



UKRAINIAN WEEKLY



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A Correction Expected

Frankly, our patience is running out, and we're getting angry. It's about time that certain American publications learned to write the truth about the Ukrainian people and their national aspirations, or else remained silent on the subject. Never before has this truth been so self-evident as now; and where it is not, a little conscientious spade-work is bound to uncover it. Yet these publications persist in writing about the Ukrainian nation in a manner that seriously impairs their integrity as disseminators of news, and, what is far more injurious, does grave injustice to a people who for centuries have been struggling to win their independence. We have in mind here the illustrated bi-monthly—"Look."

In its current number (March 14), the magazine features a series of fine pictures and an excellent illustrated map of Ukraine—all under the caption of "Hitler's Next Goal."

In the explanations accompanying the pictures, however, there is stated that, "the 33 million Ukrainians in the U.S.S.R." are not oppressed; that "except on matters of broad policy [they] enjoy local self-government"; and, to cap it all, that "thus far Berlin's demands for an 'independent' Ukrainian nation have been traced only to White Russian emigres or to Polish and Rumanian Nazis."

Really, these statements are so palpably preposterous that they do not even merit the dignity of a reply. Suffice it to say that had those responsible for this misinformation consulted at least a few of the many American press reports about Ukraine since the World War, such as those that have appeared in The New York Times, they would have learned that the Ukrainians are sorely oppressed by the Soviet rulers; that they have no real self-government there, for all the power is centered in the Communist Party, whose membership constitutes but the barest fraction of the entire population; and finally, that the demand for an independent Ukrainian nation was born and nurtured among the Ukrainians, and no one else, least of all among any White Russian emigres, Poles or Rumanians, who are notoriously anti-Ukrainian.

The Ukrainian national movement, "Look" should realize, is of no recent origin; the present-day elements, factors and events that constitute it, are but the latest episode in its centuries-old saga. Two good historical works in English worth consulting here are, "A History of Russia" (Doubleday, Doran, 1928) by Prince D. S. Mirsky of the University of London, King's College, and "Political and Diplomatic History of Russia," (Little, Brown & Co. 1936) by George Vernadsky of Yale University. Recommended, too, is the "Digest of American Periodical Comments on Ukraine, 1915-1939," that is currently appearing on these pages.

These works and articles clearly show that the Ukrainians were fighting for their independence long before Hitler was even heard about. They show, too, how the Ukrainians are mistreated by their Soviet rulers, and how about six years ago several millions of them died of a famine deliberately fostered by their rulers to break their opposition to them.

Back in 1934, at the 17th Congress of the Communist Party, Stalin himself declared that "Ukrainian Nationalism" was a "major danger." Last year in June, Harold Denny, Moscow correspondent of The New York Times, wrote in his dispatch that in Ukraine "anti-Soviet sentiment and activity has been intensely stubborn since the first days of the revolution," and that the country "has been the field of a strong nationalist movement from the beginning of the Bolshevist revolution." Also, last December, an editorial in the New York Herald-Tribune declared: "That something was fundamentally wrong with the situation in the Ukraine, has been proved by the fact that during the recent months even Stalin's most trusted lieutenants have failed him when sent to the Ukraine, and he has had to dispose of those in the Ukraine in more rapid succession than in any other part

CARPATHO-UKRAINE DIET MEETS MONDAY

Instead of yesterday, as originally scheduled, the newly-elected Diet of Carpatho-Ukraine will meet Monday.

Optimism regarding the future of Carpatho-Ukraine was voiced last Wednesday by Premier Augustin Voloshin, reports the N. Y. Times.

Premier Voloshin also declared that the Carpatho-Ukraine school system would be radically changed along the lines of the American system of grammar school, high school and college.

In regards the Jewish problem, he stated that its solution is the concern of the whole Czechoslovak republic, but that "Carpatho-Ukraine will not issue anti-Jewish legislation."

NEW FRENCH MAGAZINE EDITED BY UKRAINIAN

"La Revue De Promethee," a new magazine, recently appeared in Paris, edited by Professor Alexandre Choulguine, formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs in Ukraine, and dedicated entirely to the problems of East European nationalities, especially those in the Soviet Union. The first issue contains some valuable material on Ukraine, such as "L'Ukraine et l'Occident," by P. E. Briquet, a prominent Swiss journalist. A translation of the short story, "Sur le Roche" (On the Rock) by Michael Kotsuibynsky, Ukrainian writer, and of the poem, "Le Cimetiere de Bakhchisarai," (The Cemetery of Bakhchisarai) by the Ukrainian poetess, Lesya Ukrainka, are also contained in the current number.

Among the other articles appearing in it are: "Caucase," by Jean Martin; "La Nation et le Sentiment National," by A. Choulguine; and "Les Debuts du Mouvement Prometheen," by A. Lotocki.

The journal is scheduled to appear every two months. Its offices are at 23, Avenue de Vaugirard Nouveau, Paris. Price: 10 fr. abroad.

WILKES-BARRE HONORS U.N.A. BASEBALL CHAMPIONS

The Wilkes-Barre U.N.A. Branches recently tendered a banquet to their local baseball team, 1938 champions of the U.N.A. Baseball League. The principal address was made by Mr. Nicholas Murszko, President of the U.N.A., who also presented individual awards to the members of the team. Michael Piznak of New York City acted as Toastmaster. He was introduced by Mr. Gregory Herman, chairman of the banquet committee. Mayor Charles N. Loveland of Wilkes-Barre also addressed the gathering and later took part in the social dancing. Other speakers were Dmytro Kapitula, member of the Board of Controllers of the U.N.A., Andrew J. Zawoiski, Dr. J. P. Zawoiski, and Michael Yeosock. On behalf of the team spoke John Zwarycz, president of the club, and William Proch, manager of the team.

The banquet, it is reported, has strengthened the fraternal spirit among U.N.A. members in Wilkes-Barre and inspired greater enthusiasm among them to labor further for the good of their organization.

CONTEST FOR OUR ARTISTS

For the best Ukrainian-American Easter drawing, suitable for publication in its Easter number, the "Svoboda" will award a \$25 prize; for the second-best \$15; and third-best \$10. The contest is open to any Ukrainian-American. All entries must be in by April 1.

FEBRUARY PRIZES FOR BEST NEWS REPORTS

To stimulate better reporting of Ukrainian-American activities, the Ukrainian Weekly will award each month a series of prizes for best reports or articles based on such activities that it accepts for publication.

February winners are (1) Dietric Slobogin of Philadelphia, for his sport articles; (2) Olga Milan, for her report of a lecture; and (3) Michael Kozak of Chicago for his article on a local Ukrainian bass singer.

First prize is a colored reproduction of Elias Repin's "Kozaks Answer to the Sultan." Second prize—U.N.A. Jubilee Book. Third prize—Spirit of Ukraine book.

ECONOMIC CONFERENCE IN PHILADELPHIA

An economic conference of representatives of a number of Ukrainian institutions was held last Saturday and Sunday in Philadelphia under the auspices of the local Ukrainian Building and Loan Association. Among the problems discussed was that of establishing commercial relations between Ukrainian-Americans and Carpatho-Ukraine. The conference also took under consideration ways and means to strengthen existent Ukrainian fraternal organizations in America; establish more Ukrainian building and loan societies and further develop those already in existence; and found institutions to provide short term loans.

Principal addresses were delivered by Dr. Luke Myshuha, who chose as his subject: economic possibilities among Ukrainian-Americans; Dr. Longin Cahelsky: natural resources of Carpatho-Ukraine; and Dr. Walter Galan: planning for economic improvement among Ukrainian-American. The meeting was presided over by Mr. Theodore Chemerys.

A committee was elected to make a further study of the matters discussed at the conference. It consists of Dr. Walter Galan, chairman, Dr. Paul Dubas, secretary, Mrs. Helen Stogryn, Walter Kuchkuda, Theodore Chemerys, Volodimir Lototsky, and Dr. Luke Myshuha.

WINS HIGHEST SCHOOL AWARD

Miss Helen T. Slobodian, Ukrainian, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Roman Slobodian, of 341 Rosehill Pl., Elizabeth, N. J., has been placed on the dean's honor list at Beaver College, Jenkintown, Pa., reports the "Elizabeth Daily Journal." Her award is the highest merit a Beaver student can receive.

GETS SCHOLARSHIP PRIZE

Leo E. Dobriansky, Ukrainian, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Dobriansky of New York City, was one of the fortunate winners of the Hayden scholarship awards for the Spring semester at the New York University's School of Commerce, Accounts and Finance, which he attends.

of the country..."

We trust that "Look" will consult more fully these and other such references, and take the proper steps to correct its grossly misinformed statements about the Ukrainian people.

EXCERPTS FROM THE KOBZAR

By TARAS SHEVCHENKO

Translated by E. L. Voinich

FROM DAY TO DAY

From day to day, from night to night

My summer passes; autumn creeps
Nearer; before mine eyes the light
Fades out; my soul is blind and
sleeps.

Everything sleeps; and I? I ponder:
Do I yet live, or do I wander.

A dead thing, through my term of
years,

A void of laughter as of tears?

Come to me, my fate! Where
are thou?

Oh, I have no fate.

God, if Thou dost scorn to love
me,

Grant me but thy hate!

Only let my heart not wither
Slowly, day by day,
Useless as a fallen tree-trunk
Rotting by the way.

Let me live, and live in spirit
Loving all mankind;

Or, if not, then let my curses
Strike the sunlight blind.

Wretched is the fettered captive,
Dying, and a slave;

But more wretched he that,
living,

Sleeps, as in a grave,
Till he falls sleep for ever,

Leaving not a sign
That there faded into darkness
Something once divine.

Come to me, my fate! Where
are thou?

Oh, I have no fate.

God, if Thou dost scorn to love
me,

Grant me but thy hate!

1845.

I CARE NOT

I care not, shall I see my dear
Own land before I die, or no,
Nor who forgets me, buried here
In desert wastes of alien snow;
Though all forget me,—better so.

A slave from my first bitter years,
Most surely I shall die a slave
Ungraced of any kinsmen's tears;
And carry with me to my grave
Everything; and leave no trace
No little mark to keep my place
In the dear lost Ukraina

Which is not ours, though our land.
And none shall ever understand;
No father to his son shall say:

—Kneel down, and fold your hands,
and pray;

He died for our Ukraina.

I care no longer if the child
Shall pray for me, or pass me by.
Only one thing I cannot bear:
To know my land, that was be-
guiled

Into a death-trap with a lie,
Trampled and ruined and defiled. . .
Ah, but I care, dear God; I care!

1847.

THE REAPER

Through the fields the reaper goes
Piling sheaves on sheaves in rows;
Hills, not sheaves, are these.
Where he passes howls the earth,
Howl the echoing seas.

All the night the reaper reaps,
Never stays his hand nor sleeps,
Reaping endlessly;

Whets his blade and passes on. . .
Hush, and let him be.

Hush, he cares not how men writhe
With naked hands against the
scythe.

Wouldst thou hide in field or
town?

Where thou art, there he will come;
He will reap thee down.

Serf and landlord, great and small;
Friendless wandering singer,—all,
All shall swell the sheaves that
grow

To mountains, even the Tzar shall
go.

And me too the scythe shall find
Cowering alone behind
Bars of iron; swift and blind,
Strike, and pass, and leave me,
stark,

And forgotten in the dark.

1847.

DIGEST OF AMERICAN PERIODICAL COMMENTS ON UKRAINE, 1915-1939

(8)

THE notorious "pacification" in 1930 by Poland of the Ukrainian population thrust under her misrule by the Versailles Treaty, evoked world-wide protests. Here in America a good portion of the press joined in this protest. Of the many articles that appeared here in this connection, only a few are mentioned below, as examples of the rest.

The November 5, 1930 issue of the *Nation* (vol. 131, p. 508) had an article on this subject entitled "The Polish Terror in Galicia," written by Mauritz A. Hallgren. It begins as follows:

"Dictator Pilsudski has fallen back upon terrorism as the only practical means of making good Poles of the Ukrainians in Eastern Galicia. Since 1918 Poland has tried in various ways to tame these rebels, first by force of arms, then by a hypocritical show of political kindness, and more recently by education of the character generally applied to minorities throughout Europe. Warsaw has been rewarded for its efforts by seeing the long-smouldering resentment of the Ukrainians against Poland's theft of their independence break out into actual rebellion against Poland's domination. . . Pilsudski has now apparently decided to resort once more to the old imperialistic weapon of military invasion to 'pacify' the inhabitants; but it is still to be seen whether education by terrorism and the knout will be any more successful in enhancing the love of the Ukrainians for Polish rule."

The writer then goes on to recount how the Ukrainians, relying upon Wilson's principle of national self-determination, had set up an independent republic of their own after the World War, only to have their hard-won independence stolen from them by Poland and her allies.

"The stolen province has proved somewhat indigestible," he continues. "The history of its people in the past decade has paralleled the history of the most European minorities, but with one notable departure. Other minorities have had mother countries to plead their cause in Geneva; the Ukrainians of East Galicia have had no one to speak for them before the League of Nations. According to American correspondents, their petitions and complaints invariably find their way to the scrap-basket, as there is no one at the League secretariat who cares anything about these peoples." It is not surprising, then, that they have chosen more direct means of expressing their grievances."

In this vein Mr. Hallgren continues, and in conclusion he quotes the report of the "pacification" by John Elliot of the *New York Herald-Tribune*, who revealed, among other facts, that—

"In the Ukrainian villages of the district, priests and peasants are being brutally flogged with the knout (a lash consisting of a tapering bundle of leather thongs twisted with wire and hardened so as to mangle the body) and women shamefully mistreated, the thatched cottages of the peasants unroofed, schools closed, co-operative stores looted, libraries demolished and ruinous requisitions for food-stuffs levied on the villages by the Polish cavalry and police sent into the country-side on a so-called 'mission of pacification.'"

An excellent article on "The Reign of Terror in Ukraine," by Milton Wright, was contained in the February, 1931 issue of *Current History* (vol. 33, p. 631). It opens as follows:

"When glaring accounts of organized raids by Polish soldiers in East Galicia were printed in the American press, the Western World rubbed its eyes with incredulity. Could Poland, with the memory of her own century of

dismemberment and suppression still fresh, herself place knouts in the hands of soldiers and send them throughout a captive province to beat an innocent peasantry into submission?"

Describing Ukraine, Mr. Wright further writes:

"Since the time of Herodotus, it has been known as the granary of Europe, but grain is by no means the only item in its vast natural wealth. Its deposits of iron and coal are among the largest in the world; its oil wells, especially those in Galicia, are wonderfully rich; immense quantities of tobacco and sugar beets are grown. These natural resources are Ukraine's strength and weakness—the basis of self-sufficiency if the people can attain their independence, a rich prize eagerly coveted by every powerful neighbor."

Referring to Ukraine's history, he says:

"Time was when Ukraine in its entirety belonged to the Ukrainians, a separate and distinct branch of the Slavic race, with its own language, history, folklore, culture and political ideals. Since the end of the 18th century, however, it has been split. . . Though divided politically in this way, the Ukrainians have remained as one in culture and political aspirations."

He then goes into a recital of how the Ukrainian set up their republic and how before the combined attack of the Poles, the royalist Russians, and the Bolshevik Russians, it finally collapsed

"Thus the Ukraine alone of all the nations formerly subject to Russia or to Austria," he continues, "failed to achieve independence. But hopes have not been abandoned. Scattered throughout Europe today are approximately 100,000 Ukrainian emigres—soldiers, writers, politicians—all of them planning for an independent Ukraine."

"The Russian Ukraine, a semi-independent State under the thumb of Moscow, is seething with rebellion. Guerilla warfare is going on continually, which reports from Moscow declare are the action of roving bandits or of reactionaries. . . Only a few months ago forty-five Ukrainian leaders were tried at Kharkov for treason on the charge that they were seeking to ally themselves with Western powers against Moscow. Uprisings are frequent, and it is not uncommon to learn of the trial of 100 men at once for rebelling against the local Soviet authorities."

"In Galician Ukraine an active secret Ukrainian military organization is growing, a group which was formed in 1923, when the Poles invaded Galicia. . . This secret organization, named *Ukrainska Vyskova Organizatsia* (Ukrainian Military Organization) is more commonly called the 'UVO.' It has approximately 3,000 Ukrainian patriots sworn to give their lives to end Polish rule. Its founder and leader is Colonel Eugene Konovaletz, former commander of Kiev fortress under Petlura. With other leaders he is in exile."

"It is significant that the most important movement of the Ukrainians of Galicia has been along educational rather than military lines. Hundreds of thousands of members have been enrolled in an association known as 'Prosvita' (Enlightenment). This organization alone has built more than 3,000 libraries in East Galicia with contributions from the peasants. In nearly every village it has established a Ukrainian chorus and a Ukrainian amateur theatrical society. About 1,500 cooperative stores have organized, and about 1,000 banks and loan establishments have been founded. High schools and institutions of higher learning were established with funds raised from the peasantry, augmented by from \$100,000 to \$200,000 received from America

each year for that purpose. About 3,000 athletic and scout societies were organized with membership totalling from \$150,000 to \$200,000."

After describing the attempts to found a Ukrainian University at L'viv, the author goes on to describe the Polonization methods employed against the Ukrainians:

"The allied powers suggested originally that the Ukraine be given autonomy—actually there is a treaty to that effect—but Poland, instead, set out to Polonize the country. The first effort was in the direction of colonization. The government monopolized the sale of landed estates and for this purpose created a special bank. Landlords were permitted to sell only to the bank, which in turn sold only to Poles."

The author then describes the "pacification" of the Ukrainians by Poland, following which he says:

"Although the leaders were in prison or in exile, during the November elections, with thousands of voters hiding in the forests, and although electoral districts have been gerrymandered, twenty-one Ukrainians were elected as Deputies to the Polish Sejm from East Galicia, all of them members of the Ukrainian National Democratic party. In the previous Parliament there had been forty-one. This loss of 49 per cent is less, however, than the loss sustained by other minorities. Chief among the Ukrainian leaders elected were Dr. Dmitro Lewicky, former leader of the Ukrainian faction in the Austrian Parliament and president of the Ukrainian National Democratic party, and Dr. Makarushka, secretary-general of the party. Both these men were in prison when elected.

In conclusion, the author declares:

"Genuine autonomy, with some responsibility to Warsaw, might have been accepted a year ago, but today nothing less than complete independence will satisfy the Galicians. There is now in Galicia a new rapidly growing party—the Ukrainian Nationalist party. . . opposed to any foreign rule in any part of the Ukraine. This is in addition to the Ukrainian parties which are still functioning. . . The numerical strength of the Communist party is negligible."

"In the Russian Ukraine guerilla warfare is still being carried on, and an organization known as the Committee for the Liberation of Ukraine is actively at work at Poltava, Chernihov, Kiev, Ekaterinoslav and other provinces. Galicia, however, is recognized as the heart of the Ukrainian movement, dangerous alike to Soviet Russia and to Poland."

(To be continued)

THANKS

To all the youth organizations and individuals from near and far who helped make the Ukrainian Fair Ball in New York City a successful venture, we send this vote of thanks with the deepest appreciation for the cooperation received.

Due to the stormy weather during the day of the affair, we feel quite certain several hundred individuals were forced to absent themselves from the gay atmosphere supplied by the bubbling spirit of more than a thousand happy youths. We therefore take this opportunity to inform those who missed the first event, and those who did not as well, that a better time awaits all at the Second Ukrainian Fair Ball to be held Saturday Evening, May 13, 1939 at the same inspiring bright spot, the Manhattan Plaza in New York. Further information will appear in later issues of the *Ukrainian Weekly*.

COMMITTEE.

Taking "Canned Music" Out of the Can

By ANNE WHELAN

WHILE many young native Americans, during the depression, sat around twiddling their thumbs waiting for the manna from heaven to drop upon them, two youngsters, a native Bridgeporter, William Pollitt, and a native Ukrainian educated in Paris, bestirred themselves to thought enlarged upon a hobby of Mirko Paneyko, in his Massachusetts Institute of Technology days, and set up in the basement cellar of Pollitt's home on Park avenue, the nucleus of a thriving little business in Easton which is now netting them an income of several thousand dollars a year.

They have introduced, moreover, to the American art loving public the construction of beautiful true-to-life records, wherein the human voice is reproduced in such fidelity as to challenge deflection by the most sensitive ear. They have succeeded in building phonographs which eliminate the canned music aspect of interpretation.

Win Distinguished Praise

W. S. Learned, of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Science, wrote to Mr. Paneyko, after hearing the phonograph perform out of doors. "The results seemed almost miraculous. To sit on the porch in the quiet of the lovely twilight and to hear these symphonies and songs come apparently from the trees with all the lovely effect they attain in a concert hall was remarkable, indeed."

The instruments reproduce with fidelity, the sonorities of a full orchestra, combining at the same time, volume and quality. They reproduce the delicate shadings, color or orchestration and brilliance particularly, of the strings, so that the listener is hardly aware that he is not present in person, watching the performers.

Both men are engineers, technical experts. Pollitt, graduate of Lehigh university school of mining in 1931, Paneyko of M.I.T. in 1933. Both started without a sou. It was their common interest in music which inspired them to inventive efforts. Pollitt found after he was graduated from Lehigh and failed to get a job, that he cared more for music, anyway, than engineering.

Paneyko from childhood had tinkered with phonographs, always consumed with the ambition to reproduce musical sounds and the human voice as accurately to the phonograph listener as if there were no obstructing medium of machine.

Paneyko is a self-made youth, fitting example of what determination and ambition will do, even for a foreign born youth, new to the language and customs of his adopted country.

He was born in Lemberg [Lwiv] in the Ukraine, now so much on front pages because of Hitler's consuming ambition to annex it to his country.

The Ukraine was then under Austrian government. Paneyko's father Basil Paneyko was a newspaper publisher and in the diplomatic service of his country, during the short lived Ukrainian republic, before the Soviet united it to its states. Graduate of German and Austrian universities, he represented his government at the Peace Conference in Paris, and it was for this reason that the motherless ten-years-old Mirko was brought to the French capital and schooled in French schools by his father.

Never Saw the Invention

He has never seen the inventions of his son, and does not even know their import... Mirko was educated in the Lycee, took degrees in philosophy and science at the Sorbonne.

Influential friends of Paneykos in Paris, who had influential connections in Boston, persuaded the youth to come to America, where

his engineering talent might have greater scope.

He matriculated at M.I.T. in 1926, and was graduated in 1933.

During his course he worked in the summers at power plants, the General Electric in Lynn, and in Sikorsky's Stratford plant. He took a six months leave of absence to work in Sikorsky's. It was there that he met young Pollitt.

Paneyko had always loved good music. Brought up in a cultivated home, influences of which were stimulated by a childhood and boyhood in Paris, he delighted in beautiful records, and he experimented day and night in his spare time to create with his phonograph an illusion of the natural performance under good conditions.

He had little money for his trials. That was just the trouble.

Neither of the young men had capital nor any possibility of obtaining it. After Paneyko's graduation from M.I.T. he earned a little, the capital basis of his enterprise, by translating, teaching French and German and Mathematics to Simmons college students.

In this manner by just squeezing through he earned enough to keep body and soul together and with a little extra for his experiments.

"I'd pull in my belt for a time and hang on," he used to say, hoping some time to do something for musical advancement.

Kept Open House in Studio

Meantime he kept open house in his loft studio in Cambridge, where guests such as Charles Norman Fay, who founded the Chicago Symphony orchestra, Howard Jefferson Coolidge, one of the directors of the Shawmut Bank of Boston, Mrs. Alvin T. Fuller, wife of Governor Fuller of Massachusetts, Jesu Maria Sanroman, pianist of the Boston Symphony orchestra, and others listened to concerts of the Boston Symphony orchestra recorded by Paneyko.

Then came Paneyko's first public appearance or the first appearance of his instrument at the Germanic Museum at Harvard when the "Gotterdammerung," broadcast by the Metropolitan Opera company, was heard through a special reproducing apparatus designed and built by him. This was the first public audition of his machine and Harvard authorities thought so highly of it that they bought later one of the machines made in the little Easton barn factory.

Followed recitals of organ, orchestral and vocal selections produced from phonograph records on the same machine, records of Mozart, Moussorgsky, Wagner, Tchaikowsky, Mendelssohn and Handel music, and one afternoon the Philadelphia Symphony orchestra, conducted by Leopold Stokowski at the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, was heard through the same special reproducing instrument.

United Their Interests

Paneyko had met Pollitt when he worked in Sikorsky's and the young Bridgeporter being then out of a job, they decided to unite their interests and pool their talents to put out these machines.

Pollitt is a trained musician, pianist and organist, with love for the art quite transcending his engineering flair. Now he never wants to hear of mining engineering again.

In Pollitt's cellar the two set up the first crude little factory.

Paneyko applied his psychology. He found that the rich music lovers of Boston, while they appreciated his instrument, did not buy. He opened an office in 31st street, New York city and business came almost immediately.

He established his demonstration parlors there and the first instrument was bought by the Centaur Record shop of Philadelphia. Cur-

tis Bok, grandson of Edward Bok and Thomas McKean, and the Michaels family, all wealthy Philadelphians, bought the instruments and the basement business so grew that the two young inventors looked for new quarters.

They found the old Easton barn, cleared out the hay, and farm implements, and fitted it up for a workshop, where now their smaller and high-priced machines are made. The Connecticut College at New London purchased one, which combined radio phonograph and motion picture reproduction, the latter feature unique, enabling the students to hear music and the clearer cut talk of the motion pictures, as if uttered on the stage.

An official of Connecticut College went to Harvard where phonograph record concerts are given daily, attended by thousands and returning said: "This must be the first thing we buy for our new dormitory. It is more necessary than all else."

Formula for Business

Paneyko has a simple formula for getting business. He knows as soon as a potential customer hears the instrument he will want to buy one.

This is why he opened demonstration studios in New York city. One of the first to whom he sent a letter was John Nicholas Brown, called in his Brown college days, "the richest boy in America". Brown was on the visiting committee of the Germanic Museum of Harvard, of which Charles L. Kuhn is curator.

Paneyko simply asked him to come to New York and hear his instrument and when the young millionaire heard it, he gave an immediate order for his Fisher's Island home.

Columbia University purchased a radio-phonograph because of the extraordinary volume and clarity of the tone for a large public hall.

New York University and Radcliffe college bought instruments for their respective music departments.

The partners are now working upon a model for Professor Scott of the department of Natural history at Harvard, which his son ordered for him as a Christmas gift. Three weeks are required for assembling of the small machines, the larger take from 6 to 8 months to construct. The inventors do none of the cabinet work.

One of the most beautifully constructed wall instruments has been made for President Robinson of the Tidewater Oil company who has the machine installed at his fireside with loudspeakers concealed several yards away under a wall picture.

Henry Holm, who has taken on the Wigman studio work has a machine in her Mecca Temple studio of dancing which she uses for accompaniment for her students.

Toscanini Work Translated

The two have been moved in their objective by conviction that commercial records are not as good as they should and could be, and for the last several months they have been experimenting for their own private delectation by putting whole symphonies on one face of a record disk, and they have so transcribed an entire program of Toscanini's orchestra. In this manner they have recorded the entire performance at home and have not been put to the necessity of going to New York, for example, to transcribe it.

For the present they are working upon this experiment of a combination phonograph, radio and recording apparatus. This, however, is only in the initial stages, and their chief interest from a financial standpoint is their combination radio and phonograph.

(The Bridgeport Sunday Post, February 12, 1939)

NEW YORK GIRLS CLUB HAS ACTIVE YEAR

Having closed its year, the Ukrainian Civic Center submits a report of its past activities, in order to share them with other clubs.

An innovation was introduced into our club program this past year, by having a member assigned to a project each month. It was her job to look up material on some subject, bring material on it to the club and lead a discussion on it. Thus, many interesting topics were discussed from all points of view.

As a result of a Ukrainian dinner prepared by our girls for a club of Italian girls last year, the same club prepared an Italian dinner for our girls. Besides enjoying the new kind of food, we exchanged songs and dances and spent an enjoyable evening learning about people of a different background.

During election time, we attended rallies and meetings, to learn the platforms of all candidates so that we could vote intelligently.

For the annual "Stunt Night" at the International Institute, the girls put up on a play, "Cinderella Goes to Town," which was thoroughly enjoyed by the audience. We cooperated with other clubs in sponsoring the lecture by Prof. A. Rudnitsky and sponsored the recent lecture by Mr. Eugene Lachowitch on the subject of "The Ukrainian Question." Delegates were sent to the Ukrainian Youth's League Congress, as well as to local American and Ukrainian Youth rallies.

Although we had a busy calendar, we cannot help but boast of the fact that five (!) of our members were married this year, and all of them to Ukrainian boys. Our club program tries to give our members a knowledge of their Ukrainian background, to make them interested in events going on in the world, to develop personality and acquire friends, and to make of them worthwhile citizens. If you are a girl of Ukrainian background, and are over 16, you will be welcome to the ranks of the Ukrainian Civic Center. We meet every Tuesday evening at the International Institute, 341 E. 17th St., New York City at 8:00 P. M. Look us up sometime.

A MEMBER.

PING PONG TOURNAMENT

The Ukrainian Sports Association of New York City is sponsoring a Ping Pong Tournament among the Ukrainian clubs of New York City for both men and women. Competitions will begin about the end of March to determine the 1939 Champs in Singles, Doubles, and Mixed Doubles. Prizes will be awarded to the winners. Last year the Ameruks Club won the Silver Trophy to exemplify their supremacy in Ping Pong, and medals and prizes were presented to the individual winners.

Ukrainian Clubs interested in competing in the tournament are urged to contact the Ukrainian Sports Ass'n at 334 East 14th Street, New York City and information with regard to requirements and entry will be promptly forwarded to them.

ST. VLADIMIR'S WINS

In a basketball double-header on February 19th, the St. Vladimir's Quintet of New York City decisively trounced the Senior Team of the Holy Name Society of Jersey City by 46-21. In the 2nd game, the St. Vladimir team, with a determination to avenge last year's defeat, opened up its "bag of tricks" and overwhelmed the usually strong Ukrainian team of New Britain, Connecticut by 67-40. H. Nowosacki and John Chay were high scorers for the victors, with 16 and 15 points respectively.

Election of officers within the club were held last month. The new officers are: Wm. Gula, Pres.; Wallace Finik, Vice-Pres.; Michael J. Prylucki, Secretary, and Joseph Belansky, Treas.

Michael J. Prylucki.

YOUTH and THE U.N.A.

Andrew Kritsky reports that branches 109, 232, 255, and 338 of the Ukrainian National Association held a mass meeting in Monessen, Pa., on Feb. 19th, as part of an extensive membership campaign intended for the youth. The meeting was called to order by Michael Koval of branch 338, who introduced Mrs. Maria Malevich, Vice-President of the U.N.A.

Mrs. Malevich pointed out that the youth must be taught to work for all Ukrainian organizations, to cooperate with the older generation in this respect, as the time is nearing for the youth to carry on with the work begun by the old folks. Stating that the U.N.A. is now celebrating its 45th anniversary, Mrs. Malevich brought out the fact that the organization has 33,000 members and assets over \$5,500,000.00. The speaker added that the youth should take pride in this achievement, and work diligently for a bright future. She urged the parents in the audience to inform their children as to what the U.N.A. is and what it stands for, as many young people assume an attitude of indifference where the greatest Ukrainian fraternal order in the United States is concerned. Mrs. Malevich further pointed out that the youth is in a position to enjoy many advantages of U.N.A. membership... that, in fact, the U.N.A. has more to offer than American commercial companies and fraternities.

The following speaker, Mr. W. Zahayevich, stated that Ukrainians pay approximately five million dollars a year to non-Ukrainian organizations that, instead of aiding the Ukrainian cause, sometimes harm it. He added that at least one-third of the million Ukrainians living in the United States and Canada should be members of the U.N.A., an organization that issues the best possible insurance protection at rates that compare very favorably with those of large commercial companies.

Mr. Zahayevich emphasized the belief that, if the Ukrainians were organized as they should be, they would be in a position to aid much more the Ukrainian cause in Europe. He entered into U.N.A. organizational work convinced that this was something to strive for. He stressed the fact that as more Ukrainians join the U.N.A. the greater are the benefits and advantages of membership. Although he deplored the fact that many Ukrainians are too old to become U.N.A. members, he reprimanded them for not having joined while they were eligible; in this connection he urged the youth to join without delay, as the older they become the more they would have to pay for the insurance (rates of insurance vary according to ages, and a young person naturally has a lower premium rate than an older person). Stating that the U.N.A. is the very basis of Ukrainian life in America, Mr. Zahayevich brought out the fact that the certificates of the U.N.A. have a valuation of 156%, or a surplus of \$90.00 for each \$1,000.00 insurance in force. Comparing this with the surplus of one of the largest American insurance companies, it was found that the U.N.A. has a \$85.50 advantage; a comparison with the largest fraternal order in the world revealed that the U.N.A. has a 40% advantage. Mr. Zahayevich, who has twelve years experience in the insurance field, declared the U.N.A. has a higher valuation than any other company dealing in insurance and must therefore be the "best of its kind anywhere." The speaker deplored the fact that so many Ukrainians have hesitated for such a long time to join an organization that is rapidly being recognized as a powerful and influential unit.

Following Mr. Zahayevich's impressive delivery, 17-year-old William Mykytyuk astonished the audience by very capably delivering a brief talk concerning the U.N.A. and the Ukrainian Weekly. Anthony J. Wasylik spoke briefly in English, basing his talk on what

THE U. N. A. SPORTLIGHT

The Ambridge Ukrainian National Association basketball team reports that on January 11th a game was lost to the Braddock P. N. A. by a 24-73 count. On Jan. 18th the team suffered a loss at the hands of the Harmony Twp. Y. five by a 25-41 score. On Feb. 1st, however, the Ambridge boys retaliated by defeating the Herky Five, 37-35, when they staged a last-quarter barrage to come from behind. On Feb. 5th the strong Arnold Ukrainians handed the Ambridge five another defeat, the final count being 23-60. The team came back strong on February 14th, and outplayed the Ambridge Cagers, 42-29. The following day the team defeated the Ambridge St. Stanislaus five by a 48-43 score. In a return game with the Herky Five, played on February 17th, the Ambridge U.N.A. lads lost, 54-62.

On February 26th, the Hanover U.N.A. team, which is managed by Michael Bluey, traveled in rain and fog to Port Carbon for a return game with the St. Clair U.N.A. lads. The visitors found great improvement in the St. Clair team, and had to work desperately in the final stages of the game, to win by a 34-26 count.

Stephen Horbal, the manager of

Mr. Zahayevich had said in Ukrainian; it was brought out that branch 419 in Pittsburgh had organized 50% of the youth in that area. Mr. Wasylik urged his younger listeners to become enthusiastic U.N.A. workers. Nicolas P. Korol made several favorable remarks in Ukrainian.

Rev. Harry Pypuk, pastor of St. Nicholas Ukrainian Church of Monessen, elaborated on the talks given and pointed out some of the moral benefits to be derived from U.N.A. membership. Mrs. Malevich brought the interesting meeting to a close, stating that all the speakers would cooperate with the youth where the U.N.A. is concerned any time they are called upon to do so.

Michael Lodya reports that U. N. A. branch 261 called a special meeting on Feb. 25, at the Ukrainian Holy Trinity Church hall, Youngstown, O., featuring Mr. W. Zahayevich as a guest speaker. The speaker, who was accompanied by a Pittsburgh delegation of four young U.N.A. workers, reported on the progress made by the Pittsburgh youth; he then delivered an interesting talk on the advantages of U.N.A. membership, after which he answered questions asked by the persons present. As a result of this meeting it was decided to launch an extensive membership campaign, and all concerned are going to work diligently to achieve the goal of obtaining 150 new members within a few months' time.

Branch 261 is planning to sponsor a dance on May 7th at Youngstown Ukrainian Hall; visitors are expected from Pittsburgh and vicinity, as well as from New Castle, Pa., and other cities.

On February 26th Mr. Zahayevich visited New Castle, accompanied by Mr. Lodya and John Sitnick of Youngstown, O., where they presented a lecture based on the U.N.A. The listeners were so impressed that they made arrangements to have the speakers present at a meeting set for March 3rd, at which time new members will be organized.

Branch 64 of the U.N.A. announces that it will have a meeting on March 4th, beginning at 7 P. M., at 435 Main St., Paterson, N. J. All interested parties are urged to attend. The officers of branch 64 are as follows: Peter Krylouski, president; Peter Fedenkywycz, vice-president; Stephen Sasowski, recording secretary; John Burney, financial secretary; Sergy Winiarski, Sam Dworetzki, treasurers; Michael Burney, sergeant at arms; Sam Dworetzki, Michael Yablouski, trustees.

the St. Clair team, saw to it that the visitors enjoyed their stay at Port Carbon. Both teams attended Vespers in the Ukrainian Catholic Church, after which refreshments were served in the church hall. The girls of the church choir assisted in the serving of refreshments, and later cheered the guests with their impressive singing.

The visiting team was presented to Father Mylanych and to the older U.N.A. members, while the young lads who were present watched with interest, apparently thinking a few years ahead when they, too, will represent the U.N.A. in sports. The U.N.A. Athletic Director, Gregory Herman, addressed the gathering and pointed out that good sportsmanship and clean playing on the part of both teams was responsible for the congeniality that prevailed at the party. He mentioned the fact that the U.N.A. has made further plans for its younger members, and urged the St. Clair youth to take active part in U.N.A. activities.

The standing of the teams entered in the Metropolitan Division of the U.N.A. Basketball League is as follows:

	Won	Lost	Pct.
Philadelphia	2	1	.667
New York	2	1	.667
Newark	0	2	.000

The Philadelphia U.N.A. Youth Club defeated the Newark U.N.A. Lions, 47-43, in a league game played on Feb. 26th at the Elizabeth, N. J., Ukrainian National Home.

The Philadelphians jumped to a 15-10 advantage in the first quarter, and increased this lead to 25-19 at the conclusion of the half. The game seemed to be "in the bag" at the end of the third quarter, as the Philly lads jacked up their lead to 41-29. The Lions staged a desperate onslaught in the last quarter, however; players went sprawling in all directions in their efforts to put the ball through the basket, and spectators agreed that the excitement increased so with every tick of the clock that the din threatened to be too much for the ear drums. The climax came when only three minutes of gametime remained. One of the Quaker City boys, Nick Corrozzo, was replaced by Harry Marcynyszyn. Joe Juzwiak committed his fourth foul and was also forced to leave the game. As the Philly team consisted of six players and two had been ordered out of the game, this left only four players. The Newark aggregation shouted "we win on forfeit" and joyfully proceeded to their dressing-room. Recalling the fact that he was officially registered as a player, manager Dietric Slobogin of Philadelphia caused a sensation when, clad in street clothes, he jumped into the fray to replace Juzwiak, much to the dismay of the Lions. The three minutes ticked away with the Pennsylvanians stressing defense, and the rough-and-tumble contest ended in their favor by a slim margin.

Tommy Harzula, John Karmazyn, and Ed Pawluk starred for the Lions. The Juzwiak boys scored 39 points between them, while Willie Grogoza, Nick Carrozzo, Harry Marcynyszyn, and Myron Bliszez, all of Philadelphia, played a good defensive game. The score by quarters:

Philadelphia:	15	10	16	6-47
Newark:	10	9	10	14-43

The Philadelphia and Newark U.N.A. teams will meet at Philadelphia's Ukrainian Hall on March 5th, the game to start at 2:30 P. M.

Michael Bluey reports that the Hanover U.N.A. team will play the Scranton U.Y.M. boys in a "booster" game, at St. Joseph's Hall in Nanticoke, on March 5th. This event is scheduled for 3:45 P. M., two preliminary games to be played beginning at 1:30 P. M. The advance sale of tickets indicates that a large crowd will attend.

WOMEN IN SHEVCHENKO LIFE

At the rally sponsored by the United Ukrainian Youth Organizations of Philadelphia, Pa. in conjunction with the Ukrainian Youth League of North America, in Adelphia Hotel, Philadelphia, Saturday, February 18th, 1939, Walter Michaelson, a student of law of Harrison, N. J. spoke on the topic of "The women in the life of Taras Shevchenko." The entire program was devoted to the life of this great Bard of Ukraine. Our colleague Michaelson should be given credit for his fine research work in finding that one even as great and immortal as our Shevchenko did eventually make love. He was only human. Mr. Michaelson failed to bring out the fact, however, that Shevchenko's relations with women of 15 to 79 was due to his position; economic and psychologic. He failed to emphasize the fact that this great man who inspired millions, failed to impress a youthful girl whom he desired to marry. This worked on his mind constantly. Furthermore, a girl, regardless who she may be, does not usually tolerate a man who is always getting into trouble with the existing government, as was Shevchenko. This thought always occupied his mind. "To get that girl, is my goal," he no doubt said to himself. Just like a distraught lover he went around for a while aimlessly, but eventually recuperated. The reason why he did not yet marry was perhaps due to the fact that he was an unusual person. His mind was too busy to learn the proper procedure of courting a girl. Perhaps the girls knew him too well as a poet.

Shevchenko, his biographers tell us, was a serf. Furthermore, he was a poor breadwinner. He made sacrifices too numerous to mention. Today's examples of a girl's lovmaking can be taken as a criterion. A young man today courting a girl will learn that at meeting the girl's parents he must produce evidence or proof that he can support her when he does marry her. Any young man that has gone around will tell you that, "De ti robish sinu?" (Where do you work?) is what a young man will hear when he enters a girl's home. "Kilko ti zaroblayesh," (How much do you make?) is the most embarrassing, if not too personal question, he must answer. A little indiscreet loving perhaps is what our great hero went through. Probably to his credit. We are all human and biologically the same; if normal. From this we can learn that even a serious man like Shevchenko, was a great poet and nationalistic liberator as well as a Cassanova or Beau Brummel of his day. He was great as well as prolific in no matter what he did.

GUEST.

BOWLING TOURNEY RESULTS

Youth prevailed over Age in the first open competitive individual bowling tournament sponsored by the UYL-NA in Philadelphia on Sunday, February 19th, when the youngsters walked off with all three prizes in a field of 17 entries ranging in age from 17 to around 40.

John Kotz, former Srantonian, won the championship with scores of 203-163-166 for a three-game total of 532 pins. Walter Laskowski of Frankford took second place with scores of 198-175-156, for a 529 total, while Walter Zankowsky of Wilmington copped the third prize by rolling 163-178-176 for a 517 score.

Other cities represented were Jersey City, Bayonne, Northampton and New York.

Charles Cycyk, Bowling Director; Al Yaremko, Scorer.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

CONCERT in honor of the 125th Anniversary of the Birth of Taras Shevchenko, sponsored by the United Ukrainian Youth Clubs of Philadelphia, on SUNDAY, MARCH 12, 1939 at the Ukrainian Hall, 849 N. Franklin St., Philadelphia, Pa., beginning at 7 P.M.