# UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

Supplement to the SVOBODA, Ukrainian Daily

Published by the Junior Department of the Ukrainian National Association

No. 10 JERSEY CITY, N. J. SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1937 VOL. V


## YOUTH TODAY

### CAMPS FOR UNDERPRIVILEGED CHILDREN, TOO

Assemblymen Stephen J. Jarema has a bill pending in the Assembly of the State of New York, in Albany, which would permit the city to conduct Summer camps for underprivileged children in nearby State parks.

The other day Mr. Jarema conferred with Mayor La Guardia of New York City on this bill and discussed with him several changes of the bill.

### COLLEGE SINGING, WHAT FOR?

A renaissance has occurred in the musical activities of colleges and universities in this country, according to Dr. J. Lawrence Erb, Professor of Music at Connecticut College, New London.

The old "Bull Dog on the Bank" type of song no longer characterizes the college glee club, nor do the music departments of the institutions of higher learning concentrate their attention upon the development of music curricula whose end and aim is primarily professional, Professor Erb says.

According to him, the music of the old masters and arrangements of folksongs dominate college choral programs and in the academic departments of music the accent is upon avocation and the amateur rather than on the professional. "Music for culture" is the watchword.

### NO SANTA CLAUS?

Dr. Thurman B. Rice, hygiene chief for the Indiana Public Health Division, today branded "fairy stories about the origin of babies" as the "ultimate in blasphemy and ignorance."

He said he referred to those stories about "babies coming via the stork and the doctor's satchel, or sliding down rainbows from heaven."

Dr. Rice declared that "apparently men and women do not understand the role they should take. At last the time is coming when we can come before men and women and talk of important things."

"There is nothing dirty in the true story of sex," he said. "Tell the children the truth. They might not be able to grasp some of it, but that which they can't grasp, smooth over as well as possible, but always tell the truth.

"We have been taught wrong to think of sex as filth, vulgarity and dirty."

He said approximately 85% of the adults are "in the grip of serious sex-problems."

### LONGING FOR UKRAINE

The light is dim and darkness creeps up hill
The birds are drowsing and the fields are still,
The people greet the night of rest with joy—
And I, while gazing from afar, would feign
Be in some shady orchard in Ukraine.

Trans. by W. S.

# WHAT SHEVCHENKO WOULD SAY.

The month of March and the name of Taras Shevchenko are well-nigh synonymous to the Ukrainian people. For it was in this month that he was born and died, and therefore it is during this month that Ukrainians the world over so religiously observe his memory.

The deep homage that is paid to him during this month and throughout the rest of the year, clearly indicates of itself his unusually lofty stature as a great man. And as such he is recognized not only by his countrymen, but even by those of other nations as well, as witness some of their comments on the next page.

Taras Shevchenko was an extraordinary man, as these comments bear out. Both in his words and by his deeds, he showed himself to be a great idealist, one who devoted all of his poetic genius and the whole of his lifetime, who suffered every conceivable misfortune and oppression, in the cause of liberty and humanity.

In the cause of these ideals he died a premature death, broken on the wheel of Moscow's savage persecution. Yet though his body has long since joined the dust, today his undying spirit, his courage and idealism, burn brighter than ever, inspiring new legions of Ukrainian youth and elders to fresher endeavors and greater sacrifices in the cause of that which to him was dearest—the freedom of his people.

For all of us, of Ukrainian descent, Shevchenko will always be the great "Bard of Ukrainian Independence," as that leading authority on him, Dr. Stephen Smal-Stotsky, points out. It is the latter too (a Ukrainian professor of an ancient Czech university in Prague), whose research labors in the field of Shevchenko's life and works have led him to counsel the Ukrainians to go to Shevchenko, if they wish to find the answer to their anxious question—along what road should we proceed to attain the independence of our Ukraine?

Were Shevchenko to rise from his grave today, he would surely say, in this connection, that which he had always said:—It is a great shame upon us that we, as a nation, are still enslaved, that we, a 44 million people, with an ancient historical and cultural tradition, should still be "under the yoke."

He would tell us that we will never attain our freedom, if we remain as disunited as we are. He would further recall to us his oft-repeated injunctions of the need of radical social reforms in Ukraine, and at the same time warn us never to look to Moscow for them, no matter how radical and progressive they may appear to be, for such reforms will never bring us good, as Moscow will never cease exploiting Ukraine.

Shevchenko would also remind us today what Poland represents to us, as a nation, and point out how absurd is the hope in some quarters that Ukraine can achieve its independence through the help of her, our ancient and mortal enemy. Neither Poland, nor Russia, nor any other oppressor of Ukraine is interested in the Ukrainian national resurrection; only in its—death.

Freedom for Ukraine, however, can be achieved by the Ukrainians themselves, but only, as Shevchenko stressed, when the Ukrainian people stand as one and fight as one. If they do, no power will be able to withstand them.

Shevchenko also appealed to us not to quarrel amongst ourselves over what kind of a political, social, and cultural order a free Ukraine should have, but to base such an order upon the principles of liberty, truth, and justice, which George Washington helped to introduce into this, our new land.

Only then, Shevchenko said, will there be seen in Ukraine a free and happy people.

### SHEVCHENKO'S LIFE

Born 1814, March 9.
24 years a serf.
9 years a freeman.
10 years a political prisoner.
3½ years under police surveillance.
Died 1861, March 10.

### THERE WAS A TIME

There was a time when cannon roar
Reechoed through Ukraine,
When Zaporozhian lads knew how
To rule their own domain.
They reigned and during life
Gained liberty and glory
All that has passed and what is left
Are graves to tell the story.

Trans. by W. Semenyna.

### THY YOUTH IS OVER

Taras Shevchenko

Thy youth is over; time has brought
Winter upon thee; hope is grown
Chill as the north wind; thou art old.
Sit thou in thy dark house alone;
With no man converse shalt thou hold,
With no man shalt take counsel; nought,
Nought art thou, nought be thy desire.
Sit still alone by thy dead fire
Till hope shall mock thee, fool, again,
Blinding thine eyes with frosty gleams,
Vexing thy soul with dreams, with dreams
Like snowflakes in the empty plain.
Sit thou alone, alone and dumb;
Cry not for Spring, it will not come.
It will not enter at thy door,
Nor make thy garden green once more,
Nor cheer with hope thy withered age,
Nor loose thy spirit from the cage...
Sit still, sit still! Thy life is spent;
Nought are thou, be with nought content.

Trans. by E. L. Voynich.

The despire and loneliness of the poet are clearly evident in the above poem, written shortly before his death. He died only a few days before the publication of Czar's Alexander II manifesto abolishing serfdom, and thus cruel fate did not allow to the poet the supreme joy of seeing his life's dream accomplished.

Today's "U. W." concl'd in "Svoboda"

# AN AMERICAN LOOKS ON SHEVCHENKO

**"Outstanding Incarnation of National Genius"**

"In every land and in every literature there is one author who is the outstanding incarnation of the national genius, one man who sums up all the past of his nation and stands out like a guide to the future. Such a man, when he appears, will elevate the language in which he writes and speaks from an archaistic survival of the past centuries into a method of speech which is to last in the future. He is to form the transition from the past glories of the nation to the future that is to come.

Such a man for Ukraine is Taras Shevchenko, one of the great masters of world poetry. It is typical of the movements of the early nineteenth century that the Slavonic world produced three great poets, Pushkin among the Russians, Mickiewicz among the Poles and Shevchenko among the Ukrainians. It is interesting also to realize that while the first two were born of noble and wealthy families, the third, Shevchenko, was a poor serf. Nevertheless he was welcomed during his periods of relative happiness by the most distinguished men of the day both in the capital of Russia and in his own dearly beloved Ukraine.

It was almost necessary that a man who would express the aspirations of Ukraine should be a serf. The last vestiges of the independence of the Cossacks had been suppressed ruthlessly. The vast majority of the nobles who had survived the debacle had been drawn away from their country and their traditions to join the dominant powers of society. It was only the serfs who in their misery remained loyal to the old dreams of the Cossacks, who remembered the old and glorious Ukraine, and who preserved the village speech and the local traditions.

It is against this background that Shevchenko lived out his hard unhappy life, for he typified in his own existence the sufferings of his native land and the hardships which all the sons of Ukraine had to undergo. But Shevchenko is not merely a martyr or a victim of the powers under whom he lived and suffered. He summarized and embodied the past of Ukraine but also he was living just at that very moment when the ideals of the future were being forged in the fire of adversity. He spoke for the future of his land as well as for the past, for the future liberty and freedom that were to come as well as of that glory which had faded. Yes, Shevchenko became a very embodiment of the ideals and the aspirations and the dreams of every Ukrainian patriot. He believed in his country, and although seventy five years have passed since his untimely death and his ideals have not been realized, there can be no doubt that the Ukrainian spirit which Shevchenko voiced, will continue to struggle for its aspirations until it finally meets with success and Ukraine will appear again among the recognized nations of the world.

**Clarence A. Manning, Ph. D.,**
Assistant Professor of East European Languages,
Columbia University.

(Being the preface for the American edition of "Taras Shevchenko, Bard of Ukraine," by Professor D. Doroshenko, of the University of Prague, 1936.)

# AN ENGLISHMAN LOOKS ON SHEVCHENKO

**"No More Tragic and Original Figure"**

"There is no more tragic and original figure in the whole history of modern poetry than of the Ukrainian peasant-poet Taras Shevchenko, to whom a fitting tribute is here paid, on the 75th anniversary of his death, by the most distinguished living Ukrainian historian. He has sometimes been called "the Burns of the Slavonic world," and it is certainly possible to draw an analogy between the two men of rude native genius, whose songs gushed out from their native soil as springs of limpid and living water, and who overcame every obstacle of birth and environment. But here the semblance ceases, for while Burns became the spoilt darling of a free and democratic nation and fell a victim to misfortunes which were very largely of his own creation, the unhappy Shevchenko lived under the grinding tyranny of perhaps the most autocratic of all the Tsars, and found himself severely cramped and hampered in all his efforts towards literary expression. I know of no more repulsive incident in the long story of national repression than the deliberate orders issued by Nicholas I that the luckless poet, in his remote banishment should be deprived of every kind of writing material and closely watched so that he could neither commit his poems to paper nor cultivate his very considerable natural gifts as an artist. This order remained in force for three years, and he never recovered anything that could be called real liberty.

"Today Tsarism belongs to the limbo of the past, and the new "totalitarian" tyrannies plague the greater part of our disunited Europe. But though Ukraine is more enslaved than ever, the songs of Shevchenko are known to all her sons in Europe, Asia and free America, and will continue to play an inspiring part in the movement for national liberty."

**Professor R. W. Seton-Watson,**
D. Litt. F. B. A.

(Being the preface to the English edition of "Taras Shevchenko, Bard of Ukraine," by Prof. D. Doroshenko, of the University of Prague, 1936.)

## FRANKO'S EULOGY OF SHEVCHENKO

**Peasant and Prince**

A beautiful appreciation of Shevchenko was gven by Ivan Franko in an article written on the centenary of the death of the poet, but printed only in 1924, ten years later, in the "Slavonic Review" (London):

"He was a peasant's son and has become a prince in the realm of the spirit.

"He was a serf, and he become a Great Power in the commonwealth of human culture.

"He was an unschooled layman, and has shown to professors and scholars newer and freer paths.

"He sighed for ten years under the Russian soldiery, and has done more for the freedom of Russia than ten victorious armies.

"Fate spared him no suffering, but did not stint his pleasures, which welled up from a healthy spring of life.

"And it withheld till after death its best and costliest prize —undying fame and the ever new delight which his works call forth in millions of human hearts."

(Ivan Franko: Taras Shevchenko, "Slavonic Review," Vol. 3, 1934, London.)

# THE UKRAINIAN MECCA

As is well known, the grave of Taras Shevchenko lies near the town of Kaniv, in Ukraine, overlooking the roaring, rushing Dnieper and the vast steppes spreading beyond this mighty river. Here the poet's remains were brought and buried after he had died in St. Petersburg. A high mound of earth was piled on his grave, surmounted by a large iron cross. In spring and summer-time it serves as a beacon to thousands of pilgrims who come from all parts of Ukraine to render homage to the memory of the great national poet, patriot, and martyr.

As early as 1876 Emile Durand, a French scholar visiting Ukraine, wrote:

"The grave of the poet is never solitary. As soon as the first sunbeams in the spring have melted the snow that covers the country, pilgrims of a new fashion, merry lay pilgrims, come from all sides and stop at the foot of the barrow. They make their meals in the open air sitting on the grass, recite and sing the poems of the poet according to their free fancy. It would be impossible to find elsewhere a poet to whom the almost illiterate crowd would thus render homage such as is usually reserved for sanctuaries or saints."

And a few years later, an English scholar and traveler, W. R. Morfill, wrote that:

"The tomb of the poet is the object of special reverence among his countrymen, the Mecca of the Ukrainian patriots."

And such it has been to this day.

# HUTSUL MYTHS

Those of our young people and others who are interested in Ukrainian folklore will find "Cosmogonic Beliefs of the Hutsuls," by Samuel Koenig, appearing in the "Folklore" (London, December, 1936), an article well worth reading.

"The Hutsuls (Hoo-tsoo'li)," Mr. Koenig points out at the very outset, "are a small mountaineer people inhabiting the Eastern Carpathians. Like their neighbors, the peasants of East Galicia plateaus and plains, they are Ukrainians, and hence belong to the Eastern Slavs. Due to the isolatory life forced upon them by physical conditions, a great number of the old Slavonic ideas, beliefs, and practices, which in many cases are highly original, still survive among them."

The writer then goes on to present "some of the beliefs of these picturesque highlanders concerning God and the universe."

"The cosmogonic beliefs of the Hutsuls are eclectic," he observes; "myth and legend are very loosely connected with occasional incidents from the Bible. The Biblical element, as a matter of fact, is of small importance and is often limited to the substitution of Biblical for the original pagan names. The beliefs are further characterized by the ascription to Biblical personalities of powers, deeds, and functions which have no foundation whatsoever in the Bible itself. On the whole, Ukrainian myths show more originality than do corresponding beliefs among their neighbors, the Galician Poles."

Then follows a description of the Hutsul version of the creation of the world.

# RAMBLINGS OF A WORD HUNTER

**AN AMERICAN WORD IS WANTED!**

The Associated Press reports from Chicago that a measure of immortality is offered to the man, woman, or child, who can invent an acceptable simple American word for "hors d'oeuvres."

The Hors d'Oeuvres Reform Committee of the Midwest Hotel Show put up a loving cup, a cash award and its eternal thanks for some one who can answer "a long-suffering public's eternal prayer for relief." Committeemen think that this is a vital question: "millions of persons" would order hors d'oeuvres if they dared to risk the waiter's lifted eyebrows at their American fumblings with French syllables.

It is reported that no linguistic possibilities are barred, but something without an apostrophe or silent letters will be preferred.

The report is a very timely illustration of the labors about the development of the English language going on parallel to those about the development of the Ukrainian language which I had so many opportunities to speak of in this column.

The Committee hurries to announce that the introduction of the new term for "hors d'oeuvres" would not change the taste of those "dainty creations of anchovies, cheeses, caviar, etc.," which so far has been embraced by one term.

The horrible French word for the tasty culinary importation means simply a dish that does not form part of a regular course. English dictionaries give for it synonyms: relish, side-dish. They could include also the "appetizers," which means: something to give relish. It is evident that The Hors d'Oeuvres Reform Committee does not consider these synonyms as worthy of attention, but seeks a completely new word.

To those who might try to solve this problem it might be of interest to know the Ukrainian terms for this concept. The Ukrainian language is quite rich in this respect. The most general term for anything that is offered not as a part of a regular course is закуска, za-kus-ka. The corresponding verbs are: закушувати, закусити. The word denotes specifically a morsel of food, a "bite," which is taken after an appetizing drink. The diminutive of it is: закусочка. It is a morsel of food, and not a large repast; hence the ironic expression of thanks after a repast of a visitor who was asked to take a bite, but tucked away a full goose and a chicken: Спасибіг за закуску, що зів курку й гуску.

Another word is перекуска. The verb перекушувати, перекусити, means: to take a hurried, short, bite.

Other synonyms of "zakuska" are: заїдки, заїжка, though they have the tendency to be used to denote "dessert," which is fruits, sweets, etc., served after a dinner or another repast.

The Ukrainian language possesses several specific words to call the various short repasts which preceed larger ones: a "bite" before breakfast (сніданок) is called поранок; a "bite" before the luncheon (обід) is called передобідок; a "bite" before the dinner (вечера) підвечірок.

**er.**

# A MEANS TO END UKRAINIAN SUBJUGATION

By DIMITRI HORBAYCHUK
JOHN W. KOSBIN

(This article was prepared for publication in the U. N. A. Jubilee Book, but because of the lack of space it was not included therein. —EDITOR.)

Students of Ukrainian history agree the only occasions upon which Ukraine was in possession of her national freedom were those when she had an organized military potency. These occasions, however, were of lamentable shortness, due to repeated discordancy in the Cossack ranks. For exemplifying instances, we turn back the pages of history and find that because of military combination and organization the Cossacks served as the bulwark against the relentless Asiatic onslaughts. They are the unsung heroes of the halting of the Oriental invasion of Europe. We proceed onward and review briefly Hetman Bohdan Khmelnytsky's attempted unification of all Ukrainians and the establishment of a permanent Ukrainian sovereignty. Only Bohdan Khmelnytsky, one of the wisest and most courageous of our leaders, could bring to Ukraine a freedom that heretofore was but dreamed of, by his ability in uniting the the everexisting military efficacy. No sooner was he claimed by his ancestors, the free Cossack state crumbled to pieces almost overnight. The ensuing internal dissension continued through to the era of Hetman George Khmelnytsky, son of Bohdan, but unfortunately for Ukraine he did not inherit the sterling qualities of his able parent. After his retirement, the Cossack armies on the right bank of the Dnieper, under Teterya, allied themselves to Poland while those on the left bank remained in accord with Russia. Then, when Doroshenko supplanted Teterya he offered allegiance to Turkey. Little wonder why Ukraine could not survive; and, with the fading power of the Cossacks reaching a climax in the defeat of Mazeppa, Ukraine was on the threshold of complete subjugation.

### Post-War Reccurence of Inconsistency

The modern counterpart of this inconsistency occurred in the rise and fall of the Ukrainian National Republic directly after the World War. Had a happy medium been struck by our various leaders of that time, perhaps today we would observe November 1st as the Ukrainian July 4th, and not as a Memorial Day. Inadequate preparedness was perhaps the more influential factor in our loss. It is quite ostensible, however, that simultaneous with the decline through the centuries of our military power as represented by the Cossacks, was the progression of our National Ukrainian culture, but our cultural advancement alone failed to enhance the liberation of Ukraine, for it seems we lacked the impellent character of our forbears. Since our cultural achievements are well under way, and with a newly reborn national consciousness predominant, serious thought should be given to the restoration of the military prowess of our people. With the sorry past as a reminder, we should strive to meet any conjunctive with full force.

### Current Controversy on Military Training

With the prevailing anti views on military training influencing their youth, the Ukrainian people will find it a difficult task to regain that prowess. Foremost minds cannot well agree upon the subject. It has been ascertained that peace-time training and organization has, as its final objective, the attainment of the highest efficiency possible, of the military forces, so that they can be reasonable confident of victory. Some say it not only develops a person's physical being and his self-control by the discipline taught, but it also makes demands upon his intelligence and initiative; thereby not suppressing any qualities of individualism. His physical consistency calls for complete programs in athletics and recreation. Those opposing compulsory military training tear down these arguments as best they can, stressing that one loses his individualism by militarization, but they draw as a reply that any training which tends to suppress any individuality would reduce the man's efficiency and value. In the armies of old a man was but part of the mass; today his entity is recognized to a great extent since there always exists an occasion for him to apply his initiative and intelligence. People as whole desire peace and entertain sundry beliefs as to how it may best be retained. On close observation, we perceive that they come under one or another of the following three classifications: first, there are the pacifists who firmly believe that universal peace is only possible through total disarmament, many arriving at this conclusion after swallowing nook, line and sinker subversive teachings which attempt to undermine the military forces of capitalistic countries; second, are the "conscience objectors" to military training; the third, and pro-military training group, comprises those who believe that a country can only be safe from attack by maintaining an adequate national defense; in some countries this latter feeling for an adequate defense is so intense that members of what was once called the "weaker sex" are trained to expertly fly army airplanes, handle machine guns, rifles and those many other instruments-of-death that go to make up a nation's war machine.

### Obligation of Ukrainian Emigrants and Their Descendants

The Ukrainian youth in America, however, is in no position to assume any of the current anti views concerning military training, it cannot be sympathetic with these views because it is confronted by an obligation with which no other American citizens have to contend. No independent country, because of vast home armies, is compelled to call upon the support of her nationals residing in other lands. But not so with Ukraine.

Since Ukraine has failed to procure her independence by peaceful methods, i. e., by presentation of her claims to the League of Nations, and to the world at large, there remains only one final solution, one that has had repeated stress, that the termination of Ukrainian drudgery can only be brought about by military force. One can readily surmise that because of stringent restrictions imposed by Russia and Poland, our patriotic youth in those countries is unable to produce leaders and instructors well versed in military science. It therefore remains for those Ukrainians living in countries friendly to Ukraine, and those in countries which grant liberal civil rights to their citizens, to assume the duty of providing an inexhaustible source of such instructors and leaders. Hence, by taking this responsibility unto themselves; the Ukrainians dwelling on foreign soil may be greatly instrumental in the freeing of Ukraine.

### Evolution of Ukrainian Pacifism

There have been some Ukrainian young men here who have had desire for military training; the result of that desire is best evidenced by the number of our men who, at one time or another, enlisted in one of the branches of the regular or reserve military force of the United States, and those who at present are serving such an enlistment. A sincere movement therefore was launched in our midst to acquire such military schooling as is possible without having to join the regular army. This movement did not meet with any overly success. The impediment to its greater success did not arise from any official quarter, but from the apathy with which it was received by our people. It is an absolute truism that, of our present day Ukrainians, the major part is unquestionably of a pacifist turn of mind. Why? This is not as difficult to explain as one may imagine. Dwelling in Ukraine, during the centuries of Cossack existence, were the peasants and city inhabitants. We realize the active Cossacks comprised but a small, though potent part of the country's population. With the advancement of years, this contingent underwent numerous reductions, due to the seemingly constant wars with Ukraine's neighbors. Then again there were instances where Cossacks went into retirement and became tillers of the soil. The Ukrainians dwelling in the villages and n the cities lived comparatively peaceful, therefore lived longer, and as a result they greatly surpassed the Cossacks in numbers. From this we visualize the procreation of Ukraine's succeeding generations was centered upon, and carried out, by the village and city folk, who instilled in them a peaceful outlook on life. Finally, the aftermath of the World War supplied the decisive factors in putting the Cossacks, our chief exponents of Ukrainian militarism, completely out of the picture. Today, when our parents discover that their male offspring is bent on acquiring military schooling, they immediately go into the Ukrainian equivalent of that popular pre-war tune, "I Didn't Raise My Boy To Be A Soldier." Stressing to them the fact that this cloak of militarism—which we, ourselves, would normally look upon with distaste—may be invaluable to Ukraine in a few years, does not alter their point of view in the least. Granted, we sons are dear to our parents; but, on the other hand, is not Ukraine?

### Necessary Factors for Victory

There lives great hope of liberation within the Ukrainians, but pacifistic dreams alone cannot be relied upon for victory. As has been previously stated, the liberation of Ukraine can only be brought about by military force; there are several essential elements that go to make up a military power. First of these existing essentials, is a sufficiency of numbers. These, in order to be effective, must be arranged into a suitable organization; efficient leadership is then required from every commanding official connected with it. The personnel of a military force, from highest brass hat to the lowliest private, should boast of fully sufficient technical and tactical training. This calls for able instructors and ample modern equipment. Assuming that loyalty exists, there is but one more essential to be taken into consideration, this being discipline. Without discipline in his ranks, the commandant would be confronted with a riotous mob of rowdies, eager to carouse or participate in a free-for-all among themselves. "Discipline is team play—the instinctive, immediate, whole-hearted and intelligent obedience to the letter of orders." Viewing these essentials, the Ukrainians in their present condition can in no way hope for victory. They must to the best of their ability eradicate as many of the deficiencies as is possible. Those of us in America, can do so to some extent by an enlistment in one of the various part-time military organizations provided by this adopted land of our parents. There should be no necessity to mention the details concerning these institutions, namely the R. O. T. C. (Reserve Officers Training Corp.); C. M. T. C. (Citizens' Military Training Camps); and the National Guard; but those having a more profound interest should consider the regular service or make determined efforts for appointments to West Point.

Now, as we take stock of ourselves, we discover, that we are a people possessed of distinctive qualities—language, literature, art and customs, all our own—but completely devoid of that which is essential to each and every Ukrainian individual in his pursuit of happiness—freedom—the right to inhabit at liberty, a Ukraine denuded of all virulent oppressors. Such a Ukraine will emerge from her Slough of Despond, but only when the Ukrainian people shall, out of necessity, again embrace militarism and act in accord with, and not contrary to, one another.

### A CALL TO JOIN YOUTH CHORUS

Did you ever find yourself in a hilarious crowd of Ukranians who did not end up without singing? Didn't you wish you knew at least a few these songs of which they seemed to have an inexhaustible repertoire? Well, perhaps you never had these experiences. But what red-blooded Ukrainian has NEVER been moved by a kozak's poignant love song or thrilled to a gay and lilting kolomeyka? There is not a single true Ukrainian "with soul so dead who never to himself has said" that he wished he knew a particular song or that one was beautiful.

Here is your long-awaited opportunity! The Ukrainian Choral Group, a branch of the Ukrainian Folk Art Guild, is open to new members. Everybody is cordially invited (especially tenors).

At their last meeting this group elected the following officers: President, Stephen Marusevich; Vice-Presidents, Jerry Pochtar and Elsie Hociey; Secretaries, Alice Pochtar and Julia Kamarneky; Treasurer, Anne Elkowitz.

Do not be too modest and think of coming down but hesitate because you are positive that you cannot sing. Why don't you let our very competent instructor, Mr. Stephen Marusevich, be the judge of that. Perhaps you have some unsuspected talents. We do not expect you to be another Lily Pons or Bing Crosby. All that is essential is a voice, a lack of total deafness, and, we must insist, the ability to work hard and the ambition to learn.

Here is your opportunity to really do something! Help familiarize America with our melodies. Really ACT on the resolutions that we are so extremely fond of making at our conventions. Remember it is your duty to publicize Ukraine. Here is one way of doing it.

Many small towns with only a fraction of the Ukrainian population that New York has are accomplishing comparatively much more than we. We do not lack talent or ability. It is just that we have not as yet fully realized our capabilities. Do your bit right now!

We shall be expecting you Friday evening about 7:30 P. M. at the International Institute, 341 East 17th Street, New York City (affectionately known by the young Ukrainians as the "Second Ukrainian National Home"). We are a very informal group. Why not come and make yourself at home.

KATHERINE BELOUS.

### ATTENTION BASKETBALL MANAGERS!

The basketball division of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America wants to make this season the greatest basketball season ever seen among the Ukrainians. In order to fulfill our plans for this season and to successfully conduct our tournament we must have the cooperation of every club.

Being district leader for Area Six (6), which includes Ohio, Michigan and Indiana, as yet I have not heard from: Detroit, Flint, Jackson and Grand Rapids, Michigan; Youngstown, Campbell, Niles, Gerard, and Lorain, Ohio; Fort Wayne, South Bend, and Gary, Indiana.

Regardless if you have a team or not, please respond at once so that I will know if I can depend on your team or not.

The teams participating are putting on a real battle for the championship, so don't sit back, but get in on the championship race of your district.

Remember, the Sport Division will award every district champion with a beautiful trophy and you do not have to be affiliated with U. Y. L. of N. A. to participate. Come on you teams, let's go after that trophy!

STEPHEN MADEZKI,
District Leader,
3465 Stickeny Ave.,
Toledo, Ohio.

### CHESTER TRIUMPHS IN INTERSECTIONAL TILT

In one of the best played ball games seen on the Ukrainian floor this year, the Chester Ukrainians nosed out the Monessen Ukrainians, Titleholders in the U. Y. L.-N. A. Basketball Conference by the score of 43-42. The lead changed many times during the game and at no time did either team enjoy more than a three point lead. "Mike" Denago, one of the best centers seen at the Ukrainian floor during the existence of basketball there, gave a dazzling one-man exhibition by dropping 7 field goals and 7 fouls for a grand total of 21 points.

The teams started off slowly, playing loose ball, passes continually being intercepted, but as soon as the boys from both teams began to find the range, the battle was on.

The star of the game was diminutive Miron Sawicki, who made four of his six field goals in the last chapter, the last one winning the ball game. This youth displayed all the polish and poise of a well-coached performer as he spun shots in from all sides. He also put on a neat exhibition of dribbling and all in all had one swell day. While Sawicki was the leading scorer and played a prominent role in his team's success, "Wash" Morenko, a running mate, also deserves a share of the laurels.

**Chester:** Linaka, foward, 6 pts.; Bartish, foward, 1; C. Morenko, foward, 10; Kaminsky, center, 8; B. Haschak, guard, 5; M. Sawicki, guard, 12; L. Sawicki, guard, 1.

**Monessen:** Miller, foward, 8 pts.; Gagatko, foward, 5; Denego, center, 21; J. Kachmarik, guard, 0; Pishko, guard, 0; A. Kachmarik, guard, 8; Kotys, guard, 0.

NICK LUZAK.

### GEORGE WASHINGTON

When Washington was a little boy,
He never played with a toy;
For he worked and helped his dad,
Because he was a poor little lad.

Washington was a man very bold,
And many a story of him has been told,
We celebrate his birthday until this day,
**And honor it in every way.**

ROSE MASLUK, age 12.



# The Ukrainian National Republic

(4)

### Capture of Lviw

Meanwhile, events followed one another in rapid succession. The National Rada, learning that the Poles intended to seize Lviw, immediately dispatched Ukrainian troops to take possession of this ancient capitol of Western Ukraine first. In the early morning hours of November 1st, 1918, the Ukrainian troops took possession of the governmental buildings in it. Following this example, the Ukrainians seized city after city, including Peremyshl; and by November 5th, the Ukrainian blue and yellow banner waved throughout entire East Galicia, "the Piedmont of Ukrainian liberties," as it was called during the pre-war days, and, as a matter of fact, it is today.

An independent and permanent Ukrainian republic would have been surely established, were it not for the Polish insatiable desire for gain. Although Western Ukraine has been Ukrainian in character since the days of Volodimir the Great, yet the Poles were set upon annexing it to their newly-created state of Poland. As a result, fighting commenced between the Ukrainians and the Poles. A well equipped and armed Polish army was formed, and, under the guise of using it against the Bolsheviki, the Poles received for it supplies and equipment from the Allies, who at that time were panic stricken at the thought that the Bolsheviki might overrun all of Europe. Opposed to this Allied—equipped, armed and trained Polish Army, the Ukrainian Army, although of sufficent manpower, presented a shabby contrast, being underfed and sorely in need of the necessities of pursuing modern warfare. That despite this the Ukrainian soldiers fought so bravely and unceasingly, is a tribute to them and their cause. In the gloomy months that followed, it is doubtful whether anything else could have kept them to their task than that pledge of their lives, fortunes, and honor in the cause of Ukrainian freedom.

It is not our intention to go into detail in recounting the events of the war between the Poles and the Ukrainians, following the Polish attack and invasion of the newly-formed Western Ukrainian Republic. Conservation of space forbids it. Suffice it to say that, although the war was characterized by varying fortunes on both sides, yet the Poles by force of superior military equipment and supplies and the aid received from the Allies, particularly France, continually advanced deeper and deeper into the Ukrainian territory; at times rebuffed, yet by sheer force of their military superiority continuing their march forward.

The Ukrainian forces fought heroically, but heroism alone, in the face of such overwhelming odds as the Poles had on their side, was not sufficient to win the war.

### Union of Eastern and Western Ukraine

On January 22nd, 1919, in this turmoil and amidst great rejoicing, the Ukrainian National Rada proclaimed the union of Western Ukrainian Republic with the Ukrainian National Republic (Eastern Ukraine). Both component parts of the federation were to retain their individual forms of government; although the supreme power was to be vested in the hands of the formerly mentioned Directory, headed by Petlura.

### Breaking of Pledge by Poland

On March 19th, the Supreme Council of the Paris Peace Conference intervened by calling for immediate suspension of hostilities between the Ukrainians and the Poles, pending a peaceful settlement. The Ukrainians accepted the proposal and ceased fighting, whereupon the Poles, who had also given assurances of cessation of warfare, broke the pledge they had made, caught the Ukrainians off their guard, and advanced deeper into Ukrainian territory. It was at this juncture that the Poles received further assistance with the coming of General Haller's army, which consisted of two divisions of volunteers from America and deserters from German armies, organized and equipped by the Allies. With this help the Poles attacked successfuly and the Polish advance stopped after protests from Paris only when the greater part of Eastern Galicia had been occupied by Polish troops.

### Adverse Decision of the Peace Conference

On June 19th, the Powers at the Peace Conference, ignoring the just demands of the Ukrainians, issued the amazing authorization to the Poles to occupy all of East Galicia, modified only by some vague references to ultimate self-determination. Great was the bitterness of the Ukrainians at this betrayal of their just cause, and this bitterness was enhanced by the fact that, relying upon the promises of the Allies and the proposals for an Armistice, they a few days previously removed the main body of Ukrainian troops from the Polish front and sent them to fight the Bolsheviki.

### Policy of Allies Towards Ukraine

To understand the causes leading to the issuance of this most unjust decree we must understand the policies of the "big four" (America, France, England and Italy), which led to its issuance in direct repudiation of Wilson's right of "self-determination."

From the very start the French policy was pro-Polish. France was for Poland "grande et forte, tres forte," as one Mr. Pichon declared. The reasons for this policy were and are obvious. France and Poland, having gained most of Germany's territory, were bound indissolubly by their common interest in upholding the new settlement. A Poland "grand et forte" may become "a new France to the east of Germany," doubling the strength of France in the west. For that reason, throughout the entire negotiations, what Poland wanted, France granted. Furthermore, Poland's demands also received very strong support from America, which fact is incomprehensible, in view of Wilson's highly touted self-determination clause. Finally, Italy followed France and America in giving her support to Poland.

The British alone reacted unfavorably to the Polish claims, seeing that the extension of Poland's boundaries on the east at the expense of another nationality would prove in the future to be a continuous source of trouble to Poland and the countries supporting her. How true was this prophecy! Being in the minority, however, the British could do nothing and Poland had her way.

**(To be Continued)**