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THE RED DECADE

A BOOK we highly recommend to our readers is "The Red Decade—The Stalinist Penetration of America,"* by Eugene Lyons, editor of The American Mercury and author of that famous best-seller Assignment in Utopia.

In the words of the book's cover blurb, which we see no need to improve, the menace and irony of Communism are laid bare in this thoroughly informed and startlingly informative work. As a journalistic history of Bolshevism in America and a warning that we cannot afford to ignore, it introduces us to the American leaders and their Muscovite bosses; builds up a striking picture of the activities of party members and fellow-travelers and the wide-spread connivance of innocent dupes.

Not hesitating to name names of individuals or groups, "The Red Decade" portrays the whole crazy opera bouffe of the attempted Revolution in this country: the remarkably mediocre Red leaders; the concentric rings of stooges; the succession of wildly veering policies; authors and journalists led by the nose and leading others in the jig step; the hundreds of false fronts and transmission belts—"peace", "youth", and "art" groups; the comradely racketeering in W.P.A. and Relief, in labor unions, schools and universities; the Gilbert and Sullivan burlesquerie of Pink penthouse teas; the taking in of church workers and Hollywood stars; the sympathy and countenance of high-minded government chiefs and the invasion of government offices.

Of special interest to us who are of Ukrainian descent are the passages in the book referring the terrible famine in Ukraine in the early 1930's.

"In the winter of 1932-33," one of them reads, "a famine greater than any in Russia's history devastated the humanity of the Ukraine, North Caucasus, and Central Asia. What made it unspeakably sadistic was that it was not an act of God but an act of man, a planned famine, allowed to take its gruesome course against the protests of Stalin's own associates. We [foreign correspondents in Moscow] all saw it coming. We all knew that the government could head it off by spending a few million dollars for Canadian or South American grain. But these little men in the Kremlin, turned into mad gods, decided to 'punish' a population of forty or fifty million for their sullen passive resistance against the state's seizure of their land, tools and livestock. Then they proceeded to conceal the tragedy from the world to prevent even sympathy from reaching the stricken population.

"How many millions died? Maurice Hindus, while still among the leading apologists for Soviet horrors, 'admitted' three million corpses. Soviet officials and journalists in private conversation put it at seven millions—mentioning the figure, sometimes, even a little boastfully. But whether three millions or five or seven makes little difference. There is a point at which catastrophe can no longer be measured mathematically. The horror is beyond the figure, even beyond the wagons that went dally through Ukrainian cities collecting the night's corpses, beyond the blown-up bellies of children and the instances of cannibalism confided to me by Soviet newspapermen. It was rather in the deliberateness with which the crime was perpetrated and hidden from the outside world. The cynicism of absolute power can be more dreadful than wholesale murder."

Yes, that horrible crime was certainly well hidden from the outside world then, not only by the Moscow rulers but for awhile even by our American press as well. As some of us may recall, when the *Svoboda* and *The Ukrainian Weekly* and other Ukrainian American press were filled with reports then of the famine, their combined voice was very much like that of the prophet in the wilderness, for it was met with either silence, denials or disparagements. It was not until later that the American press really began to print news about the famine, at first in form of grudging understatement and philological sophistries, and then with increasing accuracy and truthfulness. Yet it was not until the worst of the famine had passed that the American people really began to learn of it through their press. It was not until then that they became aware of its terrible extent and toll.

It is well to recall why the British and American press correspondents in Moscow concealed or minimized the famine then. Mr. Lyons answered this question in his "Assignment in Utopia" which deals with his disillusioning stay in Moscow as United Press correspondent, and which should be read in conjunction with the "Red Decade." That answer is lame and inexcusable, and Mr. Lyons had the moral courage to brand it as such.

It all started when an English journalist, Gareth Jones, one time secretary to David Lloyd George, made a secret trip through famine-stricken Ukraine. Being a meticulous and conscientious man, he returned first to Moscow and there checked his observations with what the other correspondents already knew. In fact, the latter gave him even more revealing data on the extent of the famine. On the basis of all this he sent a dispatch to his newspaper as soon as he managed to get outside the Soviet Union. The publication of his dispatch was immediately followed by urgent inquiries on the subject by the other newspapers to their correspondents in Moscow. The latter were on the spot. For these inquiries came just when preparation were under way for the important "trial" of the British engineers: Monkhouse, MacDonald, Gregory, etc. The

RICH GRAIN HAUL FALLS TO NAZI INVADERS OF UKRAINE

New York PM editor Ralph Ingersoll's estimate that at least 2,000,000 tons of Ukrainian wheat has fallen into Hitler's hands is confirmed in a dispatch received from Frederick C. Oechsner, United Press correspondent now touring behind the Nazi lines on the southern front.

"Before reaching Otchakov," Oechsner wrote, "the correspondents were surprised, in view of persistent reports of Soviet 'scorched-earth' tactics, to see large quantities of grain harvested and stacked in the fields lining the route of a 265-mile drive through the 'granary of Europe.'

"Autumn plowing was evident in many sections. German authorities estimated that 50 per cent of the land had been plowed in those areas. There was no visible evidence of large-scale threshing, which the Germans said could wait indefinitely since the stacks are more or less weatherproof."

UYL-NA RALLY IN PITTSBURGH

Scheduled for the weekend prior to Thanksgiving Day, November 22nd and 23rd, 1941 (as observed by the State of Pennsylvania) is a UYL-NA Rally to be sponsored by the American-Ukrainian Youth Rally Committee of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Fort Pitt Hotel, which was the site of the 1938 UYL-NA Convention, has been chosen for this event.

Activities planned for the rally include a welcome dance to be held on Saturday night, November 22nd, 1941, at the Ukrainian Hall in McKees Rocks, Pa.; sessions, banquet and formal dance on Sunday at the Fort Pitt Hotel, Sunday, November 23rd, 1941.

Officers elected for this affair are as follows: Chairman—John Suszynski, Co-Chairman—A. J. Wasyluk, 1st Vice Chairman—Metro Staroschak, 2nd Vice Chairman—John Muran, 3rd Vice Chairman—Katherine Haluschak, 4th Vice Chairman—Olga Malevich, Treasurer—A. J. Wasilk, Rec. Secretary—Pearl Sokol, Corr. Secretary—Jean Monasterski, Auditors: John Mykitiuk, Nick Kitik, John Lozor.

A cordial invitation is extended to all to attend this Rally. Letters requesting information regarding this affair should be sent either to the American-Ukrainian Youth Rally Committee, c/o Fort Pitt Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa. or to Jean Monasterski, 708 Franklin Avenue, Aliquippa, Pa.

KOLESSA SCORES ANOTHER TRIUMPH AT TORONTO CONCERT

Lubka Kolessa, internationally famous Ukrainian pianist, scored another triumph when she appeared on a concert program in the Varsity Arena of Toronto, Canada held for the benefit of the British War Victims' Fund Friday evening, October 17th.

Besides Kolessa the concert featured Edwin McArthur, guest conductor, and Thomas L. Thomas, baritone.

Among the distinguished guests was Her Royal Highness the Princess Alice, wife of the Canadian governor general, who posed for newspaper photographers together with Miss Kolessa, McArthur and Thomas.

The Toronto Evening Telegram music critic, Rose MacDonald, wrote that "Lubka Kolessa, young Ukrainian pianist, now resident of Canada through the fortunes of war, and indeed a handsome acquisition to the cultural life of this continent... is an unusual young woman; with a tremendous vitality and in its superb strength of her playing she reminds one rather of Myra Hess, though the temper of the two artists is quite dissimilar... Miss Kolessa is very much herself as she plays with superb authority over her instrument, with a dazzling brilliance which is at the same time graciously compelling."

"LIFE" PICTURES KIEV

This week's "Life" magazine features two pages of pictures of the "Fall of Kiev—Nazis Take Ukraine Capital." Several of them show burning buildings following explosions of mines planted by the retreating Reds. The fires burned for five days, the accounts states, destroying 20 blocks in the heart of the New City.

UKRAINIAN DANCES AT BROOKLYN MUSEUM

An exhibit of Ukrainian folk dances together with a fashion show of Ukrainian folk costumes featured the program presented at the Brooklyn Museum of Art before an audience of over 600 persons last Tuesday evening, October 28, by the Ukrainian Dancers Club of New York. The offering was enthusiastically received. The Ukrainian Dancers Club of New York is led by Harry Patryk, chairman, and Semen Wintoniak, dance director.

need to remain on friendly terms with the Soviet censors was for them a "compelling necessity." "It would have been professional suicide to make an issue of the famine at this particular time," wrote Mr. Lyons. And so they let Gareth Jones down. This they did "unanimously and in almost identical formulas of equivocation..." in phrases that "damned Jones a liar."

Such is the inside story of this "filthy business," as Mr. Lyons calls it in his "Assignment In Utopia," of why for such a long time our American press remained silent on the subject of the terrible famine that raged in Ukraine in 1932-33, and to which he eloquently alludes several times in his latest book, "The Red Decade." Be sure to read it.

* "The Red Decade—The Stalinist Penetration of America" by Eugene Lyons. 423 pages. The Bobbs-Merrill Company. \$3.00.

Early Ukrainian Newspapers

RECENTLY while being shown around the editorial offices of the *Svoboda* and *The Ukrainian Weekly*, several young persons were amazed to discover the large number of Ukrainian newspapers published not only in this country and Canada but throughout the rest of the world, including South America, and such distant places as the Far East. In answer to their inquiries about the origin and development of the Ukrainian press in the old country, the following account is presented below.

The first newspaper to appear in Ukraine was the French "*Gazette de Leopold*," published in L'viv, beginning January 1, 1776—a half-year before the declaration of American independence.

Previous to that time many books had been written and printed in Ukraine, but no newspapers.

Following the first partition of Poland (1772), the western part of Ukraine, Galicia, fell under Austrian rule. Soon thereafter various foreign businessmen began to launch enterprises of all sorts in the province. Among them was a Viennese publisher of French extraction, Ossoudi, who came to L'viv and established a weekly newspaper there, "*Gazette de Leopold*," named after the city in which it was published, and printed in French, as that language was familiar and fashionable among the L'viv higher society then, many of whom had received their education at the hands of French tutors.

In this French weekly, which lasted approximately one year, various happenings were reported, such as a religious jubilee celebration of the L'viv Ukrainians headed by Bishop Lev Sheptytsky, or the ruining of the Zaporozhian Sitch by Catherine II of Russia—it being stated in it that the Sitch was a menace to the trade route down the Dnieper and therefore had to be destroyed; in reality, however, the Zaporozhian Sitch was the last bulwark of Ukrainian national liberties, and on that account was destroyed by the Russian tsarina.

The First Ukrainian Newspaper

The first Ukrainian newspaper to be published in Ukraine was the "*Zorya Hahitska*" (Galician Star), which first appeared May 15th, 1848—the year when serfdom was abolished and Austria-Hungary became a constitutional monarchy. Its publisher was the "Ukrainian Council" while its editors were Rev. Ivan Hushalevich, and then later, Diditsky and Shekhovych. It lasted ten years, first as a weekly and then as a bi-weekly. The "*Zorya*" can rightfully be considered as the beginning of the modern Ukrainian press, which during the 19th and 20th centuries flourished far better in Western Ukraine than in Eastern Ukraine, where Russian denationalizing policies greatly hindered its development.

At about the same time there appeared another Ukrainian newspaper, "*Vistnyk*" (Herald), which had a longer life than the "*Zorya*," eighteen years in all, first in L'viv and then in Vienna. It was the official state organ, appearing two or three times a week, and containing several supplements. As far as the national development of the people was concerned, this newspaper was of little use. And the same thing is true of the other publications of that period, such as "*Novyna*" (News) and "*Pohola*" (Bee) published by Hushalevich, or of the half-Ukrainian and half-Russian "*Lada*"—which took its name from a pagan home deity—and the "*Samsyna Biblioteka*" (Family Library), edited by Shekhovych. The latter bore in one of its issues a story, in Russian, by the well-known Ukrainian writer, Kvitka-Osnovyanenko.

The year 1859 was a dark year for the Ukrainian press, for only the "*Vistnyk*" appeared more or less re-

gularly, and early in the following year even it expired, so that for a short while there were no Ukrainian newspapers at all in the Ukrainian territories under Austro-Hungary.

The Revival

It was therefore with considerable gladness that the people welcomed early in 1861 the "*Slovo*" (Word), a political journal published in L'viv and edited by Diditsky, a good newspaper man. During the previous year Diditsky had published a "*Zorya Halitaka*" album, containing articles by fifty-three Ukrainians. During the earlier period of its existence, his "*Slovo*" was Ukrainian in character. For a time it even had a section printed in the pure vernacular of the peasants. In its later years, however (1867-1870), it fell under Russian influences. In 1887 it expired.

Besides the "*Vistnyk*" in Vienna and "*Slovo*" in L'viv, twenty-two other Ukrainian newspapers were published during 1861-1870. Of those which lasted the longest, the following were outstanding: "*Pravda*" (Truth—13 years); "*Lastivka*" (Swallow, a children's gazette with a supplement "*Uchytel*" (Teacher); "*Vechernytsi*" (Evening Gathering), edited by Zarevich and the younger Shashkevich; and the "*Meta*" (Aim), edited by Klymkovich.

Several of the Galician Ukrainian newspapers that appeared during that period were published mainly for the common people, composed mostly of the peasants, although it cannot be said that their publishers were in full accord with the national strivings of these people or that they knew exactly how to approach them. In this type of publications were "*Dim i Shkola*" (Home and School), edited by Rev. Hushelevich; "*Nedilya*" (Sunday), edited by Rev. Popelo who later became the Orthodox Bishop of Kholm; "*Pyśmo Do Hromadi*" (Epistle to the People) and "*Hospodar*" (Husbandman), both edited by Shekhovich. None of these papers enjoyed any real popularity among the people.

Their Growing Popularity

Gradually, however, certain newspapers appeared which began to find favor among the peasantry, for an attempt was made in them to write in a manner understandable by all, in the so called popular style. The first appeared during 1871-1880. Among them was the bi-monthly "*Ruska Rada*," edited jointly by Bilous and Naumovich. In 1872, "*Nauoka*" (Learning) appeared, also under the editorship of Naumovich. It was more popular than its predecessors, for it was written in an easy, flexible style. Still it could not be regarded as really popular. That adjective could not be applied to any Ukrainian newspaper until 1877, when there was published under the editorship of Partitsky, assisted by Vakhnianin, a monthly journal called "*Pyśmo z Prosviti*" (Epistle from Enlightenment Society). A still more popular journal was the "*Batkivschyna*" (Fatherland), which began to appear in 1879. Its editor was Romanchuk. Three months thereafter, in the city of Stanislaviv, there appeared three more newspapers, "*Dilo*" (Action), edited by Volodimir Barvinsky, the present-day oldest Ukrainian newspaper in Western Ukraine; "*Zorya*" (Star), edited by Partitsky; and "*Dentsia*" (Daily) edited by Vekhratsky. In 1897 the "*Batkivschyna*" was succeeded by the "*Svoboda*."

Number of Them Up to the War

At the opening of the 20th century there were 50 Ukrainian newspapers in the world. Of them 44 were published under Austro-Hungary and 6 in the United States.

The years 1918-1919 witnessed a great revival of the Ukrainian press,

RAMBLINGS OF A WORD HUNTER

COSSACK OR KOZAK?

CREATING the publication of the English translation of Michael Hrushevsky's *History of Ukraine, the "Ukrainian Holo"*, a Ukrainian language weekly, published in Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada, takes an exception to the transliteration of some Ukrainian words used in the book by the translators. While a couple of them are simply errors of print, one is a matter of opinion, which deserves somewhat longer reflection.

The "Ukrainian Voice" writes:

"All throughout the book 'KOZAKI' are called in English 'kozaks,' though in English there is a long fixated form 'cossack.' Such is the orthographic form of the word used in the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, such is used in dictionaries, such is used in the books writing about cossacks, not excepting the books treating of Poland's history, only in the English edition of Hrushevsky's *History of Ukraine* there reigns exclusively the Polish form 'kozak,' as if the Ukrainians were not those whom the English call cossacks, but something different. It would serve better the interests of clearness if one could emancipate oneself from seeking out new forms of language or spelling. Or else it was advisable to explain especially why the new method of spelling 'KOZAK' was introduced in the book. Alas, there is no such explanation in the book. So they wrote, and that's the end of it, and if some reader should meet this word for the first time, he may search all the dictionaries and encyclopaedias and yet have no certainty whether *kozak* is synonymous with *cossack*, or something completely different. In the meantime, if not fully three quarters of the book, then surely a larger part of it constitutes the history of 'KOZAKIBO'."

First of all, I must express my regret that the author of this criticism did not carry out his threat by going to the dictionaries. Had he done so he would have settled all his doubts right then and there. One glance into *New English Dictionary*, edited by J. A. H. Murray, and he would have discovered there the entry: "KOZAK, -AK, variants of COS-SACK."

The situation is evidently by no means as tragic as the "Ukrainian Voice" makes it out to be.

In the same dictionary, which is the most complete dictionary of the English language, one can find also the following entry:

"Cossack, also Cossacke, Cossache, Cossaque, Cassok, Kosack, Cosack, Cosak, Cossac, Cossacque, Kozack, Kozak..."

Thus we have in all twelve spellings recorded by that complete dictionary, a fact which disproves the contention by the "Holo" critic that the spelling of this word in English has already been established and fixed. Quite the opposite is true, and so further attempts at a better spelling or fixation are justified.

A glance at the various spellings of this word will disclose that some of them are more complicated than others, and this might suggest that our ideal in this matter should be simplicity. I cannot see why this word should be spelled in a German fashion, i. e. with "ck". Why shouldn't

concurrent with the establishment of the Ukrainian National Republic. Following the collapse of the republic, the Ukrainian press declined considerably for awhile. Near the outbreak of the present war, however, it had begun to flourish again. In 1933, for example, 1,780 Ukrainian Newspapers were listed in Soviet Ukraine while the following year there were 110 of them in Galicia and 6 in Volhynia (both under Poland then).

"k" do? Nor do I see any reason for spelling the word with "ss": certainly nobody would read two s's as one z! And surely nobody would read the English "z" in any other way than in the way the Ukrainian pronounce their "z."

And as to the initial sound "k," is there any reason for it being spelled with a "c"? First of all, such spelling suggests a Latin word, which it is not. In fact, this spelling has its origin in the spelling of the word in French, as this is attested by ending the word with "cque" and the like.

Well, instead of ferreting out of various foreign languages various equivalents, I think the best procedure would be to forget how it is spelled in those various languages, and to take the sound of the word and then to try to render it into English in a most direct manner possible. The word is simple enough, that is each sound of it in Ukrainian has a corresponding sound in English. If we do this, we will find that the simplest way to spell the word would be "kozak."

Ah, but the critic of the "Ukrainian Voice" finds yet another trouble with this spelling: it is a Polish spelling. Well, so it is. And it is also Czech spelling, and as the Poles and the Czechs are not exactly Ukrainian friends, naturally one who spells this word "kozak" might be suspected with siding with Poles, or Czechs, or both! That's the exact meaning of the crack about the Polish spelling. It cannot have any other meaning. For any sensible man the fact that a spelling of a word proposed by him happens to be also the spelling of some other language has no standing before the court of intelligence.

(er)

UNIVERSITY SOCIETY INVITES GRADUATES AND STUDENTS TO ATTEND ITS MEETING

With the odor of sizzling weiners and toasted marshmallows in the air, the Ukrainian University Society of New York held a picnic, Sunday October 19, at Cunningham Park, to start its fall program of social and cultural events. As usual, all of the members were down to join in the fun and make the picnic a big success. Interviewed over a friend chicken leg, John Wolf, vice-prexy, declared "with the food that our girls bring, this picnic couldn't help but be good." The following Thursday a party was held for members Nadia Onufryk and Bill Derevlenny who were recently married. A gift of a Buffet service was presented by President Natalka Andruson on behalf of the club.

The U.U.S. is composed of young Ukrainian American college students and graduates who meet and participate in Ukrainian American affairs. Lectures on various topics by speakers, socials and trips to points of interest provide a well rounded program. Lecture dates and topics will be released in the near future.

If you are a college student or graduate of Ukrainian descent, you are cordially invited to attend our weekly meetings at the International Institute 341 E. 17th Street, New York City every Thursday at 8:30 P.M. "Come down and meet us."

Andrew Melaychuk

A kiss is a peculiar proposition. Of no use to one, yet absolute bliss to two. The small boy gets it for nothing, the young man has to lie for it, and the old man has to buy it. The baby's right, the lovers' privilege, and the hypocrite's mask. To a young girl, faith; to a married woman, hope; to an old maid, charity.

Lawyer (to prospective stenographer): "Can you write shorthand?"
Miss: "Yes, but it takes longer."

IN QUEST OF HIS SISTER

A TALE OF OLDEN KOZAK TIMES

(11)

"LISTEN good people!" Nedolya boomed. "Anyone who wants to join us is welcome. Take one of those captured Tartar horses that we have and some weapons and let's get started. We have no time to waste."

The villagers divided themselves into two groups. A small number of them started back to their ruined village of Spasivka, determined to rebuild it and continue life as before, Tartars or no Tartars. Others, notably those who had lost everything, even their dear ones, cast their lot in with the Kozaks. Quickly they found Tartar mounts and Tartar weapons for themselves, and mounting joined the Kozaks.

In the latter group was Stephen. He had nothing to return for to Spasivka.

Nedolya, leaving a few Kozaks to guard the nearby abandoned Tartar camp, took the main body with him in pursuit after the fleeing Tartars. Stephen went with this latter group also, hoping that perhaps he could still rescue his daughter Anne.

The Kozak Pursuit of the Tartars

The trail was easy to follow, for the Tartars had their wagons with them.

Wishing to catch up with the Tartars as soon as possible the Kozaks urged on their horses to an easy gallop. On their side the Samara river glistened in the sun, reflecting occasionally the image of a rider as he galloped near the river's edge. No word was spoken, only the thudding of the horses' hoofs disturbed the heat-laden silence.

It was about noon when the scouts in front sighted in the distance the Tartar caravan.

Nedolya gave the order to stop for a few minutes, water and rest their horses. There was no danger of their prey escaping them now.

The rest period did not last very long. Noon was the best time to attack, for the stultifying heat of the noonday sun would make the Tartars less wary of a possible attack.

An order rang out, and the Kozaks moved forward at an easy trot.

Nedolya gave orders that the larger part of the Kozaks break away and make a huge circle, which would place them on the Tartar flank. This latter group was under the command of Peter.

A few minutes of riding and the Kozaks found themselves on the Tartar flank. The Tartar caravan, moving like some huge snake below them, was now plainly visible. Oxen drew the wagons, while mounted Tartars rode on the fringes of the caravan.

The Tartars were now, unknown to them as yet, in a trap. To their rear were the Kozaks under Nedolya, keeping out of sight; to the left the Kozaks under Peter; while to the right was the river.

Two rapid shots rang out in the still air. It was the signal to attack.

In an encircling movement the Kozaks thundered towards the caravan, yelling and brandishing their weapons.

The Tartars made haste to draw up their wagons in a circle, but it was too late for this maneuver. The Kozaks were upon them with a rush. A short but fierce battle ensued. Some of the Tartars attempted to put a resistance, but were soon put out of the fighting. Others attempted to flee, but were caught with lassoes. In a few moments the battle was over. The entire caravan with all its food, weapons, merchandise fell into Kozak hands.

As soon as they saw that the battle was practically over, Stephen with his son Peter ran over to the wagons from which Ukrainian captives were

crawling out. They did find some young people from Spasivka among them...

"But where is Anne?" Paul was asking anxiously, following his father and brother.

"She is not here, sonny," one of the younger freed captives replied. "Last night a group of Tartars took all the girls and boys on their horses and galloped away in the direction of Crimea."

Stephen clapped his hands in despair. Paul began to tear his hair out wildly at this news, and weep unrestrainedly. All hope was now gone...

"Oh, Father, Peter, please beg the captain to go after them right away. We will catch up with them sure, sure... Oh, God, what has happened to Anne!"—Paul was fairly beside himself in grief.

"Hush, hush!" his father quieted him. "The captain has other things to do. Anyway, we could never catch up with them now."

At this moment a Tartar prisoner was led by. Seeing him Paul suddenly drew out his sabre and hit him a terrible blow over the head. Blood burst out and the Tartar fell to the ground. Paul, grinding his teeth, kept on hacking at the prostrate figure, yelling wildly all the while:

"Thieves, dogs, devils! You killed my grandfather Andrew, you killed my mother, and you stole my sister! Here take this, and this, and this!"

He was fairly crazy with sorrow and rage. His eyes were aflame with fury, and he was red as a beet. In this one Tartar he saw the entire Tartar horde which was responsible for all his sorrow and that of others.

"That's enough! That's enough!" several of the Kozaks were crying to him. "You are hacking up a dead man!"

The words brought Paul to his senses. He saw at his feet the body of the Tartar, the first man that he had ever killed. A feeling of horror and revulsion took hold of him. He grew dizzy, and fell to the ground.

Father and Son Decide to Return Home

The Kozaks could well congratulate themselves now, for in the brief encounter with the Tartars they had suffered no casualties at all. The entire Tartar caravan had fallen into their hands, including all that the Tartars had plundered from the village of Spasivka.

Most of the villagers who had joined the Kozaks in the morning, now decided to return homewards. But since it was late afternoon, they decided to wait until the following morning. Nedolya gave directions to his Kozaks to allow the villagers to pick out the wagons, horses, cattle, and household goods that belonged to them.

Among those who decided to return home, now that he had some of his possessions back, was Stephen. Having no one waiting for him at home, since his wife and father had been killed, he decided to ask his older son Peter to return with him, together rebuild their home, and start life anew.

Accordingly, Stephen approached his son Peter with the plea to return home.

Although Peter hated to give up his Kozak life, yet he clearly saw his duty towards his father. He therefore assented. They both agreed that when the time came when everything had been rebuilt, he, Peter, would return back to the Kozaks. Stephen then obtained Nedolya's permission to let Peter return home with him, although the latter was loath to let such a good Kozak go.

All this while Paul, after recovering from his faint, following his slaying

of a Tartar in a fit of furious rage, had been wandering through the camp, watching the Kozaks at their various tasks. When dusk came, Paul returned back to his father and brother in order to get something to eat.

It was while eating that Stephen disclosed to him that his brother Peter would accompany them back home.

"That means that we will not go after our sister?" asked Paul, dismayed.

"No, sonny, that is impossible now," replied his father gravely, "for she is out of our reach by now, no matter how hard we would press our horses."

"But we can go after her nevertheless," cried Paul frantically. "If necessary, we will go even into Crimea itself, all three of us!"

"And do you know little brother how far Crimea is?" asked Peter. "There all three of us would surely perish. They would separate us, and we would never recover Anne. So it's no use now."

Paul clenched his teeth, but did not say anything. After they had supped, he cleared away the eating utensils.

A breeze sprang up, bringing on its wings the sound of horsemen approaching. In a few moments they appeared. The Kozaks relaxed, for it was their comrades who had been left behind by Nedolya to take care of the baggage.

The newcomers quickly fell to the food waiting for them.

Darkness descended upon the earth. After all had eaten, the Kozaks lay down to sleep. Paul lay down between his father and older brother. In a few minutes, judging by his snoring, he was sound asleep.

The breeze steadily increased. The dying campfires flickered anew for awhile, and then, having nothing to burn on, slowly died out. The camp grew entirely quiet. Here and there a Kozak stirred, wrapping his cloak closer around him, as the increasing wind grew colder. High above clouds scudded by, now disclosing the moon, now covering it. The steppe sighed...

Paul Runs Away

It was about midnight, when a slight figure from among the sleeping Kozaks sat up cautiously, looked around carefully, saw that the dim figures of the sentries on the outskirts of the camp looking the other way, and quietly arose to its feet. With infinite caution the figure made its way between the sleeping forms, paused for a moment at one spot, and picked up a saddle from the ground. Carrying the saddle over its head, it proceeded further to where the horses were huddled seeking to shelter themselves from the wind. Saddling one of the horses, the dim figure led the horse out, holding a hand over the horse's nostrils to keep him from neighing. In a few moments both were beyond the confines of the sleeping camp. Just then the moon, that had been hiding behind the clouds, came out and illuminated the scene for a few seconds, and then hid behind the clouds again. But in those few seconds, anybody who was watching, would have seen that the figure leading the horse was Paul.

After he had proceeded far enough from the camp, Paul mounted the horse, looked up at the stars to get his bearings, and then clapping his heels into the horse's flanks, dashed off into the darkness, southward...

The two days that Paul had spent in the steppe with the Kozaks had given him confidence and courage. No longer was the frightened boy of the night he had fled from the burning village of Spasivka. Now he was a regular campaigner, so he felt, for had he not seen how the Kozaks fought the Tartars. His confidence and sense of security was further strengthened by knowledge that he had in his belt a sword and two

"DON'T MISS IT"

G-sharp!!! Down bow!!! 2nd finger higher!!! Forte!!! Go home and practice!!!

Are these explosive remarks familiar? I imagine that they are to many youngsters who have at one time or other studied that beautiful yet sometimes awful instrument—the violin.

That's the life of a violin pedagogue—just one sour tone followed by a sourer tone. We don't appreciate what they tolerate until we are compelled to listen to the same squeaks ourselves. Now I can understand why Mr. Prydatkevych "growled" at me and on many occasions chased me home. But he always was a sincere teacher and spent much time in planning and preparing the course of study for each pupil—even for an almost impossible student like myself.

A violinist of great renown, Mr. Prydatkevych did not devote all his time to teaching the violin and harmony. He, also toured the country playing at famous universities and institutions as a soloist, as well as with his trio which specialized in Ukrainian music arranged for this ensemble by himself.

Recently, Mr. Prydatkevych received laurels as a composer of symphonic music. His composition won honorary notices and was performed by the Rochester Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Howard Hanson. Furthermore, Leopold Stokowski has accepted and is rehearsing Mr. Prydatkevych's composition with the National Youth Orchestra.

On Sunday evening November 9, 1941 at 8:30 P.M., Mr. Prydatkevych is sponsoring a concert for the violin with assisting artist Paolo Gallico at Town Hall, 113 West 43rd Street, New York City. There are many famous Ukrainian composers represented in this program such as our beloved M. Hayvoronsky, V. Barvinsky, Th. Akimanko, N. Koliada.

Twice he has given very successful concerts at Town Hall and this promises to be even better. Don't miss this musical event. It will be worth your while to hear Ukrainian music presented in a splendid program by an outstanding artist.

STEPHEN MARUSEVICH

pistols. Therefore it was with a light heart that he confidently forged ahead into the steppe.

In the early morn, just at the time when his father and older brother woke up to find him missing, Paul reached a little river. Here he stopped to water his horse. After he had quenched his own thirst, he continued on his way. Although the wind did not abate but kept the steppe grass swaying like waves at sea, yet as the day progressed the hot sun began to make him feel uncomfortably hot. Nevertheless he pressed on.

Finally, when the sun had reached mid-heaven, he decided to stop at the first available resting place, for he was feeling very tired and sleepy. A few minutes of riding brought him suddenly upon a "balka,"—a rain-water rift or ravine, so often seen on the steppe, deep and yet not visible to the traveler until he comes directly upon it.

Some trees as well as thickets of sedge and weeds grew around it. The spot looked so temptingly cool and restful that Paul decided to stop here. Unsaddling his horse and watering him at a spring that flowed from the ravine's center, Paul ate a little "kasha" that he had, drank it down with the sparkling cool water from the spring, and then lay down to sleep.

For a while Paul heard the munching of his horse's jaws as he grazed nearby and the drone of insects in the grass, but gradually these sounds passed out of his conscious mind, and he fell into a sound sleep.

(To be continued)

YOUTH And The UNA

Workers Are Needed

THE Ukrainian National Association has more than fifty youth branches. At the time these branches were organized, the charter members enthusiastically publicized their intentions to build their branches into powerful groups. The organizers of the branches proclaimed long and eventful futures for the groups, and also promised additional members as time went by. Many plans were formulated by the branches... sports, affairs, banquets, celebrations and such were promised. Rallies were to be held periodically. And all this was to be widely publicized so that new members could be attracted to join the branches. All of which was well and good.

But only a few branches really made definite progress and kept their promises to be active. Many became inactive immediately after being formed, and to this day are no larger than they were in the beginning. Several other branches simply disbanded by transferring their members to other branches, the members saying that they found the action necessary because of "lack of leaders." Finally, a few branches were dissolved outright because of lack of interest, indifference, or lack of leaders.

As a whole, the youth branch situation is far from perfect. Where in the past, youth branches were formed at least every month, a new branch is a rare occurrence now. The number of inactive branches has increased. Most disturbing is the increased number of suspensions of youth members by youth branches and the older groups as well.

One possible explanation for the situation is that it may have been caused by conscription. Many young fellows are now in the U. S. Army or Navy, and are missed by their branches to such an extent that the remaining members lose interest in U.N.A. activity. Some of the draftees were branch officers, and their absence proved to be a serious blow to the groups. In several cases, where the officers were drafted, the remaining members transferred to other branches because none of them were familiar with the duties of officers or else did not have the time to devote to such duties.

From all this, it becomes obvious that the various youth groups could make good use of serious-minded workers. Additional young organizers would improve the situation by bringing new members into the inactive groups, as such new members would more than likely stimulate the branch into worthwhile activity.

Where are these ambitious workers and organizers to come from? The answer to that is that they are already members of the U.N.A. and will become a credit to their branches and the organization when they are approached and asked to cooperate. Practically every branch has members who are serious-minded, intelligent, ambitious and hardworking. These boys and girls would take active interest in the U. N. A. if they became acquainted with all the facts regarding the fraternal order. One reason why the U.N.A. has only a handful of young workers and organizers is due to the fact that many who could be useful are inactive because nothing has been done to stimulate their interest.

Every youth branch officer should strive to create interest among the members of his branch. The officers should acquaint the members with all the facts pertaining to the U.N.A., and ask for their cooperation where work is concerned. If a branch has many interested and active members, the branch need not disband when it surrenders its officers to Conscription; the members will simply elect new officers. No branch should lack willing workers as it has them to

Boston UNA Branch 238 To Celebrate Anniversary

Extensive plans are being made in Boston to celebrate the 20th Anniversary of Branch No. 238 of the Ukrainian National Association. The celebration, which will last two entire days, will consist of three separate affairs.

On Saturday evening, November 8th, at the Hotel Bradford Roof in Boston, a banquet is to be held. Later, during the same evening, a semi-formal dance will take place on the lovely dance floor of the Bradford Roof. The third event will take place Sunday, November 9th, in the Arlington Street Holy Trinity Church and will feature choral singing by a newly formed Jubilee choir, known as the Ukrainian Muse.

Present indications are that approximately 400 people will attend the banquet and dance. In order to bring the Ukrainian cause more forcefully to the attention of important public personages, Governor Saltonstall of Massachusetts, Mayor Tobin of Boston, and Senator Walsh of Massachusetts have been invited to attend. These honorable gentlemen were invited by a delegation of three Boston girls—Helen Dohanczuk, Anna Shefranska, and Anna Shedlowska—colorfully attired in Ukrainian costumes. At the same time, this Invitation Committee made the most of its opportunity to propagate the Ukrainian cause by presenting to each of the dignitaries a copy of Michael Hrushevsky's "A History of Ukraine." In addition to these guests, President Muraszko of the U.N.A. will be present to address the audience. A membership drive has been started to present Mr. Muraszko as the representative of the U.N.A. with at least 20 new members for the organization.

During the past month, Rev. Walter Kaskiw has been teaching a group of 40 church members a number of Ukrainian songs that it will sing Sunday afternoon as the final feature of the 20th anniversary celebration. This choir, the Ukrainian Muse, will thereafter continue to function as a Ukrainian representative group in and around Boston.

Mr. Nicholas Dawyskiba, a member of the U.N.A. Supreme Council, has been elected chairman of the affair. Mr. Andrew Prucknicki, a leader of Ukrainian youth in Boston, has been appointed the banquet toastmaster. The Banquet and Dance Committee includes Mrs. Andrew Prucknicki, Mrs. Sophie David, Miss Helen Dohanczuk, Mrs. Anna Wynohradnyk, Mr. Peter Moroz, and Mr. Anthony Paschak. The Publicity Committee consists of Miss Stella Dawyskiba, Miss Olga Boyko, Mr. Dimitri Romanow, Mr. Walter Boyko, and Mr. Walter Berestecki.

WALTER BERESTECKI
Boston, Mass.

begin with; just a little stimulation is necessary.

The Ukrainian Weekly has continually campaigned for for more active U.N.A. workers and organizers. The U.N.A. needs the help of its younger members as there is much to be done. If the reader is U.N.A.-conscious he or she should lose no time in becoming active, particularly in organization work.

The youth branch situation could be vastly improved by the influx of interested workers. If the reader is an inactive member he should take it upon himself to attend the meetings of his branch. If he finds nothing interesting about such meetings, he should stir up some interest. There are innumerable ways to become a good U.N.A. member; interested readers should be the first to become active.

THEODORE LUTWINIAK

THEY SAID...

President Roosevelt, in a message to the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor:

"This is not the time for idle promises. This is not the time to take chances with the national safety through any stoppage of defense work or defense production. Instead, this is the time for all of us to work in harmony for the good of the individual and the common good of all the people of these United States. Every American owes that to himself and to the nation which has given him so much. . . this nation has given to you and given to me the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness and these are among the greatest blessings of mankind. It is our job, our everlasting job, to preserve them as we have known them and to make whatever sacrifice is necessary as individuals or as groups in order to do so. To do anything else would be to threaten their destruction and our own at the same time. In this hour when civilization itself is in the balance, organizational rivalries and jurisdictional conflicts should be discarded. Only by united action can we turn back the Nazi threat. The establishment of peace between labor organizations would be a patriotic step forward of incalculable value in the creation of true national unity."

New York Times, in an editorial, October 21, 1941:

"The names of the wounded and missing of Kearny's crew have the pathos of all such lists. But for another reason they set one to thinking. Dobnikar, Stoltz, Lafleur—these were Americans, too. So were Lariviere, Kurtz and Frontakowski, no more and no less than Calvert, Camp, Curtis, Wade and Young. The blood of France, Germany, Poland, Britain, perhaps Czechoslovakia, probably, if all the collateral strains were known, of other nationalities as well, ran in these men's veins. They were not Americans by blood. None of us are that. They were, like all of us, the descendants of immigrants. They were Americans by reason of living on American soil, knowing American ways, speaking the American vernacular. They rated in the obscure positions of fireman, water tender, cook, machinist's mate, pharmacist's mate. They would have stared at any one asking them if they believed in American ideals. They didn't talk such language. But they were Americans, engaged in a historic American mission. That mission is the defense of American rights on the high seas."

Roy F. Hendrickson, Administrator of the Surplus Marketing Administration, Department of Agriculture:

"The program for increased production (of farm products) takes into account as never before the factor of proper nutrition for all our people. It takes into consideration not only the acute immediate needs, but also the long-term needs of this country's population. It is hoped that increases in the consumption of many of the farm products will be on a permanent basis. While some of the increases in production seem large when related to records of past national consumption, they are not excessive if measured in terms of nutritional needs. This is especially true of milk products, of eggs, of vegetables, and of some fruits. In simple terms, not enough of our people have adequate buying power so that they could obtain as much of these foods as they needed for good health."

February 21 and 22, 1942 (Washington Birthday weekend) — Keep these dates open for the great U.N.A. Young People's Rally, to be on a national scale and with an unusual program at Hotel McAlpin, New York City.

Democratic And Republican Traditions of Ukraine

WHEN Ukrainians assert that their democratic traditions date since the establishment in 1552 of the Zaporozhian Sitch—a miniature town-republic of the Ukrainian Kozaks—they may evoke a patronizing smile from a modern Thomas the Unbeliever. What then would a newly-baked follower of democracy say if a Ukrainian claimed that Ukrainian democratic and republican traditions are really over a thousand years old?

In 1915 a very interesting book on Russian history was published simultaneously at Philadelphia and London which supports the claim of Ukrainians that their democratic and republican traditions are really over a thousand years old. In "A Thousand Years of Russian History" Sonia E. Howe (a Russian by birth and British through marriage) says: "The vast lands lying to the north-east of the Dnieper were only sparsely populated by the Finnish tribes. Love of emigrating and desires for pastures new were potent factors in the development of this new Russia, and in course of time the "Great Russians", as contrasted with the "Little Russians" of the south-west, were evolved.

"As to the princes who left Kiev to strike a line for themselves, they were prompted to do so not merely from love of adventure, but more especially from a desire of freeing themselves from the irksome fetters of the democratic traditions of the ancient cities—the rule by the "Vetche" or popular council." (Page 15).

And again, in mentioning Prince Andrei Bogolyubsky's preference of the city of Vladimir to Kiev, Sonia E. Howe has this to say of Bogolyubsky's intentions to create a new state in the north-east: "It was to be organized on monarchical and not on republican lines, the supreme authority was to be vested in the princes alone, and not to be shared by the citizens as represented in the Vetche, or council of the people" (Page 16).

Ukrainians really do not need to quote Russian historians to prove that even during the time when Ukraine was ruled by such great emperors as Volodimir the Great (980-1015) and Yaroslav the Wise (1015-1054) the democratic Viche, the popular council; was not abolished, though it had even the right to elect and to depose the prince of the land. They could quote from their own chronicles passages that prove that the power of Viche was invoked from time to time even during the eleventh century—the century of the great Ukrainian kingdom. For example, the infuriated populace of Kiev deposed Prince Izyaslav (1054-1068), because he refused to fight against the marauding Cumans, and the Viche by popular vote elected Prince Vseslav (1068-1069) as the new Grand Prince of Kiev. The deposed prince dared not to defend his position by the force of arms, knowing too well the weight of Viche's decision. He sought safety in flight.

HONORE EWACH
Winnipeg, Canada

A man in the insane asylum sat fishing over a flower bed. A visiting Marine approached and wishing to be jolly, remarked, "How many have you caught?" "You're the ninth," was the reply.

DANCE

— given by —
Ukrainian American Citizens Club
at UNITY LODGE HALL
450 Asylum St., Hartford, Conn.
Music by Johnny Nesco and his
Connecticut Troubadour's
SATURDAY, NOV. 22, 1941,
8 P. M.
GRAND TIME FOR ALL

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

"THE TIME TO ACT WAS THEN"

To the Editor of The Ukrainian Weekly!

It was quite a shock for me to find out from your excellent editorial of October 20th the highly regrettable fact that by so unjustly maligning the Ukrainians Mr. Adamic has in his "Two Way Passage" forsaken the path of fair and scientific treatment of the "foreign" nationalities that comprise this great American nation. Of course, in Europe one was used to being maligned by oppressors of Ukrainians. It was the usual practice of "democratic" governments and ruling nationalities to treat Ukrainians at best like Negroes in the deep South are sometimes treated. This is the first time, however, that I have come across an instance where a man of Adamic's standing has fallen victim to a pre-arranged plan of spreading prejudice and hatred against Americans of Ukrainian descent. The singularity of purpose of this plan is strongly reminiscent of chauvinistic Polish historians and statisticians who vainly tried to prove to the world that of the seven million Ukrainians ruled by Poland only about two million were entitled to call themselves Ukrainians, the remainder being arbitrarily assigned at the rate of about one million each to fantastic nationalities invented by them: Ruthenians, Lemkos, Hutsuls, Volhynians, and Poleshuks.

I have been a very diligent student of Mr. Adamic's books and articles ever since my arrival in this country early in 1936. What struck me as somewhat odd was the comparative absence in his works of any major references to or depictions of immigrant characters of Ukrainian blood. I usually excused Mr. Adamic on this point, however, with thought, "Ukrainians are too big and too complicated a problem to be treated with just a passing reference here and there. Surely he is giving the matter more thorough attention and will emerge some day with a worthwhile study of the Ukrainians." "Two Way Passage" and in it a chapter devoted to the Ukrainians. And where does Mr. Adamic take his cue to this "analysis" of the Ukrainians and their problems? I am sorry to suspect that the cue came not from deep and impartial study; rather it reminds one of something known as "dialectics," that is passing fallacies for truth, developed by Marxists and perfected by Dr. Goebbels.

There are three examples of this method of "logic" used by its adherents: (1) The State is the people. Since the people of Ukraine refused to surrender their crops to the State, the State acting through OGPU had to take their seed grains away from them. Therefore the people died of famine (three to five millions of them) because they did not want to surrender their crops to themselves. This sounds so logical that a well known American newspaper correspondent fell for it completely. (2) Sometimes a British bomb, aimed at a Berlin armament plant, would strike a dwelling and even kill some children. Therefore, says Dr. Goebbels, "on the personal orders of Churchill the RAF is massacring the population of Berlin" (for this example of "logic" I am indebted to Shirer's "Berlin Diary"). (3) At a Ukrainian banquet in Newark in 1938 there is present one German. Therefore there must be Germans swarming all over the place. Therefore the whole Ukrainian movement must be Nazi invented, Nazi inspired, and Nazi dominated.

Your editorial has dealt with Mr. Adamic's "logic" in an admirable and most tactful manner. There is nothing that I could add to it, and my above remarks are meant only to show my full agreement with you and

A "CRITICISM" OF THE U.N.A.

To the Editor of the Ukrainian Weekly:

I read your recent editorial concerning "Mr. Adamic and Ukrainian Americans" with great interest. I must admit, however, that I find your approach to the subject quite unsatisfactory.

After reading your praise and the following condemnation of Mr. Adamic, I was somewhat amused at the relative importance which you place upon the Ukrainian National Association and the daily "Svoboda" as the core of the desire in this country for a free Ukraine. I was further amused, or shall I say, somewhat irked at your comment concerning foreign propagandists as the sole cause for the American misinformation concerning Ukrainian affairs. I admit that a scholar such as Mr. Adamic should verify his facts and data, but your article which deals with misinformed individuals strikes at a problem which is of much greater importance than the sole work of Mr. Adamic.

I wonder if you have ever considered the duties which must be performed by an organization which by self-assertion proclaims itself to be the "core of the desire for a free Ukraine"? Has it ever occurred to you that the only way to counteract malicious propaganda is to offer your own source of information in a more accessible form than that of your opponents? In other words, why hasn't the virtual "core of the desire for a free Ukraine," i.e. the Ukrainian National Association, distributed its own propaganda as the Polish and Czecho-Slovakian fraternal orders have been doing? Let me remind you that the lack of action on the part of the Ukrainian leadership is just as guilty for the misinformation of the American public as is the malicious action of other interested propaganda groups. It is truly quite amazing that the Ukrainian National Association has neither established its own information bureau or supported the one which was established by other sources. It is just as equally amazing that the largest Ukrainian fraternal organization should allow the recent Ukrainian Congress to subside into absolute inactivity.

Perhaps my criticism is somewhat severe, but it is my belief that only severe criticism will jolt our supinely resting Ukrainian leadership, whose members prefer to relax in their editorial positions and seemingly seek to avoid any showdown with the many opposing factions of Ukrainian independence. It seems that for years the problem concerning the Ukrainian Americans was one of finding willing listeners to their pleas for independence, but now the problem seems to be in finding leaders who are willing to expound our cause.

WILLIS RYZA,

U.N.A. Branch 393 Chicago, Ill.

disagreement with Mr. Adamic.

As for "The Time To Act Was Then" caption which I have affixed to this letter, it is intended to show that occurrences like the one with Mr. Adamic at the U.N.A. Youth Rally in November, 1938 could probably be avoided if committee members acting as hosts would pay more attention to prominent guests of Mr. Adamic's calibre and not let them draw false conclusions from the presence of a German there. Of course, the committee could not have prevented a soldier (Habinyak) of probable Polish descent from disobeying orders in the U. S. Army and thus deprived Mr. Adamic of another of his "arguments" against the Ukrainian Americans.

ROMAN OLESNICKI,

U.N.A. Branch 204 New York City

Roman Prydatkevich Concert

The violin recital to be given by Roman Prydatkevich in Town Hall, Sunday evening, November 9th at 8:30 p.m. is an event of which all Ukrainians in Greater New York and vicinity should take notice.

Mr. Prydatkevich, the outstanding Ukrainian violinist in America, does not need an introduction. He has toured Europe and the United States as a soloist and received high recognition from music critics. At the coming recital, he will present a very interesting program. It should especially interest those who are of Ukrainian descent, as three quarters of it will consist of selections written by Ukrainian composers. The feature of the program will be the artist's latest composition for the violin, "Sonata for Violin and Piano in F-sharp major." It will be the first performance of this Sonata and played by the composer himself, which in itself should be enough to attract every cultured and intelligent Ukrainian American to this concert. Other selections included in the program and written by Mr. Prydatkevich are "The Magic F.ate" (undoubtedly it must be the Ukrainian supilka!), and the "Ukrainian Rhapsody." Mr. Prydatkevich has also chosen for his program compositions written by such famous and popular Ukrainian composers as V. Barvinsky, Th. Akimenko, M. O. Hayvoronsky and N. Koliada.

I regret that my work here in Chicago will prevent me from taking a

trip to New York to hear this unusual program. We have heard many great Ukrainian choral and vocal concerts but it is not very frequently that we have the opportunity to hear a Ukrainian instrumentalist presented as a virtuoso and composer. I am very happy, indeed, to welcome Mr. Prydatkevich's new composition and I hope in the near future to have the pleasure of playing it at one of my concerts with one of my college organizations.

It would be very gratifying if Ukrainian Americans would give Mr. Prydatkevich a hearty support in making his concert a great success not only to show him how much we appreciate his talent and his fine work, but also to show other Americans what we think of our artists. It is a psychological fact that others think of you what you think of yourself, in other words our fellow Americans will appraise our music and our artist by the way we show our own appraisal and enthusiasm for them. Therefore, there should not be a single intelligent Ukrainian American within the radius of 200 miles of New York, regardless whether he likes violin music or not, who would not make every effort to attend this Concert, for Mr. Prydatkevich's success is our success.

JOHN H. BARABASH
Music Director

Wright City College, Chicago, Ill.

CLUB UKRAINE OF BROOKLYN

On October 30th, Club Ukraine of Brooklyn marked the first anniversary of its founding. This youth group was organized to cultivate the finest elements of Ukrainian culture and of winning support for the Ukrainian independence movement. The membership, which is co-ed, is limited to twenty-five, and already there is a waiting list of prospective candidates.

During the course of the year one of the club's main achievements was its presentation of M. Kropyvitsky's operetta, "Poshylysia v Durni" or "They Made Fools of Themselves," which proved to be one of the best Ukrainian stage performances held in the vicinity. Young people played the major leading roles in it. On March 16th the Club members attend a Requiem Mass in honor of the fallen members of the Carpatho-Ukrainian Sitch in which all Ukrainian organizations of Brooklyn, with one exception, partook. This event was reported in the New York press.

In addition to paying homage to the heroic defenders of Ukrainian independence the Club Ukraine members took steps to help needy Ukrainians abroad. They are the first Ukrainian youth organization in the country to register with the United States Department of State for permission to collect money and assist needy Ukrainians and refugees. To date they have collected in their locality a considerable sum. The drive is being continued for more funds as well as for clothing to be sent abroad.

Almost as old as the organization itself is its library. It contains well over a thousand books both in Ukrainian and English, including many on Ukrainian history, geography and culture. They have all been donated to the library as a result of a drive, which for awhile had to be relaxed due to the lack of proper quarters for additional books; recently, however, two large cabinets have been added, thereby providing additional space. The books are available to all Ukrainian American youth regardless what organizations they belong to. Both the younger and older folks are encouraged to enjoy the free use of the library facilities. Recently the library staff has been increased from

one to three members. Facilities for repairing old and worn books are also being provided, including the installation of a binding press.

In addition to the library, the club also maintains an archive to preserve valuable material in reference to Ukrainians. Included in it is a collection of old records and music which can no longer be obtained. A recent addition has been a file containing clippings from American papers relative to Ukrainians here and abroad. In the collection of pictures there is a rare one of Taras Shevchenko.

Social and recreational functions have not been neglected by the club.

The Fall program includes an old-fashioned Barn Dance on Thanksgiving Eve. This will be followed by two Ukrainian plays to be presented on November 23rd. Arrangements are also being made to attend outstanding hits presented on Broadway, and visits to broadcasting studios and programs. The cultural program also calls for instruction in Ukrainian folk-dancing for members. The instruction will be conducted by a member of the club, Paul Smolka. Three-fourths of the club's members belong to the Ukrainian Youth Choir of Brooklyn. An equally large representation may be found in the dancing group. The organization will take part in the Brooklyn celebration of "Listopadove Sviato" they will be in charge of arrangements for a Requiem Mass in memory of those who gave their lives fighting for freedom and democracy. It is interested to note in this connection that the rarely found active cooperation and understanding so essential for a harmonious Ukrainian American community life may be found between the members of Club Ukraine and those of the older generation.

At present the club's executives are studying plans whereby the Ukrainian Americans of Brooklyn may take an important role in the support of National Defense. The officers include: Michael Kosciw, President; Mary Soroka, Vice-President; Katherine Powrozyk, Secretary and Helen Slobodian, Treasurer.

J.K.D.

FRIENDLY CIRCLE MARKS 2nd YEAR

In celebration of its second anniversary, the Friendly Circle, Branch 435 of the U.N.A., held its first dinner-dance for members at one of Long Island's very popular restaurant-cabarets, The Boulevard, Wednesday evening, October 22nd. Besides partaking of an excellent dinner, the members, of whom there was a goodly number, and their guest of honor, U.N.A. Supreme Advisor Anthony Shumeyko, who had been invited to address the group in his official capacity, had the pleasure of watching a sparkling floor show as well as dancing to a good orchestra.

During a lull in the evening's festivities speeches were in order, and Mr. Shumeyko, preceded by the president of the lodge, Joseph Hawrylko, who urged the members to keep up the spirit of friendship and fraternalism in which the club was founded, remarked at the cordiality which existed among all those present and the warmth with which he had been accepted by the group. Referring to the early beginnings of the Friendly Circle when meetings were held in members' homes where the business

Friendly Circle, Stephen Kurlak, devoted the balance of the time left before the night's dancing began to a review of the club's activity in the current bowling season which was opened by a tournament, the first session of which was held on September 26th. Nineteen members participated, thirteen of whom were women and six men. The tournament, arranged to determine who would be the five highest players of each group to represent the lodge as bowling teams, proved itself very popular with the female contingent it seemed. Although there were only six men taking part, it was considered a good percentage since several of the boys are training for Uncle Sam.

A second session of the tournament during which almost all the participants were able to complete their three games in order to be considered for the teams, was held on Sunday, October 19th, and among those present were not only many of the club's members, but friends as well. After the last player had completed his game, the bowling managers, Michael Kondrasky for the men, and Olga



MEMBERS CELEBRATING ASSEMBLY'S SECOND ANNIVERSARY

Top row: Anne Wasylkow, Mary Harko, Andrew Semkow, Mary Gula, Nellie Kott, Fred Belghaus, and Michael Kondrasky, vice-pres.

Middle row: Olga and Sophia Parker, Olga Berkiw, Mary Kuziw, Stephanie Martinec, Sonya Bodnar.

Seated: Michael Malechyn, Sup. U.N.A. Advisor Anthony Shumeyko, Mirlam Kurlak rec. secretary, Stephen Kurlak treasurer, Joseph Hawrylko president, and Irene Hawrylko.

at hand was discussed between courses of sandwiches, cakes and coffee, the youthful Advisor drew a parallel between the progress made by this young branch and that of the older and numerically greater lodges of the Association.

"You are following in the exact footsteps of your parents, those hardy immigrants in this country who formed their lodges just as you have formed yours," he said. "They met in homes at the start because they were lonely to see a familiar and friendly face and to hear a kind word from one of their own nationality. They have grown in numbers just as you are doing now. We all should be proud of the fact that they, who for the most part were uneducated, poor, and without the advantages that we, their children have, can boast of large fraternal orders, churches, schools and other institutions which they will at some future time turn over to the younger generation when it proves itself capable of carrying on."

Following Mr. Shumeyko, the secretary, treasurer and organizer of the

Berkiw for the women, announced their selections as follows: representing the men's team would be Kondrasky, Fred Belghaus, Joseph Hawrylko, Stephen Kurlak and Andrew Semkow; for the women, Miss Berkiw, Mary Gula, Mary Kuzow, Helen Magun and Sophia Parker.

The Friendly Circle, which was organized two years ago with eight members, now boasts of an active membership of 38. It is expected that with a continuation of a hitherto active social and sports program, the lodge will attract more of the young Ukrainian Americans in New York area who have not as yet taken advantage of the opportunities offered by membership in the U.N.A. Business meetings are held in the attractive clubrooms of the West Side Y.M.C.A., and any young person (whose life hasn't begun at 40) desiring to find out more about the branch is invited to attend the meetings which take place on the second Friday of each month.

STEPHEN KURLAK,
Secretary.

LAST CALL FOR SPORTS

This is the last month for U.N.A. basketball and bowling teams to organize and file their registrations.

The U.N.A. sports program is not new to our young members. Since the summer of 1938 the U.N.A. has been supporting baseball, softball, basketball and bowling teams by giving them financial aid. The last convention expressed its sentiment in favor of continuing this support, but within reasonable limits.

We are therefore not coaxing, or exhorting, or using high pressure methods in inducing our members to take advantage of this offer. The offer to help the teams financially will stand until November 31, 1941.

Registration blanks will be mailed on request only. Write to the U.N.A. Athletic Director:

GREGORY HERMAN, 261 Madison St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

PHILLY BASKETBALL TEAM INTENSIFIES PRACTICE SESSIONS

After several weeks of limbering up, the Philadelphia U.N.A. Youth Club's Basketball Team has leased another court and has split the squad into two groups for scrimmage.

New players, however, will be given trials until November 19. Candidates should report to the House of In-

dustry (where the home U.N.A. League games were staged last season) on Catherine Street between 6th and 7th Monday evenings at 8 o'clock, or at the Fifth Street Community Center, 5th and Spring Garden St. on Wednesdays at 7:45.

The opening of the local season for the Quaker City quilt will be on November 3rd.

DIETRIC SLOBOGIN

MARUSIA SAYS

When is \$350.00 equal to a million dollars? The answer is easy... when you invest the \$350.00 in this beautiful black caracul fur coat created by Michael Turansky.

You'll feel like a million dollars in this coat. Its silky, flat, mold-patterned fur does things to your figure. You'll look smart. You'll feel warm. You'll be the cynosure of the admiring glances of men and the envious gazes of women.

If you want to know how it feels to "Feel like a million," come to Michael Turansky's today, try on the coat, and see for yourself. While you are there you can try on other furs, which come in all sizes, and in the latest styles at Michael Turansky's.

Open Daily to 7 P.M., Saturdays to 5 P.M.

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306 SEVENTH AVENUE
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NEW YORK CITY
Tel.: LACKAWANA 4-0975

We are happy to invite you to

"OUR BIRTHDAY PARTY" DANCE

sponsored by the Sons and Daughters of Ukraine

on SATURDAY Evening, NOVEMBER 15, 1941

at the Ukrainian Center 180-186 William Street, Newark, N. J.

Music by Oley Bros and their Orchestra

Admission 50¢

Uniformed Service Men 25¢

Don't waste your time when you take a bath... practice singing instead. There's no time like bath-taking time to exercise your vocal chords. For what, you ask? Why, for the BIG SINGING CONTEST to be held at the SURMA HONEY BALL, Thanksgiving Day, Thursday, November 20th, at Webster Hall, 119 E. 11th St., New York City.

There will be a prize for each participant in the Contest as well as a prizes amounting to \$100.00 for the three best singers. The contest is limited to the female species and you can register any day at the Surma Book & Music Co., 325 E. 14th St., New York City.

Besides the Singing Contest, there will be excellent music and other surprises at the Dance, so don't miss it.

CONCERT by Roman Prydatkevych,

Ukrainian Violinist,

assisted by PAOLO GALLICO, pianist, and LOUIS CROLL, accompanist,

in TOWN HALL, 112 W. 43rd STREET, NEW YORK CITY,

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 9th, 1941, AT 8:30 P. M.

Compositions by Max Regar, Anton Dvorak and Ukrainian composers: V. Baryvinsky, Th. Akimenko, N. Kolinda, M. Hryvorensky (Suite) and R. Prydatkevych (Sonata and Ukrainian Rhapsody).

Tickets, \$2.20 to .83¢, on sale at Box Office; Concert Management Office: Vera Hull, 101 W. 55th St., and "Svoboda".

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NEW YORK CITY

A NIGHT OF FUN AND ROMANCE

GYPSY FORTUNE TELLER
FOLK DANCING UKRAINIAN CUISINE
FOLK SINGING POLKA CONTEST
CHOICE DANCE BAND

Sunday, November 16, 1941

INTERNATIONAL CENTER, Y. W. C. A.

341 East 17th Street, N.Y.C.

A
NIGHT
IN
UKRAINE