



# UKRAINIAN WEEKLY



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## Observe Mother's Day

Although much has been said and written about Mother's Day, it is still a good idea to say and write more every time a favorable opportunity to do so presents itself. Newspapers and magazines all over the country are urging their readers to observe Mother's Day, while motion pictures and radio stations are doing what they can to convey the same thought. All of which is the way it should be, as every son and daughter should be made to realize that, at least on the one day set aside for the purpose, they should show their appreciation to their mothers for having brought them into the world and caring for them throughout the years. People have a tendency to forget certain things, but with so many mediums urging them to remember their mothers this Sunday, May 14th, the person that fails to do so ought to be ashamed of himself.

Where the Ukrainian mother is concerned, life has not been any too easy. Forced by circumstances to leave her native country, she came to America, the land where freedom and democracy reign supreme. Here she made her home, and worked hard, very hard, for a living. She toiled energetically and tirelessly, realizing that it was up to her to help build the home into something she and her family could take pride in.

The Ukrainian mother, immediately upon landing on American shores, turned pioneer and took active part in organization work. She aided in the formation and development of our fraternal orders and societies, Ukrainian National Homes, churches, schools, and other institutions. She also aided in founding our newspapers, magazines, and other periodicals, as well as women's clubs, leagues, and cultural organizations.

All this, and more, the Ukrainian mother helped in accomplishing. Even when she worked on a small farm, or in some large office building, she found time to help build the many fine things we have today. The fact that she had children to look after and a home and husband to care for did not stop her from continuing as a Ukrainian pioneer in a strange but friendly land.

Among the countless reasons why the Ukrainian children should remember their mothers on Mother's Day is the fact that they were born or brought into this great land of opportunity. Here they were given an advantage they would not have received elsewhere—the right to be free in a free land. To fully appreciate this advantage, it is only necessary to refer to current newspapers; there is oppression in Central Europe (particularly where Ukrainians are concerned), and no where can a person say what he thinks without getting into serious trouble. Free speech is not permitted in many countries, and most of the press is under governmental domination. There is war in China, there was war in Spain, and indications are that new wars may break out almost hourly. With the world in turmoil, those of us who are fortunate enough to enjoy the benefits of American citizenship should be thankful of the fact.

Bringing up three or four children is not what one would call a "cinch." It is only when the children get old enough to marry and have children of their own that they really understand the trouble, anxiety, heartache, and worry that mothers experience every day for long years. Sickness, accidents and such, are not uncommon. Every now and then a heartbroken mother loses a child, though she had taken every precaution to safeguard it from danger. Most children learn to appreciate their mothers when they lose them... and then it is too late.

Observing Mother's Day is the easiest thing to do, for to most of the children Mother's Day is every day. It is no task to show love for the person who has loved you from the minute you were born... who nursed you, took care of you, taught you how to walk and talk, how to tell right from wrong... who defended you when you were in trouble, sent you to school, encouraged you to do big things... Have you ever thought of why mother has saved your baby teeth, locks of hair, your first baby

### SOVIETS BAR UKRAINIANS FROM FAIR FESTIVAL

Sidney Panzer of the New York Daily Mirror writes, in the May 9th issue of the paper, that the Soviet Commission at the World's Fair barred the Ukrainian, Armenian, and Russian groups from participating in the Mirror's Folk Festival on Sunday, May 7th, claiming that Ukraine and Armenia are old republics of Soviet Russia, and that a Russian group was offensive to current Russian thought. Panzer writes as follows:

"The Soviet Commission's contract with the World's Fair provides that no former national of Russia or any former territory now ruled by the Soviet republic may be permitted to appear on the Fair grounds without the consent of the Soviet Commission.

"But the Mirror will provide a special festival for the three dispossessed groups, where Russian domination does not reach.

"The Ukrainians, Armenians, and Russians had prepared a program of some of the world's most beloved folk songs and dances. These groups were eager to present their talents."

In protesting the Soviet Commission's action, the Mirror's representative "tried to persuade the Commission that there would be no political significance or propaganda attached to the participation of these groups." The Commission not only ignored the protest, but "refused permission to present trophy cups to the groups, who reported at the Fair in their costumes."

"The Mirror's policy was to present the folk arts of all people united, whatever their origin, and the Mirror is still determined to present all the groups. Preparations are being completed to display the folklore of the Ukrainians, Armenians, and Russians in a Folk Festival of their own very shortly, outside of the contractual jurisdiction of Russia in America."

### NEW U.N.A. YOUTH BRANCH

A new youth branch of the Ukrainian National Association was recently organized in Sharon, Pa., and its members adopted the name,

### RETURNS TO MOTHER AFTER 31 YEARS

WHEATLAND, Pa. (A.P.) — Anthony Kesey completed an errand to the store for his mother, but he was gone thirty-one years.

Mrs. Veronica Kesey answered a knock at her door yesterday and found her middle-aged son standing there with a jug of kerosene in his outstretched hands. They recognized each other instantly.

"I knew you would come back," sobbed the seventy-year-old mother. "My prayers have been answered."

Kesey was just thirteen when she sent him for the oil. He recalled starting to the store, but decided to run away. Since then he had worked on Western Pennsylvania farms and with a circus as a wrestler, never communicating with his family.

A desire to settle down at home for a while and "get acquainted" again with his mother and relatives caused Kesey to return. His father died during his absence.

### UKRAINIAN LEADER DEPRIVED OF VOTE

"Dilo," Lwiv, April 22nd, reports:

"Persons unknown" have filed protests against the right to vote in the forthcoming municipal elections of M. Vasyi Mudry (leader of the Ukrainians in Poland and Vice-Speaker of the Sejm). The same action has also been taken in the case of Madame Mudry, Mr. V. Celevych, M. P., General Secretary of the Ukrainian National Democratic Union (U.N.D.U.) and approximately 10,000 other Ukrainians of Lwiv."

(Ukrainian Bureau, London)

"St. John's Ukrainian Social Club," during the course of their first meeting. The temporary officers are Julian Kulczycki, president, and Rev. Vladimir Zahoruyko, secretary. The branch has received number 420, and brings to 33 the total number of U.N.A. youth branches in the United States.

shoes, and other such items? Loving and appreciating mother is natural, but on Mother's Day it would be well to supplement your love and appreciation with flowers, or a letter if you are away from home. Mother's Day should really be mother's day. Do not let her cook or do any housework on her big day, but gladden her heart by tending to such matters yourself. Take her to church... take her walking... take pictures of her. Prove to her that she is really appreciated... and loved. Get the family album and go over the pictures with her so as to bring back fond memories. Do everything you can to make Mother's Day a happy day for mother.

If you have never given much thought to Mother's Day before, it is, of course, not too late to do so now. Just the proof that you feel love and appreciation for mother is all that is needed to gladden her aging heart. Mothers are silent sufferers, and though you may not realize it, she may be suffering at this moment in the thought that her children have forgotten her. Dispel her fears by observing Mother's Day properly, and urge your brothers and sisters to do likewise. Mother does all she can to make "Home Sweet Home" what it is, and it is up to you to do what you can.

Remember... Mother's Day is this Sunday—in fact, tomorrow.

# The Story of Ukrainian Philosophy

By DMYTRO CHYZHEVSKY

(Professor at the Ukrainian University and at the Ukrainian Pedagogical Institute in Prague.)

(Concluded)

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## German Influence

A NUMBER of Skovoroda's contemporaries prepared the ground in Ukraine for the Western European philosophy of those times. But it was only with the philosophy of the German idealists that Ukraine entered into closer contact. Thanks to the Ukrainian scientists, the philosophic systems of Fichte, and still more of Schelling and Hegel, exercised a deep influence on the universities of Kharkiv and Kiev as well as other schools of University standard, the theological Academy at Kiev, the "Lyceum" in Odessa, and others in Ukraine as well as in Russia.

Kant did not arouse so much interest. We will not enumerate all the followers of German idealism in Ukraine, but will only mention the most important, I. B. Shad, an eminent follower of Fichte and Schelling, who lived in Kharkiv from 1806 to 1816; the first rector of the University of Kiev, Michael Maximovich (1804-1873), a renowned Ukrainian scientist and a follower of Schelling; S. Hohotsky (1813-1889) who propagated Hegel's ideas at the University of Kiev; two influential Ukrainians, Nicolas Stankevitch (1813-1840) and Nicolas Strakhov (1828-1896) who propagated and made accessible Hegel's ideas in Russia.

From the forties of the nineteenth century philosophic thought began to penetrate into society at large. The spread of romanticism is especially apparent. Russian "Slavophilism" and Polish "Messianism" also exercised some influence. We would, however, only call attention to the philosophic world conceptions of two outstanding Ukrainian men of letters, Mikola Hohol (Gogol) and Panteleymon Kulish.

## Mikola Hohol

Mikola Hohol (1809-1852), known abroad almost exclusively as a man of letters, was at the same time one of the most prominent Ukrainian religious thinkers. True, he expressed his thoughts only occasionally, in letters, but he exercised a deep influence, for instance on Dostoyevsky, as well as on Russian religious philosophy of the twentieth century in general.

Hohol's fundamental interest is for the human soul. Like Skovoroda before him, he declares that "the human heart is a bottomless, unfathomable vessel; where, every moment we make mistakes." "The human soul is a well that not all can plumb..." But the way to all human souls is through one's own soul. "Find the key to your own soul; when you find it, you will open all other souls with it." For Hohol, this key is feeling, emotion, above all aesthetic emotion. Hohol defines more closely the idea of "the heart," which Skovoroda accepted from the Church Fathers, giving it a definitely emotional character, which accords with general Ukrainian characteristics.

The first task of man is to "work on himself." "Undertake the management of the human soul. There only wilt thou find happiness." For "the human soul is a treasure for which we must all care most greatly..." "It is a sweetness of the higher rank to rejoice over the beauty of the soul which is the ornament, the pearl of God's creations." The purpose of "the management of our souls" is to rouse the soul, make it "a living soul." In order to attain this aim Hohol seeks an individual way, a certain "inner asceticism," an "inner monastery" as he expresses it; but also another way, that of an aesthetic and social Utopia. The way toward "the management of our souls" leads through a system of rules.

Each man has his own set place in the world. "Only through labor man improves himself and attains completion... In undertaking to work, man places himself on the soil. Only in the soil can seeds be sown." Hohol seeks the ideal of a religiously organized and religiously led society. This ideal of his is entirely aesthetic.

Contrary to Skovoroda, Hohol did not find adequate expression for his thoughts. He died suddenly and tragically, practically deserted by all, and his thoughts incompletely formulated by himself were elaborated somewhat later and have only been given attention anew in our own times.

## Panteleymon Kulish

Panteleymon Kulish (1819-1897), who was a member of the romantic "Brotherhood of Cyril and Methodius," remained fundamentally loyal in his various works to the conceptions of his youth. "The heart," the inner man, is the basis of his conception, especially of his history of philosophy. "We need only obey God, and God speaks to us through our hearts." In history, in national life, in language, and in social life, he seeks that which has its foundation in the "depths of the heart," in the "unfathomable" bottomless something of the emotional life, and wants to build on these elements the ideal of Ukrainian culture. This ideal reminds us in several respects of Hohol's ideal. Only Kulish's ideal does not so explicitly emphasize religious motives and gives more space and value to historical traditions, to the regeneration of national language and the return to agricultural life.

It is interesting that the same cult of emotion, "the heart," as well as the assumption that emotionalism is the characteristic trait of the Ukrainian nature, is also found in the contemporaries of Hohol and Kulish.

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## Pamphil Yurkevich

The most prominent thinker of the nineteenth century was undoubtedly, Pamphil Yurkevich (1827-1874), a countryman of Skovoroda and Hohol, that is from the Poltava district, a professor of the theological Academy of Kiev (1851-1860), and of the University of Moscow (1860-1875). Because he lived in an atmosphere in which materialism and positivism were dominant, his influence was not so great as his excellent and deep lectures and his penetrating and magnificent writings deserved. One of his pupils was, however, the famous Russian philosopher, Vladimir Solovjov.

One of Yurkevich's merits is his severe and convincing criticism of philosophic materialism, which in those times was deeply and widely rooted in Russian Society. In a beautiful sketch he gives a deep interpretation of the philosophy of Kant and summons philosophy to return to Plato, Boehme, Leibnitz and Swedenborg, were his favorite philosophers.

We shall consider here only the most original ideas of Yurkevich, namely his teaching about "the idea" and his "philosophy of the heart."

His doctrine of "the idea" is a peculiar interpretation of the platonic doctrine of the "ideal existence." Yurkevich wishes especially to emphasize that the "ideal existence," "the idea," is not the same as all other "existence" in the empiric world. It is not a "force" which works as a cause in relation to the objects of the "outer world," it is only a "postulate." "The idea" is what the object should be. "The idea" is the "basis" not the "cause." Ideas can be realized only by the activities of wise beings. Thus Yurkevich develops a form of platonism which may

be compared with the later teachings of Lotze, of the German "Marburg school," or of Husserl at the present time.

Still more original, especially for those days, was Yurkevich's "philosophy of the heart." He does not think that philosophic perception can grasp and understand all "existence." Beyond the boundaries of the human intellect there is a higher and deeper function of the human spirit. Skovoroda and Hohol had already spoken of it; Yurkevich, like Skovoroda, calls it "the heart," and describes it as a function explicitly permeated with emotion. Yurkevich emphasizes the importance of emotional elements not only in the moral and religious spheres, but proves in detail their great importance also in the sphere of knowledge. He maintains that the heart helps one to grasp certain aspects of the real world which are inaccessible to the cold theoretic intellect, and that the "heart" plays not the least part in the systematization of knowledge into the oneness of a "conception of the world," or a philosophic system... "the tree of knowledge is not the tree of life." "The heart," and not "the head," gives us the living knowledge which overflows the boundary of theoretic consciousness and makes man whole. Though in the thoughts of Yurkevich there is some similarity to the psychology of German romanticism, yet his precise theoretic, philosophic formulation of emotionalism makes it possible to place him as the forerunner of the theory of emotionalism of today developed, for example, by M. Scheller, or, in Ukraine, by Zinkivsky, or even—in certain aspects—as the forerunner of the psychoanalysts. Only for Yurkevich "the heart" is not a subconscious, but rather—in comparison with the "head" or the intellect—a higher function. "The philosophy of the heart" had a great influence on the philosophy of Vol. Solovjov and on other Russian religious philosophers of today. Among Ukrainians, V. V. Zinkivsky is developing Yurkevich's ideas at the present time.

## Exponents of Positivism

During the period when positivism was dominant Ukraine produced several philosophers, who had the peculiarity in common that in this period they combined philosophy with concrete scientific work. Thus, Al. O. Potebnia (1835-1891), a professor at Kharkiv, studied the philosophy of language (i. e. philology), developing the thoughts of W. Humboldt, Lotze, Steinthal; L. I. Metchnikov (1838-1888), Al. I. Stronin (1827-1889), M. I. Ziber (1844-1888), and Maxim Kovalevsky (1852-1916), were sociologists; Klym Hankevitch (1842-1924) worked in the sphere of the history of philosophy and ethnography; V. V. Lessevitch (1837-1905) represents the positivist theory of knowledge with a tendency towards Kant's philosophic system.\*

## The Turn to Fundamental Problems

Somewhat later the reaction from the concrete sciences to the fundamental problems of philosophy became apparent. The well known political economist, Michael I. Tuhan-Baranovsky (1865-1919), and the sociologist, Bohdan Kistiakivsky (1868-1920) were influenced by Kant; the geochemist Volodymyr Vernadsky worked out independently the problem of natural science; Viatcheslav Lipinsky (1882-1931) transferred his work from history to the philosophy of history. As for pure philosophy, the following names may be mentioned: A. N. Hilarov, a historian of philosophy; Michael Hordievsky, who also works in the field of the history of philosophy; V. Petrov has published treatises on the history of Ukrainian thought; V. Zinkivsky works in the fields of psychology, the history of Russian

\* It may be mentioned here that the prominent Swiss philosopher, A. A. Spir (1837—1890), was also born in Ukraine.

thought, and theoretic philosophy; St. Baley is a psychologist; I. Mirchuk works in the sphere of Slavonic philology; Dm. Tchyjevsky (Chyzhevsky) on the history of Ukrainian, Russian and Western philosophies, ethics, logic, and the philosophy of language; V. Yurynetz is a Marxist.

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## Tendencies Common to Ukrainian Philosophy

Are there any tendencies, any ideas common to the Ukrainian philosophers throughout the development of Ukrainian philosophy? It seems to me that the answer is in the affirmative. Cyril Tranquillon Stavrovetsky at the beginning of the seventeenth century, the Ukrainian mystics of the eighteenth century, with Skovoroda at their head, the Ukrainian thinkers of the nineteenth century (Hohol, Kulish, Yurkevich, as well as Maximovich and Kostomarov), our contemporaries (especially Lipinsky and Zinkivsky), have several ideas in common, which are much more apparent in them than in western philosophy. If we consider the various influences by which Ukrainian thought has been formed, the philosophy of the Church Fathers must be placed first (of Skovoroda, Hohol, Yurkevich), then the influence of the baroque, of Skovoroda (the baroque is also a most precious element of Ukrainian art and literature); the influence of romanticism, (almost the whole of the nineteenth century and, in a great measure, also the present century). But even outside these "influences," certain common traits of Ukrainian philosophy are very distinct and clear. We would mention the most important:—

Emotionalism is apparent in the high estimate placed on the feeling factor. Feeling and emotion are considered as a way to knowledge (Hohol, Yurkevich). "The philosophy of the heart" (Yurkevich) is very characteristic of Ukrainian thought. Yet this "philosophy of the heart" has not only an emotional meaning. It maintains that in spiritual life, deeper than the conscious psychological processes, there lies their fundamental basis, "the heart," the innermost in man, the "bottomless depth," which gives birth to and regulates the "surface" of our psychic life (Skovoroda, Velychkovsky, Hamalia, Hohol, Yurkevich, Kulish). Closely connected with this is the recollection connected with this is the recognition that man is a "small world," a microcosm (K. Tr. Stavrovetsky, Skovoroda, Hamalia, Hohol). Another very characteristic feature of the psychology of these men, which is also apparent in their ethics, is the inclination—at a certain period of life and under certain circumstances—to spiritual solitude, which Hohol called "the spiritual mastery" (Skovoroda, Hohol, Maximovitch, Kulish). This spiritual solitude is, no doubt, an impulse toward the recognition of the great value of the individual, the recognition of the right of each man to have his own individual ethical way. But between these various individual ethical types there should be no war, but unanimity and harmony. "Peace" is the fundamental ethical and social value, peace among men, and "peace with God." (The School of Kiev, Skovoroda, Hohol, Yurkevich, Kulish). An outer expression of this desire for harmony among men and among ideas is clearly seen in the fact that the Ukrainian thinkers have always endeavored to be conciliatory and to consider and appreciate views contrary to their own opinions. We do not find in them any extreme tendencies in any direction. The ideal of outer harmony is closely connected with that of inner harmony, which, for the Ukrainian philosophers, is the highest ideal of ethical consciousness. It is difficult to judge how many of them have attained this ideal; perhaps Skovoroda came closest to it. Finally, the history of Ukrainian thought shows a very

## CAN WE HELP UKRAINE?

(From an interview by Stephen Lupinetsky with Mychailo Holynsky, celebrated Ukrainian Tenor.)

I cannot say what I think of the American Ukrainian Youth because up to this time I have had no close contact with them. In Canada it was different. There I was greeted by the youth and taken into their circle. They were constantly with me, at my arrival, at my concerts, at banquets (many of which were sponsored by them), and at my departure. I deeply appreciate their sincerity in their endeavor to keep me occupied, informed, and entertained. In many places when I was leaving the city, I was escorted to the station by a throng of young people, members of the youth clubs in the vicinity where I sang. American youth is either too reserved or too busy to get acquainted with the transient Ukrainian that passes through their American cities.

The Ukrainian youth not living in Europe is handicapped in its attempts to do something for their fathers' country. Many things that they could do seem to lack the weight and importance that makes the action worthwhile. One of these activities is correspondence. You would be surprised at the interest the Ukrainian youth abroad has in the youth here. They want to know what you do, how you live, where you go, and how you get there. Their source of information is limited because they do not have access to newspapers and magazines. The circulation there is limited. If the American youth were to correspond with the European youth, they would bridge the gap that stretches between them. A letter listing the members of a club with ages and interests, addressed to one of the academic or civic units in Europe would bring a mass of response. Then each person could gradually select his particular "friend" abroad and correspond with him consistently. This unity would bear a tremendous influence on the youth and the Ukrainian situation. You would have the means of obtaining the views on vital questions from "the youth that lives there." I wish some group would take the initiative and start this flow of correspondence. The exchanging letters would be a river flowing into a dam of knowledge, that would burst at an opportune time, float in the Ukrainian Banner to its place in the world, and drowning its adversaries in the ensuing deluge.

### BROOKLYN TEAM WANTS GAMES

The Young Ukraine Baseball Team of Brooklyn, N. Y., wishes to play all Ukrainian teams of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, and other parts of the country if possible. For further details regarding booking of games or other matters, please write to Young Ukraine of Brooklyn, 216-218 Grand St., Brooklyn, N. Y., or to John Bohan, 909 Duggs Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

distinct religious bent, which is also common to our philosophers. The struggle for a theoretic formulation and expression of these leading ideas of Ukrainian philosophy is still going on, and the efforts of our contemporaries in the realm of philosophy inspire us with hope that the development of Ukrainian philosophical knowledge will not stop at the present attainments.

## PRE-HISTORY OF UKRAINE

By V. J. Kisilewsky, Ph. D.

**DURING** the Ice Age Ukraine was favored in that it almost entirely escaped the glacial formations which at that time covered huge areas of Europe. This was one of the main reasons why it became the site of very early human settlement.

### The Paleolithic Period

Traces of early Paleolithic life have been found in several places in Ukraine. At that time Man had a very low standard of existence. He owned no domestic animals except the dog (and that only towards the end of the Paleolithic Period). He had no knowledge of land cultivation, and his only tools were of crude unpolished stone. Remains of Paleolithic times have been found in the districts of Kiev, Kaniv, Poltava—in the village of Hontsi, Chernyiv—in the village of Shapovalivka, Voronizh—in Kostenki, and in other places. The most interesting were near the city of Kiev where remains were found, according to some archeologists, of the post-glacial, or even the interglacial Period, but which may certainly be regarded as the earliest traces of human life in Eastern Europe. Recently many signs of late Paleolithic habitation have been found in Podilia, Galicia, Volhynia, and even in Bukovina. There is a remarkable resemblance in all these finds with those of the same Period in Western Europe, especially France.

The Epipaleolithic (transitional) Period also left traces in Ukraine. This Period is characterized by finely-worked microlithic flints which have been found near Khar'kiv and Poltava, and in the regions of Kiev and Podilia. It is difficult to place an age limit to the Period as microliths have also been discovered together with bronze implements of a very much later Period, in Kuban district. The earliest examples come from the ancient burial places which are scattered all over Ukraine.

### The Neolithic Period

Entire human settlements have been discovered of this Period in and around Kiev. Near the monastery of St. Cyril in Kiev, towards the end of last century, there were found some remarkable artificial caves, burrowed in the loes, in which were the remains of food stuffs, shells of marine animals, bones of oxen, horses, pigs, crude stone implements, fragments of hearths, and partially-baked pottery. Superimposed on these primitive habitations were found later Neolithic sites—traces of huts built partly into the soil, containing further remains, showing a considerable cultural advance. There were flint and bone implements, finely chiselled and polished, made especially of deer antlers, beautifully decorated pottery, and traces of painting and ornamentation.

In particular, the valley of the Dnipro River is one continuous site of Neolithic settlements, notably in the village of Trypilla (Tripolye) which yielded a veritable treasury of remains so strongly characteristic that the village has given its name to a special culture in archeology. Most of these remains belong to the late Neolithic, or so-called pre-Micaene Period.

### Two Chief Cultures

From such discoveries it is possible to state that the country was populated fairly thickly during the Neolithic Period, and by two distinct cultural types. The first which was numerically predominant, was agricultural, characterized by its painted pottery, and elaborate crematory urns. The second was nomadic, characterized by the custom of grave-burial, skeletons having been found in contracted positions, covered with red ochre. There were also two races, the brachycephalic (short-headed) and the dolichocephalic (long-headed) which corresponded respectively

to the agricultural and nomadic cultural types.

The people of the painted pottery lived in Ukraine some time between 3000 and 1000 B. C. It has been established that they lived in huts or pits dug out of the soil, and roofed with straw or slag, that they possessed domestic animals such as dogs, sheep, oxen, pigs, and horses, and that they cultivated wheat, barley, and millet. They may be regarded as the first Ukrainian peasants, and show a traceable line of evolution into the Ukrainian peasant of today. They occupied practically the whole of Ukraine and the regions bordering the Black Sea. Their painted pottery of the "Trypilla culture" shows a similarity, suggesting identity of race, with pottery found as far as Syria and Mesopotamia. V. Gordon Childe in his work, "The Dawn of European Civilization," states that vases found in Butmia in Bosnia "also ornamented with spirals" show a striking resemblance to the pottery of Trypilla. There are evidences that the culture also spread to Baluchistan and Turkestan, and even, according to some authorities, to China. It was everywhere connected with agriculture, and with the matriarchal system of life with which it may be assumed some kind of religious cult was connected.

Discoveries show that a constant intercourse was maintained between the different parts of the vast territory inhabited by these Ukrainian progenitors. Being essentially tillers of the soil it is probable that they had little leaning towards warlike activities, and it seems that they were to some extent victimized by the nomadic, warrior type, who appear to have held the dominant position though inferior numerically, and culturally.

The warlike nomads seem to have been a tall people with rather low foreheads. In their graves have been found bones of sheep and horses, suggesting pastoral activities. No settlements have been found, but a model discovered in a grave shows that they dwelt in caravans on wheels. They lived at the same time as the agricultural type, and more or less on the same territory.

### SECOND WORLD'S FAIR BALL TONIGHT

The Central Committee of Ukrainian Youth Clubs of the New York Metropolitan Area announced this week through its chairman, Mr. John Kosbin, that no change has been made in the plans regarding the Second World's Fair Ball which is scheduled to take place tonight in the beautiful and modernistically decorated Manhattan Plaza in New York City. It is expected that many young Ukrainian organizations from New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania will be well represented at this much-heralded dance affair tonight. Two orchestras, Al Hall's from Newark, and Nick Anton's from New York, will furnish the music, both in American and Ukrainian rhythm, for the occasion.

### BASEBALL MEET IN NEW YORK

The Ukrainian Sports Association extends an invitation to all baseball minded young Ukrainians, from the age of 19 upwards, to participate in the first baseball practice of the season. All positions on the team are open, and practice will be held this Sunday, May 14th, at North Meadow, Central Park, Diamond No. 12, from 1 to 3 P. M. All candidates should bring whatever baseball equipment they possess.

For further information write to Walter Bacad, 166 Avenue B, New York City, or telephone Algonquin 4-9755.

## HAPPY "RETURNS" OF THE DAY

**HAPPINESS, UNLIMITED, and JOY, INCORPORATED,** rose several points this week when the 45-year-old Ukrainian fraternal Gibraltar, generally known as the Ukrainian National Association, but referred to fondly by its 33,000 members as "Батько Союз", paid out in dividends to 19,592 of its members close to \$50,000. Although these figures may not be impressive if compared with some of the larger institutions whose assets run into hundreds of millions of dollars, yet they are something to boast of when one considers other fraternal organizations of like size.

The 1939 dividend is the fifth declared in as many years. The first dividend was paid in 1935 in the form of waived dues payments and affected approximately 300 members, amounting to a total of \$1,050. As each succeeding year the business of the Association improved both from the investment aspect and, significantly, from the membership side, the number of dividend recipients as well as the amount of dividends grew. This increase was not apparent in 1936, when the total of waived payments amounted to \$1,600, but, the following year witnessed a sharp rise to the unprecedented figure of \$21,130. This was due to a revision of previous dividend schedules so as to include almost all New System members whose certificates were at least three years old.

In 1938 the amount of dividends paid out to adult members had more than doubled the figures of the previous year. Of its total of 24,443 members, the Adult Department of the Ukrainian National Association paid \$46,897 to 18,400 New System members, or 70% of the membership. The reason for this was due to a further revision of the dividend schedules in order to include those members who held New System certificates for at least two years. The figures quoted above do not include certificates issued in the Juvenile Department. Here a new dividend policy went into effect simultaneously with that in the Adult Department and included all certificates except those in Classes I and III.

Aside from the financial viewpoint, the 1939 "DIVIDEND No. 5" is quite interesting for the technical problems to which it gave rise. One may get a better idea of the number of checks which had to be issued by imagining the 19,592 dividend-receiving members waiting in single file at the U.N.A. office. The line would be three and one-half miles long! Smooth and accurate performance of this man-sized job within a given time required modern and efficient methods. Members of the U.N.A. may well be proud of the fact that their long-lived fraternal has kept pace with the modern tempo, and that the Home Office is well-equipped to meet any unusual demands placed upon it.

Questioned about the future prospects of the Ukrainian National Association, the Supreme Executive officers were unanimously optimistic. Aside from the very important fact that its present active campaign for new members has witnessed the formation of several new youth branches, the outlook from the financial viewpoint is very promising. Those who are not already members of this forward-moving fraternal are urged not to delay in making their bids for membership.

STEPHEN KURLAK.

**TONIGHT IS THE NIGHT OF THE long-awaited SECOND WORLD'S FAIR BALL** which will be held in the new and modern ballroom of the Manhattan Plaza, 66-68 East 4th St., New York City, beginning at 8:00 P. M. Sweet and danceable swing music in American and Ukrainian style will be furnished by Nick Anton and his Hy-Lites and Al Hall and his Orchestra until 2:00 A. M. Tickets at the door will be 65¢.

## MOTHER'S DAY

Mother's Day tomorrow—with hardly a heart but's turning to the thought of some dear face.

A girl's face, perhaps, as flower-fresh and innocent as the downy head that lies in her arms...

Or an aging face, wrinkled and gently wise, its eyes deep pools of peace... Or, perhaps, that face which only the aching heart may see down the long aisles of years... a secret shrine, whose deathless love still heals our hurts and fears.

**Mother's Day! Mother's Love—the gentlest yet the most potent power on earth.**

The only reward good mothers ask is the love of their children. If all men and women were as good and worthy in every way as mothers hoped and prayed they would be, this would be a happier world. A day has been set on which we honor all mothers, but every day is Mother's Day to thoughtful children.

Success and riches mean little to mothers if children grow forgetful and neglectful. But children are never failures in their mother's eyes if they remember to be kind, considerate, and show the love they feel.

Write your mother a letter, even if she lives with you. Put into writing the dear words of love and gratitude you feel, but too often hesitate to speak. Fill the day with gladness for her, to whom you owe everything. Then, rightly, you will celebrate Mother's Day.

The sun was given to light the day,  
The moon to shine at night;  
The flowers with their fragrance rare,  
To make the world seem bright.

A mother's love to guide our steps,  
And fill each day with cheer;  
God guide your foot-steps day by day,  
And keep you safe, my dear.

JUSTINE SMARSH.

### CHESTER WINS NATIONAL BASKETBALL TITLE

The Chester Ukrainians, fast-stepping basketball quintet, won the National Championship of the Ukrainian Basketball League sponsored by the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America, when they traveled to Arnold, Pa., and defeated the Western Division representatives by a 43-36 score.

With the score tied at 36—all, and with less than a minute to play, Walt Luzak scored 3 field goals to assure the Chester victory and the national trophy. The high-scoring honors went to Eugene Pituch of Arnold, who netted 16 points, while Chester's scoring was done by "Pat" Melnick, "Wash" Merenko, Walt Luzak, and Frank Kaminsky who made 10, 9, 8, and 7 points respectively.

Much credit is due to the coach, William Haschak, and to the players themselves, for bringing the National Championship to Chester. Alternating at the forward positions were Walt Luzak, Joe Kluka, Leo Logan, and Charles "Wash" Merenko, who averaged 16.3 points per game. At center was reliable Frank "King-Kong" Kaminsky, and Ed Parasink. In the guard positions were the co-captains, Pat Melnick and Myron Sawicki, with Joe Laeusch and Lewis Sawicki in reserve.

The Chester team and the members who made the trip want to thank the Ukrainians of Arnold for the hospitable treatment they received while in Arnold.

The Chester team defeated: Wilmington, 28-19; Allentown, 30-24; Elizabeth, 54-46; Philadelphia, 69-48; Wilmington, 47-34; Coatesville, 71-13; Bridgeport, 69-35; Philadelphia Cultural Center, 77-30; New York St. Vladimirs, 70-59; Arnold, 43-36.

The Chester boys lost to Allentown, 39-47, and Philadelphia, 40-52.

MICHAEL KRYKA,  
Assistant Manager.

## YOUTH and THE U.N.A.

A GREAT difference between the older and younger generations is apparent where financial matters are concerned. An old person is inclined to be thrifty and conservative, wisely thinking of the future. A young person assumes a "have a good time while you're young," "easy come, easy go" attitude, and lets the future take care of itself.

Young people think nothing of "shooting the works" in pursuit of "a good time." They buy cars and attend every affair that promises to be interesting. It is not uncommon to see people from several different States at an affair, for, when it comes to a good time, mileage and expense merely become minor details.

It is not difficult to sell to young people several tickets for dances. They all like dances, picture shows, stage shows, parties, celebrations and such.

It is good to be able to enjoy life when one is young, but one must also think of the future and its many responsibilities. Spending freely while one is young is the natural thing to do, but the wise youth will put aside a little something in preparation for the future.

The youth, as a whole, could very easily invest a small fraction of its spending money in a membership certificate with the Ukrainian National Association. A considerable number of young people have already taken steps to prepare for the future by joining the U.N.A.

Most of our mothers and fathers enjoy the benefits of U.N.A. membership, and it is only natural that we should support the organization that has been protecting Ukrainians during the last forty-five years.

It is possible to be a U.N.A. member for less than one dollar a month... In fact, certain individuals can be protected for life for only eighty-three cents a month. This, of course, is a small fraction of what we are spending on amusements and entertainment, and it won't hurt us at all to invest the price of a couple of dance tickets in something really worth while. It will be money used to good advantage, inasmuch as it is a step towards safeguarding the future... both our own and that of the U. N. A.

THEODORE LUTWINIAK.

### NEW YORK CITY.

**THIRD OPEN MEETING** of the Ukrainian Inter-Club Forum will be held **TUESDAY, MAY 16, 1939**, at the International Institute, 341 E. 17th St., New York City, at 8:00 P. M. Subject: **UKRAINIAN PARTICIPATION AT THE N. Y. WORLD'S FAIR.** Panel and general discussion. Admission Free. Come and share your opinions with us on this timely subject.

### BROOKLYN, N. Y.

**Brameruk's Club** cordially invites you and your friends to attend its **ANNUAL SPRING DANCE** on **SAT., MAY 27, 1939**, at the St. Nicholas Hall, 256 — 19th St. (bet. 5th & 6th Ave's). Music by Johnny King and his Cavaliers. Subscription 40 c. 8:00 P. M.

### NEW CLUB IN GARY, IND.

The Ukrainian youth of Gary, Ind., have organized a club and, at its May 4th meeting, the name, "The Gary Ukrainians," was adopted. The president is Miss Ann Dopeviak, and the secretary is Nicholas Kukula, 1410 E. 49th Ave., Gary, to whom interested parties should write for information. The club's next meeting will be a get-together social.

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## THE U. N. A. SPOTLIGHT

### Jersey City Trips Pisani Ass'n

**THE** Jersey City Ukrainian National Association Baseball Team stopped the fast-stepping Pisani Association nine at the local Marion Oval on Sunday, May 7th, by a 5 to 3 score. The Ukrainians took an early lead, but the Pisani men managed to tie up the game in the seventh inning, 3 to 3. In their half of the same inning, the U.N.A. squad clinched the game when Harry Barna clouted out a sizzling two-bagger, scoring Michael Steblecki. Barna later scored on Tom Woychyszyn's infield tap, coming with the bases loaded.

Steblecki, though permitting 7 hits, proved effective on the pitching mound. Michael Stelmach received two of the Ukrainians' 6 hits, while Barna starred as a second-base man. William Furka did the catching.

DeGeorge, pitching for the Pisani club, was taken out of the game in the eighth inning for a pinch-hitter, Possemato, who was promptly retired via the strike-out route. Magaldi replaced DeGeorge on the mound.

The score by innings:

Pisani Ass'n: 100 001 100—3-7-4  
Jersey City: 021 000 20x—5-6-4

The Jersey City U.N.A. team will meet the Diehl Association of Seacaucus at Pershing Field, Sunday, May 14th, the game to start at 3:15 P. M. Local rooters are asked to attend the team's fourth start in as many weeks. The Jersey City lads defeated the Newark U.N.A. Lions in its first game, lost its second contest to the local Grenades, and won its third game by tripping the Pisani Association.

### Philadelphians in 3rd Win

Jumping to a 7-run lead in the first two innings, the Philadelphia U.N.A. Youth Club's baseball team coasted to its third consecutive victory when it faced the Rheinhart A. C. on May 6th, reports Dietric Slobogin.

Tony Cherkas' home run with two men on the bases climaxed a 6-run U.N.A. uprising in the second frame, during which every man in the Ukrainian line-up went to bat. Marty Horobiowski, who was seeking his third victory of the season for the U.N.A. club, ran in to trouble in the third inning. Six enemy runs crossed the plate before big Walt Kurko came in to stem the tide, pitching hitless ball the rest of the distance.

The score by innings:

Philadelphia: 160 030 0—10-8-5  
Rheinhart: 006 000 0—6-3-5

The Philadelphians were granted a franchise in the Fairmount Park League sponsored by the City of Philadelphia, and will open this league campaign on May 11th or one day after the first anniversary of their club.

At a meeting held by the Philadelphia U.N.A. Youth Club on May 2nd, the following officers were appointed or elected to serve on the baseball team: Nick Carrozzo, field manager; Dietric Slobogin, business and publicity manager; Tony Cherkas, captain; Ivan Ptashynsky, alternate captain; George Slobogin, trainer and traveling secretary. Peter Wytish and William Grogoza were elected vice-president and secretary of the club, respectively.

### Club Ukadets' Activities

At a meeting held on March 11th by the Club Ukadets, a part of U.N.A. Branch 292 in Detroit, Mich., the annual election of officers resulted as follows: John Romanow, president; Michael Meek, vice-president; Nicholas Zamorylo, treasurer; Mary Sawka, secretary.

The Ukadets held their First Anniversary Dance at the Ukrainian Temple on April 22nd, and are planning to give several social affairs during the forthcoming

## EXTRACTS FROM THE PRESS

### UKRAINE GENERAL

The military occupation of Carpatho-Ukraine by Hungary has brought overwhelming proof of the devotion of the Carpatho-Ukrainians to the cause of their national freedom. Reports received confirm that the population, both peasants and military, have contested every inch of the territory with the invaders, and we are informed that bands of Ukrainians in the mountains are still engaged in guerilla warfare with the Hungarians. As was feared, Hungary has attempted to establish the new regime by methods of terrorism. Over one hundred persons have been executed in Chust alone, including several members of the Government and many civilians, and it is clear that the Hungarians are determined to treat the defenders of their country as rebels against the legitimate authority. Several thousand Ukrainians, many of them wounded, have crossed the frontier into Roumania, many others have entered Poland and Slovakia, and the Hungarians have transported a great number into Hungary.

It may be questioned whether the strategic advantages to Hungary of a common frontier with Poland are not more than counterbalanced by the evils of the introduction of yet another rebellious National Minority into Eastern Europe. Hungary failed to learn from the condition of other Powers with Ukrainian Minorities—that these people cannot be absorbed and denationalised, that they constitute a weakening element in all States where they are suppressed. She has annexed Carpatho-Ukraine, against the will of its inhabitants, thereby introducing into her State territory, a disintegrating element, and earning the enmity of the Nation of 40 to 50 millions of which the Carpatho-Ukrainians form a part.

### PROTEST MEETING IN MILWAUKEE

On Sunday, April 23, the Ukrainian-Americans of Milwaukee held a mass meeting at the St. Mary's Ukrainian Church Hall, and vigorously protested against the foreign oppression of Ukraine.

The meeting was organized by the local O.D.W.U., and presided over by the Rev. Peter Zurawetzky, church pastor, John Senchysyn, president of O.D.W.U., and Emily Olsan, O.D.W.U. secretary.

The speakers included Longin Hodiwsky, student at the University of Dubuque, Iowa, and Peter Didyk, representative from Chicago. The protest demanded among other things that all foreign oppressors withdraw from Ukrainian territory, and that Ukraine be allowed to organize into an independent nation.

The protest was unanimously accepted, and copies were sent to the Washington embassies of England, France, Italy, and Germany and to Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

Roman Hatala.

months. An outing recently held at Belle Isle proved successful. Plans are being made for the club's baseball team.

All persons interested in this active Detroit club are asked to write to Mary Sawka, 5011 Jonathon St., Dearborn, Mich., for details and further information.

### Attention, U.N.A. Team Managers

As there is not very much time remaining before the May 31st deadline, all team managers are urged to complete requirements without further delay. Promptness will be appreciated. All requirements must be complied with before the deadline date or the registrations will be rejected. For information write to Mr. G. Herman, 261 Madison St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.