



## YOUTH RALLY IN PHILADELPHIA

Devoting itself entirely to a discussion of the life and works of Taras Shevchenko, the bard of Ukraine, the Ukrainian-American Youth Rally held last Saturday in Hotel Adelphia, Philadelphia, under the auspices of the local clubs of the UYL-NA, marked a departure of the hitherto prevalent custom of devoting such gatherings wholly to discussions of various youth problems. As the chairman of the rally committee, Peter Zaharchuk, pointed out in his opening remarks, the previous youth rallies had stressed the need on the part of our young people to learn more about their Ukrainian background, and since one of the chief elements of this background are various outstanding personalities, such as Taras Shevchenko, it is not only fitting but necessary as well that our youth rallies begin devoting themselves to an examination of such great men.

If the interest evinced at the Philadelphia rally last Saturday is any criterion, it is quite plain that youth rallies devoted to a similar purpose will prove to be popular in other localities as well, especially in those wherein dwell the majority of the one-hundred persons who attended the Philadelphia rally. They came from six different states.

A biographical sketch of Taras Shevchenko presented in Ukrainian by Evelyn Kalakura constituted the first of the five key addresses heard at the rally session in the afternoon. She was followed by John Oriak who spoke in English on how Shevchenko the painter became the great poet. Helen Sywulak next addressed the gathering on the topic of what effect the reading of Shevchenko's poetry has upon one's mind and imagination. The women in the great poet's life was the subject of the succeeding address delivered by Walter Michaelson. The final talk, by Mary Zenith, compared Shevchenko with Abraham Lincoln. All the talks showed signs of being carefully prepared and therefore engaged the attentive interest of those present. They were preceded by a few introductory remarks made by John Romanion, President of the UYL-NA.

A lively discussion followed the talks. It revealed that, with a few exceptions, our young people are still far from having a good knowledge of Shevchenko the man, the poet, the patriot, and the martyr. Nevertheless it was also evident that their interest in him is steadily rising. In some cases reading of his works during childhood inspired the young person to become interested in Ukrainian-American life. As a climax to the rally, all those present resolved to devote more time and effort in studying the life and works of this national poet and prophet of Ukraine.

The discussion was led by Stephen Shumeyko, who presided as chairman of the rally session. Helen Seitz and Mary Zenith served as secretaries.

In the evening a banquet was held. David Chmelyk acted as Toastmaster. Chief speakers were Mrs. Helen Stogryn, Vice-President of Soyuz Ukrainck, who spoke on the necessity of youth preparing to take over the duties of their parents; and Solicitor Ferrerity, a representative of the Mayor, who after extending the city's greetings, recommended that the beautiful Ukrainian songs and customs should be taken advantage of by the Hollywood studios.

## PREPARING FOR SHEVCHENKO CELEBRATION

At about this time preparations are already under way in Ukrainian-American communities to observe next month the 125th anniversary of the birth of Taras Shevchenko, the national poet of Ukraine. Since this year the observance takes on added importance, it would be well at this time to reflect a little upon the manner in which such an observance should be held, in order that it may properly fulfill its function of doing honor to this great poet and patriot and likewise help make him better known here in America, especially among our younger generation.

At the very outset, it should be made clear that without painstaking preparation the observance is likely to turn out to be just another one of those humdrum affairs that are encountered in most of our communities practically every year. Therefore those arranging the celebration and those who sing and speak at it should spend as much time and effort as possible in preparation between now and the time when it takes place.

The choruses, who are the very backbone of such programs, are especially urged to rehearse and rehearse, at least twice a week, so that they will be at their best on it. Too often they appear on such an occasion when they are far from ready, with foregone results. The rehearsals should also include, besides singing practice itself, a careful study of the meaning of the songs themselves, otherwise a true interpretation of them is impossible.

In choosing a person to recite on this occasion some selection by Shevchenko, utmost care should be exercised that that person is able to understand the meaning of the selection. No doubt it is very gratifying, especially to the parents, to hear a precocious youngster recite a poem by the poet, but if he does not understand what he is saying, of what use is his parrot-like recitation to anyone. Children should be taught to recite poems by Shevchenko, certainly; but only those within the range of their comprehension. More meaningful and difficult poetry should be declaimed by maturer persons, and only by those who have the talent and the voice for it. Furthermore, not every Shevchenko poem is suitable for declamation. Only those should be selected that are picturesque, dramatic, and that contain striking phrases.

The speakers, like everyone else, should also prepare very carefully, in fact even more so, for here they are entirely on their own: there is no beauty of the music or of the poem to come to their aid; upon the composition of their speech and its delivery they stand or fall. They should therefore study their subject-matter very thoroughly, try hard to get its meaning, and then proceed to prepare their interpretation of it, i. e. the speech, in a manner that will be as fresh and interesting as possible and that will steer clear of that bane of most Ukrainian national holiday speeches—triteness. Oratorical ability, though an asset here as anywhere else, is far from enough; its owner should really have something to convey to his listeners, not just meaningless words and empty gestures that betray his ignorance of Shevchenko and makes the audience restless, but something that will seize hold of their minds and imagination, and perhaps even inspire them.

Finally, those charged with arranging the program for the coming Shevchenko birthday anniversary celebration should try to make it less stereotyped and more attractive than usual. One way of doing this is to stage a scene based upon some work of the poet. This practice is finding growing favor in the old country, and should do likewise here. The "Prosvita" Society over there published several years ago a booklet containing such sketches. They are colorful and easy to present. The booklet can be obtained at the Svoboda Bookstore.

## UKRAINE SUBJECT OF REMARKS IN SENATE

The subject of Ukraine was touched upon last Tuesday in the Senate by Reynolds of North Carolina, a new member of the Foreign Relations Committee, reports the Washington Bureau of the New York Times.

Saying that in his belief Chancellor Hitler intends to take the Ukraine, Senator Reynolds added that some people in this country want to know who is to stop him.

"It isn't any of our business who," he said. "I don't care who does it. And so long as Hitler is going away from us, headed east, it is up to us to keep our nose out of the whole affair."

"There is a lot of loose talk going about that we have got to stop dictatorships in Europe," he said at another point. "What business is it of ours? People worry about Denmark and Holland. Let Denmark and Holland worry about themselves. We have plenty of worries of our own."

## CHICAGO TO CELEBRATE U. N. A. 45th ANNIVERSARY

It is predicted that close to three thousand members of the U. N. A. in the Chicago district will celebrate its 45th anniversary on March 12, writes Michael Kozak. The celebration will be held at the Chopin School Auditorium, in the afternoon, and among the invited speakers will be several members of the Supreme Assembly of the U. N. A., which will hold its annual meeting during that week there. Several Chicago city officials will also address the gathering.

In the evening of that Sunday, the finals of the First U. N. A. Midwest Basketball tournament will be held at the St. Augustine Gymnasium, 50th and Lavin Sts. The preliminary games will start on the day before, at 6 P. M.

The culmination of these and other U. N. A. activities, will be a banquet held March 17 at La Salle Hotel, in honor of the Supreme Assembly of the U. N. A.

The Chicago Sport's Division of the U. N. A., Mr. Kozak further writes, will reserve seats to clubs, providing they attend the tournament in groups of not less than twenty-five. Some U. N. A. branches have already taken advantage of this offer.

## PHILADELPHIA U. N. A. CLUB SPONSORS BALL

Over four hundred persons, mostly of the younger generation, attended the First Annual Ball sponsored by the Philadelphia Ukrainian National Association Youth Club last Saturday, at the Ukrainian Hall on Franklin Street, Philadelphia. American and Ukrainian dance tunes made the affair a very enjoyable one. The dance committee was headed by Dietric Slobogin, manager of the club's athletics.

## YOUTH COMMITTEE DONATES TOWARDS WORLD'S FAIR FUND

The Pittsburgh Convention Committee of the UYL-NA recently donated twenty-five dollars to the fund for Ukrainian participation in the New York World's Fair this year.

Other youth bodies are urged to do likewise.

Send contributions to Nicholas Muraszko, Treasurer, P. O. Box 1014, Church Street Annex, New York City.

# TARAS SHEVCHENKO'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY

During his stay in St. Petersburg, in 1860, Taras Shevchenko, the national poet of Ukraine who suffered many years of imprisonment and persecution for raising his voice on behalf his people, was asked by the editor of "Narodnoe Chteniye" ("Reading for the People") to write him a short autobiography. Shevchenko did as was requested of him, and his work was published. Since then it has been translated into several languages. The translation below is by Percy Paul Selver, an Englishman who in 1914 also translated several of Shevchenko's poems. Since next month Ukrainian-American communities will be observing the 125th anniversary of Taras Shevchenko's birth, we are publishing Shevchenko's autobiography at this time in order that our youth may better understand the nature of these observances. More material on Shevchenko will appear in subsequent issues.

It will be noticed that though the brief autobiography was written February 18, 1860, it deals mainly with Shevchenko's younger days and makes no mention of his terrible experience as a political prisoner from 1847 to 1857 and of his other experiences as a victim of Russian persecution. This is undoubtedly because of the severe Russian censorship, which would not have permitted the publication of facts dealing with the persecution that Shevchenko had to undergo at the hand of the Czarist authorities.

I fully appreciate your wish to acquaint the readers of the N. C. with the biographies of those men who through their capabilities and achievements have worked their way upwards from the obscure and inarticulate ranks of the common people. Narratives of this kind—so it seems to me—might rouse many to a realization of their human dignity, without which all chances of a general development among the lower classes in Russia appear to me impossible. My own destiny, presented in the light of truth, may lead to deeper contemplation, not only on the part of the common man, but also those upon whom the masses are so completely dependent; and this should be of profit to both sides. Such, then, is the reason why I propose to reveal in public a few sad facts concerning my life. I should have desired to present them with the same completeness as that shown by the late S. T. Aksanov in his account of his childhood and youth—all the more so, since the history of my life forms, in part, the history of my native place. But I lack the enterprise to go into all the details. That could be accomplished only by a man who is in possession of inner calm and, as is usual with such men, has become reconciled with the external conditions of his life. All, however, that I can do now to fulfill your wish is to give a concise account of the actual course of my life. When you read these lines, then, I hope you will realize those feelings which oppress my heart and afflict my spirit.

## An Orphan

I am the son of Grigor Shevchenko, village and serf. I was born on February 25, 1814 [Julian Calendar], at Kerelivka, a village in the district of Zvenigorod, government of Kiev, upon the estate of a landed proprietor. In my eighth year I lost father and mother, and found shelter with the parish sacristan as a servant-pupil. Such pupils bear the same relationship to the sacristan as the lads who have been apprenticed to craftsmen by their parents or some other authority to their masters. The master's power over them has no definite limits—they are actually his slaves. They have to perform uncomplainingly all domestic duties, and fulfil every possible caprice on the part of the master himself and the members of his household. I leave it to your imagination to conjecture what a sacristan—a sorry drunkard, pray consider—could demand of me, and the things that with slavish humility I had to do, not possessing a single being in the world who troubled or could be expected to trouble about my condition. In

spite of all this, in the course of two hard years in a so-called school, I had been through the grammar (spelling primer), the sum-book, and, finally, the psalter. Towards the end of my school course, the sacristan used to send me in his stead to read the psalter for the souls of the departed serfs, and was so gracious as to reward me, by way of encouragement, with every tenth kopeck. My help made it possible for my harsh teacher to devote himself, in a higher degree than before, to his favourite occupation, in the company of his friend Jonas Limar, so that on my return from my exploits as preceptor I nearly always found the pair dead-drunk. My sacristan treated not only me, but also the rest of the pupils, with harshness, and we all hated him terribly. His senseless truculence caused us to be crafty and revengeful towards him. We used to deceive him on every occasion that offered, and did him all possible mischief. This was the first despot I ever met, and my whole life long he filled me with loathing and contempt for every kind of coercion practiced by one man upon another. My childish heart was injured a thousand times by the products of such a despotical schooling, and I concluded, even as defenseless people are wont to conclude, when their patience is finally broken—with revenge and flight. When I came upon him one day in a state of complete drunkenness I turned upon him his own weapon, the rod, and as far as my childish strength permitted I got even with him for his cruelty. Among all the chattels of this drunken sacristan, the most precious thing always seemed to me a certain little book with pictures, that is, engravings, truly of wretched workmanship. Whether it was that I could not reckon it a sin, or whether I could not resist the temptation to purloin this rarity, I took it, and ran away by night to the township of Lesyanka.

## "No Aptitude For Even Cobbling Or Coopering"

There I found a new teacher in the person of a painter-deacon, who, as I very soon discovered, differed in principles and habits very little from my own former master. Three days I patiently dragged buckets uphill from the river Teketch, and crunched copper dye on an iron disc. On the fourth day I lost patience and ran away to the village of Taraskova to a sacristan painter who had gained renown in the locality by his effigies of the great martyrs Mikita and Ivan Voyin. To this Appelles I now turned with the firm resolution to overcome all the trials of destiny which at that time seemed to me inseparable from study. I fervently wished to acquire his skill, if only in a tiny degree. But, alas! Appelles observed my left hand attentively and refused my request point-blank. He informed me, to my bitter sorrow, that I had no aptitude for anything, not even for cobbling or coopering.

So I lost all hope of ever becoming even a medium painter, and with a saddened heart I returned to my native village. I had in view a modest destiny, which, however, my imagination endued with a certain artless bliss. I wished to become, as Homer puts it, the herdsman of stainless flocks, intending, as I roamed on behind the assembled drove, to read at leisure my beloved stolen picture-book. But in this, too, I was unlucky. My estate-owner, who had just come into his parental heritage, needed a smart lad and so the ragged scholar-vagrant, having donned just a twill jacket with trousers to match, became a full-blown page-boy.

## A Page-Boy

The discovery of such page-boys is due to the Poles. The landed proprietors of other nationalities adopted, and still do adopt, from

them these page-boys—undeniably an ingenious device. To train up a handy lackey from very childhood means as much in this whilom Cossack region as the subjugation to man's will of the swift-footed reindeer in Lapland. The Polish estate-owners of a former age kept these so-called "Kozatchki" not only as yackeys, but they made use of them also as musicians and dancers. . . . The modern representatives of the illustrious szlachta (Polish nobility), proudly conscious that they are thus enhancing culture, call this their patronage of the Ukrainian national spirit—a proceeding in which, so they allege, their ancestors always distinguished themselves. My master, being a Russianized German, looked at the affair in a more practical way, and patronized my national spirit in his own manner, assigning me a post in the corner of the ante-chamber and enjoining me to motionless silence, until he should lift his voice and order me to hand him his pipe which stood quite close to him, or to fill a glass with water before his nose. Owing to my innate unruliness I transgressed my master's order by singing melancholy "haydamaki" songs in a barely audible voice, or on the sly copying the pictures in the old Russian style, with which my master's rooms were embellished.

## Travels

My master was a restless man. He was continually traveling, now to Kiev, now to Wilno or St. Petersburg, and he always dragged me in his train, so that I might sit in the ante-chamber to hand him his pipe and other necessities. I cannot say that I then felt my position in life as burdensome to me; only now does it fill me with horror and appears to me like some wild, incoherent dream. Probably many of those who belonged to the Russian people will be disposed some day to regard my past life with my eyes. As I roved with my master from one house of call to another, I took advantage of every opportunity to filch a woodcut from the wall, and in this way I brought together a valuable collection. To my particular favourites belong the historical heroes such as Solovey Rozboynik, Kulnev, Platov the Cossack, and others. I should add it was not the craze for collecting which led me to this, but the invincible desire to produce the most faithful copies possible of these drawings.

## Caught Painting

One day, at the time of our sojourn in Wilno, December 6, 1829, my master and his wife had gone to a ball at the so-called Resource (gatherings of the szlachta) to celebrate the name-day of His Majesty Nikolai Pavlovich, now resting in God. The house was completely wrapped in slumber. I lit a candle in my solitary room, spread my stolen treasures, and, selected Platov the Cossack, began to copy with devotion. The time passed by unnoticed. I had just got to the Cossack offspring who romp about the mighty hoofs of the general's horse, when behind me the door opened, and my master, returning from the ball, entered. He seized me by the ears and gave me a few cuffs—not because of my artistic endeavours (no! to art he paid no attention), but because I might have set fire not only to the building, but to the whole town. On the next day he ordered the coachman Sidor to give me a sound hiding, and this was carried out with all due zeal.

## Meets Friends

In the spring of 1832 I completed my eighteenth year. As the hopes which my master had placed in my ability as a lackey had not been justified, he gave in to my unceasing requests and hired me by contract for a period of four years to the guildmaster of paint-

ing, a certain Shirayev in St. Petersburg. This Shirayev united within himself the qualities of the Spartan sacristan, the painter-deacon, and the other sacristan, the chiromant. Regardless of the pressure which proceeded from his threefold genius, I spent the clear spring nights in the Summer Garden (Lyetny Sad) at St. Petersburg, and made drawings of the statues which embellish that rectilinear structure of Peter the Great. At one of these seances I made the acquaintance of the artist Ivan Maximovich Soshenko, with whom I still maintain the most sincerely fraternal relations. On the advice of Soshenko, I began to try my hand at water-colour studies from Nature. During my numerous early and smudgy attempts I had a model in the person of Ivan Netchyporenko, a Cossack, another fellow-countryman and friend of mine, and one of our estate-owner's farm-servants. One day the estate-owner noticed my work in Netchyporenko's possession, and it pleased him so much that he employed me to paint portraits of his mistresses, for which he now and then rewarded me with a whole silver rouble.

## Freedom At Last

In 1837 Soshenko introduced me to V. I. Grigorovich, secretary of the Academy of Fine Arts, begging him to liberate me from my unhappy lot. Grigorovich conveyed this request to V. A. Zhukovsky, and the latter made provisional overtures to my master and commissioned K. P. Brulov to paint his portrait, with the object of making it the stakes in a private lottery. The great Brulov immediately expressed his readiness, and in no great length of time he had Zhukovsky's portrait ready. Zhukovsky, with the help of Count Velehorsky, organized a lottery to the amount of 2,500 roubles in coupons, and at this price my liberty was purchased on April 22, 1838.

From that day on, I began to attend the sessions at the Academy of Fine Arts, and soon became one of Brulov's favourite pupils and comrades. In 1844 I attained the dignity of a free artist.

## Turns To Literature

Concerning my first literary attempts, I will merely say that they had their beginning on those clear moonlit nights in the Summer Garden. The stern Ukrainian muse long shunned my fancy, which had gone astray in the life at school, in my master's ante-chamber, in houses of call, and in town-lodgings. But when the breath of freedom restored to my sentiments the purity of my childhood spent beneath my father's humble roof, she embraced and fondled me—all thanks to her!—in a foreign clime.

Of my early attempts, written in the Summer Garden, only the ballad "Prichina" has been printed. When and how I wrote the subsequent verses I would now rather not discuss. The short history of my life which I have indited as a favour to you in the present disjointed narration has cost me more, I must confess, than I would have expected. What a succession of wasted years! And what have I, through my endeavors, redeemed from destiny? To survive with my bare life! Or, at the most, this terrible insight into my past. It is terrible, all the more terrible for me, since my own brothers and sisters—whom I could not bring it upon myself to mention in my narrative—have remained serfs to the present day. I remain, etc.

T. SHEVCHENKO

February 18, 1860.

# EXAMPLE OF UKRAINIAN ART



SESSION CHAMBER OF THE PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY OF POLTAVA, UKRAINE UNDER RUSSIA PRIOR TO WORLD WAR.

Ukrainian decorations of the chamber are by Serhey Vasylyvsky.

## American Periodical Comments on Ukraine 1915-39

OF interest to students of history is the article that appeared in the October, 1922 issue of the *New York Times Current History* (vol. 17, p. 107), containing a translation of Soviet Russia's treaty with Ukraine of December 28, 1920.

The November, 1922 issue of the *Nation* (vol. 115, p. 477) had an article entitled the "Ukrainian National Chorus," written by "L. L.," dealing with the chorus by that name which won world fame under the direction of its conductor, Prof. Alexander Koshetz. Some American music critics declared it to be the finest chorus ever heard in this country. The "Nation" had this to say about it:

"The praise that preceded the chorus from all the musical centers of Europe seemed excessive until one heard it, until one saw Alexander Koshetz with his extraordinary living hands mold the sounds as a sculptor molds pliant clay. Here was that noblest and austere and most stringently moral thing in the world—perfection. The chorus is human organ, an instrument of incomparable precision and of incomparable expressiveness. It can rustle like the leaves of the forest; it can be as lyrical as a lark at dawn; it can be as sonorous as thunder over mountains..."

The one criticism of this article is that its writer seemed unfamiliar with the Ukrainians as a separate nation.

The April, 1923 issue of the *Quarterly Review* (vol. 239, p. 318) contained an article by D. S. Mirsky on the subject of "The Ukraine." It is a lengthy historical outline of Ukraine's aspirations for freedom, and dwells considerably on the events connected with the Ukrainian National Republic. Considering the fact that it was written by a Russian, which means that it contains some anti-Ukrainian allegations, the article on the whole is quite friendly to these aspirations of the Ukrainian people.

"The Turco-Ukrainian Treaty of Angora," of January 2, 1922 was the subject of an article that appeared in the February, 1923 issue of the *New York Times Current History* (vol. 17, p. 770).

"A German View of the Ukraine," was the subject of an article published in the August, 1923 issue of the *Review of Reviews* (vol. 68, p. 208), being a commentary upon an article which appeared in the German "Deutsche Rundschau" entitled "Germany and Ukraine," written by Werner Wirths and recommending closer relations and better cooperation between the two nations. To quote a pertinent extract:

"Alike for Germany and for the

whole of Europe, the effective development of this land (Ukraine) of boundless resources is indispensable; but this can never come to pass while it languishes under the economic methods of Bolshevism. It must regain its independence."

The "Review of Review" article also reviews a book entitled "Hunger in the Ukraine," printed in German and issued in Berlin by the Ukrainian Press Bureau.

The December, 1923 issue of the *Political Science Quarterly* (vol. 38, p. 529) had an article on "Soviet Russian and Federated Russia," by Alfred L. P. Dennis. It is a lengthy and scholarly exposition of the "ill fated attempt of the Ukraine to achieve political independence, and the subsequent gradual reassertion of centralized authority over a reintegrated Russia." It largely concerns itself with relations between Ukraine and the Bolsheviks.

Another article on the subject of German-Ukrainian relations appeared in the April, 1924 issue of the "Review of Reviews" (vol. 69, p. 441) entitled the "Ukrainian Movement." It reviews an article by Prof. Max Wolff of Berlin that appeared in the February, 1924 number of "Deutsche Rundschau." At one point he writes as follows:

"For Germany especially it is of the utmost importance that over and against the Bolsheviks an essentially Asiatic power of Moscow, which is by its very nature anti-German, a self centered Ukrainian state in shaping itself, which seeks relations with the West, and can serve as a bridge toward Asia. The nations of the entente and their proteges have long appreciated the significance of the Ukraine, while Germany has not—though she has a precious moral asset in the sympathies of that people, which she must exploit before other states initiate an aggressive policy there. Because we are crippled in the West, we must not cripple ourselves to the eastward, but must develop a policy with due regard to the altered conditions there. In that policy the Ukraine will prove the chief factor."

Those interested in the history of religion will find it worthwhile to read the "Ruthenian Catholics and Their Role" in the April, 1924 number of the *Catholic World* (vol. 119, p. 105). It sketches the formation and growth of the Ukrainian Catholic Church. Among the interesting facts it brings out is that:

"The word 'Ruthenian,' is of fairly ancient origin. We meet it in several Western chronicles, as 'Rex Ruthenorum,' 'Regiones Ruthenorum,' or sometimes 'Ruzenorum,' 'Lingua Ruthenorum,' etc.

In the Middle Ages it designated the inhabitants of Russia proper, with Kiev as its center."

The "Russia proper" to which the writer refers was then known as "Rus" "Ukraina," and was different from Moscow in the north, from which the modern Russian nation is descended.

An interesting account of the trial of three Ukrainian patriots by Polish authorities was contained in the June 17, 1925 issue of the *Nation* (vol. 120, p. 700), bearing the title of "Free Speech in Poland." The trial was that of Maxim Chuchmay, Serge Kozicki, and Paul Wasynchuk, of Volhynia, who were accused of agitating against the Polish government. Mention is made in this account of the Polonization methods employed by the Poles in their attempts to denationalize the Ukrainians under their misrule. On the subject of the trial itself, the article reveals that:

"The accused were allowed counsel, but before the end of the trial counsel for accused withdrew alleging that it was impossible to give their clients proper protection because of the unfair attitude of the courts."

Copies of the indictment and the defense by the accused Ukrainians are reprinted in the article, showing the biased manner in which the prisoners were tried by the court.

### NEW CLUB FORMED IN JOHNSTON, S. C.

The Ukrainian-American youths of Johnston, South Carolina have organized their first athletic club. Bill Panzen, noted Ukrainian athlete, contributed funds and gym equipment to the club. The following are its elected officers:—President—John Mayanska, Vice President—Eddie Juserako, and Secretary—Stella Staull. Bill Panzen was elected honorary member.

At the club's evening dinner, Panzen declared that our people should become more united and thus become more powerful. Jimmie Raver acted as master of ceremonies.

LILIA JUSERAKO.

### "MISS VALENTINE"

Sweethearts from 13 towns in Eastern Pennsylvania competed for the title of "Miss Ukrainian Valentine" at the Ukrainian Cultural Centre Valentine Dance in Philadelphia on February 12th.

After rounds of hearty applause, the process of elimination produced two winners—Miss Sophie Hnyda, as "Miss Valentine of Philadelphia," and Miss Mary Kolodrub of West Easton, Pa., as "Miss Valentine of Eastern Penna." Both received prizes.

Miss Hnyda is a brunette; Miss Kolodrub, a blonde. Both are sweet, petite and trim, and speak the Ukrainian language well. Joe Senick was Master of Ceremonies.

A. Y.

## UKRAINIAN SPORTSETTES

### George Muha A Potential All-American; Sports Critic Praises Ukrainians In Football Sport

The dream of every collegiate football player is to be selected on the annual All-American team—a mythical squad composed of the outstanding collegiate gridsters of the country. The practice of selecting an All-American team was conceived by Walter Camp several decades ago and is now an annual institution with press services, publications, coaches, etc. The teams selected by United Press and Associated Press are generally considered official.

Writes Jimmy Powers of the Philadelphia Daily News, "Of all nationalities, the Ukrainians, I believe, have produced the most rugged football players. Certainly Bronko Nagurski is the greatest star I've seen since Red Grange. Other Ukrainians, offhand, are Fordham's Holovak, the three Kabealo brothers of Ohio State and Pitt's Souchak." Yes, Mr. Powers, when it comes to collegiate football stardom, Ukrainians are in the forefront and usually contribute several to the All-American selections. In 1937 it was Souchak, Michaelosen and Druze. In 1938, Walter Kniaz, Penn State lineman, came closest to the charmed class, being picked on the All-Pennsylvania team.

However, one gentleman Ukrainian pigskin totter that the writer cannot see being snubbed when the time comes to select the 1939 All-American team is George Muha, born and raised in Pittsburgh. Receiving little attention as a sophomore at Carnegie Tech, Muha first drew national prominence as a cog of the versatile Tartan backfield in the Pitt game last year when he scored more than half of Tech's points in the rout of the invulnerable Panthers. However, his greatest achievements as a junior were accomplished in the Sugar Bowl when Carnegie Tech met Texas Christian in the annual New Year's Day grid classic. In the second quarter of this game he took a 35-yard pass from Pete Moroz and stepped over 2 yards to tally a six-pointer, subsequently booting the extra point to send Carnegie Tech off to a 7-6 lead at halftime. He also broke loose for a 43-yard run just before the end of the second quarter, out was finally hauled down by the only man between him and another touchdown—Ki Aldrich, All-American center.

Watch George Muha of Carnegie Tech the coming season.

By DIETRIC SLOBOGIN

## WORTH READING!

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

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## YOUTH and THE U.N.A.

"Despite near-zero weather," Catherine Haluszcak, financial secretary of youth branch 264 of Carnegie, Pa., writes, "close to 400 persons attended a social affair on February 5th, 1939, in celebration of the second anniversary of the 'Ukrainian Trident Society,' a progressive U.N.A. youth club. The evening's activities were started with talks by the Rev. M. Kucher, a very active member of our club, and Mr. W. Zahayevich, regional U.N.A. organizer, who based his speech on the advantages of U.N.A. membership. A motion picture show followed, after which one and all enjoyed themselves dancing and singing. The affair was a very successful one, thanks to the committee in charge, which was composed of the following members: George Hanczar, Stephen Mykita, Vladimir Corba.

"At a recent meeting, the following officers were elected to serve during 1939: Michael Deak, president; Catherine Haluszcak, financial secretary; Irene Popivchak, treasurer. The club members join the officers in expressing appreciation to the members of the Ukrainian Youth Clubs of Arnold, McKees Rocks, and S. S. Pittsburgh, for cooperating for the success of our affair."

That many of the U.N.A. branches have made considerable contributions to worthy Ukrainian causes is a well-known fact. The "Ukrainian Social Club," youth branch 419 of Pittsburgh, has made the most recent contribution, and we quote a passage from a letter sent to the U.N.A. by Michael Wasyluk, financial secretary:

"Enclosed please find our small check payable to 'Obyednanye,' which we ask you to kindly forward to that organization. Although the contribution is small it shows that we realize to what good cause it will be applied. We are beginning to really work for the U.N.A. and 'Obyednanye,' and you can rest assured that we will do all we can in the future."

A special meeting was held on January 28th at the U.N.A. Hall in Ambridge, Pa., writes John O. Mykytiuk. The meeting was called by U.N.A. branches 34, 161, and 276 of Ambridge, and 120 of Alliquippa. The principal speakers were Mr. W. Zahayevich, Mr. Mykytiuk, Anthony Wasyluk, and Nicolas P. Korol, the latter three representing the Ukrainian Social Club of Pittsburgh, U.N.A. branch 419. The one hundred people in the audience listened attentively to the speakers, who sought to publicize the advantages of U.N.A. membership, a part of a State-wide campaign.

The St. George Society, branch 380 of the U. N. A., located in Bayonne, N. J., recently held its annual meeting in the St. Mary's Assumption Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church hall. The following members were elected to office: William Martin, president; William Lypowy, vice-president; Kathryn Kushner, financial secretary; Lucy Martin, recording secretary and publicity manager; Myron Kushnir, treasurer, Daniel Swallick, sergeant-at-arms; Walter Safinsky, John Humen, Theresa Krawchuk, controlling committee. During the business session many plans were made for activities during 1939.

Peter Darkoch, secretary of U. N. A. youth branch 166 of McKees Rocks, Pa., reports that branches 166 and 91 combined to hold a special meeting on Sunday, Feb. 12th at the Ukrainian Hall in McKees Rocks, for the purpose of increasing the membership of the assemblies. Mr. Kremen, the president of branch 91, the St. Vladimir Society, called the meeting to order, after which he introduced Mrs. Maria Malevich, Supreme Vice President of the U. N. A., who was one of the chief speakers of the afternoon. Mrs. Malevich stressed the importance of conti-

## THE U. N. A. SPOTLIGHT

The standing of the teams entered in the Metropolitan Division of the Ukrainian National Association Basketball League is as follows:

	W	L	Pct.
New York	2	1	.667
Philadelphia	1	1	.500
Newark	0	1	.000

"Displaying fine sportsmanship and good team work," writes Michel Husar, "New York defeated Newark in an official league game played at the West Side Y. M. C. A. in New York, on February 15th. The Czarniecki brothers received high-scoring honors, coming through with a total of 24 points for the Manhattan five. John Karmazyn scored three goals for Newark. Plenty of fighting spirit was displayed by both teams, making the match very interesting and exciting to watch. Spectacular goals were made by Jim Nykyforchyn and Mickey Hamalak, both New Yorkers. Ted Dusanenko, another 'big town' lad, played one of the finest defenses of the season."

The game by quarters:  
New York: ..... 12 11 11 7—41  
Newark: ..... 9 6 6 5—26

"The misfortune of not being able to score a single point in the third quarter after holding a 17—11 advantage at half-time spelled defeat for the Philadelphia U. N. A. quintet on February 14th, as they bowed to the Keystone Auto Club at the Ukrainian Hall, 29—26," writes Dietric Slobogin. "The U. N. A. five outscored the Keystone dribblers in all but the unhappy third chapter. Both teams registered 11 baskets from the field, but the visitors were more adept in the art of foul shooting, converting 7 to the Ukrainians' 4. Joe Rudolph of the U. N. A. walked off with scoring laurels for the evening, chalking up 14 points."

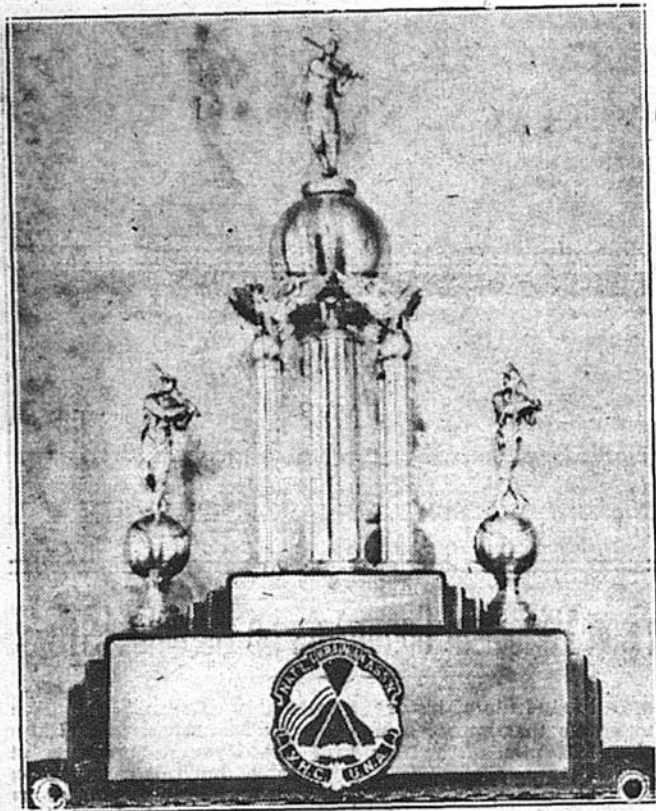
"Considered by the majority of the 200 spectators as 'the fastest game ever played on the Philadelphia Ukrainian Hall Court,' was the 32—29 victory registered by the revamped Philly U. N. A. quintet over the New York U. N. A. five in a league game played on February 19th," reports Dietric Slobogin.

"The Philadelphians tallied 8 times in each of the first two quarters, while the Gothamites counted five times in these periods to send the Quaker City U. N. A. Youth Club dribblers to a 16—10 half-time lead. After the intermission however, the visitors, paced by the accurate shooting of Mickey Hamalak, turned the ball game into a nip and tuck affair, and pared the Philly lead to 23—21 after the third chapter. With the minutes ticking away fast in

nuously organizing new members for the U. N. A., emphasizing the fact that the organization needs the cooperation of the youth if it is to enjoy a bright outlook for the future. The next speaker to be introduced was Mr. W. Zahayevich, U. N. A. regional organizer, who delivered a convincing talk on the problems of the youth. During the course of his talk, Mr. Zahayevich compared the U. N. A. with other fraternal and commercial companies, and it was easily seen by the 150 persons in attendance that the U. N. A. has much more to offer than the majority of the other organizations. As a result of this interesting meeting, which is part of an extensive membership campaign, many members of the audience expressed a desire to cooperate in organizational work.

Information pertaining to the U.N.A. can be obtained by writing to Theodore Lutwiniak, P. O. Box 88, Jersey City, N. J. News items dealing with U.N.A. matters should be submitted for publication, and officers of youth branches are urged to make periodic reports on club activities.

## THE U. N. A. BASEBALL TROPHY



Won by the Wilkes-Barre Club, 1938 Champions of the Ukrainian National Association Baseball League.

the last quarter, the game became more spirited and a dramatic climax was visioned... and a dramatic one it was—for it wasn't until little Billy Juzwiak, leading scorer of the day, sank his 16th and 17th points in the last few seconds of play, that the see-saw tussle swayed toward the Philadelphians, 32—29."

The score by periods:  
New York: ..... 5 5 11 8—29  
Philadelphia ..... 8 8 7 9—32

"The Philly U. N. A. quintet will play the Newark U. N. A. Lions at Elizabeth, N. J., on Sunday, Feb. 26th.

"In other games played February 19th on the same card as the Philly—New York U. N. A. game, the Elizabeth Ukrainians tabbed a 26—23 victory over the Philadelphia Ukrainians, and the Philadelphia Ukrainian Youth Chorus routed the Metropolitan Chorus, 30—13. High scorers in these games were Kunka for Elizabeth with 9 points; 'Specs' Bukata for the Philly 'Ukes' with 7; Stephen Marusevich of the Metropolitan Chorus with 9; 'Lanky' Bukata of the Philly Chorus with 11."

Daniel B. Futryk of Rankin, Pa., reports as follows:

"The Rankin team, composed of players from U. N. A. branch 24, have gained a winning streak after dropping three consecutive games. The Rankin lads defeated the Brad-dock Polish National Alliance in a close game by a 30—22 count. In a U. N. A. Eastern Division fray the team defeated the Ambridge U. N. A. boys, 27—12, Brujay scoring 10 points for the winners while Homziak garnered 6 for the losers. Brujay has been averaging 10 points a game for 15 games. Rankin played Akron on Feb. 18th, and the results of this game will be submitted shortly."

Alex Kowal, 214 Elk St., Buffalo, N. Y., writes that he is organizing a Ukrainian baseball team to enter into the Municipal League of the City of Buffalo. He asks all Ukrainians living in or near Buffalo to write to him as soon as possible so that no time would be lost. Mr. Kowal is looking for experienced ball players, preferring U. N. A. members, but this does not mean that inexperienced players will not receive consideration. The object of organizing a baseball team in Buffalo is to give Ukrainian boys the opportunity of demonstrating their playing possibilities, and it is

### SKYSCRAPERS

Massive structures of cement and steel Tower above our heads and make us feel Minute, in comparison.

Like huge giants they proudly stand, Knowing they could crush at His command We dwarfs below.

Helen Tyrcyk

### ST. VLADIMIR'S TRIUMPHS

Continuing their winning ways in their endeavor to retain the title, "Ukrainian Basketball Champs of New York City" for a 2nd year, the St. Vladimir Basketball Team defeated the Ukrainian National Association team of New York City by 37—24 on February 8th at the West 63rd St. "Y". "Lefty" Galetsky and Ed Goljan were high scorers for the winners, with 10 points apiece. To date Galetsky has a point average per game of 15 points.

The St. Vladimir team has also been fortunate in obtaining the services of Joseph Kokolski as their Basketball Coach. Mr. Kokolski has played basketball for more than 15 years, and is formerly of Woonsocket, R. I. where he starred as an ace hooper on the High Schol and Col lege teams.

St. Vladimir's is anxious to play any Ukrainian team within a 150 mile radius. For games, contact Michael J. Prylucki, 328 East 15 St., NYC.

In a tune-up match for the coming Ping-Pong Tournament, St. Vladimir's chalked up a victory over the Ukrainian Tridents of N. Y. C. In "singles" Ted Yaremko, Michael J. Prylucki, Joseph Belansky and John Martinowich won their respective games over Harry Polche, James Nykifortune, George Kafan, and George Kafan who represented the Tridents. Steve Czarniecki defeated Walter Wesolowsky for the only Trident victory in the "singles" watch. An even split was gained in the "doubles." Steve Czarniecki and J. Nykifortune triumphed over J. Martinowich and George Gula of St. Vladimir's, while J. Belansky and Wm. Gula conquered Harry Polchi and G. Zyahail of the Tridents.

St. Vladimir's is also anxious to play any Ukrainian club which has a ping-pong team, both men and women. For games, contact John Martinowich, 608 East 16th St., N. Y. C.

MICHAEL J. PRYLUCKI.

quite probable that some of the boys may be talented enough to go into a professional baseball career. Mr. Kowal desires to have a baseball team in Buffalo as he believes that it would attract new members into the U. N. A., an organization that has recently promulgated an extensive sports program.