



UKRAINIAN WEEKLY



Supplement to the SVOBODA, Ukrainian Daily

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VOL. VI

U.N.A. BASKETBALL SEASON OPENS

The first game in the Pennsylvania Division of the U.N.A. Basketball League will be played on December 29th, when Centralia visits St. Clair. The other two teams, Hanover and Berwick, will play on January 3rd, with Berwick boys acting as hosts.

The managers of the four teams were called together by the U.N.A. Athletic Director on Sunday, December 18th. The conference took place in the home of Steve Horbal, in St. Clair. After the preliminary exchange of pleasantries had been disposed, the boys went into a huddle and produced a tentative schedule.

The teams were paired off for each week during the months of January and February, as follows: Week of January 8th: Hanover and Centralia; Berwick and St. Clair. Week of January 15th: Hanover and St. Clair; Berwick and Centralia. This cycle will be repeated until each team has played three games with each opponent. The exact week day of the game, and the place, will be arranged between managers.

Non-league games can be arranged by communicating directly with the managers, whose addresses are as follows:

1. John Woznick, Mgr. of U.N.A. Panthers, 1532—2nd Ave., Berwick, Pa. Phone: Berwick 494.
2. John Wysoczanski, U.N.A. Youth Club, Meyer St., Centralia, Pa. Phone: Ashland 578.
3. Michael Blucy, Hanover U.N.A. Club, 145 Phillips Street, Nanticoke, Pa. Phone: Nanticoke 1691.
4. Steve Horbal, St. Clair U.N.A. Youth Club, Wade Road, Arnolds Addition, St. Clair, Pa. Phone: 1468-M.

PIANO RECITAL BY KOLESSA IN LONDON

Luba Kolessa, Ukrainian pianist from Vienna, who has a discriminating following in England, gave an all-Chopin recital at Aeolian Hall, London, December 17th, reports the local Ukbuuro.

Her playing was enthusiastically received, and well reported in the press. The Daily Telegraph and Morning Post, wrote:

"She also surprised us with unexpected gentleness and suavity. The concluding bars of the first C sharp minor Mazurka, op. 22, was brilliantly played."

BAN VISITS TO SHEVCHENKO'S GRAVE

Soviet authorities have issued an order forbidding visits to the grave of Taras Shevchenko, the national poet of Ukraine, at Kaniw. The reason behind this ban is said to be that mass pilgrimages were being organized, during which speeches of Ukrainian nationalist character were made.

SOVIET RADIO STATION STAFF ARRESTED

An arrest of many Ukrainians belonged to the staff of the Kiev radio station was made late last month, reports Ukrainske Slovo, Paris, November 27th.

Director Khomtymchenko, announcer Madame Kosheva, and three others, are among the arrested, accused of transmitting news concerning developments in Czechoslovakia and Spain in a manner calculated to incite feeling against the Soviet.

OUR YOUTH and N. Y. WORLD'S FAIR

Although the Ukrainian national movement for independence was comparatively little known here in America five years ago, yet the Ukrainian exhibit at the Chicago World's Fair then received a good deal of favorable attention. It is to be expected, therefore, in view of the current and unprecedented world-wide interest in this movement, that the Ukrainian participation in the New York World's Fair next year will receive proportionally far greater attention.

Having read so much about Ukraine in the press, visitors to the coming Fair will naturally want to see the Ukrainian exhibit there. They will want to learn something about those cultural elements that help constitute her as a nation. Especially will they be interested in the elements that are being introduced into American culture by those who emigrated from Ukraine, particularly their American-born youth.

The situation clearly calls for action. Every effort must be made to have the Ukrainian cultural exhibit at the Fair the best possible—one that will portray the Ukrainian cultural heritage in its true colors. The whole responsibility here rests entirely upon the Ukrainian-American people. For, unlike other nations, Ukraine is in no position to sponsor an exhibit of her culture here. Her enslavement makes that impossible.

As planned thus far, the program of Ukrainian participation in the Fair is a good one. Its highlight will be the Ukrainian Day—June 18, 1939, on which a mass chorus of about 500 singers, under the matchless leadership of Prof. Alexander Koshetz, will present a concert of Ukrainian choral music. The chorus has already been formed, and has had its first rehearsal. In addition to the concert, a mass presentation of Ukrainian folk dances will be made on that day, preparation for which is also well under way. The two events, together with others that are being planned, will constitute a brilliant pageant of Ukrainian culture.

To prepare and stage this colorful pageant properly, however, considerable funds are necessary. Without them, the entire Ukrainian participation in the Fair will stand in danger of failure, with resultant discredit to all Ukrainian people. Yet the only way the funds can be raised, is by popular subscription. Therefore a drive for this purpose was instituted several months ago, and will be intensified with the beginning of the New Year.

In this drive the younger generation should play an important role. One of their primary goals, as they have declared many times, is to acquaint America with the finer aspects of their Ukrainian cultural heritage. The Ukrainian program at the Fair offers them an unusual opportunity of advancing towards this goal. It is up to them, therefore, to take full advantage of it—by giving this drive their fullest support.

In the New York-area, a committee representing various youth organizations has been formed. On January 29 it will hold a huge dance, whose entire proceeds will go for the benefit of Ukrainian participation in the World's Fair. Their example should be followed by youth in other localities. The youth leagues especially are in a position to help here a great deal. It will be interesting to observe which of them will make the best record.

All contributions for this fund are published regularly in the Svboda. Beginning with the 1st of January, however, the Ukrainian Weekly will publicize the names of all persons and organizations of the younger generation who will make their contribution for this purpose.

Who will be among the first?

All contributions for Ukrainian participation in New York World's Fair in 1939—should be mailed to Nicholas Muraszko, Treasurer, Ukrainian-American Exposition Association, P. O. Box 1014, Church Street Annex, New York City.

POLAND REJECTS UKRAINIAN DEMAND FOR AUTONOMY

The Polish Government notified Ukrainian Deputies last Wednesday that it was rejecting their proposal for consideration by Parliament of autonomy for Poland's 7 million Ukrainians, reports the United Press.

POLES WARN CZECHS TO CURB UKRAINIANS

The Polish Legation at Prague delivered to Foreign Minister Frantisek Chvalkovsky a protest on December 16, warning him that continued activity of Ukrainian revolutionary organizations established on Czecho-Slovak territory would have a bad effect on Polish-Czech relations.

ANOTHER PURGE IN SOVIET UKRAINE

A purge in the leadership of Young Communists in the Ukraine was disclosed last Tuesday by the newspaper Soviet Ukraine, reports an Associated Press dispatch from Moscow. Five high executives of the Ukrainian Komsomol (League of Young Communists) were dismissed.

The paper said that, "Trotzkyist, Bukharinist, nationalist bandits succeeded in corrupting morally and politically some Komsomol workers who were without firm convictions" and in making them tools of foreign intelligence services. They wanted to separate the Komsomol from its dear mother Communist party and were plotting terrorist actions against the best people of the Communist party."

The paper further stated that the Komsomol purge had only begun, and concluded:

"Our happy Soviet youth, who never have experienced the terrors of capitalist slavery, should be told that the struggle against our enemies is not brief."

The purge of the Komsomol, it should be noted, is not as recent as the Associated Press dispatch indicates. It was reported early this month by the Ukrainian Bureau in London that Communist youth leaders of the highest repute were unmasked as "Enemies of the People" and many of them arrested last month yet. Prominent among these leaders is Zhuravieff, Secretary of the Komsomol in Ukraine.

"SOMETHING WRONG IN UKRAINE"

An editorial in last Monday's New York Herald-Tribune, on the subject of Hitler and Ukraine, states that the Ukrainians have very little reason to defend Stalin from Hitler's designs from abroad.

"Against the industrialization which Stalin has given them must be placed the losses of collectivization, and the long years of oppression and famine, the confiscation of livestock and the cruel methods used against the peasants who opposed the government.

"That something was fundamentally wrong with the situation in the Ukraine has been proved by the fact that during the recent months even Stalin's most trusted lieutenants have failed him when sent to the Ukraine, and he has had to dispose of those in the Ukraine in more rapid succession than in any other part of the country." The possibility of Ukrainian disaffection entering as a significant factor in European politics is not to be overlooked."

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT

"Moscovy" and "Russia"; "Ruś" and "Ukraina"

HAVING destroyed Ukrainian political independence, Moscow definitely embarked upon a course designed to make her a great European power. One of her first acts in this direction was the abandonment of the term "Moscovy," by which she had been clearly known and called up to that time, in favor of the term "Russia." This first happened when after the defeat of Mazepa, Peter I accepted the peculiar title of "Emperor and Tsar of all the Russias," thereby proclaiming himself to be the successor of the rulers of the Ukrainian Kingdom of Kiev, originally known as Ruś. It is highly significant that Peter I did not designate his newly-founded empire as "Ruś," for the simple reason that he knew quite well that it would be impossible to convince his people (the Moscovites) as well as the outside world that Moscovy is Ruś, for to everybody Ruś was situated to the south of Moscovy and was identical with Ukraine. But an entirely new name—Russia (Rosiya)—was quite another matter, and so "Russia" was promulgated.

This act on the part of Peter I began to have its repercussions upon the Ukrainians, who to keep their identity clear of that of the Russians began to use more often the term "Ukraina" as the name of their native country. "Ukraina" first appeared in the old chronicles of Kiev of the 12th century, as a designation for the borderland of the inhabited Ruś. With the gradual advance of Kozak conquest towards the south and the colonization of the steppes, this term expanded concurrently. Gradually it came into use as a synonym of the old name Ruś and eventually displaced it entirely. Hetman Khmelnytsky himself used both terms alternatively, and all the maps of that period (French, Dutch, German, Italian) simultaneously and alternatively used "Ruś" for "Ukraina," in clear distinction from "Moscovitia" or "Moscovia." When, therefore, Moscovy conquered Ruś Ukraina and adopted her present name of Russia, the term Ukraina began to be used almost exclusively by the Ukrainians, and today it is the only name that all Ukrainians throughout the world recognize.

The Two Centers of Gravity

On this point it is well worthwhile to deviate and quote the conclusion reached by Prince D. S. Mirsky in his history "Russia," (Century Co., N. Y. City, 1931):—"The thesis of Great Russian historians has always been that the Eastern Slavs formed a pre-established unity from the beginning of time. The thesis of Ukrainian historians is that the Eastern Slavs had two centers of gravity—one in the north and one in the south, and that the southern group was originally not much more closely related to the northern than it was to other groups in the Balkans or in Central Europe. The sum of evidence seems to be increasingly favourable to a view that is closer to the Ukrainian than to the Great Russian thesis."

Russia's Policy Towards Ukraine

Having subdued and adopted its original name, Russia began an intensive action marked by heavy-

"In the British Museum and the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris there may be seen a series of maps showing Europe during the 14, 15, 16, and 17th centuries. On these maps Moscovy and Ukraina are shown as different countries. These differentiations disappeared at the time of Catherine II. The Russian Imperial Government began to call Moscovy, 'Great Russia,' and Ukraina, 'Little Russia.'—"The New Map of Europe and the Ukraine," by A. Margolin, New York Times Current History, May, 1922.

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handed oppression to eradicate the various differences that existed between the Russians and the Ukrainians as members of two distinct nationalities. This was in line, of course, with her centralizing and levelling process to create a great Russian empire, peopled by one homogeneous ethnic and lingual "Russian" people. And so we find Catherine II (called the "Great" or the "Liberal") writing in her secret instructions to the Procurator General Prince A. M. Viazemsky that it was necessary to uproot in Ukraine the "immoral idea that they (the Ukrainians) are a nation completely different from ours" and to fight "against their false and improper republican ideas."

Ukraine—A School For Russia

And so, at every step the Ukrainians felt the heavy-handed Russian oppression, aiming at their complete denationalization and ruin. As a result, some of them, especially the higher classes who found advancement closed to them, turned Russian, to the great benefit of Russia. "Ukraine," wrote Prof. A. Bruekner, the Polish scholar, in his work on the Europeanization of Russia, "was equivalent of a school for Russia," especially after the Treaty of Pereyaslav when many Ukrainian students of the western theology, medicine and science migrated to Moscovy, and helped to Europeanize it.

Outstanding among them were such as Epyphany Slavynetzky, who translated Western European geographies, works on anatomy and medicine; Meletiy Smotritsky, Archbishop of Polotsk and a man of wide cosmopolitanism, whose grammar, published in Kiev in 1619, was reprinted in Moscovy in 1648; Innocent Gizel, whose "Synopsis" (history), published in Ukraine in the middle of the 17th century, influenced Russian historians more than any other text up to the 18th century and was used in their schools until the 19th century, being reprinted in Moscovy in 1863; and then later Metropolitan Dimitri Rostovsky, Stephen Yavorsky, and Theodore Prokopovich, the closest advisors of Peter I. Furthermore, at the convention of lawmakers called together in 1767 by Catherine II, the most important delegates were Ukrainians. It was the Ukrainians who taught the Moscovites the linear method of musical notation, as well as the art of printing. Nearly all of the bishops were Ukrainians, as well as the seminary students and teachers. Everywhere the Ukrainian influence was felt. "Ukrainian literary men," wrote the Russian Pypin, "composed works of which no one dreamt in Moscovy... they were works of grammar, dictionaries, catechisms, histories, church teachings, and general polemical church literature which was equal to the literature aimed against the Orthodox Church by the Jesuits. Gogol, creator of Russian prose, was Ukrainian. In music, Tschai-kowsky, Bortnyansky, and Vedel, generally known as Russians, were really Ukrainians. In painting, Losenko, Levitsky, Borovikovsky, Zaryanko, Repin, and Sudkovsky, were all natives of Ukraine."

Haidamaki Revolt Against Poland

Meanwhile, conditions in that part of Ukraine which had been ceded to Poland at Andrusiw were not much better, for Poland also strove to destroy the Ukrainians as a nationality. From the very outset, however, she encountered very stubborn resistance, especially in form of guerilla warfare of roving bands of embattled peasants, the "Haydamaki." In 1768, they near-

An epic poem, "Haydamaki," by Ukraine's greatest poet, Taras Shevchenko, was recently translated into English by Prof. C. A. Manning of Columbia University.

ly drove the Poles out of Ukraine, only to fail at the crucial point because of the military intervention of Russia. The revolt was crushed with shocking cruelty, and from then on Ukrainian resistance dwindled down to practically nothing. One thing it did accomplish, however, was the weakening of Poland, paving the way towards her dismemberment by her erstwhile ally Russia together with Prussia and Austria in 1772 and 1793.

Nevertheless, the end of Ukraine as a nation seemed imminent then. All of the finer things of Ukrainian life and spirit, created and nurtured throughout the centuries by valiant effort, bloodshed and sacrifices, lay strewn in the dust at Russia's and Poland's feet. The Ukrainian upper classes had become either Russianized or Polonized. Only within the peasantry, most abused and downtrodden that it was, did the flame of Ukrainian national consciousness continue to flicker.

And it was indeed most fortunate for Ukraine that the blind racial instinct caused the peasantry to cling to her. For upon them rose the modern Ukrainian revival, that despite its many discouraging reverses has been steadily growing in power and intensity to this very day.

THE MODERN UKRAINIAN REVIVAL

From this layer nearest the soil, the Ukrainian national revival gradually began to spread upwards, gaining in clearness and force as it took fresh hold upon those intellectual and other higher classes that had previously been deserting it. Finding all progress along political lines blocked, this revival turned to folklore, literature, and science for its expression. Yet so tightly was it bound with the national movement of the Ukrainian people, that throughout its entire course, and up to very recent times, we find the same persons figuring prominently in both.

Figures Behind Revival

Of them can be cited Ivan Kotlyarevsky (1769-1838), father of the modern Ukrainian literature; Mikola Kostomariw (1817-55) first ideologist of the Ukrainian national revival and a historian; Taras Shevchenko (1814-61), Ukraine's great poet, patriot, and martyr, "the outstanding incarnation of the national genius of the Ukrainian people... a man who sums up all the past of his nation and stands out like a guide to the future; Markian Shashkevich (1811-44) whose writings in the living tongue of the people brought about a national reawakening in Western Ukraine under Austria (today under Poland), and who advocated closer cooperation between the sundered parts of Ukraine; Maria Markovitch (Marko Vovchok—1834-1907), the Harriet Beecher Stowe of Ukraine, whose unforgettable stories exposing the terrible lot of the downtrodden peasantry were translated into Russian by Turgeniev; Michael Drahomaniw (1841-95), the energetic and prolific writer, teacher and publicist, who is generally credited with providing the program for the national revival during the latter part of the 19th century; Lesya Kosach (Lesya Ukrainska, 1871-1913), that remarkable woman whose beautiful poetry and prose and a life lived in the constant shadow of death are especially inspirational and thought-provoking; Ivan Franko (1856-1916), a worthy successor to Shevchenko, a man of amazing fecundity, a poet whose works, differing greatly in character from those of Shevchenko, rank among the finest in world literature, a scholar of high degree, and a great spiritual leader among his people; and, finally, Michael Hrushevsky (1866-1934), one of the best historians Eastern Europe has produced, whose works, mentioned favorably in the Index of the American Historical Society, prove that the Ukrainian drama beginning with the Kingdom of Kiev is not but an

episode in the greater drama of the Russian race, that the Ukrainians are a separate race—also, a man of great scholarly, literary, organizing, and political achievements, a holder of various foreign honors, and the President of the short-lived post-war Ukrainian National Republic.

These then were some of the many individuals who, laboring in all fields of endeavor, launched the Ukrainian movement for independence on its way, a movement that at first lagged behind the literary and scientific movement, then gradually overhauled and ran alongside it, and finally outstripped it to become the irresistible force that it is today.

Yet it must not be supposed that at any time this movement was able to advance unimpeded even a little, for such was not the case. In fact, it can correctly be stated that no national movement in world history has been subjected to such rigorous opposition as has been the Ukrainian.

Banning of Ukrainian Language

In Russia, for example, although as a result of the disastrous Crimean War the Government somewhat relaxed its relentless pressure upon the Ukrainians, yet it was only for a short while; for, preceded by a declaration in 1863 by the Russian Minister of Interior that there was no Ukrainian language and never would be, an ukaz was issued banning the use of this language in any form whatsoever. Little wonder then, that when in 1887 a Kiev philologist submitted a manuscript of a Ukrainian grammar, the Russian censor forbade its publication because "it would be impossible to print a grammar doomed to extinction."

Austria's Policy

That it did not become extinct, however, was considerably due to comparative freedom found in Austrian Ukraine, where the Government, in pursuance of its time-worn policy of keeping the Hapsburg Empire intact by playing off one nationality against another, permitted the Ukrainians certain liberties as a device to insure their loyalty, especially at such times as in 1848, when the clamor of the Poles for their independence grew very loud. These concessions, insignificant though they were in comparison to those granted the Poles, who were more influential in government circles, nevertheless made Galicia a haven for Ukrainian writers and patriots from Russian Ukraine, and Lviv the center of Ukrainian culture and agitation. It is no wonder, then, that Milukoff, prominent Russian historian and liberal, attacked Russia's oppressive tactics over Ukraine, and bitterly complained that—"not among us but in Austria (Galicia) there has been built up a center of culture which with every year is winning more influence upon the national life of our Ukraine."

Independent Character of Ukrainian Language

Thus despite its ban in Russian Ukraine, the Ukrainian language was able to develop more or less unhindered in Austrian Ukraine, to the point where it became absurd even for Russia to deny its existence. In 1905, the Imperial Academy of Sciences in Petrograd itself issued an official confirmation of the fact that the Ukrainian language is independent of Russian, and at the same time denounced the myth of the "Pan-Russian" language, of which the Ukrainian had been declared a dialect.

Turning our attention back to Austrian Ukraine, we find that despite the more liberal atmosphere prevailing there, conditions had to be endured there which were not very much better than those in Russian Ukraine. These conditions became especially acute when in 1873 the Poles, taking advantage of the corrupt conditions of the Austrian Government, concluded a secret agreement with it, whereby in return for their promise of absolute loyalty to the Hapsburg (Continued on p. 3)

dynasty they were given a free hand in Galicia. As a result, a fresh wave of oppression swept over the Ukrainians. The peasants were the chief sufferers, on account of the Polish landlords, who owned more than 45% of the land, and of whom the Nobel prize winner, Bjoernstjerne Bjoernson, wrote that, "in their understanding, liberty means nothing but license for themselves to do what they please. Everywhere the Ukrainians were discriminated against and abused."

It is not surprising, therefore, that the Ukrainian emigration to America and elsewhere, which had begun rather slowly in the final quarter of the 19th century, took on the aspect of a general exodus in some parts of Austrian Ukraine, beginning with the turn of the 20th century and lasting up to the World War.

THE WORLD WAR

Such was the fate of Ukraine at the outbreak of the World War: rent asunder by Russia and Austria, her people enslaved, her natural wealth and resources exploited, and her very existence denied by them. And yet, despite the centuries of such martyrdom, Ukraine was steadily advancing in her national development. It remained only to be seen whether she was strong enough to strike out for her liberties, or whether the time was not yet ripe for such a move.

The opening stages of the War offered the Ukrainians not the slightest opportunity in this direction. Russian mobilization was immediately followed by a harsh suppression of everything that pertained to Ukrainian life, not only in Russian but also in Austrian Ukraine, which the Russians had invaded; and thousands of Ukrainian patriots were exiled into the depths of Russia and Siberia. And those Ukrainians who had hoped for better treatment at the hands of Austria-Hungary, were quickly disillusioned, for that Government paid but scant attention to their hopes and aspirations and to their loyalty to it. But the most tragic feature of the entire situation was that since Russia and Austria were on opposite sides, Ukrainian had to fight against Ukrainian; not for his motherland, but for those powers that were oppressing her. Nevertheless, the Ukrainians did not despair, but bided their time for the arrival of that moment when they would be able to strike for their national liberty.

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL REPUBLIC

That moment finally came; first with the collapse of Russia in 1917, and secondly with the collapse of Austria-Hungary in 1918.

The first was ushered in by the Russian Revolution. Quickly the Ukrainian Central Rada (Council), representing various parties and groups in Ukraine, arose under the leadership of Prof. Hrushevsky. Negotiations followed with the Russian Provisional Government. The latter flatly refused Ukrainian demands for self-autonomy, being fearful of losing Ukraine, which was indispensable to Russia not only as a granary but also as the foundation of her industrial and commercial development.* Finally, however, it had to capitulate, grudgingly, to be sure, and only after the Rada proclaimed Ukrainian autonomy. Great happiness reigned throughout Ukraine, for after centuries of bondage the people were once more free. When the Bolsheviks came into power, Ukraine declared herself free, leaving the door open, however, to negotiations leading towards the creation of a Russian federative state, with Ukraine as an autonomous part of it. Immediately, France and England recognized Ukraine. The Bolsheviks recognized her also, but it soon became apparent that this recognition was

Besides grain Ukraine furnished pre-war Russia with most of the coal and iron, nearly all of the oil, all of the salt, 80% of the beet, 70% of tobacco, and 33% of the livestock.

HOLYNSKY RECEIVES KEY TO TORONTO

Over 300 Ukrainians gathered at 10 a. m. at the City Hall to join in the triumph of the great Ukrainian tenor, Mychajlo Holynsky, as Mayor Day presented him with the key of the city.

Mr. Holynsky is acclaimed throughout Europe as one of the world's most outstanding operatic tenors—a second Caruso. He is on his first visit to this country, and to-night will be his third concert on this continent.

Canada seems very like Ukraine—he comes from the section under Poland—to Mychajlo Holynsky, he conveyed through interpreters, as he is unable to speak English after his short stay, although he is proficient in a number of other European tongues.

It is the scenery that impresses him the most—as being inspirational for great cultural rise in all arts.

Mayor Day, in his speech, spoke of Ukraine, "one of the oldest civilized countries in Europe, containing some 45 millions of people, who are naturally musical and whose ancient and honorable traditions have been handed down for centuries through the medium of colorful folksongs, depicting the great tribulations and persecutions which your country has undergone during its eventful history."

He continued speaking in high terms of the "14,000 industrious, law-abiding" Ukrainians in Toronto, remarked that in as critical a music centre as Toronto a return engagement by general demand is a rare compliment, and then presented Mr. Holynsky with the key to the city.

The Evening Telegram,
Toronto, Dec. 14, 1938.

only a subterfuge, as it was quickly followed by their invasion of Ukraine when the Central Rada refused to acknowledge the supreme authority of the Soviet. As a result, Ukraine issued her Declaration of Independence (Fourth Universale) on January 22, 1918. The following day, at Brest-Litovsk, the Central Powers recognized the independence of the newly-arisen Ukrainian National Republic, and several weeks later concluded with her a treaty of peace.*

The young republic was immediately set upon by the Bolsheviks. In this crisis the only effective remedy would have been a strong central government and a powerful army. But both were lacking, largely due to the socialist theories which ran rampant throughout the majority of the Central Rada membership and which opposed centralization and strong armed forces. Soon the Bolsheviks captured Kiev. Ukraine had to seek foreign aid. An ally was found in Germany, with whose aid the Bolsheviks were driven out of the country. Germany, however, began to exploit Ukraine in the most outrageous fashion, and an ever-widening breach appeared between the Rada and the German military command. As a result, the Germans overthrew the Rada as the government of Ukraine, and with the aid of some Ukrainian landed interests set up in its stead a puppet government, headed by General Skoropadsky. Soon after Skoropadsky was overthrown by the Directory, representing a coalition of Ukrainian parties, with Volodimir Vinnichenko and Semon Petlura at its head. Once more the Ukrainian National Republic set out to preserve its independence.

Commenting on this, the Independent (March 2, 1918, incorporated with Harper's Weekly) said:—"Tyranny dethrones tyranny, and Satan casts out Satan. It seems that malevolent monarchies may do more for the liberation of an oppressed people than benevolent republics have done... it is unfortunate that the People's Republic (Ukraine) is receiving recognition and aid from the Central Powers while the Allies, pledged to champion oppressed nationalities, must stand aloof and averse."

(To be concluded)

YOUTH and THE U.N.A.

I have received an article from the girls of the Lesia Ukrainka Society, Branch 171 of the Ukrainian National Association, located in Jersey City, N. J. Inasmuch as the girls desire that the contribution appear in its original form, I see no reason why I should not comply... for it isn't every week that I get an opportunity to cater to the feminine whim. The article is as follows:

"Well, here we are... ready for the New Year and what it may bring. Looking back over what will very soon be the Old Year, we find that we have had an unusually interesting twelve months. For the most part, we have been active in supporting roles at national conventions and rallies, thus gaining a broader outlook on club activities and such. We all feel that, as a direct result of our participation in such large functions, the New Year will find us profiting from our experiences; we hope to avoid the mistakes we have seen others make, as well as to avoid repeating the mistakes we were guilty of during 1938.

"The results of our December meeting netted us a promising group of executives for 1939. Mary Tomchuk, an up-and-coming young miss, will serve as our president, while Mildred Milanowicz, who has established an impressive record in club activity, will take over the duties of vice-president. Stella M. Levich, a veteran-delegate of several youth conventions, is our new financial secretary; Miss Levich was a secretary at the recent Newark U.N.A. Youth Rally, it will be remembered. With Katherine Klapko, popular member of the younger set, and Mrs. Odaria T. Maksymowicz, serving as recording secretary and treasurer, respectively, we have every reason to believe that the New Year will be a very eventful one.

"Right now, our executives are taking the necessary steps to insure the success of our 'Malanka,' which will be held at the Ukrainian Center, 183 Fleet Street, on January 13th. We have some qualms about the peaceful repose of our worthy ancestors, but this year we have decided to enliven our Ukrainian New Year's Eve party by having a 'jitter-bug' contest; simply to make it even more interesting, we shall award cash prizes to the more proficient of the contestants. Though it may seem a bit malicious, we wonder if the fact that we have secured the services of handsome Phil Chey and his orchestra to play at our 'Malanka,' anything to do with the satisfying rate that tickets are being sold? That may also account for the decision of the New York City U.N.A. girl's club members to attend our affair... or perhaps the mystery surrounding our unnamed master of ceremonies has something to do with it. Be that as it may, Olga Onufrow, our prize-winning singer, has promised to put all of us in a romantic mood with several carefully-selected current hits. The members of the 'Sons of Ukraine,' Jersey City boys' U.N.A. club, have promised to come in a body and are cooperating in the sale of tickets. The fellows are past masters in the art of noise-making, but this is one time they're welcome. Judging from the success of our previous 'Malankas,' indications are that our forthcoming affair will enjoy a record crowd, and we guarantee all a hilarious time.

"We invite all the U.N.A. youth branches to correspond with our secretary, Katherine Klapko, 210 Halliday Street, Jersey City, as we are interested in the activities of others."

The "Una Girls' Club," Branch 397 of the U.N.A., located in New York City, extends sincere Christmas greetings to all readers of this column, and wishes to announce the following, for the benefit of girls residing in or near New York City:

"Don't forget, girls, to start the New Year with the right foot, and join our club. We go in for all

A BIRD'S EYE-VIEW OF MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY

Michigan—to the ordinary layman—signifies might and main on the gridiron. For the last three decades the "Champions of the West" have performed so splendidly that there is the universal understanding that we are obliged to turn out power-house teams. If and when we do enter a 'slump season'—as we did between 1933-1937, but did recover in 1938 under the splendid coaching of Fritz Crisler, head coach, Earl Martineau, back-field coach, and Charles Munn, line coach—panic and hysteria grip the alumni and student body for fear that our prestige and honor will be jeopardized.

Football and athletics, the latter featuring swimming and track, are only a small integral of the entire pattern of student activities on the campus. Foremost among them, looms the Student Publications Association which publishes the Michigan Daily, the student daily newspaper, the Gargoyle, the monthly humour magazine, and the Michigensian, the senior class book. The Michigan Daily has rated the leading college Pace-maker for the last five years. As a member of the Daily Business Staff for the last two years, I feel that I might be able to give the readers of the Ukrainian Weekly a brief sketch of our publication.

In 1927, the present Student Publications Building was erected a few blocks away from the campus proper. In this building the editorial and business staffs of the aforementioned publications, are lodged. The Daily is the only one which is printed entirely in this Building. Because of the profitable returns which have accumulated within the last ten years, we have been able to procure the newest convenience—namely, equipment, materials, and furniture.

The Business Manager and the Managing Editor are the two directors of the Daily. Under their supervision the business procedures—the advertising and the business technicals—and the editing functions and reporting are performed. More than 50 students comprise these two staffs. Competition is very keen, for the attainment of a junior or senior position not only denotes prestige but a handsome salary as its reward. Our Business and Managing Editors make \$450 respectively, per annum. Each spring the relations become essentially strained for it is in May that the appointments are announced for the following year. Many of us are disappointed but if we do not make the grade, we know that we have gained substantially in friendship and truly, gained in experience.

ZENOVIA SKOROTKO.

social and athletic activities, including dancing, roller-skating, swimming, visiting places of interest, and what have you. Fun galore! That's our theme. If you want to become acquainted with our members, attend the New Year's Eve party ('Malanka') that Branch 171 is sponsoring, as we will have a strong representation at that affair.

"Our meetings are held every third Monday of the month. If you would like to attend one of our meetings, write to Miss Marie Charchan, 147 East 4th St., who will gladly answer all questions regarding the club."

The "Sons of Ukraine," Jersey City U.N.A. boys' branch, will have an important meeting on Tuesday, December 27th, beginning promptly at 8:00 P. M. The meeting will be held at the Ukrainian Center, 183 Fleet Street, and all members, as well as interested non-members, are requested to attend.

All three of the above U.N.A. branches were organized by Mrs. Stephanie Halychyn.

1938 UKRAINIAN ALL-AMERICAN FOOTBALL TEAM

Leading Colleges Listed in Ace Backfield and Sophomore Line

By ALEXANDER YAREMKO

An all-star backfield, with a line composed of six sophomores, constitutes the line-up of the fourth annual "Ukrainian All-American Football Team" selection.

Four native Pennsylvanians, three from mighty Carnegie Tech, and but one senior, feature this young but scrappy crew representing some of the best college team in America. Loss of every man from last year's all-star forward wall accounts for this large crop of sophomores who were good enough to clinch their respective positions on the regular college squad. Inexperience is perhaps their only drawback, as each man is big, rugged, fast, aggressive, alert, and possesses a fighting spirit. And when we review the list of noted schools they represent, what more can one ask from a first-year man!

Space does not permit listing the exploits and heroic deeds of each man, but suffice it to say that in Kuzman, Mizen, Goldak, Senchuk and Kniaz is potential All-American material. It is expected that these men, together with Patronik and Skoropowski and our extra, Dutko, will break into sport headlines often during the next two years.

Once again the difficulty in selecting four men for the backfield posts out of a good supply was on hand. After comparison of records and individual performances based on consistency and value to the team, Kabealo, Muha, Hennis and Darmohray get the call over such good men as Metro, Barron and Winne.

Heading the list of this year's team, is versatile three-year man, Mike Kabealo, whom we nominate as honorary captain. Kabealo, co-captain and quarterback of the Ohio State team, as was Wasilik last year, is a worthy successor to the post vacated by Michelosen of Pitt. Kabealo is a long-range punter, a deadly passer, and a wow of a ball carrier, not overlooking his 'brain work' signal-calling. Hennis, Purdue's regular quarterback, is placed in a halfback position, paired off with Muha, the Tech boy who almost singlehandedly put a stop to the Pitt winning streak. Darmohray of undefeated Georgetown completes this ace backfield which embraces speed, brawn, deception and versatility.

Here is how the boys line up this season:

1938 UKRAINIAN ALL-AMERICAN FOOTBALL TEAM

Player:	Position:	School:	Class:	Hometown:
John Mizen	left end	WASH. STATE	Soph.	Proviso, Ill.
John Kuzman	left tackle	FORDHAM	Soph.	Coaldale, Pa.
Walter Senchuk	left guard	CARNEGIE TECH	Soph.	Ambridge, Pa.
Mike Patronik	center	CARNEGIE TECH	Soph.	Altoona, Pa.
John Goldak	right guard	NORTHWESTERN	Junior	St. Louis, Mo.
Walter Kniaz	right tackle	PENN STATE	Soph.	Lynbrook, L. I.
K. B. Skoropowski	right end	BOSTON U.	Soph.	Chelsea, Mass.
Mike Kabealo	quarterback	OHIO STATE	Senior	Loraine, Ohio
George Muha	left half	CARNEGIE TECH	Junior	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Ted Hennis	right half	PURDUE	Junior	Chicago, Ill.
Myron Darmohray	fullback	GEORGETOWN	Junior	Hicksville, N. Y.

REPLACEMENTS

Joe Dutko	tackle	DUQUESNE	Soph.	Monongahela, Pa.
Slavko Gill	center	YOUNGSTOWN	Soph.	Campbell, Ohio
Mike Migielicz	center	SO. ILL. TEACHERS	Junior	Unknown
Mitchell Barron	quarterback	DUQUESNE	Senior	Derry, Pa.
Michael Winne	halfback	DAVIS-ELKINS	Junior	Ambridge, Pa.
Joseph Metro	fullback	PENN STATE	Senior	Unknown

HONORARY COACHES

Bronko Nagurski, John Michelosen, Frank Souchak, Stanley Pincura, Michael Stelmach, John Druze, and John Stydahar!

Note:—If there are any other alleged Ukrainian players, their identity has not been verified or replies not received. Permission is

granted to submit for publication in your local paper this Ukrainian team provided credit is given compiler.

NORTHAMPTON TEAM WANTS GAMES

The Northampton Ukrainians have recently joined the Lehigh Valley Semi-Pro League and are anxious to book games (independent) with leading Ukrainian teams. Games will be played any day, preferably Sunday, on the Garfield Court in Northampton.

The Northampton Ukrainians have added Captain Mike Hrinca and "Ginger" Chernousky of Northampton High School's District 11 champions; Mike Kuba of Palmerton High School, a runner-up for State Championship of Pennsylvania; Joe Antolick of Whitehall High; Eugene Werblicky and Russell Demchuk, two very capable guards; and such flashy forwards as Joe Sinky, Paul Hudick, Wasyl Sawka and John Hrinca.

Under the coaching of Peter Sawka the Northampton Ukrainians expect to go places this year. Last year they were runners up for the Ukrainian Sectional Championship. This year they have already booked the Allentown and Philly Ukrainians. They are also sponsoring a girls team, and would like to hear from other girls teams.

Write to Russell Demchuk, 170 West 16th St., Northampton, Pa.

CLEVELAND WANTS GAMES

The Cleveland Y. U. N. No. 8 Basketball team wishes to play basketball games with any Ukrainian team within a radius of one hundred (100) miles of Cleveland, Ohio. The Cleveland team joined the Ukrainian National Association Basketball League. We would like to hear from team managers as soon as possible so as to set up a schedule for the year. The Y. U. N. No. 8 team also joined the Community Center League of Cleveland. The team wishes the Ukrainian name to be known in Cleveland. Any team interested please write to Nicholas Bobeczko, 15619 School Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

ARNOLD OPENS SEASON

The Ukrainian Athletic Club of Arnold, Pa., will launch their sixth season upon the hardwoods.

In the six years of competition, the Arnold Ukrainians have compiled a fine record, winning the Western Pennsylvania Ukrainian tournament by defeating the Monessen Ukrainians in the finals in the local City League.

With the return of last year's players and the addition of a few new faces, the team will make a strong bid for top honors against Ukrainian teams in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio, and West Virginia.

All home games will be played at the Ukrainian Citizens Hall, 1400 Fourth Avenue, Arnold, Pa.

Any Ukrainian team interested in scheduling games with the Arnold team please write Eugene Pitach, 1603 Leishman Ave., Arnold, Pa.

AMBRIDGE WANTS BOOKINGS

The Ukrainian-American Citizens Club Basketball Team of Ambridge, Pa., would like to play other Ukrainian teams within a 400 mile radius. The Ambridge team is the 1938 champion of the Western Division of U. Y. L. of N. A. and are anxious to play all other teams that are seeking a good attraction. For games write to Chas. Koodrich, 1524 Beaver Rd., Ambridge, Pa.

CAMPBELL WANTS GAMES

The Campbell Ukrainians would like to play any Ukrainian basketball team within a hundred mile radius of Youngstown, Ohio. Write to John J. J. Donalchak, 303 Penhale Ave., Campbell, Ohio.

CONNECTICUT YOUTH SPORTS

Once again the familiar sounds of the referee's whistle, the cheering crowds mixed with falling pins and cries, "it's a strike" or "pull in that spare"—as Connecticut looks forward to winters sports amongst its Ukrainian-American youth. The Ukrainian Youth Organization of Connecticut opened its second Basketball league and a Bowling league as New Britain and Terryville clinched in a court battle and New Haven and New Britain met on the alleys.

Last year the first State Basketball league was formed with four teams. The league created state-wide interest amongst the older folks as well as the youth and received line support. Bridgeport, composed of fast and accurate shooting players, tucked away the championship as they skidded through the season's schedule without a defeat.

This year, long before the basketball season started, each city hustled around to improve its team or to form one where there was none. And so as the season opens we find six entries in the U. Y. O. C. League. Cities represented are: Glastonbury, Terryville, Southport, Ansonia, Bridgeport, and New Britain. From pre-season information, this year should find more evenly matched and much faster teams, giving Connecticut fans more thrills and a very close race for the top berth. Preparations are being made to match Connecticut champs with other state champs in the East.

The opening basketball game between New Britain and Terryville proved to be more of a mid-season game than an opener. Setting a fast pace, New Britain led throughout the first three-quarters of the game by a safe margin. Terryville kept the basket red-hot in the closing minutes of the game as they knotted the score at 35-all as the final whistle blew. New Britain pulled ahead to win 40-37 in the overtime period. Andy Prestash, New Britain's midjet spark-plug, was by far the outstanding man of the game.

Bowling was only a social pass-time in Connecticut last year but so much interest was shown in it that a league was in demand. This year New Haven, Southport, Thomaston, Glastonbury, New Britain formed the first Bowling League in Connecticut. In the opening games the New Britain men's team kept a perfect day as they defeated New Haven two straight. The powerful New Haven girls team won over the New Britain girls in the other opener.

Any team in Connecticut which would like to participate in either the Basketball or Bowling League, should write to the U. Y. O. C. Sports Director before December 31, 1938. All information may be obtained by writing to John Seleman, 49 Hurlburt St., New Britain, Conn.

AN APPEAL TO YOUTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

Since the first Ukrainian immigrant became a citizen of the United States, he and every one of the other Ukrainian immigrants who became naturalized has taken an active part in American political life. Yet, up to this time, the Ukrainians have not had their rightful representation in the administration of Government affairs.

It is true that they were sometimes appointed to an office or even were elected; yet, this was not sufficient. It is also true that they formed different political clubs which have taken an active part in all campaigns; but, most of these clubs acted independently and, as such, carried very little prestige.

Later, in a few counties, these clubs combined and formed a county organization. The county organizations were very active and even managed to have slated for election their own candidates. These candidates had "tough going" for they could not get the backing of the different political parties.

In time, however, these organizations felt that in order to receive more recognition for Americans of Ukrainian descent they must combine into a State Organization. This came to pass this fall and the first convention of the AMERICAN UKRAINIAN POLITICAL FEDERATION OF PENNSYLVANIA was held in Scranton, October 23, 1938. At the present time, this State Organization has as affiliates groups from Lackawanna, Luzerne, Susquehanna, Lehigh, Northampton and Allegheny Counties. This is not enough.

The youth interested in furthering this State Organization should contact the Chairman of the Youth Division and they will be given full details as to membership.

Address all queries to:
William Nagurney
1707 Monsey Ave., Scranton, Pa.

WHEELING YOUTH ACTIVE

According to Jacob Ondusky of Wheeling, West Virginia—every now and then rumors drift down into the hills of West Virginia that the young people of Ukrainian descent living in that region are inactive. Such rumors are very inaccurate. Mr. Ondusky writes, for though most of them live scattered far apart among those hills down there, and though it is impossible for them to see one another very often, still they are bound by social, cultural and organizational ties, and they do engage in various activities that benefit our people.

At present there are three different clubs among them in Wheeling. They are: Ukrainian Red Cross Club, Ukrainian Children, and the most active of the three, the Ukrainian Youth Club.

The members of the latter club always find something to do, such as writing an article at least once a week for the American press concerning their doings, or arranging Ukrainian programs for various local affairs. They hold their business meetings on the first Friday of each month. Every Tuesday evening, however, they meet socially, and enjoy themselves by having individual members called out on the floor to entertain them in some manner—a sort of an amateur night.

Some of their activities are reported in the local American press, such as the Wheeling Intelligencer, which in its November 29th issue had an article entitled "Local Ukrainians To Commemorate Independence of the Ukraine Dec. 4," and wherein it is stated that—

"The St. Mary's Ukrainian Church of South Wheeling, will join the Ukrainian Youth Club and the Ukrainian Red Cross chapter in a program to be given December 4, commemorating the Independence of Ukraine... The Ukrainian Youth Club will furnish most of the talent. The club will present Olga Gohut, soprano, who has won her audience at several public appearances this season. Rose Hanovich, soprano, and Mary Kanick, alto, will contribute a tuneful duet. William Zien, the dramatic Cossack dancer, will do the spectacular sword dance, and J. Revakovsky will play a solo on the accordion. The string trio will be composed of Amelia Medwid, John Redosh and Jacob Ondusky. S. Rushekevich will direct the choir and all musical arrangements will be under the supervision of Jacob Ondusky.

"Descendants of Ukrainian forebears in South Wheeling, are proud of the stock from which they come. The Ukrainian Cossacks were the first to fight off the Tartar invasions. An independent and peace-loving people, their rich grain fields have always been coveted by neighboring countries. Directly after the World War and the fall of the Austrian empire, all minorities strived to form their own independent states. The Ukrainians were the first to declare their independence but the new freedom was taken from the courageous people by Russia and Poland. Twenty years have gone by and the Ukrainians have managed to secure a home rule government known as the Carpathian-Ukraine. This was granted to them by the Slovakian government and freedom-loving Ukrainians in this country see it as a forward step toward the ultimate independence of the Ukraine."

JERSEY CITY, N. J.

A four act play "MI IDEMO W BIY (We go to Battle) and ONE ACT PLAY in English, will be presented by the 75th branch of O.D.W.U., and M.U.N., SUNDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1938 at the Ukrainian National Home, 181-183 Fleet St., Jersey City, N. J., at 7:30 P. M. Admission 40 c. Two Door Prizes.

NEW YORK CITY.

LECTURE and DISCUSSION "The Ukrainian Question in the Present Political Situation in Europe" sponsored by the Ukrainian Civic Center on TEUSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1939 at International Institute, 341 E. 17th St., New York City, at 8 P. M. Admission Free. Speaker Mr. Eugene Lachowitch, co-editor of "Svoboda".

ELIZABETH, N. J.

GALA NEW YEAR'S EVE DANCE sponsored by the Ukrainian National Home and the Ukrainian Social Club at Ukrainian Auditorium, 214-6 Fulton St., Elizabeth, N. J., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1938. Commencing 8 P. M. Admission 40 c. Committee Reserves All Rights. Don't miss this Gala Celebration!