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LESYA UKRAINKA

When adversity seizes us within its merciless grasp, when escape from it seems well-nigh impossible, that is when a little recollection of the life and works of Lesya Ukrainka, the famed Ukrainian poetess, will inspire us to further struggle against it.

This thought comes to our mind when we recall that exactly twenty-five years ago today, through the heat-laden streets of Kiev a funeral procession wended its way, bearing in its midst the still form of a middle-aged woman whose frail and disease-racked body had gone the way of all flesh but whose indomitable spirit and courage had remained to kindle the hearts and minds of future generations.

Early Life

Lesya Ukrainka was born February 27, 1872. Her real name was Larissa Kosach, and when she married (not long before her death)—Kvitka. She was born at a time when most of the Ukrainian intellectual classes were thoroughly Russianized, scorning even to use their native tongue, which they considered fit only for common people. Despite such environment, Lesya from childhood acted and held herself out as Ukrainian. Undoubtedly her parents set her on this course, especially her mother, who under the pen-name of Olena Pchilka (1849-1930) had become a well known Ukrainian writer.

Living in a picturesque village set in the beautiful Volhynian countryside, Lesya's early years were among the happiest of her entire life. When she reached nine, however, she fell victim to tuberculosis, a disease that was to torture her for the rest of her life. Unable to be with her playmates any longer, the little girl, bearing her misfortune with peasant stolidity, turned to books for solace. Stories of action especially fascinated her, and likewise intensified within her the urge to do something. Following the urgings of her mother, she began to write poetry. She was about thirteen then.

She Lived As She Preached

The early poems of Lesya reflected only the sorrow and loneliness that realization of the serious character of her illness had laid upon her heart. When, however, her poems began to appear in print, and she became conscious that people were actually reading them, misgivings began to enter her mind whether she had a right to sadden people thus with her sufferings. Such method of self-expression might ease her pain, true, but it was just as likely to increase that of others. If she were to continue to write and be read—thus she must have reasoned—then let her works be useful to her fellow-men. Let them, therefore, be free of all lugubrious overtones; tears and sorrow never helped anyone. Let them sing of spirit and courage, and that life is real, that life is no vale of tears but an arena of unceasing struggle, and only he who struggles can truly live. And yet, she realized that if her song were to inspire others, it had to be genuine, it had to come from her heart. Her life itself had to be this song. She herself had to live as she preached. And, to her credit, she did.

"The First Real Man!"

Such evolution of thought and conception, taking definite form as she grew older, gradually changed the despondent character of her poems to that of ringing call to her people to fight against the sea of troubles overwhelming them, especially under Russian misrule. This call immediately attracted attention among the progressive circles of her countrymen. Since Shevchenko's death, they had been accustomed to poets and writers who bewailed and wept copiously over Ukraine's fate. But here was one, and a woman at that, who unsparingly castigated all such weaklings, branding them "paralytics... slaves... without honor and shame," and calling upon all to fight against oppression and servitude. No wonder, then, that Ivan Franko called her, "after Shevchenko, the first real man!"

DUTCH PRESS ABOUT THE LATE COL. KONOVALETZ

In two of the leading Rotterdam (Holland) newspapers, "Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant" (of May 30) and "Dagblad van Rotterdam" (May 31), there appeared an extensive article entitled "Ukraine's Struggle For Freedom."

The article presents a thorough review of Ukrainian history from ancient times up to the present, and tells of the oppression inflicted upon the Ukrainians by their occupants. Speaking of Eastern Ukraine and how it came to be part of the USSR, the writer of the article describes the origin of the present Ukrainian nationalist movement which rose from the ruins of the fallen Ukrainian Republic twenty years ago, and in the arisal of which Colonel Konovaletz played a leading part. For this reason, Konovaletz was marked by Moscow as USSR's enemy No. 1, and many prominent Ukrainians were executed for their affiliations with him.

The concluding paragraphs of the article read:

"In the past two years the Soviet campaign against the Leader Konovaletz, has assumed unusual proportions—at Communist meetings, in the press and on the radio. In 1936, the Swiss police uncovered and prevented an attempt upon his life. That caused the Ukrainian opinion to react with a still stronger sympathy for the Colonel. Then came the horrible crime of Rotterdam..."

"The first leader of the new Ukrainian State, Petlura, fell by the hand of a Bolshevik; Schwartzbard, on May 25, 1926 in Paris; the second—Konovaletz—almost exactly 12 years later, fell in Rotterdam on May 23, 1938.

"The struggle of Ukraine will continue. The myth of Konovaletz, the martyr, will always enlist new warriors for the ideal for which he died."

(Ukrainian Press Service)

PETER FICK ON U. S. TEAM

Peter Fick, Ukrainian swimmer of Philadelphia, representing the New York A. C., was chosen last Sunday night together with eight other aquatic stars to represent the United States on a barnstorming tour of four European countries next month. The selections were made at the conclusion of the annual three-day men's national A. A. U. swimming championships, held this year in Louisville, Ky.

United States 100-Meter Free Style champion, Fick won his specialty at the tournament, by swimming to a one-foot victory over Otto Jaretz of Chicago in 1:00.2 considerably slower than his record of 0:56.4 set in 1936 at New Haven.

INCORRIGIBLE

In Gothams' stony canyons
Lives a maiden, beyond compare,
A coquette.

Who in meditations, sémber
Ponders at the number
Of men she did ensnare.

The first was like that,
much too thin.

The second was fat,
wicked as sin.

The third was meek,
stupidly mild.

The fourth was weak,
very wild.

The fifth was cute,
almost pretty.

The sixth was a brute,
delightfully witty.

The seventh was a cad,
a handsome lad.

The eighth was bad,
a little mad.

There were many more
I made fall.

The greater part
I can't recall.

I am so blue...

What shall I do?

Still unwed. I am forty two.

With men I am through...

I wish it was true.

W. MICHAELSON.

In the Shadow of Death

What was all the more remarkable, was that this inspiring message should come from a woman who lived constantly in the shadow of death. For despite all cures and trips to dry climes, tuberculosis steadily spread through her body. Yet true to what she preached, she refused to give up hope and uncomplainingly struggled against that which appeared inevitable—death. At the same time she labored unstintedly to improve her writings, not only their substance but form as well, with the result that some of her poetic works became veritable gems, among the finest in Ukrainian literature.

How ever constant was this shadow of death over her, can be readily seen from the fact that in 1898, just as she was beginning to attain literary heights, Ivan Franko wrote an excellent and highly commendatory review of her poetry ("Literaturno-Naukovy Vistnyk, vol. III), and prefaced it with the explanation that he would have preferred to withhold judgement upon her poetic talent until it reached a more developed stage, but that on account of her serious illness it was hardly likely that it would. And though she managed to live fifteen years after that (died Aug. 1, 1913), his fears were justified, for she died just as she was beginning to attain the peak of her creative powers.

Learn More of Her

Despite her premature death, Lesya Ukrainka produced works that established her as Ukraine's greatest poetess. What is more important, however, she helped to awaken the Ukrainian people from their despondent lethargy and inspired them to go out and fight for that which is theirs.

We urge our readers to learn more of this remarkable woman. She will give them courage and inspiration when they most need it.

The Story of Volodimir the Great

(1)

THE year 1938 marks the 950th anniversary of the official introduction of Christianity into Ukraine. The man most responsible for this act was Volodimir the Great, during whose rule (980-1015) Ukraine attained its greatest power, extending from the Carpathians to the Caucasus, from the Black Sea to the Volga, and thence westward to somewhere near the delta of Neva; with Kiev rapidly attaining its apex as one of the wealthiest and most cultured cities in Europe, communicating with the West on equal terms in art, literature, and commerce.

What sort of a man, then, was this Volodimir who led Ukraine to such greatness? How did he come to rule, and accomplish so much?

Sviatoslav's Three Sons

Volodimir was one of the three sons of Sviatoslav I (964-972). The latter was an ardent and most courageous warrior of a knightly bearing, who preferred much more to be on a field of battle than seated on a throne. In his expeditions to conquer foreign lands he travelled with a minimum amount of baggage, taking no supply wagons or anything outside the bare necessities that would encumber his march. Before undertaking to invade a country, he would first send messengers to it, apprising it of his intentions. This he did because he considered it unknighly to invade by surprise. Once he attacked, however, he did so with the swiftness and fury of a leopard, which led him to be called by that name.

The two other sons of Sviatoslav were Yaropolk and Oleh. Upon the death of their father, the three

sons took over the lands he had assigned to them during his lifetime. Yaropolk became ruler of the Kiev region, the younger Oleh of the Derevlany region, and the youngest, Volodimir, of Novhorod. Trouble started almost immediately between the two older brothers.

Yaropolk had an adviser by the name of Sveneld, who had a son, Lut. One day Lut went hunting and during the course of the chase penetrated deep into a forest on Oleh's domains. There he encountered Oleh himself, who was also hunting, and the latter asked who he was and what was he doing in his forest. When he learned that it was Sveneld's son, he fell upon him and slew him. What reason prompted this act, the ancient chronicler who tells this tale does not state.

When old Sveneld learned of the tragedy that had befallen his son, he vowed to gain revenge. He went to his lord, Yaropolk, and persuaded him to seize Oleh's region and add it to his own. Yaropolk heeded his advice and invaded his brother's principality with a large force. Oleh went out to meet him and the two bodies engaged in combat. Yaropolk won this battle, and Oleh began to flee towards the nearby walled town of Ovruch, where he thought he could find refuge. But he did not reach his goal. Before the gates leading to the town, there was a drawbridge spanning a deep ravine. The fleeing soldiers filled it to such an extent that a sudden surge sent many of them, horses and men, plunging down to their death. Among them was Oleh.

When Yaropolk came upon the scene and learned what had hap-

pened to his brother, he gave orders to recover his body. From early morning till noon his soldiers pulled out the dead men until finally they found Oleh. They brought him before his brother and laid him at his feet. Remorseful and in tears, Yaropolk bade that his brother be buried with honors. The grave still stands today near Ovruch.

Volodimir Captures Kiev

During this warfare, Volodimir was far to the north, in his Novhorod. His older brothers had never paid much attention to him, considering him below their station, for his mother, Malusha, was not of royal blood. Nevertheless, Volodimir enjoyed considerable popularity among the people, and his advisor was the sage and dignified Dobryna.

Yaropolk, flushed by his victory, determined to expand his boundaries still further by annexing Volodimir's principality. Perhaps Sveneld had counselled him to do this, telling him that a strong ruler was he who ruled the whole kingdom. Upon hearing of this and feeling himself unable to cope with his older brother, Volodimir fled by sea to Scandinavia, whereupon Yaropolk seized Novhorod without the least bit of trouble. In this manner the latter became ruler of all the territories held by his father.

Volodimir, however, had no intention to relinquish his rights to Novhorod. In Scandinavia he raised a large force of willing Varangians and returned with them to Novhorod. Without much trouble he retook it together with the surrounding country. But this did not satisfy him. He decided to capture Kiev itself. And so, like his knightly father, he sent a message

ahead to his brother, telling him that: "I am coming. Get ready for war."

The war, however, was not conducted in such a knightly fashion. Yaropolk shut himself in the well fortified Kiev and refused to come out and give battle. Volodimir, realizing that he did not have sufficient strength to take the city by storm, descended to trickery. He entered into secret negotiations with Yaropolk's general, Blood by name, and persuaded him to betray his prince. Blood first thought of assassinating Yaropolk, but could find no one in Kiev who would venture such a risk. So he went to Yaropolk and told him that his townsmen were getting to betray him and hand him over to Oleh as a prisoner. Alarmed, Yaropolk hastily quit the city, which in its leaderless state offered no resistance to Volodimir.

Fleeing with the small force he had taken with him, Yaropolk was soon overtaken by Volodimir. Surrounded on all sides near the mouth of the Rossi river, Yaropolk soon found himself in dire straits, especially when their food and water became exhausted. At this juncture, the traitorous Blood, who was with him too, persuaded him to throw himself on the mercy of his brother. Yaropolk consented, whereupon Blood immediately notified Volodimir to set a trap for his brother. And so, just as he was approaching Volodimir's encampment, Yaropolk was set upon by two of his brother's Varangians and killed on the spot.

Such were the cruel methods characterizing the fight for power in those days. And yet, are they any different today, in these presumably more civilized times?

(To be continued)

UKRAINE AND GERMANY

(1)

FROM time to time the name Ukraine crops up in the American press, in connection with Hitler's dream of expansion towards the east. "Hitler plans to sever Ukraine from the Soviet Union," is the general tone of such reports. Yet, for the most part, they lack a serious approach to the matter and are very superficial in their treatment of this important matter.

Occasionally, however, one runs across an article which clearly indicates that its writer is well familiar with the background, the present condition and future prospects of the relations between Ukraine and Germany. Among them is one which appeared in the May, 1937 issue of *Contemporary Russia*, a monthly published in England (92, Fleet Street, London, E. C. 4—annual subscription \$1.25; Editor—Lancelot Lawton) that specializes in Soviet Union affairs and is friendly to Ukrainian national aims.

Since conditions surrounding Ukrainian-German relations have remained unchanged from the time the above article was written, it is worth retelling to our readers, at least in order to refresh in their minds that which we had several times written on these pages during the past few years. In these times when international affairs are of prime importance, our young Ukrainian-Americans should make special efforts to familiarize themselves with Ukraine's position in these affairs. For such knowledge will be invaluable in their efforts to acquaint America with the Ukrainian Cause and all that it represents.

Ukraine, as the article points out, is of first importance to both Europe and Asia; it is the last stretch on the nearest route from one to the other; and it has a coastline on the Black Sea, from which there is a route through the Bosphorus to the Mediterranean. Apart from its inter-continental and international significance, it is a country conspicuous because of the wealth of its soil and the

quality of its climate; to say of it that it is a garden of sunshine, rich in treasure, is not much of an exaggeration.

Russians Prone to Oppressiveness

Immediately upon the downfall of the Tsarist regime—the article continues—and the accession to power of a Provisional Government, composed of socialists and liberals, Ukraine declared for autonomy under a Russian Federal Republic.

A national congress, consisting of intelligentsia and social revolutionaries, elected a Central Rada or Parliament. Ukrainians naturally considered that Russian liberal leaders, with whom they had shared ideals and co-operated for many years, would readily assent to their freedom. But they were mistaken; autocracy is in the blood of most Russians, and no matter how liberal they are in speech, in action they are prone to oppressiveness. When Kerensky wished to grant a modest degree of autonomy to Ukraine, it was more than the liberal members of his Ministry could stand, and they resigned. Even his concession was autonomy in name only. Self-government was restricted solely to domestic affairs, and no measures could become law without the consent of the Moscow Government. And the arrangement was temporary; the whole position had to be reviewed again when an All-Russian Constituent Assembly, in which the Ukrainians would be in the minority, was summoned. The Provisional Government fell; Bolshevism overflowed into Ukraine.

Brest-Litovsk

At Brest-Litovsk on February 9, 1918, the Ukrainian Peoples' Republic (of which the Rada was the representative assembly) concluded, separate from Russia, a peace treaty with the Central Powers. Under this treaty it pledged itself to deliver to them before July 31, 1918, 60,000,000 poods* of grain,

*) 1 pood = 36.11 pounds.

2,750,000 poods live weight of cattle, 400,000,000 eggs, and other agricultural products and raw materials, including sugar, animal fats, hemp, and manganese ore. It was of grain that the Central Powers were urgently in need.

Unless she procured 50,000 truckloads of grain from Ukraine, Austria-Hungary could not hold out until the next harvest; the need of Germany for bread was hardly less critical.

While the Central Powers and Ukraine were coming to terms, Soviet forces suppressed the Rada, which was forced to take refuge in Zhitomir (Volhynia). Thereupon, it sought protection from the Central Powers, and soon afterwards the Germans occupied north-eastern and the Austrians southern Ukraine. Immediately the Rada was re-established in Kiev. From the beginning the position of the Ukrainian Government was untenable.

Rada's Position Untenable

The Central Powers insisted that it should act as their agent in forcibly collecting grain for the purpose of transporting it out of the country to Austria-Hungary and Germany. Yet, at that time, Ukraine needed all the grain which she produced to feed her own own population. The cost of living was already enormous, and prices were rapidly rising. The dilemma of Ukraine was, therefore, excruciating. She depended for her existence upon foreign bayonets; but this support was solely conditional upon delivery of grain. Yet she could not bring herself to take bread out of the hungry mouths of her own people, and see it go abroad. The faults were not all on one side; there was justification for the German criticism that the Ukrainian Government was composed of Utopians. Because of the strain and unusualness of the circumstances which threw the two nationalities together, and because, although they were necessary for each other at the moment, their aims and moods were widely different, the clash of temperaments ultimately became unendurable for both sides.

Overthrown by Germans

For a dependable account of events in Ukraine at this period we must turn to an official handbook, entitled *The Ukraine*, prepared under the direction of the Historical Section of the British Foreign Office and published in 1920. In this publication it is pointed out that, although the Rada wanted support in their fight against the Soviet forces, they could not act against their own people and agree to all the German demands. From the end of March (1918) the Germans fought the Soviet troops in Ukraine and at the same time seized the food supplies of the non-Soviet Ukrainians. The food crisis reached a climax in the middle of April when the Rada ceased to support the armies of occupation. The Foreign Office Handbook then goes on to state that "on April 28, the Ukrainian Rada Government was overthrown by the armies of occupation; and General Skoropadsky, a Russian of Ukrainian descent, was placed at the head of affairs, with the title of Hetman. The Rada having refused to abdicate, the Germans on May 7 arrested its members... The German Field-Marshal von Eichhorn published a decree re-establishing private ownership of land on a large scale, disarmed the Ukrainian regiments, and organized an army obedient to himself... On May 24 a peasant rising broke out all over the Ukraine owing to the drastic measures of the German military officials, who declared the country in a state of siege; the rising was directed against the Germans and the big landowners, who regarded the German army as militia to be used against social disturbances and anarchy... The German troops in occupation continued to suppress strife among the peasants and to collect food by severe means, the result being that von Eichhorn was assassinated in Kiev on July 30."

Of all contemporary documents relating to events in Ukraine in 1918 the Foreign Office publication is the most impartial; for that reason relevant passages are quoted in full. It may be supplemented by information contained in *The Memoirs of General Tabouis*, who was the French representative in

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION BASEBALL LEAGUE

The following games are scheduled for the month of August. Changes in this schedule may be made by mutual agreement.

August 7th.—New York at Newark, Centralia at McAdoo. Philadelphia and Wilkes-Barre idle.

August 14.—New York at Philadelphia. Wilkes-Barre at McAdoo. Newark and Centralia idle.

August 21.—Philadelphia at New York. Other games to be arranged.

August 28.—Newark at New York. Others to be arranged.

Teams may arrange games for Sunday when they are idle by direct communication between managers.

Games between teams of different Divisions will count toward play-offs for League championship.

Brookside (Wilkes-Barre) manager will arrange own games when the team is ready to play:

G. HERMAN
Athletic Director.
Address from July 31 to August 12: Capt. Gregory Herman, 313th Infantry, Summer Training Camp, Fort George G. Meade, Md.

MANAGERS

Wilkes-Barre:—Wm. Proch, 64 N. River St., Plains, Pa. Phone: Wilkes-Barre 2-1408; McAdoo:—Basil Novy, 528 S. Tamaqua St., McAdoo, Pa. Phone: c/o Kapitula, McAdoo 301; Centralia:—John Wysoczanski, Meyer St., Centralia, Pa. Phone: Ashland 232-W; New York:—George Koval, 406 E. 9th St., New York, N. Y.; Philadelphia:—Dietric Slobogin, 2154 North 7th Street., Philadelphia, Pa. Phone: FREmont 3163; Newark:—Anthony Pochynok, 498 South 12th St., Newark, N. J.; Brookside (Wilkes-Barre):—John Drozd, 20 Weir Lane, Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Phone: Wilkes-Barre 3-9028.

Ukraine before the German occupation.

Skoropadsky's Policy

Recently, under the editorship of M. Gorki, I. Mintz, and R. Eideman, the State Publishing Department in Moscow issued a book entitled *The Collapse of the German Occupation in Ukraine*. It consisted of deciphered versions of coded dispatches which had passed between the Central Powers and their representative in Ukraine. So far their authenticity has not been questioned. A complete translation of them into English is in the possession of *Contemporary Russia*. The Soviet publication reveals that:—

The Rada was anxious to assert Ukrainian independence, and was unwilling to hand over supplies to the Central Powers.

The Hetman was only too ready to fulfill all German requirements.

The Central Powers were at times uncertain as to the policy which in reality the Hetman was pursuing. They appeared to think that he had close connections with Russian Imperialists and that his ultimate aim was to effect reabsorption of Ukraine in the Russian Empire. It is not inopportune here to cite the following passage from the *War Diaries of General Hoffman*, dated May 23rd., 1918: "The Ukraine still gives me anxiety. The men in control there are steering straight for union with Great Russia."

His Overthrow

The Skoropadsky régime lasted only so long as it was supported by the Germans. On the collapse of Germany in 1918 the Ukrainians formed a new Government under a Directory, and General Skoropadsky, in the disguise of a German officer, made good his escape to Germany, where he has resided ever since. Later, a former member of the Russian Diplomatic Service, Mr. V. Korostovetz, appeared in London as his representative and began to seek support for him. Arising out of these activities a case was heard before Mr. Justice Macnaghten in the King's Bench Division on October 8 and 9, 1935. [See *Birmingham Post*, October 10, 1935.]

(To be concluded)

UKRAINIANS IN WESTERN CANADA

By DR. ANTHONY T. WACHNA

[The writer of this article is a young man who at present is doing post-graduate work at the Fifth Avenue Hospital in New York City. His home is Stuartburn, Manitoba, near Winnipeg, Canada. He received his B. A. at the University of Manitoba, and his M. D. from Manitoba Medical College, and served two years internship at the St. Boniface Hospital in Manitoba. Dr. Wachna is a commissioned Lieutenant in the Canadian Army Medical Corps. He played an active part in Ukrainian affairs in his locality, and at college and medical school helped to acquaint the students with his people, their background and their contributions to Canadian life. At the same time he took a keen interest in Ukrainian-Canadian Youth activities.—Editor.]

A MIDST life on the rolling plains of Western Canada, extending from the Great Lakes to the incomparable grandeur and beauty of the Canadian Rockies, you will find many and many a Ukrainian community—a community which has always enjoyed the freedom and justice of the Dominion and has therefore contributed vastly to the material and racial development of this new portion of the country.

Popularly referred to as the New Canadians, the Ukrainians in these three prairie provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta rank second to the Anglo-Saxon race in population, totalling some 200,000.

Dating back to the early days of European immigration, the Ukrainian pioneers in Western Canada settled on homestead or lands that had to be cleared and cultivated. These hardy forefathers had many struggles and bitter experiences to go through before they were at all well established. Now, thanks to them, the young generation has penetrated far and wide into every known type of trade and profession.

Keenly enjoying the opportunities extended to them in this young and productive country, which today is one of the greatest wheat centres in the world, the young Ukrainian farmers began to concentrate on how to produce profitably that famous No. 1 hard Northern Wheat. Working hand in hand with nature, they began to discover the secrets of the soil and the seed and how they were affected by the variable climatic conditions of the country.

Although the climate of Western Canada calls for environment adjustment and even though Jack Frost may be a little harsh during January and February, it is never as cold as most Americans believe "the frozen north" to be. Mother Nature comes along and is kind and very reasonable for the rest of the year.

Autumn in Western Canada may be the year's last loveliest smile, but Winter is always welcomed and it is simply grand. Children one and all enviously await the first white blanket of snow to have their sleigh ride and later skate for miles down the frozen rivers and creeks winding through huge forests, and in some districts through myriads of evergreens.

Ukrainians, living as they do on this British land, make no mistake about culture. They realize that culture means refinement and resourcefulness and the preservation of the social heritage, that has been transmitted through the ages, in all that is good and fine.

Instinctively it is a desire on the part of most Ukrainian parents to have their children educated. They want their son to be educated because he is a man and not because he is to be a farmer or a mechanic or a clerk. In the field of higher education one can proudly say that every faculty in the nearby universities has its Ukrainian students. During the past decade, the University of Manitoba has had at least fifty Ukrainian students registered yearly. In the faculty of Medicine there are each year at least two and often more Ukrain-

ian graduates, with as many as four last year, one being the first Ukrainian woman doctor to graduate in Canada. In the field of Engineering and Architecture there are many able Ukrainian graduates who have passed with high standing. The same applies to Law and Accountancy. Throughout the country you will also find Ukrainian druggists, who are doing very well in English districts.

Above all, however, among these professional groups there is one group which has not been mentioned yet, but which outnumbers all these put together, the teaching profession. There are at least 250 school teachers of Ukrainian extraction in the province of Manitoba. Some hold important government positions while others are on the city staff as school principals.

In the field of fine arts, the Ukrainian inborn love for music, art and folk dancing has been well preserved and by its display has penetrated far into the hearts of other people. Several Winnipeg musicians have advanced notably in this finer art and recently one of them, who is at present studying in the Royal Academy of Music in London, was selected to play at the annual concert of the Academy in Queen's Hall.

In the realm of sports, Ukrainian youth has definitely shown its ability to participate in all types of games. Starting as youngsters they all play baseball and hockey. Later they accompany their older brothers on adventurous shooting and fishing expeditions, for which Western Canada is so famous, until they know all about the wild life of the province. Since hockey is the national sport of Canada and Winnipeg the home of hockey, Ukrainians in that city can boast of having a galaxy of hockey players who each year graduate to higher ranks and play with such professional teams as the Toronto Maple Leafs and New York Rangers.

A short account of Western Canada would not be complete if one were not to mention those brave scarlet-coated men who patrol the frontiers and "always get their men," namely the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Here too the Ukrainians have several of their boys doing just that work.

Another aspect of Ukrainian life, and a vital one in the life of all Ukrainians, is the part that they play in the political issues of the country. For the past twenty years Ukrainians in Western Canada have been honorably represented in Parliament by at least three of their own members. The sooner Ukrainians realize the significance of having their own members of Parliament or Congress in both the local and federal administrations, the better it shall be for them.

Thus, if you are interested in Ukrainian life and its western spirit; its communities and its people; but even more so, if you really want to interpret Nature and search out the secrets of its azure skies and clear horizons; its rolling plains and high mountains; its beautiful lakes and winding rivers; its mature forests and lovely flowers;—visit Western Canada.

JUST AN ORDINARY "I LOVE ME"

I know who you really are,
I can see you coming from a far,
But it didn't take me long to see:
You're just an ordinary "I love me."

Walking around with your nose in the air

Always fussing with your pretty hair
And still you know that people can see
You're just an ordinary "I love me."

Of course, you know you look well in blue

But if others said no!—that certainly won't do!

And so, my dear, anyone can see
You're just an ordinary "I love me."

So now, won't you please—by right of birth

Stop all this fooling, and come down to earth

And then, dear boy, don't try to be—
just an ordinary "I love me."

"OWEGA"

Rambling Through Bookland

A Ukrainian Who Found and Grasped Opportunity

RECENTLY we had occasion to glance through Dean Arthur Wilson Tarbell's *Story of Carnegie Tech*, published by the Carnegie Institute Press—1937. The book deals with the period covered from 1900, when Andrew Carnegie first announced his intention to provide funds for a school of technology in Pittsburgh, to the end of 1935. This book, containing historical data on the growth of the school and its outstanding scholars, is the only history written thus far of this splendid institution. What especially caught our attention, however, was a passage in the chapter titled "The Spirit of the Evening Classes," telling of the struggle a Ukrainian immigrant went through to become the successful civil engineer that he is today. He is Volodimir Malevich of Pittsburgh, Pa., a former Vice-President of the Ukrainian National Association, his wife occupying a similar position at present.

The passage reads as follows:

"...and then there was Malevich, who finished the same year his son entered as a freshman. This last instance furnished the clue for a speaker at a dinner of night men about to graduate to refer jokingly to the long night courses as father-and-son courses; the father began them and the son completed them. In the field of adult education the unusual and interesting are frequently to be found.

"We shall do well to stress here that the story of Vladimir Malevich may be set forth at greater length. Having material under them like this man from Ukraine explains why members of the faculty hold their night students in such high esteem, and frequently find their deepest satisfaction in teaching them. He came to America in 1908, his father, a civil engineer in Kiev having died, and the son having concluded that his native land offered few prospects for a happy life. Arriving in New York, he secured employment as a laborer, wheeling bricks during the construction of a skyscraper. Although fatigued by this toil, he spent two years in public night school learning the English language, followed by the study of architectural drawing in the evenings of four winters at Cooper Union. As an industrial center, Pittsburgh attracted him. His first job here in a hardware factory was not much to brag about. His thoughts, however, were always more on the future than the present. He was now married to a girl from the homeland, an immigrant like himself, and four children had come to them. In the fall of 1917 he was accepted for admission to Carnegie. For three hours an evening, four evenings a week, he was in attendance for eight consecutive years, until he earned the diploma in civil engineering. This was not enough. Pursuing an even more arduous program he came to us for four more years, working as a structural draftsman during the day in a steel plant, and reporting for class at night. In twelve years on our campus he missed only two evenings, an operation being responsible for these absences. Finally, in 1929, he received the degree of Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering. Malevich was then forty-two, a modest, practical man without illusions, but his heart must have beat a trifle faster than usual when he and his son first looked at that sheepskin together. It had been an undertaking that cost a considerable stretch of his life under adverse circumstances, a job that he completed as his boy started for the same objective over the shorter road through day school. The father had found in America a land of opportunity, and in Carnegie the means of grasping that opportunity."

YOUTH AND THE U.N.A.



DIETRIC SLOBOGIN, describes the U.N.A. Baseball League double-header between Newark and Philadelphia as follows:

The long-awaited Philadelphia opening of the U.N.A. Baseball League finally reached fruition on July 31st when the Newark U.N.A. Lions clashed with the Philadelphia U.N.A. Youth Club in a double-header at 33rd and Dauphin Streets in Philadelphia. A large crowd of Ukrainians from Philadelphia and vicinity saw their Philly favorites put on a savage attack in the first game to massacre their Lion rivals by a score of 12 to 0. They saw Newark take an early lead in the second encounter and hold it until the last inning. In this, the seventh round, five Philly runs crossed the plate to pull the game out of the fire and give the Philadelphians a clean sweep of the twin bill.

In the first game Lefty Ed Baginsky hung up his second consecutive victory when he blanked the Newark boys to three hits. Nary a blow was made from the Philly U.N.A. southpaw until the sixth inning. Pete Wytish was the batting leader for the fray, garnering three hits for four trips to the plate, while Tony Cherkas, Charlie Volinsky, Johnny Ptashynsky and Joe Basarab each came through with a pair of bingles. P. Jacenty, Pankow and Berkey were the trio who succeeded in getting a hit apiece from Baginsky's delivery. The only serious threat made by the Lions was in the sixth inning when they loaded the bases with two out. In this situation, however, Baginsky forced the next Newark batter to pop to Tony Cherkas at shortstop for the final out.

The second game took place after a twenty-minute interlude and this contest reminded one of a fifty-year-old feud as both teams went at it tooth and nail. The Newark boys, smarting from the 12 to 0 shellacking, lifted the lid with a pair of tallies in the first inning, another in the second and two more in the fifth. Meanwhile, the Philadelphians were able to garner but one run, that coming in the second canto. So, with six and a half innings completed and the Philly U.N.A. Youth Club coming to bat for their last time and trailing by four runs, most of the spectators were convinced that the double-header would result in an even split. An old saying goes, to wit: "A baseball game is never lost until the last man is out." This is just what the Philly boys must have had in mind, because five important runs crossed the plate in quick order to give the Philadelphians their second League victory in two starts, this one by 6 to 5 score. In this hectic last inning, Joe Basarab singled and Joe Rudenko, U.N.A. Y.C.'s pitcher for this game, did likewise, putting Baginsky, running for Basarab, on third. Wochok hit to Wyso at third, and when Wyso fumbled the ball Baginsky crossed the plate with Philly's second run, Rudenko going to third on the play. Wochok stole second, Segin walked, loading the bases. Harry Marcy-nyszyn took Segin's place on first base as the latter had been injured. In this ticklish situation, Tony Cherkas, clean-up hitter, lined a double into deep centerfield, clearing the bases and tying up

the ball game at 5 to 5. Cherkas stole third. Volinsky popped up to B. Moir at first who, in trying to double off Tony Cherkas at third, threw wild. Cherkas slid across the home platter with the pay-off run which won the game for the Philadelphians 6 to 5 and gave Joe Rudenko another hurling victory. This game certainly gave the spectators something to remember the U.N.A. Baseball League by... spectacular plays, high-flying spikes, bitter arguments, breath-taking steals and heart-breaking errors were just some of the highlights packed into these seven innings. After the games, the Philadelphia team invited the Newark boys (and girls) to the Ukrainian hall where a social was held. The Ukrainian National Association again leads the way.

Score by innings, first game:

Newark:	000 000 0- 0- 3-5
Philly:	001 533 x-12-15-4
Harzula and Pochynok	
Baginsky and J. Slobogin	

Score by innings, second game:

Newark:	210 020 0-5-8-3
Philly:	010 000 5-6-9-3
Pankow and J. Jacenty	
Rudenko and J. Slobogin	

William Cholewka reports that on July 16th the Hamtramck U.N.A. Softball team defeated the Ukrainian Crute team by a score of 2 to 1. Although the Crute team outthit the Hamtramck team 6 to 3 the game went to Hamtramck. P. Heshczuk pitched for Crute and A. Goy did mound duty for Hamtramck. This was Hamtramck's first league game.

Crute opened the scoring in the first frame by scoring a run on two hits. Hamtramck came back in the fourth and tallied twice on a trio of hits... this accounting for all the scoring during the game. With the bases loaded in the sixth a Crute batter struck out, spoiling any possibility of a rally. With a man on base in the seventh Al Kulczycky of Hamtramck made a one-hand diving catch of a low line drive to end the game.

On July 22nd the Hamtramck U.N.A. team played softball with the Mazeppa team, the former winning by a score of 7 to 5, with A. Goy and E. Zablocky pitching. P. Michaluk pitched for Mazeppa. This was a free-hitting affair, there being no less than fifteen hits in the game, with Hamtramck getting 8 and Mazeppa 7.

The score by innings:

Hamtramck:	241 000 0-7-8-3
Mazeppa:	101 001 2-5-7-1

On July 29th Hamtramck defeated the Ukadet team, by a score of 5 to 4. A. Goy pitched for Hamtramck and J. Happy did mound duty for Ukadets. The Ukadets did all their scoring in the fourth inning when they tied up the ball game by scoring four runs. Hamtramck came back with a run in the fifth, however, and thus won their third consecutive softball game.

The score by innings:

Hamtramck:	002 210 0-5-7-1
Ukadets:	000 400 0-4-8-3

All persons desiring information regarding the U.N.A. should write to **Theodore Lutwiniak**, c/o Ukrainian National Association, P. O. Box 76, Jersey City, N. J. Contributions are welcome at all times and should be sent to the **Ukrainian Weekly**. Officers of U.N.A. youth branches are urged to submit information for publication.

ALEXANDRA'S ALMANAC

August—31 Days

- 1—Lesya Ukrainka, Ukrainian poetess, died—1913.
- 10—Marko Vovchok, Ukrainian writer and authoress of many short stories depicting the life of serfs, died—1907.
- 11—First trip of Fulton steamboat—1807.
- 15—Ivan Franko born—1856.
- 16—First Atlantic cable message—1858.
- 17—Poland partitioned between Austria-Hungary and Russia—Eastern Galicia (section of Western Ukraine) taken over by Austria-Hungary—1793.
- 25—Peace Treaty with Germany signed by the United States.

Birthstones—Sardonyx, Peridot.

Flower For The Month—Poppy.

Zodiac Sign—Leo (The Lion), July 23 to August 22.

Horoscope—Leo people are bold and keenly industrious, though too optimistic, too generous and trusting. They are very proud and are easily angered, but just as easily deceived. They are also inclined to try and dominate others.

Ruling Planet—Luna.

Did you know—

that it took the Egyptians 10 years to build the road used for hauling materials to the site for the Great Pyramid?

that ant queens sometimes live as long as 15 years?

that a baby has 11 more bones than an adult because certain bones in the skull later join?

that St. Peter's Cathedral in Rome was begun in 1450 A. D., dedicated in 1626, and finished in 1880?

that the word "whiskey" used to be 'usquebaugh' back in the seventeenth century?

that Oscar Wilde (Irish poet, dramatist, and wit—1856-1900) once defined 'experience' as the name men give to their mistakes?

that according to those who claim to know, dreaming of a cold bath means good health and good news?

Model Manners for Man and Maid

If you are having a party and someone new to the crowd comes in after the others have arrived, DON'T proceed to drag the new arrival from person to person giving individual introductions. Make it general first by saying "Everybody, I want you all to know Mary M and Joseph S," or something to that effect. Then take them up to a few people at a time, letting them chat a few minutes with the group after having introduced them to the individuals in the group. As the party progresses it's up to the other people present to introduce themselves.

Something to Think About

"For a long life be moderate in all things; but don't miss anything."—Dr. Adolf Lorenz.

"HIGHBROW"

You're nothing but a highbrow
The lowest that there is
You're always first to start a row
Even though you know its none of your biz.

You go around insulting folk
And think you can get away with it
But you can't take the smallest joke
Without feeling you were unjustly hit.

CANADIAN UKRAINIAN YOUTH CONVENTION

The first annual convention of the Canadian Ukrainian Youth Association brought nearly 1,000 young people to Meleb, Manitoba, Canada, Sunday, June 26, reports the "Ukrainian Review" of Winnipeg. Delegates from Poplarfield, Fisher Branch, Ledwyn, Fraserwood, and Malonton brought greetings. A feature of the gathering was the crowning of Miss Jean Domenko as Queen by Peter Kripiakovich.

Principal speakers at the convention were Miss O. Uhryniuk, John Solomon and Mr. Kripiakovich.

A resolution urging the provincial government to appoint a Ukrainian speaking Home Economic representative for the interlake of Manitoba was adopted.

A full program of sports, drills and a concert were held Sunday afternoon. The double male quartette was directed by Stephen Kuzulak.

Miss Olga Lapka won the oratorical contest and was presented with a silver cup. Other contestants were: Tony Bydack, William Lupkey, Nicholas Michayluk and Miss Olga Sopor.

NATIONAL MANIFESTATION

On Friday, July 15, 1938 at 8:30 P. M., delegates from many Ukrainian organizations in New York and New Jersey met at the Ukrainian National Hall on E. 6th Street in New York to form a committee for a Ukrainian National Manifestation for Independence, to be held Sunday, September 4, 1938.

The following officers were elected: Walter Bukata, President; Nicholas Blyznak and John Hussar, Vice-Presidents; Eugene Skotzko, William Iwanick, Bohdan Buchak, Recording Secretaries; J. Hutak, Financial Secretary; S. Krywan, Treasurer; M. Prepchan, Assistant Treasurer; H. Didoha, E. Onyshchuk, I. Halychyn, T. Bodnar, Mrs. C. Huryn, Controllers.

We urge all enlightened Ukrainians—young and old—to take part in this demonstration. We ask the Ukrainian youth go to the fore and turn out in a mighty force on Sunday, September 4—let's fill the auditorium to the rafters—let the world know that we want a free and independent Ukraine! Do your part to help our brethren who are suffering under the tyrannical yoke of oppressors. Come and bring your friends so that the manifestation will be a success.

BOHDAN B. BUCHAK
Recording Secretary

Did You Know...

that in the "Ghetto" there are 27 different nationalities in one square mile?

that when completed, St. John the Divine's (Protestant-Episcopal at Amsterdam Ave. and 112th St. in New York City) will be the largest Gothic Cathedral in the world, seating 15,000 people?

that "John" means a gift of God, "William" means protection, "Stephen" means a crown and "Peter" means a rock? (we Ukrainians are surrounded by royalty, with plenty of protection and rocks, in addition we certainly have many gifts).

that Aristophanes, Greek poet, once said, "The wise learn many things from their foes."

NEW YORK CITY

MOONLIGHT DANCE sponsored by Ukrainian Sports Assn., of New York City, SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1938, at Belvedere Park (North Beach), 23-50 — 94th St., Jackson Heights, L. I. N. Y. Music by Myron Baron and his Royal Arcadians. Commencing 9:00 P. M. Admission 35¢.

Directions: Flushing Subway from Grand Central or Willets Point "L" from 57th St., 2nd Ave., Station to Junction Boulevard Station. Then take street car running to Uorth Beach. Car stops in front of park. 181,7