dyrkacz, 1724 Leishman Avenue, Arnold, Pennsylvania. District Leaders: Area No. 5 (Western Pennsylvania, Buffalo vicinity and West Virginia) Russell Pituch, 1603 Leishman Avenue, Arnold, Pennsylvania; Area No. 6, 7, 8 (State of Ohio, Michigan, Illinois and Indiana, respectively) Stephen Madezki, 3465 Stickney Avenue, Toledo, Ohio. If any persons are interested in filling the posts of District Leaders in one of these Districts, 4, 7, 8, send in your name and address to me. The Publicity Man is Theodore Lutwiniak, Post Office Box 76, Jersey City, New Jersey.

Let's have some action so that we can make this an outstanding Basketball season among the Ukrainians.

JOHN S. BILLY,
Basketball Director,
U. Y. L. of N. A.
110 W. 7 St., N. W.
Barberton, Ohio.

PERTH AMBOY CLUB ELECTIONS

John Guschick was again unanimously elected president of the Ukrainian Catholic Club of Perth Amboy, N. J. at its annual meeting held January 24th at the Ukrainian National Home. Other newly-elected officers are: John Fedynyshyn, Vice President; Harry Fedynyshyn, Secretary; Walter Lominsky was also unanimously re-elected treasurer. Publicity manager—John Kopi.

The club planned to widen its scope of activities by forming both a glee club and a dramatic group.

JOHN KOPI.

RED CROSS GIRLS PROGRESS IN NEW HAVEN

The Ukrainian Red Cross members of New Haven, Conn. have taken what proved to be excellent advice and became an organized class of the American Red Cross, under the instruction of Mrs. Milton Revees, R. N. Sessions are held bi-weekly at the American Red Cross Headquarters from 7:30 to 9:30 P. M. for the duration of approximately 6 weeks. At the termination of this period, these pupils, because of their diligence and acumulation of knowledge pertaining to Home Hygiene and Care of the Sick, are duly presented with their certificates from Washington at their graduation exercises. At this time they will have a program of papers and demonstrations on applying various types of bandages on all parts of the body, making emergency slings for fractures and sprains, taking pulse, respiration, and temperature readings, preparing, dressing, and attending the bed-patient, care and knowledge necessary for prenatal, pregnancy and puerperium periods, preparation of the baby's tray and formula, and—(this proved to be the most delightful part of the course!) the actual bathing, dressing and attending of the infant itself. Many a happy (but often embarrassing) hour was spent by these young ladies, at first clumsily but later expertly, in arranging tubs, pitchers, blankets, cloths, diapers, etc., and proceeding through the ceremony of giving his Baby Highness his royal bath!

The members of the Ukrainian class for this first term include: Misses Cecilia Chawluk, Amelia Holubovich, Sophie Metznik, Mary Caikowska, Mary Burbela, Mary Nebor, Anna Kootz, Helen Bryzicki, Sophie and Olga Vitenko, Frances Gina; Mesdames M. Gina, E. Blahitka, W. Koleshniak, P. Maruschak, and S. Bryzicki.

FRANCES GINA.

U. N. A. YOUTH BRANCH ELECTS OFFICERS

The American-Ukrainian Youth Association of Newark, N. J., which is Branch Number 240 of the Ukrainian National Association, elected its officers for 1937 during its meeting for the month of January.

Unanimously elected were: Victor Romanyshyn, President; Anthony Shumeyko, Financial Secretary; Theodore Lutwiniak, Recording Secretary; Michael Skweir, Treasurer.

Anthony Shumeyko was also unanimously elected as a delegate to the U. N. A. convention to be held in Washington, D. C. in May. Victor Romanyshyn was unanimously elected as alternate.

Branch 240 was organized in May, 1936, by Mr. John Lysak of Irvington, N. J. Mr. Lysak is the secretary of Branch 76 and is also a member of the Board of Advisors of the U. N. A. Almost all of the twenty-six members of Branch 240 were organized by him.

During 1937 the members of Branch 240 intend to start a campaign for new members. Dances and other such affairs will be sponsored. Anyone living in or near Newark wishing to join may attend our meetings, held every third Thursday of the month at the Ukrainian Catholic Church Hall on Morton Street.

THEODORE LUTWINIAK.

GIRL OF POLTAVA APPEARS ON BROADWAY

"Natalka Poltavka," the first Ukrainian talking picture produced by Avramenko Film Production, Inc., will hold its American premiere performances today and tomorrow, at the Belmont Theatre, West 48th Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, in the heart of New York's Great White Way. There will be continuous performances at popular prices commencing noon.

English titles explain the story and chain of events for the benefit of those who do not understand the Ukrainian language. This innovation will aid American-Ukrainian youth in grasping the significance of the musical comedy, and also afford them a better opportunity to induce attendance of their non-Ukrainian friends.

Many Ukrainians residing in the larger cities east of the Mississippi already have seen "Natalka Poltavka" as presented in a series of festival-performances commemorating the play's author, Ivan Kotlyarevsky. The Belmont Theatre performances, it is reported, will initiate the regular run at American theathres.

JERRY PRYGELSKI.

CHOIR HAS HAPPY PARTY

The members of the choir of the St. Peter and St. Paul Ukrainian Catholic church choir and friends from Woonsocket, R. I., and Stamford, were the guests Saturday night of Professor Roman Hwozdewich, director of the local choir, at a banquet at Hollywood Inn. Annually, in appreciation of the zeal of the choir in visiting the homes of the various parishioners to sing hymns and carols at Christmas time, this banquet is tendered by the genial director and the affair Saturday night was one of the merriest and most succesful ever held by the group.

Paul Dripchak, choir president, served admirably in the role of toastmaster. Rev. Alexander Rotko, pastor of the church, offered grace as the happy gathering seated themselves about the festive board to enjoy a full course turkey dinner.

Among those who spoke were Professor Hwozdewich, Rev. Rotko, and William Shuron, president of the Ansonia Board of Health and former member of the choir.

The fine dinner was followed by dancing and it was at a late hour when the happy gathering dispersed, lavish in their praise of the hospitality of Professor Hwozdewich.

The choir, which is one of the best trained groups of Ukrainian church singers in the east, sang a number of songs during the dinner.

(Excerpt from **The Evening Sentinel**, February 1, 1937.)

COSSACKS WIN FROM SEMINARISTS

Joe Brochinsky's Ukrainian Cossacks won 45 to 25 from the Ukrainian Seminary team in Stamford in the Lock City, Sunday afternoon. The Cossacks were too potent a team for the Seminartists but the latter put up a valiant battle.

Bill Horasyko, Johnny Stadnik and Hawkeye Shingara were outstanding for the Brochinskymen with Shipka and Toner playing well for the Seminary.

The game was played at the Seminary Gymnasium in Stamford. Humes refereed.

JOSEPH BROCHINSKY,
83 Broad Street,
Ansonia, Connecticut.