



UKRAINIAN WEEKLY



Supplement to the SVOBODA, Ukrainian Daily

No. 20

UKRAINIAN WEEKLY, SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1938

VOL. VI

UKRAINIANS DEMAND BULFILLMENT OF AUTONOMY PLEDGE

The Ukrainian Press in Czechoslovakia voices a strong, popular, demand for the immediate fulfillment of the pledge of autonomy. "Ukrainske Slovo," Uzhorod, the leading Ukrainian newspaper in Podkarpatska Rus, wrote as follows, in an editorial on April 1st:

"... autonomy is demanded by Germans, Magyars, and Poles, although none of their demands have any basis in the peace treaties or in the present Constitution of the Republic. We ourselves, Ukrainians of Podkarpatska Rus, have autonomous rights guaranteed to us both by the peace treaties and by the Constitution. We regret, however, to state that a great part of those rights have not, so far, been implemented, and that after 20 years we are still fighting for them, losing both time and energy. . . . Yet the Czechoslovak Government was under an obligation to grant us autonomy without any fight or sacrifice on our part. We do not want to complain, or to attack anyone, but we find it necessary to remind the Government of its duties—not only in our own interests but also in those of the Government itself."

The article concludes by enumerating the points of the Ukrainian demand, which are as follows:

(1) "The invalidation of the schools plebiscite which caused such unrest and resentment among the population. We wish to stress that, after 10 years of incorporation into Czechoslovakia (of Ukrainians) the Government should know what is our nationality, our language, and our culture."

(2) "The Government should, without delay, organize a special ministry for Podkarpatska Rus. It is impossible to talk of autonomy when we are not represented on the Government."

(3) "The Government should, without delay, abolish the department of the Ministry of Education at Uzhorod, and in its stead create a department of education subject to the autonomous government and the Governor alone."

(4) "The whole administration of the country should be subject to the Governor as the highest authority of the autonomous province."

(5) "The Government should see to it that the unquestionably Ukrainian territories now being incorporated into Slovakia should be, administratively, and judicially, subject to Podkarpatska Rus."

(6) "The Government should prepare for the convocation of the Diet and the final introduction of autonomy."

It would be superfluous for us to comment on this article.

VIOLATION OF UKRAINIAN CULTURAL RIGHTS

Under the Minorities Treaties, Ukrainians in Poland were guaranteed cultural, religious, and linguistic rights, yet the Polish Government has unceasingly tried to curtail those prerogatives, making war on Ukrainian institutions of all kinds.

"Narodna Sprava," March 27th, reports that the district government of Rohatyn has closed down six branches of the Ukrainian educational institution "Prosvita," three branches of the athletic organization "Sokil" and one branch of a literary society. In many

To the Older Young People

It may be somewhat of a shock to many of us, of the younger generation, to realize that the time is not so distant when we will be the older generation, subject to all the worries and vexations thrust upon it by the youth.

Already, there is arising a new crop of young Ukrainian-Americans, our so-called kid brothers and sisters, who are beginning to look upon us just as we look upon the older generation.

Smile though we may at this, it is indeed a bit disconcerting, especially for those who though no longer youth still cling to the cherished hope that they are, and who still start their public utterances with the ringing, albeit a trifle self-conscious, "We, the Youth . . ."

Verily, the days of youth are fleeting, and the time is nigh for us to begin to assume the responsibilities of the elders, especially such as have to do with the coming generation, with those "kid" brothers and sisters of ours. And among the foremost of such responsibilities, is that of interesting them in Ukrainian-American life, in its ideals, aspirations, and institutions.

Thus far we have been telling ourselves that the future of our organized life depends upon us, the first American born generation. That is true. Yet it depends equally as much upon those who are treading close upon our heels. For within the brief span of our life, it will be impossible for us to complete the structure our parents started, and make full use of it. That will have to be done by our younger brothers and sisters, most of whom are still in their teens. So it is our duty to make sure that they do it. First of all, however, it is up to us to interest them in it.

One of the best ways of arousing such interest, in our opinion, is by personal example. By our daily deeds we have to show them that Ukrainian-American activities are very much worthwhile, that they have as their goal the attainment of high ideals, and that devotion to these ideals calls out the best in us.

In a certain sense we can be a more convincing example of good Ukrainian-Americanism to the youngsters than our parents were to us. For the devotion of the latter to Ukrainian-American life can always be discounted by sceptics on the ground that they were born and raised in the old country, and that consequently a good deal of their interest is still centered over there. We young Ukrainian-Americans, on the other hand, were born and raised here. This is our native land, and here our chief interests lie. And so when we interest ourselves in Ukrainian affairs, it is because we see in them something that will benefit not only Ukraine, but America and ourselves as well. This is an important fact, and when presented to our younger brothers and sisters, it is bound to impress them, for they, to put it colloquially, are in the same boat as we.

Since, therefore, we have such a fine opportunity of interesting them in Ukrainian-American life, we must be careful not to spoil it by setting them a poor example how to take part in it.

Even such a matter as the concerts or other Ukrainian cultural exhibitions that we present, are important in this respect. If we go ahead and arrange and present such affairs in a careless manner, if we give but little thought to their significance, if we permit various interruptions to occur during their course—all that is likely to have a bad effect upon the very young persons present. It may cause them to stop attending any more such affairs.

At home too, what we say and what we do in relation to our organized activities, leaves its influence upon those younger than we. We must demonstrate to them in every manner possible that our interest in these activities is truly sincere.

By doing this, we are bound to insure the future of our organized life here in America, and at the same time be of real service to those who will follow us.

THE U.N.A. BASEBALL LEAGUE Guide For the Organization of Member Teams

1. Member teams shall have the name of the Ukrainian National Association (using the initials "UNA") incorporated in the name of the team. The teams shall also be designated by the name of the home town or city. Example: "U.N.A. Athletic Club, Detroit." In the city having more than one UNA team, branch numbers will be added to the name of the teams.

2. UNA teams shall be sponsored by the UNA Subordinate Assemblies, or by the U.N.A. District Committees where these exist.

3. UNA teams shall file registration cards with UNA Athletic Director, with the signatures of the members of the team and certification of the branch secretary and officers of the team.

4. No age limit for the players is set for the year 1938, and members of the Juvenile Department are eligible to membership on any UNA team.

5. A UNA team is authorized to register not more than three players who are not members of the Ukrainian National Association, provided they are eligible for membership.

6. The League shall be divided into Districts according to the territorial distribution of the member teams. Each team shall be required to play at least two games with each opposing team in its District. Inter-District games will be arranged for the winners in order to determine the League championship.

G. HERMAN,
UNA Athletic Director.

U.N.A. DAY IN PHILADELPHIA

Sunday, May 29, 1938 the combined branches of the Ukrainian National Association of Philadelphia will sponsor a picnic and field day at Central Park, Second St. above Godfrey Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. There will be many events in which the youth and others may participate, including girls' and boys' softball and volleyball games, potato and sack races, tug-of-war, quoits, rifle shooting and other games. Dr. Walter Gallan is chairman of the event.

MICHAEL ELKO.

cases the police conducted searches of the various premises without any reasons.

"Novy Czas," March 25th, reports of the same district government that it has dissolved a branch of the Ukrainian Friendly Society "Zoria" in the village of Burshtyn, for "endangering public peace." The charges were: that the Society paid membership dues to "Prosvita" and "Ridna Shkola" (Ukrainian private schools) that children were organized within the Society; that collections were made for the purchase of musical instruments; that the library of the Society contained copies of the "Kobzar" of Shevchenko, the Ukrainian poet, and of "In the Claws of the G.P.U." in spite of the fact that these works had passed the Polish censorship.

Other reports reach us of the arbitrary treatment of Ukrainian Societies, for reasons either grossly inadequate, or non-existent.

(Ukrainian Bureau, London)

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

Michael Hrushevsky

(Concluded)

(Talk delivered by S. Shumeyko at a Ukrainian program commemorating Prof. Hrushevsky, at Columbia University, May 6, 1938.)

President of the Ukrainian Republic

When the Russian Revolution of March, 1917 broke out, Hrushevsky returned to his native land, and to its ancient capital Kiev. His popularity was so great among his people and his prestige among others as well, that he was immediately elected as President of the Ukrainian Central Rada, the newly-created parliament of Ukraine.

When he took office, Hrushevsky sincerely believed that the fall of Czarism marked the fall of the barriers that prevented the Ukrainian and Russian nations from living together in peace and brotherhood. And therefore, in the first proclamations or universales issued by the Central Rada, he advocated the rebuilding of Russia into a federalistic state, with Ukraine as an autonomous part of it. But Hrushevsky soon perceived that behind the lofty phrases of the Russian Democrats, Socialists and Communists there lay hidden the same old imperialistic spirit, to which the very thought of a free Ukraine is repugnant. This belated realization finally convinced Hrushevsky that for the common good and welfare of Russia and Ukraine, for the cessation of further wars and bloodshed between these two Slay countries, it is absolutely imperative that they live apart, that Ukraine be a free and independent state. And so, Hrushevsky drafted and issued in the name of the Central Rada its Fourth Universale, proclaiming the independence of Ukraine and the creation of the Ukrainian National Republic.

The republic at once became the object of a savage attack from all sides. White Russian, Red Russian, Pole, and even Rumanian—all converged upon the free state of Ukraine, determined to destroy it. Hrushevsky piloted the ship of state through the turbulent events in a manner that excited admiration even among his enemies. At the same time, however, he still was able to do a great deal of writing then, on topics of burning interest. A collection of these writings appeared in 1918, aptly labelled, "On the Threshold of a New Ukraine." At about this time, however, he suffered a great personal loss. The Bolsheviks captured Kiev, and put many of its

buildings to fire. Among those burned down was Hrushevsky's residence, together with its library and vast amount of source material pertaining to Ukrainian history that it had taken him and his students many years to gather. Watching the burning of his home from outside the city limits (for it was located on a hill) Hrushevsky is said to have remarked: "Within that fire burn the remaining vestiges of my dream of a federated Russian state."

Following the Brest-Litovsk Treaty, whereby the Central Powers recognized the independence of Ukraine, Hrushevsky once more took over his duties as President. When, however, German troops installed Hetman Skoropadsky as their puppet ruler, he had to step off the political stage. It was at this time he narrowly escaped assassination.

An Emigre

Before the combined might of all her enemies, Ukraine fell. Like many others, Hrushevsky became an emigre. Once more he turned back to cultural and literary work. Together with the Ukrainian Society of Journalists and Writers, he founded the Free Ukrainian University, now in Praha. During this time he also founded and served as head of the Ukrainian Institute of Sociology in Vienna. Turning to the writing of history, he produced a French history of Ukraine, together with three volumes of a truly excellent History of Ukrainian Literature.

Return to Ukraine

In 1923 the All-Ukrainian Academy of Sciences at Kiev elected him as its member, and the following year the Soviet Government invited the great scholar to return to Kiev, assuring him freedom of thought and action within the scientific and cultural fields. This assurance, together with his longing to visit his native land, prompted him to return that year. He did so also in the hope that in this very center of Ukrainian life and traditions, he would, despite Soviet repression, be of greater service to his country than he would outside its boundaries. And so immediately upon his return, we find him as prodigiously active as ever. His undisputed scholarly attainments, great organizing ability, and dominant personality soon made him the guiding spirit of the All-Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, the foremost Ukrainian institution

of its kind in the world. It would take too much time to even list some of the works he produced during this period. Suffice it to note that he issued the fourth volume of his History of Ukrainian Literature, and the ninth volume of the History of Ukraine (which extends to the death of Bohdan Khmelnytsky).

Trial of Ukrainian Intellectuals

This comparative cultural freedom for him and his associates, however, did not last very long, especially when the Soviet authorities observed that despite its violent repression the Ukrainian national movement was steadily on the march. As a result, Hrushevsky began to be attacked for his "nationalistic leanings" as well as for his "idealized" treatment of Ukrainian history. This insidious campaign against him and his associates came to a head in the trial of some of these associates in 1930 on the charge of treason. Hrushevsky would probably have suffered a similar fate then, but he was too big a figure to handle in this manner.

The trial of these Ukrainian intellectuals stirred considerable interest in the outside world. A typical comment upon it appeared in the Saturday Review, published in London, which stressed that the "real reason for bringing a charge against Yefremov, Chekhivsky and the others is the desire to destroy the Ukrainian intelligentsia, by getting rid of its chief representatives. The Soviet policy in Ukraine, carried on since 1923 and called Ukrainization, aimed at obtaining a hold on the national culture of Ukraine and changing it into a culture of the working classes dependent on Moscow. After five years this policy failed entirely. The Ukrainian intelligentsia themselves made use of Ukrainization in all branches of life for its own purposes, deepening the national culture and winning the ideological fight with the Communists by their strong resistance. Realizing its failure, Bolshevism has taken to its alternative weapons—terrorism and provocation. By this means it seeks to kill the creative efforts of the Ukrainian culture and that is the real significance of the present trial."

Exile and Death

Bearing this in mind, therefore, we can easily foresee what soon happened to Hrushevsky. He was removed from his position, and exiled to Moscow. For a long time after this, not even a word was heard of him and his fate. Gradually, news filtered out through the

rigid Soviet censorship that he had been further exiled to Kislövodsk in the Caucasus and that there he was not permitted to engage in any activities whatsoever, that he was suffering from poverty and malnutrition, and that, finally, he was growing blind. It was learned too that expert medical care would save him from blindness, but this denied to him. And then, late in the autumn of 1934 came one more scrap of news—Prof. Michael Hrushevsky had died, November 24, 1934.

And thus, under such miserable circumstances, Hrushevsky died, a victim of Moscow's mistreatment of him and his people. This fact must have made the Soviet authorities conscience-stricken, for they decreed that he be transported and buried in Kiev, at state cost.

A Great Scholar and Patriot

Yet though the man was thus destroyed, his works remain after him, both those that made him a great scholar and those that made him a great Ukrainian patriot. With the passage of time and increasing interest in Ukrainian culture, such as here at Columbia University, and with the arrival of the day of realization of Ukrainian national aspirations, Hrushevsky is bound to become recognized even by the outside world—which now knows next to nothing about him—as one of the leading figures in the Ukrainian national movement and one of the best historians Slavonic Europe has thus far produced.

NEW YORK CITY

By popular request: Another TALK on IVAN FRANKO, sponsored by the Educational Department of the Ukrainian Youth's League on THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1938, at the International Institute, 341 E. 17th St., New York City, at 8:00 P. M. Guest speaker Dr. Luke Myshuha... Discussion and questions after the lecture.

HIKE

MARSHMELLOW ROAST FRIDAY evening, JUNE 17, 1938. Leaving Barnett's Place at 7:30 P. M. Wissahickon Drive & Ridge Avenue. No charge—Plenty of Entertainment & Fun—Hike short. All Ukrainian Youth of Philadelphia are invited. Your friends will be there—Will you? For information: Anna Rudolph, 1012 N. Fifth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

PROFESSIONAL MEETING

An important meeting of the NEW YORK METROPOLITAN BRANCH of the Ukrainian Professional Association will take place MONDAY evening, 8:30, at the Ukrainian Democratic Club, 59 St. Mark's Pl., New York City.

"MOSES"

By IVAN FRANKO

Translated by Waldimir Semenyina (Copyrighted)

(Continued)

(10)

CHAPTER XVII

At first there was something in those words
As clear as the water of a spring:
Some soothing spirit seemed to drift from them
And pure contentment seemed to bring.

But then, just like before a storm, there came
A feeling of depressive heat,
And then a fear began to grip the soul—
As darkness grips a youngster's feet.

And Moses started, and with what was left
Of his last strength, got on his knees
And rising, said: "Why do you torture me
And do not let me rest in peace?"

"You're not my mother! In your very words
Of love I cannot trace a hair.
You're not my mother! Azazel, it is you,
The evil spirit of despair!"

"Be damned by Him who made you what you
are
For saying what you did to me!
I don't believe a word you say! You lie,
Immortal even though you be!"

Then to his ears drifted the words:
"Oh child, thou offspring of a plight!
You curse me with His name when I myself
Am but a part of His great might.

"What does your humble cursing mean to me?
Why, you would perish from despair
If you but knew a hundred-thousandth part
Of what I know, and knowing—dare.

"You curse when in your blindness you were
touched

Just by a tiny ray of grace
In which live I and He above, beyond
The boundary of time and space.

"Here, let me open up a little more
Your human, visionary-dam:
Look at the country which was promised once
By Him to father Abraham."

And all the west lit up with crimson red,
And Palestine, the promised land,
Spread out below the top where Moses stood
Like some strange curtain made by hand.

And then, unseen, the seeming friend of his
Began to whisper in his head:

"Look yonder! See that black mirror down
below;
That is the sea benamed the dead.

"And on that side, the haughty mountain peaks
That shrug their shoulders at the sky
And bunch together in a crooked line:
That's where the cliffs of Carmel lie.

"See to the north the Sion hills? That's where
The Jebusites a camp have found,
And should one shout out loud from off the hill
The Amorites will hear the sound.

"That silver ribbon is the Jordan stream.
That vents into that salty sea
And at its mouth lies Jericho which preys
On wanderers, to get a fee.

"That is the only valley in the place;
Yet into it the Amonites
Are crowding on this side, and right across
Are camping some Canaanites.

"And to the east lie hills and mountain tops
With level stretches here and there
While to the north you see a little lake
And lofty mountains everywhere.

"That, as you see, is all of Palestine:
The sheep and barley raising land!
Mount Carmel to Kadish, which, so to speak,
Could be enveloped by a hand.

"There is no easy access to the sea
Nor welcome highways through or by;
Where is there room for people to progress,
To live, to grow, to multiply?"

And Moses answered in a sullen voice:
"He, who gave water out of stone,
Will change this land to paradise on earth,
A land where want will not be known!"

CHAPTER XVIII

Again a whisper with a stifled laugh:
"A strong belief will move a hill!
But take a look at those unfolded views
Of what is bound to come, and will.

"See how your clan is moving to the front
And crosses Jordan's bed of mud;
It is taking Jericho and everywhere
Is wading in a stream of blood.

Our Music at the Fair

By JOHN KOROLISHIN

Another year and the World's Fair will be in full swing! The time is getting short, and if the Ukrainians are to participate, it is imperative that plans be made as soon as possible. To present ourselves to the most effective advantage will require some forethought and preparation.

Certainly the problem of whom and what to feature in music at the Fair should not worry us. How fortunate we are to have among us such individuals as Prof. Antin Rudnitsky, Mme. Maria Sokil, and Prof. Alexander Koshetz. What these individuals alone have to offer is enough to assure the success of such an undertaking. Add to this, distinctive exhibits of various other phases of Ukrainian folk art—especially the superb needle work and lovely dances—and we have as fine and unique a presentation of art as very few nations can offer.

By all means, for our own benefit as well as for that of the American public, we should make every effort to present at the coming Fair our new Ukrainian art music. We are grateful for what Prof. Koshetz has done in the past with our folksong, and sincerely hope that he will continue his great work at the Fair. But with Prof. Rudnitsky and Mme. Sokil in our midst, we have a rare opportunity to be able to hear another phase of our music which to date is almost totally unknown—even to us.

Few of us are aware of the fact such a thing as Ukrainian symphonic music exist, and that it has already been performed with great success in the most critical music centers of Europe under the distinguished direction of Prof. Antin Rudnitsky. His appearances throughout Europe with world-renowned orchestras, such as the Berlin and Vienna Philharmonic Symphonies, not only brought him fame as an outstanding orchestral conductor, but likewise brought to the attention of the most critical musical audiences of Europe the fact that the Ukrainians have composers and music to be reckoned with. The unique charm of our symphonic music, its freshness, its great melodic beauty and its originality have proved something new. One need only to read the press comments of these concerts to be convinced that there must be something unusual in this new music which the Ukrainians, Re-

vutsky, Barvinsky, Latoshinsky, Danchenko, Kozitsky, and Rudnitsky write.

Even in Warsaw, both audiences and critics enthusiastically acclaim this music! The Warsaw press says: "The last philharmonic concert created great interest! The attractive concert program was made up entirely of works of Ukrainian composers performed here for the first time. The concert was of a high order both from a musical as well as from an artistic performance standpoint. The entire concert gave the best account of the young Ukrainian music and its composers. This Ukrainian music distinguishes itself, we heard, by remarkable works of creative talents of great musical culture, and thorough knowledge of musical composition. What is most unusual is that this Ukrainian music has its own qualities; its melodies have their own individuality, expressions, rhythms, and character. National traits assert themselves in haunting, sad singing lyricism, only to be sharply contrasted against backgrounds of active and distinctive rhythms."

Such comments from the Warsaw press must arouse our curiosity as to what this music must be like! What a treat lies in store for us when it will be played at the World's Fair.

It was the privilege of this writer to have the opportunity, at a private gathering, to hear Prof. Rudnitsky give a reading of two of his symphonic works. The numbers which he played, and the one which Mme. Maria Sokil sang, were the "Suite de Ballet" and "Poeme Lyrique." I was deeply impressed with the quality of work, as they are superb creations of art, worthy of comparison with the finest there is in modern music. Thoroughly modern, yet unusually clean in harmonizations, this music is of great melodic beauty and full of vital rhythmic variety, and above all, poetically conceived.

To one who possesses a tender spot in his heart for things Ukrainian—and particularly Ukrainian music—what else could be more satisfying than hearing such music performed, as it should be, by a great symphony!

The "Poeme Lyrique" is a sequence of lovely poems set to orchestral accompaniment with orchestral interludes. Mme. Sokil does a magnificent piece of work singing these. This number

CONN. YOUTH CONVENTION

Reserve Memorial Day weekend for the Ukrainian Youth Organization of Connecticut Convention to be held in New Haven (May 28, 29 and 30th).

Besides the enlightening and interest-packed three day sessions, extensive plans are being made for a gala "Welcome Dance," and for those who prefer the glamor of evening clothes, a semi-formal dinner dance will be held.

The committee, which is making elaborate plans for your entertainment, urges everyone to attend and promises a novel and enjoyable weekend.

A goodly representation of Connecticut youth is expected, judging from all the excitement and preparation going on, and even New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania Ukrainians young people are said to be making arrangements for joining them during this weekend.

The Convention Committee assures all of a cordial welcome and of an introduction to that famous New Haven hospitality.

For information in regard to reservations for either banquet or housing write to the secretary of the Convention Committee: Mary Stolar, 97 Silver St., New Haven, Conn.

has an original form, so far the only thing or its kind in music!

The task of presenting symphonic music of Ukrainian composers will be a big undertaking, but we must not pass up the opportunity to do so at the Fair. Ukrainian symphonic music is a distinct novelty, and under the direction of Prof. Rudnitsky we have a chance to present it to the best advantage.

Professor Rudnitsky, pianist, opera and orchestral director, and composer, is a musician of very wide practical experience and is unusually well qualified to undertake the presentation of our Ukrainian symphonic music. Like Prof. Koshetz, who was the first to present to the musical world at large the Ukrainian folksong, Prof. Rudnitsky did the same for our symphonic music with his very successful appearances with the famous European orchestras. It would only be fitting that he do the same in America.

We must be aware of the fact that our music is the most powerful means of propaganda in behalf of the Ukrainian cause. Let us remember that the music of Chopin, the singing of Sembrich, and the art of Paderewski were very important cultural forces used in behalf of the liberation of Poland. Ukrainians likewise must use their music and their artists for their cause.

With Prof. Koshetz and Prof. Rudnitsky, great things can be accomplished with Ukrainian music. How fortunate we are to have such musicians in our midst. Let it be our privileged duty to give them every possible assistance towards making a place for Ukrainian music among the arts of the world!—a place that it truly deserves.

JOHN KOROLISHIN.

IF FIGURES DON'T LIE, U. S. IS SHORT OF HELP!

CHICAGO, May 13.—Students at Central Y. M. C. A. College who have been struggling with Federal and other statistics on employment have reached an amazing conclusion—there is actually a labor shortage.

One of them, Harold Knudsen, took pencil and paper and produced these figures:

Population of continental United States	122,000,000
Persons eligible for old age pensions	15,000,000
This leaves to do all work	107,000,000
Ineligible to work under child labor laws	20,000,000
This leaves to do all work	87,000,000
Persons on city, State and Federal payrolls	22,000,000
This leaves to do all work	65,000,000
Housewives	40,000,000
This leaves to do all work	25,000,000
Disabled and students over 18	11,000,000
This leaves to do all work	14,000,000
Estimated number of unemployed	13,999,998
This leaves to do all work	2

Knudsen concluded: "This leaves me and President Roosevelt to do all the work in the country. Most of the time he's away fishing—and I'm getting darn sick of doing it all."

(The San Francisco Examiner, Saturday, May 14, 1938)

"And now, just for a piece of Palestine,
Blood is shed, in battle, between
The Amorites, the Hebrews, Hittite tribes,
Amelekites and Philistine.

"That is the Hebrew kingdom! Now, just think
What blood it will have cost, and tears!
And to the world it will have meant as much
As would a fly to a horse's ears.

"Without a chance to develop itself
It slowly will disintegrate
In order to become an easy prey
For neighbors filled with greed and hate.

"Now look! You see those shadows coming on
From yon Damascus and Halan—
That 's Asshur coming to bring Israel
Its ruin and ensuing end.

"And now look yon upon those crimson fields
Where death is reaping one by one:
They are the sons of Judah smitten by
The growing frightful Babylon.

"Jehovah's temple is in flames... and that,
Resembling locusts on the field,
Are thousands of survivors bound as one
Who to captivity must yield.

"Hear the lament? That, weeping on the ruins,
Is the only sage of Hebrew womb
Who counseled to submit to Babylon
And keep alive within its tomb.

"What stench of desolation!... But again
The dawn is breaking through the night.
Out of the thousands that went forth, look,
now,
How few are coming from their plight.

"Now, see that little stirring group, way yon,
Where the walls 'round Salim course:
New people, a new god, a temple new,
Crowned by a new and unknown force.

"It grows and it struggles in poverty
But wherever it goes it takes root,
And like that lowly and unwelcome thorn,
It buds through every spreading shoot.

"Above its head world storms are passing by
In a kaleidoscopic view:
Empires tumble, kingdoms rise and fall—
Like phantoms with their retinue.

"While growing in its corner it conceals—
Steady in determination—
A hate, for all who disbelieve its cause,
And positive damnation.

"And just on account of another god!
That scorn is the hardest of all;
See how it grows and gathers by the steps
Of that majestic temple hall!

"The seed of scorn bears nothing but contempt.
Look yon! At a tyrant's command
Come forces to annihilate your clan
And raze its cherished fatherland.

"Hear the knocks? Those are the martial steps
Of those armed legions come to stay,
Which tramp Judea's fields into dust
And devastate what 's in their way.

"Hear the splash? Those are the foemen's
knives
That drain, with zeal, your people's blood.
Hear the cries? Those are the Hebrew girls
Dragged by the horses through the mud.

"And yonder a mother is gnawing at
The flesh fed by her own poor breast
While thousands die from hanging on the cross:
The flower of Judea's best.

"Once more Jehovah's temple is in flames
And this time is the last in train,
Because what that hand lays to ruin once
Will never rise to life again.

"Once more captivity is swallowing
The few survivors of the past;
No more will they adorn the native land,
For this departure is their last.

"And Israel's bright star will fade away
Never to shine for them again,
While the scorn, born at the temple hall,
Will fly the winds and never wane.

"You hesitate and doubt? You don't believe?
Oh yes, I 'm sure you will, my friend!
That is the paradise that is preying
For your kin in that Promised Land!

"And you have strived to reach it! Tell me, now,
Do you believe it still worth while?
And maybe you will want to pray again
That they may reach their domicile?"

And aged Moses dropped his head in grief:
"Woe unto my despairing sorrow!
Are they predestined to be slaves of time—
Never to see a new tomorrow?"

And then he fell to earth, his hands hard
clenched:
"Jehovah fooled us like a herd!"
The demon's laughter drifted through the air
Reechoing his every word.

Ray of Sunshine

By RAY DAMER

WHAT ARE YOU AFRAID OF?

I CAN remember the time, when I became an outside salesman. The company was a large typewriter sales organization and it employed one of those high pressure sales managers. This manager got results out of the salesman or he "wanted to know the reason why." Daily, he would deliver his pep talk and send us smiling, full of confidence to face the hard-headed, cold business men. However this injection of confidence we got from the manager would wear off in about two hours and we would return to the office — without sales, more discouraged than ever. Something had to be done quickly and the wise sales manager did it. The following morning he summoned us together. From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. we talked about nothing but fear. As a group we took fear apart, threshed it out and demonstrated it. We found all the common symptoms of Fear, such as: tenseness, blushing, uneasy breathing, uncertain speech; the overwhelming primitive desire to run away from customers, from people — all these signs of fear were distinctly a state of mind. It was pointed out to us that many people have imaginary fears. After this meeting we understood fear so completely that we actually did not "fear" Fear itself. It is surprising that when we analyze fear and try to understand it — it evaporates into the thin air. Ask yourself this question often, "What am I afraid of?"

Some of our modern popular psychologists, such as Henry C. Link, Louis E. Bisch, David Seabury, David Mitchell recommend action as a cure for fear. In other words: "Do the things you fear to do." Dr. Henry C. Link compares conquest of fear with the process of learning to dive into the water. The first time we went on the diving board we were a little frightened and with each hesitation our fear mounted. Finally we took a deep breath and plunged in with a terrific belly flop. Coming out of the water, we were jeered and laughed at by our watching friends. Now, right here was the critical point. If, at this point we became ashamed of ourselves and withdrew from making further attempts to dive — we would have never learned to dive. But, if we persisted and continued to make those painful dives we finally became masters of this sport. Such mastery over our inability not only aids us to conquer fear but helps us to build up our self-confidence.

Whether we are plunging into the water or plunging into the stream of life we must continue to keep doing the things we set out to do. We must conquer fear. About a week ago, I heard a radio lecture on the problems of the younger generation that could be very readily applied to our Ukrainian Youth. The speaker pointed out that many young men and women are being accused by their parents that they are lazy when they refuse to look for work. In reality, however, they are not lazy but are only dominated by fear. They do not look for work because they are "afraid to ask for work, afraid to meet strangers, afraid to be interviewed."

So, the next time we decide to go job hunting or to do something else, let's carry out our plans to their very completion. Remember too, that one of the best ways to get rid of fear or to build self-confidence is to "do" things and get a successful record of accomplishment behind them.

If we Ukrainians examine Fear we will find that it is one of the worst enemies we have. All through our history we Ukrainians have feared one thing or another. When conditions called for quick action, we hesitated and feared to make the next move until it was too late — our land and country of Ukraine became absorbed, sometime without a struggle, by near-by hostile nations.

• Youth and U. N. A. •

ACCORDING to a communication sent us by John Wysockanski, the Ukrainian National Association members of Centralia, Pa. have organized a baseball team. The team, financed and equipped by the U.N.A., has intentions of opening up the season in great style. All the players are working to get in shape for the opening of the U.N.A. Baseball League. The youth of Centralia are anxious to see other towns going in for baseball so that games can be played uninterruptedly.

New York City U.N.A. members are also taking baseball seriously. A practice game took place in Central Park last Sunday and another baseball meeting was held on Thursday. It is expected that New York will be looking for games before long. We'll have more news in our next column.

What is believed to be the first All-City Ukrainian Baseball League has been organized in Detroit, through the cooperation of eight Ukrainian youth clubs. Three U.N.A. youth clubs are represented in this league: Club Crute, Club Ukadéts, and Club Mazepa.

Mr. Michael Kozak, who has always been prominent in local sports, was elected chairman of baseball managers of the league. Mr. Kozak is also manager of the Mazepa team.

All games in the league are scheduled for Wednesday at 5:00 P. M. and Saturdays at 1:00 P. M.

U.N.A. Branch 15 of Cleveland writes to inform us that its officers for 1938 are as follows: Stanley Dolney, president; Kathryn Ilges, vice-president; Kathryn Chorney, recording secretary; Joseph Dolney, financial secretary. For further information concerning this U.N.A. branch refer to our column in the April 16th issue of the Ukrainian Weekly.

All parties are greatly elated to see the U.N.A. going in for sports on a large scale. The youth, especially, are very enthusiastic, as is evidenced by the fine way they are cooperating in making the plan a successful one. It is but a matter of time before a U.N.A. Baseball League comes into being with all teams putting up a desperate battle for first place. Perhaps we may even have a "Ukrainian Worlds' Series" with, let us say, the New York and Chicago U.N.A. branches on the diamond! Who can tell? Perhaps heretofore undiscovered sensational pitchers,

batters, fielders and basemen will come into their own and will go into big league teams such as the Yanks and Giants. You will admit that it is far from impossible and can happen very easily. Many of today's greatest baseball players have been originally playing sandlot baseball... which leaves room for unlimited possibilities as far as our Ukrainian youth is concerned. Another good thing about the U. N. A. baseball idea is the fact that much favorable American newspaper publicity will be ours, with pictures in some cases. Imagine picking up a paper and reading the following:

"Boyko Hits Homer With Bases Loaded!"

or

"Melnyk Pitches No-Hit No-Run Classic!"

Yes sir... such things do happen and are not confined solely to the big leagues. Anyone who is capable can become a hero in a ball game. And newspapers, especially small-town papers, are not stingy with space. A good ball game always gets its share of publicity. A U.N.A. League will attract wide attention, especially so if it is active and has teams functioning in many cities.

Baseball is by far the most popular of all American sports and it is no wonder that the youth of the U.N.A. are, let us say, "eating" it up.

The Ukrainian Weekly has been publicizing Ukrainian sports for five years and it is no doubt anxious to begin publicizing U.N.A. sports for a change. Box scores and such will appear in our Ukrainian-American paper and it will become more popular than it ever was before.

New members will join the U.N. A. in increasing numbers because of the U.N.A.'s sport program... which is as it should be. Boiling it down, this sport program is the best thing that could have happened and all Ukrainian youth should take advantage of it... and, from what I have seen in the past month, they are doing just that.

Another column will appear soon. Meanwhile, for information regarding the U.N.A. write to Theodore Lutwiniak, c/o Ukrainian National Association, P. O. Box 76, Jersey City, N. J. Contributions are welcome at all times and officers of U.N.A. youth branches are urged to send in information for publication.

The Weekly Forum

YOUTH PROBLEMS VOICED

Writing on "Our Unemployed Youth," Miss T. Borecky made a few statements which, because they express my own views, I, for emphasis sake, wish to re-echo in the hope that they will be considered if not promptly acted upon. She said in part:

"If the U.N.A. wants more members, it would do well to cooperate with youth sincerely, listen to its ideas and suggestions and act upon those it will use only after careful consideration."

Experience has taught me that ideas and suggestions from the youth are not wanted, are uninvited, disregarded and in fact scoffed at as 'impracticable' without trial, and despite the feasible arguments advanced in their favor. This applies to practically every Ukrainian money organization.

"In spite of good ideas," the youth, Miss Borecky continues, "can get nowhere without capital." As we all know, Ukrainians are among the poorest people in America.

Our parents are too poor to send us to college, and often domestic economic conditions compel them to ask us to even suspend studies at high school in order to go out and see what we can earn to sustain the family.

As a result, creative minds and willing workers can do nothing in Ukrainian organizational life, as they neither have the money nor the necessary financial backing of large organizations for projects which they initiate with the hope of future support. Such financial support has not come, and the ideas have not been able to be put in use. This is tragic, and brings us to another point of Miss Borecky. Quote:

"If promising talent is not encouraged within our own organizations, they cannot expect to survive." With rare exceptions, such talent and persons with abilities and capacities for accomplishments have not only not been encouraged to thrive and continue their work by granting them op-

ST. JOSAPHAT'S OF TORONTO

St. Josaphat Ukrainian's three basketball teams of Toronto, Canada recently brought to a close a successful season. The Seniors won 6 and lost 7. They reached the Ki-Y Interchurch semi-finals and won the Ukrainian Basketball Championship of Toronto in two straight games from B.U.C., 21-9 and 48-35. In an international game they lost to Lackawana Ukes 36-26. The Juniors played only one game all season, due to the lack of junior teams in the west end of the city. They defeated Victoria Presb., 23-12. The bantams reached the Ki-Y finals only to lose out to Runnymede C. I. Their record: Won 4, tied 1, lost 1.

Teams—Senior: M. E. Luyck, Joe Kulyk, F. Sumlik, P. Skaber-nicky, Wm. Nykiforuk, P. Chomyshyn, F. Pechaluk, M. Makysmek.

Junior: Ben Doliszny, A. Romaniv, W. Perik, N. Ostopovich, P. Marko, S. Babyn, N. Belsky, L. Paslowski, B. Homonylo, W. Sowtus, W. Walker.

Bantam: W. Lúcyk, W. Dořos, B. Ross, B. Walker, A. Doliszny (Cap.), W. Serkies, J. Chinkuluk, W. Podoluk, M. Yurkievitch, W. Yurkievitch.

Team Managers: P. J. Doros, Thomas R. Kabin.

APPEAR IN FRESH AIR FUND REVUE

The Ukrainian dancers of New Haven under the supervision of Mr. Alex Gina, appeared at the local fresh Air Fund Revue throughout the entire week of April 28 to May 5, presenting two performances daily.

One of the features of the main show was the "Zaporozhian Knights Battle," in which the following took part: Walter Matwyč, Michael Kooty, Myron Chabinec, and Alexander Rosch.

A PARTICIPANT.

M-me XENIA VASSENKO

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

opportunities to prove their worth within the organization, but they have even been ridiculed. As a result, such talented young people, disgusted with this treatment and uncordial reception, decide to take a different course and become interested in non-Ukrainian circles where they remain implanted eternally.

How well familiar we are with the names of individuals who have been regular contributors to these pages and other Ukrainian periodicals over a long span of years, and how well we are aware of the enterprising youth leaders who organized and helped to sustain successful youth clubs, and for all the "time and effort that they put into such work," no organization has as yet evolved a means of rewarding them for their noble work, by, as Miss Borecky says, "a prize or several little gifts as an incentive and an honor for such deserving leaders!"

Our national and local organizations demand too much of the youth and expect free services without showing proper appreciation through awards, financial backing of worthy undertakings, listening and considering its ideas and suggestions, and welcoming it to work with them right in the organization. To preach one thing but to act in another will only result in a severe shock in time of need, from which it may never recover. Now is the time to help the youth. The youth wants help — help so that they may be able to help us all. But will they ever get it?

ALEXANDER YAREMKO.