



# UKRAINIAN WEEKLY



Supplement to the SVOBODA, Ukrainian Daily

No. 53

JERSEY CITY, N. J., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1939

VOL. VII

## A VICTIM OF SOVIET RUSSIAN PERSECUTION

The men who make history, have not the time to write it," once remarked Prince Metternich, the great Austrian statesman. Had he lived within more recent times, however, he would have noted a brilliant exception to what he had said in the person of Prof. Michael Hrushevsky, the great Ukrainian historian, patriot, and President of the short-lived Ukrainian National Republic, who died five years ago this month, a victim of Soviet Russian persecution.

Had Metternich lived within modern times and met Hrushevsky, he probably would have clashed with him, too, for Metternich was a strong upholder of the old order, while Hrushevsky was an ardent champion of the new, of the right of a nation to live its own free and independent life.

Despite the monumental nature of Hrushevsky's life and work, very little is known about him among the younger Ukrainian-American generation, especially about how Soviet Russian persecution hounded him to death. On that account alone, it is worthwhile to set down here a few facts about him.

### Early Life

Michael Hrushevsky was born September 29, 1866 in Kholm, Russian Ukraine, but grew up in the Caucasus region, to where his father, a school teacher, had removed him while yet a child. The seeds of national consciousness were planted in this future great Ukrainian at home. They sprouted and grew in that hotbed of revolutionary movements, Tiflis, where he attended gymnasium, and where he witnessed and experienced the clash between rights of nationalities and Russian imperial interests.

The young lad voraciously read every Ukrainian book or any book dealing with Ukraine that he could get, with the result that while still a gymnasium student he had a better knowledge of Ukrainians than many of his older contemporaries. At the same time he began to write, at first fiction, under the influence of Netchuy-Levitsky, father of the Ukrainian novel.

Upon matriculating at Kiev University in 1886, however, young Hrushevsky decided to become a scholar, and dreamed of writing a history of Ukraine. So he turned to historical studies, under the guidance of Prof. Volodimir Antonovych. In 1894 the latter refused an invitation to teach Ukrainian history at L'viv University (in Austrian Ukraine) and recommended Hrushevsky for it. The latter accepted. Shortly afterwards, his talents, ability and industry led to his appointment as editor of the Reports of the Shevchenko Scientific Society. Noting that there was a dearth of source material, he founded shortly afterwards two new publications, Sources of Ukrainian History and the Ethnographic Messenger.

His rise was phenomenal, for in 1897 he was elected President of the Shevchenko society. He remained in this office until 1913, and during that time he modelled the society upon Western European patterns and raised it to a high plane of excellence. At the same time he gathered about it the best talent possible, mostly his students, and from them there emerged a new crop of Ukrainian scholars, including such historians as Tomashivsky, Terletsy, Korduba, and Kripiakovich. He also managed to persuade Ivan Franko, the man of varied and remarkable talents, to join his staff. The latter's entrance into the field of Ukrainian scientific and cultural studies was a great boon to their development.

### His History of Ukraine

Having thus established himself, Hrushevsky now turned to his real love, the writing of a complete history of Ukraine. He began it early in 1897 and by the close of 1898 he issued its first thick volume. On this history he labored unstintingly from then on, besides devoting himself to a host of other tasks, and when the World War broke out he had already issued seven volumes of it, and the first part of the eighth (up to 1638).

This capital and monumental work alone placed Hrushevsky in the front rank of Slavonic scholars. In its index of source material published about ten years ago, for example, the American Historical Society rates Hrushevsky's History of Ukraine very highly.

The entire work can be considered as the first truly scholarly proof of the independence of the national character of the Ukrainian people. It disproves, among other things, the thesis of some Russian historians that the Eastern Slavs formed a pre-established unity from the beginning of time. Hrushevsky showed that the Eastern Slavs had two centers of gravity, one in the north and one in the south, and that the southern group was originally not much more related to the northern one than it was to other groups in the Balkans or in Central Europe. "The sum of evidence," wrote Prince D. S. Mirsky in his history on Russia (1931), "seems to be increasingly favorable to a view that is closer to the Ukrainian than to the Russian thesis."

In addition to this fundamental work, Hrushevsky also wrote several shorter ones on Ukrainian history, and an Outline of Ukrainian History in Russian (published in 1903, other editions in 1906 and 1911), which consisted of a series of lectures he had delivered in Paris at the Free Russian School there in 1903. In 1907 he wrote the popular "About Ancient Times in Ukraine," and in 1911 a larger "Illustrated History of Ukraine."

But this was not all—he also wrote then many dissertations, essays, literary reviews, and articles of various kinds, besides contributing steadily to many journals. Due to his initiative the Shevchenko Scientific and Cultural Society began in 1898 to publish the Literary-Scientific Messenger, whose staff of contributors was drawn from both Russian and Austrian Ukraine. This monthly can be considered as a treasure trove of Ukrainian scientific and literary works, indis-



Michael Hrushevsky

pensable to a serious student of them. A year later he founded the Ukrainian Publishing Company, patterned on West European models, and soon it justified the high expectations centered upon it.

Aside from his scholarly activities, Hrushevsky also found time and energy to play a dominant role in Galician (under Austria) Ukrainian social, cultural and political life. The centralizing and denationalizing policies of Vienna met in his person a strong opponent. In the election reforms of that period he played a leading part, allying himself for that purpose with the more extreme members of the nationalists. In 1898 he was elected vice-president of the National Committee, but after a few months in this position he resigned, together with Franko, and from thence on contended himself with closely watching the political developments among his countrymen, and, where he deemed it necessary, strongly expressing his opinion upon them.

As could be expected, such great activity on his part, all dedicated towards the advancement of the Ukrainian national movement, was bound to cause him to run afoul of the authorities, especially in Russia, whose repressive policies toward subject nationalities were far more severe than in Austria-Hungary. As a result, and on the warning of a friend in the Kievan's Governor-General's Office, he had to terminate his many visits to Kiev and his native parts, and it was not until the Russian Revolution in 1905 that he was able to visit Kiev again.

### "The Bridge"

From that year he labored unceasingly in bringing about better understanding and closer cooperation between the two sundered parts of Ukraine: one under Russia and the other under Austria-Hungary, and in this he made appreciable progress, at least to the extent where he became dubbed "the bridge between Eastern and Western Ukraine."

The release of Russian liberal movements following the Revolution of 1905, impressed Hrushevsky as a good opportunity to make the Ukrainian cause better known in Russia proper itself. So he went to St. Petersburg and there founded the Ukrainian Herald, a Russian-language journal devoted to Ukrainian affairs.

In 1907 Hrushevsky returned to Kiev, and aided by several young scholars from L'viv, founded a branch of the main library of the Shevchenko Scientific Society. The same year he organized in Kiev a prototype of this L'viv society. Seeing that there was a dearth of Ukrainian scientific and cultural publications in Kiev, he founded and edited, in 1908, several of them, and they became the rallying point for local talent. It is also worth mentioning here, that in 1914, just before the outbreak of the World War, he founded and edited the tri-monthly "Ukraina."

Meanwhile, he spent as much time in L'viv as possible, continu-

## RED MISRULE IN WESTERN UKRAINE

Those persons in Western Ukraine who had hoped for better treatment by the Soviet rulers than they had experienced previously under Poland's misrule, are greatly disillusioned now, three months after the Soviet invasion, reports Sonia Tamara, in a dispatch sent from Bucharest, Rumania, and published in last Sunday's New York Herald-Tribune.

At first there was a happy period in the Polish Ukraine, she writes, during which the Ukrainians were courted and the Jews were assigned to good posts. But this period, according to all evidence, ended with the elections for the Pan-Russian Soviets on October 22. When their delegates had gone to Moscow, she continues, Russian Communists began to take over all jobs of political commissars, postal and railway employees and inspectors of schools and universities.

"The Ukrainians who had expected Utopia were stunned to hear that Moscow had ordered the conscription of all young men into the Russian Army and the maintenance of taxes at the rate the Polish government had been exacting. Land was taken away from big land owners, but not distributed to the peasants. It is now left uncultivated because of the indignation of all the farmers, but is expected to be turned into "sovkhoz" (government farms).

"Moving of state officials began with the Poles, but soon Ukrainians and some Jews followed. Batches of railway men, postmen, teachers, former army officers and various other small officials were put into cattle wagons and sent into the interior of Russia. One of these deportees recently escaped from Russia and crossed into Rumania. He said that the Polish and Ukrainian railway men had been taken to the Donbas coal mines, where they were virtually doomed to forced labor under ground. Working conditions, the refugees said, were unbearable."

Political commissars having no knowledge of Polish and very little of Ukrainian, the correspondent further writes, were sent into Western Ukraine. The L'viv University curricula were changed and "Sovietized." Soviet and Stalinist ideology was introduced in the lower schools.

"Many Ukrainian leaders who had hoped to get fat jobs under the new regime were shot. There were several uprisings of the peasants who were reluctant to pay taxes or send young men into Russia for military service. These uprisings were quelled with much ruthlessness. The peasants were indignant, moreover, to see the price of manufactured goods skyrocketing."

ing his lectures at the university there, guiding the Shevchenko Scientific Society as well as the Country School Society, and at the same time taking a keen interest in political developments. The latter prompted him to publish in 1913 a book, "Our Politics." In it he strongly criticized certain reactionary tendencies that he had observed, and for this incurred the enmity of some influential people, who tried to block his re-election to presidency of the Shevchenko society. Despite their efforts, however, he was re-elected.

(To be concluded)

## Poland's Mistreatment of Ukrainians

(Continued)

### Persecution of Clergy

THE Polish campaign of vilification against Metropolitan Andrew Sheptytsky for his Ukrainian activities, was widened to include the Ukrainian Catholic clergy as well. The latter, naturally, could be persecuted more easily than the Metropolitan himself, and therefore more drastic measures were taken against them.

Among these measures was the arrest of many priests for "falsification" of birth certificates. If, for example, a priest had entered in the birth registry the name "Pelechatyj," which was the Ukrainian form of spelling of that name, the Polish authorities contended that that name should have been entered as "Pelechati," the Polish form of spelling it, and therefore that priest was arrested and jailed for "falsifying" the birth records. The fact that "Pelechatyj" was the name of a Ukrainian, and that he himself spelled his name in that manner, made no difference to the Polish authorities, who insisted that all Ukrainian names be registered in their Polish forms of spelling, and those who refused to do that were persecuted.

In this manner, the Poles managed to jail about 150 priests, who received jail sentences ranging from three months to a year. Furthermore, despite the provision in the Concordat between the Ukrainian Catholic Church and the Holy See, which provided that any priest found guilty of falsifying any records should be imprisoned in a monastery only, the authorities put all such priests who had "falsified" birth records into ordinary prisons, together with common criminals.

Following the wave of trials for "falsification" of birth records, came the wave of persecution of Ukrainian Catholic clergy for not mentioning the President of Poland in certain prayers at mass, but substituting in his place the "Ukrainian people." This, incidentally, was being done by order of the Metropolitan himself.

Meanwhile many Ukrainian parishes, especially those in outlying districts, found themselves subjected by the Poles to various acts of annoyance, persecution and destruction. It was not uncommon for bands of Polish soldiery to break into churches and damage

them. Neither was it uncommon for local Polish authorities to force Ukrainian churches to hold services according to the Latin rite instead of the traditional Byzantine rite.

Ukrainian missionaries, too, found themselves persecuted. Rev. Vihorynsky of the Order of St. Basil, for example, was forbidden to conduct a mission in Dobromylschyna, simply because he insisted on using the word "Ukrainian" in his sermons.

Various acts of vandalism were perpetrated regularly. Many church crosses, which during the past year Ukrainians had bought to replace old ones, to commemorate the 950th anniversary of the introduction of Christianity into Ukraine, were systematically destroyed by bands of hooligans whose identity was not difficult to guess.

Among those who bore the chief brunt of Poland's oppression of Ukrainians, was the organization of Ukrainian Catholic youth known as "Orli"—Eagles, especially from the time when its head, Colonel Andrew Melnyk, secretly left the country to assume leadership of the revolutionary Ukrainian Nationalists.

Throughout all this, the campaign against Metropolitan Sheptytsky did not abate in the least. Seeing that their attempted vilification of the aged Ukrainian church and national leader was not diminishing but increasing his wide popularity, the Poles decided upon more drastic means, and that was to ruin him financially, thereby making impossible for him to support various Ukrainian institutions. Accordingly they levied upon him an income tax of 600,000 zlotys, which was three times the annual income of the entire Metropolitan See.

### Boring From Within

Seeing, however, that all such direct attacks upon Ukrainians were strengthening rather than weakening their resistance, the Poles decided to bore from within as well. High army circles, including the Minister of War, Kapschynsky, and the Army Chaplain, Rev. Miondonski, created "The Alliance of Gentry," composed of certain reactionary elements among petty Ukrainian gentry whom the Poles managed to delude into be-

## THINK IT OVER

Many words and well known expressions of American thought have lost the meaning with which American founders clothed them and the landmarks of our progress are lost in the fog. The terms Liberty and Americanism have been maliciously wound around the most vicious Old World Propaganda that this land of the Free has ever known.

For that reason in discussing Communism I quote its definition from a standard dictionary—Common ownership of property and state control of labor, religion and social relations."

Compare this with Article One of our Bill of Rights, the anniversary of whose birth we celebrated last week.—"Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof."

The whole spirit of the Declaration of Independence breathes of our inalienable right to worship God as we choose. We are en-

lieving they were of noble blood, and therefore Polish—only a title "Russified." With the aid of such gentry, the Poles attempted to create disorder in the Ukrainian churches, demanding, for example, that Latin rite services be conducted in them in addition to those of the Byzantine rite, and that, furthermore, sermons be given not in Ukrainian but in Polish.

Such demands were made not only in person but also through the medium of a newly-appeared gazette, "Polish Greek-Catholic," which General Tukarzewski published with the aid of state funds. The gazette further clamored that several Ukrainian churches in Lwiv be set aside for these "Polish Greek Catholics," and that they have their own diocese, their own theological seminary, etc.

Next the Poles began to stir up the Rusophile remnants among the Ukrainians, who too began to demand their own "Rusky diocese." In this manner the Ukrainian Catholic Church found plenty of trouble within the ranks of its faithful. Yet in the face of it, both the church and its clergy remained resolute and refused to abandon any of its national characteristics.

titled to the dollar we have earned by the "sweat of our brow" and to enjoy our social relations with our neighbor.

Communism is a direct antithesis of Freedom. It denies every individual Right which we Americans claim as inalienable. As a government it has been a failure throughout all history. It brought colonial Virginia to the starvation period when 88% of her people perished by hunger. In smaller units, such as Oneida Community of New York State, it found itself in conflict with American thought and disappeared.

The Russian government used it as a spring board to place in power dictators who ignored human rights as completely as did the Czars whom they displaced. Yet the Communists of this country are brazen enough to call Communism "20th Century Americanism," when it is not Americanism of any time or place. It wars against every principle which we consider sacred.

To promote its vicious doctrine in this country the Russian group has purchased outright those of feeble American thought, has engineered fake passports in violation of our laws and agreements, and has supplied those dupes of foreign ideals with money to overturn our American Liberty and involve us in the unholy conflict of the Old World.

They are working not only as a Communist party here but are boring into our established institutions with the hope of wrecking them.

Communism is a representative, together with Nazism, of a collectivistic government of Dictatorship. The Nazi-Soviet pact is evidence of this similarity.

It is not sufficient to say that this potential party must be thrown out of our country if Freedom is to continue, but the communistic line of thought that is showing itself in much of our legislation must be absolutely eradicated by education or otherwise. Our greatest danger lies there.

F. R. STEVENS.

## SHEVCHENKO AND WOMEN

### Women in the Life and Works of Taras Shevchenko

By DR. LUKE MYSHUHA

Translated by  
W. SEMENYNA

(9)

And how unforgettable are those moments of sincere love:

The blissful valley that was ours,  
The rolling ground, the rising mound,  
The bright and peaceful evening hours,  
And all our dreams, and spoken themes—  
I never can forget...  
But, what of it? We were not set  
And left each other like we met."

Marry? What for? To worry about a family? Is it not better to live without any worries, to dress like a prince, and to enjoy life: wine, women and song? Yes, but what will happen when the old age begins to knock?

The youthful years have flown by—  
Have gone the happy years,  
And there is none with whom to trust  
My heart and chilling fears;  
For there is no one at the door  
To keep the home-fires warm,  
And not a soul to hand the glass  
When illness twists my form."

The poet realized this and felt very bitter. He wanted to find a woman's heart which would have understood him:

I have a great and open heart  
Yet none with whom to share it.

Thou hast—Thou hast denied to me  
The fortunes of the youth,  
Thou hast denied—denied to me  
The love of fleeting youth!  
Thou hast not mated my young heart  
With that of some sweet lass!  
And now, at last, all that is past;  
My youthful nights and days,  
Without a trace of happiness,  
Have simply passed away  
In my exile."

After all, what is life without love? But without the true, sincere love! That is why in "Petrus" (Peter) he stressed:

Love each other, children, early!  
There're many in this world to love.  
When not besmirched with thoughts of gain  
Such willing love, blest from above,  
Will always live in your abode,  
And during life and strife will be  
Your one companion on the road—  
Here and after."

At such moments Shevchenko saw before him the picture of a Mother. To him

The word "mother" is the greatest,  
The holiest of words!"

because:

On this our earth, with beauty blest,  
There is no beauty to surpass  
The beauty of the mother-lass  
With her small baby at her breast."

### Denied the Only Favor

Shevchenko's years were passing by in his exile. His youth flew by just like a storm. Illness was gradually undermining his once healthy

body, and longing and grief were extinguishing his last hopes of returning to Ukraine. All hopes of his prayers coming true were fading:

And I had wished so little from  
Almighty God: only a home,  
A cabin in a grove set high,  
Two poplars reaching to the sky  
And dear Oxana at my side,  
So that the two of us could stand  
Upon the hill and hand in hand  
Could watch the Dnieper and the grounds,  
Look on the golden colored fields  
And on the scattered ancient mounds."

The poet asked the authorities for a favor: "I beg of you one favor—permission to draw." They refused it. Not only that, but the central authorities were informed that he wrote verses and drew in secret. A new arrest and another trial followed. The Czar himself followed closely the trial and warned the authorities for having neglected their charge: having permitted Shevchenko to write and sketch. Following this trial there followed another exile into a worse desert, the Petropavlovsk Fortress. Here he lived in complete silence for seven full years. In this way the czarism of Russia was killing the greatest poet of Ukraine at the height of his creative ability.

The years went by. On February 18, 1855, Czar Nicholas died. To his throne succeeded the young Czar Alexander II, a pupil of the poet Zhukovsky who was the friend of Shevchenko. Amnesty was granted to all political prisoners, but Shevchenko was not set free. It is said that the old Czarina could not forgive

(3) „широкую долину", 1848, Kos Aral.

(4) „He хочу я женитися", 1848, Kos Aral.

(5) „Заросли шляхи тернами", 1849, Kos Aral.

(6) „Петрусь", 1850, Orenburg.

(7) (8) „У нашім раї на землі", 1849, Kos Aral.

(9) „He молися за мене", 1850, Orenburg.

## SERVICE WITH THE COLORS.

(2)

### THE CAVALRY

THE CAVALRY is a very important combat arm of the military service, an indispensable element in rapid reconnaissance and sudden attack over uneven terrain where the issue depends upon speed. The Cavalry is equipped with the most rapid means of transporting fire power on the battlefield. Depending on the means of transportation, modern Cavalry is organized into two types — horse Cavalry and mechanized Cavalry. Both of these types fulfill the traditional role of cavalry; they work together, and each complements the other in the missions assigned to it by the high command. Mechanized Cavalry uses the machine as a means of transporting its men and its fire power. In its combat action always associated with this arm of the service.

Whatever the occasion, the Cavalry of the United States Army of today prides itself upon always being ready to move at a moment's notice and to perform its duties with skill and dispatch. Its functions in peacetime encompass a wide field and call for the services of many specialists, particularly in communications. These specialists are all trained in Army schools, many of which are located at Cavalry stations. Like other branches of the service, the Cavalry affords its enlisted men an opportunity to learn a trade which will enable them to qualify for better paying grades in the Army. The purpose of the service in giving this training is, of course, to provide itself with the specialists necessary to carry on its own activities in keeping up-to-date and ready to perform its normal functions. But at the same time the advantages which naturally accrue to the soldiers who receive the training are taken into consideration, and every effort is made to grant to any interested man the privilege of attending one of the many schools.

The specialists required by the Cavalry include horseshoers, motor mechanics, radio mechanics, radio electricians, ignition electricians, chauffeurs, truck drivers, saddlers, musicians, machine gunners, armorers, clerks, and cooks. A number of noncommissioned officers who show special aptitude are selected annually from all regiments

and sent to the Cavalry School at Fort Riley, Kansas, where they are given a special course in tactics and horsemanship. Opportunity for advancement in the Cavalry is particularly good; of the total number of enlisted men in this arm, statistics show that more than fifty per cent hold grades or ratings above that of private.

In addition to the opportunities afforded young men to learn a trade, and to be assigned, to duty in the special field of their choice, the Cavalry possesses its own ancient and unique appeal. Its outstanding characteristic is esprit de corps. Wherever found, cavalrymen seem drawn one to another by a subtle magnetism which distinguishes the brotherhood of horsemen the world over. This esprit is manifest, not merely in the colorful pageantry of mass movements in mounted ceremonies and maneuvers, and in the show ring, but also in the daily lives of the cavalrymen. One of the most striking manifestations of this prevalent comradery lies in the friendly rivalry among individuals and organizations in the field of sports.

In sports the cavalryman is especially fortunate, for not only may he indulge in all those available to other branches of the service, but he also has the privilege of enjoying the mounted sports as well, forms of recreation and amusement which in other walks of life are available only to the wealthy. The Cavalry trooper's routine training makes him a good horseman. If he so desires, he is privileged to perfect himself in the fine art of show-ring horsemanship and to enter the various horse shows at his post wherein he can compete for many worthwhile prizes and coveted honors. If the cavalryman proves himself worthy, he will find at his disposal a spirited, well-bred, and intelligent horse, which he may train for the ring himself and then exhibit. The Cavalry trooper rides no "plugs," for almost all the horses in this branch of the service are at least half-thoroughbred and a great many of them are three-quarter or even full bred. Only the man who has done so can appreciate the thrill and satisfaction that come from training an intelligent mount to the point where it can be entered in horse-show competition. But ask the cavalryman — he knows.

When the trooper has demonstrated his ability to care for himself and his mount properly, he will then be accorded that ultimate privilege that lies nearest every real cavalryman's heart — mounted pass. This pass permits the trooper to leave the reservation on his "own" mount that has been regularly assigned to him, ride over the surrounding country for the purpose of hunting or fishing, or go just for a ride, during which he may enjoy the thrill of taking one or two easy jumps.

There are fourteen regiments of Cavalry of the Regular Army, stationed at posts throughout the country, from New England to California and from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico. Many of these posts are famous for the beauty of their surroundings. Outstanding among those which enjoy both scenic beauty and historic background is Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont; another is Fort Myer, Virginia, near Arlington, overlooking the city of Washington. Each post, in fact, has its own peculiar advantages and there is no "best" among them. Other Cavalry posts are Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, adjacent to Chickamauga Park, scene of a decisive Civil War battle and within easy traveling distance of Chattanooga, Tennessee; Fort Knox, Kentucky, the home of the Mechanized Cavalry; Fort Sheridan, Illinois; Fort Des Moines, Iowa; Fort Meade, South Dakota; Fort Riley, Kansas, home of the Cavalry School; Forts Clark, Bliss, Brown, and Ringgold, Texas; and the Presidio of Monterey, California, on the site of the 18th century fort which protected the Spanish capital city of Monterey. Therefore, a young man who is considering an enlistment in the Cavalry can arrange to serve in almost any part of the country that appeals to him. The usual recreational facilities obtain at all posts. Most of the Cavalry stations are within easy distance of some large and up-to-the-minute city.

Forts Bliss, Brown, and Ringgold, Texas, are located on the Mexican border. Members of the garrisons at these stations can obtain passes permitting them to cross the river, where the sports and customs are somewhat different from our own, and where an Old World atmosphere prevails. Near the northern boundary, soldiers from Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, enjoy the privilege of short visits across the border into Canada.

## THE NEWARK YOUTH CONVENTION

(10)

(Concluded)

Resolutions pertaining to Ukrainian Nationalism, American democracy, foreign ideologies, the Ukrainian situation, Carpatho-Ukraine, Western Ukraine, Eastern Ukraine, and to Ukrainians in America were passed unanimously at the conclusion of the seventh annual convention of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America, held in Newark, over the Labor Day weekend. The text of these resolutions appeared in the September 9, 1939 issue of the Ukrainian Weekly.

Other resolutions passed provided that the League study legislation concerning immigrants in America, that it further make a study of the American Youth Congress, and finally, that it enter a strong protest with the Newark Ledger for having misrepresented the issues at the convention. All resolutions were passed unanimously.

Votes of thanks were then given to Michael Piznak for his work in connection with the Ukrainian program last summer at the New York World's Fair, also to Stephen Jarema for his services in this connection, to Anne Zadorosne for her work as editor of the Trend, and to Charles Cycyk for his work as the League bowling director, and finally to Theodosia Borecky for her article on Ukraine in the Commonweal magazine.

Upon recommendation made by Dr. Anthony Wachna of Windsor, Canada, it was decided that the next League convention will be held in Toronto, unless war conditions interfere, in which case the executive board of the league will decide upon a different locality.

The convention concluded with the singing of the American and Ukrainian national anthems.

The Cavalry is a progressive, wide-awake arm of the service, in step with modern developments in radio, transportation, and weapons. The Cavalry is always ready to take the field as a vital part of the great Army team, whose job is to defend the country.

The U. S. Cavalry desires only young men, mentally and physically alert and active, who are honest, well-educated, and well-liked in their home communities; that is, young men who can come well recommended. Physically and mentally, an enlistment in the Cavalry will prove beneficial to any young man, and will increase his future value as a citizen. The Cavalry spirit, while intangible, is an asset to any man, soldier or civilian.

Shevchenko the fact that in his poem "Son" (A Dream) he referred to her as

Just like a mushroom dried within —  
So lanky and so thin.

and

... Like a heron in the swamp  
So does she plume and jump."

### Women in the Exiled Poet's Imagination

But just the same, the times had changed. There flashed a tiny ray of hope for freedom, for a new life, and perhaps even a family life.

It happened that the command of the fort was taken over by a humane and cultured person, Major Uskov, who came with his family which consisted of a young wife and their little daughter. Shevchenko's plight was eased somewhat in that he was not watched so strictly and therefore he was allowed to write a little — if not in Ukrainian, at least in Russian. He became a frequent guest of the family and eventually painted the portrait of the young wife, Agatha.

While painting he observed her closely and saw in her the portrait of a woman, which he noted as follows: "What a wonderful and unusual creation is a virtuous woman! She is the brightest pearl in the necklace of all creations. If it was not for this alone, which is so close to my heart, I would not know what to do with myself. I have fallen in love with her, divinely — purely, with all my heart and soul. Do not for a moment, my dear friend, suspect a shade of any sin in this pure love of mine."

However, when a person under the influence of a pretty young woman begins to idealize her, we may be certain that love is taking root. But when such idealization pertains to a married woman, then one cannot wonder if it should be-

come a topic of gossip. And so it happened with Shevchenko and Agatha. They became the topic of conversation among the officers stationed there. This resulted in a social rupture. Agatha avoided Shevchenko's company and began to frequent the entertainments and parties arranged by the officers at their quarters. That hurt Shevchenko very deeply. But this blow made him look at women more soberly, although he admitted that no person could live without love — especially an artist:

"Love is the creative fire in the soul of a person, and everything created by a human being under the influence of this divine feeling has on itself the stamp of love and poetry. Although this is very fine, it has its one objection: these flaming souls (artists and the like), oddly enough, are not very exacting in their love, and therefore it frequently happens that a true devotee of beauty comes upon an idol morally so hideous that kitchen smoke would be an ample offering before it, whereas he burns the finest of incense."

And so Shevchenko was afraid that his artist friend might "in the footsteps of world geni, enslave his gentle and sensitive soul to some skirt-draped Satan"; and then "good-bye art and science, good-bye poetry, and all the charms of life: good-bye, forever!"

At one time Agatha had awakened in him a desire for a domestic life, but having been already disillusioned, he wrote:

"Oh, how beautiful it would be if only the world geni could get along without family happiness! Think of all the great creations that would remain on this earth for the betterment and joy of humanity." Yet he admitted that even "a genius, the same as our common brother, of necessity needs the home fire and a family circle." Because a genius needs a calming rest, and "such sweet rest may be known among the children in the company of a sweet and loving wife."

But is it possible for a beautiful woman to brighten one's life? Shevchenko says, "Yes, it is possible. God has created her for that, but she, or rather we, have conspired to change her noble and divine purpose, and made out of her a soulless, lifeless idol. Her one feeling, egoism, born in the self-consciousness of her beauty, has drowned out all other feelings. When she was yet a baby we gave her to understand that in the future she was to tear apart our hearts and set them aflame. True enough, we had only gently implied, but she picked it up so quickly, so deeply felt and understood her future power that from that day on she became the innocent coquette and eternal follower of her own beauty. The mirror is her only friend in her troubled and solitary life."

However, "The privileged beauty cannot be anything else but just a beauty; she can never be a chaste and loving wife nor a good and gentle mother, nor even a passionate lover. She is a wooden beauty and as such it would be most unreasonable to expect anything else from wood. That is why I advise to love those pretty statues from the distance and never to approach them close; and all the more reason why we — especially the artists, should never marry them; and that applies in general to men who have dedicated themselves to science or to art. Whenever of necessity an artist needs a beauty for his beloved art then we have for that purpose models, dancers, and other mistresses of trades; but at home, he, as well as anyone in general, needs a good loving wife and not a privileged beauty. Such a beauty may for a moment brighten the home of a God-loving man with bright and drowsing rays of happiness, but then this momentary joy is like that meteor which flashes by and leaves no trace behind. A beauty, like the true actress, needs a crowd of followers and whether they are true or false it matters not to her, so long as they are followers..."

(To be continued)

## Marusia's Christmas

It was Christmas Eve.

Mother had just told Marusia the Beautiful Christmas story again and the happy little girl knew it was time for bed.

Marusia was almost five. She remembered the last two Christmas days only vaguely, but she liked this one. There had been singing at the church hall and around the Christmas tree on the central green at night, and caroling under their window by the group of merry young people, who came in later to warm up and extend their Christmas wishes.

Then the Christmas story... and now it was time to hang up her stocking. "I have such a long stocking to hang," smiled Marusia. "Aunt Mary let me borrow her own for tonight." 'Aunt Mary' was the middle-aged teacher who boarded with them, and she and Marusia were great friends.

Soon the little girl had hung the stocking by her bed and with a good-night kiss for her mother, was sound asleep, dreaming happy dreams as the moonlight shone through the window upon the stocking and the tired little girl.

It was light when Marusia opened her eyes. She rubbed them hard because she thought she must still be dreaming. For her stocking was crowded full and there was a brand new doll and a little cradle for her doll right by the tree.

It didn't take her long to get dressed, you may be sure.

"Oh, Mummy, may I hold my new dolly while you get breakfast?" she asked. "She is SO sweet."

"Of course," smiled her mother. "She probably wants to get acquainted with her new mother, too."

So Marusia sat in her little chair with all her lovely toys about her and held her new dolly.

"Go to sleep, Baby," she sing-songed in a soft voice. "Then I'll put you in your new cradle-bed."

Just then she heard a funny noise and looked at the cradle. Right in the middle of it was her pussy-cat, "Whiskers," acting as if he liked the cradle very much! His long black tail arched over the foot of the cradle and his head was over one side toward Marusia, as if to say: "Why can't I have this for MY bed? I like this cradle, too!"

Marusia laughed and called her mother and daddy to see. Then Daddy lifted "Whiskers" to his shoulder and they all went out to breakfast after Marusia had carefully tucked her new dolly in the cradle.

"I just LOVE Christmas," the little girl said. "I'm so happy I can hardly eat. I love everything about Christmas, — EVERYTHING."

"What do you like the very best of all, dear?" asked her Daddy.

Marusia puckered her childish brow in deepest thought for a long time. Then she said:

"I like my new doll and I love my cradle... but I think I like the Christmas story best, 'cause if the Baby Jesus hadn't been born... we wouldn't have all the pretty songs about Him... or anything like that."

"You are right, Marusia," her Daddy said.

**THEODOSIA BORESKY.**

## PHILLY CHORUS ELECTIONS

Sunday, December 10, the Ukrainian Youth Chorus of Philadelphia held its annual elections. The following officers were elected: President—John Orlak; Vice-President—Olga Pyrczak; Treasurer—Bohdan Chawluk; Assistant-Treasurer—Michael "Lanky" Bukata; Corresponding Secretary—Josephine Bukata; Recording Secretary—Anne Harris; Board of Directors—John Kucharney, Tony Hnyda, Peter Zaharchuk, John Nagurney, and Anne Polonisa.

Activities for the coming year were planned. Stephen Marusevich is the conductor of the chorus.

## UKRAINIAN ALL-AMERICAN FOOTBALL TEAM

By ALEXANDER YAREMKO

### Versatility Noteworthy

Presenting for your sport scrapbook the fifth annual "Ukrainian All-American Football Team!"

Each and every player is of Ukrainian descent and was either a star or a regular on his team. Only major schools are represented in the cast, with four born in Pennsylvania, and all but Andracko, Renko and Proch are "repeaters."

The line, flanked with such stand-outs as "Tarzan" Kuzman, "Captain" Andracko, "Terror" Renko and "Oh, Johnny" Goldak, is big, fast,

strong, and a crew of Kozaks who love action, and can tear through the opposition. Andracko was captain of Ohio State, Big Ten champions!

Excluding Proch, a sophomore who made the Manhattan backfield, we have an entire veteran backfield that possesses running, passing, kicking and blocking ability to a high degree, led by "Powerhouse" Muha and versatile "General" Hennis whom we name captain of this year's formidable combination of outstanding Ukrainians playing college football.

### This is how they line up:

Player	Position	School	Class	Home-Town
John Mizen	left end	Washington	Junior	Proviso, Ill.
John Kuzman	left tackle	Fordham	Junior	Coaldale, Pa.
Ken Skoropowski	left guard	Boston	Junior	Chelsea, Mass.
Stephen Andracko	center	Ohio State	Senior	North Braddock, Pa.
John Goldak	right guard	Northwestern	Senior	St. Louis, Mo.
Walter Kniaz	right tackle	Penn State	Junior	Lynbrook, L. I.
Steve Renko	right end	Kansas U.	Junior	Kansas City, Kan.
Ted Hennis (C)	quarterback	Purdue	Senior	Chicago, Ill.
William Proch	left half	Manhattan	Soph.	Plains, Pa.
George Muha	right half	Carnegie Tech	Senior	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Myron Darmohray	fullback	Georgetown	Senior	Hicksville, N. Y.

### Honorary Coaches:

Bronco Nagurski (Minnesota), Joe Stydahar (West Virginia), John Michelosen (Pittsburgh), Frank Souchak (Pittsburgh), Mike Kabealo (Ohio State).

Average Weight of Line—205 lbs.;  
of Backfield—190 lbs.;

Average Height of Line—6'1";  
of Backfield—5'11".

Each player is of Ukrainian descent and was a regular on his team.

The above Fifth Annual compilation was completed in Philadelphia on Dec. 11.

## YOUTH and the U.N.A.

### New Branch in Johnson City, N. Y.

ON Saturday, December 9th, a new youth branch of the Ukrainian National Association was organized in Johnson City, N. Y. Among the speakers at the organizational meeting was Basil Zahayewich, who stressed the benefits and advantages of U.N.A. membership. The charter members of the new assembly, which has been assigned number 453, are affiliated with the local church choir. In a letter to the U.N.A., the members of the "Young Ukraine Society," which is the name of the new branch, write as follows: "Without hesitation we state that it is an honor to be members of the U.N.A. At our meeting we learned the facts regarding the organization... that it is the leading and financially strongest Ukrainian fraternal order in America, having been organized on democratic principles of government, and that, in reality it is to our young Americans a 'Ukrainian Democratic Republic.' We want to assure you that our officers and our members will cooperate in organization work, for we wish to attain our goal within a short period of time... the goal being a membership of 200 persons from Johnson City and vicinity. We believe in action and our charter members are more than active. We believe in fraternalism and will do what we can to promote this great principle. We will continue the work begun by our pioneering forefathers, and will do our best to bring the U.N.A. to a higher standing than it has enjoyed in the past."

The new group has already decided to sponsor a banquet at the local Arlington Hotel in order to celebrate the establishment of its assembly, and to install its officers, which are as follows: Peter Charnetsky, president; Paul Kana-zawich, financial secretary; Peter Dobransky, treasurer; Mary Iwanicki (Kovatz), recording secretary. Many outstanding Ukrainian-Americans are expected to participate in the celebration.

### Banquet in Cleveland

On Friday, November 24th, the combined U.N.A. branches of Cleveland held a banquet commemorating the 45th anniversary of the birth of the U.N.A., writes Nicholas Bobeczko. At this affair, the U.N.A. youth of O.D.W.U. were presented with the National Football Championship trophy. Among the prominent persons in attendance were Roman Slobodian, Financial Secretary-Treasurer of the U.N.A.; Mrs. Olga Lepkova, Ukrainian opera singer, General Si-

## CHICAGOANS UNITE

For many years, Ukrainians in Chicago have held grievances against one another and have never seemed to agree on any vital political issue. One organization would criticize another to such an extent that sometimes a violent altercation concluded a debate or a mass meeting. To remedy this, several attempts were made to form a joint committee to unite the Ukrainians in Chicago and to help bring an end to their petty quarrels, but these attempts proved to be unsuccessful.

Lately, however, a group of Chicagoans, recalled that, "If at first you don't succeed, try, try, again." So they asked all the Ukrainian organizations in the city of Chicago, and its vicinity to send representatives to a meeting at a specified time and place. Such a meeting was held. Eleven people, chosen from among representatives of forty organizations, were elected to comprise a central committee. This number shall be increased if there should be a need for it. This small group of people will strive to form a nucleus for uniting the Ukrainians in Chicago by calling meetings of all organizations, whereby the representatives of any Ukrainian organization, excluding the Communists, may voice their opinions and differences. Every remark and every question shall be discussed and effectively smoothed out. This Ukrainian Central Committee will endeavor to produce publicity for Chicago Ukrainians by sending articles to American newspapers and magazines, as well as to the Ukrainian press. These eleven individuals have such an extensive program that it is impossible to list all the details here.

Any organizations in the city of Chicago and its vicinity, which, as yet, have not heard of this plan and would like to be represented in such a project, are invited to join at any time. This does not only pertain to the older people, but also to the youth. Organizations interested are asked to communicate with Mr. Matthews RYZA, 2426 North Mason, Chicago, Illinois.

**ANNE GAWLICH.**

kevich of Canada, who presented the trophy to the U.N.A. team, and many of Cleveland's professional and business men. Omer E. Malisky was master of ceremonies. A dance followed the banquet.

On Sunday, November 26th, Mrs. Lepkova presented a concert recital at Cleveland's Ukrainian National Home. The audience enjoyed the affair tremendously, as evidenced by the many curtain calls and encores.

## THE U. N. A. SPOTLIGHT

### OFFICIAL BASKETBALL NEWS

Due to the increased number of teams, the Ukrainian National Association Basketball League has been reorganized into five Districts. The groupings of teams and the names and addresses of business managers are as follows:

DISTRICT No. 1. **New York:** Michael Husar, 532 E. 18th St. Newark, N. J.; Walter Karmazyn, 696 Thoreau Ter., Union, N. J. **Philadelphia:** George Slobogin, 2154 N. 7th St. Chester, Pa.; Al Connury, 621 Jeffrey St.

DISTRICT No. 2. **Berwick, Pa.:** John Wozniak, 1532 2nd Ave. Hanover, Pa.; Michael Bluey, 145 Phillip St., Nanticoke, Pa. **McAdoo, Pa.:** George Petruncio, 649 S. Hancock St. **Olyphant, Pa.:** John Roman, Peach St., Peckville, Pa.

DISTRICT No. 3. **Centralia, Pa.:** John Wysockzansky, Centralia, Pa. **Mahanoy City, Pa.:** Stephen Bottock, 27 N. Main St. **Shamokin, Pa.:** Peter Pupshok, 1004 E. Dewart St. **Saint Clair, Pa.:** Stephen Horbal, Wade St. A. A.

DISTRICT No. 4. **Ambridge, Pa.:** John Fedorko, 346 Pine St. **Carnegie, Pa.:** John Haluszczak, 1009 Chartiers St. **Akron, O.:** Victor Pulk, 133 E. Maple Dale Ave. **Cleveland, O.:** Nicholas Bobeczko, 1432 E. 174th St.

DISTRICT No. 5. **Lorain, O.:** Stephen Harmych, 2517 E. 33rd St. **Rosford, O.:** Nicholas Bobak, 313 Beech St., Box 658. **Detroit, Mich.:** Walter Kizel, 6415 Perkins Ave. **Hamtramck, Mich.:** William Cholewka, 13245 Caldwell St., Detroit, Mich.

TEAMS AT LARGE. **Rochester, N. Y.:** Vincent Kowba, 469 Ormond St. **Chicago, Ill.:** Michael Magas, 1630 N. Humboldt Blvd.

### GIRLS' BOWLING CLUB

The girls of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., have organized a bowling team, reports Margaret Melynk, and have assumed the name "U.N.A. Girls' Bowling Club." Mary Melynk was chosen president and manager of the team, while Stella Ivaniv and Julia Konnick were elected secretary and treasurer respectively. The club boasts of having the first girls' U.N.A. bowling team, and has been practicing for coming matches with girls from Scranton, Olyphant, and Nanticoke. Communications may be addressed to manager Mary Melynk, 67 St. Mary's St., Plains, Pa.

### HANOVER TRIUMPHS

Playing at St. Joseph's Hall in Nanticoke, Pa., on Dec. 17th, the Hanover U.N.A. Basketball Team trounced the National A. A. members of the Republic League by a score of 63 to 23, reports John Zwarycz. Manager Michael Bluey of Hanover assembled the veterans of last season's quintet with members of the Wilkes-Barre U.N.A. Baseball Champions to produce a fast-stepping, aggressive team. Ollowsky and Bluey set the pace for Hanover with 26 and 15 points respectively.

Hanover is scheduled to play the Ukrainian St. Michael's team of Breslau at Ukrainian St. Michael's Hall, Sunday, Dec. 24th, at 3 P. M.

### PHILADELPHIA NEWS

The idea of selecting a U.N.A. Sports Queen at the second annual ball of the Philadelphia U.N.A. Youth Club has been abandoned because of lack of interest on the part of other athletic clubs, reports George Slobogin. Nevertheless, elaborate plans have been made to make the affair the hit of the year, as far as the club is concerned. The annual ball will be held Saturday evening, Feb. 3rd, 1940, at the newly air-conditioned, renovated Ukrainian Hall, 849 N. Franklin St. Nick Boley and his Casa Del Rey Orchestra will play popular tunes in the main ballroom, while Michael Cherkas' Ukrainian Orchestra will take charge in the down-stairs ballroom.

### NOTICE

News items should be submitted during the early part of the week, if prompt publication is desired. Inasmuch as the U.N.A. Basketball League will soon have its 22 teams playing ball, we will have more material than can be used. Naturally, some material may be held up a week or two if our space is limited, and ALL reports will be condensed. We will publish scores of games if space is available. All contributions should be addressed to Theodore Lutwial, P. O. Box 88, Jersey City, N. J. Incomplete and poorly-prepared score sheets will not be returned for correction, and reporters are urged to avoid errors in spellings of names.