



UKRAINIAN WEEKLY



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"Listopadove Svyato"

Someone remarked to us recently that for quite a number of our young Americans of Ukrainian descent, the term "Listopadove Svyato" is still a totally unfamiliar one. We cannot conceive this to be so. Enough has been written on these pages about this patriotic holiday, enough of its observances have been held, and enough of our young people have taken part in them, to make it clear by now to everyone that "Listopadove Svyato" (First of November Holiday—in its freely translated form) is the Ukrainian Fourth of July, observed every year in commemoration of that memorable November 1, 1918 when after centuries of servitude the people of Western Ukraine established their own free and independent republic.

If there be some, however, who have forgotten how this came about, let us refresh their memories.

When the Austrian-Hungarian Empire collapsed in October, 1918, the Ukrainian people of East Galicia and other Ukrainian regions formerly under the Hapsburg rule, established their own state in accordance with Wilson's principle of the self-determination of peoples. This state they called the Western Ukrainian Republic; and on January 22, 1919 they merged it into the Ukrainian National Republic, which was established in 1917 on the Ukrainian territories of the former Russian Empire.

The establishment of the Western Ukrainian Republic was effected in the following way: All the Ukrainian members of the Austrian Parliament, of the Austrian House of Lords, and of the Diets of Galicia and Bukovina; in other words, all the lawful representatives of the population of East Galicia and Bukovina, to the number of about one hundred, elected by the people at a general election, convened in L'viv, the capital of the country, on October 16, 1918, and constituted themselves the Ukrainian National Assembly. This Assembly then proclaimed all the Ukrainian territories of former Austria-Hungary (including Carpathian Ukraine) an independent national state—the Western Ukrainian Republic.

During the early morning hours of November 1, 1918 Ukrainian volunteers seized L'viv, and when day dawned the Ukrainian National Assembly assumed power in all the Ukrainian territories of former Austria. This assumption of power was effected through an almost bloodless revolution; all the former Austrian bureaucrats were removed from authority; all the Ukrainian regiments which had served in the Austrian Army submitted to the authority of the Ukrainian National Assembly and formed the nucleus of the Ukrainian-Galician Army; and a cabinet of ministers called the State Secretariat was created. In a short space of time the Assembly had the full administration of the country in its hands. The normal and efficient functioning of the Ukrainian Government was confirmed by the commission sent by the American Peace Delegation in the spring of 1919, to investigate and report conditions in the Ukrainian republic.

The Western Ukrainian Republic, however, was not permitted to live and develop in peace. The newly-created Polish State, blinded by militarism and imperialism, launched a predatory campaign against non-Polish territories to the East, and already in November, 1918, invaded East Galicia.

The Ukrainians, supported by a good portion of the Jewish population (including even a Jewish regiment), defended their freedom heroically for eight months, and lost the struggle only because they were being attacked at the same time by the Russian Bolsheviks on the east and because they were cut off from all supplies not only of ammunition but also of the most necessary medicaments. Also, to Poland's aid came France with supplies, arms, ammunition, tanks, and even officers; France also equipped a Polish army composed of former Polish war prisoners and volunteers from abroad under the command of General Haller. Aided by such help and reinforcements, the Polish Army gradually forced the Ukrainian Army

APPEALS TO BRITAIN

LONDON, Oct. 24. — Dr. Luke Myshuha of Jersey City, sent to Europe by Ukrainian organizations in the United States to assist in the independence movement of the Carpathian Ukrainians or Ruthenians, today asked the British Government to request the Hungarians and Poles to cease interfering in the internal affairs of Ruthenia and "terrorizing the population" in an effort to prevent that eastern section of Czechoslovakia from exercising the right of self-determination that was accorded to the Sudeten Germans with British approval.

Dr. Myshuha said the Polish effort to achieve a common frontier with Hungary by placing the Ruthenians under Budapest's rule was actuated by fear of the effect upon Polish Ukrainians of an independent State of their race across the Carpathian Mountains.

The Poles, Dr. Myshuha charged, censor the press in an effort to check Ukrainian nationalism. The Germans, however, seem not unfriendly to the Ukrainians whose national ambitions might weaken both Poland and Russia.

(The New York Times, October 25, 1938)

UKRAINIAN NEW PREMIER OF CARPATHIAN UKRAINE

The crisis resulting from the Polish-supported efforts of Hungary to seize from Czechoslovakia the Carpathian Ukraine (Ruthenia), took a new turn last Wednesday when Andrew Brody, first Premier of this newly created autonomous region and a sympathizer of Hungarian aims, was forced by the central government at Prague to resign. He was succeeded by Father Augustin Voloshyn, Ukrainian Catholic priest. The latter took the oath of office by telephone from Uzhorod, capital of Carpathian Ukraine.

The entire government of Carpathian Ukraine is now Ukrainian.

Yesterday's dispatches report the arrest of Brody on charges of treason.

**RESERVE
THANKSGIVING DAY
WEEKEND
Saturday and Sunday
for
FIRST U.N.A. YOUTH
RALLY**

**Hotel Douglas, Newark, N. J.
More details next week.**

beyond the River Zbruch; that is, into the territory of the Ukrainian National Republic. This happened in July, 1919. Here in Eastern Ukraine, pressed from the West by the Polish Army, the Ukrainian Army was attacked simultaneously by the Russian Bolsheviks on one side and by Denikin's Army on the other; while from the southwest the Rumanians advanced.

Cornered thus in this "quadrangle of death," the Ukrainians fought heroically for several months before their defense collapsed, not so much because of the enemy attacks but more because an epidemic of typhus broke out among them and also because they lacked food and medical supplies. The horrible conditions in which this heroic Ukrainian army perished were vividly then reported by Colonel Davison of the American Red Cross.

With the collapse of its arm of defense, the Western Ukrainian Republic also collapsed and was overrun by the Poles. In establishing their misrule over the Ukrainians, the Poles were considerably aided by those very same powers who had held out the promise of self-determination before oppressed nationalities. On March 15, 1923 the ambassadors of these powers convening in Paris recognized the occupation of Galicia by Poland and approved the Riga Treaty whereby Poland and the Soviets divided up between themselves the other parts of Western Ukraine. And though this recognition was based on Poland's pledge to give autonomous rule to the Ukrainians, Poland since then has been not only guilty of breaking this pledge but of grossly abusing them.

To this day Poland maintains her sway in Western Ukraine only by virtue of oppression, executions, hangings, and the arrest, interment and torture of thousands of Ukrainian patriots. This barbarous method of suppression, however, only provokes the people to further rebellion.

This rebellion is steadily growing today, as witness the latest press dispatches, and all signs point to the coming of the day in the near future, perhaps sooner than we anticipate, when not only Western Ukraine but Eastern Ukraine as well, will cast off their shackles of foreign rule and oppression and establish a free and independent Ukrainian state—but a permanent one this time.

For this day, our young Ukrainian-Americans should prepare too. And one of the steps in this direction should be to gain accurate knowledge of the Ukrainian situation, twenty years ago and now.

Little Myron

By IVAN FRANKO
(Translated by S. S.)

I

LITTLE Myron is a queer child. Father is very proud of him and claims that he is very bright, but then, a father is a partial judge, especially Myron's father, a man well advanced in years, who had almost lost hope of ever having a child. Such a man, naturally enough, could have any sort of an offspring and yet consider it the most beautiful and clever in the whole world.

The neighbors used to whisper that Myron "is not like other children." When he walks he swings his arms in a peculiar way and whispers to himself. In the company of other children he is shy and awkward, and if ever he ventures to say something, it is enough to cause the elders to shrug their shoulders.

"Vasile," Myron said to another little boy. "How much can you count?"

"Who, me? How much should I? Five, seven, fifketeen..."

"Fifketeen? Ha-ha-ha! And how much is fifketeen?"

"How much should it be? I don't know."

"It means nothing at all. Come, let's sit down and count together."

Vasile set down, and Myron began to count, striking the stick against the ground at each number: one, two, three, four...

Vasile listened for awhile, then rose and scampered away. Just then old Ryabina passed by, coughing and breathing wheezily. Myron did not even notice him. The old man stopped and began to listen... Myron reached up to four hundred.

"Why you foolish child," exclaimed the old man in his somewhat nasal voice. "What are you doing?"

Startled by this sudden interruption, Myron turned his frightened eyes at the ancient.

"Don't you realize that you're beating the holy earth? Don't you know the earth is our mother? Here, give me that stick!"

Myron gave his stick to him, without the least idea what the old man wanted of him. The latter flung the stick deep into the nettles. Myron nearly burst out crying, not so much because of the loss of the stick, as because the old man had interrupted his counting.

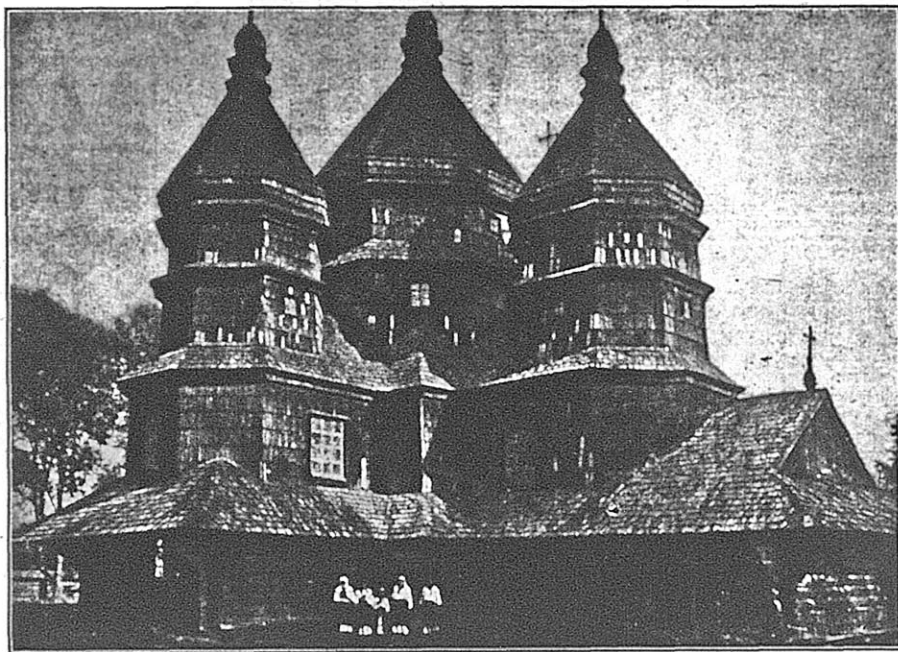
"Go home and say the Lord's Prayer instead of doing such mischief," the old man snorted angrily, and shuffled away, muttering to himself. Myron watched him till he was out of sight, still wondering what the old man wanted of him, and what wrong had he done.

II

Little Myron loved to roam in the green flower-covered valleys, among the wide-leaved burdocks the scented anemones, and the fragrant clover. Nearby there was a brook with high steep banks and gurgling fords which ran through the pasture. Its clay bottom was covered by soft water-weeds that looked like skeins of green silk. Here by this brook, a most idyllic place, Myron loved to sit for many hours, hidden in the deep grass. He would look into the splashing water, at the swaying water-weeds, and the little fishes that from time to time emerged from their hiding places in search of prey, sometimes darting upwards until their gills broke through the surface and gulped down a little air, then swiftly fleeing to their hiding-place as if they had just stolen something very precious. The sun would beat down strongly from a cloudless, deep-blue sky, but since the wide leaves above him guarded him from burn, Myron felt only a delicious sense of warmth, and happiness. His little grey eyes looked eagerly at the world, and his forehead would become wrinkled with childish concentration as thoughts stirred in his young mind.

"That sun above me—why is it so small, when father told me it

A SIGHTSEEING TOUR OF UKRAINE



A UKRAINIAN WOODEN CHURCH

(The Village of
Knyazhdvir,
Western Ukraine.)

was very big? Maybe the hole in the sky is too little to let the whole sun show itself."

But then another thought struck him.

"But how can that be? When the sun sets, the hole is there, and when it rises, it still is there. Does the hole travel through the sky with the sun?"

This was too much for him to comprehend, and he promised himself that as soon as he reached home he would ask his father about the peep hole of the sun.

"Myron! Myron!" That was mother.

Myron jumped to his feet and ran down to the ford in order to cross the brook. Suddenly he stopped in his tracks. He had crossed here many times before, without the least hesitation, but now he saw something that made him pause. He was standing directly facing the sun, and instead seeing the shallow bottom with its pebbles and water-weeds, as he always had, he now saw instead—a deep blue bottomless pit. He did not know as yet that this was just a reflection of the smiling sky above, so he stopped in wonderment. How could he ever cross such a great depth? And from where did it appear so suddenly? He stooped and began to examine it more closely. It remained the same, except that near the bank he could see the familiar pebbles and hear the melodious gurgling of the water. He turned his back to the sun and looked into the water: now everything was alright, the abyss had vanished and the ford was shallow as before. This discovery calmed and yet surprised him. He began to turn around back and forth, experimenting with this strange vision, somehow made happy by it. And as for his mother's call—he had forgotten all about it.

Little Myron stood there for a long while, turning this way and that way, yet not daring to cross the brook. He could not get over the feeling that this shallow stony ford would suddenly open, and a deep blue abyss would appear between the banks, into which he would fall and disappear like a pebble thrown into a deep, dark well. Who knows how long he would have stood there if there hadn't appeared a neighbor, Martin, who with rake and pitchfork was hurrying to his hay.

"Why are you standing here? Your mother is calling you. Why don't you go home?"

"I want to go home, but I'm afraid."

"Of what?"

"Of this, look!" And Myron pointed at the bottomless pit in the water. Martin, however, didn't understand.

"What's there about it to be afraid of? It's very shallow."

The Story of Volodimir the Great

(Concluded)

(11)

Method of Punishing Thieves

AMONG the new laws introduced by Volodimir to supplant old customs, was one pertaining to punishment of thieves. Up to that time it was customary to punish them with death. The new law, however, provided that punishment should consist only of a heavy fine.

The promulgation of this law was soon followed by a wave of thievery throughout the country. When this fact was brought to the attention of Volodimir, with the plea that the death penalty be re-established, he refused to make any change, saying that the death penalty was sinful. Nevertheless he later did bring back the original penalty into life again, only to finally abolish it and re-introduce the fines because the revenue from the latter was needed for carrying on his wars.

Kindness to Soldiers

Volodimir was very popular among his soldiers. The ancient chronicler writes that at one time the soldier began to complain to their sovereign that things were going badly with them, "for we have to eat with wooden spoons and not those made of silver." The complaint did not go unheeded, for Volodimir immediately ordered that silver spoons be made for the use of his warriors. "Though silver and gold may not bring me good soldiers, yet good soldiers will bring me silver and gold," he remarked.

Entertainments for the Populace

Volodimir retained his popularity with his people by arranging for them from time to time, especially on certain holidays, great feasts, which were attended by masses of people, drawn from all walks of life. Every variety of food and drink was served to them. Where a person was too sick to come, food was sent to him. Such feasts often lasted several days, and proved so popular that songs were written about them. In thankfulness to Volodimir for them, the people called him "the bright sun".

"Shallow?" said Myron-unbelievably. "But look at the big hole!"

"Hole? What sort of a hole?" said Martin, and without taking off his shoes, crossed the brook, hardly wetting them. The example encouraged Myron and he too crossed the ford and ran home quickly.

"What a foolish child! Five years old and he's afraid to cross such a shallow brook!" the neighbor testily exclaimed and hurried on his way.

(To be concluded)

Volodimir's Death

Volodimir died at a very inopportune time, when his will and spirit was still needed to complete the union of the Ukrainian kingdom of Kiev. His efforts to bring about such unity by supplanting the governors of various provinces of the country with his own sons, proved to be not at all as efficacious as he had expected, for some of the sons did not prove faithful to the trust their father had placed in them. Sviatopolk especially was guilty in this respect, entering into highly suspicious relations with the Poles, so that Volodimir was forced to remove him from his post and put him into prison together with some of his confederates, as told in previous installments of this account. Another son, Yaroslav, governing the Novhorod province, refused for a time to pay taxes to Kiev, as had been the custom for a long while before this. Volodimir became so angered by this insubordination that he began to prepare a punitive expedition against Yaroslav. Just then another Pecheneh invasion swept over lower Ukraine, and Volodimir had to turn his attention to it, dispatching his youngest son, Boris, against them.

It was at this juncture that Volodimir the Great died, July 15, 1015.

For awhile the boyars, the nobles, kept news of their king's death secret. Apparently it was because they did not relish having his eldest son Sviatopolk assume the throne, as he was entitled to by right of seniority. They preferred that the throne be occupied by one of the younger sons, such as Boris, who was away warring against the Pechenehs.

The Funeral

The funeral of Volodimir was accompanied by many of the ceremonies that had been observed by his pagan ancestors. For some reason or other, it was not deemed proper to carry his body to church, so a whole section of the second story room in which it lay was removed, and the body lowered by ropes through the opening to a sleigh below. There it was wrapped up in typically Ukrainian rugs ("kilims"), and though it was mid-summer day, the body was drawn in a sleigh through the streets to the Tithe Church, built by the deceased during his lifetime. Volodimir was buried in the center of the church, alongside the tomb of his wife, who had died four years before.

During the destruction of Kiev by Tartars in 1240, the Tithe

(Concluded page 3)

THIS UNCOMPROMISING WORLD

By E. LACHOWITZ

WE HEAR today much about the severity of the European dictators, about the exclusiveness of their ideas. The dictators do not tolerate any other opinions but their own. They suppress all other political parties; burn the books incompatible with their creed; ruthlessly subordinate to their political needs newspapers, literature and art. They even try to do that to church and religion.

A citizen with honest democratic convictions reads this news with disgust. After all, why should there be such intolerance and oppression? Why not let another fellow have his own opinion, even if it is a different one? Why not let artists cultivate art even in its extreme variations? Why not let politicians have as many parties as they please?

If a fellow's opinion is foolish—it won't harm anybody but himself. If certain kind of art is not appealing—it shall find no admirers and no supporters. The same thing shall happen with literature, papers, political parties. So, why not let people have variety in every field? Variety is the spice of life. Why not... and so on.

The time has passed

Alas, such an easy-going, tolerant, amiable attitude toward various social matters could have been possible only until recently. Today it is not possible any more. It has passed for how long—no one knows. Let's pray that not for very long.

The intolerance and exclusiveness of ideas and convictions have permeated not only dictatorial countries, but have encroached upon the democratic as well. In different countries they assume a different shape, but the spirit of this trend remains the same.

In America, in recent months, it took on an appearance of the "New Deal Purge."

How strange, that the president of the United States takes a personal part in purging those democratic leaders who helped him to attain his present office, and who throughout his years in the White House supported his policy as much as 95%.

Of course, the President does not always succeed in purging them, but his efforts unmistakably show that the spirit of intolerance has already reached here.

The reasons

In the olden, though not far distant years, when the chief objectives of State were to guard the law and justice and to defend the country before invaders—political tolerance and compromise were possible. Nobody then blamed too much the government for various social ills, as everybody thought his fate was first in his own hands. The political parties could promise this or that—nobody took them too seriously. Nobody was very much surprised if a certain party

(Concluded from page 2)

Church was destroyed too, and the royal tomb was lost in the ruins. Not until 1635 was it uncovered, by the famous Ukrainian church leader, Peter Mohela. Different parts of Volodimir's earthly remains repose in various places: the head, for example, is in Pecherska Lavra. In the 13th century, Volodimir began to be regarded as a saint.

Ukraine of His Time

And thus passed away Volodimir the Great, one of the greatest Ukrainians of all times; a pagan who became Christian in the truest sense of the word; a prince who became monarch of a Ukrainian state which extended from the Carpathians to the Caucasus, from the Black Sea to the Volga, and thence westwards to somewhere near the 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. S. S.

Ukraine or the Ukraine

A reader from New Britain recently asked what is the proper way of calling Ukraine:—Ukraine or the Ukraine. Several years ago, the answer was given on these pages; for the benefit of this reader and others who have perhaps forgotten it, however, it is given below again.

* * *

The question should really offer no difficulty. It is a well-established rule of English grammar that proper names of the country have no article. England, Ireland, Scotland, Denmark, Sweden, Finland, Czechoslovakia, and so on, have no article. If the definite article appears, there is a decided and well definable reason for that. Thus, this country is called "The United States of America" for the evident reason that it is composed of states united under one national government. The other name of the country called Holland is "the Netherlands," which is in a way a reminder that the full name is really "the nether lands," which is "lying lower lands."

Hardly anything of this kind could be adduced for the use of the definite article with the name of Ukraine. To an American or an Englishman the name of Ukraine recalls no adjective, or adjectival participle, as the names of the United States and the Netherlands. And yet it might nearly seem an established rule of English usage to speak and write of "the Ukraine" with a definite article. A New English Dictionary on Historical Principles, edited by Sir James A. H. Murray, vol. X., Oxford, 1926, speaks, under the title "Ukrainians," of "the Ukraine"; and Encyclopaedia Britannica, in its latest (14th) edition, London,

broke its pledges after having attained power. In fact, is seemed natural.

Under these circumstances the political leaders could easily reach a compromise amongst themselves. They took off a little here and put on a little there, and everybody was happy. It didn't matter much. They knew that nobody seriously expected a certain political plan to be carried out to its full extent. Politicians were drawing the blueprints not to build according to them, but to wave them before the voters.

Voters didn't take those plans seriously, either. They knew it to be only a play, and they liked the play. Sometime they themselves argued with their political opponents about this or that. For the sake of good sportmanship they, too, sometime renounced their own convictions, just to please their friend who happened to think differently. Everybody was satisfied. Tolerance, good sportmanship, compromise prevailed everywhere.

That has changed

Today it is different. Today people demand much more from the government than they did before. Today all the social ills are directly or indirectly accounted for by the incompetence of government. Government is responsible for the spiritual and material welfare of its people; for trade, business, employment. It is obliged to feed the unemployed. And on top of it the defense before potential invaders grows much more complicated.

Under these circumstances a political platform of a party is no more a joke. It must be precise and carried out to the full. And while being carried out it cannot be compromised, cannot be changed; not even 5%. Is there any wonder then that President Roosevelt cannot stand even such Democratic leaders who cooperate with him 95%, and refuse this tiny little 5%?

We may criticize the whole structure of the New Deal. But we cannot criticize President for demanding from his collaborators a 100% support. If he deviated 5% from his blue-print, he could ruin his whole structure, good or bad.

1929, likewise uses the name of Ukraine with the definite article.

The Oxford Dictionary gives in the note to the word "Ukraine" its pedigree, which sounds like an explanation of the use of the definite article with the name of Ukraine. It explains that the word "Ukraine" originated from the Polish and Russian word meaning border, frontier, marches. This is in a way of saying: that Ukraine, that border land, that frontier, those marches to be known by that name.

If that were so, if the name of Ukraine really had its origin in the Polish and Russian words, there would be in nothing to be ashamed of. Not more than there is anything for the French to be ashamed of the name of their country just because it comes from the Teutonic word "Franks," meaning "free." Nor likewise in the case of Italians, for the name of their country, which originates from the word "vitalus," which is a young calf. There is neither nothing shameful in the name of their country for Danes, which very distinctly comes from the word "mark," which means exactly as much as "the marches," which is a borderland.

But the trouble with the accepting of this usage is that the Ukrainian does not connect the name of Ukraine with a borderland. If anything, it reminds him of the land in which he is at home rather than of the border land. Still less could it remind of the borderland an American or an Englishman. It is not like "the United States of America," or like "the Netherlands," in which the adjective before the word denoting the land is recognizable to any person with any feeling for words. Among the English-speaking people not even one person in a million will remember that "Ukraine" has "the" because it really means "the Border Land."

Of what use is then this "the" before "Ukraine" unless to remind the reader or the listener that the speaker is one of those rare persons who remembers his philology so well that he even knows the origin of a Slavic name of a country? But in this case why not say "the Poland" to denote that one remembers that this is the "Land of the fields"? Why not to say "the Denmark," to let everybody know that one remembers well that this is the "Mark of the Danes," (or it is a "Mark against the Danes"?)

In all probability that was not the origin of the article before the name of Ukraine. The origin was probably due to a simple accident that the name of Ukraine came to England from French sources. The translators just followed the French custom of using the article, and others followed the suit by making the rule out of the accident. When they used the word, they looked up its origin, and this confirmed them in the use of the article. For us, however, these reasons appear flimsy, and though it might be profitable from the propagandist standpoint to place the name of Ukraine among the exceptions to the grammatical rule that the name of the country should have no article, yet the rules of the English language do not warrant such an exception. This seems to be the growing feeling of those who use their English discriminately. That is the reason why American and English publicists use "Ukraine" more and more often without the definite article.

In spite of the reasons for this use, the matter should not be considered closed. It would be well to hear arguments to the contrary. The matter should be settled by a prompt discussion, and the usage should be based upon the conclusion arrived at by way of objective deliberation. And the usage after that should be uniform.

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UKRAINIANS BOLT THE LEHMAN TICKET

Special to the New York Times.
(Excerpts)

COHOES, Oct. 22.—For the first time in the twenty-five-year history of its organization, the Ukrainian-American Democratic Clubs withheld endorsement of all the candidates on the Democratic State ticket.

This action was taken at the State convention of the group held here today as the 100 delegates voted unanimously to put the power of endorsement in the hands of a committee of five.

Declaring that Ukrainians cast 125,000 votes in the State, the delegates charged that only five persons of Ukrainian extraction now hold political places in the State.

Michael Piznak of New York, an attorney and president of the State organization, said:

"Efforts have been made by representatives of our organization to obtain an understanding with leaders of the Democratic party. This has met without success."

He added that the Americans of Ukrainian extraction wanted representation in Democratic party councils in proportion to their strength in addition to patronage.

"Efforts to effect a satisfactory solution of our problem in the past have been ignored. It is unfortunate, but at this time we find it necessary to take this action; local and county candidates are not affected, however, and will undoubtedly be supported by members of our organization."

Named to the committee to confer with Democratic leaders are Mr. Piznak, John H. Roberts of Brooklyn, attorney, John Bazar of Troy, John Kovalczuk of Buffalo, and Theodore Surko of Amsterdam.

Mr. Piznak was national chairman of the Ukrainian division for the election of President Roosevelt in 1932 and 1936 and was head of the foreign language division in the unsuccessful campaign to elect Justice Mahoney as Mayor of New York in 1937. Mr. Roberts was chairman of the independent citizens' division for the election of Governor.

(The New York Times,
Sunday, October 23, 1938.)

Join the Ukrainian National Association

CONTEST FOR OUR YOUNG ARTISTS

A contest for the cover design of the program book for the Ukrainian Day at the New York World's Fair in 1939, was announced by the Ukrainian-American Exposition Association last Thursday. The contest is open to all our young Ukrainian-American artists. All entries must be in within two weeks. Prizes will be announced next week. The cover should bear the following title: Souvenir Program Book, Ukrainian Day, New York World's Fair in 1939.

The motif of the design should be Ukrainian-American.

BAYONNE, N. J.

FALL DANCE sponsored by the Ukrainian Athletic Club SATURDAY evening, NOVEMBER 5, 1938, at White Eagle Community Center, 33-37 East 23rd St., Bayonne, N. J. Music by Hudson County Best-Esquires Orchestra featuring Jeanne Shine Vocalist also the International Orchestra. Subscription 50¢. Two Bands. Two Halls. 252

NEWARK and VICINITY

CALLING ALL YOUTH of Newark and vicinity! The Sitch Social Club of Newark, N. J., is sponsoring a "JITTERBUG DANCE" SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1938. The dance is to held at the Bohemian Hall, corner of 17th Street and 19th Avenue, Newark. Swing and sweet music will be furnished by Al Hall and his Orchestra. Dancing from 8:00 till—11 Admission 40¢. 252,8

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Come and enjoy yourself at the ANNUAL HALLOWEEN PARTY & DANCE sponsored by the Ukrainian Cultural Centre, SUNDAY OCTOBER 30, at the Int'l Inst., 645 N. 15th St., Philadelphia. Dancing to Orchestral Music from 7 to 12. See the Jitterbug Contest. Plenty Cider! Admission 25¢. 252

YOUTH and THE U.N.A.

Conducted by
THEODORE LUTWINIAK

ACCORDING to a report sent by John Wysoczanski, a meeting was held in Centralia, Pa., for the purpose of organizing a Ukrainian National Association Athletic Club. During the course of the meeting, John Cheppa spoke on the U.N.A. and what it has accomplished where its youth is concerned. He stressed the need of a U.N.A. club in Centralia, putting emphasis on the sport angle. Consequently, the newly organized club elected officers as follows: Charles Locke, president; John Wysoczanski, treasurer; Stephen Lynn, secretary. The purpose of the club is to form U.N.A. teams for any sports activities that the U.N.A. may initiate and also to keep Centralia youth organized so that the building of a Ukrainian recreation center may be realized.

The club is now making plans to participate in the U.N.A. Basketball League competitions and consider themselves strong enough to create a good impression.

John Mehelechko, former pitcher for the Centralia U.N.A. Baseball Team, received word to report to Erie's baseball team, a "farm" belonging to the Boston "Bees." John, who is 6 feet 3 inches tall and weighs 185 pounds, pitched a good brand of ball while playing for Centralia and it is little wonder that he was given an opportunity to play professional baseball. We trust that John makes good on the Erie team and I will report on his progress from time to time. John will report to Erie next Spring and I urge all Ukrainians residing near Erie to see John perform.

Miss Paula Chaykowsky reports that on Friday, October 21st, the Club Ukadets of U.N.A. Branch 292, were honored to have Father Sembratovich of St. John's Church as their guest speaker for the evening. Father Sembratovich delivered a very interesting talk on the "Revolution of Christianity in Ukraine." The club members asked questions after the speech was concluded, which were capably answered by the speaker.

William Lutwiniak, 19-year-old Jersey City youth, was unanimously elected editor-in-chief of "The Junior Puzzler," official organ of the Junior Puzzlers' League, at the combined conventions of the American Cryptogram Association, the National Puzzlers' League and the Junior Puzzlers' League at Philadelphia, Pa., during the Labor Day weekend. William, who has been active in things enigmatic for several years, has won several awards for exceptional work. He is a member of Branch 287 of the U.N.A., a youth branch for boys located in Jersey City.

All readers of the Ukrainian Weekly are urged to make use of this column as it is dedicated solely for their purposes. Information pertaining to U. N. A. branches, clubs, teams or groups is desired for publication. Reports on games, meetings, social affairs and the like are also welcome. Items dealing with U.N.A. members who have shown exceptional ability in some field are considered at all times, and reports of doings of individuals in high schools and colleges are wanted.

Non-members of the U.N.A. who desire information concerning the organization are requested to write to the conductor of this column in care of the U.N.A., P. O. Box 76, Jersey City, N. J. All questions and requests for information will be considered promptly with no obligation to the writer.

NEW YORK CITY.

HALLOWEEN BARN PARTY sponsored by the Ukrainian Civic Center **SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1938** at International Institute, 341 E. 17th St., New York City. Prizes for best costumes. Come in gingham and overalls. Admission 25¢ plus tax of one fruit. Games, dancing, surprises.

Forming the Habit of Work

By THEODOSIA BORESKY

BY the time a young person has reached the age of 16 the coordination of all the intricate workings of his body is perfect. Therefore he is no longer in need of experimentation with his life forces in the form of play. Pent up forces within him stir the turbulent emotions of adolescence—the awakening of adult personality. His mind now turns away from play. He has a desire and great need to find a place for himself as an individual. He feels a need to impress the world that he is—that he can be useful to society at large. Being human and therefore quite inconsistent outwardly, he may still keep up his play activities, with the result that his inner being is confused—he is half-child, half-adult.

The greatest dissatisfaction is experienced by those adolescents whose parents have not brought them up in the habit of doing some useful work every day along with their time allowance of freedom to play. These adolescents have a profound feeling of inadequacy without realizing the cause of it. (If they did, the adjustment of every adolescent into adulthood would be simple and readily accomplished). They are filled instead, with a vague restlessness and unhappiness.

Personally I do not believe any great harm is done if up to this time the young person has not yet acquired the habit of work, provided he is helped by his parents or counselors to make that adjustment immediately. However, if he continues to live without making this adjustment (that is by not working) the sense of inadequacy and consequently his unhappiness will rise like a crescendo, leading him to become an ineffectual and timid person for whom the depression is endless, who can never find a job, or if he does occasionally manage to get one never hang on to it, because he has failed to acquire the habit of work in his formative years. Eventually he becomes the perpetually unemployed and unemployable, inwardly dissatisfied and outwardly always self-indulgent, either through bragging or drinking or forming other bad habits as a means of escape from his inadequacy (inferiority complex). He is the by-product of indulgent, over-generous or over-affectionate parents who are well meaning (but ignorant).

Most of these parents having known only the hard knocks of life themselves are anxious to protect their child from a similar fate.

I agree that it is a crime to harness any human being to interminable toil, especially children. But it will do no harm for parents to instill into their offspring the habit of work early—by giving him some tasks to do that will make him feel he is a useful and necessary part of the family, besides allowing him plenty of free time to play.

By the time a young person has reached 16 he needs to find a definite place in the scheme of things. Upon this adjustment depends all of his future success or failure. This is the time when he needs his parents or guardians most—needs their help and advice in finding useful work to do.

These two questions are often uppermost in his mind "How shall I ask for a job?" and "Am I good enough?" The parents instead of replying "Oh, you know how!" or saying "Why did you go to school if you don't know how?" (as many Ukrainian parents do), should be as helpful as they know. The answer to the second question which, in all likelihood is never uttered, lies in the encouragement of the adolescent by the parents in his desire to find work—part time, of course, if he is still going to school.

The maladjusted individuals who eventually find themselves in mental institutions for mild or serious

nervous disorders come from families who are fairly well-off (the skilled workers and middle class). These classes most often pamper their children instead of allowing them full expression in work.

The moron's and the unskilled laborer's children acquire the habit of work early because they must—so they as a class are the best adjusted and happiest. Happiness comes from personal usefulness according to one's ability.

There is no such instinct in the human organism as a dislike for work, but the habit of it must be acquired. True personal happiness depends upon it.

Not a few of our Ukrainian youth belong to families of skilled laborers. They are the ones to whom the advice in this article is directed as well as to parents who wish to understand their children.

There lies no true happiness in self-indulgence and endless amusement with movies, parties, dances, books, magazines, etc. in place of useful work. They serve only as a temporary escape with an ever increasing inner dissatisfaction. A job is the only thing that will dissolve the increasing mental depression. Amusements are the reward or play we allow ourselves as payment or release from the tension of hard work.

If you have never done a stroke of work until 16, only dogged determination to succeed at work will teach you and adjust you to the habit of work—with the formation of which habit you can unlock the doors of the golden palace of success.

No matter how gifted an adolescent may be, he will attain a more wholesome personality by performing quite ordinary tasks at some active occupation. It will be the means of his first realization that he is a useful and therefore a necessary individual. It will make him understand that the road to success lies in wholehearted occupation at the tasks he has to perform to attain it.

Some talented individuals may find themselves between the ages of 16-20, others not until 20-30.

If they are well entrenched in the habit of work the shift to occupation with this talent comes easily, almost imperceptibly. As a matter of fact self-expression in work helps to bring about an earlier realization of the possession of talent, provided of course the work is not of such a strenuous nature that it leaves no energy for play activities after working hours. All occupations for adolescents should be fairly light with not too long working hours.

Because working has become a habit, it is very easy to go on putting equal effort into the acquiring of skill at one's talent, whether it be in art, poetry or music.

Ambitious young people who go to college should—no matter how well-off their parents may be—find some part-time occupation outside school hours, if only for a few hours each week, to help them keep up the habit of work acquired either by working part-time while going to high school or in their summer vacations. Those who are not robust, of course, should stick to working only during summer vacations.

Those who are talented should by all means find work they enjoy doing most, whenever it is possible.

NEW YORK CITY:

SEVENTH ANNUAL DANCE of the Ukrainian Civic Center will be held **SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1938**, at the Pan-Hellenic Hotel (Beekman Tower) 3 Mitchell Place, 49th St. & First Ave., at 8:00 P. M. Subscription \$1.00. Glamorous girls, handsome swains, tantalizing music in a beautiful ballroom guarantee an evening full of fun and joy for all. (Dress optional.) 240-

UKRAINIAN SPORTSETTES

By DIETRIC SLOBOGIN

Nagurski and Wrestling

BRONKO NAGURSKI, one of the greatest personalities in the sports field of endeavor, continues to dominate the wrestling profession, turning back opponents from coast to coast in consistent and untroublesome fashion. His more recent formidable challengers to fall by the wayside were Joe Savoldi, ex-Notre Dame grid star, whom the Bronk flattened at Minneapolis on August 21 and again at Philadelphia on September 23; Jules Strongbow, a rangy 300-pound Indian from Oklamoma, who was pinned by the invulnerable Ukrainian at Philly's Arena on the seventh of October; and Sandor Szabo, the pride of Hungary, who took the 1-2-3 count at Los Angeles on October 12.

A most welcome announcement was received auspiciously by followers of the wrestling game when Ray Fabiani, Philadelphia wrestling promoter, confided that he had a Londos-Nagurski match "signed, sealed, and delivered," and said that he would stage it in the Quaker City some time next month (November). The reason for the delay in arranging this bout is attributed to the fact that each of the principals are bound to different promoters and, consequently, the contract-holders desired to stage the tussle in their own bailiwick. However, all differences have now been ironed out and the contest is definitely billed for next month at Philadelphia. After this engagement, Nagurski will set sail for Europe and subsequently other continents to display his grappling wares.

Druze and Barbatsky Turn Pro Gridders

Johnny Druze and Al Barbatsky, both Ukrainians and members of Fordham's 1937 football squad have accepted positions as professional players in the National League. Druze, a right end, has been signed by the Brooklyn Dodgers, while Barbatsky, a tackle, put his signature on a Chicago Cardinal contract.

Nagurski Sacrifices Collegiate Sport First Time

For the first time in sixteen years, Bronko Nagurski will not trod on the chalked striped grid surface after starring in the backfield for a decade and a half. He has definitely decided to sacrifice the collegiate sport for the present season. No doubt Bronko misses football immensely—but the game, itself, misses him more.

Gazella Fails For First Time

For the first time in his managing career (three years), Mike Gazella, Ukrainian professional baseball manager, failed to pilot his team to a championship. In 1936, Mike "brought home the bacon" with Ponca City of the Western Association and last year won the pennant with the Moline team of the Three-I League. This season his Moline club finished in fourth place to qualify in the playoffs, but was submerged in the finals by Decatur, after winning its semi-final series with Evansville.

PHILLY UNA YOUTH MEETING

The initial Fall meeting of the Philadelphia U. N. A. Youth Club will be held at the Ukrainian National Home, 847 N. Franklin St., Philadelphia, tomorrow evening commencing at 7:30 P. M. All present and potential Ukrainian National Association members are urged to attend.

The election of officers for the 1938-39 term will take place as well as discussions on the anticipated basketball teams; the annual dance to be sponsored February 18 at Ukrainian Hall; and other activities of the club for the coming year.

For further details, listen to the Ukrainian Radio Program this afternoon at 2:00 P. M. (Station WDAS). DIETRIC SLOBOGIN, Pres.