



U.N.A. EXECUTIVES TO HOLD ANNUAL MEETING

A regular annual meeting of the Supreme Assembly of the Ukrainian National Association will take place beginning Monday, March 13 at the La Salle Hotel, Chicago, according to an announcement released this week by Dmytro Halychyn, Recording Secretary of the organization.

It will consist of reports of officers, Board of Controllers, and Board of Advisors, together with a discussion on them and on plans for the future.

The Supreme Assembly of the Ukrainian Nat'l Ass'n consists of the following: Nicholas Muraszko, President; Gregory Herman and Moria Malevich, Vice-Presidents; Dmytro Halychyn, Recording Secretary; Roman Slobodian, Financial Secretary and Treasurer; Dmytro Kapitula, Dr. Ambrosius T. Kibzey, Omer E. Malisky, Stephen Kuropas, and Roman Smook, Board of Controllers; Taras Shpikula, John Ly-sak, Nicholas Dawyskyba, Anthony Shumeyko, John Huzar, Stephen Slobodian, Onufry Zapotochny, Walter Dydik, Julia Bovolak, and Stephania Palivoda, Board of Advisors.

TWO U.N.A. YOUTH BRANCHES FORMED

Two new youth branches of the Ukrainian National Association have been recently formed.

The first, branch number 422, which has adopted as its name "Karpatska Ukraina Society," was organized in Philadelphia by Mr. Theodore Swystun. Its temporary officers are Taras Rybachok and Mary Kiss.

The second, branch number 423, was organized in New York City by John W. Kosbin. Its temporary officers are: Stanley Terply, President; Elsie Hociy, Vice-President; John W. Kosbin, Secretary; Stephen Marusevich, Treasurer.

CLEVELANDERS DRIVE TO FINISH CULTURAL GARDEN

A drive for funds to complete the Ukrainian Cultural Garden in Rockefeller Park, Cleveland, Ohio was announced by the local United Ukrainian Organizations following their annual meeting held early this month, reports John Mihal in the Cleveland News.

The Ukrainian Cultural Garden will contain a permanent exhibit of various examples of Ukrainian culture.

Aiding Mr. Malisky in the campaign to raise funds as officers of the United Ukrainian Organizations are John Tarnavsky, vice president; John Spodar, recording secretary; Harry Stepanek, financial secretary; Dmytro Szmogala, treasurer; Theodore Hrycey, publicity secretary.

ALLOTMENT OF STATE FUNDS IN POLAND

The Polish newspaper "Express Poranny" Warsaw, of January 13, reports a debate on the budget for the Ministry of the Interior. The paper states:

"Approximately 65% of the budget for the Ministry of the Interior, which amounts to 211.5 million zlots., is being allotted to the military police and the K.O.P. (Corps of Frontier Defence). The upkeep of the military police amounts to 100.5 million zlots. per annum, and that of the K.O.P. to 57 million zlots. per annum."

It will be seen that not much money is left for social services.

U.N.A. Answers Youth's Needs

Next Wednesday, February 22, the Ukrainian National Association will have attained the forty-fifth year mark of its steady development as the foremost Ukrainian institution in America.

A great many earth-shaking events have taken place since February 22, 1894 when a group of newly-arrived Ukrainian immigrants met in Shamokin, Pennsylvania and founded the U.N.A.—as it is popularly known today. Since that time this institution has too passed through several severe crises. Yet unlike the world in general, which has not profited by its tragic experience and made no progress toward a well-ordered and peaceful life, the U.N.A. has steadily advanced through stress and turmoil, until today its progressiveness and leadership in Ukrainian-American life are unchallenged.

Such preeminence of the U.N.A. merits serious consideration by our rising generation. They have advanced in age and experience to the point where they instinctively feel the need for such an organization as will unite them on a nation-wide basis. United thus they will be far better able than now to exercise their various individual and collective talents and capacities; play a more responsible part in American public life and affairs; and become much more effective in making the cause of the enslaved Ukrainian nation better known and sooner triumphant.

The union that can make all this possible for them, however, cannot be found in an ordinary organization. It can be found only in an organization that is already well established, ready to be used for their purposes, and not just in its formative stage, requiring valuable time and energy to build it; it can be found only in an organization that is, furthermore, the largest possible numerically, for in numbers there is strength; that is very strong financially—the advantages of which need no explanation; that has the prestige that only many years of steady growth, careful management and sound policies can give it; and that has, finally, proven its ability to serve the Ukrainian-American people in the various fields of their endeavor.

Undoubtedly, the organization that best answers all these needs is the Ukrainian National Association. In addition, it answers a vital need which, from the viewpoint of an individual is most important—that of furnishing the best possible form of life insurance protection for the lowest possible premiums. All this the U.N.A. does.

Accordingly, our young people should give the U.N.A. serious consideration in planning for their future. Many of them, it is true, already have, and consequently have joined it and are active in it. Many others, however, are still blind to the individual and group advantages of belonging to it; they still fail to realize that an organization that has been steadily growing for the past forty-five years, with its strength and leadership never challenged, that is thoroughly democratic in nature, governed by the members themselves, and that represents the supreme achievement of their immigrant parents—is the organization which can best serve their interests. Such is the Ukrainian National Association.

As our younger generation grows older and more experienced in Ukrainian-American life, however, more and more of it will realize the advantages of being members of the U.N.A. In the meanwhile, those of it who are realizing this fact now, who are making themselves part of it, will benefit much more than those who wait. Therefore, join now.

On account of her enslavement, Ukraine is unable to exhibit her national culture and products at the New York World's Fair this summer. The whole responsibility rests upon us, Ukrainian-Americans. A committee representing leading Ukrainian organizations has already arranged a Ukrainian cultural exhibit at the Fair, including a concert presented by a mass chorus of 500 singers under Prof. Alexander Koshetz. Without your support, however, the exhibit cannot be a complete success. Give it your support, therefore, by contributing to the fund for Ukrainian participation in the New York World's Fair. Send your check or money order, big or small, to Nicholas Muraszko, Treasurer, Ukrainian American Exposition Association, P. O. Box 1014, Church Street Annex, New York City.

VOLOSHYN WINS ELECTION

Premier Augustin Voloshyn's Government party obtained an overwhelming majority in the Diet elections held last Sunday throughout Carpatho-Ukraine, reports the New York Times. The victory was not unexpected, the Times correspondent writes, in view of the fact that only one party was allowed to run.

Those who opposed this party, however, had the opportunity to register a vote against it by casting a blank ballot into the box; but an insignificant number cast such votes.

In Hust, capital of Carpatho-Ukraine, 29,658 voted for the official list and 4,281 against it. In other districts the government party obtained 98.5 to 100 per cent majorities.

The complete returns for the entire country read as follows: Government party, 243,557 votes; opposition 19,654; ballots voided, 51,163.

The elections passed without incident.

CARPATHO-UKRAINE APPEALS FOR HELP

Carpatho-Ukrainian newspapers published an appeal last Monday to Ukrainians throughout the world to donate to the State one-half per cent of their annual income, reports the New York Times.

The appeal is primarily directed, it is believed, to Ukrainians in the United States. The plea states that at the present time the country can provide only one-fifth of the 300,000,000 crowns necessary for one year of governmental expenditures.

CARPATHO-UKRAINE CONSOLIDATES

The elections last Sunday and other recent events have demonstrated that Carpatho-Ukraine is successfully withstanding the attempts of its national enemies to weaken the solidarity of its people with their government.

Visitors to Carpatho-Ukraine, the Ukrainian Bureau in London reports, are now able to see for themselves that the whole resources of the State are being applied to the work of national consolidation and social reconstruction. Health services are being everywhere endowed; new schools are being set up all over the country, and a central Labor Exchange has been created for the elimination of serious abuses relating to the employment of peasant girls in the towns. Among other measures, the Government has fixed a minimum wage for domestic servants, and established for them a scheme of Health Insurance.

BRODY RELEASED

Andrew Brody, the first Premier of Carpatho-Ukraine, who was arrested last November on charges of high treason, was released from the Prague prison last Wednesday under an amnesty, a dispatch to the New York Times declares.

It is said that Mr. Brody will go immediately to Hungary, where he most likely will head a movement of "Carpatho-Russians" to unite Carpatho-Ukraine with Hungary.

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A Great Artist and Man

NEAR the close of the 19th century, when gay Vienna was the city of dreams for the finest minds and greatest artists from every land, when it reigned as the undisputed musical center of the whole world, and when only the very best singers appeared at its famous Imperial Opera, one of the greatest personal triumphs scored in it was by a Ukrainian tenor—Alexander Myshuha.

Both the public and the critics, the one very discriminating in its taste and the other very severe in its judgement, were lavish in their praise of this young man who just a few years back had been an impecunious school teacher in Lviv, but who upon discovering he was gifted with an unusual voice turned to serious training of it, and thereby started on a career that was to bring him fame as one of the finest singers in all Europe, highly popular because of his art and greatly beloved on account of his fine character and very generous heart.

Yet today Alexander Myshuha (1853-1922) is little known among us here in America. And were it not for the vivid memories the older generation in the old country has of him, he would be as little known over there. The reason for

this is simple, the same as in the case of other prominent Ukrainians. It is—lack of biographical material. Biographical research and writing is the least developed thus far among the Ukrainians.

A sign of this improvement is the work on Alexander Myshuha—Artist and Man, that has just appeared. Although not a biography in the strict sense of the word, being a collection of memoirs and reminiscences of a score of prominent Ukrainians who knew him very well, the work should go far in making better known this famous singer whose great triumphs in various foreign capitals never dimmed the love he bore for his homeland nor stopped his labors devoted to the development of a Ukrainian school of singing.

Perusing the pages of this book, one cannot help but notice that the chief impression its contents leave upon the mind is not that of Myshuha's achievements as a singer, outstanding though they were, but of his personality as a man. So rich and compelling was it that the reader finishes the book with regret, as if parting with a person whom he would like to know better and have as counsellor and friend.

Such a person Myshuha was to many, in both the higher and lower stratas of society. Especially was he kind to young students of music, and where he saw ambition and talent he would not only undertake to teach him free of cost but actually subsidize his career as well. Nor, as in the case of some other artists, did his generosity stop here, for throughout his lifetime he steadily donated towards various causes, particularly if they were Ukrainian, and some of these gifts were very princely indeed. Because of this help quite a number of Ukrainian cultural ventures were launched. In grateful acknowledgement for this aid, leading societies bestowed upon him the highest honors. More important than these honors, however, was the love that he won of his countrymen.

This love he earned not only by his gifts but also by his work with Mikola Lysenko, father of modern Ukrainian music, to revive the development of Ukrainian music, long retarded by Russia's denationalizing policies, and restore it to its ancient glory. Some of the students he taught at Lysenko's conservatory in Kiev—which he joined at the cost of profitable concert and opera engagements in Warsaw—became famous singers. All his teaching was based on his oft-reiterated principle that singing is but an extension of speaking, and therefore

he who speaks correctly can sing correctly. It is interesting to note, too, that of the entire faculty that taught at this conservatory, only Lysenko and Myshuha lectured in Ukrainian.

These are but few of the facts revealed about Alexander Myshuha in the recently published book about him. We urge our readers to obtain a copy of it, especially those who are interested in music, and there are legions of them among our Ukrainian-American youth. For what is contained in this book is something they will cherish very much.

The book is edited by Dr. Ivan Nimchuk and Osyp Bodnarovich. Contributors to it are: Dr. Ostap Hrycay, Stanislaw Ludkevich, Alexander Koshetz, Vadim Scherbakivsky, Andrey Chechovsky, Maria Hrebenetska, Stephen Charnetsky, Bohdan Lepky, Stephen Smal-Stotsky, Dr. Kost Levitsky, Alexandra Lubitch-Parakhonak, Sophia Dniestranska, Dr. Michael Lozinsky, Yaroslav Stryransky, Ivan Nimchuk, Joseph Drimalik, Dr. Ivan Kopach, Antin Lototsky, and Dr. Luke Myshuha. Cover design is by Mikola Butovich. Special typographical work is by Paul Kovzhun. Illustrations include colored reproduction of Myshuha's portrait by Mikola Ivasuk. Printed by Dilo Press Company, Lviv. It can be obtained at Svoboda Bookstore. Price \$2.00.

DIGEST OF AMERICAN PERIODICAL COMMENTS ON UKRAINE, 1915-1939

(6)

The November, 1921 issue of the *Ladies Home Journal* (vol. 38, p. 32) contained an article of special interest to Ukrainian women, being on the subject of Ukrainian needlework. Describing its various types it recommends its use for many purposes, such as decorating handbags, belts, collars, and cuff sets, smocks, children's clothing, and other similar articles. The article is illustrated by full color reproductions of Ukrainian embroidery.

In its May, 1922 issue, the *New York Times Current History* magazine (vol. 16, p. 309) published a good article by A. Margolin on the subject of "The New Map of Europe and the Ukraine."

Mr. Margolin, a Ukrainian Jew, was a member of the Ukrainian Supreme Court during the time of the Ukrainian Central Rada (led by Hrushevsky) and then under Skoropadsky's regime. Later, when Skoropadsky was overthrown by a coalition of Ukrainian parties and Ukraine became governed by the Directorate, Mr. Margolin acted as Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs and also as a member of the Ukrainian delegation at the Peace Conference in Paris in the summer of 1919. Still later he served as head of the Ukrainian diplomatic mission to England.

His article opens as follows:

"In the British Museum and the Bibliotheque Nationale at Paris there may be seen a series of maps showing Europe during the 14, 15, 16, and 17th centuries. On these maps Muscovy and Ukraina are shown as different countries. These differentiations disappeared at the time of Catherine II. The Russian Imperial Governments began to call Muscovy 'Great Russia' and Ukraina 'Little Russia.' But even these new designations of territories populated by two related, yet distinct, peoples were not admitted on the usual geographical maps. The whole enormous territory of the Russian Empire was merely designated on the map as 'Russia,' the governmental departments being named simply as administrative units."

Mr. Margolin then launches into a description of the actual political aspirations of the Ukrainian people up to the time of the Russian Revolution of 1917, and the change

in these aspirations and in the psychology of the Ukrainians after the fall of the Russian Imperial Government.

Referring to the recognition of Ukraine by foreign powers, he reveals a little known fact, by reproducing four documents showing conclusively that not the Central Powers (i. e. Germany and her allies) but France and England were the first to recognize the young Ukrainian republic. This recognition was a few days prior to the proclamation on January 22, 1918, by the Ukrainian Central Rada that henceforth Ukraine was free and independent.

The balance of Mr. Margolin's article is devoted to a discussion on the formation of the Ukrainian state on the site of former South Russia; the French policy in Ukraine; the attitude of the Ukrainian intellectuals to Western European culture; and finally, the nature of the Ukrainian national aims.

"Little Missions," is the title of an article that appeared in the May, 1922 issue of the *Atlantic* magazine (vol. 129, p. 688). Written in a rather humorous vein it tells of the adventures encountered by a certain Allied diplomatic mission of which the writer was a member, during its sojourn in Western Ukraine, particularly around Drohobych, the center of the Galician oil industry. The purpose of the mission was to establish favorable conditions for the making of an economic treaty between post-war Austria and the Western Ukrainian Republic.

The Polish persecution of the Ukrainian population in Galicia following the collapse of the Western Ukrainian Republic, evoked many protests from Ukrainian immigrants in America. One such protest was published in the June, 1922 number of the *New York Times Current History* (vol. 16, p. 514) entitled "Ukraine's Grievance in East Galicia." It was a copy of a petition forwarded by the Ukrainian Citizens Club of Scranton in May of that year to the General Secretariat of the Economic Conference at Genoa.

A recital of the economic conditions of Ukraine under the Bolsheviks, as seen by a foreign observer, was contained in the July,

1922 issue of the *Living Age* (vol. 314, p. 14) bearing the title of "First Impressions of Soviet Ukraine" by Colin Ross. It was taken from the German "Vossische Zeitung," a Berlin liberal daily.

Immediately following the above article, *Living Age* printed another article on Ukraine, entitled "A Woman in the Ukraine," by Odette Keun, a former Bolshevik sympathizer, who turned against the Bolsheviks when she perceived their savage conduct in Ukraine. Her article was taken from the French "L'Opinion," a Paris nationalist literary weekly.

"What the Reds Did to Ukraine," was the heading of an article which appeared in the July, 1922 number of the *New York Times Current History* (vol. 16, p. 631). It was prepared by T. H. Dickinson, the historian of the American relief mission in Europe under Herbert Hoover, and is mainly a translation of a diary of an inhabitant of Ukraine, containing a day by day record of the reign of terror in a certain city in Ukraine following its occupation by the Bolsheviks.

Presumably the above mentioned articles irritated both Russian and Polish sympathizers, for the August issue of the *New York Times Current History* (vol. 16, p. 782 and p. 786) contained two anti-Ukrainian articles, one written by a Russian, Colonel A. M. Nikolaieff, and the other by the "Polish Bureau of Information." Both contain the usual misinformation that Russian and Polish propagandists are wont to use about the Ukrainian people.

A reply to the first of the two above mentioned articles appeared in the October, 1922 issue of the *New York Times Current History* (vol. 17, p. 108), written by A. Malofe (of Canada) and entitled "Ukraine's Right to Independence." In it the writer shows that the allegations made by Nikolaieff are contrary to well known and accepted historical truths.

An answer to the article by the "Polish Bureau of Information" appeared in the February, 1923 issue of the *New York Times Current History* (vol. 17, p. 820) under the heading of "The Ukrainian Case vs. The Poles," submitted by Rev. Philemon Tarnavsky.

"The statistical information published by the Polish Bureau," he writes, "would be impressive if it had not been manufactured without any basis of fact."

"What the Polish Information Bureau says about [Ukrainian] schools," he declares further on, "is so far from the truth as to be really preposterous."

He then proceeds to demonstrate very clearly the falsity and bias of the allegations made by the Polish Bureau in regards Poland's treatment of the Ukrainians thrust under her rule by the Versailles Treaty, and concludes with an appeal to America to aid the Ukrainians recover their independence.

(To be continued)

DEATH OF DISTINGUISHED UKRAINIAN

On December 25th there died at Zevnice, near Prague, a former Senator of the Supreme Court of Appeals at Kiev, Professor Serge Shelukhin, aged 74.

Professor Shelukhin was born at Denhy, Poltava. He graduated in law at Kiev University, and embarked on a judicial career. In 1917 he was appointed Attorney General of the Ukrainian Republic and twice Minister of Justice. In 1918 he became member of the Supreme Court of Appeals, with the title "Senator." In 1919, he was a member of the Ukrainian delegation to the Peace Conference at Versailles. After the occupation of Ukraine by the Bolsheviks he migrated first to Vienna, then to Prague, where he was appointed Professor Ordinarius of Criminal Law at the Ukrainian University. He published a whole series of judicial and historical works, both in Czech and Ukrainian.

MINORITY CONGRESS

The question of National Minorities has acquired unprecedented importance in recent months, and the Congress of National Minorities (Congress of Nationalities) will be viewed with special interest this year.

According to information we have received, it is intended to hold the next Congress at Prague, in the first half of June, and the main themes for discussion have already been prepared.

It may be presumed that the Ukrainian Question will play an important part in the discussions.

PROTEST RAISED IN SEYM AGAINST POLISH EXCESSES

During a session of the Seym (Polish Parliament) in the latter part of January, there were vigorous protests by Ukrainian deputies concerning the treatment of Ukrainians in Poland during the past few months.

"Nash Prapor," January 27th, reports a long speech by Dr. Stephen Vytvytsky, before the Seym, protesting against the suppression of a former speech of his on December 3rd, and referring to conditions in the Ukrainian territories. The deputy said:

"In the last few months of 1938 there waged a veritable war against Ukrainian social, economic, and cultural institutions... Mobs of Polish youths and students, armed with weapons ranging from stones to iron bars, proceeded from one Ukrainian institution to another. Windows were smashed, doors battered down, stores ransacked and their contents set alight. And if anybody happened to be present, they were attacked and beaten-up."

"To take a single date. On November 3rd, ten shops of the Maslo-Soyuz (Dairy Cooperatives) were attacked in L'viv alone. The same fate befell the headquarters of the Ukrainian Cooperative and the Theological Seminary where even a picture of Jesus Christ was destroyed..."

(He enumerated a long list of institutions similarly treated).

"...and the police, who numbered nearly 200, looked on, doing nothing to prevent these acts of violence, not even requesting the hooligans to desist. Not one of them was arrested. On the contrary, at the height of an attack, the police would intervene on the side of the aggressors, and arrest those who were trying to defend themselves and their premises..."

"I wish to stress here before the House, that the police have been always informed about meetings of the Polish demonstrators, and the resolutions passed by them, and of how those resolutions have been put into practice... yet they have done nothing to protect Ukrainians and their property, and have even tacitly encouraged the attacks..."

"That happened in L'viv. During the latter half of October, flying detachments of frontier guards appeared unexpectedly in our villages. The commanders produced lists of Ukrainian institutions, together with the names of their officials and workers, whose homes they then visited, beating them up, without giving any reason..."

"The majority of Poles who have any policy as regards the 'Ruthenian' Question, are willing to allow us to speak in Ukrainian, to sing Ukrainian songs, (interruption "Not Ukrainian but Ruthenian!") and to allow us to pray in our churches. But we have learnt another lesson. We now see that even these privileges are not allowed, for if anyone dares to speak Ukrainian to members of these military expeditions, or admits belonging to the Eastern Church, he is made an object of contumely, maltreated, and beaten-up. I have here a list of names, and medical statements, and I can vouch personally for the truth of my statements..."

(Dr. Vytvytsky here describes the attacks in detail, and enumerates the persons and villages involved).

"I should like to draw your attention to two sinister facts. Firstly, that these happenings take place under a Constitution which guarantees the safety and freedom of its citizens. Secondly, that all our appeals to the various administrative authorities have been abortive..."

"The local administration replied that they were helpless against the military, and our representations with the voivods and with the Government had no result. I would stress that everything that has happened, and is still happening is taking place in some of the most

peaceful and law-abiding regions of the country. All those Ukrainians who take part in social, economic, and cultural organizations do so with the permission of the local administrative organs, and according to the letter of the Constitution. I desire to ask the Parliament if there is one administration which allows these activities, and another which overrides the first, and suppresses all that has been legally allowed...?"

"Yet in spite of this, organized Ukrainian life cannot be destroyed. The members of organizations who have been abused, flogged, and maltreated, go back to their positions with more tenacity than before. Those peasants assert that they would feel happy if they could only know that their sufferings have added to the moral strength of the whole nation, and if they could only serve to improve the fortunes of their country. This is not the tenacity of single individuals, but that of a nation which desires to live..."

"We have heard from Poles that these occurrences have some relation to the feeling of the population towards Carpathian Ukraine, but we doubt whether such methods will have the effect of lessening that feeling. I announce here openly that we shall not abandon our sentiments of national solidarity. We are one with our brethren across the Carpathians..."

"We are not somebody's artificial creation. We are not serving, and do not want to serve, any foreign interests. We are the creation of God, the same as any other people, and we desire to serve only His Will here on earth. Those responsible for these acts of violence hope that they will drive the Ukrainians to desperation, leading to counter-violence, so that they may then have an excuse for further more severe, and final measures."

"But we reply that we have retained, and shall retain in the face of all provocation our dignity, and calmness, and we thank God that He has given us the strength, and the brains, to judge the situation with cool heads."

"The Ukrainian nation is writing its history in blood. We have suffered long, but our sufferings have brought with them moral strength, and they will help us to achieve our national ideal."

(Ukrainian Bureau, London)

U.N.A. BASKETBALL TOURNEY IN CHICAGO

Writes Michael Kozak of Chicago, Ill.: "This town is basketball-minded. To stimulate more color and zest to this sport, which has interested the majority of sport fans, is the rivalry that has broken out between the local teams. All anxiously await the hour when the opening tilt will inaugurate the First Midwest U.N.A. Basketball Tournament. Two thousand tickets are at the public's disposal, and advance sales indicate that capacity crowds will witness the tournament games, to be held in March."

"The tournament will bring together the finest and possibly the strongest quintets in the country, a marked improvement having shown itself in the playing of the Chicago fives. A striking feature is the fact that four teams will make their initial appearances under Ukrainian colors, with one team returning from last year's competition. College, high school, and local stars all bedeck the lineups of the Chicago squads. The playing and experience of teams should raise the status and prestige of Illinois basketball and, incidentally, remove the humiliation of the defeats suffered by the teams in the past."

"All parties interested in the U.N.A. teams entered in the Midwest Tourney can obtain additional information by writing to: Chicago U.N.A. Sports Division, Mildred Kozak, Secretary, 3344 W. Division St., Chicago, Ill."

THE WEEKLY FORUM

REGARDING "YOUNG VERSUS OLD"

THAT cooperation between the old and young folks is of the greatest importance cannot be denied. Miss Boresky, however, treats the subject as a member of the younger generation... that is, she blames the lack of understanding and mutual cooperation on the attitude of the older folks. It strikes me that the elders have just as much reason to complain. It must be remembered that our parents had a hard time of it in Europe and, in fleeing from their country so as to escape foreign oppression, they encountered further hardships here in America. Life for them has not been very pleasant. They have worked hard here, and even the most severe critic will admit that for the length of time they have been here, their accomplishments are nothing short of miraculous.

When our parents set foot on American soil they had nothing but the barest of necessities. Today they have great fraternal orders, churches, national homes, banking and savings institutions, schools; they have established homes for themselves and their children, gone into business, bought farms; they have put out newspapers, magazines, books and other printed matter; they have won the admiration and respect of the American people by not forsaking their national traditions and customs.

All this was accomplished while we the youth were growing into manhood and womanhood. It is no doubt true that our parents had strict rules governing their children, but it should not be assumed that they meant to dominate us and lead our lives for us. They simply wished us to lead a clean wholesome life, the rules being enforced to guard us against going astray. I may seem a bit old-fashioned, but I nevertheless believe that the parent who tells his children to be home at a certain time, to keep away from such and such a place, to cease going with persons of questionable character, is decidedly being wise. One need but compare the Ukrainian criminal record with those of other peoples to realize the significance of what our parents attempted to teach us.

The youth of today resent the attitude of their parents. I believe that the majority of us who smoke, drink, or stay out at all hours of the morning, are doing so against the will of our parents. Mothers and fathers worry when their children fail to return home at a reasonable hour. They imagine all sorts of things have happened. Do you think you're being smart in coming home at a late hour with liquor on your breath? Do you think it is essential that you should jump into your car, grab a girl, and make a beeline for the nearest dance hall? Do you think you are being a good Ukrainian when you attend conventions and rallies simply to have a good time? If so, then it is a waste of time for some well-meaning friend to attempt to tell you that you're not only "all wet" but definitely inconsiderate and a bit ignorant as well.

It occasionally happens that the worries of our parents are realized... some of us do get into trouble. There is nothing more heartrending than to see a parent suffering silently over the grave of a son who had been involved in an automobile accident resulting from "one drink too many." The story of the girl who "knew what it was all about" but still managed to get into serious trouble is a common one, as is the other story about the girl who thought she'd "make good in the big city," leaves home, and is never heard of again. Yes indeed, our parents have every reason to worry about us when we are not home... but we "smart Ales" won't know anything about that until we have children of our own to look after.

Miss Boresky rebels against the

old folks who have done so much for us. We are not allowed to do anything on our own, and everything we begin the old folks end by their interference, she asserts. That there is some truth in this, I do not doubt... but, inasmuch as many of us have Americanized our names and have devoted most of our time to non-Ukrainian activities (despite our parents' pleas that we cooperate with them in things Ukrainian), what justification have we in demanding recognition as good Ukrainians simply because we have of late taken an interest in Ukrainian matters? Do you think your parents smile encouragingly when you say that the family name, which is, let us say, "Borakowsky," is too long and foreign-sounding, and that you're going to change it to "Borak"? Do you think your parents approved when you joined some American club or organization under that Americanized name? If so, you are only making another mistake. Our parents are proud of being Ukrainian and take particular pride in their Ukrainian names. I would say that the elders have been very lenient with us in letting us go into Ukrainian fields at all.

I would say that we young people first took active interest in Ukrainian matters in 1930 or thereabouts. Assuming that this is so, on what basis can we claim that we are ready to take over what Miss Boresky would have us believe is ours? Have we behaved like good Ukrainians? Did we ever cooperate with our parents in getting things done?... or is some one going to try and make me believe that our parents refused our help? Our help was not refused... because it was never offered. Our parents have done all the work, and the few social and athletic clubs we have managed to organize do not even compare with what they have managed to accomplish with nothing at the outset. What young person managed to get up enough nerve to ask cooperation from the old folks anyway?

As I have already remarked, the old folks have been lenient with us. Many of us have taken advantage of the opportunities created as a result of our parents' work, and we all appreciate their watchful eye on our progress. We have made many mistakes and are even now making others... but we are becoming experienced, as the old folks will admit. The day will come when we will be in a position to take over and continue the good work begun by them... but that day is not yet here. We have to prove our sincerity and capability... we have to put our hearts into the work.

Our parents are not selfish, as Miss Boresky asserts. That they are extremely cautious about what is their own is only natural, and their caution and our recklessness should not be confounded. Give a young man and an old man each a hundred dollars, tell them it is theirs to do with as they see fit, and see what happens. If the old man does not bank his money or otherwise sensibly invest it, and if the young man does not squander his share on wine, women, and song (not to mention several other things), the shock would probably floor me. We young people have had a comparatively easy time of it and therefore cannot appreciate what we get the way the old folks do. My father impressed me with this fact when, one day several years ago, I refused a slice of bread because it was not buttered. "Son," he said, "I work hard... very hard—and this slice of bread represents the sweat of my brow. Times are bad and to ask me to butter this slice of bread at this time is the same as asking me to produce more sweat than I am physically able."

I would suggest that all persons who are thinking of expressing their views on this subject look at the matter from both sides.

THEODORE LUTWINIAK

YOUTH and THE U.N.A.

THE financial secretary of Branch 414 of the Ukrainian National Association, **Theodosia Boresky**, 390 Ferry St., New Haven, Conn., writes that the new club is growing slowly but steadily. "The plans of this ambitious group include sports, lectures, discussions, building up a club library, and several other such activities.

"A much needed new youth element is being drawn into this new youth center of our little New Haven community. The club promises to be the nucleus around which youthful friendships can have their beginning; one of our aims is to unite our young Ukrainians and promote cooperation. There need be no lonely individuals or groups standing on the sidelines at our affairs while other groups are enjoying themselves. Our purpose is to form one clique whose chief responsibility will be to see to it that everyone has a jolly good time at every dance, picnic or party that we may sponsor, thus promoting the fraternal spirit of U.N.A.

"Our club offers the youth of New Haven an opportunity to unite solidly and make possible a brighter future. By joining our U.N.A. youth branch they can avail themselves of the many advantages offered to members exclusively. I urge all young people in and around New Haven to communicate with me for further information regarding our promising group."

U.N.A. branches 296 and 395 called a special organizational meeting for January 22nd, at Arnold's Ukrainian National Home. Mr. W. Zahayevich, regional organizer, was the guest speaker. He presented a report on the progress made in organizing U.N.A. members in Pittsburgh, giving particular emphasis to the Ukrainian Social Club, youth branch 419, which was organized with some fifty charter members. In an effort to create interest among the younger members of this large audience, Mr. Zahayevich devoted considerable time to the benefits of U.N.A. membership. Following this he introduced a delegation of five Ukrainian Social Club members, namely: Anthony Wasyluk, John O. Mykytiuk, Mary Popatak, M. Zelechivsky, John Kruk. The first named stated that, in order for the youth to accomplish something really worthwhile, they should become members of the U.N.A. and help the organization achieve the ideals upon which it was founded. He added that the youth of Pittsburgh have become acquainted with the facts concerning the advantages of U.N.A. membership, and so have launched a far-reaching membership campaign for new members. Many members have already been organized, the speaker added, and indications are that hundreds more will become members in the near future.

Mr. Mykytiuk stressed that the duty of every U.N.A. member is to create interest in the organization, the oldest, largest, and financially strongest Ukrainian fraternal order in the country... publishers of the leading Ukrainian newspaper. Emphasis was put on the point that the youth should not be mere onlookers... but that they should be active members of an association that has their very interests in mind.

Those officiating at the meeting expressed their appreciation to the delegation from Pittsburgh through John Miziuk, and it was decided that a mass meeting would be held in the near future for the purpose of enlarging U.N.A. membership. Miss Popatak, Mr. Zelechivsky, and Mr. Kruk gave brief talks, stating that all Ukrainian-Americans should be proud of being members of the U.N.A., a great and powerful organization that, unlike ordinary commercial companies, offers many things beside protection to 33,000 persons who compose it.

THE U. N. A. SPOTLIGHT

Dietric Slobogin submits the following sport items for publication: "The Philadelphia U.N.A. Youth Club's court combination split a twin bill the evening of February 7th, conquering the Snellenberg Department Store quintet 33-31 in the curtain raiser, then dropping the nightcap, 28-23, to the Philadelphia Ukrainians.

"On the short end of a 31-24 score at the conclusion of the 3rd quarter in the 1st game, the U.N.A. ball-tossers registered 9 markers in the final chapter while holding the visitors scoreless, to please the cheering Ukrainian spectators with a close triumph. Joe Juzwiak's goal from under the basket was the deciding nod, as it came with 10 seconds to go."

The score by periods:
Snellenberg: 10 13 8 0—31
Philly U.N.A.: 8 8 8 9—33

"In the 2nd encounter of the evening, the tired U.N.A. boys, after trailing 21-10 at halftime, threw a scare into the opposition when, as late as the last 8 minutes, they were behind only by 2 points. They finally went down 28-23 in a dramatic game witnessed by a capacity crowd."

The score by quarters:
Philly Ukr.: 8 13 2 5—28
Philly U.N.A.: 2 8 8 5—23

"The Philadelphia U.N.A. Youth Club will play the New York City U.N.A. basketball team in a U.N.A. League game on Sunday afternoon, February 19th, at the Ukrainian Hall, 849 North Franklin Street, Philadelphia, beginning at 1:45 P. M. Other games on the card will bring together the Philadelphia and Elizabeth, N. J., Ukrainians, while the Metropolitan Ukrainian Youth Chorus will tangle with the Philadelphia Ukrainian Youth Chorus."

According to a report submitted by John Wysozcański and Stephen Horbal, the Centralia U.N.A. basketball team defeated St. Clair by a 55-15 count. The game was played at Port Carbon on February 12th and was a one sided affair from the very beginning. S. Humanick and S. Bottack were the high scorers for Centralia, garnering 18 points each. Stock was St. Clair's ace scorer. The game by quarters:

Centralia: 16 12 17 10—55
St. Clair: 2 4 2 7—15

According to **Andrew Petruncio** the McAdoo U.N.A. team defeated the Centralia boys in a game played at the McAdoo High School Gym on February 5th, the score being 46-37. McAdoo took the lead early and maintained it to the finish, Sashko, Krill, and Stephanitis contributing a total of 41 points. M. Humanick scored 17 points for the losers. The game by periods:

McAdoo: 11 8 18 9—46
Centralia: 7 8 12 10—37

"CORRECTION" CORRECTED

The Feb. 11 Ukrainian Weekly "correction" of W. B. is entirely untrue! The alleged Jr. Varsity team that lost to the Ukrainian Cultural Centre of Jan. 17th is the same combination of players that represented the Philadelphia Ukrainians in its regular games with Northampton, Coatesville, Wilmington and the U.N.A.

Official Area No. 3 UYL-NA "player eligibility" records prove this and the referee of that game, Mr. Hnyda, can testify that he and the opposing team was cognizant of the fact that G. Kozub's boys did not represent any Beth-Eden or Rambler club in that game (or have they since) but the U. C. C., of which they have been members (club records) since January of 1938.

ALEXANDER YAREMKO
(Area No. 3. UYL-NA
Basketball Director)

CIVIC CENTER LECTURE

Most of us have been reading the recent accounts in the daily newspapers dealing with the Ukrainian national movement and its place in the European situation. Yet few of us have a clear conception of the whole matter. In order to repair this shortcoming, the Ukrainian Civic Center of New York City, a girls organization of many years standing, recently sponsored an interesting lecture by Mr. Eugene Lachowitch on the subject of the Ukrainian Question and the European Political Situation.

At the very outset of this lecture, Mr. Lachowitch defined the Ukrainian Question. He stated that it involves the creation in Eastern Europe of an independent state of a fifty-three million population of which forty-seven million is Ukrainian, with the remainder consisting of minority groups such as Armenians and Jews. As far as Ukrainians are concerned the Ukrainian question is the desire to create this state whereas some other nations are doing their best to postpone this creation.

Probably, the most deep-rooted reason for all this political unrest in Europe is the fact that Europe is overpopulated. Competition for the survival of a nation is stronger than ever, with the result that all nations are organizing their national resources. Various alliances and treaties are thus formed. In addition there have been developed various political beliefs and ideological conflicts, especially those of democracy and fascism and nationalism.

The Ukrainian question cannot be fully discussed without taking into consideration the plans of other nations of Europe. Germany is interested in Ukraine. She is overpopulated. Her food supply and natural resources are limited. At the rate Germany is expanding, greater territory will be needed. The doors of Western Europe are closed since those countries are well fortified. Germany is therefore turning East to find favorable advantages there. Thus, for purely selfish reasons, Germany is extending her helping hand to the Ukrainians from whom she expects to receive her raw materials. In order to attain this end, Germany couples her selfish motives with humanitarian principles. As far as politics are concerned no nation wishes to free certain peoples unless she gets something worthwhile in return. Gradually Germany tends to dominate the other Slavonic states and probably will clash with the English possessions in Asia. England, therefore, is upset over these developments and strenuously objects the German policy of freeing Ukraine. On the other hand, England would probably be not unwilling to see an independent Ukrainian state created among other European nations were she not afraid of German domination of that state. Some people bitterly criticize the policy of some Ukrainians in accepting German help. But can one blame them if no other country is willing to come to their assistance? Probably as time goes on, other countries may come to the Ukrainian rescue, then the picture will change.

Gradually, Mr. Lachowitch touched on the subject of what America could do for Ukraine. First of all Americans must not advocate the principle that Ukraine remain under Russian rule, because the Ukrainians believe in democratic principles, which like our own, do not coincide with Bolshevik practices. When this Ukrainian freedom is attained, an economic trade advantage could thus be established between this newly created state and America, and thus Ukraine will be an outlet for American products.

Finally Mr. Lachowitch was asked various questions by the audience which he was able to answer fully. **OLGA MILAN.**

UKRAINIAN SPORT ETTES

Diary of a Ukrainian Sports Addict
For January 1939

1. George Muha, brilliant Carnegie Tech halfback, scores all of team's points in annual Sugar Bowl football classic played at New Orleans. However, Texas Christian, paced by Davey O'Brien, humbles Tartans 15-7.

1. In annual North-South All-Star collegiate football game, Mike Kabealo, Ohio State quarterback, collaborates with Buckeye team mate, Alex Shoenbaum, in 83-yard touchdown march resulting in victory for North All-Stars 7-0.

1. Michael Winne's 14 points paces Davis-Elkins to upset 37-36 court triumph over St. Joseph's College at Philadelphia.

4. Mike Gazella reappointed manager of Moline Three-I League Baseball Club.

12. Bronko Nagurski, ex-heavyweight wrestling champion, pins Abe Kashey in 32 minutes at St. Paul, Minnesota.

18. Duke Duzminski, ace Villanova College basketball guard, returns to Wildcats' lineup after one month lay-off due to leg injury.

19. Final International League baseball figures reveal that Mike Tresh of the Buffalo Bisons batted an even .300, 38th highest in the league and 2nd highest among catchers, his position. Included in the Ukrainian's assortment of base-hits were 9 doubles, 2 triples and 3 home runs.

24. Myron Bliszczyk, member of the Philadelphia U. N. A. Youth Club and presently playing with their basketball team, signs professional baseball contract with Philadelphia Athletics of the American League. Bliszczyk, a pitcher, makes the fifth known Ukrainian in professional baseball, two graduating from the Ukrainian National Association Baseball League!

27. Mike Lazorchak's 15 points high as Villanova College annexes 44-29 triumph over ancient Temple U. court rival.

29. Says Bronko Nagurski, "I want the wrestling title back more than anything else. No; I'm not going to play football next year or any other year for that matter. Such rumors are ridiculous. I played my last game of football with the Bears when we met Green Bay in 1937.

"The Terror first and Londos next, that's how my manager, Tony Stetcher and I have planned things. I was far off form when I wrestled Londos in Philadelphia and lost the championship. I was nervous all through the match and made many mistakes."

30. Nagurski pins Sammy Cohen in two straight falls at Wilmington, Delaware.

31. Nagurski flattens Bibber McCoy, two straight falls, at Newark, New Jersey.

DIETRIC SLOBOGIN

PITTSBURGH, PA. A special meeting of the Ukrainian Social Club, Branch 419 of U. N. A., will be held Thursday, Feb. 23, 1939 at 109 So. 7th Street, at 8:30 P. M. The purpose of this meeting is somewhat of a get-together enabling us to become better acquainted with each other. After a brief lecture by our regional organizer, Mr. Zahayevich, policies will be delivered to each member together with a fraternal pin and membership card. — Nicholas P. Korol, Pres.; John Kuhar, Treas.; Michel Wasyluk, Finan. Sec.; John O. Mykytiuk, Rec. Sec.

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¢. 28,4,0

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¢. 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