



UKRAINIAN WEEKLY



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Vol. II.

YOUTH RALLY IN ELIZABETH, N. J.

An example what our youth can do when it really wants to and when it is given the backing by the older folks was furnished Thursday evening, Jan. 12, when the Ukrainian Social Club, a youth organization of Elizabeth, N. J. staged a huge youth's rally in the local National Home.

The rally program was very lively and interesting from beginning to end, without a dull moment, being composed of vocal solos and duets, a harmonica solo, instrumental selections by a seven-piece violin ensemble, Ukrainian folk dances, a tap dance, and recitations of various sorts. The popularity of these numbers was evidenced by the enthusiastic reception they received from the mixed audience of old and young which filled the commodious hall to the very rafters (figuratively speaking). Walter Bukata, activities director, was the master of ceremonies. The President of this fast growing club is Nicholas Horin.

Dr. Myshuha, guest speaker, gave a resume of the past achievements of the Ukrainian immigration, and then of the work yet to be done. He expressed his firm conviction that in this work our youth will lend its ablest efforts. Another speaker was Stephen Shumeyko, who spoke on the means of running a club, while Rev. Czaplinsky spoke on the social problems of the young people.

The evening was indeed one of the most enjoyable and novel ever spent by our young people of that vicinity. It was a big step taken by them towards lasting unity and comradeship.

UKRAINE IS THE TOPIC OF SCHOLARLY RESEARCH

At the present time three doctoral dissertations are in preparation at the university of Chicago, Iowa and Yale that deal with certain aspects of Ukrainian life. Two topics of the research deal with American Ukrainians and the third has for its purpose the study of Ukrainian social institutions in East Galicia, Western Ukraine.

LAST EUROPEAN BISON ARE WILD IN UKRAINE

According to a United Press Dispatch, steps will be taken this year to round up the last wild herd of European buffalo.

This is indeed a piece of interesting knowledge, as many of us were unaware of the fact that wild bison actually roam the plains of Central Europe.

The last wild herd is in Ukraine, according to the survey published recently. These animals are the survivors of a great herd which as late as 1913 inhabited the Lithuanian forest of Bielovege. The Ukrainian herd is estimated to have between seventy and 125. Then there are a few hundred left in private or governmental preserves throughout the entire Europe.

TRAVELING THROUGH WESTERN UKRAINE

The Ukrainian Weekly,

Dear Editor:

LWIW.—Yesterday, I visited a "Ridna Shkola," here, and was thrilled with the realization that our Ukraine was still alive in the hearts and the hopes of Ukrainian youth! I engaged a few lads in conversation, and the fervor with which they cherished their aspiration of an independent Ukraine was at once a challenge, a promise, and even a potent fulfillment! Hitherto, I had been some-what dubious of ever seeing a proud Ukraine take its place among the nations of the world. But now,—the fire that burns in these young breasts is an exhortation to new hope and new courage. And I venture to say, that as long as Ukrainian-breath remains, it will be raised in a cry of freedom and independence.

I have stayed in many Ukrainian villages, here in Poland, and partaken of our palatable "borshcht" in varied homes. One senses, invariably, a hidden, latent strength, and nowhere is evident the spent, weary, and defeated people, that some are wont to imagine. When asked an opinion concerning the oppressive rule of the Pole, a young student quoted to me a few lines that were equable to—"full of sound and fury, signifying nothing." The firmness with which our people defend their race is further exemplified in the continuous defeat of the Pole in his attempts to impose the Polish language on our countrymen. I remember an occasion in which a Polish gendarme stopped a Ukrainian youth on a road, and with customary domineering, barked a query in Polish. Was the youth cowed? Most assuredly not! He calmly answered, using the Ukrainian tongue. The gendarme, piqued, inquired gruffly, "Why don't you speak Polish?" The lad straightened up, his eyes blazing, and responded—"I am a Ukrainian, not a Pole!"

Traveling through this Ukraine, one cannot help but be fascinated by the picturesqueness of the country, the physical beauty of its people, and the charm of their customs. The dress of the Ukrainian is so reminiscent of the exotic, colorful garb of the gypsy.

Little wonder it is, then, that I often find myself wistfully musing upon the realization of a young Ukraine, granted political autonomy, blossoming forth into a vigorous, intellectual state not incomparable to the greater powers of today. Was it Plato who said—Justice is not the right of the stronger, but the effective harmony of the whole. It is true that the individual who gets out of the place to which his nature and his talents adapt him (enter the Pole and his regime), may for a time seize some profit and advantage; but an inescapable Nemesis pursues him—as Anaxagoras spoke of the Furies pursuing any planet that should wander out of its orbit; the terrible "baton" of the Nature of Things drives the refractory instrument back to its place and its pitch and its proper note.

Let the words of Plato echo unceasingly in the heart of every son of the Ukraine, and the terrible baton of Ukrainian vengeance will, in the near future, put the Pole in his proper place.

MARTIN GULA,

U. S. Address:

65 St. Marks Place, New York City.

We reprint above a letter received by us from a young American student of Ukrainian descent, who at the present time is touring the land of his parents and ancestors, Western Ukraine.

The letter is but another argument in support of the campaign the "Svoboda" has been waging for a number of years that our young people be given the opportunity of seeing the world and thereby gaining a knowledge never obtainable from the mere perusal of books; and above all that they should visit their picturesque native Ukraina, whether it be Greater or Western (although in the former under the Soviet despotic rule there is very little picturesqueness left), and see with their own eyes the hallowed land of their ancestors and the conditions therein today. We are sure that such a visit for an intelligent young American-Ukrainian will undoubtedly give a clearer picture of the Ukrainian struggle for freedom, than he can ever possibly obtain from these pages of our humble "weekly."

He will see for himself how the Polish Government uses every conceivable agency, irrespective of its illegality or downright brutality, in its efforts to denationalize the Ukrainian people on their native land; how it forbids his young kinsmen even to go to their Ukrainian schools, or if it does in rare cases, it makes it impossible for such student to gain a livelihood for himself upon his graduation. He will see how for the mere use of a map showing Ukraine on its surface the young students are arrested and jailed for several years. Unbelievable—but true! And when he sees how in spite of all these persecutions the indomitable spirit of the Ukrainian youth does not dim, but on the contrary burns brighter than ever before, he will then realize the inevitability of the arising in the near future of a free and independent Ukraine.

A YOUNG AMERICAN-UKRAINIAN ARTIST

The Ukrainians of Cleveland are fortunate in having in their midst a young talented artist in the person of Ambrozi Paliwoda, one of the leading artists of that city. Mr. Paliwoda has recently completed there the painting of an icon of the St. Michael's Church. The subject of the painting is Christ in Gethsemane, surrounded by the sleeping Apostles. Around the painting is a beautiful decorative frame, also designed by Mr. Paliwoda, in the rich Eastern European style.

The artist was born in Cleveland of Ukrainian parents, and was graduated from the Cleveland School of Art in 1930. While in that school he won series of scholarship and prizes. He also won the Agnes Gund traveling scholarship, and through it he visited the museums and churches of most of the important cities of Europe, studying for a short while at the Academia di Belle Art, Rome, and later at the Slade School, London. During his European sojourn he also visited Ukraine and was very much impressed by the cultural and the traditional background of the country of his ancestors.

UKRAINIAN GIRL WINS COSTUME DESIGN PRIZE

Tonight, January 19th, there will be held in the Waldorf Astoria Hotel in New York City the annual Beaux Arts Ball, one of the leading social events of the entire year in the Metropolitan District. All those attending this ball come in special costumes.

One of the prize winning costume designs for this ball tonight was made by Anna Panasink, a Ukrainian girl of 197 Elm St. of Stamford, Conn. Miss Panasink is a student of the School of Art of the Commercial Illustration Studios, New York City. Her sketch, together with other sketches, is on display at the Eaves Costume Company, and the Brooks Costume Company in New York.

HIS EARS A RECEIVING SET, UKRAINIAN SEEKS RELIEF

Special Correspondence, The New York Times.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Dec. 28.—News comes from Paraná that a Ukrainian, long resident of that State, has applied to the medical authorities of Curitiba for advice and relief. His complaint is rather unique. He asserts that his ears, radio-like, register broadcast sounds; in fact, he is a walking antenna.

In these hard times, when many citizens would like to own but cannot afford to buy a radio, it is held that this Ukrainian should feel highly elated in owning an irremovable receiving set. On the contrary, however, he wishes to be rid of this gift or to be at least provided with means of shutting it off. He asserts it is injuring his health, because the noises keep him awake at all hours of the night.

(The New York Times, January 7, 1934.)

UKRAINE IN THE 20TH CENTURY

(Continued)

8. Declaration of Independence

The Bolshevik opposition to the Ukrainian delegation at Brest-Litovsk and the crisis at home led the Ukrainian Central Rada to issue on January 24, 1918 its Fourth Universale or Declaration of Independence, by force of which Ukraine became a free and independent republic, severed from all contemplated federalistic ties with Russia.

Now the Ukrainian delegation could negotiate as a representative of an independent nation. On January 25th the Central Powers recognized Ukraine as an independent state and on February they concluded with the new republic a treaty of peace.

Referring to this treaty a leading American journal of that time "The Independent" observed that "it is unfortunate that in this crisis the Ukrainian People's Republic is receiving recognition and aid from the Central Powers while the Allies, pledged to champion oppressed nationalities, must stand aloof and averse."

Having issued its Declaration of Independence the young Republic of Ukraine turned to the difficult task of arranging its internal affairs, so as to establish itself on a sound basis. Given time and freedom from warfare, Ukraine would have had undoubtedly succeeded in bringing order out of the chaos and uncertainty, and established herself as a permanent state. Fortune, however, dictated otherwise. It has always seemed to be the fate of Ukraine, recurring throughout the centuries, that no sooner has she been able

to gain any appreciable independence, such hard earned gains would be immediately nullified by the aggression of a neighboring state which was determined at all costs not to permit Ukraine assume her rightful place among the nations of Europe, as a free and independent country. This sorrowful fate is clearly illustrated in the present instance, by the invasion of Ukraine by the Bolsheviks, following the issuance of the Fourth Universale.

The Bolsheviks were from the very outset opposed to the independence of Ukraine, although, for the purpose of gaining adherents among the Ukrainians, they had, during the early stages of their ascendancy to power, recognized the independence of Ukraine. That this recognition was merely theoretical and used as a weapon of their insidious propaganda, was clearly borne out by the invasion of Ukraine. They were determined, notwithstanding their recognition, to stifle the young Ukrainian republic before it had passed beyond the formative stage. This attitude was actuated by the realization that with the independence of Ukraine neither the former monarchistic Russia, nor the present Bolshevik regime, would be able to exist. Not only does Ukraine cover an area nearly equal to that of France, Italy and England combined; but she contains the Black Earth Zone, the granary of Eastern Europe, most of the coal and iron, nearly all of the oil, all of the salt, 80% of the beet, 70% of the tobacco, and one-third of the live-

stock of former Russia. Therefore, need it be pointed out, that the loss of Ukraine would ultimately be the death knell to them or their successors.

One of the first steps undertaken by the Bolsheviks to destroy the newly-born Ukrainian Republic, was the formation of the Ukrainian Soviet "government" in Kharkiv. Notwithstanding its name, this pseudo government was not Ukrainian in character nor in its personnel, but on the contrary was composed of Jews and Russians together with a few misguided and traitorous Ukrainians. Kharkiv now became the Bolshevik base of operations directed against Ukraine.

In the meanwhile, the demoralization of the Russian armies in the eastern theater of the World

War had turned into a rout, following the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, and great bands of "soldats" began to roam through the Ukraine, pillaging and burning Ukrainian property. The Bolsheviks quickly seized this opportunity of gaining their support by means of their very effective propaganda and by promises of unrestricted looting. Local revolts, instigated by the Bolsheviks sprang up in a number of Ukrainian towns. Communist troops known as the "Red Guards" began to flow into Ukraine from the north, taking town after town. Ukraine was beset and threatened on all sides: on the west and southwest by the incoming disbanded soldats; on the north by the invading Red Guards; and internally by the Bolshevik revolts, propaganda and disorders.

ICHYHYRYN

TARAS SHEVCHENKO

Hetmany, hetmany! If you would arise now,
Rise and look about you at that Chyhyryn
Which you have been building, where you have been reigning!
You'd weep in despair; for you'd see no where,
In the humble ruins, the ancestral fame:
The fame of the Cossacks—in those tumbled walls.
The bazzars, where armies like a sea of crimson
Once stood in formation like a honey-comb,
And the hetman, sitting on a steed so raven,
Would flash with his scepter—and the sea would foam;
Foam and overflow the prairie
And the winding gorges
Where the foemen dared not tarry...
And after the soldiers—
But what's the use? That's grown yellow;
And what time has parted—
Do not mention, my good fellow.

Translated by WALDMIR SEMENYNA.

There is a certain vitality in that Cossack periods of time, in that "ancestral fame," which adds vigour to our everyday struggle with life. Read your "Kobzar!"

SAHAYDATCHNY

Retold from an old Ukrainian story by S. S.

(7)

7. An Adventure in the night

Like some flock of huge birds the low-slung rakish Cossack "chaykas" swiftly descended the Dnieper. Far in the front sped Sahaydatchny's chayka, manned by the most powerful and skilful of the Cossack oarsmen, and bearing him together with his staff.

Sahaydatchny sat in the stern, gazing abstractedly into the water, lost in thought. A particularly difficult problem had to be solved. For, ahead of them, as he knew, lying athwart the Dnieper and commanding its outlet into the Black Sea was Kazirkimena, a small but powerful Turkish fortress, built there to prevent the Zaporogian Cossacks from penetrating on their raids to the Black Sea and raiding on its shores some of the wealthy Turkish ports, such as Kossloff, Kaffa, Synon, Tarpenzot, or even Stamboul itself.

The fort's forbidding walls rising high into the air were studded with cannon openings, their mouths yawning hungrily open in the direction of the Dnieper, as if impatiently awaiting any prey which would have the temerity even to dare and try pass its portals. Also, as a further precaution, the Turks had stretched chains across the river, from one bank to the other, and attached to these chains all sorts of noise making devices. So, that even were the Cossacks able to evade the sharp eyes of the look-out, yet the slightest touch of their boats would immediately let loose a veritable bedlam of clattering and clanging. This would be a signal for the Turkish cannoners to rake the surface of

the Dnieper with their already set and aimed cannon, sending the helplessly caught men and boats to the bottom. Such was the problem that worried Sahaydatchny—how to safely get his "children" through these seemingly insurmountable obstacles... Finally, he hit upon an idea.

Rising, he gave the signal for the fleet to steer ashore. The Cossacks quickly grounded their boats, and clambered ashore in droves. They were immediately set to work in cutting down trees, trimming them, stripping their branches and foliage, and dragging them down to the river's edge. There, they fastened them to the front of the chaykas.

Upon the completion of this work, the Cossacks threw themselves on the ground to rest a little, and have a little snack of food; being careful however, not to start any fires, as they would be seen by the Turkish or Tartar outposts.

It was already twilight. The sun seemed to pause for a moment in all its of its luminous glory, and then swiftly vanished over the earth's rim. Darkness came. A cold north wind sprang up, blowing in fitful gusts, stirring up the surface of the river. The Cossacks shivered slightly, but they welcomed the "moscal," as they called it, because it fitted in with their plans.

A little after midnight the chaykes once more slid into the water; but no oars were used this time. Aided by the current and the "moscal" they quietly floated downward. The night was pitch dark. Overhead black menacing clouds scudded southward. The

wind alternately howled and whined, and then quieted down. All that could be seen was the outline of the neighboring boats, preceded by some strange dark indistinct objects. The latter were the tree stumps, with their trimmed branches sticking out into the air.

Like some immovable statue Sahaydatchny stood in the leading chayka and gazed intently towards the front. He knew that they were very near the fortress. And indeed, far ahead a light twinkled for a moment, probably the light from the watch tower, he thought. A faint howl of a dog reached him.

"Oars out! Stop the chayke," he commanded quietly. Rapidly his command was passed from one boat to another. All boats stopped moving. Their arrangement was now such, that they extended in a more or less irregular formation across the river. In front of them loomed the vague outlines of the fort.

The decisive moment had arrived.

"Cut away the logs!"—again came the command, to be echoed and re-echoed along the line.

The released logs, with their large mishapen branches, glided down the river like some awesome monsters, although from a distance they could also be taken for boats. The Cossacks backing water kept their boats in one position.

Already the logs were out of sight. Here and there a Cossack crossed himself, and murmured a short prayer.

Quiet... unusually quiet. Even the "moscal" had ceased to blow.

A few moments passed... A sleepy rooster's crowing was heard, to be answered by an equally sleepy and halfhearted dog's bark. A breathless stillness.

Suddenly, in the impenetrable darkness ahead, a short sharp

clanging was heard... and then another, another, and another! A veritable bedlam broke loose!

"They've struck!"—murmured Karpo, crossing himself.

Simultaneously a cannon's roar was heard, after it another, and a third!... The fortress awoke from its slumber. Shouts, cries, the beating of drums, musketry fire rent the air! "Allah! Allah! Allah!"—could be heard between the booms of the guns. What a few moments ago was a peaceful night, now became a holocaust of fire and destruction. The surface of Dnieper became churned, as the cannon balls struck it, rending the chains and logs left and right!

The cannon, after roaring and illuminating the fortress with their brilliant flashes for awhile, gradually ceased. Perhaps the Turks had shot their last shot, or perhaps they thought that they had completely wiped out the Cossacks?—Sahaydatchny thought to himself.

At last—stillness once more.

"Let go, children, only very quietly" again was heard the quiet command.

The chayke, released from the restraining bands of their occupants, slid quietly down the stream. The former barrier was there no longer. Luckily for the Cossacks, the north wind rose again, driving them on faster and faster... The tall gloomy walls of the fort loomed before them... Now they are alongside of them. Faint heads could be seen above, peering down into the intense darkness. Now they have passed the fort.

"Oars out! Row!"—came the command.

Under the impetus of willing hands and the "moscal," the Cossack chaykes sped downstream to the open sea.

(To be concluded)

A UKRAINIAN-AMERICAN ATHLETIC UNION

(Concluded)

(2)

Another organization that used sports and gymnastics as a medium for bringing about a union to carry out certain patriotic motive was the Sokols, a movement originating in Bohemia. This institution has been transplanted to nearly all Bohemian communities in America and in the meantime it has been copied by other Slavic nations who have sought national preservation and freedom. The great gymnastic festivals that they hold at Prague attract worldwide attention. Nearly every nation in the world is represented, America usually sending as many as a thousand members.

About two summers ago, the Czech Sokols here in Philadelphia held a field day to which they invited members from the entire Eastern seaboard. There were contests in dancing, in track, and various games which were open to all regardless of age or sex. When one glanced over the summaries in the next day's papers, one could not help but think of the immeasurable value that this event had in the building of friendship among those people. Most certainly the little girl from New York City, that barely won the folkdancing contest from her little sister of Chester, must have had gotten together with her opponent after the contest and enjoyed her companionship. The fellow from up New England way that just about won the footrace from the lad representing Baltimore, more than rushed back to shake hands with the boy that pushed him on to victory. That tug-of-war team from Jersey City most assuredly came in a gay, laughing, comradely fashion to help the other side from Pittsburgh, after they were sent sprawling over the ground. When the competition of the afternoon was over, the contacts and friendships formed thru the meeting could not have ended with the close of that day, but as the participants went homeward to some distant, outlying section, each one must have had experienced a consciousness of oneness in their interests, a real feeling of unity, no matter if they did live hundreds of miles apart.

It seems that there is no better way than by such an affair that we can bring together our young people, to mould them to one cause, to foster unity and sociability among them. It would be under the sponsorship of our Athletic Union that we could hold such a gathering. By bringing together our people the contact would eliminate much of the provincialism in evidence among different areas. It would be the purpose of this Union to encourage all the types of sports in which our youngsters are interested and to promote inter-city and inter-sectional matches. Teams could be sent from the Eastern district to the Middle West much after the manner of college team tours, and the choosing of the best team to represent its section, would provide a real incentive for youth development.

The Union would organize Youth Field Days for certain metropolitan districts, which could easily be held as a picnic and outing for all Ukrainians of the surrounding towns and cities. At these Youth Day outings, we could have contests not only of an athletic nature, but also in those activities in which we as a people have excelled. To many, the last Olympic Games that were held in Los Angeles represented merely a huge athletic and sport carnival, but at this same celebration, few know that there were

competitions in poetry, theme composition, painting, architecture, sculpture, music, and other mediums of art. We too find a place for those forms of expression that have been handed down as a heritage from our forefathers. The affairs of the Union would be open to all Ukrainian Clubs and their members, regardless of age or sex, irrespective of sectarian and political convictions and by this means we could insure a true representation of all of our Youth.

Take note then, all of you athletically inclined folks! Can you sense the possibilities behind such a Union? Can you visualize all of this? Can you materialize all of this? Our movement is gaining headway and the time will soon be, when we will have to find a common basis to continue our work. We cannot have our latent strength divided among many small, ineffective groups. Remember, you coaches and managers of present Ukrainian teams, you are handling some of the best athletic material in the world when you deal with our boys, so develop them, mould them, for much of our future unity and oneness of purpose is dependent upon them.

It is then because of that universal interest of all people in sports and the stimulation of combined effort it provides, such a Union is a thing towards which must plan. Its benefits, accomplishments in the past, and its adaptability to our cause, make it appear as a real ideal for which we can work.

WALTER N. NACHONEY,
U. N. A. 239, Phila., Pa.

UKRAINIAN INTEREST

The fundamental proposition of the present is that one can do well only that in which one is really interested. The turning point in the life of many a youth has come when he has first actually felt the passion for work upon him. What kind of work should he be interested in? He must become familiar and interested in the welfare of Ukraine. For he has more power than any generation before him. Power on land, power on the sea, power in the air. Will he use this power to further the purpose of his forefathers? They laid the foundation upon which we have builded, and without that foundation we could have accomplished but little. They fought for the battle of freedom, constantly considering themselves as victors. They died before their life ambition was realized. The best we can do is to fulfill their desired wish and imitate their virtues, and live close to the standard of probity and honor that they set up.

Some of you might think that indulging in Ukrainian affairs is "uninteresting." I hardly know of a more precious gift to any one than the power of seeing the interest which lies concealed in the "uninteresting." The vast burden of every human life is routine, and one's own routine is seldom "interesting."

I know not of anything more that would be of interest to the Ukrainian Youth than straining for our goal—freedom of Ukraine. In this he will find an interest which will lift his work upward into the region of true creative activity.

JULIA KUSY,
Jersey City, N. J.

UKRAINE IN THE AMERICAN PRESS.

(Continued)

[The present rumored interest of Germany in Ukraine recalls to the mind several interesting articles written back in 1923-1924 concerning such relationship. We reprint resumes of two of them.—Editor.]

The August 1923 issue of the "Review of Reviews" contained "A GERMAN VIEW OF UKRAINE," which was a commentary upon a German opinion appearing in the Berlin "Deutsche Rundschau." To quote an extract: "Alike for Germany and for the whole of Europe, the effective development of this land (Ukraine) of boundless resources is indispensable; but this can never come, to pass while it languishes under the economic methods of Bolshevism. It must regain its independence."

The April 1924 issue of the same "Review of Reviews" had a similar review as above of an

article on Ukraine in the "Deutsche Rundschau" written by Prof. M. Wolf of Berlin. Again we quote a section:

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

BEING "UKRAINE CONSCIOUS"

One cannot but notice upon perusing the Ukrainian newspapers the many reprints of articles originally appearing in the American newspapers and pertaining to Ukrainian activities of societies, clubs, exhibitions, concerts, etc. Also, the growing tendency on the part of the American dailies in using news given out by the different press units dealing with the Ukrainian situation in Europe. And too, the name "Ukraine" is used more often.

Slowly, Ukraine and its people through newspapers, the commonest means of information, are brought to the attention of our adopted land.

I may add that radio, also is doing its part by familiarizing those interested with our language, songs and music. Radio broadcasting of Ukrainian programs should occur more often. Especially the type of the recent Alexander Koshetz Choir. Their broadcasts over station WABC were heard by a great number of people, not Ukrainians, who were in truth charmed by our beautiful language and our melodious songs. Sung as they should be. Songs of many moods, from the boisterous happy ones to those of irresistible melancholy, yet all beautiful, all charming, not to the ear alone, but the soul as well.

This is very important work of making America, as well as Europe "Ukraine Conscious." Al though Ukraine is a nation of 40 million people, yet it is only half heartedly supported by some of us, and not at all by the majority of our people. Why is this so? We talk about Ukraine so much, write about it, take pride in being Ukrainians and in the vastness of our country, of its products, its culture etc. amongst our own countrymen. Yet when it comes to telling others of our Ukraine, we keep mum silent. Why? Why leave this important task in foreign hands, when it is ours, for us to do, especially for the younger element, the generation born, bred and educated here. They are the ones that should strive to spread the knowledge of Ukraine its geography, history, culture and its importance in European affairs at the present time to as many people as are interested.

Let us see to it that Ukraine arises out of the pit of deadly silence into which she has fallen. Arises into a world she was born into, a world of motion, color and sound. Let her speak and her voice grow greater and greater in volume. Let it rise louder and higher until it reaches to a veritable crescendo of victory.

A. L.

"MAZEPPA" TO BE PRESENTED ON TOUR

The Ukrainian Art Theatre announces that there will be presented six performances of the Ukrainian Grand Opera "Mazeppa," by Peter Tschaikowsky, in six of the leading musical cities of the United States.

The opera company will leave New York City for a tour which will include Washington, Scranton, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Detroit and Chicago.

When Mr. Chutro, its director, presented the American premiere performance of "Mazeppa" on February 4, 1933, in New York City, and later in Philadelphia, the opera and the production were awarded the highest acclaim and enthusiastic commendation by the foremost musical authorities and critics of New York and Philadelphia.

Dr. Walter Damrosch, noted orchestra conductor, and eminent musical savant, expressed his heartiest praise and approval regarding the excellence of the production.

Philip Becker Goetz, music critic of the Buffalo Evening News for February 9, 1933 wrote: "Not only was the music of Tschaikowsky's grand opera 'Mazeppa' a constant delight, but the enthusiasm of the entire cast was caught by the audience of 3,500, nearly all of whom were Ukrainians whose dream of freedom is kept fresh by this story of a hero born 300 years ago. The ill-fated 'Mazeppa', defeated by Peter the Great at Poltava and forced to flee from the side of his dead wife, and made to leave Ukraine, stands as liberator of an aspiring and cultured people. Music and poetry are often said to have nothing to do with politics; but this exalted and eloquent opera is an exception for it breathes the air of 'Shelley's Prometheus.'"

Mr. Chutro has engaged the following artists for the aforementioned series of performances: Lola Monti-Gorse, former leading dramatic soprano with the Chicago Civic Opera; Elena Businger, mezzo-soprano, who was heard in two previous performances of "Mazeppa"; Nicolai Karlaah, Bass-baritone, of Kiev Opera; Dimitri Criona, tenor, of the Odessa Opera; Mikhail Shvets, Bass, who sang in the preceding American presentations of "Mazeppa"; and Messrs Dubinsky and Didovich.

There will be a large ballet under the direction of Dimitri Chutro, in which Lida Anchutina will appear as solo dancer.

Paul Ouditzky will again conduct the orchestra. There will be six different stage settings especially designed for the production by Yashva Anchutina.

UKRAINIAN AFFAIRS IN AMERICA

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE UKRAINIAN CIVIC CENTER

During the past months the Ukrainian Civic Center of New York City has been tremendously busy with activities. Prior to our Second Annual Dance, the Center has made a number of socials which brought together the Ukrainian Youth and drew a more closer association with each other. The Center's unflinching interest in acquainting friends and strangers, places them continually on the go for new and better social functions. This was evident at the Card Party held not so long ago where a pleasant and delightful evening was spent by our guests.

Next in order on our active calendar was the Second Annual Dance. Here was to be found a splendid group of young folks who danced to the captivating waltzes and fox-trots and which I am sure did not fall short of their expectations.

The Open House afforded an entirely different atmosphere, emitting congeniality and producing a desirable union with other nationalities. Tea was served by the Institute's hostess, and other refreshments—by the girls. The entertainment was supplied by Miss Kussoff, violinist, Miss Milanowitz, soloist, and the Ukrainian Dance Group.

It has been observed recently that among our Ukrainians are some who possess social and intellectual characters, and who for no reason whatsoever remain in hiding. Now such should not be the case with anyone, but in fact those who have the occasion should not miss at the opportunity of meeting new friends and attending new functions. Such an opportunity will be available January 23rd, when a Card Party will be held at the Institute and at which a grand time, refreshments and prizes are guaranteed. On January 30th, Mr. Reviuk will deliver a lecture on a very interesting subject, and February 2nd, 1934, a Dance will be given at the Institute.

Everyone is invited to attend and make merry.

IRENE J. LENCHUK.

LANCASTER HIGH SCHOOL PRESENTATION

On Monday, January 8, 1934, the Lancaster High School Art Club held their regular weekly meeting. The feature of the program was Ukrainian art.

Opening the program Miss Mary Trojanowsky gave an interesting talk on Ukrainian customs, industries, politics, geography, and history. She discussed the work of the great Ukrainian master—Archipenko, and then of Avramenko, and Yemetz, with illustrations from the life work of the latter and his national instrument, the "Kobza-Bandura". Miss Trojanowsky concluded her talk by describing a costume (native) which was worn by Miss Anna Studeny.

Closely following on the program was Miss Olga Smolneska who, bashfully, but ably, gave an interesting discourse on the Ukrainian Easter and the Ukrainian Christmas. Miss Olga Kin then presented her talk on the Ukrainian Pavilion at the Chicago Worlds Fair. Beautiful illustrations showed the exhibits at the Pavilion. It is certain that these exhibits gave many American people a great deal of enjoyment. Miss Mabel Bates, the faculty adviser of the Art Club, herself visited the Pavilion and she told those present of the beauty and charm of the exhibits.

At the Lancaster High School there are over thirty Ukrainians (boys and girls) attending. Would you believe it, only five attended this program which so many strived to make a success. The others present were about five Poles and the rest were English. (The Poles didn't seem to enjoy the program).

Now that's patriotism for you. After the committee worked hard to make this committee successful only five of our young Ukrainians showed up.

One can't say that this is very cooperative on the part of our young people. What we need is more co-operation, then we can accomplish our ideals.

I therefore make the request that in the near future when we have another performance of the kind that we had Monday, that more of you Young Ukrainians appear at the meeting. This will not only raise our position in the eyes of our American friends, but will tend to make us take a greater interest in our own affairs.

Very sincerely yours,

JOHN STUDENY,
Division 87 U.N.A.
Lancaster, N. Y.

INTRODUCING THE UKRAINIAN SORORITY ELIZABETH, N. J.

The "Ukrainian Sorority" was organized two years ago for the sole purpose of promoting the Ukrainian spirit among the girls of that parentage. The interests of each member and the club as whole, is devoted to service work, athletics, charity and social activities. Membership in the Sorority is limited only to those Ukrainian girls who have passed their sixteenth birthday. Our membership exceed thirty active Ukrainian girls. After each meeting the entertainment committee contributes their share of Ukrainian spirit by entertaining the members with a variety of interesting bits always spiced by folk dances and songs.

The following are the charter members: Mary Sokeria, Anne Glowasky, Susan Lefchick, Anne Suchorsky, Mae Shubick, and Kathrine Mohyla. The officers at present are: President—Anne Suchorsky, Vice—President—Eugenia Zarsky, Secretary—Mae Shubick, Treasurer—Anna Matlaga.

The last meeting of the Ukrainian Sorority was held January 10, 1934 at our clubhouse located at 48 Washington Avenue, Elizabeth, New Jersey. After the customary formal procedure of the meeting plans were made for a theater party in honor of our second anniversary to be held late in March. Refreshments were served and as chairman of the entertainment committee, Miss Olga Lefchick, then presented her program which was of interest to all.

Those present were: Eugenia Zarsky, Marie Zapotochna, Susan Lefchick, Ann Glowasky, Eleanor Lefchick, Mae Shubick, Mary Polansky, Olga Lefchick, Julia Zakerzeny, Mary Sokeria, Theresa Zakanych, Misky Dymyd, Kathrine Mohyla, Mary Chomko, Anna Stec, Anne Suchorsky, Mary Kempa, Anna Matlaga, Mary Zakerzeny, Olga Kuzmenski, Eva Fedosh.

The next meeting of the Ukrainian Sorority will be held February 1, 1934.

Sincerely,

ANNE SUCHORSKY, Pres.

ROCHESTER UKRAINIAN BOY SCOUTS

Dear Editor:

The Rochester Ukrainian Boy Scouts were organized on the 18th of December at the St. Josaphat Parish Hall. The following boys have joined: Walter Lusik, Henry Szeremeta, John Cherewaty, John Jacula, Anthony Stockow, Charles Sandusky, Peter Jacula, Charles Andrews, Nicholas Chomyn, Michael Petrow, Michael Sorochty, John Kychmy, Paul Sorochty, John Hryniw, John Melnyk, Henry Melnyk, Walter Lysko.

The Ukrainian Boys will greatly benefit by joining the Boy

Scouts, as something new is learned at each meeting and plenty of fun is had by all. Every boy has to participate in the various contests, drills, games, signaling, and in the discussion of the American and Ukrainian history, in order to get this Scout organization going.

We need an Assistant-Scout Master, one that is willing to take the responsibility of helping the younger Ukrainian boys in their Scout work. If anyone is interested, please come to our troop meeting, held every Tuesday and Friday, at the Parish Hall, 303 Hudson Avenue, Rochester, New York.

Yours truly,

MICHAEL YURKIW,
Scout Master;
PAUL SOROCHTY,
Secretary.

SCOTCH PLAINS, N. J. CLUB

"The "Ukrainian Weekly" was chiefly responsible for arousing the necessary enthusiasm for forming a Ukrainian Social Club in Scotch Plains.

The purpose of this club, besides sponsoring social activities and making better understanding between our race, is to make known ourselves to the different people in our surroundings for better understanding of each other.

The officers elected are as follows: President, Joseph Stodnick; Vice President, John Torbyn; Secretary, Anna Torbyn; Treasurer, John Andrews.

Being in our infancy, we are eager to receive suggestions and exchange ideas with other Ukrainian Social organizations.

We join in congratulating the "Ukrainian Weekly" for the splendid work it is performing and hope that it will unite Ukrainians in other towns as it has helped us.

Very truly yours,

UKRAINIAN SOCIAL CLUB
ANNA TORBYN, Sec.

LARGE AUDIENCE ENJOYS COMEDY

An enthusiastic audience of more than eighteen hundred persons, turned out last evening, despite the difficult traveling conditions, for the first complete musical comedy show ever to be produced by the pupils of the Smedley Junior High School.

The vivacious and rhythmic dances of the "Ukrainian Folk Ballet," under the direction of Michael T. Lawryn, the brightly colored costumes, the characteristic steps, with variations in formation, were all entertaining and well executed.

The Ukrainian group of twenty dancers, with a solo dance of Mr. Lawryn and of a little girl was one of the feature attractions of the evening.

The dancing of Helena Tershowsky, 7, was greeted with much laughter and applause. The youngster showed that she had received thorough training in the characteristic dances of her native country.

(Chester Times, Chester, Pa.,

Dec. 14, 1933).

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

THANKS

Dear Editor:

I can hardly tell you how very glad I am to read our youth's paper, the "Ukrainian Weekly," and to profit by its contents.

I extract every drop of interest from its many columns and have thereby acquired much more knowledge of the history and life of our Ukraine and Ukrainians.

Naturally, this added knowledge satisfies me personally, but I am so much more thankful to you for supplying me with this paper and its contents because I, together with the Ukrainian Youth of Bridgeport, use this information as a steady and reliable source and solid foundation in finding and keeping to the right road which assuredly leads to the success of our goal—"The Freedom of Ukraine."

May we have in the near future a daily paper for the American-Ukrainian Youth with many added columns, including a Who's Who Column, and other interesting corners for various correspondences. Thank you.

Very truly yours,

MARY SARABUN.

THE SPORT WHIRL

FULTON BEATS AUBURN

Dear Editor:

The Fulton Ukes played a double header in Fulton: one game with the Auburn Ukes, which was a return game; and the other with Brady A. C. of Syracuse. The games were played in the Philip Street School court.

The Auburn Ukes beat the Fulton Ukes to the score of 36 to 30. Hulick and Dashewski, took scoring honors with 10 points each. Nugos of Fulton Ukes made 10 points. The second game Fulton Ukes beat the Brady A. C. of Syracuse, N. Y. The score was 30 to 27. Colicono and Wilks of Fulton took scoring honors with 12 and 8 points respectively. The Syracuse star was Torno—11 points.

The Fulton Ukes will go to Auburn to play the 3rd game of the series. So far the Fulton Ukes won two games and lost one.

Yours in sports,

JOHN ZARICHNY, Mgr. U.A.A.C.

559 W. Second Street,

Fulton, N. Y.

WANT BOOKINGS

A light junior and a heavy semi-pro basketball team are seeking traveling games. Write at once for dates to P. O. Box 485, Newark, N. J.

M. ZARKIN.

YOUNG UKRAINIANS OF NEW YORK, NEW JERSEY, BROOKLYN, BRONX and VICINITY

The Ukrainian Civic Center invites you to a

CARD PARTY

TUESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1934

at INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE

341 E. 17th STREET,

NEW YORK CITY.

Commencement at 8:00 P. M.

Admission - - - - - 35 cts.

PRIZES — REFRESHMENTS — LOTS OF FUN.