



UKRAINIAN WEEKLY



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THE BLAZING OF A NEW TRAIL

What was perhaps the first official effort to bring closer understanding between our old and young through common exchange of views, took place at the annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the "Obyednanye," held in Jersey City last Saturday.

The proceedings were opened by two key talks, entitled, "How the Older Generation Looks Upon the Young," and "How the Younger Generation Looks Upon the Old"; the first being delivered by Mr. Emil Revyuk, and the second by Miss Mary Ann Bodnar. They were followed by a general discussion, which lasted approximately four hours and in which a number of young people who came as guests also took part.

Even to the casual observer, the most striking feature of both the talks and the discussion was their frankness. For once, each generation spoke its mind quite freely about the other and itself. The youth expressed their views on certain troublesome questions of Ukrainian-American life, and the elders likewise did theirs. The youth learned what foibles and failings their elders see in them, and similarly the elders learned what imperfections and faults they have in the eyes of their offsprings.

It was charged, for example, that our youth like to have things handed to them on a platter; that even in Ukrainian matters they attach greater importance to the opinions of outsiders than to those of their own and better informed men; that their cultural activities are mostly of a superficial character; and that they take a far from sufficient interest in their Ukrainian background and heritage.

From the other side, however, it was charged that what often prevents a full expression of opinion and initiative on the part of the youth is the older generation's intolerant attitude; that the elders are prone to decide vital questions affecting the youth without even giving the latter a chance to be heard; and that the parents are very often responsible for the faults of their children.

These were some of the failings that the youth and the elders see in each other, as brought out at this "Obyednanye" meeting. And as a result of such a mutual and unhindered exchange of opinion, the general aim of this meeting was considerably achieved, namely: the various factors, including the mutual misunderstandings, the lack of confidence in each other, and the dearth of tolerance, that so often hinder effective cooperation between our old and young generations, were illuminated to a marked degree. Illuminated too was the significant fact that in most cases the ideals of both generations are the same; the only difficulty lying in the difference of opinion concerning the manner in which these ideals are to be pursued and attained.

As was to be expected, this discussion on the subject of the relations between the old and the young was not a model one. Being the first of its kind it had the usual faults. There was, for instance, the usual tendency to encompass too much territory. Also, in the earlier stages of the discussion there was noticeable some heat; but that too was to be expected, for when long repressed feelings are finally released, they usually erupt. Perhaps because of this same reason, there was some exaggeration on both sides in respect to each other's faults. Then too, there was a general vagueness as to the definition of terms upon which arguments rested, such as "nationalism" and "fascism"; this was especially evident in the case of the youth. All this, of course, was to be expected in a general discussion of this type. Substantially, however, the whole affair was not only novel but most edifying to everyone concerned.

How highly regarded was the whole affair by those attending it, can be seen from the fact that they gave the initiative towards the forming of a special and fully autonomous Youth Committee, whose primary aim will be to bring into life this and other forums of mutual ex-

UKRAINIAN BOOKS AS CHRISTMAS GIFTS

Reading in Ukrainian can become a most fascinating hobby. Perhaps better than anything else it attunes our young American-born person to the true Ukrainian spirit, and reveals before him new and undreamed of vistas of thought, beauty, and conception—all allied with that true Ukrainian life with which his contacts are so slender. Pictures of the Ukrainian home in the old country, of the Ukrainian villages, countryside, the steppe, the mountains, and the historically famous rivers—appear in their truest and clearest tones to the one who reads about Ukraine and its people in Ukrainian.

Christmas time is a good time to begin this fascinating hobby. Even if one cannot read Ukrainian well, still if he persists it will gradually come easy to him. A Christmas gift of a Ukrainian book is a fine start in this direction.

The "Svoboda" daily features advertisements of some of the host of Ukrainian books that it has in stock. On account of the lack of space only but a few of these can be mentioned here.

"KOBZAR"

Heading our list is the famous "Kobzar" of Taras Shevchenko. This work, consisting of the poetic works of that great Bard of Ukraine, is truly the one volume which no Ukrainian home should be without. What the Bible is in religious life, the "Kobzar" is in Ukrainian national life. It is a work that fairly breathes the spirit of Ukraine, and affects its reader so deeply that he forever remains moved by it. It can be obtained in one volume (hard-covered, 707 pages) costing \$2.50. In addition, however, it can be obtained in a three-volume set, the first volume of which contains a 169 page illustrated biography of Shevchenko written by Bohdan Lepky, a prominent contemporary Ukrainian writer. The special Christmas price of this three-volume set, bound in covers of fine decorative design, is \$5.00.

"HAYDAMAKI"

While on the subject of Shevchenko, another excellent work of his very worthwhile buying for Christmas is the strikingly handsome edition of "Haydamaki." 17 inches in length and 13 inches in breadth, and coming in different bindings, this epic poem, telling of the fury of the Ukrainian uprising of 1768, is magnificently and copiously illustrated by the Ukrainian artist A. H. Slaston. It is a book that is bound to excite many oh's and ah's! Its paper-covered edition costs \$1.50; cloth-covered \$2.50; and de luxe \$3.50.

"Z VERSHYN I NYZHYN"

After Shevchenko, the greatest poet of Ukraine is Ivan Franko, a writer of prolific talents, who "touched nothing that he did not adorn," as Dr. Coleman of Columbia University characterized him. His poems, however, represent him at his best. Their poignant beauty mingled with a stream of modern realism are perhaps their most striking quality. In a sense they can inspire our young Ukrainian-Americans better than the poetry of any other Ukrainian poet. For this reason, the famous edition of them, "Z Vershyn i Nyzhyn" (From Heights and Depths) would make a fine Christmas gift to anyone of our youth, or elders. Handsomely bound in hard covers, it contains 702 pages of Franko's finest poetry. Price \$3.00.

HISTORY OF UKRAINE

In the poems of Shevchenko and Franko and others, can be found the true spirit of Ukraine. One should, however, know this spirit from the historical perspective as well. This can only be done, of course, by reading a Ukrainian history. The best of them, from the viewpoint of our young people, is undoubtedly Michael Hrushevsky's two-volume-in-one "History of Ukraine." Michael Hrushevsky, as everyone knows, is the leading Ukrainian historian of all times. This work of his, finely bound and lavishly illustrated, is fascinating reading in addition to being very instructive as well. It will give our young man or young lady a thorough knowledge of the heroic and tragic history of the country from which his parents came. Its price is \$3.00.

"CHORNA RADA"

Turning our attention to the bountiful field of Ukrainian stories, we point to one at random, which is "Chorna Rada," by Panteleimon Kulish. This story, which is appearing in its translated form on page 2, is considered by many to be the finest Ukrainian historical novel. Reading it in its original form is indeed a thrill to be enjoyed. Illustrated and 326 pages in length, it too will make a fine Christmas gift. Its cost is: paper-bound 50c; hard-bound 75c.

In addition to the above mentioned books as Christmas gift suggestions, please refer to the host of others daily being mentioned in the "Svoboda." All of them can be purchased at the SVOBODA BOOKSTORE.

Next week we shall mention some outstanding pieces of Ukrainian music in this connection.

Gossipers put two and two together and make five.—Christopher Cole.

change of views between the old and young. In addition, this committee is empowered to launch a drive for funds to be used for various youth purposes, including the publication of works in English about their Ukrainian background. Composed primarily of the six youth members of the "Obyednanye" Board of Directors, it has, however, the power of cooptation, which it will use to get other youth representatives within itself. Its Chairman pro tem is Miss Olympia Hamkalo (c/o "Obyednanye," P. O. Box 122, Church St. Annex, New York City).

Thus, as we see, this year's annual meeting of the "Obyednanye" blazed a new trail, one that leads towards a more harmonious Ukrainian-American life. It is up to all of us to use it.

Origin of the Kozaks

[Note: The story "Black Council," appearing in serial form on these pages, has elicited a number of inquiries about the Zaporozhian Kozaks. This article is in answer to several of these inquiries. — Editor.]

During the 15th century, when Ukraine was under the joint rule of Lithuania and Poland, a great Tartar horde from Asia settled in Crimea, and there established a rude form of government of its own. Due to internal strife, one of its ruling Khans caused it to become a protectorate of the then powerful Turkish empire.

At first there was little trouble between the Ukrainians and the Tartars. The recurring invasions of wild Asiatic tribes dating back to the 7th century had depopulated the steppe, leaving a sort of a no-man's land between the Ukrainians on the west and the Tartars in the southeast. The Ukrainian tilled the soil, while in the distance the Tartar pastured his herds of cattle and horses. Gradually one began to approach the other, the Ukrainian to find more arable land and to hunt and fish, while the Tartar in search of more pastures.

The Tartar regarded with extreme disfavor the gradual encroachment of the Ukrainian into the virgin land, for in this advance he saw the diminution of his grazing land. The situation here was similar to that of the early American settler and the Indian. But although the Indian was justified in his resentment against the white man, for he was the original settler, the Tartar was not. The Ukrainian was a native of the soil, driven out of it by Asiatic hordes, including the Tartars, and now he was but trying to wrest back the soil of his

forefathers. The Tartar was the alien.

Clashes

Sporadic clashes occurred between the attacking Tartars and the Ukrainian pioneer. These attacks increased as the Tartar saw prospects of gaining booty from the settler. The Ukrainians suffered constantly growing losses. Those who were not killed were taken into captivity, and sold in Tartar and Turkish slave markets like so many cattle. Ukrainian children were brought up in the Moslem faith, and the boys, upon attaining maturity, were organized into the hated renegade troops known as the "yanitchari."

The Lithuanian princes erected fortresses along the border, but these were of no help for those who ventured deep into the steppe. Despite the increasing Tartar attacks, the vanguard of the Ukrainian people steadily pushed forward. This movement took place in the summer. In the winter the colonists would return back to their homes.

The Feudal System

In order to leave for the steppe the peasant or tradesman had to apply for permission to his lord, for such was the prevailing feudal system then. The permission was usually granted upon the payment of a good sized fee, known as "vitch." It was payable usually in produce or anything else the man obtained in the steppe during the summer: honey, fish, skins, furs, etc. This "vitch" was paid to the lord's overseer, known as the "starosta." Often the latter was a rascal and forced the man pay far more than his lord demanded.

This exploitation of the farmer or the townsman raised a great deal of resentment. As a result, every winter more and more people failed to return home from the steppe. Some of them were killed or captured by the Tartars. But a great many of them, refusing to suffer any longer the poverty and abuses under the feudal system, decided to make the steppe their permanent home, despite the great danger involved.

Banding Together

For better protection these fishermen, huntsmen, trappers, banded themselves together. But how were they defend themselves? True, everyone of them had some weapon or other. But that was not enough. "Horodky" made of wood or strong pleated reeds were therefore built. They resembled the early American colonial block-houses. In case of the advance of some Tartar force, the steppe dwellers would take refuge in these "horodky." Sometimes they were successful in beating back the enemy; other times they were not, with tragic results.

Means of Defence

But this was not enough. Other means of defending themselves against the ever threatening Tartar danger had to be instituted, particularly to prevent surprise attack. For the Tartars were especially adept in suddenly descending upon the unsuspecting "horodok" and wiping it out of existence. Lookout posts known as "figuri" were then erected towards the direction from which the Tartars usually came. These posts, made of wood (also high mounds), were erected high enough to give the lookout a commanding view of the steppe. They were placed within sight of one another. On top of each one there was placed a barrel with tar, or a clump of tarred steppe grass. When

the lookout sighted a movement in the distance and ascertained that it was not that of animals but of Tartars, he immediately set fire to the barrel of tar or grass and then made his escape on his waiting horse. The flaming post would attract the attention of lookouts on other posts. And in this manner the alarms would quickly spread from one lookout to another. It would attract the attention too of the lonely fisherman or huntsman, or the tiller of soil. All would hurry to their "horodok," prepared to defend themselves. Besides this method, other methods of signalling the approach of the Tartars were used.

Arisal of Kozaks

But not all those who went into the steppe to wrest a living better than that afforded them under feudal rule could wield weapons. As a result special guards were formed of those proficient in fighting, and to them, as entrusted the defence of the colonists. By necessity these groups of guards merged, elected their officers, and thus created semi-military bands.

These semi-military bands in time became quite proficient in beating back the foe, so much so, in fact, that they began to attack the Tartars in turn. And these attacks were successful. Soon these bands began to realize that there was more to be gained by attacking the Tartars and wresting from them booty than in ordinary fishing, trapping or farming. More and more recruits joined them. And in this manner a military class arose among the Ukrainian colonists, which eventually became known as the Kozaks.

It is from this time that the terrible warfare between the Ukrainian steppe dwellers and the Tartars begins.

THE BLACK COUNCIL

(CHORNA RADA)

By PANTELEYMON KULISH

(Translated by S. S.)

(21)

Just when Petro got well again, a courier arrived with the news for Hetman Somko that emissaries from the Moscow Czar were on their way to Pereyaslav. Somko immediately announced his intention of leaving for Pereyaslav in order to give them a proper welcome. Colonel Shram, of course, was rather disappointed at this turn of events, for he had hoped that the festivity at Cherevan's homestead, which had been so suddenly terminated by the courier, would have given him a good opportunity of persuading the Hetman of the advisability of undertaking an expedition against Tetera, the success of which would bring all of Ukraine under one bulawa—that of Hetman Somko.

In regards Lesya's engagement with Somko, it was decided that her father would take her to his brother-in-law Gvintovka, at Nizhen, where he was member of the local Colonel's staff. There he would await until he heard from Somko. In the meanwhile Shram together with his son were to go with Somko to his headquarters, and after concluding the welcoming ceremonies for the Czar's emissaries they were to help arrange a lavish wedding for their host and Lesya. It was at this wedding, where everyone of any importance would be, that Shram now hoped to put his plans into effect of ridding Ukraine of Tetera.

Somko's party were still in sight of Kiev, when they saw speeding towards them in a cloud of dust a lone horseman. They quickly recognized him: it was Captain Ivan Yusko from Pereyaslav. Judging by his serious expression, it was apparent that he was "bearer of ill tidings."

"What news do you have?" inquired Somko.

"Bad news, illustrious sir!"

"What is it? The Tartars?"

"No, worse than the Tartars! The troublesome Lasuta has been quadrupled. Now you have four of them, if you don't include Ivanetz."

"Speak plainly, or may your tongue dry up!" thundered Somko, exasperated.

"I'd rather myself that it dried up than tell you the news I have! The Colonel of Zinkiv, the Colonel of Mirhorod, and the Colonel of Poltava, each and everyone of them has sworn fealty to Ivanetz!"

"What? My colonels have deserted me for Ivanetz?"

"The whole three of them, sir Hetman, just as you hear."

"From Zinkiv, from Mirhorod, and Poltava?"

"Yes, the three of them. All that have remains now with us are the colonels from Lubensk and Hadyatsk."

"Why wasn't I informed of this sooner?"

"Because it is barely a day since the news arrived in Pereyaslav."

"How did it happen? When? And where? Tell me the whole story."

"Well, it happened like this," explained Captain Yusko. "Our burgomaster was making a trip to Prince Romodanowsky with the usual levy for Moscow's treasury, when he learned that the Prince was in Zinkiv instead. So he went there, and there he found Colonel Ostap from Mirhorod and Colonel Deman of Poltava, banqueting in the home of Colonel Hrytz of Zinkiv. Well, nothing unusual in that. So our burgomaster continued on his way to the Prince, and lo and behold, there he found a whole pack of Zaporozhians, all those wastrels who having squandered in drink all their properties had to go and work for our settlement Kozaks, and there finding the going too tough for them, and being not used to obeying orders, they quit this service and fled to carouse in the Zaporozhe. Well, some of these Zaporozhians recognized our burgomaster. 'Say!' they cried, 'Isn't he from the grocer?'—you must pardon me, sir Hetman, but those were the very words with which they alluded to you. 'Isn't he from that Pereyaslav grocer, come to see the Prince. Just wait, you settlement boys, just wait until we get our hands on you!' This sort of a reception, however, did not keep the burgomaster from keeping his ears open, and it was thus that he soon heard a piece of the most amazing news: the Prince and Ivanetz have joined hands, and already the former is calling the latter Hetman of all Zaporozhe,

and giving Ukraine beyond Romen to him to rule over."

Somko smote his forehead on hearing this. "So!" he exclaimed, "So they have deserted me for Ivanetz. How plain it is to me now that knightly honor is a thing of the past in Ukraine! We buried it together with our sire Bohdan Khmelnytsky. But are you sure of all this?" he demanded of the captain.

"I only wish I wasn't!" responded Yusko. "Yet it's a fact that Ivanetz is now at the Prince's palace. The burgomaster saw him there, just as plainly as I see you now. And what is more, they say that the Zaporozhians are in great favor with the Czar, anything they ask him they get. So that's why the Prince, having invited the colonels over to him, has advised the Zaporozhians to recognize Ivanetz as their hetman. You know how it is among us now. In order to further curry the Czar's favor, the three of them agreed that Ivanetz be hetman over all Ukraine beyond Romen."

"Just as could be expected!" Somko bitterly concluded. "Let anyone be hetman over us, be he knight or swineherd, so long that we remain colonels. How rapacious is this greed of the ruling classes. I see it now in all its ugly colors. Compromising with anything, just that you may remain at the top. But tell me, captain, what about Vasuta? Has he bowed before Ivanetz too?"

"Probably not as yet," replied the captain. "For according to what the burgomaster told me, the Zaporozhians got so drunk that they began threaten even Vasuta, and all the other settlement Ko-

NEWS FROM UKRAINE

EASTERN UKRAINE (U.S.S.R.)

Bondarenko and Kudryavtzev Arrested

The mystery of the whereabouts of Michaylo Illich Bondarenko, who after Lubchenko's suicide only a few months ago had been nominated the premier of the "Ukrainian Soviet Republic," has finally been cleared. He, and the second secretary of the Ukrainian communist party, Kudryavtzev, have been arrested and taken to Moscow.

Increased Terror of OGPU in Ukraine

The German Information Bureau (DNB) in its Press Report of November 19 brings the news that the terror of OGPU in Ukraine has reached unusual proportions. The executions last October far exceeded those of both August and September. No news of these persecutions reaches the press. Executions are taking place without trials—unless the hearings by OGPU authorities can be called such. OGPU agent deal brutally with the Ukrainian prisoners, especially with their wives.

There is no more space left in the prisons and the cellars of the as yet uncompleted OGPU building in Kiev are filled to capacity. Each week a train of 60 or more cars leaves Kiev, filled with the exiles to Siberia and the Solovki Islands.

Of course, such a situation causes an equally strong counter-terroristic action of the Ukrainian masses.

The Ukrainian Communist Party's district secretariats have undergone a thorough clean-up. Six out of the seven district secretaries have been removed since the 13th convention of the Ukcomparty that was held last June. They were: Kudryavtzev, Kiev; Cherniavsky, Winniki; Margolin, Dnipropetrovsk;

Markitan, Chernihiv; Gykal, Kharkiv; Bergera, Odessa. Only E. K. Pramnyk, secretary of the Donetz district, has retained his comparatively new position.

Moscow Monuments in Ukraine

"Visti," Kiev government's official newspaper, has recently brought the announcement that the monument to commemorate the "liberation of Ukraine from interventionists" is to be erected in Kiev in 1938. "Visti" also reports that until now the monuments of Lenin have been erected in the Ukrainian cities of Chernihiv, Konotop, Ishna, Baturyn and Oryyn.

These, certainly, are not the monuments that will appeal to the Ukrainian nation. The first place among the interventionists to be listed on the monument, which will in due time be erected by a free Ukrainian nation, will, no doubt, be occupied by Russia and its multi-colored rulers.

Nationalists in Kiev Opera

"Visti" of October 23 brought an article of a certain Li Winer, who accuses the authorities of the Kiev Opera of their strong "nationalist," and "fascist" tendencies. The author complains that the Ukrainian opera leaders, among others M. I. Donetz, a renowned artist, have openly and publicly declared: "We do not need strangers (meaning Russians) in the theatre!" Winer ends his article with a call to a "clean-up of the Ukrainian Opera of the nationalist element."

WESTERN UKRAINE (Under Poland)

Ukrainian Students in Defence of Their National Rights and Honor
LVIW—The incessant attacks of the Polish students on Jews in the universities of Poland finally re-

sulted in the action of the school authorities which, as a "solution" for the hostilities, introduced the ghetto system in the classes. In Lwiw, the rector of the university issued an order according to which all the students have to make written declarations in either of the following three forms: 1. I want to share a bench with a student of "wszech-polski" (all-Polish) ideology (the extremely nationalistic students from the so-called all-Polish block); 2. I want to share the bench with the Jewish students; 3. I do not want to share the bench either with "all Polish" or the Jewish students.

This decree of the Lwiw university's rector puts the Ukrainian students in a very difficult position. Firstly, it, in effect, ghetto's the Ukrainians as well as the Jews. Secondly, it forces the Ukrainian students to assume, for very obvious reasons, only one particular position and thus tends to draw them into the inter-racial riots that have been going on for a long time, and to make them the tool in the hands of the Polish group.

The resolution adopted by a mass meeting of Ukrainian students in Lwiw, calling for the boycott of the rector's decree, reads in part: "The Ukrainian Students, the youth of the autochthonous population of Eastern Galicia, defies with indignation the Polish attempts to ghetto the Ukrainians in the university." In a public proclamation the Ukrainian Students' Committee said: "The bloody riots, which were taking place in the higher schools of Lwiw for many years past, are nothing less than a political struggle of the non-Ukrainian forces..." "This plebiscite has been planned with the intention of putting the Ukrainian students in the position of a secondary factor, thus making them a tool in the hands of the Polish group. This is an insult to the prestige and honor of the Ukrainian university youth." The proclamation called on the Ukrainian students to give a uniform reply to the school authorities of the follow-

ing text: "I refrain from participating in the plebiscite because I am a Ukrainian."

A mass rally of the representatives of the cultural, educational, economical and other Ukrainian organizations, that took place in Lwiw, adapted a resolution in support of the attitude of the Ukrainian students.

Polonization of Ukrainians

Polonization of Ukrainians is marching hand in hand with the colonization or their lands. More than 1000 summer camps have been created during the last summer by Polish "Towarzystwo Szkoly Ludowej" (Society of the National School) where the Ukrainian children had to "play" while their parents worked in the fields. The "Towarzystwo Szkoly Ludowej" which is leading the way in polonizing Ukrainian youth, has mobilized for this purpose the whole Polish population in Eastern Galicia. 23 Polish schools (for Ukrainian youth) have been created this year, another 30 schools are to be opened soon. 123,398 zlotys have been collected for this purpose in one day alone (during a national Polish holiday).

From Polish-Ukrainian Battlefront

The mass arrests of the Ukrainian population, particularly the Ukrainian youth by the Polish authorities is still on the increase. The usual accusation is "membership in the Organization of the Ukrainian Nationalists."

Recently an editor of a Ukrainian newspaper, Staruch, has disappeared under mysterious circumstances. His mother has published an open letter to the Polish Minister of the Interior, asking him of the whereabouts of her son. The minister replied that he had been arrested for political reasons and remains in prison in Rivno. It is feared Staruch is not alive any more.

[Ukrainian Press Service (UPS) New York, N. Y.]

zaks, especially those who at one time or other cursed or beat some of them when they were still their hired men."

"Such is the news with which they greet me in my domain!" Somko smiled bitterly to Shram. "But wait, we shall yet measure our strength with them. I will teach the traitors a lesson they will never forget."

"What do you intend to do?" asked Shram.

"What do you suppose! Go to Pereyaslav, gather about me all loyal Kozak corps, and then take a stand even against the world if necessary. What are these princes and emissaries to me? What do they think they are going to do—divide Ukraine into bits? No sir! We have our own Kozak laws, and no one will be permitted to mix in with them. Wherever there are two Kozaks, they shall judge the third. We shall see who is the stronger here."

"And so," added Shram, "instead of a war with that pseudo-Pole Tetera, we shall have a war here amongst ourselves! For if Ivanetz has managed to get three corps under his command, then you can be sure that without a fight you'll never chase him out of the country. It's very likely too that Vasuta will join in it himself, and with him all of Siveria and Starodubischina. Yes, it will take some time before you will be able to bring an end to your enemies. I only hope that during this storm Tetera does not steal across the Dnieper into here among us."

"What should I do then?" asked Somko. "Perhaps you can think up a good plan."

"I would say that the best thing for you to do is to keep on going there to Pereyaslav, and once you get there to write letters to those colonels and in the name of God warn them to beware of Ivanetz' true intentions, that he will be the ruin of them yet. In the meanwhile, I shall continue on with Cherevan to his brother-in-law's at Nizhin, there I will see Vasuta and open that insane fool's eyes to the real facts. I'll prove to him that he himself will perish if he does not hold with you. When he joins his forces with you, then you can be sure that the opposition will quickly melt away and the colonels will return to you."

"Let them come back to me, but I certainly won't be myself if I don't do with them what Khmelnytsky did with Hladky," remarked Somko ominously.

"Don't brag now, son, but pray to God for success," replied Shram a little testily. "Let's not waste any time either, for it's time for us to be on our ways."

(To be continued)

BUFFALO SODALITY HOLDS ELECTIONS

At the last meeting of the Young Ladies' Sodality of St. Nicholas Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church of Buffalo, N. Y., the following officers for the coming year were elected: President, Miss Olga Nawosiadla; Recording Secretary, Miss Olga Kohoot; Financial Secretary, Miss Mary Ciopek; Treasurer, Miss Anna Maxim; and Auditor and Publicity, Miss Anna Gach.

Installation will be held at a Christmas party on Dec. 26. The Rev. Eustace Sydoriak, pastor, and Mrs. Sydoriak are advisers.
Miss ANNA GACH.

UKRAINIAN CLUB OF NYU

Three and one-half years ago the Ukrainian Club of New York University was organized. It was open to all students of Ukrainian descent that attended this university. It was a great surprise to see so many young Ukrainians at its first gathering. Its two-fold purpose was to acquaint the American public with the Ukrainian background, its music, songs, dances, and in general its entire culture, as well as increasing and enriching the members' background in Ukrainian literature, history, etc. The club has made great strides in achieving its purpose. Its activities were so successful that the Educational Sociology Club invited the Ukrainian Club to join its organization. From this beginning as a Culture Group of the Educational Sociology Club the Ukrainians became an incentive for other groups to join. Today the Educational Sociology Club comprises over eight culture groups.

The Ukrainian Club's first function, "An Evening in Ukraine," met with great success. Numerous lectures followed; several of which were given by the University professors. In addition to this, the club also sponsored evening programs in the School of Education auditorium. Among the presentations were Roman Prydatkevich's String Quartet and the chorus singing of the ODWU choir under Professor Kirichenko's direction. Also "Christmas Eve in Ukraine" was given and at which time Professor Gela directed his "Lysenko Choir of Jersey City." Then too, the Ukrainian Club participated in programs with the other Culture Groups. Among them being the yearly "Culture Mosaics," "An-

nual Folk-Festival," "International Night," and the "Foreign Student Tea." Small programs of songs and dances were also presented at various functions—such as teas, socials, and dances—given by school organizations and honorary societies.

Not so long ago an election of officers was held. Its new officers are as follows: Julia Kusy, President; Anne Maximciw, Vice President; Anne Pupchuk, Secretary and Treasurer.

Incidentally, Miss Kusy is also Vice-President of the Educational Sociology Club.

This club is looking forward to holding an outstanding program on February 25th entitled "Moments in Ukrainian Life." From all the Culture Groups, the Ukrainian Club was selected to present the above program as a farewell gift of the University to Dean Payne of the School of Education, who will retire very shortly.

The new officers will endeavor to further its objectives and to reach greater heights than those of the past.

Anne Maximciw, Vice-Pres.
U.C. of N.Y.U.

Happiness in this world depends chiefly on the ability to take things as they come.—P. G. Wodahouse.

The art of living easily is to pitch your scale of living one degree below your means.—H. Taylor.

I know no such thing as genius; it is nothing but labor and diligence.—Hogarth.

Our business in life is not to get ahead of others, but to get ahead of ourselves.—Steward B. Johnson.

Resolution is a worse vice than rashness.—Feltham.

RAY OF SUNSHINE

By RAY DAMER

MERRY CHRISTMAS

The whole world awaits for the Christmas holidays. The Ukrainians, especially the Ukrainian youth, anticipate two Christmas holidays each year. The American Christmas is celebrated with joy, laughter and hope—one or two weeks later the Ukrainian Christmas is enjoyed with renewed holiday spirit.

It is during this brief Christmas period that everyone becomes optimistic, excited and happy. There seems to be that "all's well" feeling everywhere. Perhaps it is the excitement of the colorful windows, gay decorations of green and red, Christmas trees blooming electrically in public squares and parks.

People relax and smile a bit during Christmas. They get sentimental too—stars are no longer just stars, but have religion woven around them. At Christmas people appear to be satisfied with what they have—with what nature gave them. Ordinarily we complain about snowfall during the fall and winter months. However on Christmas we welcome snowfall more than ever. In fact, we are disappointed if the ground is not covered with a three inch snowy blanket.

At Christmas we become friendly, even to our enemies. It is the one season of the year when friendship is renewed with Christmas cards, letters, telegrams, and gifts.

If after the Christmas holidays we could remain optimistic, satisfied, happy, more friendly—life would be more worthwhile, more complete, more beautiful—for us.

QUICK RECOVERY

Wishing a Merry Christmas, a Happy New Year and a quick recovery to Miss Rose Gray, a Ukrainian young woman who has been shut-in at a sanatorium for over a year. Those readers who would like to send Miss Gray a Christmas card or a letter please write her in care of Weston Sanatorium, Weston, Ontario, Canada. (Thank you Miss Gray for entering the Ray of Sunshine Contest.)

CONTEST TO CLOSE IN TWO WEEKS

Dear Readers: The success of any contest is judged by the amount of mail that it receives. So, make this contest a success... send in your letter today. Future contests and plans of this column depend upon the success of the Ray of Sunshine contest.

Enter this simple, easy contest. All you have to do is answer one question—using your own words, in your own way—spelling, correct grammar, fancy handwriting will NOT count.

Women: please answer this question: What are the six qualities I admire in Ukrainian men.

Men: please answer this question: What are the six qualities I admire in Ukrainian women.

Two prizes will be awarded—one to a woman and one to a man. The winners will receive as prizes a \$2 book—any Ukrainian book you may choose within the price range.

All your replies will be held strictly confidential, if you desire them to be so.

If you as yet haven't entered this contest—hurry! In the spirit of Ukrainian competition, join in. Write today to: Ray of Sunshine Contest c/o Ukrainian Weekly, Svoboda, 81 Grand Street, Jersey City, N. J.

JOIN YOUR LOCAL BRANCH
of the
UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
(To be continued)

IS ANNA STEN A UKRAINIAN?

What Does the Great Actress Say About Herself?

This question has been asked many times by many Ukrainians and yet no one was sure whether the famous actress is Ukrainian or Russian. It is true, however, that most of the American newspapers and film magazines write about Anna as "Russian actress". It is also true that she is married to a Jew, and it is also true that she never openly answered questions about her nationality nor did she thank for the beautiful gifts from her Ukrainian fans. During my lecture tour in 1935 I was told by one of our most outstanding young Ukrainian artists, N. Berinchak of Minersville, Pa., that he made and sent to Anna a wonderful portrait of her in a beautifully embroidered Ukrainian costume and that he was deeply disappointed because he didn't hear from her. I am sure that there were many more Ukrainian fans that regretted in not hearing from Anna Sten. I know, I was one of them.

And yet, on the other hand, there were quite a few writers that referred to a Sten as Ukrainian. A good example of this would be the interesting article in *Colliers* for March, 1934: "The Kid from the Ukraine" by Kyle Chrichton. It was said in this article that "Anna Sten was born in Kiev," that "her father taught Ukrainian folk dances and that he was killed in 1922." As to her mother the author told us that "she was part Russian and part Swedish." So much for the papers and magazines. No doubt that Anna Sten herself was at least partly responsible for this information; additional "information" was given by Russians, particularly Russian papers of San Francisco, Cal., which naturally would always make out of every good Ukrainian—a Russian.

The readers of the *Ukrainian Weekly*, therefore, should consider themselves fortunate of having, perhaps the first chance, to get this information from Anna Sten herself. These facts were told orally by Miss Sten to Mrs. John Orlyk of Phelan, Calif. about two years ago when the latter met Anna in Hollywood.

Here is the conversation these two women had:

Said Mrs. Orlyk to Anna Sten in Ukrainian: "I would like to know if you are Ukrainian or Russian?"

"Most certainly that I am Ukrainian," answered the actress as she was entering her automobile. "Do you understand Ukrainian?" continued Mrs. Orlyk.

"I understand it, but I'll speak English. Why do you ask me about all this?" went on Anna Sten.

"Because I am Ukrainian and I'd like to clear up this question as to your true nationality."

"Well I am Ukrainian, I was born in Ukraine. But I'll tell you more about it later."

Four weeks later the two women met again. Anna Sten gave Mrs. Orlyk her personal telephone number. (You see, you can't find telephone number of any actress in the telephone book even though you might live in Hollywood or Los Angeles.) This time Anna resumed her explanation to Mrs. Orlyk why rumors are current she is Russian.

"I was born in Ukraine. When I was 12 years old I went to Moscow. I didn't understand Russian then. I spoke Ukrainian. My father was killed in 1921. When I came to a girl's institute at Moscow and stayed there I remember one incident. A Russian woman in that institute said to me in Russian, 'Clean this table.' I thought in our Ukrainian that she meant that I should sweep the floor so I answered in Ukrainian 'Я не смію.'"

After this the famous Ukrainian girl told Mrs. Orlyk how she miss-

UKRAINIANS IN NEW YORK CITY ART SHOW

Contemporary artists of New York City are having a chance to exhibit their work at the Municipal Art Galleries which were opened by Mayor La Guardia on Tuesday, December 14, on which day only artists were admitted.

There are four Ukrainian artists whose works are exhibited and are adumbrative of Ukrainian life itself.

Mr. Ivan Kuchmak's "Embroiderer" is typically Ukrainian, depicting a young woman sewing part of the colorful costume worn, and his "Feeding Time" is a Ukrainian field with all work stopped for dinner, being served there on the field. "Siberia" by Kuchmak is an interesting study of agony, visible on the man's countenance as he drops in the snow with exhaustion. Mr. George W. Poluha's "Grandpa's House," a winter study, and his "Only God Can Make A Tree" are both representative of the serenity of Ukraine, alternating with joyousness and brilliant beauty. His "Summer Sonata" portrays peace, exhilaration, music, and nature, all the elements combined to make Ukraine and its people. Mr. Bohdan Kupchynski, youngest member of the group, entered a "Self Portrait," "Autumn Road" and "River Scene," the latter two painted to describe quiet. Mr. William Panchak's "Ukrainian Peasant Costume" represents Ukraine in its domestic beauty. His "All Aboard" is a Coney Island subway mob scene—modern technique and—a life Ukrainians would never be content to live.

The Gallery has invited all these artists to exhibit at the World's Fair.

I urge the Ukrainian people in this vicinity to visit the art exhibit. It will be held each day except Mondays from 12 noon to 6 p. m. The exhibit closes January 2, 1938 and the admission is free. For a few enjoyable hours visit the *Municipal Art Galleries*, 3 East 67th Street, New York City.

A Ukrainian booster-upper
ANASTAZIA POLUHA.

PHILLY WANTS BOOKINGS

The Philadelphia Ukrainians, sponsored by Ukrainian American Citizens Club, would like to book games home and away with Ukrainian teams in the East. Write to Peter Zaharchuk, 706 N. 24th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

NEWARK, N. J.

NEW YEAR'S EVE DANCE given by the Ukrainian Sitch Sport Club, Friday Evening, December 31, 1937 at 8:30 P.M., at Ukrainian Sitch Hall, 229 Springfield Avenue. — Music by Phil Chuy and his Orchestra. — Free Admission. — Noisemakers! Confetti! Come and make merry!

Buy her or him an Ideal Christmas Gift — a reserved ticket to Banquet and Dance to be held in conjunction with Ukrainian American Youth Rally (under auspices of Ukrainian Youth's League of North America), at Hotel Douglas, Newark, N. J., Saturday, February 12, (Lincoln's Birthday), 1938. For reservations write to Anthony Shumeyko, Chairman, 1972 Ostwood Terrace, Union, N. J.

ed Ukraine, Ukrainian dishes and said that "no place in the world to the people cook such delicious dishes as they do in our Ukraine!"

Miss Sten made an appointment with Mrs. Orlyk to visit her cosy house in the desert. Mrs. Orlyk has made a beautiful Ukrainian doll that resembles Anna and is waiting her.

I feel happy to convey this first hand information to our young people and hope that Mrs. Orlyk will always keep in touch with Anna and inform her about Ukrainian affairs.

T. LUCIW,
Los Angeles, Cal.

U.N.A. "LESIA UKRAINKA SOCIETY" HOLDS ELECTIONS

The Lesia Ukrainka Society, branch No. 171, of the U. N. A., in Jersey City, N. J., held their annual meeting on Thursday, Dec. 9th, at the Ukrainian Centre. There was a brief resume of the work accomplished during the past year, after which the election of officers for 1938 took place. The following are the new officers. Mrs. Mary Hrabar, President, Miss Julia Kusy, Vice-Pres., Mrs. Stephanie Halychyn, Financial Sec'y, Miss Stella Levich, Recording Secretary, and Mrs. Odaria Maksymowicz, Treasurer. The meeting closed with plans for a party "Malanka," to be held on Ukrainian New Year's Eve.

Miss Stella Levich, Rec. Sec'y

NEWS FROM PHILADELPHIA

Vera Niva, Ukrainian songstress, is featuring this month at Benny the Bum's night club. Her pictures appeared in the local press with the caption that she is Ukrainian. She was to sing at the Cultural Centre anniversary Dec. 11 but instead sent a telegram of regrets, disappointing many of the older generation who came expressly to hear her sing.

Of the 50 Ukrainians who heard the Mendelssohn Club sing two Ukrainian songs—Resurrection and Lullaby, by Koshetz, at the Scottish Rite Temple Dec. 8, 19 were from the Cultural Centre. They were Misses Kish, Nahirna, Zayats, Bilyi, Deminek, Thomas, Rudolph, Sitkevich, Sywulak, Zhurebida, Boyko and Worobetz sisters; Messrs Robak, Yaremko, Chmelyk, Vochok, Worobetz, and John Kucharsey, who sang in the chorus. It was through his initiative and persistent effort that made possible for the first time here to have Ukrainian songs included on the repertoire of an American Chorus. Congrats!

After three years of 'no place to play,' the boys are practicing basketball in the Ukrainian Hall and plan to enter the UYL-NA basketball tourney and give Chester some competition. Pete Zaharchuk initiated this possibility.

Lanse McCurley, sports columnist of the Phila. Daily News, is Bronko Nagurski's biggest booster. He has attached a variety of superlatives to this great Ukrainian athlete who is still world's heavyweight wrestling champion.

Villanova's sensational sophomore basketball guard, 'Dock' Duzminsky, is a Ukrainian. He played for Nick Sawka's Ozone Park, L. I. Cossacks in 1934-35.

AL YARR.

UKRAINIANS HELP CLOSE GREAT SEASON FOR NORTHAMPTON HIGH

That mighty Northampton H. S. football team which had five Ukrainians on the first team and eight more on the second, concluded its nine-game schedule with a smashing 85-0 victory over its traditional foe, Catawqua HI before 10,000 in Allentown Thanksgiving morning.

This ran its season's total of points scored to 518 in 432 minutes of actual play, which is believed by the Associated Press to be a national scholastic record. So confident in their abilities were the "Konkrete Kids" (Kozatska Sela, that an open challenge was issued for a post-season game with any scholastic team in the country, including Chicago's great Austin H. S.