



Our Symphonic Music

An event of unusual significance in the development of Ukrainian music, especially here in America, was the First Ukrainian Symphony Concert of the compositions of Prof. Paul Pecheniha Ouglitzky, held last Sunday under his direction in Carnegie Hall, New York City.

Taking into consideration the high quality of its orchestral and choral compositions, its inspired direction, and the artistry of its musicians (most of whom were drawn from the New York Philharmonic Orchestra and some from Toscanini's), the concert can be regarded as the first truly successful effort of Ukrainian music to attain symphonic form.

Hitherto, the development of Ukrainian music had been chiefly along vocal lines. Even the best of our composers devoted their main efforts towards producing music of a choral nature, with the result that as early as the sixteenth century choral music in Ukraine was composed for as many as twenty-four voices, while in modern times Ukrainian choruses have won great fame, especially the world-famous post-war Ukrainian National Chorus under the direction of Prof. Alexander Koshetz.

This emphasis upon a capella singing and neglect of symphonic music, however, was not altogether voluntary. A good deal of it was dictated by necessity. For during the centuries (18th and 19th) when the symphony began to flourish in other lands, in enslaved Ukraine every form of cultural endeavor, including music, found its way blocked by the repressive policies of Russia, which sought to denationalize the Ukrainians. Under such conditions it was very difficult even for choral music to flower, and impossible for any worthwhile opera, symphonic and chamber music to be produced. Gifted musicians and composers of Ukraine, therefore, had to devote their art for the enrichment of Russian culture, among them being Berezowsky, Bortnyansky, Vedel, Turchaninow and Tschaiakowsky (the latter though born in Russia proper, was of Ukrainian extraction).

Although they worked in Russian, these composers actually carried on the Ukrainian national traditions in their works, for the latter bear within them many melodies based on Ukrainian folk songs, the songs whose richness of motifs, high perfection of form, depth of meaning, and high moral tone were little affected by the oppressive policies of Russian and Polish chauvinists, but which have made the Ukrainians the best endowed in this respect among all Slavs. For that matter, totally foreign composers, too, found inspiration in these songs, among them being Haydn, Hummel, Knorr, Mozart, Beethoven ("pastoral" Symphony and Quartet in F Major), Weber, Brahms, Liszt, Dvorak, Moussorgsky, Dargomyzhsky, and Chopin. All of them used melodies from Ukraine.

Since the renaissance of modern Ukrainian music, started by Mikola Lysenko (1842-1912), some progress has been made by Ukrainian composers in translating Ukrainian melodies into symphonic forms. Among them can be mentioned Revutsky, Barvinsky, and Hayvoronsky. How much progress has been made in this direction, however, has been very difficult to judge thus far, at least here in America, where no Ukrainian symphony has yet been properly presented.

Today it has all been changed. Today there is a definite standard by which this progress can be judged, and it is in form of the First Ukrainian Symphony Concert of last Sunday at Carnegie Hall. The standard set by this concert is a high one, in both musical composition and its execution, and for this Prof. Ouglitzky deserves the highest praise, not only for his signal achievement, but also for his courage in presenting the concert entirely at his own cost, well realizing from the very outset that he would stand a heavy financial loss—which happens with practically every symphonic concert that is not liberally subsidized by rich patrons or the state.

Praise alone, however, is insufficient. Encouragement should be given to him, as well as to others who are like-

FIRST UKRAINIAN SYMPHONY CONCERT. A MUSICAL TRIUMPH

An audience of approximately two thousand persons enthusiastically received the First Ukrainian Symphony Concert, given last Sunday evening in Carnegie Hall, New York City, with Prof. Paul Pecheniha Ouglitzky conducting an orchestra of eighty-four musicians and a chorus of forty singers, in a presentation of works of his composition. Rosemarie Brancato, coloratura-soprano, and Lucien Schmitt, violincelist, appeared as soloists. The concert was given in honor of the 125th anniversary of the birth of Taras Shevchenko, the national poet of Ukraine. It was a striking musical triumph.

One of the outstanding features of the concert was the premiere presentation of "Ukraina," a symphonic poem based on a portion of "Haidamaki," Shevchenko's epic poem telling of the revolt of Ukrainians against their Polish overlords in 1768. The unusual expressiveness of the composition was enhanced by the playing of the orchestra under the inspired direction of Prof. Ouglitzky.

Another outstanding feature of the concert was the orchestral and choral presentation of a stirring cantata on "Biut Porohi," with the soprano solo sung in it by Maria Hrebenetska. The "Arkan," by orchestra, and the "Prayer" and "Zozulia," by both the orchestra and chorus, were also unusually striking, and received very warm applause. Stephen Slepoushkin sang the baritone solo in the "Prayer," while Michael Dido sang the tenor solo in "Zozulia."

In his review of the concert last Monday, the music critic of The New York Sun declared that "Mr. Ouglitzky disclosed genuine gifts as a composer and a conductor." The ovation that Mr. Ouglitzky received at the close of the concert made it evident that the audience realized this fact itself.

Miss Brancato's offering consisted of four Ukrainian regional songs, sung in English, including "Solitude" (Oy odna ya odna); while Mr. Schmitt appeared as soloist in "Ukraina." Both offerings were very well received by the appreciative audience.

One particularly prominent feature of the concert was a large number of young people present. Judging by their comments, they were unanimous in their praise for the concert and its conductor, and also in their hope that more such Ukrainian symphony concerts be held in the near future.

STATISTICS OF CARPATHIAN UKRAINE

"Nova Svoboda," Chust, December 11th, gives official statistics regarding the population of Carpathian Ukraine, after the Vienna decision:

The country now comprises 11,094 sq. kilometres. The population comprises: 413,481 Ukrainians (75.9%), 65,828 Jews (12.8%), 25,894 Magyars (4.75%), 17,495 Czechs and Slovaks (3.21%), 8,715 Germans (1.6%) and 13,268 Roumanians and others (2.44%).

wise engaged in developing Ukrainian symphonic works, to continue their labors, so that when Ukraine attains her freedom, she will have good reason to speedily create a Ukrainian national symphony orchestra, on par with the world's best.

FRANKO'S MOSES PUBLISHED IN TRANSLATED FORM

Ivan Franko's famous poem "Moses," generally regarded as being worthy to stand besides the great creations of world literature, and translated into English by Waldimir Semenyna, has now been published in its translated form by the "Obyednanye," through the financial assistance of the U.N.A.

The booklet, ninety-three pages in length, also contains a brief biography of Ivan Franko, written by Stephen Shumeyko.

Through the medium of the biblical Moses, Franko poignantly portrays in this poem his own bitter struggle to lead his people into their promised land of progress and freedom.

The price of the booklet is fifty cents. It can be obtained at the Svoboda Bookstore.

AID SENT TO CARPATHO-UKRAINE

Early this week the Executive Committee of the Ukrainian Red Cross of ODWU, shipped one hundred and twenty six cases of clothing, food, and other supplies to Carpatho-Ukraine, which had been collected from all over the country during the past few months.

The committee also made public its appreciation to Mr. Rosner of the American Czecho-Slovak Chamber of Commerce and Mr. Proksch of the Victory Shipping Company, for making it possible to send the shipment from New York to Hamburg entirely free of cost. Under the special relief shipping rates, the cost would have amounted to \$1,680.00.

From Hamburg the supplies will be sent to the Ukrainian Government of Carpatho-Ukraine at Chust.

Another shipment will be sent in about two weeks.

UKRAINE

By Volodimir Samylenko

Our glorious Ukraine,
Our destiny, Paradise!
Is there a land more beloved
In the world to greet our eyes?

During happy and dark moments
For her we do ever sigh,
On that soil, for Ukraine
We shall always live and die...

Never has the foe succeeded
To enslave us in his chains:
We safeguard our humble dwellings,
Our orchards where peace reigns.

Our glory is ne'er waning,
Nor doth pass our high esteem,
For with vigor permeated,
Willing hands our cause redeem.

Hey, ye, who for all hope freedom,
Unite in brotherly love!
With the sun of truth and concord,
God, our path light from above!

May all the woes be forgotten,
And ignoble years gone by,
Equal fortune, equal freedom,
Radiating to the sky.

Tr. John Yatchew.

(Today's Ukrainian Weekly is concluded in the Svoboda.)

Digest of American Press Comments on Ukraine, 1915-1939

(1)

ONE of the earliest American press comments on Ukraine following the breaking out of the World War, appeared in the August 21st issue of the *Literary Digest* (vol. 51, p. 344) under the heading of "The Future of the Ruthenians." The article reviewed the comments of other periodicals concerning the determined efforts of the Ukrainian people to cast off their bondage. Its opening sentence reads as follows:

"Oppressed nations have a habit of becoming inconveniently obtrusive, says a writer in the London *British Review* and a time comes when their claims can no longer be ignored. Such a moment, he thinks, has dawned for the Ruthenians, or the Ukrainians as they should be termed."

Stimulated by the events in war-torn Europe at that time, the Ukrainian immigrants in the United States renewed their activities designed to help free Ukraine. Some of these activities were reported in the American press. The November 6, 1915 issue of *Survey* (vol. 35, p. 121) contained an article entitled "First Congress of a Submerged People," which described the convention of five hundred and seven delegates representing four hundred and ten Ukrainian-American societies, which met then in Cooper Union, New York City, in order "to demand the establishment of an independent Ukrainian state which should comprise the Ukrainians now inhabiting the countries of eastern Europe."

The December 11, 1915 number of the *New Republic* (vol. 5, p. 146) had an article on "Russia's Ireland," written by Alvin S. Johnson, explaining the demands of the Ukrainians under Russia for freedom and strongly criticizing the denationalizing policies of both the Russians and Poles, on the ground that these policies are contrary to the cardinal principles of nationalism. Referring to the meaning of nationalism, Mr. Johnson has this to say:

"This is the essential meaning of nationalism: the conquest of all the stratas of life, from the soil up, by a homogeneous population. Russifying, Polonizing... are tendencies that masquerade under the lofty ideal of creating homogeneity in vast empires. In their antagonism to separatist nationalism the centralizers are animated by much less respectable motives. They wish to reserve for the ruling race the high places, the posts of ease. They are anti-democratic much more than anti-nationalistic. And with the progress of democracy, which neither war nor reaction can wholly check, the oppressed nations must eventually win the essentials of freedom."

The above article provoked an irritated reply by one Alexander S. Kaun, which appeared in the same periodical (Jan. 8, 1916), and which strongly condemned the *New Republic* for giving space to such an "absurd interpretation," as he called it, of the Ukrainian problem, and then proceeded to "demonstrate" that there are no real national and cultural differences between the Ukrainians and the Russians.

Mr. Johnson replied to Mr. Kaun in the same issue.

"What Mr. Kaun offers," he wrote, "is the characteristic doctrines of the Great Russian and the Russified ruling and middle classes of the Ukraine... Mr. Kaun informs us that the word for 'land' and 'song' are the same or nearly the same for Great Russian and 'Little Russian' (Ukrainian). The words 'land' and 'song' are also nearly the same for German and English... Mr. Kaun quibbles, too, when he produces isolated words, elementary proof of kinship of languages, as proof of identity of language. He is gam-

bling on the chance that the readers will be inept in philological method...

"The real question at issue, however, is not linguistic but political and sociological. Is it desirable that the minority languages be obliterated, leaving a few great languages to divide the world among them. Bureaucratic imperialists are always inclined toward homogeneity of language. So also are the commercialized liberals, who see in diversity of speech only obstacles to trade. Men who believe in democracy, on the other hand, recognize in distinct languages, thoroughly dominant upon their natural soil, a defense against encroachment on the part of greater alien peoples. Men who regard the world's cultural stock as more important than its stock of exchangeable wealth are also inclined toward the preservation of minority languages."

The March, 1916 issue of the *Contemporary* contained a lengthy article on "The Ukrainians (Ruthenians) and the War," by Bedwin Sands. The writer, presumably anticipating an early end to the war, wrote then:

"One of the national problems, which may be, and ought to be at least considered in the re-arrangement of Europe after the War, is that of Ukraine."

After indicating the differences between Ukrainians and Russians and giving a sketch of Ukrainian history, Mr. Sands brought out the following curious fact:

"An interesting historical fact may be recalled in connection with the policy of Russia towards Ukraine. It culminated in ruthless Russification in later years, but Peter the Great offered in 1706 to John Churchill, the first Duke of Marlborough, the Principality of Kiev (with the crown of the Ukraine). This is recorded in the *Cambridge Modern History*, vol. 5, chap. 9, p. 595. What a curious field for imagination is afforded by the thought that descendants of the great Churchill, instead of leading the House of Commons and presiding at the British Admiralty, might have been the reigning family of a European State six times as large as Bulgaria!"

He then continued his historical sketch of the Ukrainians, mentioning the emigration of some of them to America and Canada and of the difficulty the latter had to remain Ukrainian. In conclusion, Mr. Sands urged in this article the establishment of at least an autonomous Ukraine and the settlement of the Ukrainian question.

This settlement, he said, should be "on lines recognizing the principle of nationality, which as Mazzini declared over fifty years ago, was the sole foundation of peaceful brotherhood in the family of Europe."

In April, 1916 the *Review of Reviews* (vol. 53, p. 485) carried an article on the subject of who are the Ukrainians. It consisted mostly of quotations from an article in *Nuova Antologia* (Rome) by Signor D'Acandia who set out the national differences between the Ukrainians and the Poles in Galicia, and demonstrated how the Poles were overwhelmingly favored by Austria. He concluded with an eloquent statement of the part that heretofore oppressed peoples, such as the Ukrainians, may be called upon to play in future times. To quote him:

"And it is perhaps in the hands of these people, which have had to await the downfall of modern feudalism to uplift their faces to the sun... that are held the keys of the world to come. For they bring to the world a primitive consciousness, one free from all class prejudice, and free from the insincerity of that vain and inert

TIME FOR ACTION!

THE creation of an autonomous Carpatho-Ukrainian state has brought in its wake many serious problems arising out of the immediate and anticipated needs of the Ukrainian populace. Prolonged foreign and hostile rule has reduced the population to dire poverty, in many cases devoid of the bare necessities of life... food, clothing and shelter.

Add to this the phenomenal rise in population since the Four Power Pact granting autonomy to Carpatho-Ukrainians and you have a very dismal picture of the future well-being of these people. All the more so since the majority of the newcomers are refugees from across the Polish-Ukrainian border... young Ukrainian men and students who left all that they ever possessed, family, home, loved ones, in order to escape Polish tyranny and brutality.

News from reliable sources has been received and eye witnesses relate about the suffering and hardships that these refugees undergo because they lack food and elementary medical care.

Inasmuch as the people in Carpatho-Ukraine are hardly able to provide for themselves, a great deal depends upon Ukrainian immigrants in other lands. As such it is up to us to fully realize their plight and institute relief action immediately.

At the present moment the women of America have set a shining example by collecting and sending to Carpatho-Ukraine tons of food and clothing in order to take care of the immediate needs of the people. The cooperation and the will to serve as shown in this instance by Ukrainian immigrants in the United States is highly commendable.

There is another need however, and a pressing one in view of present conditions and in the face of anticipated eventualities, and that is for first-aid and medical supplies.

Word has been received that such aid on the part of Ukrainian immigrants in this country would be very timely and appreciated.

The Organization of Young Ukrainian Nationalists of America, in understanding with the Women's Auxiliary of ODWU, has initiated a campaign for the same through its many branches. The enthusiastic response to our call is a clear indication that our people, the youth in particular, are amply aware of their grave responsibility and stand ready with a helping hand at every crisis.

The YUN wishes to have the following fact realized however.

intellectuality which has for so long sapped the strength of Europe."

The same issue of the *Review of Reviews* as the one above contained an article—"The Cry of Ukraine," reviewing the book on "Ukraine's Claim to Freedom," published in 1915 principally by the Ukrainian National Association. An excerpt from this book is quoted in this article. It was written by Prof. Michael Hrushevsky, eminent historian, and deals with the fitness of Ukrainians to govern themselves:

"The widely circulated opinion that the Ukrainian nation is ill fitted for self organization is contradicted by historical facts... An immense country, with inexhaustible natural resources, though being exploited in a very disastrous manner, with indications of a future highly developed state of factory and mill industry, and a commerce possessing very important transit facilities, and the proximity of the sea, Ukraine has every chance for material, and subsequently spiritual development."

(To be continued)

The nature of this movement is such that it dare not be restricted to the YUN alone. At once it becomes the responsibility of every well-meaning Ukrainian, and in the name of humanity every Ukrainian-American youth club and body should feel itself vitally concerned.

In this same spirit the YUN of America appeals to every other Ukrainian-American youth organization in the United States to prevail upon its membership to cooperate in this significant drive.

Ways and means of doing this are numerous and are left entirely up to the ingenuity of club presidents. Suffice it to be said that this drive calls for both funds and elementary medical supplies.

All contributions and donations should be sent to the Central Office of the YUN, 149 Second Avenue, New York, N. Y. with the contributor's name and address clearly written accompanying the contribution. Every contributor will be given full credit for his share. Below we submit a list of items which have been compiled according to importance. Any one of these items will be warmly welcomed. The smallest contribution has its value, so do not hesitate. Remember that the success of this campaign rests largely upon spontaneity of action and one hundred percent cooperation.

1. Muslin Bed Sheets (3/4 size, 72"x90" or 81"x90")
2. Pillow Cases
3. Muslin by the yard
4. Linen Towels
5. Woolen Blankets
6. Baby Garments
7. Bandages (all sizes)
8. Adhesive Tape
9. Absorbent Cotton
10. Paper Towels
11. Sanitary Tissues
12. Iodine
13. Peroxide
14. Boric Acid
15. Cod Liver Oil
16. Epsom Salt
17. Mineral Oil
18. Olive Oil
19. Rubbing Alcohol
20. Zinc Ointment
21. Carbolic Acid
22. Quinine
23. Pure Castille Soap
24. Pure Vaseline
25. Household Disinfectants (Lysol or C/N)
26. Tooth Brushes
27. Tooth Powder and Paste
28. Wooden Applicators
29. Ice Bags
30. Hot Water Bottles
31. Paper Cups
32. Syringes
33. Sun Glasses
34. Talcum Powder
35. Safety Pins
36. Trays (porcelain or metal)
37. Basins (porcelain or metal)
38. Kitchen Utensils
39. Scrubbing Brushes
40. Water Pails
41. Washing Boards
42. Clothes Pins

For any further information write to the Executive Committee of YUN, 149 Second Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Executive Committee of YUN
OLGA ZADORETZKY, Pres.

ENCHANTRESS

Saucy, roguish, Queen of Enchantresses,
The stars of a winter night crown
your dark tresses.
Your amber eyes are burning gold,
Their wanton flames my soul
enfold.

Cruel Enchantress, you went too
far,
The wounds wouldn't heal, they
leave no scar,
Your winks and nods and
and wanton wiles,
You've doomed me with your
careless smites.

W. M.

"Obyednanye" Youth Fund Committee Report

(Given at last annual meeting of "Obyednanye" Executive Committee
— December 24 — by Olympa Hamkalo.)

WITHIN the past few years the "Obyednanye" (United Ukrainian Organizations of America) in its desire to develop a mutual understanding and cooperation between it and the youth, has advanced into the field of Ukrainian-American youth activities by striving first to give the youth a better knowledge of its Ukrainian background, chiefly through the medium of publishing books written in the English language; secondly, by arranging for direct representation of the youth on the Board of Directors of the "Obyednanye," as manifested by the seventh triennial Congress in 1936; and finally by the creation of an autonomous Youth Fund Committee at the annual meeting of the Board of Directors held on December 18, 1937. The committee as formed is composed of the six youth members of the "Obyednanye" Board of Directors.

To date, outside of being represented at the fifth Congress of the Ukrainian Youth League of North America, the committee concerned itself mainly with developing a practical plan which would facilitate all future activity of the group.

The Youth Fund Committee met on five different occasions through the year, holding their meetings alternately at the International Institute in New York City and at the Ukrainian Hall in Philadelphia.

The purpose of the committee, as agreed upon by its members, was to discuss the ways and means of advancing Ukrainian youth in America along the lines of its endeavor, and also to study the problem of collecting and distributing funds for youth purposes only.

The committee first discussed the present status of the youth and the need for material help in its various lines of endeavor. A general discussion on the possibilities of utilizing a fund created solely for youth purposes, disclosed the fact that the principal disposition of a youth fund should be on such projects as would help acquaint the young Ukrainian-Americans with Ukrainian culture, tradition, and history, as well as to enlighten them on current crises in Ukrainian national life. One member stated that the greatest need for enlightenment on Ukrainian activity here in America will be found among the smaller cities scattered over the United States, especially in mining and coal towns wherein exist Ukrainian communities. Knowledge in these cases could not be brought about by the printed word but rather by personal contact through representatives active in the individual communities. Others suggested that a committee be formed to publish material pertaining to Ukrainian culture and affairs in the form of pamphlets, which would be distributed freely to Ukrainian-American youth and organizations. Additional proposals included the building of community centers, supporting newspaper publications, Ukrainian language courses, encouraging interest in Ukrainian music among the youth, helping them in the field of education, music and sports, and sponsoring of prizes for essays and annual awards for meritorious service.

To properly treat the above topics, the committee was divided into four groups, representing the subjects adopted for further study, namely, Publications, Music, Sports, and Student Aid. Each group consisted of at least one person whose experience in a particular field enabled him to more readily present the problems therein and to offer concrete recommendations regarding the solutions of such problems from a financial viewpoint. Written reports were then submitted on proposed projects in the respective fields, which reports included the reasons for the need of such projects as well

as an approximate estimate in figures for putting the plans into operation. Stephen Marusevich was appointed head of the Music group, Student Aid—Stephen Kurlak, Sports—Al Yaremko, Publications—Al Yaremko and John Kucharsky.

Very briefly, the reports as handed in by the different groups stressed the following points:

1. The need for the establishment of a Ukrainian Music Library so as to facilitate the proper dissemination of Ukrainian music and likewise help to preserve our musical heritage. The primary purpose of the music library would be of a research and reference nature.

The members of the committee suggested that the youth themselves start such a library plan, by forming a group or club which would gather music, advertise and supply the demand for music by the most feasible method.

2. The establishment of a Student Aid Fund—The report here gave a three-fold plan of activity. First, a fund should be set up by donations to enable a student to study Ukrainian language courses at colleges and other institutions of learning. Second, funds should be set aside, preferably by a national organization, for the publication of a Ukrainian-American grammar. Thirdly, that such a national organization should help in the publication of a Ukrainian-American dictionary.

3. The creation of a Ukrainian Sports Bureau—The main function of such bureau will be to collect and systematically file all past, present and future data on Ukrainian-American athletic activities; to rectify any distorted facts published about Ukrainian athletes in the American press, as well as to gather and publish sport news and advance notices pertaining to Ukrainian athletes and sport events throughout America and abroad.

4. Publications—The report stated that particularly the younger generation must be made conscious of the fact that they are of Ukrainian descent and possessors of the Ukrainian cultural heritage. To this end the group suggested the publishing of a series of booklets pertaining to Ukrainian literature, history and culture. Since there is also a demand for information from our youth organizations on current crises in Ukrainian national life, the pamphlets would also deal with political, social, and economic problems and their bearing on Ukrainian life. In other words these pamphlets would go step further than merely acquainting the youth with the past, in that they would also treat of current events and propose future action. It is not enough to develop Ukrainian ideals and aspirations. It is equally important to give the youth an intelligent appreciation of the type of effort needed to realize the ideals. These pamphlets would be so arranged as to form a complete course in adult education. They should be distributed without cost to the reader.

Thus having decided upon the possible uses of a youth fund, the next issue was: how are we to raise the money for such a fund? It was pointed out that once we determine the proper use of the money to be collected the rest would follow more or less simply. By proper use we mean that first the money is to be used for a project that is not only essential and necessary to the development of Ukrainian-American life, but the project chosen will also appeal to our people on a national scale. The next step would be for each group to publicize their project as widely as possible and to keep the issue alive by having articles published in the newspapers from time to time dealing with the important advantages to the youth and the Ukrainian people in the car-

SONG OF THE UKRAINIAN CARUSO

By EDWARD W. WODSON

It may seem to some a long musical step from the beautiful voice and art of the Ukrainian Caruso—Mychaylo Holynski—to the untoured song of a cotton weaver in the Rossendale Valley of Lancashire. But it isn't.

Hearing Holynski in Eaton Auditorium recently was to forget the dignified concert hall. The place at times became a mill shed. The singer stood—shuttle in hand—machinery silent around him. It was an impromptu concert, and the time it cost was paid for by the workers—mill lads and lasses leaning against their halted looms listening with a religious music-love that only Lancashire and Yorkshire toilers know. And his song was truest Lancashire—direct—sadly-sweet—urgent—poignant—straight from the heart of the singer to the hearts of all who heard.

Culture

Of course Holynski was cultured. He sang Ukrainian folk songs and Italian operatic arias with the art of a Caruso, and his voice was great—alike in natural loveliness and power and expression, and for its disciplined technique. The Lancashire weaver had no such musical culture. One that I heard on a certain occasion couldn't read a musical note, and what is called "voice production" meant nothing in the world to him. But he could sing—and did. Forgot himself and his ignorance and his audience and the noise and senseless stupidity of mill machinery and methods—and sang. Bore witness to the thing that was in his heart and blood—and matched that inner witness with natural voice that never failed it nor him. Therefore his song was beautiful and true and had power to touch the hearts and give light to the minds of all who heard his song.

Holynski's voice was a "natural" too—and his culture hadn't robbed it of its sincerity. Shining all through his song there was purpose, and that was why it sounded like the song of the Lancashire weaver. Culture never inspired purpose and corrupts it often, but purpose can mould culture as it likes.

Impressions

Musical impressions that we pick up in concert halls and theatres and churches and so forth are individual matters. No two listeners get the same at the same moment of time. But we could all—if we liked—follow these impressions right through, analyze and compare them and tell ourselves which are right and why, and which are wrong and where. Holynski's singing was like the weaver's because it never "made a song" of emotions that are sacred and common to all folk of right feeling and understanding. Love of country, sorrow for his country's griefs, despair at a lost battle, lament for departed days never to return, pain of bereavement and love's bitter separations—these were sung bravely as proud men tell of things that cut their hearts, not advertising their feelings, but controlling them with rhythms of

rying out of said project. It would also be necessary to contact leaders in various parts of the country and ask them to see that the proposed plans gets due attention in their particular localities. The money collected would be distributed among the proposed projects as designated by the organizations making donations towards the youth fund.

Finally it was suggested that the "Obyednanye" also start a collection through its usual channel towards the establishment of a youth fund.

steadfast faith and hope.

And in the weaver's song were the same splendid qualities of restraint. Northern folk of the Motherland are never eloquent when sorrow knocks at their door. Excitable southerners have excelled in grand opera heroics. They can stage delightful regattas on seas of human tears.

The Music Of It

And as it was with Holynski's singing so it was with his songs. The Lancashire mill singer is an improviser—he has his own setting of the songs he sings. These songs are unaccompanied. Obviously they don't provide pianos in Lancashire cotton mills. No dividends in pianos! The familiar "tune" of them is treated in a way that I have only heard in Lancashire mills. A four-bar phrase is extended almost to eight or ten bar length. Or so it seems to the listener. Actually, I suppose, the original phrase stands "as writ"—the additional notes might be called cadenza passages or decorations done as the singer chooses. The Italians call these "cadenza fioritura" or whatnot. Their effect is very beautiful; perhaps the more beautiful because of their unexpected and original character. A simple ballad—for example—like "Sally in Our Alley" sung by one of these Lancashire mill lads or lasses becomes an aria that Cacchini himself might have adorned by his decorative genius. Ukrainian folk songs of Baltarowych—Ludkewych—Lysenko—Hayworonsky and others, sung by Holynski a few weeks ago, had exactly this character of impromptu that the Lancashire mill song has. And the great Ukrainian songster did this extension work (for want of better word this must stand) with the same beautiful detachment that marks the singing of the mill worker.

Method And Manner

This detachment is like the gift of paraphrasing. The artist in paraphrase is given a commonplace little verse and told to recite it in his own way, making as much or as little of it as he feels it calls for. The sentimentalist loads the verse with sloppy "sob-sister" stuff—the realist cuts through imagery and metaphor and adds some strong meat of his own preparation, possibly forgetting the poet altogether—the visionary makes an idyll of an incident or a sonnet of a sentence—and so on.

In the songs of the Ukraine there is no trace of either sentimentality or cold realism. Passing phrases are not interruptions but touches of beauty to a song already noble. And Holynski sang them faithfully—without thought for himself or his pose or his technique or culture. All that mattered in his song was the message and purpose of it. There was no chromatic "creeping"—feeling for emotional or sensational stress that grand opera specialises in so greedily. There was no "push stroke" that so much tenor vocalism of sensational sort glories in. Singing was always true and frank and honest. Setting the sinuous sensuous "struttie" melodism of the orient at one pole of the song—Holynski's Ukrainian vocalism was at the other, they were as far apart as sunset and dawn***

(The Evening Telegram,
Toronto, Dec. 31, 1938)

WILKES-BARRE, PA.

Reserve SATURDAY, FEBRUARY
11, 1939 for U. N. A. BANQUET at
Hotel Sterling. Dance Music by
Lenio Bros. Orchestra.

YOUTH and THE U.N.A.

DURING the months following the successful completion of the Ukrainian National Association Baseball League's first season, various U.N.A. youth branches and clubs have been active preparing for the Basketball League. They have succeeded in forming teams and have already played several games, some of which will be reported here in this column. As the season is well under way, the U. N.A. cannot consider any further team entries; all groups desiring to participate in U.N.A. sports are urged to prepare for the 1939 baseball season.

The first official Basketball League game was played at Port Carbon, Pa., on Dec. 28th, 1938, between the U.N.A. teams of St. Clair and Centralia, according to a report submitted by John Wysozanski, manager of the Centralia players. The final score was as follows:

St. Clair: 4 4 0 7—15

Centralia: 1 12 9 14—36

John Mehalechko of Centralia scored 18 points for the winners, while O. Garick, J. Tomko, and M. Stick, among them scored all of St. Clair's points.

"A little more practice and we will be able to give any team a good showing," manager Wysozanski writes. "We thank the U.N.A. and its Athletic Director (Gregory Herman) for making it possible for us to give an account of ourselves. We hope to see the groups in the territory surrounding Centralia take advantage of the U.N.A.'s offer in the way of sports."

On January 3rd, 1939, the U.N.A. teams of Berwick and Hanover (Pa.) clashed at the Berwick Y.M.C.A., with the Berwick boys emerging victorious. Max Kalanick, Berwick manager, submits the following score for publication:

Berwick: 9 14 15 19—57

Hanover: 5 2 10 10—27

M. Kalanick scored 23 of Berwick's 57 points, while J. Kalanick accounted for an additional 18.

The Berwick team will play Centralia on Jan. 21st, the game to start at 6:15 P. M. A dance will follow the game, at 8:15 P. M., and the entire affair will be held at the Maria Assunta Hall, according to manager Kalanick.

The New York City U.N.A. team, writes Michael Husar, has recently elected its officers for 1939. Emilie Husar will serve as president; John W. Kosbin as vice-president; Michael Husar as treasurer; Michael Wasyluk as secretary.

New York City will play the Philadelphia team on Sunday, Jan. 15th, at 3:00 P. M., at the New York Stuyvesant High School gym, in conjunction with a doubleheader sponsored by the Sokols. The games will be played in the following order: Bridgeport vs. Manhattan A.R.S.; Danbarry A.R.S. vs. N.Y.C. A.R.S.; Phila vs. N.Y.C. Admission to this unique sports program is fifteen cents, according to Mr. Husar, and the proceeds will go toward equipment necessities.

On Sunday, January 22nd, the St. Nicholas Society, U.N.A. youth branch 34, will sponsor a benefit dance that will feature Tal Williams and his orchestra. The affair will be held at the Croatian Hall in Ambridge, Pa., and admission is 25c. and 35c., for ladies and gents, respectively.

NEWARK, N. J.

Newark Convention Committee welcomes you to attend the Lincoln Holiday Dance, Sunday, February 12th, 1939, Slovak Hall, 358 Morris Ave., Newark, N. J. Presenting Vic Romaine his Orchestra & his Musical Revue. Door Prizes and Other Prizes. — Commencing 6 P. M. — Admission Fifty cents. 10

UKRAINIANS SHARED HEADLINES IN SIX SPORTS DURING 1938

Football, Baseball, Swimming, Boxing and Wrestling Presented Outstanding Ukrainians

By DIETRIC SLOGOGIN

If you followed the sports pages of your local sheet near the end of the past year, you noticed the various sports reviews for 1938 submitted by news syndicates. If you read this article through, you will recall or otherwise be informed of the achievements by Ukrainians in the field of athletics for the past year. Football, baseball, basketball, swimming, boxing, and wrestling all presented Ukrainians distinguished in these fields, both amateur and professional. In the intercollegiate football ranks, the personalities are too many to mention. However, refer to recent issues of "Ukrainian Weekly," for a comprehensive summary in the state of "All Ukrainian-American" mythical collegiate elevens. Ukrainians contributed two more stellar linemen to the grid ranks—Barbatsky and Druze, both former Fordhamites. Leo Rodak of Chicago gained recognition as featherweight boxing titleholder in some states during 1938 which saw the pugilistic profession lose much of its status as a sport. Bronko Nagurski was toppled from the world's heavyweight wrestling throne by Jimmy Londos late in November. Following is a "Diary of a Ukrainian Sports Addict":

March 1. Final official figures reveal that Duke Duzminski, star Villanova guard, led in total points scored among colleges in Greater Philadelphia.

March 23 to April 20. Bronko Nagurski, heavyweight wrestling champion of the world, turns back many formidable challengers to his crown in a tour of the Northwest.

June 11. Pete Fick, America's 100-yards free-style champion, strokes through murky Schuylkill waters in 54.2 seconds to eclipse his own record for this distance and win William Post Perpetual Trophy for fourth time, heretofore unaccomplished.

June 18. Leo Rodak defeats Jackie Wilson of Pittsburgh to earn Maryland State Athletic Commission's recognition as featherweight boxing champion.

August 31. Al Barbatsky, Fordham '37, is standout lineman as Collegiate All-Stars defeat world champion Washington Redskins (professional) at Chicago.

September 3. Pete Fick wins international 100-meter swim championship at Budapest, Hungary in 59.4 seconds before 15,000.

September 7. Johnny Michaelosen and Frank Souchak, 1937 Pitt All-Americans, and Johnny Druze, who left with him collegiate stardom at Fordham, sparkle for Eastern Collegiate All-Stars who however, bow to New York pro grid Giants in Gotham.

October 16. Druze and Barbatsky sign to play football professionally, the former, an end, with the Brooklyn Dodgers and latter, a tackle, with the Chicago Cardinals, both of the National League.

October 19. Nagurski still tops in wrestling game; now on a tour of the Far and Middle West.

October 23. Leo Rodak outpoints Freddie Miller at Washington in his rise to undisputed featherweight championship.

October 28. Myron Darmohray, Georgetown blocking back in Coach Hagerty's combination, paves way for score as Temple bows 13-0.

November 6. As Pitt dreams of Rose Bowl trip, George Muha, Carnegie Tech halfback sensation, scores pair of 6-pointers as Tartans ruin Pitt prophecies with 20-10 conquest, creating biggest football upset of the year.

November 9. Bronko Nagurski and Jim Londos sign to battle for world's heavyweight wrestling crown at Philadelphia's Convention Hall on November 18.

November 12. Leon Gajecki, Penn State center, intercepts Penn

UYL-NA RALLY

Youth Takes To The Sky

Come and air your views in a free and easy manner up among the clouds in the spacious Roof Garden of the Adelphia Hotel in Philadelphia, on February 18, 1939. Not only can you look down upon the bustling city by day, but thrill to the nearness of the evening sky as well, for the entire Roof Garden is enclosed in a wall of glass windows. Spaciousness and a feeling of unlimited freedom will be the prevailing keynote. The usual diet of business meeting, banquet and dance will be prepared and served in such a decidedly different setting, we know the girls will just adore it o o o h! The fellows will grant their approval too.

Be prepared to shout to the world your Ukrainian beliefs and opinions, for the afternoon business session will be conducted atop the hotel roof and there will be none to complain about noise. Let the sky resound with the inspiring efforts of resonant Cossack voices. The girls with their tinkling bell like laughter and well modulated tones are sure to make the picture complete.

The banquet and dance will have an added touch of newness, for one has just but to glance in any direction and be encompassed by a world of night expanse, vast, yet soft and tender. Everything will be in order for a truly perfect evening. The chefs are going to put into play all their culinary skill, for they want their Ukrainian diners to enjoy the very best in food. And the orchestra, excellent!

February 18th Is The Day

This youth rally of the UYL-NA is not far off. A full day of interesting activity high in the sky. The banquet and dance will only be \$2,000 per person, while attendance at the afternoon business session entails no expense. Send in your reservations as soon as possible to Peter Zaharechuk, 706 North 24th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Ukrainian Youth's League of North America

Public Relations Department

pass deep in State territory to stave off touchdown march in second quarter; Steve Rollins, Nittany Lion halfback, intercepts Red and Blue pass and races 31 yards as half ends. Joe Metro, full-back, and Tom Vargo, end, also star, but game ends in stalemate, Penn State, 7; Penn 7.

November 18. Bronko Nagurski bows to Jimmy Londos and surrenders world's heavyweight wrestling crown at Philadelphia.

November 19. Final official averages released by the Eastern Shore Baseball League show that Lefty Bill Yarewick led that league in total number of strikeouts, registering 205. He won 13 and dropped 8 decisions.

December 5. Joe Stydahr, former West Virginia ace, now tackle on Chicago Bears' pro eleven, is selected by United Press and Coaches of the National League on that circuit's "All" team.

December 7. Kniaz, Penn State lineman, is picked on All-Pennsylvania team by Associated Press.

December 25. Pete Fick sets new 50-yard record by clipping one-tenth of a second from the mark of 21.7 seconds shared by himself, Johnny Weismuller and Duke Kananomoku at Coral Gables, Florida.

December 29. Leo Rodak outpoints Leone Efrati of Italy in 10-round featherweight boxing bout.

GOOD TIME AHEAD!

We are aiming to let you have it at the UKRAINIAN FAIR BALL, Sunday, JANUARY 29, 1939 at the MANHATTAN PLAZA, 66-68 East 4th St. (between 2nd and 3rd Aves.) in NEW YORK CITY. Swing high and low, swing to and fro to the overpowering American obligatos and the enervating Ukrainian embellishments of Johnny King's rhythmic New York rascals and Vic Romaine's scintillating Jersey scallawags. Everyone is beginning to truck on down for their tickets... Are you?

Oh yes—proceeds are for Ukrainian participation in the N. Y. World's Fair 1939.

NEW BRITAIN CHORUS WINS PRAISE

During the past two months, the Ukrainian Choir of Great Britain, Connecticut made several appearances before American audiences which brought many compliments for it as well as for the songs and dances that it presented.

At the International Harvest Festival, the chorus was invited to portray harvest-time in Ukraine, as the concluding feature of the festival program. The Ukrainians, sixty-five strong, put on a show of Ukrainian songs, dances and customs which evoked thunderous applause. Their program was under the supervision of John Seleman; W. Romanyshyn directed the chorus, and N. Sencio directed the dances.

On December 21st the chorus joined other Hartford choruses in a coast-to-coast broadcast of Christmas carols over the Mutual Network. Also, following a five-year-old custom of caroling on Christmas, the chorus visited a number of New Britain institutions and a few private homes on Christmas Eve and caroled for them, receiving in return many thanks and compliments, both oral and written.

One of the latter type was from Carlos A. Richardson, a local author whose home the chorus visited. He wrote as follows:

"In behalf of my family and for myself I wish to express a deep appreciation of your kindness in greeting us with Christmas carols on Christmas evening this year and preceding years.

"I believe that the present development of Christmas spirit in New Britain as exemplified by community singing and groups of singers about the city on Christmas eve is the result of your beginning of this fine practice some four or five years ago.

"At Christmas time those of us who have relatives and friends of long standing are cheered by their remembrance. Less fortunate ones are heartened and their spirit uplifted by the expression of good will and Christian interest expressed thru such activities as your custom of singing Christmas carols about the city. It is expected of course that we will receive a word of cheer from our friends but when unsolicited good will is offered to all by you who devote your time to the preparation and the music which you give, a spirit of cheer is encouraged and an ideal of universal friendliness is served.

"The public spirit which you serve has grown steadily at Christmas time in the past few years and I know you are proud and happy to have taken so prominent a part in so important a matter during these dark days of world strife and class feeling. I have heard many fine comments upon your work about the city and you have brought happiness and healthful spiritual thinking to many people. It is hoped that your group will cherish this as a most important and fine part of our American ways of living.

JUNIOR LEAGUE OF SCRANTON ELECTS OFFICERS

Election of officers for the ensuing year were held by the Ukrainian Junior League of Scranton at a recent meeting held at the Scranton Chamber of Commerce. The newly elected officers are: Mary Stadner Nagurney, President; Mary E. Pecl, Vice President; Ann Kowanick, Sec'y; Mildred Chomko, Treasurer; Nancie Stadner, Publicity.

A Committee composed of Mrs. Nicholas Tacy, Mary Pecl and Mary Stadner Nagurney were appointed to revise the Constitution and By-Laws of the League. Olga Duchak was appointed chairman of the Program Committee and will present her schedule of events, both social and cultural, at the next meeting, to be held on Tuesday, January 17th at the Scranton Chamber of Commerce.

NANCIE STADNER.