



UKRAINIAN WEEKLY



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AN INSPIRING LESSON

The urge to help one's fellow-men is one of the noblest qualities of mankind. The fact that it often wells up in a person when he himself is in need of help, makes it all the more so. Unselfish in spirit and inspired by the highest of ideals, it has exalted man perhaps more than anything else. At the same time it has led him to some of his greatest achievements.

Such reflections come upon us as we read what recently took place in the prison for political offenders at Rawicz, Poland. Within its walls, as most of us know, are many young Ukrainians. They are there because they sought to advance the cause of Ukrainian freedom, because they endeavored to help free their people of Polish rule and oppression. Specifically, many of them were found guilty of belonging to the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists, whose revolutionary doctrines and tactics have caused it to become rigorously banned by the Polish Government. For this and other such offenses these young Ukrainians are confined at Rawicz, some for terms of fifteen and twenty years, others for life. In either case, their most fruitful years have to be spent behind bars. Nevertheless, the humane instincts that prompted them to engage in the revolutionary movement on behalf their people have evidently lost none of their potency. For in observing the recent anniversary of the heroic stand of a battalion of young Ukrainian students at Kruti, January, 30, 1918, in an attempt to halt the Bolshevik advance upon Kiev, these young Ukrainian political prisoners collected among themselves forty-four zlotys (a considerable sum for them), and donated it to the fund for Ukrainian unemployed.

No matter how one looks upon the nature of their political activities, one can't help but admire their spirit. Thrown into prison because they tried to help their countrymen, shackled to its miserable and enervating existence, denied even the most ordinary necessities and comforts of life, and seeing no escape from it all, these young Ukrainian patriots still want to help others.

Truly, it is such spirit that renews one's faith and hope in humanity, as well as confidence that Ukraine will soon be free. And its inspiring lesson should not be missed by our young Ukrainian-Americans, especially by those "practical" and "hardheaded" individuals among them who refuse to do their share of work in the advancement of Ukrainian-American life, because, as they say, "there is nothing in it for us."

The fact is, however, that there is something in it for them—and others as well. But what that "something" is, they have to experience it in order to learn.

Some of our young people, it is encouraging to note, already have!

TREATY OF BREST-LITOVSK

Twenty years ago, February 9, 1918, the Central Powers (Germany, Austro-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey) concluded the Brest-Litovsk Treaty with the Ukrainian National Republic, recognizing its independence and sovereignty.

It is worth remembering that the Ukrainian delegates who negotiated the treaty included several Ukrainian students, such as Alexander Sevryuk, who pitted themselves so well against Joffe, Trotsky and other Soviet representatives that the head of the German delegation, Count Czernin, was moved to praise them in his memoirs.

It is also worth remembering what the "Independent" (March 2, 1918. Later incorporated with the "Harper's Weekly.") said in commenting on this treaty: "... It

UKRAINE UNDER THE U.S.S.R.

"Pravda" of Moscow, January 15th provides useful material concerning the Soviet claim to democracy. The paper states that of the 546 newly-elected deputies to the parliament, 247 are workers, 130 peasants, and 169 officials and intelligentsia, but goes on to explain that 201 of these "workers" are Party and State officials (including members of the G.P.U.!) and that the same applies to 79 of the "peasants." This leaves only 51 deputies who may, perhaps, be of the "proletariat." As might be expected, the Council of Nationalities also shows discrimination against elements that might wreck "Red" uniformity—notably against Ukrainians who, while constituting 20.3% of the total population in U.S.S.R., are given only 34 seats out of 574—that is 6%.

Such a disregard of the rights, and interests, of the workers, peasants, and nationalities, may be logically inevitable from Moscow's viewpoint, but it affords conclusive proof that democracy is non-existent under the Soviet.

POLISH PREMIER ON MINORITIES

The British Press has given publicity to the following words of General Skladkowski, the Polish Premier, speaking in the Budget Committee of the Diet, on January 25th.

"The fate of Poland largely depends on the attitude of the Poles to their minorities. I regard all hatred towards the minorities and impatience with them as a great blunder which will sooner or later take its revenge on Poland."

The actual tenor of the Premier's words may, perhaps, be better gauged, from the following words of "Dilo," of January 27:

"On the other hand he said nothing of a concrete nature; he gave no re-assurance concerning ills at present suffered by Ukrainians, expressing instead the view that the Ukrainian population had no reason for impatience... Polish law-making and Polish administration year by year and month by month have reduced our rights and our possessions ever since we came under the Polish rule... Any advantages that we have retained or increased are due to our own efforts exclusively—our private enterprise in the teeth of constant opposition from the Poles... Therefore the words of the Premier are no satisfaction to us. We have heard so many words before, both good and bad. What we require now are acts—not words."

SOVIET MISTRUST OF UKRAINIANS

The Soviet Press reports the appointment of the Russian, Khrushshov, former secretary to the Moscow district of the Communist Party, to the post of secretary of the Communist Party of Ukraine. This post was formerly held by Stanislaw Kossior, a Pole, who is now Vice-Premier of the U.S.S.R. Apparently, the movement for Ukrainian independence is now so strong that Moscow is afraid to trust even an Ukrainian Communist to such an important post!

U.N.A. YOUTH BRANCH FORMED IN BAYONNE

The youth branches of the Ukrainian National Association have been recently swelled by an addition to their ranks, namely: the Society of St. George, Branch 380 of the U.N.A.

Officers of Society of St. George are: Walter Safinsky, President; Kathryn Kushnir, Secretary; and Catherine Kobryn, Treasurer. In a letter to the Main Office these officers have asked that the compensation due them for organizing new members into the U.N.A. be turned over instead to the society's treasury.

Initiative towards the formation of this new youth branch was given at a meeting of branches 213 and 281, held February 13, 1938, where Mr. Dmytro Halychyn, Supreme Recording Secretary of the U.N.A. was the main speaker, and where a committee, composed of Dmytro Lipovey, Vasile Savran, Ivan Kushnir, and Ivan Humen, was set up for the purpose of organizing the youth branch.

MUNICIPAL "SELF-GOVERNMENT"

"Dilo" January 28th reports that during the discussion on the Home Ministry Budget, the Ukrainian Deputy Dmytro Welykanowicz spoke as follows concerning the so-called Municipal Self-Government in Ukrainian provinces: "... All the shortcomings I have mentioned hurt us the more in that we have practically no voice in municipal government. Elections are not honestly conducted, and we are forced to accept reeves and municipal secretaries who are not Ukrainians. The county councils do not admit young Ukrainians to courses for municipal secretaryships and if any Ukrainian does qualify he is not given a position. The Ukrainian language is not even allowed on signs in public offices, and the Lwiv Municipality has forbidden the use of Ukrainian at Council Meetings..."

DE-NATIONALIZATION THROUGH THE PRESS

The Russianization of the non-Russian republics, especially that of Ukraine, proceeds rapidly in accordance with Moscow's centralizing policy. "Nash Prapor" of Lwiv, January 17th, reports that five Russian dailies have been started in Ukraine during January. They are as follows: "Krasnoye Znamya" in Kharkov; "Yuzhnaya Pravda" in Mykolaiv; "Sovetskaya Ukraina" in Kiev; "Bolshevitskoye Znamya" in Odessa; and "Dnipropetrovskaya Pravda" in Dnipropetrovsk.

(Ukrainian Bureau, London)

(Today's Ukrainian Weekly is concluded in Svoboda.)

seems that malevolent monarchies may do more for the liberation of an oppressed people than benevolent republics have done... it is unfortunate that the People's Republic (Ukraine) is receiving recognition and aid from the Central Powers while the Allies, pledged to champion oppressed nationalities, must stand aloof and averse."

OUTLINE OF UKRAINIAN POLICY IN POLAND:

Resolutions passed at 5th Congress of Ukrainian National Democratic Union (UNDO) at Lviv on January 4th and 5th, 1938

Present relations between the Polish State and Ukrainians are shown by the following precis of Resolutions passed at the above-mentioned Congress:

The Congress stated that the situation for Ukrainians, in all their territories, has become extremely difficult. In Ukraine under the Soviet, the Communist dictatorship imposed incredible hardships. The Bolshevik Terror is aimed at the complete extermination of all aspects of Ukrainian national and political life. Ukrainians in Rumania, where they have inhabited from times immemorial the provinces of Bukovina and Bessarabia, are forced to struggle for the right to exist as a national entity. Rumanian policy aims at their complete denationalization. In Czechoslovakia alone are Ukrainians allowed any freedom of expression, though obstacles have been put in their way, especially by Russophil elements. In Poland they find great difficulty in attaining their most elementary rights.

Yet in spite of the opposition encountered, the Ukrainian drive for national determination has succeeded in placing the Ukrainian question in the fore of European politics, as one which must be settled if peace in Eastern Europe is to be attainable.

Results of Normalization Policy

The Moscow regime has embarked on a campaign of complete denationalization of Ukrainians, and in the event of War breaking out, the Ukrainians, with their ancient culture, and deep religious feelings, will be on the side which fights against Bolshevism—a fight which they themselves have waged, ceaselessly, from the very first. This idea forms the basis of the policy of UNDO, as the legal political organ of Ukrainians in Poland. Its whole political programme has been adapted to that idea, which had an outcome, in 1935, in its adoption of the so-called policy of Normalization.

Ukrainians had hoped that this move would be the means of (a) conserving their economic and cultural achievements, (b) of resolving the tragic conflicts between their own and the Polish Nation—to their mutual advantage, (c) of meeting the Bolshevik menace, which was directed equally against Polish and Ukrainian interests.

But the Normalization had not resulted in the hoped-for cooperation from the Polish side, which had not fulfilled its share of the contract. Normalization had not come to Ukrainians, but instead, an intensification of the old policy of polonization and denationalization.

Ukrainians had not been admitted to the administration, on the contrary, they had been removed still further from influence in the affairs, not only of the Polish State, but of their own organic life.

Conditions Necessary For Mutual Understanding

The Congress stated the following necessary conditions for a Polish-Ukrainian understanding:

(1) The Ukrainian territories in Poland should receive territorial autonomy, with their own Diet, Government, and own territorial Army. This demand is based on the unquestionable fact that six million Ukrainians, who inhabit in a compact mass almost one quarter of the Polish State in the East, have an elementary right to their own master-ship, on their ancestral soil, together with the right of free development.

(2) The change of territorial self-government system should be introduced so that the inhabitants should have direct influence on self-governmental institutions and their activities.

(3) A change of the electoral system to the Sejm and Senate should be made according to democratic principles, so that electors may have direct and decisive influence on the choice of candidate.

(4) The colonization of land by colonists brought in from the West should be stopped, and the land should be allowed to go to the local population who are landless, or insufficiently landed.

(5) A Ukrainian University at Lemberg (Lviv) should be creat-

ed, and elementary and secondary schools of all types with Ukrainian as the language of instruction should be established in the ethnographic Ukrainian territory, according to the needs of the population.

SUMMARY OF POLISH-UKRAINIAN RELATIONS

During the Budget Committee discussion, of the Ministry of the Interior, on January 24th, the Ukrainian Deputy V. Celewycz summed up the present Polish-Ukrainian relations as follows:

(1) "I state the unquestionable fact that the policy of Normalization of Polish-Ukrainian conditions is experiencing a very acute crisis on both the Ukrainian and the Polish sides."

(2) "It is undeniable that the local Polish population is waging an unprecedented attack on everything that is Ukrainian."

(3) "It is a fact that the Polish Government has not fulfilled one undertaking towards Ukrainians of any importance."

(4) "In consequence of facts (2) and (3) Polish-Ukrainian relations at the present moment are more strained than before the Normalization."

Ukrainian Bureau, London.

It is a common fault never to be satisfied with our fortune, no: dissatisfied with our understanding.—La Rochefoucauld.

The greatest things in the world have been done by those who systematized their work, organized their time.—Orison Sweet Marden

Fortune and Misfortune

By THEODOSIA BORESKY

A long time ago in a Ukrainian village, there lived a very very poor man. He had several children. They were thin and scrawny from lack of good nourishment.

Each day he saw them getting thinner and thinner and his wife too often deprived herself of a meal so the children might eat.

There came a day when all their supplies of food were gone. It was nearing spring, when the seed is in the ground and food is generally scarce. There was no place to earn any money or exchange services for food, as in the other seasons of the year.

The winter had been long and hard.

Coming into the house, he saw that his wife had prepared the last remains of what was left in their storage cupboard. He realized that there was hardly enough for her and the children to eat. So he went out again, determined not to come back until he brought something home with him, even if he had steal it. His own stomach worried him fiercely.

His mind intent on avoiding the feeling of intense hunger, his feet had taken him quite a distance beyond his home, out into the road, running by the village fields. He walked along, wondering what he was going to do.

Some distance up on a grassy slope of pasture land, he saw two children playing. Having a natural love of children, he hailed them with a cheery, "Good morning!"

They replied in turn, "Good morning to you, sir!"

He was not far past them, when he heard them quarreling and yelling for him to come back. Anxious to settle the quarrel, he turned back, glad to help.

"To which one of us did you say good morning, first?"—enquired one child (Misfortune).

"Why, to both of you!" was the man's reply.

"But to which one first?" insisted the other (Fortune).

The man, not knowing what to say, pointed to the boy who had spoken to him first (Misfortune).

"Because you said 'good morn-

ing' to me first," said Misfortune, "I will give you a \$100 bill."

The man was astonished, but very glad to receive the money.

"I've only a penny to give you," spoke up Good Fortune, "when the \$100 is gone perhaps this will come in handy too."

The man hardly looked at the lone cent but he put both in his pocket and thanked each child very much.

Overjoyed at his good fortune, he hurried home with eager steps; forgotten even was the gnawing hunger in his stomach.

There is no need to tell you how happy were his wife and children to receive the money. Immediately, they bought supplies and filled the cupboard full of good things to eat.

Then realizing, that the money would soon be spent, unless he could make it work for him, he had a long talk with his wife as to how he could best put the money to use to earn them a steady income.

Since they lived in a section where there were salt mines he decided he would buy a wagon and horses; load it up with salt and go from village to village peddling the salt in exchange for grain.

So he went into town, bought a wagon and horses, and bought the salt. He did not have quite enough money, so he borrowed \$50 from the money broker to tide him over until he had sold or exchanged his salt for grain.

Then he set out with his load for the neighboring villages.

It was a nice, sunshiny day in early spring.

When he was about half way between his own and the next village, a sudden rainstorm came up with an intense downpour, as if a cloud had burst. It melted most of the salt in the uncovered wagon. The rain turned the road into a mire of mud. The horses stalled. He tried going through a grassy pasture, hoping to escape the mud. The wagon stuck. He could not get it out of the mud. He had driven his team unto the property of the Lord Master of the village.

The overseer, coming from work in some fields, saw him, had the servants help him out of the mud and brought him into the courtyard of the estate, after which he called the gendarmes: said the man was a thief and had stolen the wagon and horses. So they took him to jail.

In the meantime the captain of gendarmes had checked up on the man's protests and claim that the horses and wagon were his own, that he was not a thief. So in a couple of days they let him go, but kept the horses and wagon.

So it was, he returned home empty-handed and in debt to the broker for \$50! He wondered how he could face his wife and children again with empty hands, having spent so much of the money in so short a time, and had nothing to show for it!

He was passing by the river bank, facing which were various fish-markets.

He dug his hands into his pockets, remembering that he had nothing even to bring home for his children to eat! At once his fingers went round a small coin. The penny the other child had given him!

He at once stepped up to the last market in the row and asked the Jew in charge if he could give him some fish. All he had, he said, was a penny. He was very poor and had hungry children at home. The old Jew was ready to send him on his way, as just another beggar, but the younger man, his partner, turned and taking a half-rotten fish, wrapped it up in a piece of paper gave it to the poor man, in return for his penny. He realized the fish could not be sold, but perhaps this man might make some use of it.

Thus he returned home. The wife at once saw by his face that all was not well. He related to her all his unfortunate experiences. Although she lamented the loss of so much money, she was glad that at least he was safe and well. The fish she proceeded at once to cut open and clean in preparation for their supper.

But wait! Something gleamed with a fierce brightness as she pulled at the insides of the fish. Frightened, she called her husband, and showed it to him. He immediately folded the fish together again, and wrapped it up. He

dared not eat the fish nor throw that brilliant thing away nor keep it without first showing it to the Lord of the village! The Lord might punish him for withholding facts from him! He had so many ways of finding out secrets!

So they and the hungry, whimpering children went to bed without any supper at all.

The next day, he took the fish and all, as he gotten it from the fish market, to the palace of the Lord and told him the story.

To say the least, the Lord was greatly overjoyed at the news. At last he had found his most prized diamond, an heirloom inherited from his ancestors of decades past. He had lost it while bathing in a local lake, where the fish had evidently swallowed it and was later caught.

"You know, I've offered a reward for this very valuable, 'shining object' as you call it. It is my most highly valued diamond.

"Name your price and I will gladly pay it."

"Thank you, my lord," replied the man. "The most I want is to pay the broker from whom I borrowed the \$50 I needed to complete my equipment on a journey I set out to make, in which I expected to sell or trade my salt for grain. This I want to pay so he would not have me dragged into court, arrested and taken to rot in jail."

"Is that all you want?" came the surprised query.

"Yes, my lord! Originally, the diamond was yours, anyway. I am glad to have been of service to you in finding it. What I ask seems a reasonable enough price for doing it."

"Such honesty and good will command a good reward," said the pleased Lord of the County. "I will pay your debt, and in addition I will give you two villages all for your own, to do with as you please."

He called his secretary, had the debt to the broker assigned to be paid. At the same time, he ordered a transfer of the villages made, all in the presence of the still unbelieving man.

All this was brought about by a lucky penny! And he continued to prosper as long as he lived.

Value, you see, is not always determined by size!

FASHION HORIZON

By KAYE MAGERA

Tho the North wind doth blow and we might still have snow, it is not too soon to think of your Spring outfit. How could you possibly overlook the smart, colorful attire being shown everywhere? And, how it helps us through these dreary, end-of-winter days. Sauntering through either the dress shop or strolling among the dress materials one can almost feel Spring trying to escape free from behind the vivid, gay prints and pastels!

Are you undecided as to what it shall be? I think many of us will have the same trouble. But do you wonder? A close race is being run between the coat and suit. What will the outcome be? That will, undoubtedly, be decided by the Easter Parade. The suit might lead by a nose but the coat will be a very second.

Here is a brief summary of suits and coats one will see around town as soon warm weather arrives.

Suits

The dressmaker suit is the most important type.

They have these features:

Little collars, collarless, with many pockets, with only two buttonless or buttoned straight up to the neckline, belted or unbelted.

The Eton type of jacket and the bolero is also favored.

Navy apparently will be the leading shade, then black, and then the lighter blues and beiges.

Dusty pinks and deeper shades, such as crushed raspberry and raisin are also good.

Two-color combinations will be equally popular.

The tailleur also holds an important place in fashions.

An easy drape through the shoulders, sleeves set in straight, and a narrow line through the hips makes it quite different from last year's silhouette.

And all striped suit or a combination of striped skirt with a plain jacket is in the fore. This may have a single-link or three-button closing.

Herringbone covert, twill, satin-back worsted, and gabardine in black and navy is the most popular.

With this tailleur what could be more feminine than a frilly lingerie blouse and perhaps a cluster of lilies-of-the-valley on the lapel!

The three piece suit must also be brought into the picture.

It is not only practical but also tops in style. There are suits with box coats and capes, swaggers and fitted. Beneath these will be worn a long jacket or bolero. Pleated skirts seem to be favored with these suits.

Coats

Short sleeves are very new.

Smooth shoulders are 'clean looking.'

Colored coats to wear over printed or dark dresses.

The fitted coat, sometimes full all round, is very prominent, featuring button fastenings in either single or double-breasted closings.

Braid and ribbon trims and interesting seams or pocket placement register favorably.

Equally new are —

The redingote with tie-belt in front only.

Coat like a dress and pleated in front.

Wrap-across, belted with ribbon piping.

Surplice coat with smooth shoulders and drape over the bust.

The bloused coat, styled like a dress.

Capelet coat, sleeveless.

The casual coat goes in for beautifully colored Scotch plaids, new pockets, and possibly panels or slot-seaming in back.

It may be fur trimmed or untrimmed.

In the March 19th issue I shall give you a complete detailed pic-

The Ukrainian-American Girl

By WALTER MICHAELSON

[Address delivered at the Ukrainian American Youth Rally, in Newark, February 12, 1938.]

Tolstoy, the Russian novelist, once said: "I will tell the truth about women only when I have one foot in the grave. I shall tell it, jump into my coffin, pull the lid over me and say: 'Do what you like with me now.'" I am not like Tolstoy. I am rash enough to get up here and express my opinions on this subject.

Any material on this subject is interesting but unreliable. It is interesting because it concerns ourselves. It is unreliable because the information comes mostly from boys who were either in love with Ukrainian girls or were jilted by them. The latter's reasons are swayed by revenge and the former's are blinded by love.

We cannot isolate the Ukrainian girl from girls of other nationalities except in a very limited field. Girls are the same the world over, and how can mere man know anything about them.

Her background

Thirty years ago, and more, when our parents immigrated to this country, they brought with them certain folkways and customs which were necessarily different from those in the United States. Emerging from a simple village life the Ukrainian immigrants found themselves in a whirlpool of the American city. Obviously there was a clash between Ukrainian and American customs. The effect of this struggle left its mark most strongly on the youth. The immigrant followed or tried to follow his traditional pattern of behavior. It was the children who lived in two different worlds, with the girls and boys being affected differently.

While the immigrant was adjusting himself to American life, certain dynamic social changes were taking place which were affecting not only his own home life but also that of native America.

What were these social changes? The rise of factories, inventions, the growth of the modern city, and — the emancipation of women. Ask any reasoning person what was the most important change since 1900 and he will tell you the changed position of women. In our old country Ukrainian society the woman was more or less a household servant, dependent on the man for leadership and sustenance. True, she was and is regarded more highly by her men folk than in other Slav nations. Yet the average native Ukrainian woman was held to be an inferior creature. The man was lord and master.

The Ukrainian immigrant settled in the city. He married early, there were many children, his wage scale was low, making it necessary to keep boarders. The home life of the immigrant woman was busy and arduous. Looking back on what she has accomplished one cannot help but admire her heroic work.

Becomes economically independent

When the children grew up, especially the girls, they had to find employment, as they were not needed at home. In the old country a young girl would have had plenty to do at home or in the fields. She did the work that village girls have done for generations. In America the factories needed cheap labor and the children of the immigrants supplied the demand. Some worked in the factory, others who had sufficient education and training went into the office.

And thus, for the first time, the Ukrainian girl became economical-

ly independent. In many cases she made more money than her father or brothers. During the depression it was the daughter who saved many a home from want or going on relief. Naturally, where father attempted to continue his dominance over her, she began to resent it now. It was precisely when she received her first pay check then, that the old order, where man was boss and the women folk his inferiors, began to shake and totter.

Stepping out from a home where old world ideas on women and children predominated, into the outside world where women enjoyed unprecedented freedom, the girl of immigrant parents faced a serious problem. The conflict that arose between her home life and her outside occupation caused heartaches and sometimes tragedy. Neither the girl nor her parents were to blame, however. Social economic reasons were to blame, over which they had no control. Many girls were able to adjust themselves to this unique situation; but some fell by the wayside and became what is known as the modern women.

Some of her qualities

City life with its fast tempo, amusements and other phenomena has not worked such harm on our girl as one would ordinarily suppose. She has chosen consciously or unconsciously the best qualities of the American environment and the Ukrainian background.

Those qualities which tend to preserve the race have been endowed to women. She is more sociable. She likes the conventional. She is always ready to help the weak and nurse the sick. Her nature is more religious. She can suffer and endure more pain than man. The girl has been dominant in organization of clubs that are actively engaged in trying to keep alive Ukrainian culture. She joins Ukrainian choral groups, folk dancing circles, and attends Ukrainian church and school more regularly than the boys.

Marriage

As a rule the Ukrainian-American girl would rather marry a person of her own nationality. There are some who say that girls organize clubs to meet the boys, and that after they have caught the poor victim and are married, they drop out from clubs. When this slaughter of the innocent continues, when couples pair off and marry, the club soon becomes disbanded. Then the younger sisters organize and go on their own man hunt. This, parenthetically speaking, is indeed a sad commentary on the boys when they allow themselves to be caught so inartistically.

Nevertheless, though the desire to meet boys may be one of the factors why girls organize, yet it is not their primary purpose. When they join a club they are the hardest workers, more obedient, their interest is more lasting. Also, with the ever decreasing duties in the home, the greater freedom of women, and more economic independence, the Ukrainian American girl is nevertheless interested in marriage and making a home.

In the turmoil and confusion of American life today—what is a home? What is marriage?

Our parents believe in early marriage. Yet marriage today is largely an economic problem. The girl makes good money and the boy friend hesitates to pop the question; how can his pay check be enough to support both of them and keep up their present standard of living. Marriage thus becomes delayed. When they do marry they both work, in which case the home suffers. The wife may give up her job, but they delay having children, for children in the city are a luxury. This is a sad picture but nevertheless we have to face it. Life is pretty com-

ALEXANDRA'S ALMANAC

March

31 Days.

10th—1876, the telephone was first used.

21st—the first day of Spring.

Birthstone—Bloodstone, Aquamarine.

Flower for the month—Violet.

Horoscopes—Those born under the sign of Pisces (Feb. 20—March 21) have great though spasmodic energy. They like new ideas and are sensitive to outside influences. They enjoy social life and are devoted to family and children.

Those born under the sign of Aries (March 22—April 20) have a vivid imagination and learn easily. They are ambitious, excitable and impulsive. They are occasionally in trouble but are clever enough to get out of it easily. They are apt to marry young.

DID YOU KNOW—that the word "pretty" comes from the Anglo-Saxon "proettig" meaning sly?

that in Rome's hey-day there were nudists, Caligula cheated at craps, girls used red nail polish, and parents sighed for the good old days?

that even after men had accepted the truth, that the earth is round and turns on its axis, that turning had to be explained and "in a noted map of the 16th century representing the earth as sphere, there is at each pole a crank, with an angel laboriously turning the earth by means of it."

Confucius once said, "Only two classes of men never change: the wise of the wise and the dullest of the dull."

WHAT IS THE ANSWER TO—Why is a dog's tail a great novelty?

What is most like a cat looking out of a window?

MODEL MANNERS FOR MAIDS (GIRLS)—A girl always rises when she is being introduced to an older woman. And it is up to the girl every time whether or not she wants to shake hands with a man. It's not necessary at all, though it is rather a friendly gesture.

If you receive an invitation, don't wait three weeks to acknowledge it. Accept it or decline at once. It's very rude to wait to see if anything better turns up.

SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT—Who doeth small things well prove to higher things most true.

Answer to the riddles—Because no one ever saw it "before."

A cat looking in a window.

Much wisdom often goes with fewest words.—Sophocles.

Any man who starts out to chase happiness will find it running away from him. We get happiness by indirection.—Harry Emerson Fosdick.

plex even to the youth. In the United States where the period of adolescence is lengthened, we are required to go to school longer, and therefore this ought to help us solve this problem. The Ukrainian American girl with her unique ability to adjust herself to complex situation, will find a way to unite motherhood, Ukrainian and other problems with her native understanding and intelligence.

All I can say to the boys is the girls will need your help. And I assure the girls we boys will go on loving you. And together we will try to build a world that will be worthy of our parents' work and sacrifices.

RAY OF SUNSHINE

By RAY DAMER

ACCORDING to a recent radio survey this fact was discovered: "For every unhappy man there are one and one-third unhappy women." And what is the reason for this unhappiness of women? It is maladjustment to life. The unmarried women are not happy because they are too busy following unfeminine careers, too busy competing with men in the business world, too busy worrying about their good times and smart clothes, etc. The married women are unhappy because they did not adjust themselves nor prepare themselves for marriage. They enter matrimony with no knowledge of its responsibility and duties. All this leads to disappointments; disappointments lead to unhappiness.

However, cheer up! The future is bright for those who follow the advice of Margaret Culkin Banning. Mrs. Banning is an example of a successful American woman. She has found time to raise four children, manage her home, and write numerous articles for magazines. She is especially known for articles on the problems of youth. The advice she gives, I believe, will not only lead to a beautiful and fuller life but to happy and enduring marriages.

Mrs. Banning believes every young girl should know the following:

"Business World: I think a girl should know how to earn her living. It may not be necessary for her to earn money continually. The sense of earning, however, the personal confidence it gives a girl, the awareness that her ability has a market value, is immeasurably valuable. That knowledge keeps a girl from all sorts of secret discontents and fears. If she marries it is apt to make her relations with her husband truer and freer, because, while she may quite properly be living on his income, she is not in terror lest he lose it.

"Domestic Life: It seems to me beyond question that a girl should know something about domestic and household management. I would rather have a girl know how to clean a sink than make a lemon pie. I would insist that she knew how many pounds of peas to buy for six people, at what season to buy melons and avoid grapes, as well as the difference between shoulder, rib, and loin lamb chops. I want her to know how to make good coffee, good tea, broil a chop, make a salad, and put a meal on the table without getting breathless. A girl should know how to handle what money she has, whether it is five dollars or a half million. The girl who says, "I couldn't possibly afford it!" But it was so adorable that I just had to have it," has not been taught how to spend.

"Woman's Duties: I believe that a girl should know how to take a temperature and care for a minor illness or accident. She should know how to make a bed. Few do. I think she should know that there is no peace of mind in a confused or disorderly room. She should know how to get along with her family. She should know how to arrange flowers. A girl should know how to appear cheerful when she is not cheerful and look serene and happy at the table when she is troubled. It is part of her woman's job!

"Social Life: The normal girl does not even want to imagine a life in which men play no part. Therefore she must prepare herself for such relations. She must know how to dress, how to play games, how to dance, how to talk well, and conduct oneself in company. She should know that it is not necessary to be beautiful in order to be charming. She should know that no well-dressed person thinks about her looks all the time. I feel strongly against drinking for girls. I know of no valid reason why a girl should know how to

UKRAINIAN JUNIOR LEAGUE OF SCRANTON, PA.

The Ukrainian Junior League of Scranton, Pennsylvania, is composed of young women of Ukrainian descent, regardless of their religious or political affiliations. It has been in existence for the past four years.

The League's aim is to promote welfare work Ukrainian needy families, also, to further social, educational, and cultural activities among the Ukrainians and Americans in Scranton.

Business and social meetings are held bi-monthly. At the recent annual meeting the following officers were elected: Longina Dutchak, president; Alice Sandra Krikevsky, vice-president; Nancie Stadner, secretary; Mrs. N. W. Tacy, treasurer.

Miss Kathryn Butchko, our program chairman, outlined an extensive program which will include lectures, readings, instruction in Ukrainian dances, embroidery (cross-stitch), and designing Easter eggs. Instructions in Ukrainian dances will be given by Miss Kathryn Butchko, assisted by Miss Mildred Chomko, and designing Easter eggs will be taught by Mrs. N. M. Tacy.

At a meeting held recently, plans were formulated for a "Bunny Hop" to be held on Easter Monday, April 25th, 1938, at the Junior Ballroom, Hotel Jermyn, Scranton, Pa. Members who head the various committees for this dance are as follows: Olga Stadner, general chairman; Alice Sandra Krikevsky, co-chairman; Mildred Chomko, music; Natalie Gnus, reception; Mrs. S. Korpan, decorations, Mrs. W. Nagurney, tickets; Olga Dutchak, publicity.

The Ukrainian Junior League would like to exchange ideas with other clubs or organizations composed of young women. Those willing, please communicate with Miss Nancie Stadner, 1210 Foster Street, Scranton, Pennsylvania.

OLGA DUTCHAK.

take a drink. It will do her no physical good. And it will steadily decrease her ability to have a good time without a drink.

"About Life: But there are other things a girl must know in addition to the above. For men are going to disappoint her, her jobs, and work can go terribly stale. Her domestic life is bound to be interrupted and terrified by illness and calamity sooner or later. How is she to prepare herself against such things? In the first place, she should know how to read. I mean that she should know how to transfer the contents of a printed page to her mind, not just skim over a few columns of movie gossip. If possible she should be able to play the piano; for if you are in trouble your radio will drive you mad but your piano will be your comfort. A girl should know how to be alone. Much of an average woman's life has lonely stretches in it, which will frighten her if she has not learned as a girl the pleasure of being alone. If she has to run to a woman's club or to the telephone to keep herself from loneliness, she lacks proper resource. So I think a girl should be taught that it is a pleasure to be alone, to have time for solitary walks and thoughts. And there is another thing I must not forget. She should know, no matter if she is cheated, no matter if she is thwarted, that quarreling with men is self-destructive."

SUNSHINE BON-BONS

(Out of your-truly's scrap book)

Good Times: It's not good times that count—it's when you plan together, cry together, suffer together. That's what counts.

Afraid To Lose Him?: Make your man proud of himself and proud of you and you will never have to worry about the entry of a third person.

Have You?: If you have imagination—NOTHING ELSE MATTERS; and if you haven't imagination—NOTHING ELSE MATTERS.

MORE YOUTH CHORUSES NEEDED

Choral singing stimulates and creates interest in folk arts to such a high degree that it can be well utilized for organizational purposes. This is something our Ukrainian-American young people should realize and take advantage of in their efforts to organize themselves.

There are not many organizations where every individual has an equal share in its function. One type of an organization, however, in which the individual assumes much responsibility, and gains much personal satisfaction and pleasure, is the singing society—the chorus. In my experience, I have observed that many fine Ukrainian boys and girls have come in contact with one another and with Ukrainian culture largely through singing organizations.

There are now in existence among us many youth choruses, some under youth leadership, that are doing splendid work in interesting Americans and Ukrainians in this branch of Ukrainian culture. Some of these choruses are: "Women's Chorus" and "Mixed-Chorus" of Detroit, both directed by Miss Olga Blazowska; "Ukrainian Civic Chorus" of Rochester, N. Y. directed by Miss Sophia Doroffy; "Ukrainian Cossack Chorus" of Philadelphia, Pa. directed by Steve Sawchuk; and the Ukrainian Youth Chorus of N. Y. & N. J. directed by Stephen Marusevich. Unfortunately, there are not enough of such organizations that are led by youth talent. They should exist in every community. Surely, there must be young Ukrainian-Americans with enough musical abilities to organize and develop good youth choruses.

It is not necessary to have a large group. One may form a quartette, women's, men's or mixed ensembles, in which the number of voices may vary from four to twelve. From such small groups larger choruses may develop with amazing rapidity.

Any person or persons who wish to organize any type of a singing group may write to Stephen Marusevich, 325 E. 16th St., N. Y. C., if they are from the eastern area; or to Miss Olga Blazowska, 13517 Moran St., Detroit, Mich. if they are from the western area. Through these two the music Department of the UYL-NA will help organize any such group.

Will all existing youth choruses and ensembles please send to the Music Director of the UYL-NA information concerning their organization, such as the name of the director, number of singers, type and activities of the group, etc.

A plan is being formulated for a large choral festival to be held in Pittsburgh at the coming convention of the UYL-NA during the Labor Day week-end. All those who would like to participate in such a festival will receive information from either Stephen Marusevich or Olga Blazowska upon request. The success of such a program depends upon the cooperation of all choruses.

STEPHEN MARUSEVICH
(Music Director, UYL-NA)

NEW YORK, N. Y.

An instructive and illustrated lecture on Venereal Diseases will be given by Dr. Frank E. Cross at the International Institute, 341 East 17th Street, on Thursday evening, March 10, at 8:30 P. M. A showing of the film, "For All Our Sakes" will be made. The Ukrainian University Society of N. Y., in conjunction with the N. Y. Department of Health invites you to attend. Admission Free.

M-me XENIA VASSENKO

Famous Moscow Opera singer, teacher of many prominent artists, Give Vocal Lessons. Appointment by telephone only. Address; 250 W. 75th St., New York City. Tel.: Endicott 2-9711.

BASKETBALL TOURNAMENT IN CHICAGO

The First Annual Basketball Tournament sponsored by the Young Ukrainian Nationalists of Chicago, will be held Saturday and Sunday, March 12, 13, 1938, at St. Augustine's Gymnasium, located at 50th and Laflin Streets. As this is the first all-American Basketball Tournament to be held in Chicago, there can be no question in regard to its success.

Teams representing Windsor, Canada, Rossford, Ohio, Akron, Ohio, U.C.C. of Bridgeport, Illinois, Y.U.N. Br. 10 of Hanson Park, Ill. and Y.U.N. Br. 9 of Chicago, Ill. will take part in this gala affair.

All out of town teams will report at the Sons of Ukraine Hall, 2410 W. Chicago Ave. Saturday morning where they will be officially received. Saturday afternoon the visiting teams will be taken on a tour of the city finally ending at the W.G.E.S. broadcasting studio where they will witness an actual broadcast of the Ukrainian Hour.

At 6:00 o'clock the teams will draw for their opponents of the evening. The first game will get under way at 6:30 P. M. Between games the Nationalist Choir of Chicago will entertain. The winners of Saturdays games will advance to the final playoffs to be held Sunday.

Sunday morning all the basketball players will attend Mass at the various Ukrainian churches in Chicago.

A banquet will be held in the afternoon at the Sons of Ukraine Hall. All the basketball players and their guests will attend. Immediately after the banquet another tour of the city will be taken by the visiting basketball players.

The finals will start at 6:00 P. M. Sunday. The winner of the tournament will receive a beautiful trophy donated by the Ukrainian National Association. The Young Ukrainian Nationalists of Chicago wish to express their deepest gratitude to the Ukrainian National Association for their generosity in donating this trophy.

JOSEPH PELECH.

CARTERET, N. J.

9th PRE-LENTEN DANCE given by the Ukrainian Social Club on SATURDAY evening, MARCH 5, 1938 at the German Lutheran Hall on Roosevelt Ave. Ukrainian-American dance music will be furnished by Tony Lane and his Rhythm Rascals. Admission 35 c. We cordially invite all Ukrainian youth clubs to cooperate with us. 46,52

CARTERET, N. J.—COHOES, N. Y.

The Carteret Ukrainian Social Club Basketball Team will engage the powerful Ukrainian Athletic Club of Cohoes, N. Y. in the first of a series of tilts at the Carteret High School gymnasium on SAT., MARCH 5, 1938, the game starting at 7:30 P. M. sharp. Why not make a date and attend the game and later join your friends at the Pre-Lenten Dance. 46,52

CHICAGO, ILL.

FIRST ANNUAL BASKETBALL TOURNAMENT sponsored by the Young Ukrainian Nationalists of Chicago at St. Augustine's Gymnasium, located at 50th and So. Laflin Streets, on SATURDAY and SUNDAY, MARCH 12 and 13, 1938. Entree at 6:30 P. M. 46,52

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

TARAS SHEVCHENKO CONCERT will be presented by the United Ukrainian Youth Clubs of Philadelphia SUNDAY, MARCH 13, 1938, at Ukrainian Hall, 849 N. Franklin St., Phila., Pa. Featuring Ukrainian Youth Chorus from New York and New Jersey under direction of Mr. Stephen Marusevich, and also the Koshetz Young Male Octet. Beginning at 7 P. M. 52,8

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Unusual Opportunity to hear and see two Ukrainian Musical Plays: "KAZAK HOLOTA" and "NOCTURNE", to be presented by the Friends of Ukrainian Music, SUNDAY, MARCH 6, 1938 at Washington Irving High School, Irving Place, between 16th & 17th Sts., at 8:15 P. M. Admission .50 c and .75 c. Orchestra, Ballet, Scenery. A number of our young Ukrainians will take part in this presentation. Come and give them your support. 52