



UKRAINIAN WEEKLY



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OPPORTUNITY TO ENTER COAST GUARD SERVICE

The United States Coast Guard will hold competitive examinations on June 14, 1939 for appointments of Cadets to the Coast Guard Academy at New London, Conn., reports Joseph Melnyk of New Britain. This examination is open to young men between the ages of 17-22. The mental requirements in general are those required for admission to an engineering college.

The Coast Guard Academy offers both an education and a career to candidates who are able to meet the high standards it has established. The four year course of instruction is basically scientific and engineering in character. Each summer cadets make a cruise to European or South American ports. The pay of the cadet is \$780 per year. After graduation a cadet is eligible for a commission in the Coast Guard as Ensign. Further information can be obtained by writing to The Commandant, United States Coast Guard, Washington, D. C.

THE TRIDENT REAPPEARS

An attractive 48-page English-language magazine, The Trident, made its initial appearance this month after a six months absence. It is dedicated to the establishment of "one independent sovereign Ukrainian state," and published by the younger element of the Organization for Rebirth of Ukraine. The present issue is for January-February. It features What Ukraine Wants, an editorial by V. S. Dushnyk; A Message from the YUN President, by Olga Zadoretzky; The Rise of Carpatho-Ukraine, by Michael C. Lapica; Soviet Foreign Policy by Roman Lacyk (Lapica), and articles on Konovaletz and Melnyk, and on Petlura and the Jews. An ethnographic map of Ukraine is contained on its back cover.

Sent to us for review, we are happy to state that the entire contents of the magazine bear evidence of careful preparation, and its staff should be commended for a good job done well. Especially good, however, is the article on the Rise of Carpatho-Ukraine. Editorial offices of the magazine are at 149 Second Avenue, New York City. Its staff consists of V. S. Dushnyk, editor-in-chief; Olga Zadoretzky, circulation manager; Walter Didyk, Emil Hryshko, Roman Lacyk, Michael Lapica, Edward Seredynsky, associate editors; Bohdan Buchak, business manager; and Pauline Riznyk, associate business manager.

PREPARE FOR YOUTH CONGRESS

A meeting of members of the clubs whose delegates comprise the Newark Convention Committee took place last Sunday afternoon at Hotel Douglas, Newark, N. J. for the purpose of reviewing preparations made thus far for the Seventh Ukrainian Youth's Congress to be held under UYL-NA auspices in Newark over the Labor Day weekend this year. It was presided over by Michael Hynda, chairman of the Convention Committee. Reports were given by him and the other officers, including Victor Romanyshyn, Michael Rogowsky, Harry Kowadlo, Stephen Kowtko, vice-presidents; William Choma, treasurer; Anna Dubas and Anna Ewansky, corresponding and recording secretaries, respectively. Guest speaker was George R. Sommers, former U. S. Commissioner. The committee will sponsor a dance this Sunday at the Slovak Hall on Morris Avenue to help swell the convention fund.

K R U T I

Of the many heroic exploits in the Ukrainian war for independence (1917-20), few are as striking as that of the three hundred Ukrainian students who attempted to check the advance of a whole Bolshevik army at Kruti, near Kiev.

This took place January 30, 1918. But to better understand it, let us turn back the pages of time to 1917.

The scene is Ukraine under czarist Russia, just after the breaking out of the Russian Revolution. The whole country is seething like a sea in storm. Hopes run wild. There is talk that up north in Russia proper the czarist government has been overthrown, and its place taken by the liberal Social-Revolutionaries. The people cannot contain themselves in their joy. Oppression is of the past. National freedom, at last!... But what's this? More news. The Social Revolutionary government has been overthrown too. By whom? By a party that call themselves the "Bolsheviks." But do not fear. They represent themselves as a government of the "working people and peasantry." An audible sigh of relief throughout the country. Surely, a party that has the interests of the oppressed classes at heart will not hinder the oppressed Ukrainian people in their endeavors to build their own national life.

The Ukrainians return to the task of building their own state with redoubled vigor. True, there is disorder, and there are dissensions among some of them, but that is to be expected. The Ukrainian government, headed by the venerable Prof. Hrushevsky, busies itself in considering various social reforms for the Ukrainian people. Raise an army? What for? No one will attack us. Socialism is in ascendancy, in Russia and Ukraine! Socialists won't fight one another. They have too much in common. But just for safety let's have a few regiments anyway.

Such were the feelings of the Ukrainian people at that critical time. Instead of providing for national defence, they played with socialistic theories. Instead of building a strong central government, providing a good national defence, they debated upon how much land each peasant was to get. They forgot all their history; that the Muscovite, no matter what color he bears, be it white or red, always dreams of destroying the Ukrainian people.

The Reds took advantage of this chaotic and blissful state of affairs. Their propagandists swarmed throughout Ukraine, creating dissensions among Ukrainians. When the time was ripe the Bolshevik government threw off its mask, exposing the too-well-known features of the Muscovite. An attack was launched against Ukraine. Two Red armies advanced. Once of them advanced towards Kiev by way of Kursk-Vakhmach-Kruti.

The Ukrainian government at Kiev was powerless to defend itself. It had no army yet. The danger grew greater and greater. In desperation the government issued a call for help.

Their call did not go unheeded. Three hundred young Ukrainian students threw down their schoolbooks and decided to save their mother Ukraine. They took a position at Kruti. Hardly any of them had ever wielded a gun before. The Red Army, well-equipped, advanced upon them. A fierce battle followed. Had not the world been so busy just then, it would have undoubtedly stopped in awe before this heroic sight: three hundred boys fighting against an army!... The result was foregone. The heroic defence was wiped out. A few escaped, 27 were taken prisoners and immediately shot, and the rest—died in battle...

Later, after the Bolsheviks had been driven away, the bodies of most of these young heroes were recovered. They were taken to Kiev and buried on Askold hill overlooking the scene of their heroic exploit—Kruti.

(Reprinted by request)

JOIN THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

U.N.A. BASKETBALL LEAGUE

Two championship awards will be made to the U.N.A. teams, providing all eliminations have been completed prior to April 1, 1939. The leaders of the Metropolitan and Pennsylvania Divisions will contend for the Eastern Championship, while the four Detroit teams, two in Ohio, and two in western Pennsylvania, will furnish a champion for the Middle West. Due to the late start of most UNA teams there will be no national championship.

UNA Athletic Director.

POLISH-HUNGARIAN FRONTIER NO LONGER SOUGHT BY POLAND

Apparently reassured by assurances from Germany that she would not encourage the Pan-Ukraine campaign, Poland seems to have abandoned the idea of a common frontier with Hungary at the expense of Carpatho-Ukraine, according to a Warsaw wireless to The New York Times last Thursday.

SPEAKS ON UKRAINE OVER RADIO

Professor Stephen W. Mamchur, chairman of the Sociology Department of the College of St. Thomas, St. Paul, Minnesota, delivered a lecture on the "Ukrainian Situation" over radio station WMIN, at 3:45 P. M. February 6, and on February 9 at 8 P. M. Mr. Mamchur gave a lengthy exposition on the same subject before the International Relations Club at the college.

NEWS EDITOR OF BROWN DAILY

One of the four news editors of the Brown Daily Herald, published at Brown University, Providence, R. I. is Joseph J. Parnicky, Ukrainian-American whose parents reside at 464 E. 159th Street, New York City. The January 25th issue of the Herald bears the caption on its masthead: "News editor for this issue: Parnicky." He is also literary chairman of the Brown Network, student broadcasting system.

Just Out

English translation

of IVAN FRANKO'S MOSES

by

WALDIMIR SEMENYNA

Together with an account of the life and works of Ivan Franko

by

STEPHEN SHUMEYKO

"Moses" is a poem that is regarded by many as being worthy to stand besides the great creations of world literature. Through the medium of the biblical Moses, the famous Ukrainian poet and patriot poignantly portrays in this poem his own bitter struggle to lead his people into their promised land of freedom.

50 cents

SVOBODA BOOKSTORE
81-83 Grand Street
Jersey City, N. J.

A FAMOUS PAINTING

Iliya Repin, famous Russian painter, was in a reality a Ukrainian, a fact he admitted himself in a letter written to the government of the Ukrainian National Republic. Born in 1844 (died 1928) of Ukrainian parents in the Kharkiv district of Ukraine, Repin went to study painting in St. Petersburg when he twenty one years of age. Since Ukrainian cultural life was severely repressed then, it was only natural for him and many other talented young Ukrainians to seek fame and fortune not in their own land but in the land of the Czars. Although eventually he became known as the great artist of Russia, with his art national in character, yet his Ukrainian origin and love of his homeland finds expression in a number of paintings whose spirit is not of Russia but truly that of Ukraine.

Among the best of his "Ukrainian" pictures is the famous "The Kozaks' Reply to Sultan Mahomed IV."* It portrays a large group of Kozak (Cossack) leaders of the famed Zaporozhian Sitch, replying to a demand made upon them by the Sultan of Turkey, which was the most powerful empire at that time, to stop raiding his cities and towns and to surrender themselves to him. The nature of the Kozak reply to him can be readily seen from the picture itself. It is insolent and bold. The man in the center, the "pysar" (secretary), who is doing the actual writing, has evidently very little to do with its composition, although he is obviously enjoying it very much. It is being dictated by the Kozaks around him, each one of whom has something to add to it. The insults and the challenge they are hurling at a ruler before whom most of Europe was trembling then; is not inspired by any mere bravado. They are fighting men, as the painting vividly portrays, and know well what they are doing. They know that their letter will intensify the savage warfare, but the love of fighting is in their blood, and just as they have humbled many a Turkish and Tartar host in the past, so they prepared to humble it again, or die in the attempt.



KOZAKS' REPLY TO THE SULTAN — BY ILIYA REPIN

Such were the Ukrainian Zaporozhian Kozaks, the defenders of Ukraine, one of the finest military forces the world has ever seen, whose exploits attracted respectful attention throughout both the Occident and the Orient.

The incident that Iliya Repin portrays in the painting is a true one, and the letter they sent to the Sultan eventually found its way to a museum in Russia, where it is said to repose now. At present we have no information on hand as to which museum it is in.

Although we have no copy of the letter, we have a translation (by E. R. Livesay) of a poem by Stephen Rudansky (1834-1873) based upon it. It will give our readers an idea of the contents of the letter sent by the Kozaks to the Sultan. It runs as follows:

In the year 1600, in that God's year,
A letter came from Akhmet
To our Zaporozhe:

"I, Sultan, the son of Moham-med,
The grandson of the one God,
The brother of the Crescent
And even of the Sun;
Knight strong and great,
King of Kings,

Champion of all the world,
And Tsar of Tsars:
Tsar of Constantinople,
Tsar of Macedonia,
Greece, Serbia, Moldavia;
Tsar of Babylon, Podolia and
Halych
And glorious Crimea;
Tsar of Egypt, Arabia, Jerusalem
The Keeper of the Tomb in Jeru-
salem,
And of your God;
I am the Sorrow and the Help
Of all Christian men —
I say to ye, Kozaks,
Surrender!
Or expect no good from me."

In the same year the Zaporozhians
Read the Letter
And said to their foe, the Sultan:

"Thou, Sultan, art the devil's
son,
The grandson of Haspid* himself,
And thou, a horned chort!*

"Thou art but a wretched inn-
keeper
In Constantinople;
A Macedonian brewer,
Greek and Moldavian swine,
And Babylonian blacksmith;

"Thou oppressor of Serbia and
Podolia,

Crimean parrot, Egypt swine-
herd;
Owl of Jerusalem!
No help of Christians are thou,
but a fool;
No protector of our God.
Thou are not worthy to kiss
anywhere —
Nor worthy to hold our Zaporoz-
zhe.

"We shall fight thee
By land and sea!
We do not fear thee,
Thou son of a dog!
Such is our answer!

We know not what year this
may be,
Because we have no calendars in
our Sitch —
Our Missiatz* is now in the
heaven;
This day is the same day as with
you.
Then, Turks, after these words
Try to take us!"

* An unframed colored reproduction of this famous painting can be obtained at the Svoboda bookstore. Size: 22"x13". Price \$1.00.

* Haspid—Basilisk and Haspid were serpents. Chort—a swamp devil. Missiatz—month, or crescent.

DIGEST OF AMERICAN PERIODICAL COMMENTS ON UKRAINE, 1915-1939

THE February 7, 1920 issue of the Nation (Vol. 110, p. 184) contained "An Appeal of the Ukrainian Cooperatives," wherein the status and development of the cooperative system in Western Ukraine is traced and an appeal made to the United States Government to send them machinery in exchange for raw materials and partly manufactured products, in order "to establish stable and permanent trade and commercial relations between Ukraine and the United States."

"Poland Freeing the Ukraine," appeared in the May 15, 1920 issue of the Literary Digest (vol. 65, p. 29). The quotation marks that appear around "Freeing" in the title to this article, express the skepticism of the American public opinion towards the motives of the Polish offensive toward Kiev following the alliance made then with the Poles by Petlura. Most of the newspaper editorials quoted in this article see in this advance the fact that "Poland is animated by imperialism and that the campaign will be provocative of other and more terrible wars." "It is a war of aggression," flatly says the "Brooklyn Eagle."

The New York Times Current History magazine published in its July, 1921 number (vol. 14, p. 657) translated "Letters of a U-

krainian Soldier," written by Omelian Tarnavsky of the Ukrainian Army to his father in America, Rev. Philemon Tarnavsky, then pastor of the Ukrainian Catholic Church of St. Peter and Paul in Cleveland, Ohio. The letters are very interesting, vividly portraying the life of a Ukrainian soldier forced to fight on many fronts against Ukraine's enemies, against the Poles, the Bolsheviks, and White (Royalist) Russians.

A very enlightening article appeared in the July, 1921 issue of the Century magazine, entitled "The Ukraine and the Balance of Power," written by Herbert Adams Gibbons. Its excellence from the viewpoint of truth, accuracy, and sound judgment entitle it to be quoted here somewhat extensively.

It opens with a review of the attempts made by the World War victors to create a balance of power in Europe, and then passes on to the Ukrainian problem:

"An independent Ukraine, however, does not seem to fit in with the interests of the victors in the World War, as these interests are conceived by their statesmen. Hence, every possible effort is being made to deny the existence of a Ukrainian race. During the last few years the most absurd and unfounded statements about the Ukrainians have been circu-

lated and have gained credence. To get at the truth we must consult authorities who wrote before 1914. In those days, uninfluenced by political considerations and the prejudices born of the war, historians, geographers, ethnologists and philologists of France, Germany, and Great Britain did not question the fact of the Ukrainian, or Ruthenian, race. They wrote voluminously of its origin from a distinct Slavic immigration, of its racial characteristics, of its language, more nearly allied to Servian than Russian, and of its independent history before it was swallowed up by the Polish and Muscovite empires. Students of the history and peoples and languages of Eastern Europe have never dreamed of confusing Great Russians (Muscovites) and Ukrainians. Simply because the Ukrainians are Slavs and have been subject to Poland and Russia for nearly three centuries, must they be considered as a branch of the Russian race and their language a Russian dialect, or must the right of Poland to seize the territories they inhabit be admitted? If such things were consistently supported by the Entente [Allied] governments, what would become of Poland's claims against Russia and Germany?

"...We are creatures of habit, blissful in our ignorance, and so we have readily believed the pro-

pagandists when they told us that the Ukrainian nationalist movement is an artificial creation of German propaganda during the war, launched to destroy Russian unity and continued after the Revolution to thwart the reconstruction of Poland. Because one never happened to hear of the Ukraine, the Ukraine does not exist. Or because one does not want the Ukraine to exist, the Ukraine does not exist. The French peasant dismisses the unfamiliar with a positive "Je ne le connais pas." That settles it. I fear we have his mentality without his frankness. The possession of the one, or the absence of the other, is disastrous. The peasant does not have to bother with the unknown, for the unknown does not affect his life. Intelligent public opinion, however, which is the salvation of democracies, has to know about Ukraine, nilly-willy, in order to deal with Ukraine. Annoying factors in world politics do not disappear by ignoring them."

Mr. Gibbons then poses the question why were the Ukrainian people treated as there were and not permitted to enjoy the fruits of freedom and national independence.

"Because," he replies, "an independent Ukraine stood in the way of every combination to create a new balance of power favorable to France...and Great Britain. This statement will be strenuously denied by propagandists, but I believe that the facts in the case support the statement."

"...the misfortunes of the U-

THE WEEKLY FORUM

TOWARD A BETTER UNDERSTANDING

OUR interest was awakened by Theodosia Boresky's "Young versus Old" not merely because it was the most fearless indictment of the older generation in a journal as conservative as The Ukrainian Weekly, but also because it contained statements which do not run parallel to our experience and convictions.

Having read the said article, we couldn't help avoiding the impression that its author must have suffered a series of let-downs arising out of relations between the two generations. We have been often prompted to shed ink on the subject in a vein similar—if not more "upstartish"—to that of Miss Boresky's. And we offer no guarantee that some future incident, series or combination thereof, will not provoke us to tip our normal balance of emotions in that direction which inevitably results in an unconditional indictment of the elder generation.

Understanding the Elders

But in our present mood of detached observation we are urged to say that Miss Boresky's description of the older generation as an "acutely pathologic" patient does not tally with fact (which should be quite obvious to any well-informed observer). We therefore suggest that the young lady—with a strain on her patience and a reasonable reliance on her sense of impartiality—make an honest effort to understand the "peculiarities" of the oldsters. Having done this, we further suggest that she read her article, say, six months from now. If this attempt on her part is sincere and extensive enough, we're quite certain that she herself will challenge some of the statements in "Young versus Old." (We assume, of course, that her "belief in cooperation as a means towards ultimate progress" is more than a rash statement.)

We particularly stress the idea that an attempt be made to understand our immigrant generation because we have done just that, and because we have found that understanding and cooperation are possible between the two groups and that they can be made workable and mutually beneficial. However, we of the younger generation must be realists enough to recognize that absolute cooperation can never be achieved, and that therefore we must continue to develop our group life in accordance with our very own ideas and ideals. This process of development does not necessarily mean, as Miss Boresky suggests, that the two generations "must forever remain separate entities." For there is much to be gained from association and cooperation of

YOUTH RALLY

Everything is under control for Saturday, February 18th, the day of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America, Eastern Regional Rally which is being held in Philadelphia. This affair is being conducted under the auspices of the United Ukrainian Youth Clubs of Philadelphia. The members of the committee have been working diligently and everything points to grand and exciting time for you. Give yourself a brief mid-winter vacation by attending this Rally. You'll be glad you came. For further details, see advertisement below.

D. C.

krainians have come from the fact that the independent existence of their nation was an obstacle to the political aims of all the rival forces contending for supremacy, and at the same time proved an irresistible magnet to the occult powers behind armies, which lust for oil and coal and iron and monopolies of food stuffs and raw materials."

(To be continued)

the two groups: the older generation can be gradually induced to accept some of the better qualities of our youth's make-up (i.e., democracy, broadness of mind, vision, practicability, etc.); and the younger generation can gain the wealth of the elders' heritage of centuries of experience, custom, ideals of a non-material nature, faith and devotion. Such an association would insure all those advantages which arise out of any "intercourse" between two such groups, and at the same time we, the youth, would be very instrumental in the process of rehabilitating the old, some of whom still regard themselves as immigrants and many of whom, as Miss Boresky points out, "are the least orientated in this vast new country."

Let's not Be Foolish

Let's avoid the foolish thesis that because we are American we are beyond reproach and beyond everything, and that because our parents are European they are something comparable to creatures who would be more at home in the Pleistocene Age. Let's avoid the idea that "Americanism" consists of glorification of race and vilification of everything which, according to persons like Senator Dies, is "un-American." None of us are eligible to membership in the D.A.R., anyway.

Let us also recognize that an immigrant is not a chameleon capable of changing color upon the shortest notice. You can't repudiate the impression of a dozen centuries of custom, tradition, and background overnight! Or as quickly as they say a woman can convert a man into a monkey.

We have got to accustom ourselves to these recognitions, and to take them into consideration when making a stab at a solution of our problems. All considerations must include background, environment, training, natural instinctive tendencies, emotions, temperament, attitudes, the various mental, emotional, and in-born associations and habits, and all other conceivable elements of individual and group differences, with their various inter-relations. Of course, this sounds like a complicated device. Yet cooperation and accompanying advantages cannot be achieved without effort, or without a proper study of the group with which we are dealing.

"Domineering" Tendencies

The "domineering" tendencies of the elders over their off-spring are probably less of a manifestation of attempts to overcome inferiority complex than an expression of the various components of their foreign make-up, which center about a deep-rooted conviction concerning the "sparing of the rod" and the child. Nor is there anything surprising about parents who feel that "the child might stray away from them." Instances of the elder, "appalled at the weakness" of his "oppressed" child may also be many, and, in some cases, they may "call him a product not of their flesh and blood." They may, in some cases, even "suppress" and "oppress" a child, but for the reason that "he may not grow up to outwit or outdistance the parents"? Some of them may try to dominate the lives of their children even after marriage, but such things are quite universal.

Insofar as our experience is concerned—and we think it is as wide, if not wider, as Miss Boresky's—we have found the reverse true. With very few exceptions, we have noticed that parents are proud of their children, that they would make all conceivable sacrifices for their children's happiness and welfare and happiness. How many life's savings have gone into the education of the generation to which we belong? How many years of toil and sweat under the roughest conditions have most of our parents sacrificed so that we might be more fortunate than they?

Familiar Quotes

"Johnny got a 90% average last year, ahem!" "Joey will graduate with high honors in June... just think, at the top of the class!" "Oh, my Mary's got a wonderful job. She's an assistant manager!" "Oh, that's nothing, my boy's got a law degree." "Did you hear? Sonny'll be finishing college soon." "Oh yes. He's got a good job. Olga won't have to pinch pennies as we did." Do these sound at all familiar? Is that "oppression" or selfishness. It's the most obvious observation that a student of the elder generation could name.

Undoubtedly, our generation is not as "free" as it would like to be. There are tendencies to dominate the youth (some of our "youth" could stand a good spanking, not mere "domination"). We all know it. But under the circumstances, what else can we expect? The average Ukrainian immigrant believes that he has a right to make certain demands upon the second generation. Whether he is right or wrong, at least he is sincere. His make-up is of the kind which does not readily accept the ideals, practices, and mode of life with which we are familiar. During the formative stages of his being he lacked many of the obvious advantages and blessings of American democracy. He is, in many respects, still a stranger in a strange land. He had never intended to remain here. He always wanted to return "home." Is it fair, then, to expect of him the kind of treatment and consideration one would demand, without second thought, of an American who has a fuller education, wider viewpoint, and an entirely different make-up—with which we ourselves have become identified?

Comparison Unfair

The Ukrainian immigrant, or his equivalent, is in many respects comparable to an American hill-billy—and this is no thrust at derision. Let us not, therefore, make such demands upon him as are beyond his grasp and capacity. Let us, instead, trace his background, determine what makes him tick, try to understand him, and aid him in the process of orientation within the pattern of American life.

Above all, let us not lose ourselves in such self-admiration and such self-conceit as to become priggish over the older generation's want of qualities and characteristics which we all say are a part of our very essence. Let us remember that liberalism is more than a topic for a freshman theme.

It may be pertinent to bear in mind that the average Ukrainian immigrant is quite sincere in his desire to permit the youth "to take over the leadership." Perhaps he has not yet fully realized that the younger generation is no longer a dependable child, that it is an intelligent, mature and sincerely progressive entity. But since Time is an excellent physician, and since our youth is very resourceful, matters are bound to evolve smoothly.

If we must direct a campaign against the "domineering elders," it should be understood that the bull's-eye of such an onslaught is not the innocent bystander—the Ukrainian immigrant who can be converted to our way of thinking, once given the proper encouragement and opportunity—but that the real target is the irresponsible and scatter-brained and incapable leader, both young and old.

Incapable Leaders

It's impolite to point our finger at particular "leaders" of loud-mouthed and empty-brained variety. They are all known to the well-informed. We all know, for instance, that some of our "intelligentsia" would have made skilled carpenters or clerks, that much of our clergy would have performed a humanitarian and patriotic deed had they become blacksmiths or paper-hangers, that many of our orators and politicians should have never left

such honest and productive labor as that of making or mending shoes, and so on ad infinitum et absurdum et natseam. (And even here it was a case of necessity, for it was felt that an incapable leader is better than no leader.)

For it is the quack leader, jealous of his power or afraid of losing his prestige or income, who has none or few of the qualifications for leadership, that provokes most of our younger generation to throw its hands up into the air in despair. It is precisely that kind of leader whose actions, or lack thereof, bring about such charges as those of Miss Boresky. That is where we must clamp down with the force of a Bismarkian "mailed fist."

Definition and Consolidation

Before any hot-headed move to replace our poor leaders is launched, however, it would be wise to consolidate our forces and talents in order to make some clear definition of our ideals, aims, and goal. For, despite everything that has been said or written, we are still hovering in the darkness looking for the sun. We have yet to determine some clear pattern of our group life and relations, which would be at the same time altruistic, practical and progressive. Several vague, incomplete, conflicting and "one-and-only" panaceas have been suggested. But we still don't know what we want, that is, collectively as a group.

Much of our programs have been based upon a materialistic motif. And, quite contrary to Miss Boresky's statement, it is the youth, and not the average Ukrainian immigrant, who is more prone to ask, "Where's it going to get me? What'll I get out of it?"

And so, let us be a little more tolerant and understanding of the older generation's plight. Let us not indict the elders for imagined crimes. They have done their best. No human being could do more than that. If their "best" is not enough for us, let us make the necessary changes or innovations. Let us not defeat our acquired sense of fair play, but rather, let us capitalize on our acquisitions and work toward a better understanding between the generations, an impeachment and removal of the ruinous and reactionary forces from within both generations, a definition of and tangible action toward the attainment of a conceived and planned Shangriah.

STEPHEN W. DROBOTY.

CAROL ON "SCHEDRYI VECHIR"

January the 18, 1939 proved to be a real "Schedryi Vechir" for many Ukrainians in Wilkes-Barre. A group of former Bandura Chorus members gathered and went around caroling. The night was ideal for "schedrovania," for a light snow was falling, blanketing everything in white, and stilling the night air for our songs to be heard. When we came to a Ukrainian home, we grouped ourselves beneath the kitchen window and started off with the carol, "Dobryi Vechir Tobi." After singing a few stanzas, we entered the house, humming "Boh Predvichny," while one of our members, who has recently returned from Europe, stepped forward and extended to the "hospodar" and "hospodynya" the season's greetings. Then we continued on our way, our group usually augmented by the young person in whose home we had just caroled. In this fashion we proceeded from one home to another. Everywhere we were at first greeted with surprise and then with pleasure. Tears glistened in the eyes of some of the older folks, for our caroling brought recollections to them of the old country, of the time when they were young too and went around caroling through the Ukrainian village.

The proceeds of our caroling, \$20.35, we will send to Carpatho-Ukraine.

Olga Shpur.

THE U. N. A. SPORTLIGHT

Wilkes-Barre's 1938 Ukrainian National Association Baseball Champions will bask in the spotlight once more, writes U.N.A. Athletic Director Gregory Herman. This time the home town will throw the bouquets at the boys who were first to register on the beautiful U.N.A. trophy. A banquet in their honor will be held on February 11th at Hotel Sterling, and Mayor Charles N. Loveland will be there to congratulate the boys for "bringing home the bacon." The trophy made its first trip to Wilkes-Barre for the occasion, and will be on display during the banquet sponsored by the U.N.A. District Committee.

Before an appreciative gathering of fans at St. Joseph's Hall in Nanticoke, on January 28th, the Hanover U.N.A. team registered its consecutive victory in defeating the league-leading Barwick team by a 36-33 count. The nip and tuck battle ended in a 16-16 tie at the half, but the Hanover boys rallied in the latter half to win by a slim margin, according to a report submitted by J. Zwarych. Z. Skwarlo of Hanover scored 17 points, while J. and M. Kalanick starred for Barwick.

The Philadelphia U.N.A. quintet lost its third and fourth games of the season when the team dropped a 49-31 decision to the Ukrainian Cultural Centre on January 24th, and came out on the short end of 52-23 count on January 31, the Happy Hour Mens' Club being the victors. A capacity crowd packed the Ukrainian Hall to witness the all-Ukrainian game; they saw the Centre five jump to a 4-point lead in the initial quarter, to hold the upper hand for the remainder of the contest. This court battle between two Philly Ukrainian teams was of the rough-and-tumble type, and upwards of 20 fouls were committed. The score by periods:

Phila. U.N.A.: 6 2 10 13-31
Phila. U.C.C.: 10 7 12 20-49

In the other encounter, the U. N. A. ball tossers matched the Happy Hour combination in the first quarter, each squad registering 8 counters. The visitors broke loose in the second chapter, however, the 20-point barrage being too much for the Ukrainians. The score by quarters:

Phila. U.N.A.: 8 7 6 2-23
Happy Hour Club: 8 20 14 10-52

Myron Bliszcz starred for the U.N.A. five by scoring 8 points. Dietric Slobogin submitted these reports.

The U.N.A. Newark "Lions," branch 399, team won 24 games and lost 3, writes Frederlek Wm. Seltz. They recently defeated the "Strikely Jives" by a 21-14 count; "Maroons," 36-28; "Robert Treat," 31-29; "Egan Boys," 48-28; "Community Five," 20-0; "All-stars," 35-24. On Wednesday, February 15th, the "Lions" will play the New York City team in an official U.N.A. League game, and the players believe that their coach, Andrew Karmyzyn, will lead them to another victory.

"The 'Lions' were organized in March, 1939, and formed a baseball team. Though the team established a record of 22 victories against 10 defeats, the players were unable to win one official U.N.A. Baseball League game. In October the group became branch 399 of the U.N.A., having seven charter members at the time, and proceeded to form a U.N.A. basketball team. The team has been setting a fast pace and indications are that it will continue its present winning streak.

Mr. Karmyzyn, who manages the "Lions," believes that the team's numerous successes are due to the fact that the players cooperate with each other in every way. He is confident that the Newark boys will show "some real action" in

U.N.A. BALL AND GAMES IN PHILLY

Dietrich Slobogin reports that:— With all eleven Philadelphia branches of the Ukrainian National Association cooperating, the Philly U.N.A. Youth Club will sponsor its First Annual Ball on Saturday evening, February 18 at Ukrainian Hall, 849 N. Franklin St., Philadelphia, commencing at 8 P. M.

As this date is the scene of the last dance at this hall before Lent, all efforts have been concentrated on making the evening a memorable one. For the younger set, Nick Boley & his Casa Del Rey Orchestra will dispense the tunes, while for our older generation, a typical "kriova" orchestra has been engaged—Michael Cherkas' Ukrainian orchestra. A 35c. admission charge is the only financial consideration.

The following day, February 19, the New York and Philadelphia U. N. A. basketball teams will clash in a Ukrainian National Association League game to be played at Ukrainian Hall, beginning at 1:30 P. M. The Quaker City boys are to avenge the defeat they received in the Big-City and a good game can be expected. Other games on the same card will bring together the Philadelphia Ukrainians and the Elizabeth (N. J.) Ukrainians while, in a special feature contest, the Metropolitan Ukrainian Youth Chorus will play the Philly Ukrainian Youth Chorus for the Stephen Marusevich trophy.

BOWLING TOURNEY

An invitation, open competitive bowling tournament will be conducted in Philadelphia, Sunday, February 19, from two to six, in conjunction with the UYL-NA rally. It is open to all our youth, either as club representatives or as individuals. Entrance fee is 75 cents. Prizes will be awarded. Write immediately to Charles Cycyk, Bowling Director, 1016 Spruce St., Wilmington, Del.

WANT GAMES

The Ukrainian Holy Name Society of Jersey City, represented by junior and senior teams, is looking for games with other Ukrainian teams within a one hundred mile radius.

For games write to manager Michael Tizio, 169 Hopkins Ave., Jersey City, N. J., or phone Journal Square 2-9724.

the forthcoming league games—a hint to New York and Philadelphia that strong opposition can be expected. The team is comprised of the following players: J. Jacenty; P. Jacenty; J. Karmyzyn; W. Karmyzyn; T. Harzula; W. Harzula; M. LaPoint; W. Wysocharisk; E. Pawluk; W. Holden; F. LaPoint; S. Kade; B. Moir.

Mr. Seltz, who is president of branch 399, writes: "Thanks to the U.N.A. and our Athletic Director, Mr. Herman, for forming baseball and basketball leagues. We young Ukrainians should show our appreciation for this interest in our behalf, and the best way to do this is to become members of this great Ukrainian organization... the U.N.A."

Walter Kizel and Alex Skulsky report that the official opening of the U.N.A. League in Detroit was on February 4th, when the Club Ukadets met and defeated Club Crute, 49-24. The score at the half was 23-5 in favor of the Ukadets, and it is reported that both sides showed clean playing and good sportsmanship. High scoring honors went to W. Kmieinski, W. Kizel, and P. Michalszuk, who scored 19, 10, and 8 points respectively, for the Ukadets. W. Solodky scored 17 points for Crute.

It is reported that Hamtramck defeated the Mazeppa team in an official game. The standing of the Michigan teams is as follows:

	Won	Lost	Pct.
Hamtramck	1	0	1.000
Ukadets	1	0	1.000
Mazeppa	0	1	.000
Crute	0	1	.000

BASSO RECITAL IN CHICAGO

Music lovers throughout Chicago will have the opportunity to hear Mr. Alexander Kulpack, noted Ukrainian-American basso-cantante, present a concert at the Women's Club Theatre, Sunday afternoon, the 5th of March, at 3:30 o'clock. The assisting artist is Miss Margaret Willem, soprano, whose contributions to the program will consist of works from Franz Schubert and Richard Strauss. The accompanist is Mrs. Jasna Bjanikini at the piano.

Young, handsome and cheerful, singing in a spirited manner, with ample vocal power, and with a tone of unusual expressiveness, Mr. Kulpack is rapidly attaining heights as a singer.



For this particular concert, Mr. Kulpack has selected the works of such famous composers as Lysenko, Beethoven, Handel, Mozart, and Moussorgsky.

One of his noteworthy accomplishments in the past five years was winning the sectional "Chicago Music Festival Contest" (sponsored by the "Chicago Tribune") for three consecutive years, '35, '36, and '37, a feat unequalled by any singer. In '38 he toured Europe with "Zora" Croation male chorus, visiting Paris, Italy, Yugoslavia, Vienna, Prague, Tarnopol, Lviw and Berlin. He made his recital debut in 1935 following a concert appearance with the "Welsh" chorus directed by Philip Jones; won second place on Rubins amateur hour; and is soloist for the Ukrainian Chorus of Chicago and Our Lady of Sorrows Church Chorus, one of the outstanding choral groups in Illinois.

Mr. Kulpack has also made concert appearances at the Civic Opera House, Civic Auditorium, Orchestra Hall, Civic Theatre, Selwyn Theatre, Harris Theatre and the Women's Club Theatre. He attributes his success to his teacher Madame Mashir Benetzky. He is a charter member of the "Kobzars Fraternity," a graduate of the Armour Institute of Technology—B.S. in Mechanical Engineering. His main ambition is to be renowned concert soloist.

NEW YORK CITY:

Come and meet your Valentine at the Ukrainian Civic Center VALENTINE DANCE SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1939, at the International Institute, 341 E. 17th St., New York City. Commencement at 8:00 P. M. Admission 50 c. Hearts and flowers music for the sentimental—Hot swing for the jitterbugs—Lively polkas for all of us. Music by Johnny King's Orchestra. 28,4,0

WARNING!!!

THE NEWARK UKRAINIAN CONVENTION COMMITTEE '39 hereby warns the Ukrainian youth in and about New Jersey. We assume NO RESPONSIBILITY! Don't COMPLAIN to us if YOU miss...

THE LINCOLN HOLIDAY DANCE, TO-MORROW EVENING, FEB. 12th, at the SLOVAK SOKOL HALL, 358 MORRIS AVE., NEWARK, N. J. DANCE to the styled music of VIC ROMAINE and his augmented orchestra. ENJOY the FLOOR SHOW M. C'd by SMILING KOWADLA. WIN one of the many FREE prizes. Start at 6 P. M. and go home with the milkman. MEET the COMMITTEE and let them meet YOU. Admission—FIFTY cents.

NEW YORK CITY.

The Ukrainian Democratic Club, Inc., and its Women's Auxiliary cordially invite you to attend its 16th ANNUAL BANQUET and BALL SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1939, in the Grand Ball Room, Hotel Edison, 228 W. 47 St., New York City. Commencing 6:30 P. M. Subscription \$3.00 per person. Entertainment by Broadway Stars and the best of Ukrainian talent. A merry time awaits you. Make your reservation in advance, with Ukrainian Democratic Club, Inc., 59 St. Mark's Place, New York City. Tel. ALgonquin 4-7395.

DEAR DIARY

Today, I saw him.
My, but he has changed!
I wonder now what I
Ever saw in him.
For, you are all I see.
You have made the present
And the future bright.
The past is dim.

Helen Tyrcyk

INCORRECT

The article by "A.Y." in the February 4th issue of the Weekly is incorrect. Al Yaremko's so-called U.C.C. team did not play Pete Zaharchuk's Philadelphia Ukrainians. At the game to which "A. Y." may be referring, played January 17th at the Ukrainian Hall, the Beth Edin (sometimes called the Ramblers), managed by G. Kozub, defeated the Ukrainian A. C. Jr. Var.—According to statements made by some members of the U.C.C., not one player of the Beth Edin has belonged to the U. C. C. to the time of the writing of this article.

W. B.

ELECT OFFICERS

The yearly meeting of the Young Ukrainian Nationalists, branch No. 8, in Cleveland, Ohio, was held on January 20, 1939 in the Ukrainian National Home. The following executive body was elected: President—John Hodo-wansky, Vice-President—Steve Bobeczko, Rec. Secretary—Mary Lew, Fin. Secretary—Ann Holubiec, Treasurer—Fred Popovich; Controllers—Ted Bilyk, Mrs. M. Bobeczko, Stanley Kohut; Delegates to United Ukrainian Organizations of Cleveland—Mary Lew, Steve Fedak.

MARY LEW.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The Ukrainian Youth League of North America EASTERN REGIONAL RALLY, sponsored by the United Ukrainian Youth Clubs of Phila. on SATURDAY, FEB. 18, 1939, on the Roof Garden of the Adelpia Hotel in Honor of the 125th Anniversary of the Birth of Taras Shevchenko. Banquet and Dance 7 P. M. Vic Romaine and his Orchestra. Sunday, Feb. 19, Basketball Tournament 1:30 P. M. Ukrainian Hall, 849 N. Franklin St., 4 P. M. Bowling Tournament. For information and reservation for Banquet and Dance write to P. J. Zaharchuk, 706 N. 24th St., Phila. 28,4

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

FIRST ANNUAL BALL sponsored by Phila. U. N. A. Youth Club, to be held SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1939, at Ukrainian Hall, 849 N. Franklin St., beginning at 8 o'clock. Two orchestras, Nick Boley (American) and M. Cherkas (Ukrainian). Admission only 35 c. 28,4,0

DETROIT, MICH.

ANNUAL VALENTINE DANCE sponsored by Club Mazeppa, U. N. A. Youth Branch 183, to be held SAT., FEBRUARY 18, 1939, at the Ukrainian National Temple, 4655 Martin Ave., beginning 8:30 P. M. Music by The Diplomats. Door Prizes. Admission 35 c.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

INVITING All Young Ukrainians to help select a "Miss Ukrainian Valentine" at the fourth annual "Ukrainian Cultural Centre" VALENTINE DANCE-SOCIAL, SUNDAY, FEB. 12th, in the cozy environs of the Int'l Inst., 645 North 15th St., Philadelphia. Orchestral Music from 7 to 12. A GOOD TIME GUARANTEED TO ALL! Admission 25 c.

GUARANTY!!!

THE NEWARK UKRAINIAN CONVENTION COMMITTEE '39 hereby GUARANTEES to ALL complete satisfaction and no cause for complaint. Help yourselves and the 7th Annual Youth League Convention. COME to...