

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

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Dedicated to the needs and interests of young Americans of Ukrainian descent.

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"INFORMATION PLEASE" WINNING FAVOR

The Ukrainian Information Please Program, being currently sponsored by the Educational Department of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America at the International Institute, New York City, is meeting with steadily mounting favor among the younger and older persons attending it.

Consisting of questions asked by the interlocutor of a special board of experts on subjects pertaining only to Ukraine and Ukrainian people, the program has proven itself both entertaining and educational, even for its "experts." Those who have attended it are unanimous in recommending that it be adopted in other localities as well, but only under careful supervision.

The questions asked at it cover a wide range. They include history, culture, music, customs, art, and present-day events. They are prepared in advance by the interlocutor, Mrs. Mary Bodnar Herman, director of the UYL-NA educational department and originator of the program. Following them the members of the audience are permitted to ask of the "experts" any questions they desire. Prizes are given to those who ask a question which cannot be answered. The so-called board of experts consisted at the first meeting of Michael Piznak, Roman Lapica, Walter Michaelson, Daniel Slobodian, and Stephen Shumeyko, and at the second meeting of them all except Mr. Piznak, who was unable to be present. At future meetings, however, the personnel of the board will vary, with Shumeyko remaining on it as an "anchor-man."

The next program of the series will be held next Friday evening, April 5, at the International Institute, 341 East 17 Street, beginning promptly at 8. Admission to it is free and all are invited.

TWO N. Y. GIRLS HONORED

A Ukrainian girl, Stella Soltys, a member of the Ukrainian University Society and the International Institute of New York City, has been selected to represent the New York City Y.W.C.A. at the Y.W.C.A. Convention to be held next April 10-16 at Atlantic City.

A National Youth Conference of the International Institute in New York City is being planned for next May, and its chairman will be another Ukrainian girl, Anne Kupchak.

The International Institute in New York City is the weekly meeting place of the Ukrainian Civic Center, Ukrainian University Society, Ukrainian Youth Chorus of New York and New Jersey, and the Ukrainian Folk Dance Circle.

CARPATHO-UKRAINE FILM SHOWN

"The Tragedy of Carpatho-Ukraine," a documentary film recounting the rise and fall of Carpatho-Ukrainian independence during the winter of 1938-39, had its preview last Monday night in New York City before a representative gathering of Ukrainian-Americans. It is being currently shown at the Sunshine Theatre, 141 East Houston Street, New York City.

Filmed by Kalyna Lisiuk, whose son Peter was slain by a stray bullet during the fighting between the Ukrainians and invading Hungarians, "Tragedy of Carpatho-Ukraine" features scenes of the declaration of independence by the Carpatho-Ukrainian Parliament, headed by the Premier, Rev. Augustin Voloshyn. It was produced by Kobzar Film Corporation.



NERVE-CENTER OF UKRAINIAN-AMERICAN LIFE
Home Office Building of the Ukrainian National Association (founded 1894), the Svoboda (1893) and the Ukrainian Weekly (1933).

THE ALL-UKRAINIAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS

As already reported on this page last week, the All-Ukrainian-American Congress has been definitely scheduled for May 24th in Washington.

It is being convoked by the four fraternal societies (Ukrainian National Association, the Workingmen's, Providence, and the National Aid), who have assumed its leadership.

Other national organizations, however, will be allowed to participate in convoking the congress too, provided they endorse its platform as drawn up by representatives of the "Big Four." Since that platform, as published in the March 21st issue of "Svoboda," condemns communism, fascism, and nazism, and contains nothing at variance with the principles of any recognized Ukrainian-American organization, it is a foregone conclusion that it will have the endorsement of them all. Consequently, the coming congress will be the most representative gathering in Ukrainian-American history.

Undoubtedly the intense desire of the Ukrainian-American people to be of service to Ukraine in these highly critical times, has compelled even their most recalcitrant representatives to abandon their partisan and isolationist policies and agree to work with others in arranging the coming congress. Public opinion, though often flouted, maligned and deprecated by some of them, is still a powerful force in our organized life, and those who attempt to contravene it soon find themselves at odds with it.

All this, however, is secondary. Of prime importance here is the fact that the "Big Four" have at last agreed to cooperate in respect to the congress and that in all probability all other national organizations, including the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America, will do likewise too. As a result, the congress will be a true Ukrainian-American manifestation on behalf the Ukrainian cause.

As such it deserves the support of not only the older generation but of the younger generation as well. In fact, the congress will need the young folks most, for they are American born and bred and therefore their endeavors to help free enslaved Ukraine will be regarded with greater attention and sympathy here in this country than those of their immigrant parents.

Their presence at the congress en masse, furthermore, will demonstrate to America that the Ukrainian national cause has ardent champions in them, and that as such they will have to be reckoned with.

Likewise it may perhaps impress upon those who at the congress will initiate coordinated action in support of the Ukrainian cause, that such action should of necessity represent the views and ideas of the younger generation too.

Therefore all out for the All-Ukrainian-American Congress—Friday, May 24th, in Washington.

HARRISBURG TO BE SITE OF U.N.A. CONVENTION

Harrisburg, Pa., will be the site of the coming regular convention of the Ukrainian National Association, to be held sometime next spring, 1941, according to a decision reached by the Supreme Executive Committee of the U.N.A. last week during the course of its regular annual meeting, held at the U.N.A. Home Office.

U.N.A. Cultural Grants

Among the grants made by the Supreme Executive Committee for various national and cultural purposes, was one of \$1,500.00 for a number of needy and deserving Ukrainian-American college students who are U.N.A. members.

A grant of \$150.00 for the Ukrainian Catholic Seminary at Stamford, Conn. and another one of \$150.00 for the Orphanage at Philadelphia were also made at the meeting.

Finally, a sizeable grant was made to the "Obyednanye" Publishing Fund.

Pre-Convention Membership Campaign

The U.N.A. Supreme Executive Committee meeting resolved that the months between now and the coming convention be devoted to a U.N.A. membership drive, especially among the younger generation.

UKRAINE IN "WORLD AFFAIRS"

The current issue of the World Affairs monthly, contains a well-prepared article entitled "Ukraine's Case For Independence" by Prof. Alexander A. Granovsky of the University of Minnesota, head of ODWU.

The outcome of the present European war, he writes, "will depend in a large measure, upon the sequence of events, and the unsuspected turn of circumstances, which may unfold as a result of underlying conditions, nurtured by unsolved problems that have long existed, awaiting their proper solution. Among such unsolved problems" Prof. Granovsky points out, "the Ukrainian question is the key problem."

UKRAINIAN BUREAU'S ONLY ROLE IS TO HELP

Editor, The News:

I appreciate your publishing an account of my conversation with your representative, Mr. Roberts. However, please permit me to make a correction in the headline for which, I understand, Mr. Roberts was not responsible, and which read, "Ukraine's Fight For Freedom Directed From Office Here."

Neither the Ukrainian Bureau of Washington nor any Ukrainian organization in the United States "directs" Ukraine's struggle for independence. All we do is to help the Ukrainians in Europe in their fight for freedom, according to our means and within the scope of the United States laws.

A point in the article requiring explanation is the reference that "Hitler's talk about creating an independent Ukraine... had sounded pretty tempting." My statement was intended to read: "Although the alleged Hitler's talk about independent Ukraine might have sounded tempting, it could not deceive the Ukrainians who realized that such intention on Hitler's part, could only have been calculated for the benefit of Germany, not Ukraine, as was later proved by the German-Soviet pact."

EUGENE SKOZHENKO

Director, Ukrainian Bureau,
(The Washington Daily News,
Wednesday, March 29, 1940)

SOVIET MISRULE IN WESTERN UKRAINE

RECENTLY the Ukrainian National Information Service in London received from Italy two reports of eyewitnesses who describe conditions in Western Ukraine, the first up to the middle of December and the second up to the middle of January. The first report reads:

"It is impossible, as yet, to speak definitely about the future order of things in Western Ukraine. Possibly after the transfer of population is completed everything will be 'stabilized.' A lack of any sense of organization, general backwardness and more than a superficial decline in the standards of the intelligentsia, coupled with a lack of respect for their own authorities, are the outstanding characteristics of the Bolsheviks. This poverty of mind goes hand in hand with economic poverty. The old intelligentsia of Eastern Ukraine has been destroyed and the new, produced according to preconceived type, does not live up to expectations. It's one of the modern miracles that such a state could last so long, but it seems that one push and the whole thing would come to an end.

"Once I thought that the satires of Ostop Vyshnia (he was liquidated in 1934 by Postyshev, Stalin's emissary in Ukraine) were exaggerated; now I am convinced that they were able expositions of prevalent conditions. As soon as the Bolsheviks got here they began to buy up and ship out everything they could lay their hands on. Prices rose rapidly and soon there was a shortage of footwear, textiles, etc. Limited quantities of bread, salt, flour and tobacco (vile smelling makhorka) could be obtained by standing in queues for hours. Once in a while there was sugar, but the price had risen to 10 zloty per kilo. (The Polish zloty was worth 18 cents. The Bolsheviks' reduced its value to that of a rouble, which, in purchasing power, is equal to about six cents).

"Wives and children of Soviet

officers who came here wore clothes that were in no way better than those worn here by the most destitute proletarians. Some of them admitted that they had not seen butter or poultry for several years.

"These material conditions have reflected themselves in the spirit of the people, which simply clamours with deficiencies. The Ukrainians appear to be the more intelligent element among them, but there are few of them and they are watched and dispersed among the Muscovites. The Jewish element seems to be predominant among the officers.

"The Zbruch frontier (formerly between Poland and the U.S.S.R.) is closed. Even visitors from the other side who were here lately had to have special permits to cross it. The unbearable conditions have forced many of our people to leave the country. This is unfortunate, because their places are being taken by outsiders, some of whom are unpleasant characters.

"Officially, Western Ukraine is being Ukrainized. In reality it is being Russified—the official language is Russian. The arrests of Ukrainians are indiscriminate and include nationalists, members of U.N.D.O., members of the Radical Party and former communists. In Volhynia the arrests are even more extensive than in Galicia.

"Everybody expects some radical change; and as a matter of self-preservation, people make declarations of loyalty to the régime. Young Ukrainians, holding positions from before the invasion, are either being thrown out or shipped east, with or without a ticket (i.e., either transferred to some part of the Union or sent into concentra-

HETMAN ORLIK DOCUMENTS UNCOVERED

Lately, Ukrainian scholars have uncovered interesting documents relating to the activities of prominent Ukrainians in various European countries after Ukraine was subjugated by Muscovy following the Battle of Poltava in 1709. Particularly the diplomatic activities of Philip and Hryhory Orlik, the two outstanding followers of Hetman Mazeppa, whose direct descendants ably served the kings of France and later the French Republic in various military and diplomatic capacities, have been recently studied and from these we can draw many instructive analogies with present European events.

In 1730 Hetman Philip Orlik sent instructions to his son Hryhory, who was negotiating with Turkish, French and English representatives in Constantinople. Among other things he wrote:—

"May it please His Excellency, the (French) Ambassador, to bring to the attention of the Vizier the geography of the Ottoman State and Ukraine, neighbours on the Black Sea. The Magnificent Porte desires that a friendly State should

be her neighbor on that sea for otherwise some day Moscow shall dominate that sea and, having destroyed the Crimean State, will move against other territories of the Porte in which undertaking she will find ready collaborators... I say this not from reflection alone but on the basis of certain facts. Often have I heard it said by the deceased Hetman Mazeppa that the Tsar had such intentions."

A year later, Hryhory Orlik delivered a memorandum to the French Minister in which he said:—

"The glorious traditions of Charles XII are no longer maintained in Sweden and the Muscovite Minister conducts himself with unheard of audacity in Stockholm and in all of Sweden. It is now clear that if Muscovy is not weakened in the South she will one day seize all of Finland and even Pomerania."

It is apparent that already then Ukrainians were well acquainted with Muscovite mentality and Moscow's aggressive designs. Since then they have learned to know these even better.

tion camp). Winter cold is felt more than ever, because there are no coal deliveries. The remaining supplies in November were selling at 300 zloty a ton."

The second report reads:

"The Bolsheviks have nullified the zloty and cancelled all bank deposits, so that many people have lost their life-savings. There have been cases of suicide, even among Jews.

"One of the methods used by the G.P.U. in conducting investigations is to question children about the activities and conversations among their parents. Before I left I heard that they have started mass arrests of peasants. There were general uprisings in the districts of Zbarazh and Berezhany. Following these scores of people were shipped to the Ural mines.

"The number and sizes of

queues in Lviw is increasing and the Bolsheviks have posted guards in front of shops. One little incident which I witnessed illustrates that the Bolsheviks do not feel sure of themselves here: There was the usual queue in front of a shop when the man in charge came out and announced that he had run out of supplies, but that a certain other shop still had stocks. The crowd rushed to the shop indicated and when the guards saw it coming they dropped their rifles and raised their hands...

"When they (Bolsheviks) got here they made a great deal of noise about schools—compulsory courses for illiterate adults, etc.—while a new crop of illiterates will probably grow from the bottom since thousands of children must stay at home because there are no shoes and clothes."

UKRAINE: HER MOUNTAINS

(2)

The Boyko Mountains

The High Beskid is also composed of a number of parallel, loosely connected mountain ranges, running northwest and southeast. The mountain crests are gently sloped, the edge of the crest slightly curled, the peaks of about the same height. The highest of them are: Halich, 4378 feet; the beautifully pyramidal rocky Pikuy, 4605 feet; and the massive Polonina Rivna, 4854 feet.

Yamna sandstone, one of the two most common species of sandstone in the High Beskid, forms beautiful groups of rocks on peaks and precipices, of which the cliffs of Noich, with its traces of a rock castle, are the most famous.

The longitudinal valleys, much less developed in the High Beskid than in the Low Beskid, are traversed only by smaller brooks. Larger streams flow through well-formed passes. Valleys alternately expand, in the regions of soft slate, and contract, in the regions of hard sandstone.

Forests of beech and needle trees still cover parts of the High Beskid. Above the tree-line, about 4100 feet, nearly each peak is covered with the so-called POLONINA, mountain pasture, with excellent grasses for sheep and cows.

Along the southern foot of the High Beskid, separated from it by a chain of longitudinal valleys, there rises a long chain of mountains called Vihorlat (the Burnt Out), cut by the rivers Uzh (Ungh), Latoritsya and Bershava into four sections. Lower than the Beskid, this range is cut up by deep-gorged valleys, with steep, rocky precipices, bold rocky summits and picturesque little mountain lakes. The range is a series of extinct volcanoes, with lakes in the old craters.

The High Beskid extends east to the valleys of the Strey and Latoritsya rivers, or the Verzky Pass. East of it begins a different mountain section, perhaps the most characteristic of the sandstone Carpathians, the

Gorgany Ridge Range

The range is composed of shorter mountain ridges, strongly cut up by cross valleys of the

rivers Opir, Limnitsya, the two Bistritysas, flowing northward, and the rivers Theiss and its tributaries, flowing southward towards the Danube. The ridge often becomes a sharp edge and forms cone-shaped peaks. These are still higher than the peaks in the Beskid: Popadya, 5707 feet; Doboshanka, 5772 feet; Visoka, 5937 feet; Sivulya, 5970 feet, on the northern section; and Stoh, 5510 feet, and Bliznytsya, 6200 feet, on the southern section of the range.

The ridges and peaks of the Gorgani are covered with sandstone boulders and are difficult of access. Not so long ago virgin forest covered the Gorgany Range, beech, ash and fir trees in lower, pines and stone-pines in the upper altitudes. Above the tree limit, the peaks are often seas of boulders and rubble-stone, seldom mountain pastures ("poloninas").

The Gorgani range extends eastward to the passes of the rivers Prut and the Black Tisa (Theiss) and the Yablonitsya Pass.

Chornohora (Black Mountain)

is the eastern section of the Ukrainian Carpathians. It extends from the Prut and the Black Theiss to the Prislop Pass, to the valley of the Visheva and of the Golden Bistritsya. Wide and long, it is of greater morphological variety, than the other three sections. Its northern foothills are composed of low ridges and rounded peaks, as those of the High Beskid. Toward the interior of the range the landscape descends to a wide vale of Zhabye, above which rises the mighty chain of Chornohora, the only part of the sandstone region of the Carpathians possessed of high mountain formations. It is composed of the hard oligocene Magura sandstone, rich in mica.

A whole stretch of peaks here attains a height of 6000 feet, the highest of them being Hoverla, 6,750 feet. Well-formed, with partly rocky ribs branching off from the main ridge, on either side, the chain contains the most imposing rock formations of the Carpathian sandstone region, such as the rock piles of the Shpitse, Kizly and Kisi Ulohy. Between the rocky ribs lie finely developed glens on both sides of the main ridge of Chornohora, the beds of the ancient glaciers. Down the steep rock walls dash waterfalls (e.g. the cascade of the Prut under Hoverla) and in the old craters lie lakes,

with patches of summer snow on the crater walls.

Almost three-fourths of the year, Chornohora is covered with snow, giving room in summer to mountain pastures covered with flowers, and only in spots interrupted by dark green reserves of mountain-pine. Herds of cattle, the Hutsul ponies, and sheep ascend the mountain downs, the "poloninas," to graze for three months. The lower regions were not long ago covered with extensive forests, now greatly depleted by the World War and the uneconomic exploitation in the after-war period.

The mountain land of Marmarosh, the third zone of the Chornohora Mountains, situated to the southwest of it, at the headwaters of the Theiss, is a group related with Chornohora only orographically, but not geologically. Its high-mountain character is still more pronounced than that of Chornohora: rocky ridges, mountain walls, numerous craters, small glacial lakes, and lofty, rocky peaks: Pip Ivan, Farko, Mikhalek, Petros, Troyaga, each more than 6000 feet high. Towards the southeast the range passes into Southern Bukovina, and in the south, into the mighty Rodna Mountains, across the Visheva valley, where the Ukrainian national territory ends and the Rumanian settlements begin.

On the outside of the Carpathian curve stretches the sub-Carpathian hill-country, called in Ukrainian Pldhrya, or Pldkarpatye. The mountain-edge of the Carpathian descends to the low hill-country steeply. The rivers leave the mountains by funnel-shaped valleys, wide stretches of meadow follow the rivers, with fields and woods in the distance. The sub-Carpathian hill-country, rich in petroleum, ozokerite, salt and potash salts, descends towards the two sub-Carpathian plains in the north: the Vistula and the Dniester Plain. Only the southeastern reaches of the Vistula Plain, extending along the San River to Peremishl, are within the Ukrainian territory. The Dniester Plain extends in a broad ribbon along the river as soon as it leaves the mountains to the delta of the Strey; the eastern part of the Plain reaches to the very edge of the Podolian Plateau. The western part of the Dniester is very swampy, the eastern part less so, usually covered with meadows, fields and woods.

(To be continued)

YOUTH and THE U.N.A.

News Reports Wanted

Inasmuch as this column is meant for the use of youth branches of the Ukrainian National Association, it is only natural to ask such branches to submit reports of their activities for publication. There are about fifty youth branches of the U.N.A. in existence, and we would like to see each and every one of them take advantage of the free service offered by this column where publicity is concerned. We want to advertise our youth branches, but cannot do so without the cooperation of the branches.

We will publish reports on U.N.A. affairs, important meetings, social activities and the like, as well as news items concerning the doings of individual members. Regarding the latter, announcements of general interest to our readers will be acceptable, as well as reports on graduations from high school and college. We understand that several youth branches put out periodicals for their members. We would like to receive copies of these branch papers regularly. We would appreciate newspaper clippings dealing with youth branches and their members. We can use reports on speeches delivered at organization meetings, providing that they concern the U.N.A., as well as the minutes of such meetings. In short, anything and everything that concerns the U.N.A., its branches and members, is desirable material for this column.

Much of the material we have received in the past sent in by secretaries of branches. We want it understood that any U.N.A. member, whether he is an officer or not, whether he is in a youth branch or not, may send in material for publication. We do not expect news reports to be written in perfect, painstaking grammar and handwriting. If you have something to report, state all the facts in the manner to which you are accustomed, and mail your card or letter to us. We will do the editing, if it is necessary, as long as we receive the material.

We have found it necessary to make this request for material several times in the past, and, although we did get results, they were only of short duration. Let us have a steady flow of news reports. Make it a practice to report something once a week. Be our reporter in your locality and supply us with copy. The experience will help you and the material will help all concerned. Start reporting today, and continue to report from today on. We will show our appreciation by giving you a by-line, in true newspaper style.

Send your material to Theodore Lutwiniak, P. O. Box 88, Jersey City, N. J. Remember, we are depending on you to assure the regular appearance of this column... your column.

News from Detroit

The Club Ukadets of Detroit, which is part of Branch 292 of the U.N.A., has been active during the winter months. On January 21st, the club held its Winter ball at the Ukrainian National Temple. Several tobogganing parties were held successfully.

The male members of the club entertained out-of-town basketball teams with whom they played at various times during the season, while Mrs. P. Kizel was hostess and served luncheons at her home. The Ukadets, in turn, received good treatment when they visited other towns to play basketball. On one occasion the Ukadets' team was chosen from among other teams to participate in a program which was sponsored by one of the recreation departments in Detroit.

The club members are now planning their social calendar, which schedules many interesting activities for the coming months, writes Mary Sawka.

THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE AND THE WEST

RUSSIA did not become a factor in the life of Europe until the beginning of the 18th century, when the Muscovite Tsar, Peter the First, defeated the combined forces of Charles XII and Hetman Mazepa at the Battle of Poltava in 1709. That year, so fateful for Ukraine and Sweden, marked the rise of unbridled Russian imperialism, thanks to which Russia grew into a European power and expanded at the expense of her neighbours. During almost 150 of the last 250 years she waged wars, most of them on foreign soil, and has gone from triumph to triumph, each an ignominious achievement similar to her present war in Finland.

Throughout the same period she has been unusually weak internally in comparison with other Empires, but somehow she managed to survive together with her chronic ailments. During periodic spurts of energy she successfully undermined the old Ottoman Empire and sometimes even threatened British interests in Asia, but more often, as in 1917, the centrifugal forces, inherent in the conglomerate Russian Empire, comprised of scores of peoples hostile to Russian rule, nearly undid her imperialistic gains of two-and-a-half centuries.

As time went on there entrenched itself an opinion in Western Europe that a weak Russian Empire was not dangerous providing it kept within its frontiers and did not become so feeble as to fall a prey to German or Japanese Napoleons. Until more recent developments forced a re-examination of this established opinion, about the only thing that could move Western Europe to think seriously about the present Russian Empire was periodically intensified activity of the Comintern.

Immediately following the Russo-German Pact of August, 1939, it became apparent that the old theory was no longer tenable, although even after its publication many people continued to cling to the belief that hostility between Russia and Germany must be regarded as inherent in the very nature of things. Russia brought final disillusionment to her staunchest supporters and sympathizers in Western Europe only after she launched the most inexcusable war against Finland that the world has seen in years. The sum total of events to date must be more convincing than volumes of deductive argument; Russia and Germany have joined in unholy wedlock for better or for worse.

By agreement Russia has become part of the German "living space" in return for which Germany has agreed to direct her wrath in another direction. In addition, any unearned profits that may come their way will be shared and shared alike. This is a mutually convenient arrangement and we have no reason to suppose that either party will, in the near future, find it advantageous to repudiate this marriage de convenance, especially when things are in an unsettled state in Europe. We might, in fact, take the Soviet and German spokesmen at their word when they say that the present arrangement suits them admirably.

Her new arrangement with Russia may be the principal reason why Germany has not launched the so-called lightning war on the West. Having achieved by agreement what everybody expected her to try and get by force—the chance to exploit the natural wealth of

Ukraine and the Caucasus—she might well have decided that time is now on her side. Given a year or so of freedom of action in Eastern Europe she may become immune to a blockade in the West.

Nor will the U.S.S.R. impede this new kind of German march to the East. We may be sure that their desire to divert German arms in another direction was as important as their hope that "the Second Imperialist War" would blossom forth when the Soviet rulers signed their Pact with Germany.

Obviously the Western Powers must view the U.S.S.R. as part of a single war machine, a part which is undeveloped and in some respects in a bad way it is true, but one which, with German technical and organizing assistance, may become dangerous indeed. For this reason former speculations about Russia no longer apply.

However, this leads to one important consideration: namely, that the same reasons which prompted Moscow to throw its lot in with Germany can be explained by the Allies to their advantage. Ever since Russia became an empire her source of weakness and chronic ailment has been her huge minority problem. Within her present frontiers 53 per cent of the population is non-Russian and hostile to Moscovite overlordship no matter what may be its political creed. Of this total 70 millions inhabit economically and strategically important regions which are easily accessible through the Black Sea and through Turkey. After the downfall of the Tsarist régime these non-Russian peoples were forced at the point of the bayonet to become guinea pigs for the Russo-Communist experiment of the Bolsheviks. Organized terror of the far-flung G.P.U. alone have kept them in this servile condition. Can anyone doubt that sooner or later these peoples will make the supreme effort to regain their freedom?

In the eyes of the world the cause of the Democracies would, therefore, be strengthened if the long-oppressed nations under Russia were given the same consideration as is now extended to the victims of German imperialism. From a purely pragmatic point of view, too, such a course is advisable. Russia's chronic ailments led her to join the German camp; these ailments need only be exploited before they will affect the whole Russo-German war machine. Russia wanted war in the West to prepare ground for World Revolution; before long, given certain conditions, she may have more national revolts at home than she can cope with.

(Ukrainian Information Service, London.)

NO HELP WANTED

Once again a "No Help Wanted" sign loomed up before "Dot" Miller and as a result of her despondency took on hideous proportions before her eyes. She hated that sign, hated the short, dark-moustached man who said "Sorry, nothing today." She envied him because he looked so content. So secure. As if he never had a care in the world. And she had more than her share.

As she dejectedly made her way to the dingy rooming house where she lived she thought: "This can't go on much longer. What can I do?" And then and there she decided it would not.

Finally, after what seemed almost an eternity to her, she reached the house and climbed those narrow, creaking stairs that led to her room. She opened the door and

with one glance her eyes took in the uninviting appearance of the shabby furniture, the worn rug, the lamp curtains through which she could see a dismal rain beginning to fall outside.

She closed the door and with determined steps walked across the room and turned on the jets of the antiquated range. As she flung herself upon the dilapidated, iron bed, the rusty springs groaned. She lay motionless, waiting. Waiting. And then—oblivion.

Downstairs, a fat, surprisingly good-natured landlady waddled across the room in an inimitable way, to stop the insistent ring of the telephone.

"Miss Miller? I see. A job for her. Sure I'll tell her. She'll be glad!"

HELEN TYRCK

"HAPKA THE BOL-SHEVIK"

Playing before a capacity audience, the Youth of ODWU (Branch No. 4) players presented a three-act comedy, "Hapka, the Bolshevik" at the St. Vladimir Orthodox Church auditorium last Sunday, March 23rd in New York City.

T. Lylyk, the author of the play, neatly adds up the pains and the pleasure of the Bolshevik system and finds that while Communism may be very well for the Russians it has no benefits for the Ukrainians. With an adept hand, Lylyk turns the whole ludicrous system of equality among workers, free love, marriage and divorce, and bureaucratic rule inside out and exposes its intrinsic weaknesses. Bolshevik paper theories manage to crumble to pieces when put into hard-headed, stubborn Ukrainian practice.

The action takes place in the home of a Ukrainian intellectual, a 'pan doktor.' His wife belabors him for his hesitant and indifferent attitude towards the Ukrainian cause. Already it is too late to take action. The Bolsheviks have taken the Ukrainian city. Hapka, the blundering, frank, lovable country Ukrainian girl working as the professor's house-servant, has enough presence of mind to meet the demands of the situation. Hanging out the Red flag, hiding the portraits of Mazepa and Shevchenko, Hapka prepares the household for the coming of the Reds.

The Red Jewish commissar arrives on the scene and with him the new proletarian worker's order. Corruption and bribery flourish under the new system just as well as it did under the old and the professor buys his freedom from the executioner's squad. But his troubles instead of ending, just begin. Now that everyone is equal, Hapka refuses to work and has her fun with the Red Army boys. The doctor and his wife, now reduced to doing the manual domestic work, became the laughing-stock of the town. How the doctor works himself out of this unpleasant situation comprises the comedy material of the play. Taking advantage of the lax marriage and divorce laws, the professor makes Hapka his wife. Hapka, the former maid, now becomes the grand dame. What a woman! Eventually the professor's family resumes its pre-war normal relations. How the author accomplishes this feat is too good to spoil. We recommend that our readers see the ending themselves.

The casting was good and the players performed beyond the expectations of their most optimistic supporters. The audience gave its unqualified approval. Joseph Iwaniv, as Dr. Walter Lavrivsky, put on an effective performance and Anne Sidlar, as the doctor's wife, Oksana, ably assisted him. Vera Zadoretsky as Hapka, carried the audience with her from her very first appearance. Her comedy acting was a treat. John Riznyk, as a the Red commissar; Amil Hryshko and Michael Ivanyk as Red soldiers, spared no effort in lampooning the Red army. George Gaboda and Sonia Pochynok, as friends of the doctor and his wife turned in capable performances. Yaroslav Kolosiwsky as an officer of the Ukrainian army, did his bit to round out a competent cast. The play deserves a repeat performance and we hope to see it appear elsewhere in the metropolitan district.

The play represented the efforts of a small club which had nothing to do this winter. For clubs not large enough to have a chorus or dance circle, dramatics is an excellent antidote to boredom and eventual disintegration. If high-school and college students can take part in French, Italian, Spanish, and German plays in public schools, then why can't Ukrainian clubs put on Ukrainian plays. There is nothing to stop us but our indifference and inertia.

EDW. SEREDYNSKY,

FUNNY SIDE UP

HOW de do folk! For apparently no good reason, today our topic deals with duds, a la vernacular for clothes. Perhaps because last Sunday was the Roman Easter and because Archibald J. Beetlepuss (the nicest guy on two feet... if he could stay on them) sported a new suit in the Easter Parade on "Foist Avenoo," this subject came to our mind. We hope it suits you.

Just before Easter A. J. Beetlepuss, the guy who has the face of a Saint... a St. Bernard, had a job coloring Easter eggs and went around telling his friends he was on the Dies Committee. Well anyhow, A. J. Beetlepuss went shopping for new clothes that week in New York City's shopping center and on Sunday his body was recovered. No, he didn't drown... he just bought a new suit! He said he bought the suit at Macy's, but we think it's from Saks... because it looks more like burlap! The suit cost him \$100 but don't get alarmed at the high price... he got 12 pairs of pants with it! The salesman tried to sell him a new herring-bone suit, but it looked too fishy to him. He's allergic to anything fishy. But, finally after five hours of hot dickering, he picked out the material he liked, namely an Eton, English Eton... but now that we've seen it, it looks more like it's moth-eaten! He thinks the suit's a fine fit... A fit? It's a convulsion! The coat fits like a glove (it covers his hands), but that's the trouble, it should fit like a coat. With that suit on, he looks like an unmade bed! Already he has gravy spots on the lapel. He thinks it's rust because the salesman said the suit would wear like iron! Regardless of our expert opinion, some people think he's a swell dresser. When he was walking down the street yesterday I heard them say, "There goes that neat-wit."

In the Mode:

There always has been a controversy regarding long and short dresses, but this year the hems of women's skirts will be a little higher from the ground than last year. Reason for this is that they make the women look shorter... and the men look longer. Long dresses are supposed to be unhealthy because they pick up germs... wait till you see what the short dresses pick up. The only difference between long and short dresses is the length, men look...

It seems funny to us how women spend so much money for stockings to look if they aren't wearing any. They should name them athletic stockings because they run and the prices jump. We noticed an ad in the papers recently where a stocking manufacturer said that long stockings prevent colds and serious bone ailments. The same thing could be said about hats. With so many girls taking to wearing feathers on their hats these days, it's only natural that men would give them the bird. One fellow we know took his wife into a millinery shop and asked the salesgirl to sell his wife a hat that wouldn't make him look ridiculous.

Say, have you noticed those crazy cut-out shoes the women are wearing nowadays? Open toes, open heels, no straps, no laces... just a sales check! When a woman's toes stick out of her shoes she's in style, but when a man's toes stick out of his, he's a bum! Beats us!

We had some good funny gags (for a change) to be included in today's column which we had written on our skirt cuffs earlier in the week, but cannot include them today because our landlady sent our shirts to the laundry. She said they needed cleaning up. (What? The gags or the shirts?) We'll have to get together with our laundry man. He must be a swell comedian because each week our shirts come back with their sides split!

Well folks, we've reached the bottom of another column. We may be down, but we're not out!

BROMO SELTZER

U. Y. O. C. TARAS SHEVCHENKO CONCERT

SETTING a standard by which all past and future affairs may be judged, the concert sponsored by the Ukrainian Youth Organization of Connecticut in honor of Taras Shevchenko, held in the Hartford Public High School auditorium on Sunday afternoon, March 10th, was the most successful venture ever undertaken by the Ukrainians in that state.

Forgetting their political and religious differences, Ukrainians, young and old from all sections of the state co-operated wholeheartedly to make this the outstanding event in the history of Ukrainian life in Connecticut.

More than a thousand people jammed the spacious auditorium to hear the songs and poems of Shevchenko interpreted by various individuals and choirs in national costume from Hartford, New Britain, and Ansonia. Not only were present Ukrainians from every section of Connecticut but also from Rhode Island and Massachusetts; notably a bus load from Holyoke.

Much of the enthusiasm for the concert was probably due to fact that the proceeds are to go for a scholarship fund that the Youth Organization is going to establish soon.

Quite a few non-Ukrainians were evident in the audience and after listening to the flawless performances of the choirs and forceful addresses of the speakers, and after seeing how well the concert was attended all of them went home with a new respect and understanding for Ukraine and Ukrainians.

United States Senator Francis T. Maloney, the senior senator of Connecticut, was the principal speaker and although it was virtually impossible for him to tear himself from the pressure of business in Washington, he chartered a plane to make a special trip to Hartford for the occasion. Present also at the concert were Mrs. Maloney and their daughter.

Mr. Michael Piznak, New York attorney and president of the Ukrainian Youth League of North America, and Mr. Eugene Lachowich of New York, associate editor of Svoboda, were the other guest speakers.

Long before the hour set for the concert, people began to arrive and by 3:30 the main auditorium was filled and the balcony had to be opened to take care of the additional few hundred persons.

Mr. John Selesman of New Britain, president of the Ukrainian Youth Organization, acted as master of ceremonies and opened the concert with a short welcome speech.

Mr. Alexander O. Mereschak of Ansonia, and president of the Senior Organization, spoke a few words of greeting from the older organization.

Edmund J. Buckley, secretary to Mayor Thomas Spellacy of Hartford, welcomed the assemblage in the mayor's name.

The musical portion of the concert was opened by the Hartford church choir under the direction of Mr. W. Romanyshyn. The combined choir of thirty voices sang three selections: Uchitesya Brati Moyi, Oy Na Hori Vasitshki and I Svitaye. Concluding their portion of the program, only the girls of the choir appeared on the stage and sang Ukrainska Bakoroliya. This unusual but colorful procedure made a big hit with the audience.

Following the choir, Miss Mary Zien of New Britain touched the hearts of all the people by her recitation of a poem that describes the suffering and misery of Ukrainians under the yoke of oppression.

Miss Elsie Hwozdewich and Mr. William Korotash, both of Ansonia, sang two duets. They were greeted with such enthusiasm that they had to sing an encore.

Following this, Atty. Michael Piznak made a moving and interesting address in English on Shevchenko and quoted from various

poems in the Kobzar to show that Shevchenko was the father of Ukrainian Nationalism. Mr. Piznak concluded his speech with a stirring appeal for all Ukrainians regardless of belief or creed to unite in the struggle for a free and independent Ukraine.

At the conclusion of this speech, The Ukrainian choir of New Britain, thirty-five voices under the direction of Mr. S. Chimihut, sang four selections: Ohni Horyat, Shiroky Luh, Obraz Rozhi, and Oy, Viykhav Kozak. Although all the choirs were colorfully dressed in Ukrainian costumes, the New Britain made an especially pleasing picture because the boys were all dressed in unusually striking uniforms.

Senator Maloney was then introduced by Mr. Piznak. The Senator made a long and sympathetic speech and, although he mentioned several times that he had very little time to prepare his talk, he surprised all those present by his great knowledge of our poet and his works, and also by his understanding of Ukrainian aims and aspirations.

The Senator declared that he understood and sympathized with the struggle of the Ukrainians because they reminded him so much of the struggle of the Irish. He concluded with the prophecy that "out of the ashes and despair of the short-lived Ukrainian Republic will be re-established the land of the courageous, fun-loving Cossack and his lady."

Following a ten minute intermission, Miss Mary Burbela of New Haven, recited and sang the touching ballad, Topolia, which tells of the heart-break and anguish of girl whose lover has been killed. Miss Helen Brezicki of New Haven accompanied Miss Burbela beautifully on the piano.

Mr. Eugene Lachowich of New York then spoke in Ukrainian on Shevchenko and his works, and how his philosophy and beliefs apply to present day Ukrainian aims and aspirations.

Following this, the SS. Peter and Paul Church Choir of Ansonia, fifty-five voices under the direction of Mr. R. Hwozdewich, sang six selections in faultless style: Bozhe Veliky, Zavischanya, Nepuskaye Maty, My Syny Mohutnoyi Krayini, Plive Choven, and Divchino Ribchino.

Miss Helen Brezicki, who had accompanied Miss Burbela, appeared as a soloist and played a medley of Ukrainian folk songs on the piano.

Concluding the concert, the Ukrainian Choir of New Britain presented a tableau that portrayed the Ukrainian people, some free in various parts of the world, and others in chains. Mr. John Bilinsky of West Hartford read excerpts from the Kobzar to illustrate the different scenes in the tableau.

The entire concert lasted a little more than three and one-half hours. A large and beautiful portrait of Taras Shevchenko adorned the stage. This painting was donated for the occasion by Miss Mary Blahitka of New Haven and is the product of her own brush and palette.

Without exception, the performances of all participants in the concert were flawless and showed that many hours of practice needed for an affair like this brought unequalled results. The performers are to be congratulated on the high standard that they set in this concert.

As the audience filed out, only exclamation of wonder and praise could be heard, and it is evident that this affair will live long in the minds of those who were present at the concert.

After the concert, the Hartford Choir was host to the other participants and their guests at an informal social and buffet lunch at the Ukrainian Hall on Wyllys St. The Ukrainian Citizens' Club of Hartford generously donated the use of the hall and an enjoyable time was had by all.

M. M.

THE U. N. A. SPOTLIGHT

NEWARK BEATS PHILLY IN TIE FOR 1st PLACE

From District No. 1 of the Ukrainian National Association Basketball League, Tommy Harzula writes that Philadelphia traveled to Newark on March 23rd to play off the final game of the schedule. Newark scored a 49-31 victory over the visitors, and the win puts Newark and New York in a tie for 1st place. The game was played at Newark's Ukrainian Hall.

Hitting the nets with unusual regularity, Tommy Harzula, Bill Klappy, and Johnny Karmazyn accounted for 17, 15, and 10 points respectively, to cop the verdict for Newark. The rest of the team turned in fine defensive work.

W. and J. Juzwiak, each with 8 points, M. Bliszczyk with 7, and D. Oienick with 6, starred for the Philadelphians.

The 1st half found both teams playing cautiously with Newark nursing a 24-21 lead, but in the 2nd half Newark hit its stride and pulled away by scoring 25 points to Philly's 10.

It is undecided where or when Newark will play New York for the District title.

The score by quarters:
Philadelphia: 12 9 5 5—31
Newark: 8 16 11 14—49

BERWICK WINS AND LOSES

Writing from District No. 2, John Wozniak reports that Berwick defeated Hanover, 47-33, at the Berwick Y.M.C.A. on March 16th. John and Max Kalanick of Berwick led the scoring with 17 and 13 points respectively, while Skwarlo and Timetz starred for the losers with 8 each. The game by periods:

Berwick: 11 20 7 9—47
Hanover: 7 4 12 10—33

Reporter John S. Roman writes that Berwick traveled to Olyphant on March 17th and, in a hard-fought thriller marked by close defensive playing, the visitors were nosed out, 30-31. J. Terry, who was high scorer with 15 points, made the winning goal for Olyphant. Max Kalanick, who scored 10 points, played well for Berwick. The game by quarters:

Olyphant: 1 5 15 10—31
Berwick: 4 12 8 6—30

In another recent league game, Olyphant defeated Hanover, 39-30, at Hanover. In non-league games, Olyphant defeated the Ukrainian Youth Club of Wilkes-Barre, 39-37, and the Sampson Ukrainians, 49-29.

BASEBALL AND SOFTBALL BULLETIN

The U.N.A. will again sponsor baseball and softball teams, and give financial assistance under the same conditions as in the former years.

Teams must be composed of U.N.A. members only, include "U.N.A." in the team name, and play in the U.N.A. Baseball or Softball League. Players under 21 years of age must obtain parents' consent to play ball. All players must sign registration blanks.

The assistance given by the U.N.A. will be sufficient to purchase the necessary equipment, less suits, and amounts to approximately one-half of the team's expenses. Balls will not be furnished. At the end of the season a trophy will be awarded to the champion baseball team, and another to the softball team. The baseball trophy will be retained in the home office of the U.N.A.

In order to obtain financial assistance teams are asked to submit registration blanks properly filled out, which may be obtained from the U.N.A. Athletic Director. Last year's teams will receive the blanks without request. Players from several U.N.A. branches may play on one team.

No registrations will be accepted after May 31st, 1940, but additional players may be added to the list later. Team managers are urged to make the necessary arrangements for a diamond before any other business of the team is attended to. For registration blanks write to G. Herman, U.N.A. Athletic Director, 261 Madison St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

NEW STARS!

Singing Sisters STELLA and MARY BODNAR; Pupils of famous vocal teacher Madame Kedia Vassenko, Moscow Opera House Primadonna. Appointment by telephone only. ENdicott 2-9711, 250 W. 75th St., New York City.

(Sport news is concluded in Svoboda)