



## COLORFUL PROGRAM FOR UKRAINIAN FESTIVAL AT WORLD'S FAIR

A musical program of the highest artistry and a vividly colorful dance program will feature the Festival of Americans of Ukrainian Descent at the New York World's Fair, in the Court of Peace, Sunday, June 18, between 8 and 9 o'clock in the evening.

The many thousands that will witness this Festival will cherish a beautiful and inspiring memory of it as long as they live.

### Prof. Koshetz and Mass Chorus

Taking part in the musical program will be the United Ukrainian Folk Choruses of the New York Metropolitan Area, consisting of 500 singers, practically all of them being young people. They will be led by Prof. Alexander Koshetz whose fame as a choral director is unrivaled. To hear a chorus under the direction of Prof. Koshetz is a very rare musical treat. His Ukrainian National Chorus which toured this country in the early 1920's was declared by leading musical critics to be the finest chorus ever heard in America. Within the past few years he appeared at two concerts, one at the Town Hall and the other at the Carnegie Hall in New York City, where his direction of a mass chorus of about 300 singers evoked very high praise from leading critics. Although at the Fair concert he will not be favored with the acoustical advantages that an indoor place ordinarily has, for the concert will be performed outdoors, still it is certain that his unusual talents will cause the mass chorus to reach the topmost heights of artistry.

### Michael Holynsky

Taking part in the musical program in the Ukrainian-American festival at the Fair will be Michael Holynsky, too. Considered as the finest Ukrainian tenor living, Mr. Holynsky has won great fame in the opera houses of Kiev, Moscow, Kharkiv, L'viv, Warsaw, Berlin and other musical centers. At present he is in the midst of his American and Canadian engagements which are bringing him additional fame as a great singer. His unusually powerful voice will stand him in good stead at his open-air recital at the Fair on June 18th.

### Donna Grescoe

A final attraction on the musical program of the Ukrainian-American festival at the Fair will be Donna Grescoe, the 10-year old Ukrainian girl violinist of Winnipeg, Canada who won a \$5,000 scholarship at the American Conservatory of Music in Chicago and who is now studying in New York City under Mischa Mischakoff, Toscanini's concert master. The child-artist recently played Der Sohn Der Heide over a coast-to-coast hook-up of the Columbia Broadcasting system.

### Dances

The dance program at the Ukrainian-American festival at the Fair will present a galaxy of folk-dances from every section of Ukraine, some of them being over a thousand years old; others of more recent origin. These dances will be presented by several hundred young people, under the direction of Andrew Kist, formerly instructor at the State school of Ukrainian folk-dances in Carpatho-

## ATTEND UKRAINIAN-AMERICAN FESTIVAL AT NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR SUNDAY, JUNE 18

The show-window of the world today is undoubtedly the New York World's Fair. There the finest products of American initiative, talent, and energy are on exhibit. There, too, leading foreign countries have their cultural, industrial and scientific exhibits. Every day, hundreds of thousands of people from every corner of the earth visit this gigantic yet wondrously beautiful display of the arts and crafts of mankind. It is, therefore, particularly fortunate that we, Americans of Ukrainian descent, have won for ourselves an opportunity to present in this show-window of the world an exhibition of our Ukrainian cultural heritage, especially music, dances, and costumes. This opportunity, if well seized, will be a great stride forward in making ourselves and our culture better known here in America and elsewhere.

As already announced on these pages, the Ukrainian-American exhibit at the New York World's Fair on June 18, will be officially known as the Festival of Americans of Ukrainian Descent. It will take place Sunday, between 8 and 9 P. M., at the gigantic Court of Peace, fronting the beautiful Lagoon of Nations, around which are centered the finest exposition buildings. The program will consist of a concert given by a mass chorus of 500 singers under the direction of the world-renowned Prof. Alexander Koshetz; a vocal recital by Michael Holynsky, famous Ukrainian tenor now touring America; a violin recital by Donna Grescoe, the 10-year old Ukrainian-Canadian child whom music critics have termed a prodigy, and a mass exhibit of Ukrainian folk dances under the direction of Andrew Kist.

As can be seen, the program will be an unusually attractive one. Its efficacy in attracting greater interest among Americans and others in things Ukrainian, however, will depend to a large extent upon the size of the audience present. It is therefore imperative that the audience be the largest possible, capable of filling at least a good portion of the Court of Peace, which has a seating capacity of 10,000 and a standing capacity of 100,000. To achieve this, however, it is necessary that the Ukrainian-American attendance itself at this affair be a huge one. The larger the number of our people present at it, the larger will be the number of non-Ukrainians attracted to it, for crowds always attract more crowds.

From this standpoint alone, every young and old Ukrainian-American should make it his duty to attend the Ukrainian-American festival at the Fair. Not only will he thereby help to make his people and their culture better known, but he will also witness a program of unusual beauty and inspiration, and at the same time see the Fair itself.

Every Ukrainian-American community should send its contingent to the Ukrainian-American Festival at the Fair on June 18th. In arranging such parties, our youth organizations should play an important part. Having as one of their chief aims the dissemination of knowledge of Ukrainian culture and aspirations, these youth organizations, both local and national, are now faced with an unusually good opportunity of demonstrating how important that aim is to them, and how sincere they are in their advocacy of it.

It is up to such organizations, therefore, especially up to their leaders, to do their share in drawing an audience of huge proportion to the Ukrainian-American festival at the Fair.

It can be done. And we are certain that it will.

Ukraine. One of the features of this presentation will be the appearance of the Ukrainian Folk-Dance Circle of New York under the leadership of its instructor, Michael Heriman. Among the dances that

will be exhibited will be Hayevka, Arkan, Kolomeyka, Hrychanyky, Kozachok of Pogolia, Hopak Kolom, Honyveeter, Chumak, Zhuravlee, Katherine from Kerson, Zaporozhsky Hertz, and Metelitsia.

## GRADUATES FROM WEST POINT

John Mial, Ukrainian, son of Alex and Mary Michalchuk of 102 Clinton Place, Yonkers, N. Y. will graduate next Monday from the United States Military Academy at West Point with honors.

While at West Point, Mial was a cadet sergeant. He will be commissioned in the field artillery and will be stationed at Fort De Russey, Hawaii.

More details about him together with his picture will appear on these pages next week.

## SOCIAL FOR UKRAINIAN FESTIVAL-BOUND YOUTH

Saturday night, June 17th, an Open-House social will be held for young Ukrainian-Americans from out-of-town bound for the Ukrainian-American festival at the New York World's Fair on June 18th. The Open-House will take place at the International Institute, 341 E. 17th Street (between 1st and 2nd Avenue), New York City, beginning at 7 P. M. It will be held under the auspices of the Ukrainian-American youth clubs that meet at the Institute. Entertainment of varied sorts is planned for the visitors, and the admission for them will be free. They will have the opportunity of meeting old friends from various parts of the country and making new ones as well.

## HOW TO REACH THE FAIR

Those traveling by car will find plenty of direction markers outside and in New York City pointing the way to the World's Fair. Those who plan to go to the Fair by train, can take either the BMT or IRT subway trains within the city (fare 5 cents). The fastest way by train, however, is to take the Long Island Railroad train at the Pennsylvania Station (33rd Street and 7th Avenue). This train makes no stops, and makes the trip to the Fair in 10 minutes. Fare on it is 10 cents.

Admission to the Fair is: adults—75 cents; children under 14—25 cents. There will be no admission charge to the Festival of Americans of Ukrainian Descent program.

## FAIR INFORMATION WANTED!

All young Ukrainian-Americans who plan to attend the Ukrainian-American Festival at the New York World's Fair on June 18 (6 to 9 P. M.), but who desire more information concerning it, may write to Stephen Shumeyko, English secretary of Ukrainian-American Exposition Association (under whose auspices the festival is being held), P. O. Box 1014, Church Street Annex, New York City, or call up by telephone, Bergen 4-0237.

## WORTH READING!

### IVAN FRANKO'S "MOSES"

Trans. by Waldimir Semenyka

With a biographical sketch of

Ivan Franko

By Stephen Shumeyko

Price 50 cents

SVOBODA BOOKSTORE

81-83 Grand Street

Jersey City, N. J.



# "WITHERED LEAVES"

SOMEWHAT extravagantly yet with understandable enthusiasm, Antin Krushelnitsky writes in his critical study of Ivan Franko's poetry that very few works of art are equal in greatness to his "Withered Leaves" (Ziviyale Lestya), a series of short lyric poems based on the theme of unrequited love.

Though this fact can be appreciated only by reading the poems in their original form, still it is well for our readers to have at least a general knowledge of them.

Wherein lies the magic of this "lyric drama" as Franko calls it. Most likely—in the fact that "Withered Leaves" is poetry in the truest sense of the word. Every poem, every verse in it, is so finely chiseled, every image in it so beautifully painted, and the tones of human emotion so harmoniously expressed in it—that in reading and re-reading this work one constantly receives fresh satisfaction and joy, new thoughts and emotions.

## First Cluster

Of the three parts into which this work is divided, the first is a cry of anguish of a soul suffering the torments of unrequited love.

As one of the first poems indicates, apparently the poet is not sure himself what draws him so irresistibly towards the object of his affections. Nevertheless the very sight of her is enough to stir within him a great love for her, and such is the power of this love that even one word from her would lift him to the very pinnacle of happiness. But that word does not come. She scorns him and his love. So bitterly he asks her in another of the poems, for what reason does he love her so much.

It is this indifference on her part, verging on outright rudeness, that hurts him so. He strives to make her realize how her conduct affects him, by recalling in another poem the day when both of them accidentally met, and how in his confusion he said everything to her except that which lay nearest to his heart, while she remained so cool and distant, and when they parted she did not even give him her hand, but just nodded casually to him, leaving him there standing like a fool, his stricken gaze following her as she disappeared, and his heart yearning for those unuttered two or three warm words that would have forever crystallized within him that great happiness that for a fleeting moment their meeting had awakened in him.

But, cries he, despite all this, you still are my true love, even though fates have willed it never to be returned.

And yet, he cannot refrain from reproaching her.

In tones of such pathos that the lyric poem here seems very much akin to a dramatic monologue, he asks her—how could she ever in such hard, even tones tell him, "Do not hope for anything from me." How could she bring herself to utter such terrible words! Doesn't she realize that they constitute a terrible crime, that they kill the heart, the spirit, and the thoughts of both the living and the unborn.

But, he cannot bring himself to believe that she meant what she said. He cheers himself with the thought that she is too fine and good to deliberately hurt him so. And thus from the depths of despair his tortured soul soars to high hopes again.

These high hopes, however, do not last very long, for again she demonstrates to him that she does not care for him. But so great is his love for her that even though she avoids him, yet there is nothing he would not do for her. And so he tells her, that she should go her way and he would go his way, and thus they will never meet,

like two drops of water in the deep. And if on his road he encounters misfortune on its way to her, he will seize it and fasten it to himself; but if good fortune he encounters, he will tell it to speed to her. For what is misfortune or fortune to him without her.

Such is the despair and anguish of his soul that the above mentioned and further poems of the first part of "Withered Leaves" portray. They come to a close in a poignantly beautiful epilogue, bidding the withered leaves of his love to fly away with the wind, for who can recognize in them the beauty of the green forest, who can understand what a wealth of emotion the poet has woven into these humble verses:

Розвійтеся з вітром, листочки зівялі,  
Розвійтеся, як тихе зітхання!  
Незгоєні рани, невтішені жалі,  
Завмерле в серці кохання.

В зівялих листочках хто може вгада-  
Красу всю зеленого гаю [ти  
Хто взнає, який я чуття скарб бага-  
В ті вбогії вірші вкладаю [тий

Те скарби найкращі душі молодой  
Розтративши марно, без тямі,  
Жебрак одинокий на зустріч недолі  
Під я сумними стежками.

## Second Cluster

Where the first cluster of poems in Franko's "Withered Leaves" is mainly a cry of anguish of a soul suffering the torments of unrequited love, the second cluster, however, is characterized by more restrained feelings, for the poet has begun to temper his passionate outpourings of love and anguish with a little reflection upon them.

Such reflection appears in the poem wherein he tells her that it is not her charms that he loves but in reality it is the dream that he has woven about her.

This reflection at times changes to bitter irony, as in the sharply chiseled and dramatic poem "Fantastic Thoughts." Here in the first verse the poet says that if only he knew those magic powers that two hearts could bring together he would visit them upon her, so that every mortal feeling within her would perish, leaving only a great love for him, possessing her whole soul and being; but, he adds bitterly, these are nothing but fantastic thoughts and fantastic dreams.

Along similar lines runs the second verse, wherein he wishes he were a knight, so that he could fight his way through obstacles and difficulties to lay at her feet all the treasures of the seas; but then, again he realizes that all this is nothing but fantastic thoughts and fantastic dreams!

In the third verse, however, the poet touches the depths of his bitter irony by telling himself that if only he were not such a fool—who pickles within his own thoughts who foresees the future of humanity but blunders along himself in the present, who captures the very stars in heaven but does not know how to properly approach a maiden, who sees ideals far beyond distant mountains and yet unknowingly permits good fortune to escape him; but, he adds again, these are nothing but fantastic thoughts and fantastic dreams!

It is in this second cluster of "Withered Leaves" that Franko attains the very heights of lyricism, creating poetry so emotionally intense and so melodious and sad in expression that it can justly be considered as the very pearl of Ukrainian lyric poetry.

A fine example of this is the deeply touching "If Thou Shouldst Hear at Night" (Yak Pochuyesh Vnochi), whose two brief verses fairly overflow with the tears of a soul suffering the torments of unrequited love.

In it Franko tells his beloved that if during the night she should hear beneath her window something weeping and sobbing deeply,

she should not be alarmed nor rise to see what it is, for it is not an orphaned child-sobbing for its mother, nor is it a famished beggar crying for food, but it is only his despair, his unconsolable longing and love for her that is weeping so bitterly there.

## Third Cluster

She has died!—No, tis I who have died.

In this one line lies the very essence of the third cluster of "Withered Leaves." The poet's beloved has given herself to another, and this the poet regards as the very death blow to his spirit.

And so, where the first cluster of this collection of poetry was a cry of pain, and the second cluster was the cult of pain, this third and final cluster represents freedom from pain—of pain begotten of unrequited love.

Here the poet loses all desire to enjoy life and its pleasures. Yet for awhile he is capable of a feeling of hatred towards everything pertaining to life, although this hatred borders very closely upon resignation.

Such feelings bring the poet quite closely to a state of complete apathy—a refuge to all earthly sorrows. In fact, he is very close to a state of Nirvana, where all desire of existence and worldly good is extinguished, where lies the salvation from the evils of existence. For he feels that all his strivings and labors merely hasten his earthly end and bring him thorns instead of roses, so that it is no use to value life. Despite this Buddhist-like reasoning, however, he cannot bring himself to live in this manner, for he is a poet!

That means that his suffering and sorrow must therefore find expression in poetry, must call out within him a reaction against the buffeting of life and thereby prevent him from falling into complete apathy and a denial of life itself.

For the poet within him rebels against the destruction of the ideals of life and love, against the death of all emotion, hopes, sufferings, against the indifference to the manifestations of life in all its forms.

This resurgence of his spirit, however, proves to be only fleeting. Soon the poet again plunges into blackest misery. In his despair he calls upon Satan himself to come to his aid and give him a little solace, in form of at least one kiss from this maiden who is so coldly indifferent to him and his love for her. But when no help comes from that quarter, when he begins to perceive that even his poetry, his dearest friend, is of no solace to him, for it does not ease his agony, but grows weaker with each stanza, the poet finally makes his bow before the spirit of Buddha.

Yet it must be borne in mind that this bow to Buddha is in no sense the cult or worship of Buddha. Rather it is the last resort of a soul pursued by infinite sorrow and misfortune. That is why the poet bows before Buddha and aspires to emerge from the turmoil and torment of Samsara to the shores of that quietude and freedom of all conditions of existence—Nirvana.

And yet, it cannot be said that where formerly the poet was such an incomparable champion and interpreter of Samsara, of life in all its manifestations, that now he has become the same to Nirvana; for such is not the case, even though his poems based upon this second motif are among the very pearls of his creative spirit. And the reason for this is, that despite the faltering of his spirit, despite his desire to surrender himself to the arms of Nirvana, he is too much of a lover of life and all its turmoil to do so willingly. In other words, he is not the true disciple of Nirvana that he is of Samsara.

S. SHUMEYKO.

## WHAT GOMMENGEMENT SPEAKERS SAY

### Libraries Have Solution

LIBRARIES possess the solution to most of the problems of mankind, declared Dr. Milton James Ferguson, President of American Library Association, speaking at the commencement program at Drew University, Madison, N. J. last Monday.

There should be "less teaching," in Dr. Ferguson's opinion, and more dependence upon a system of education that would give the student "a few indispensable rules of travel and then let him of his own free will take a far journey in a well-stocked library."

### Plea for Tolerance

The three most important principles of democracy are tolerance, loyalty and service, in the opinion of Governor Lehman of New York, speaking at the commencement exercises of Russel Sage College in Troy, N. Y. last Monday.

In defining these principles, Governor Lehman said:

"True tolerance means respect for the opinions of others, whether they are in agreement with our own or not, it means the acceptance of the democratic principles of freedom of speech, freedom of the press and freedom of conscience. It means exact equality under the law for all. It means the recognition of the democratic principles on which our country was founded, and which are safeguarded for us in the Bill of Rights.

"Loyalty means not only loyalty to our family and friends and country. Loyalty means adherence to ideals. It means an uncompromising devotion to the principles of justice because in justice lies the only hope of the world. It means respect for the law and order that is the strongest guarantee of your own freedom.

"Service means sacrifice for those who are less fortunate than we. It means assistance and defense of those who are, for any reason, persecuted. It means doing unto others as you would have done unto you."

The future of this country, the Governor continued, will depend on how well the 16,000,000 young people who will reach voting age in the next seven years learn to practice these three democratic virtues.

### Do Your Own Thinking

The graduates should do their own thinking and not merely accept some one else's thoughts or feelings, declared Governor Lehman.

"Exercise your intelligence against the insistent temptation to follow customary patterns or socially sanctioned prejudices without regard to their merits," he pleaded.

### What is Peace and War

"Peace and democracy are today the two most used words in the English language," said Dr. Nicholas Butler, president of Columbia University, at the traditional senior Class Day exercises last Monday. "But rarely is either of them used accurately or with understanding. Peace does not mean the mere refraining from the use of military force of any kind as an alternative to reasonable argument and to persuasion.

"A discriminating tariff is a form of war. Any other substitution of force for argument and persuasion is war. It does not take long for any of these forms of economic, social or political war to tempt recourse to military war."

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## UKRAINIAN MUSICAL PROGRAM AT NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR

ONE of the highlights of the Festival of Americans of Ukrainian Descent at the New York World's Fair on June 18th, will be the musical program, presented by the United Ukrainian Folk Choruses of the New York Metropolitan Area (500 singers) under the matchless direction of Prof. Alexander Koshetz; vocal solos by Michael Holynsky, renowned Ukrainian tenor; and a violin recital by Donna Grescoe, ten-year-old Ukrainian violin prodigy of Canada.

Below we present the songs to be sung by the chorus and by Mr. Holynsky, together with brief explanations of them. The numbers to be played by the child-violinist are as yet unknown to us.

### CHORAL NUMBERS

#### 1. Early One Morn

Ukrainian Christmas Carol. Arranged by Vasile Stupnitsky. Early one morn the cocks crowed and awoke young Vasile, who roused his brothers and bade them to ride out with him and hunt a marten, and also to find a beautiful maiden—Hashetchka. This song, one of the many like it, preserves the name of Prince Volodimir (Vasile), ruler of the ancient Ukrainian kingdom of Rus, and tells of his courtship with the Greek princess Anna in 988.

#### 2. Cuckoo, Grey Cuckoo

Ukrainian Christmas Carol. Arranged by Cyril Stetzenko. A grey cuckoo soared o'er the towns. In one it found three lofty mansions. In the first shone the brilliant sun—the lord of the house, in the second a beautiful moon—his wife, while in the third a cluster of stars—their children. Refrain: Happy night, bountiful night, bring health and good fortune to all good folk.

#### 3. In a Courtyard

Ukrainian Christmas Carol. Arranged by Cyril Stetzenko. In the courtyard the tapers are burning, lighting up a celebration of the birth of Child Jesus. Three angels have descended from Heaven to give Him a name. "Let us call him Jesus Christ." Oh, Jesus, Son of God, have mercy upon us!

#### 4. Lonely Am I

Ukrainian Folk Song. Arranged by Alexander Koshetz. Alone at her labors and alone at home, the young widow becomes very lonely. She longs to have her husband back again, to aid and comfort her, to hold her in his arms.

#### 5. The Blacksmith

Words by Ivan Franko. Music by Michael Hayvoronsky. On a knoll, in the center of a mist-enshrouded village, stands a smithy. In it a blacksmith is at work. As he beats the metal with his hammer he sings out to the people to come and join him in beating out for themselves a new life, freedom and fortune.

#### 6. Hetman Sahaydachny

Ukrainian Folk Song. Arranged by Alexander Koshetz. Yonder on the hillside the reapers are at work. Below them the Kozaks are marching to war. Out front rides their leader, Petro Doroshenko. Further back rides the famed Hetman, Petro Sahaydachny, a doughty and stern warrior who had exchanged his wife for a warrior's boon companion on the march—a pipe and tobacco.

#### 7. Our Lady of Potchaiv

Ukrainian Canticle (17th century). Arr. by Mikola Leontovich. The evening has risen over the Potchaiv Monastery, when suddenly in the distance there appears a huge Turkish host and lays siege to the monastery. Father Zalizo emerges and prays to Holy Mary to come to their succor. Holy Mary does appear and by a miracle causes the Turks to flee and thus saves the Monastery.

Baritone Solo—Peter Ordynsky.

#### 8. The Bright Star

Ukrainian Folk Song. Arranged by Mikola Lysenko. At a village dance a young belle shone in the company like a bright star in the sky. Merrily she danced, yet worried over who was going to take her home. A young Kozak guessed her thoughts and told her not to worry for he would take her home. In the meanwhile, he counselled her, she should dance even more merrily.

#### 9. The Kozak's Lament

Ukrainian Folk Song (18th century). Arr. by Alexander Koshetz. For two hundred years the Kozak has been in slavery. He walks along the bank of the Dnieper and calls out from its depths his fortune, to emerge and rescue him and his comrades, so that they may win back those glorious days of freedom and fame.

#### 10. The Sun Shone Forth

Ukrainian March. Music by Ivan Nedilsky. The golden sun rose and shone forth, awakening the people from their slumber. Banners unfurled, they march forward to battle. Hold high your banner, young Kozak, and for your native land and freedom valiantly fight!

#### 11. Live On, Ukraine

Words by Oles. Music by Michael Hayvoronsky. Live on, Ukraine, live on, so that beauty, fortune and freedom may reign. Your enemies dare not touch you, for your sons are on guard with swords in their hands.

#### Ukrainian Anthem

Music by Michael Verbitsky. Arranged by Alexander Koshetz.

### TENOR SOLO NUMBERS BY HOLYNSKY

#### 1. Fields of Strife and Sorrow

Words by Alexander Konysky. Music by Vasile Barvinsky. How much blood has been spilt, how many tears have been shed, on these fields that are our native land. Like a flood this blood and tears have flown down the Dnieper and Dniester into the Black Sea and then through the Bosphorus out into still wider seas, bearing with them the message of a heroic struggle for freedom.

#### 2. Hetmans, Oh, Hetmans!

Words by Taras Shevchenko. Music by Mikola Lysenko. If you were to awaken, famed Hetmans, ancient leaders of Ukraine, and see with your own eyes the ruins of Chyhyryn which once you built and where once you reigned, you would weep in sorrow at the sight. Here, in its bazaar, you led the Kozaks on steeds so raven, and flashing your sceptre set them into motion like an irresistible wave, before which all foemen gave way.

#### 3. Where Is Your Sword and Rifle, Kozak?

Words and Music by Michael Hayvoronsky. Where is your horse, sword and rifle, Kozak? Did you sell them, or lose them, or gamble them away?—Oh, do not ask me that, dear friend. 'Tis enough to know that I have fought and suffered for our native land, but all in vain, for once more she is in slavery.

## Nomadic Invasions of Ukraine

(This is the second installment of the Short Survey of Ukrainian History issued by Ukrainian Bureau in London.—Editor.)

### The Sarmatians

THE Scythian rule in Ukraine lasted for nearly four centuries. Through contact with the Greeks and the indigenous agricultural population, the Scythians lost much of their war-like spirit, and it was therefore with comparative ease that their armies were defeated in 399 B. C. by Philip of Macedonia, who was establishing his Empire, in the Balkans. History records that twenty thousand Scythian children were transported to Macedonia as slaves, and future settlers.

The Scythians fell an easy prey to the Sarmatians, who gradually, and without effort, pushed them out of Ukraine, and themselves became the undisputed masters of the country for many centuries. Like almost all invaders from the East, the Sarmatians were great warriors. They made constant raids on the Greek settlements on the shores of the Black Sea, and forced the agricultural population to work for them. Some six hundred topographical names in Ukraine have been attributed to Sarmatian origin, and for a long time the country itself bore the name Sarmatia.

During the first and second centuries A. D. Ukraine was invaded by new tribes from the East, mentioned by Roman historians, the Alani, Roxolani, Yazigi, and others, all probably of Sarmatian origin.

The Sarmatians expanded westwards, and their progress was only checked by the Roman province of Dacia (now Roumania). Meanwhile, the Greek colonies in Ukraine, weakened by the Sarmatians, had gradually succumbed to Roman influence, which during the first and second centuries A. D. had been making itself felt even as far East as Kiev, Poltava, and in Volhynia, where Roman coins of the second century have been found.

### The Goths

Towards the end of the 2nd century A. D. and at the beginning of the third century, new invaders appeared in Ukraine, this time not from the East but from the North. They were the Goths, Germanic tribes from the region of the Rivers Oder and Vistula, which pushed South about the middle of the second century, first to Volhynia, and then into the lower reaches of the Rivers Danube, Dniester, and Dniro, where they established their capital on Danparstad, the site of which has not been established. The Sarmatians and the Greeks at first resisted, but by the end of the third century the Sarmatians had either been pushed eastward towards their land of origin, or westward towards the Balkans, and the Greek cities of Olbia, Panticapaea, Chersonesos, etc. had fallen one after another, the Greeks having either returned to their own country, or been absorbed into the agricultural population.

After reaching the shores of the Black Sea the Goths continued to expand in a south-westerly direction. They attacked the Roman province of Dacia, which had once checked the march of the Sarmatians, defeated the Roman armies, and occupied the territory. By the middle of the fourth century they had attained the peak of their power, accepted Christianity, and succeeded in dominating Ukraine, though—due probably to their comparatively small numbers—they appear to have had very little influence on the agricultural population.

### The Huns

The rule of the Goths ended abruptly. Towards the close of the fourth century there arrived from the East, the Huns, a powerful tribe of Altaian origin. In the year

370 the Huns attacked and defeated the Alani in Eastern Ukraine, then closed with the Goths whom, after a short and decisive struggle, they drove across the Danube into the Balkan Peninsula, though a small number of them appear to have followed their predecessors, the Sarmatians, into the Crimea.

It may be safely assumed that the Huns were by far the most formidable invaders of Ukraine. They came from the East, and had been known for centuries to the Chinese who called them by the name of Hiung-Nu, and who built the Great Wall during the Tsin Dynasty to stem their incursions. Indeed, it is probable that the radical resistance of the Chinese was instrumental in diverting the attention of the Huns to the West.

However, unlike the Scythians and the Sarmatians, the Huns did not remain in Ukraine, but pushed further West and established a powerful State under their leader Attila ("The Scourge of God") who later succeeded in imposing his will on almost the whole of the then-known world. After the death of Attila, came the fall of his Empire, and the disappearance of the Huns from Europe, leaving the world wondering what had happened to them.

### The Bulgars and Avars

Following the Huns came other nomads from the East, the Bulgars and later, the Avars or Obri, as they are termed in the Kiev Chronicles of the 11th century. The Bulgars arrived in the regions north of the Caspian Sea in the fifth century, where they established a State. A part of them pushed westward into Ukraine, but apparently they did not stay for long, since only a hundred years later we read of them as settled in the Balkans in the former Roman Province of Moesia (including what is now Bulgaria).

Like the Huns the Avars did not merely sweep across Ukraine. They devastated the agricultural settlements, and then pursued their march to Pannonia in the Balkan Peninsula. It is recorded that the Avars were met in Ukraine by people who dwelt on the upper reaches of the River Dniro and who afterwards assisted the Emperor of Byzantium (Mauricius, 582-602) against the Avars. These people are regarded by many historians as the descendants of the original indigenous agricultural population inter-married with the various invaders of the territory, and the progenitors of the Slavonic tribes which later became the Ukrainians.

The extremely scant archeological remains of the period seem to indicate that, especially in the northern, more sheltered regions of Ukraine, they formed agricultural and pastoral settlements, and that they tended to expand southward towards the Black Sea when the invaders showed signs of weakening, and to retire again when met with resistance. It should be stressed that the sphere of influence, and the route of strategy, of the invaders of Ukraine, lay across South Ukraine, on the shores of the Black Sea.

Graves of the sixth century show very poor furniture, and after the devastations of the Huns even the pottery shows a deterioration in taste. The dead were cremated, and the burial places often have no object whatever except as repositories for ashes and bones. The homes of the agricultural population consisted of rude huts, dug deep into the soil, traces of which have been found in many parts of Ukraine.



**YOUTH and THE U.N.A.**

ALTHOUGH the membership of the Ukrainian National Association has increased considerably during the past few years, statistics show that the Adult Department received the major part of this gain, there being very little change in the total number of members in the Juvenile Department. This is undoubtedly due to the fact that many of the members in Class I of the Juvenile Department have reached the age where they are eligible to transfer to the Adult Department. Large numbers of these members have already transferred, and indications are that many more will transfer during the remaining months of this year. It is therefore apparent that, despite the increasing number of new juvenile enrollments, the continued transfer of the Class I members results in very little aggregate increase of members in the Juvenile Department. Of course, the Adult Department gains where the Juvenile Department remains the same, but, inasmuch as the U.N.A. considers its Juvenile Department an important and vital part of the organization, it would be very much relieved if this department would show continued increases every month. The youth and future of the U.N.A. are both centered in the fraternal order's Juvenile Department, and it is therefore easy to understand why the officers desire a larger children's division.

Realizing that many of its adult members have children or brothers and sisters who are not as yet members of the organization, the U.N.A. is taking steps to enroll more juveniles through its current membership campaign. Modern and attractive forms of juvenile certificates are available, and it is expected that many parents and other responsible persons will take advantage of an early opportunity to insure their beloved ones in the country's leading Ukrainian organization.

The most popular of the juvenile certificates issued by the U.N.A. is the Class I form of protection. For a contribution of twenty-five cents (which is less than one cent a day) the juvenile certificate holder receives protection until he becomes eighteen years of age. If he should die before reaching that age, his beneficiaries can receive any sum up to \$500. After eighteen, the member may transfer to the Adult Department where he will receive life protection in the amount of \$1,000. If he was a member of Juvenile Department for five or more years, the U.N.A. gives him a gift in the form of free membership in the Adult Department for an entire year. Thousands of transferred juveniles have already received their one year of free membership, and many other thousands are eligible to take advantage of this most generous offer.

U.N.A. juvenile certificate Class II is based on the 70-year life plan and requires a monthly contribution of fifty cents. The certificate holder receives whole life protection, the payment of dues ceasing when he reaches age 70; if he should die, his beneficiaries can receive any sum up to \$400. This form of protection is popular with those who desire long-period (or life) insurance for a larger sum at little cost. The monthly contribution is always fifty cents; the member can be admitted at age six weeks, but regardless of how long he lives, he never contributes more than fifty cents a month, thus making it a desirable certificate.

Class III is based on the 16-year endowment plan. A \$100 certificate calls for a monthly contribution of but fifty cents, and, as soon as the certificate has been in force sixteen years, it has a cash value of \$100 which will be paid upon its surrender. When one considers the fact that the sixteen years' contribution amounts to only \$96, one can discern the advisability of being insured under this form of protection. Furthermore, as the

**THE U. N. A. SPOTLIGHT**

**Baseball News**

REPORTS coming from the Ukrainian National Association Athletic Director indicate that 25 baseball and softball teams will play this Summer under the sponsorship of the U.N.A. Ten baseball and 14 softball teams have been formed, and a girls' softball team has also been organized.

The last day of May (which was the deadline for team registrations) kept the Special Delivery department of the Wilkes-Barre Post Office unusually active, its employees delivering the registrations from the teams of the following cities: Philadelphia, New York, Detroit (Br. 292), Lorain, Hamtramck, Farrell, and Chicago (Br. 22, 301, and 393). Chicago's Br. 125 boasts of having the first girls' team.

As no other registrations will be received, the next step will be the assignment of the teams to the various divisions of the U.N.A. League. In the East, where baseball still holds its own, the task is an easy one as New York, Newark, Philadelphia, and Jersey City will comprise the Metropolitan Division. The Pennsylvania Division will consist of 6 teams this season: Wilkes-Barre, McAdoo, Centralia, Berwick, St. Clair (Br. 9, and 31). In the West, Chicago will have a local division of 4 teams. Information regarding the Pittsburgh and Ohio sections will be published in a forthcoming column.

The delay in submitting registrations, many of which had to be returned for correction, is responsible for the late start in the U.N.A. schedule. In spite of this, however, 3 teams in the Pennsylvania Division proceeded with official games 2 weeks ago. The following games are scheduled for Sunday, June 11th: Berwick at Wilkes-Barre's Hollenback Park, beginning at 1 P. M.; St. Clair's Br. 9 at McAdoo; St. Clair's Br. 31 at Centralia; Newark at New York.

Team managers who wish to advertise their games are requested to send information and announcements for publication.

**Wilkes-Barre Takes Two**

Behind Sluzar's 1-hit pitching, the Wilkes-Barre U.N.A. team defeated the Centralia U.N.A. club at Centralia's field on May 28th. Sluzar struck out 11 men, while his team mates blasted their way to a 17-0 victory. Elko of Wilkes-Barre had a perfect day at the plate, getting 4 hits out of 4 trips to the plate... a home run and a bagger included. Kostoff of Centralia was the losing pitcher.

The score by innings:

	R	H	E
Wilkes-Barre:	206	711	17-12-2
Centralia:	000	000	0-1-3

U.N.A. gives dividends to its Class III members after two years of membership, an additional profit of \$7.00 is realized. Under this certificate the member can receive 14 dividends, a total of \$7.00, thus bringing its cost down to only \$89.00, yet the member is entitled to \$100.00 when the certificate has been in force sixteen years. This certificate can very easily be compared to a bank account, and is decidedly a sound and profitable investment. Of course, in case of death before the expiration of the certificate, the beneficiaries are in a position to receive the death benefit of \$100.00. A child one year old may have one certificate, a two-year-old may have two... a ten-year-old may have ten—all depending on the total amount of protection the person responsible for the child desires.

All juvenile certificate holders receive dividends after two years'

On Sunday, June 4th, the Wilkes-Barre U.N.A. team defeated the McAdoo U.N.A. squad, 9 to 8, at Kelayres' Bunker Hill Diamond. Hrenenko, Wilkes-Barre's manager, drove in the first run on a sizzling drive through the pitcher's box. Kisarda of McAdoo drove in a run also, however, and the end of the first inning saw the game tied at 1-all. Swolka's rifle drive to Stalgaitis opened the 2nd frame, after which Kozemka bunted, Narbecki walked, Lucas singled, and Hawryshko tripled, the inning resulting in 3 more tallies for Wilkes-Barre. Wilkes-Barre scored 3 more runs in the 3rd, but McAdoo rallied and produced 3 in the 4th, 2 in the 5th, and 2 more in the 7th to take the lead by an 8 to 7 margin. Wilkes-Barre retaliated with a run in the 8th and another in the 9th, however, to win the thrilling contest.

The score by innings:

	R	H	E
Wilkes-Barre:	133	000	011-9-11-4
McAdoo:	100	320	200-8-11-5

The Wilkes-Barre team will play an exhibition game with the Catawissa Tri-County League Champions at Catawissa today.

**Philly Again Nosed Out**

The Philadelphia U.N.A. Youth Club dropped its 3rd decision in 7 starts when the team was nosed out by the Ryan Aces, 3 to 2, in a Fairmount Park League game played on May 31st. A 2-base error in the final inning, good for 2 runs, deprived Marty Horoblowski, U. N. A. moundsman, from gaining his 3rd triumph of the year. Tony Cherkas of Philly homered with Myron Bliszcz on base to score the U.N.A. team's only runs.

The score by innings:

	R	H	E
Ryan Aces:	000	001	2-3-6-1
Philadelphia:	000	200	0-2-4-3

**Jersey City Ball Game**

The Jersey City U.N.A. Baseball Team will play at Pershing Field on Sunday, June 11th, against a strong opponent. Local rooters are invited to attend. The game will start at 3:15 P. M.

**UKRAINIAN MAKES MAJOR GRADE**

Recalled by the Chicago White Sox on the strength of this .300 batting average with Buffalo of the International League last year, Mike Tresh, 25-year-old catcher, has become the regular Chisox back-stop this year to make him the only Ukrainian in major league baseball. Thus far he is hitting around the .270 mark and his defensive work is superb. Although Jimmy Dykes has three receivers listed on the team roster, Tresh has started behind the bat in both ends of doubleheaders twice this season.

Diets.

**Conditions in Soviet Ukraine**

"Kurjer Warszawski" published a long article by Professor Jan Jaworski, wherein the author states that all the Ukrainian regiments kept by Moscow in the Far East are most inimical to Moscow. The Ukrainian colony in the Zeleny Klyn carries on intensive propaganda among the soldiers and in this it has the support of Japan.

Recently there was a trial in Kiev against Zyzov, a Ukrainian worker, charged with murdering a Moscovite official. He was sentenced to death and immediately shot. The case brought to light the fact that there are many secret Ukrainian National organizations in Soviet Ukraine. The Bolshevik Press reports that in connection with this trial, there were many further arrests of so-called "shkidnyky." According to Bolshevik statistics, within one year the GPU liquidated nine high party leaders, two thousand nine hundred and forty-two higher officials, and eleven thousand workers for contra-revolution and sabotage.

Recent reports give numerous acts of terror and sabotage in the railroads of Ukraine. The Bolshevik government has sent out a large division of railroad police to liquidate armed groups which attack trains, especially passenger and military, on the line Moscow-Kiev. During one such attack upon a train loaded with ammunition, there was a conflict between the attackers and the railroad guards. The result was many dead on both sides.

During the Easter holidays this year, the churches in the Soviet Union, and especially in Ukraine, were filled with worshippers. "Komsomolska Pravda" complains that the Komsomol organizations do not carry out their anti-religious activity as they should. This is taken advantage of by the faithful, who carry on intense religious propaganda among the youth. It has come to pass that parents forbid their children to go to communist schools and to join communist organizations. The number of youths attending churches is increasing.

In Makoshyn, in the Chernyiv Oblast, someone shot Lognov, the regional secretary of the communist party. The Bolshevik Press states that this was an act of the "dregs of nationalist residue." They also complain that the GPU have not been able to trace the perpetrators.

According to the "Visti," of April 11th, H. Khomenko, the People's Commissar of Education, has been released from his duties. He has been replaced by F. Redko. Khomenko was appointed in 1937 after the GPU had arrested Zatonksy.

From the beginning of April, the political Commissar of the Red Army, Mekhlis, has been visiting various military centres of Ukraine. He has been making these visits together with Timoshenko, Commander-in-Chief of the Bolshevik forces in Ukraine, and has been making speeches to the soldiers of the Red Army calling upon them to be brave and manly.

**LILACS**

Beside the lilac hedge I stood, one dew-wet dawn  
 Across the east a silver mist, rose-shot was drawn;  
 From the tree-top near the little gate, by the spring breeze stirred,  
 There came the joyous singing of a newly wakened bird.  
 Belated night moths blundered by, drowsily in quest  
 Of some secluded, shaded nook to house their daytime's rest.  
 'Twas an enchanting morning, magic-brodered in spring's loom,  
 The world was steeped in fragrance for the lilacs were in bloom!  
 T. Borecky.