



## TWO NEW BROCHURES IN ENGLISH ON UKRAINE

Two new brochures in English on Ukraine appeared last week. The first is "Ukraine and American Democracy," by Dr. Luke Myshuha, and the second is the "Ukrainian National Movement," by Stephen Shumeyko. Both are published by the United Ukrainian Organizations of the United States.

As its title reveals, "Ukraine and American Democracy" devotes itself mainly to an exposition of the idea that the Ukrainian demands for their freedom are based on the self-same principles upon which American Democracy is founded, and that therefore America should at least sympathize with this movement. The "idea of a free and independent great Ukraine is a spontaneous one, really existing in the hearts and minds of a 45,000,000 people in Europe," it states. Other topics dealt with in this booklet are American ideals and Ukrainians; the Carpatho-Ukraine prelude; Ukraine and Germany; Interpretations placed on Great Ukraine here; and Ukrainian Nationalism.

The title of the second brochure, "Ukrainian National Movement," is also self-explanatory. The account is a resume of Ukrainian history, beginning with the Kiev of Kingdom, running through the Ukrainian Kozak State, the modern revival, the post-World War Ukrainian National Republic, and extending up to the present time. The object of this outline of Ukrainian history is to show that the Ukrainian movement for independence is not any recent manifestation, but that the "present-day elements, factors and events that constitute it, are but the latest episode in its saga."

Both booklets can be obtained at the Svoboda Bookstore, 81-83 Grand Street, Jersey City. "Ukraine and American Democracy" is priced at 15 cents, while the "Ukrainian National Movement" is priced at 25 cents.

## LVIW SEETHING CENTER OF UKRAINIAN AGITATION

Lviv, capital of Western Ukraine under Poland, is the seething center of the movement for Ukrainian liberation, writes Anne O'Hare McCormick in two dispatches sent from there that appeared in the New York Times last Saturday and Monday. That is why, she points out, Lviv has become the place to watch. "This explains the concentration here of so many official and unofficial observers of interested powers. It explains why the Polish Government during the last two years has pushed to the limit its policy of Polonizing the Ukrainians and why Ukrainians have become increasingly restive during recent months."

The writer recounts her experience with "a learned professor of the university" in Lviv who spent most of the afternoon explaining to her that the Ukrainians "are no more of a race or separate people than the Texans are." Yet the hitch to this "argument," as Mrs. McCormick points out, "is that at least 6,000,000 [correct figure is well over 7,000,000] citizens of Poland insist they are Ukrainians." This insistence has advanced to the point where, she says, some Ukrainian peasants "have refused to pay their taxes on the plea that there is no use giving tribute to Poland when they will have their own State next year."

## Carpatho-Ukraine's Heroic Stand

If anything should dissipate the gloom that has fallen upon the Ukrainians and their friends as a result of Hungary's brutal invasion of Carpatho-Ukraine, it is the shining courage of the Carpatho-Ukrainians in declaring their independence when Hungary's ultimatum demanded their immediate surrender, and in fighting the advance of Hungary's military might at every step.

Betrayed by their erstwhile supposed ally, Germany, badly armed, and with little if any real military training, the Carpatho-Ukrainians are nevertheless fearlessly battling the Hungarian regular troops in the snow-covered valleys and mountains of their country, in some cases recapturing lost villages, and inflicting heavy damage and casualties upon the enemy.

Surely, if anything should convince the skeptics that the movement for a free and independent Ukraine is solely Ukrainian in origin and character, it is this valiant stand that Carpatho-Ukraine, a bare portion of ethnographic Ukraine, is making against such overwhelming odds on behalf this movement.

And what a striking contrast, too, this heroic stand offers alongside the capitulation, without the least resistance by the Czechs, with their much larger population and a splendid army, to Germany.

Truly, from this sordid destruction of Czecho-Slovakia, the Ukrainians are the only ones to emerge with honor and glory.

Of course, it does not appear, at least at the time of this writing, that Carpatho-Ukraine will be successful in retaining its present sovereignty. Even if the inconceivable happened and the 12,000 Ukrainian irregulars were in a position to inflict a crushing defeat on the Hungarians armies, to the latter's aid would come pouring Polish armies, which are now stationed at the border, ready for any such emergency. For Poland, it should be borne in mind, is determined at all costs not to permit Carpatho-Ukraine to exist, as she is in deadly fear that the region will become the base of operations directed towards the freeing of the 7,000,000 Ukrainians under her misrule, not to mention the 35,000,000 under Soviet oppression, and the 1,250,000 under Rumania. Nothing better illustrates Poland's fears in this respect than her great joy when Hungary invaded Carpatho-Ukraine.

This joy, however, will not last long. For, as the Poles themselves realize, the nerve center of the Ukrainian movement for independence is right within their artificial national borders. By its pulse they clearly see that the movement is steadily growing in strength, and that the day is near when neither Warsaw, nor Moscow, nor Bucharest, nor anyone else will be able to resist it any longer.

That is the day when a free and independent Ukraine will arise, and one of its constituent states will be—Carpatho-Ukraine.

"According to these Deputies," she writes, "the government has embarked on a policy of Polonization by force. The Poles, particularly in this region, wedged in between Soviet Ukraine and in a stirred-up segment beyond the Carpathians, blame the government for intensifying the Ukrainian feeling by agitating to detach a segment of Czecho-Slovakia in order to obtain a common frontier with Hungary."

Referring to the various parties that exist among the Ukrainians under Poland, she says that the principal thing about them "is that they are working more and more together." Together they constitute a movement which "today is stronger than it has ever been."

Concluding, the writer states that, "it is apparent that Poland's internal Ukrainian problem has an important bearing on the international situation."

## PROGRESS OF U.N.A.

Among the interesting facts revealed this week in Chicago at the regular annual meeting of the Supreme Assembly of the Ukrainian National Association, is that in both membership and resources the U.N.A. advanced considerably during the past year.

The total amount of insurance issued in 1938 shows an increase of 28% over that of 1937. Exactly 1,887 new members joined the U.N.A. last year. Investments during the past year brought a clear profit of \$22,068.39. During the past year, too, the U.N.A. policies received from the state a valuation rating of 155.4%, the highest rating among all fraternal organizations in the country. Greater activity among the youth was also noticeable, especially in the field of sports, where 15 baseball teams and 18 basketball teams were organized by the U.N.A.

## CARPATHO-UKRAINE INVADED

### BULLETIN

Hust was captured late last Thursday after desperate hand-to-hand fighting between Hungarian troops and the Ukrainian Sitch Guards. The latter have retired into the mountains where it will be difficult to dislodge them. Many of them are reported to have vowed to fight until death.

### UKRAINIANS BATTLE HUNGARIAN TROOPS

Declaring its independence and defying a Hungarian ultimatum to surrender, Carpatho-Ukraine is at present engaged in a desperate struggle for its existence with invading Hungarian troops.

Although the latter have penetrated deep into the country, and at two points have even reached the Polish border, the Ukrainian Sitch Guards, irregular fighting forces of the Carpatho-Ukrainian Government, numbering about 12,000, have repelled the overwhelming Hungarian forces at several points.

Meanwhile Premier Count Paul Teleky of Hungary announced in Budapest that Carpatho-Ukraine has been annexed by the "Kingdom of Hungary." He said it would be autonomous.

Premier Augustin Voloshyn of Carpatho-Ukraine is reported to have arrived in Rumania as a refugee before the Hungarian advance. He had previously received a note from Foreign Minister Stephen Czaky of Hungary demanding he cede all power to the Commander in Chief of the Hungarian forces in order "to avoid bloodshed." Voloshyn's reply was that he was sending a delegation of three to Budapest to negotiate the matter. He also requested a suspension of hostilities pending the delegation's arrival. Count Czaky replied that the delegation would be received, but that for technical reasons military operations could not be suspended.

According to a dispatch from London, the Carpatho-Ukrainian Government has sent a plea for intercession in the crisis to each of the four powers that took part in the Munich Conference, namely: Germany, Italy, England and France. No reply has been reported from either as yet.

Trains and trucks were rushing more Hungarian troops into Carpatho-Ukraine as the resistance of the Ukrainians showed no signs of relaxing. Artillery and machine guns were used to stem the Hungarian advance. Bridges were also wrecked for the same purpose.

Among the thousands of refugees pouring into Rumania from the war-torn region, were many women who said their husbands had remained behind to fight the Hungarian invaders.

Hungary's annexation of Carpatho-Ukraine is having the full support of Poland, which has massed troops on the border, ready to help her ally if need arises. Poland greatly favors such annexation on the grounds that it would give both countries a common frontier, strategically beneficial to both, and, more important yet, it would remove from existence Carpatho-Ukraine, which Poland fears will become the base of operations for the national unification and independence of the 45,000,000 Ukrainian nation, including the portion under her own misrule.

# A BRIEF SURVEY OF UKRAINIAN LITERATURE

(1)

**DURING** the present month of March, when celebrations of the 125th anniversary of the birth of Taras Shevchenko awaken in some of us an interest not only in this national poet of Ukraine but in other Ukrainian writers as well, a brief survey of them and their works may perhaps cause this interest to ripen into an actual study of them. Such, at least, is the purpose of this brief survey of Ukrainian literature, presented to the readers of this weekly.

## ORAL LITERATURE

A mirror of their turbulent yet colorful national life, the literature of the Ukrainian people vividly reflects all their trials and tribulations, as well as their thoughts, strivings, and aspirations.

Especially is this true of their oral literature, whose roots lie buried in the ancient, pre-Christian past, and which consists of a rich and varied store of myths, tales, legends, anecdotes, droll sayings, fables, riddles, incantations, and songs; all expressing the philosophical nature of the Ukrainian people.

### Folk Songs

But by far the richest, and perhaps most voluminous class of oral literature are the folk songs; originating and current among the common masses of the people, typifying their life, interests, sorrows and enthusiasms down through the ages; songs which are "a genuine contribution to the world's literary treasure."

### Ritualistic

Of the different categories of them that exist, the oldest are the ritualistic songs. Originally, before the coming of Christianity, they were sung in honor of various pagan gods, and at the occasion of the periodic changes of nature, interpreting and praising the same. The "kolyadki," for example, were sung near the close of December in honor of the "kolyada," which signified the rebirth of the sun's power. With the arrival of Christianity, however, Christmas took the place of the "kolyada" festival and the "kolyadki" gradually evolved into Christmas carols. The "kolyadniki" now go from house to house singing and wishing everyone "a neat little profit and happiness galore from kolyada to kolyada." A similar evolution was undergone by the "vesnianki" and "hayivki," pagan songs expressing the joy and gladness at the coming of spring, which in time became interwoven with the picturesque and gay Easter Holiday festivities on the village greens.

### Family

Songs revolving around family life touch upon all its phases. The typical cradle songs usually express the great love the mother bears for her child and the worry she undergoes about what fate awaits it when it grows up. Funeral songs, drawn from both mythological and Christian sources, are not very plentiful, but are very moving in tone, usually likening the deceased to the sun or the moon, and death to the setting sun behind the hills, or to a raven, witch, or even a snake. In striking contrast to the meagerness of mourning songs is the multitude of wedding songs and chants, which from the point of richness in musical style and variety reign supreme.

### Love

Lyrical songs, including those of love, are not only the most numerous of all folk songs among the Ukrainians, but they are also the most beautiful, being replete with anacreontic grace, beauty of diction, pretty little comparisons and fine phrases of a true and loving heart. There is no trace of sexuality within them; for not the

physical but the spiritual beauty of a woman is glorified in them. Most of them, it is worth noting, were composed by women while their men were away at wars, which may account for the strain of sadness that runs through so many of them.

### Religion

The moral-religious songs or canticles were usually sung by itinerant "lyricists" to the accompaniment of the "lira" (a guitar-like instrument, producing a sort of hurdy-gurdy music by the turning of a handle), and their roots lie usually in the lives of the saints, the beginning and end of the world, and in general religious and moral issues.

### History

Of the historical songs the most colorful are the "dumi," which dealing mainly with the Kozak wars for freedom reflect in their inimitable clarity and poignancy of style all the phases of that heroic age. In them we find many striking comparisons, allegories, synonyms, epitaphs, and symbolisms; in them, too, the Kozaks are knights, strongly united, highly courageous, contemptuous of death and gloriously free and equal.

The post-Kozak period left in its wake, aside from the many "kri-pak" (serf) and "haydamaki" (peasant-revolutionaries) songs, also many "chumaki" songs, the latter being based upon the adventures, both serious and humorous, encountered by the "chumaki"—those who traveled by caravan to Crimea and the Don for salt.

Among the latest in the field of Ukrainian historical folk songs are the "Sitchovi Striltsi" (Sitch Rifemen) songs, based upon the recent Ukrainian war for independence; and the emigrant songs, dealing with the plight of those who had to leave their native land in search of freedom and opportunity.

### Their Characteristics

It is a striking fact that practically all these Ukrainian folk songs are distinguished by a richness of motifs, great perfection of form, depth of meaning, and a high moral tone. In most of them can be found sheer fantasy, dreaminess, and a glorification of the loftiest feelings of the human spirit. No wonder, then, that the Polish sociologist, Prof. Fr. Bujak, declared that the "folk-culture of the Ukrainian is at present richer and better crystallized, than the Polish folk-culture," and that this "superiority is manifest in the lively folk songs, in which respect the Ukrainians are, along with the Serbs, the best endowed of the Slavic races."

"History has been cruel to the Ukrainians, crushing out their ancient liberties and glories," wrote the eminent Canadian scholar and poet, Prof. Watson Kirkconnell, "but the pent-up emotions of a thousand years, the passion of freedom, the poignancy of broken hearts, the tears of joy at the beauty of spring and love and at the nightingale's voice—these have gushed forth in song that is worthy of living forever."

... And, he might have added, a song that greatly helped to preserve the Ukrainian heritage and traditions when the Ukrainian literature had well-nigh perished from the bludgeonings of Russian and Polish persecution.

## WRITTEN LITERATURE

The Ukrainian written literature really began with the introduction

\* The Russian folk songs are smaller in number and variety, form and content. Sympathetic appreciation of nature is scant. The imagination either rises to supernatural heights or sinks to mere trifling. Criminal monstrosities and the spirit of destruction are glorified as objects of national worship. The conception of love is sensual, the jesting and ribald songs disgusting." Stephen Rudnitsky: "Ukraine, the Land and People." Rand-McNally, 1918.

of Christianity into Ukraine (988), although a primitive form of writing did exist before that time, such as the various commercial treaties with the Greeks.

### Ancient Period

The Ancient Period produced a literature mainly of an ecclesiastical nature, such as that of Zolotoust, Ilarion, Smolyatich, and Turivsky; with but a scattering of works of a secular character. All of it was written in the so-called Church-Slavonic language. Despite their general religious nature, however, most of the works produced then had a great deal of native color in them, and with the passage of time they began to show more and more signs of the infiltration into them of the living tongue spoken by the people. But it was not until the beginning of the 19th century that Ukrainian literature appeared in the language spoken by the masses.

### Outstanding Works

Among the outstanding secular works of that ancient period can be cited the famous Nestor's Chronicles, which aside from their value as historical sources, opened new vistas in Ukrainian literature by bearing within them unmistakable evidences of the growing strength of the popular tongue. Equally famous is the Tale of Ihor's Legion, which appeared then, the work of some highly gifted but unknown bard, which by reason of its native character and sheer poetic worth constitutes Ukraine's first real contribution to world literature. And finally, there are the lesser known Galician-Volhynian Chronicles of that period, written in the heroic style and abundant with the popular tongue elements of the preceding work.

### Tartar Invasions

This auspicious start, however, was brought to a standstill by the Tartar invasions, with the result that at the time when most of Western Europe was on the threshold of a great cultural renaissance, Ukraine, its bulwark against the acute Asiatic danger, passed through a period of intense spiritual darkness. For—where war reigneth, knowledge sleepeth.

### Middle Period

The Middle Period of Ukrainian Literature, ushered in by the introduction of the printing press, the Reformation, and the religious union of Western Ukraine with Rome (1596), was marked by the definite entrance of nationalistic trends into it. The writers were no longer mainly of foreign but of native extraction, while their works began to take on more life and vigor than previously, one closer to the daily existence of the people. The popular speech, too, partly by its own vigor and partly because of the Reformation influences, steadily progressed as the literary medium of the Ukrainian people.

### Center of Renaissance

This renaissance centered for awhile around the Volhynian town of Ostrih, whose reigning Prince Constantine established the first Ukrainian Classical Academy and the first Church Slavonic printing shop in Ukraine. From the former there emerged some of the leading literary, ecclesiastic and political figures of that day, while in the latter was produced the famous Ostrih Bible (1587) whose general excellence caused the Muscovians (Russians) to reprint it (1663) for their own use.

### Polemical Writings

With the death of Constantine (1608), however, Lwiv in the West and Kiev in the East became the centers of Ukrainian literary and cultural renaissance. From them, as well as from Ostrih, continued to emanate a flood of polemical writings, a result of the religious struggle then between the Catholic and Orthodox churches, a struggle which helped to improve the moral conditions of the Church and bring about the intellectual awakening of the people.

### First Dictionary

In 1619, Meletiy Smotritsky produced the best up to that time of the Church Slavonic grammars, which for over two centuries was considered as authoritative not only in Ukraine but also in Muscovy. In 1627, Pamva Berinda, the monk-philosopher of Pecherska-Lavra Monastery, produced his "Lexicon of the Slav-Rus Language," which was often reprinted and has a historic value as the first attempt at a dictionary in the Ukrainian language.

### Peter Mohila

Another outstanding personality of that period, Metropolitan Peter Mohila (1597-1647), caused Kiev to regain a great deal of its ancient glory as the cultural center of Eastern Europe, by his pedagogic, literary and other cultural activities. He also founded a Ukrainian academy, based on western standards, whose fame as the "lawgiver of literary forms and tendencies" spread far abroad. At every step Mohila endeavored to introduce Western European culture, and despite the fact that it was in a moribund state then, it helped, nevertheless, to bring new conceptions into Ukrainian culture, especially through the help of the many students that Mohila had sent abroad to study.

### Historical Works

During this Middle Period, too, many valuable historical works were produced, even more in number than those of an ecclesiastical nature. This was a healthy sign of the growing national consciousness of the people. The two most worth mentioning here are: the "Kozak Chronicles," of which the best from the historical viewpoint are by Samiyllo Welichko (written in 1728); and the "History of the Rus' People," by Gregory Poletika (1725-1784), which was not only especially successful in arousing national consciousness among the Ukrainians then but also lasted in popularity well into the middle of the 19th century.

### Russian Invasion and Its Effects

Just as the first period of Ukrainian literature was brought to an abrupt and untimely end because of a foreign invasion, that of the Tartars, so likewise the middle period was brought to a similar end, but this time by the invasion of the Muscovians (Russians) following the Treaty of Pereyaslav between them and the Ukrainian Kozak State (1654).

The Muscovian penetration ravaged the Ukrainian nation far more severely than the sporadic incursions of the wild Asiatic nomads, for its object was not only to loot and burn, but to destroy the whole Ukrainian nation both physically and spiritually. The Ukrainian language, one of the chief pillars of national consciousness, was the object of the most relentless and savage persecution by the Russian Tsars, with the result that the renaissance of Ukrainian literature was nipped just as it was about break out into a full and beautiful flower. And it is precisely at this point that Russian culture began to receive a great impetus to its hitherto sluggish growth as a result of Ukrainian intellectuals being forced to express their native talents and heritage through Russian mediums.

### Gregory Skovoroda

This whole period of darkness of Ukrainian culture and national consciousness is illuminated only by the rapidly rising development of the popular literature, and by the figure of the wandering Ukrainian philosopher, Gregory Skovoroda (1722-1794), whose writings, though numerous, are not at all as important as the example of his life; which taught courage in face of adversity, love of freedom, simplicity, and quiet dignity.

Such can be said to have been the spirit of the Ukrainian people during this period of unprecedented oppression, denationalization and ruin

(To be concluded)

## DIGEST OF AMERICAN PERIODICAL COMMENTS ON UKRAINE, 1915-1939

(10)

A vigorous editorial comment on the Ukrainian situation appeared in the June 3, 1931 issue of the *Commonweal* (vol. 14, p. 116) under the heading of "The Ukrainians." It declares:

"Most of us have been rather hard pressed lately, but it is doubtful if the lot of any other people on earth compares for desolateness and misery to that of the Ukrainians.

"...The extremely unsettled character of Eastern Europe today, where nationalism is on a rampage and dictatorships arrive at similar conclusions however different their initial assumptions may be, is nowhere better reflected than in the treatment accorded these folks. Unwillingly absorbed into the Soviet Republic the Ukrainian peasants are virtually so many dummies on which Communist officials practice their finest flying tackles. In Poland unlimited ferocity has characterized government efforts to stamp out Ukrainian autonomy, despite the rights explicitly accorded this minority under League auspices. The problem in Galicia has now assumed proportions which fairly rival the conditions of the Irish in the worst days of British rule. One of the most deplorable results is a religious embitterment which everyone interested in Christian unification and pacification must regret. Unfortunately little or nothing can be done at present to improve the situation. Public opinion has as yet virtually no role on the European frontiers; and more can be done today for the pygmies or the Liberians than for this, one of the great Christian people."

Another article of note about the Ukrainians which though not American but English in origin is worth mentioning here, was the "Soviet and Ukraine," contained in the April 30, 1932 number of the *Saturday Review* (vol. 153, p. 437) and written by Sir Michael O'Dwyer. He begins as follows:

"A common and dangerous error is the belief that Tsarist Russia was and Soviet Russia is a nation in the sense that Great Britain, France, Italy, and even Germany are nations.

"Tsarist Russia was an agglomeration of heterogeneous and often mutually hostile nationalities, gradually brought under the rule of the Muscovite Tsars by force of diplomacy—an unwilling mass, only held together by the power of a strong central government based on an all pervading bureaucracy, an enormous but inefficient army and a highly organized secret police."

He continues his account by describing the freeing of Ukraine after the War and the failure of the Allies to recognize her. Referring to this failure, he says:

"The exclusion of the Ukraine requires special consideration because it is at the root of a social grievance and the cause of a genuine national movement for self determination which cannot be for long ignored or suppressed."

He then goes on to describe the great size and the natural resources of Ukraine and sets out the superior characteristics of the Ukrainians as compared to those of the Russians. Then follows a historical sketch of Ukraine. Explaining how the Bolsheviks got control of Ukraine and pointing out how determinedly the Ukrainians have been struggling against this control since then, Sir O'Dwyer says:

"It is already clear that the Ukrainians are eagerly looking forward to the day when the Reign of Terror will collapse, and they would not be human if they did not endeavor to hasten the coming of that day. It is only natural that having regard to their history, the size, population, culture

## News From Old Country Press

### UKRAINE GENERAL

In view of various statements and innuendoes appearing in the Press concerning the political leanings of Ukrainians, the following extracts from an editorial in 'Dilo' Lwiw, of February 24, are illuminating:

"...we have to seek friends everywhere, even among those whom we like least... Ukrainian Socialists should be equally pleased if an article favorable to the Ukrainians appears in a Belgian Catholic, or a Belgian Royalist newspaper. And Ukrainian Nationalists should welcome sympathetic treatment of the Ukrainian Question, whether by members of the English Labour Party or by French Radicals: To come nearer home. We should be ready to accept any positive, constructive, program whether it is put forward by the Polish Socialists (P. P. S.) the Polish Nationalists (O. N. R.) or adherents of the present Polish regime (O.Z.N.)... When we proclaim that Enemy No. 1 is the Soviet, and that therefore our first alignment must be with the Anti-Comintern Pact (in the sincerity of which we do not believe) that does not mean that we must be adversely inclined to the Western democracies. A veritable deluge of articles appearing recently in the French Press, some of which have been extremely well informed on the Ukrainian Question, shows that we can have no stereotyped policy... We should not limit our cooperation where our interests are concerned, and we should not allow our personal views and feelings to influence our attitude towards other Powers..."

### UKRAINE UNDER U.S.S.R.

#### "Moscow Colonizes Ukraine"

Under the above heading "Nash Prapor," Lwiw, of February 24th reports that the Moscow authorities are deporting the population of the border zones in Ukraine into the Russian interior and importing Russian colonists.

The paper states that this action is on a very large scale, that it is being conducted with great expedition, and is to be completed by the Spring.

#### Communist Inefficiency

"Dilo," Lwiw, February 21st reports that during a recent big building drive of the city authorities of Kiev, there was erected a block of tenements in Pyrohivska Street. On the first night in which the building was occupied, the tenants found sleep impossible, because the water storage tank in the roof began to leak, and water penetrated into practically all the flats. Due to bureaucratic delays, it was some days before matters were remedied, by which time the doors and floorboards had all been warped, and the place made uninhabitable.

### UKRAINE UNDER POLAND

#### Anti-Ukrainian Drive Continues

"Novy Czas," Lwiw, February 20th states that on February 12th there was interred in the cemetery at Stry the body of Eugene Khomyshynets, prominent member of Ukrainian sporting associa-

and resources of their country, they should have the ambition of re-establishing their political independence, such as Finland, the Baltic States, and Lithuania, with lesser claims, have already achieved... An independent Ukraine would be a great asset to Europe, politically a bulwark against the Bolshevik menace, and economically, owing to the great productive and consuming power it would release.

"In the past England has always been the friend of a down-trodden and oppressed nationalities. We should therefore view with sympathetic interest the efforts of the Ukraine to regain its historic position in Europe."

tions, and that during the night of February 15 "persons unknown" dug up the body, and desecrated the grave.

"Nash Prapor," Lwiw, February 20th, states that during the night of February 6th 'persons unknown' defaced the name-plates of all Ukrainian professional men and shopkeepers in Nadvirna.

"Meta," Lwiw, February 19th reports that the Rev. M. Horyn of Kobylivokoly was fined for calling Little Poland a Ukrainian land, that he appealed to the district governor, and the fine was doubled.

### Ukrainian M. P.'s Vote Against Budget

"Dilo," Lwiw, February 26th reports that Ukrainian M. P.'s voted against the Budget. M. V. Celwyc, M. P. made a speech in which he outlined the reasons for this policy. He said that the economic position of Ukrainians in Poland was extremely precarious due to the persecutions, and hampering of the administrative organs. The number of Ukrainians in the Civil Service was practically nil. Ukrainian scientific and educational institutions received no subsidies from the State. State banks were not allowing credit to Ukrainians. Ukrainian grain cooperatives were denied the right to provide grain for military purposes. The export of merchandise by Ukrainian cooperatives is hampered by the State railways. The Government makes no investments in the Eastern voivodships, and the investments it does make are often aimed at Ukrainian economic life.

### UKRAINIANS IN ROUMANIA

#### Demand for Minority Rights

"Dilo," Lwiw, February 26th reports that on February 14th a Ukrainian delegation from Bukovina and Bessarabia submitted a memorandum to M. Flondor, Royal Governor of the provinces, embodying the Ukrainian demands. The delegation consisted of the following:—Dr. V. Zaloziecky, President of the Ukrainian National Party; Father Dr. Kassian Bryndzan of the Orthodox Church; Father Michael Simovich, Vicar-General of the Ukrainian Catholic Church; Dr. Theophil Bryndzan of the cultural association "Narodny Dim," Dr. Ivashko, former President of the Court of Appeal (under pre-war Austria), Dr. Anthony Kyryliv of the "Ukrainska Shkola," M. Oleh Murashko, and M. George Serbyniuk of the Ukrainian Press.

#### Girls Sentenced by Court Martial

"Dilo," Lwiw, February 26th, reports that on February 6th the military court at Cernauti sentenced three Ukrainian girls, Maria Olexandruk, Nastassia Melnyk, and Vassylna Mazuriak, of the village of Kisiliv, to 5 months imprisonment and 500 lei fines, on the charge of wearing blue and yellow girdles, and blue and yellow bead necklaces.

#### Prohibition of Carolling

"Dilo," Lwiw, January 29th, reports that during Christmas, the authorities forbade Ukrainian young people to sing carols in their mother tongue, and that now only school-children under their teachers may sing carols, and then only in Roumanian.

Many of the Ukrainian carols are pre-Christian in origin and they have been sung devoutly by the peasantry for over a thousand years.

### ATLAS OF UKRAINE

We have many inquiries for Ukrainian maps and atlases, and would call attention to an English-Ukrainian edition of the 'Atlas of Ukraine and Adjoining Countries' produced by Dr. V. Kubijowicz, Dr. O. Doroshenko, and Mykola Kulycky, of the Scientific Society of T. Shevchenko. The work is intended mainly as a comprehensive source of reference for students, dealing with the main outlines of life in the various Ukrainian territories regardless of political

## THE MOST LEARNED ARE IGNORANT

I enjoyed Dr. Bagley's lecture immensely. This white-haired old scholar possessed a fund of information that, coupled with his vitality and keenness, made his course of the greatest interest. The Columbia University professor talked on in a rambling though coherent fashion, covering many things and, at the same time, displaying a remarkable storehouse of knowledge. This ranged from profound material about educational practices and theories, both current and past, to delving into the archeologic findings of an ancient people. He talked of biological, psychological, economic, philologic, historical and racial matters with ready ease and understanding. His travels had taken him to far places on this earth. His readings had taken him still farther to other worlds.

It was no wonder then that I was disturbed with the realization that, upon this particular Saturday morning, his lecture had so quickly come to a close. I was about to leave for home when I remembered that it was necessary to obtain a reading list for my course. This meant that I had to go to the professor's office which was located in a nearby building. Inasmuch as Dr. Bagley did not have any more of the mimeographed copies on hand, he found it necessary to take down my name and address.

He looked at my name and asked:

"Are you of Polish descent?"

"No, I'm of Ukrainian descent," I hastened to reply.

"Well, isn't that just about the same?"

"No, there's a considerable difference," I proceeded to relate a few points of the difference.

As I left the office I thought to myself. Here is an individual who has devoted the greater part of his life to study, travel and research. And yet this person, a learned scholar if ever there was one, showed as much ignorance of Ukrainian history, Ukrainian culture and Ukrainian achievements as any of my old grammar school companions of English descent. Apparently, a whole field of his education had been omitted or else the source of his knowledge had been from those whose efforts had always been in the direction of denial of the existence of any separate Ukrainian national group.

It seems, therefore, that there is a great need for more literature on Ukrainian subjects in the English tongue. Also, there is great need for more wide dissemination of that material already available. Here is a task cut out for us. Let us get to work.

JULIUS CAPOWSKI

### SIGNS OF SPRING

Hot blood and youth  
Mingled with bright sunshine

A bald spot and middle age  
Mixed with a little moonshine

Pussy willows' soft blooms  
Braving chill March winds

Warm sunlight glinting  
Upon roof tops

Sparrows gaily chirping  
Seeking nesting places

Children playing marbles  
In the streets

Herald the return  
Of glorious Spring!

Theodosia Borecky.

frontiers. There are 151 multi-colored maps, 132 diagrams, and 48 pages of explanatory text, the whole being attractively got up, handsomely bound and conveniently sized.

The price of the Atlas is 32 zlots. half linen, 33 zlots. linen, and 35 zlots. half leather. Copies can be had from: *Ukrainskyj Wydawniczyj Instytut, Lyczakowska 4, Lwów, Poland.*

Ukrainian Bureau, London

# THE U. N. A. SPORTLIGHT

Conducted by  
THEODORE LUTWINIAK

**D**UE to unexpected developments, the game scheduled to be played by the Newark and New York Ukrainian National Association Basketball League teams, March 12th, at the Ukrainian National Home in Elizabeth, N. J., was cancelled by the Newark group. The New Yorkers claimed a victory by forfeit, causing the standing of the teams to be as follows:

	Won	Lost	Pct.
New York	3	1	.750
Philadelphia	3	1	.750
Newark	0	4	.000

The New York and Philadelphia teams are tied for first place. Arrangements have been made between these two teams to play a final game at the Ukrainian National Home, 214 Fulton St., Elizabeth, N. J., beginning promptly at 1:00 P. M. The team winning this decisive game will be the recognized U.N.A. Basketball League's Metropolitan Division Champions, and will be given an opportunity to play Berwick, Champions of the Western Pennsylvania Division, for the League Championship. As announced last week in this column, the team winning the League Championship will participate in the Slav Tourney, to be held in New York City on April 1st.

In a delayed report, Joseph Gebet states that the Ambridge U.N.A. five defeated the Braddock U.N.A. boys in an extra-period thriller, 30-28. Tying the game in the 4th quarter, the Ambridge group took advantage of the overtime period by making two baskets to the opposition's one. W. Homziak and A. Fuke starred for the winners, while Brujay and J. Futryk shared scoring honors for the losers.

The report further states that the Ambridge teams defeated the Doug Boys, 45-40, in a game played on Feb. 24th. On March 1st, the U.N.A. lads continued their winning ways by outscoring the St. Stanislaus group, 41-40. On March 5th, Ambridge tamed the Jeanette Ukrainians, 46-37.

The Philadelphia U. N. A. team claimed its fifth consecutive victory when it defeated the Bridgeport Ukrainians in a game played on March 7th at Philadelphia's Ukrainian Hall. Willie Grogosza, lanky, wiry U.N.A. center, scored 16 points for the evening's high. The score by periods, as submitted by Dietric Slobogin:

Bridgeport:	4	0	8	10-22
Philadelphia:	9	4	2	11-26

As a result of a meeting held at the Ukrainian Center in Jersey on March 12th, branch 287 of the U.N.A. is taking steps to form a baseball team to participate in the U.N.A. Baseball League's program for this year. Indications are that a team will be formed in time to enter the League, and interested Jersey City-ites are asked to watch this column for developments. As practice is being contemplated for the near future, all fellows interested in making the team are urged to communicate with Theodore Lutwiniak, P. O. Box 88, Jersey City—telephone, Bergen 4-1016.

On March 10th, the Hanover U. N. A. team boys beat McAdoo at St. Joseph's Hall, Nanticoke, Pa., according to a report submitted by John Zwarycz. The game was fast and furious, both teams executing a number of unusual passing plays. The end of the half saw Hanover leading by a 11-9 count. McAdoo staged a desperate onslaught during the final stages of the game, but the Hanover boys maintained their slight advantage to win, 32-25. Zachary Skwarlo and Stephen Yuhas starred for the winners, while Stalgaitis featured for the losers. The game by quarters:

Hanover:	6	5	9	12-32
McAdoo:	6	3	10	6-25

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### WITH GREAT DELIGHT

It was with great delight that I read in the "Ukrainian Weekly" of March 5 that I had been named the first prize winner in the first of monthly awards being made by "Svoboda" for the best reports or articles based on such activities that the "Ukrainian Weekly" accepts for publication.

The colored reproduction of Elias Repin's "Kozaks' Answer to the Sultan" which I am to receive as a result will tend to add a more comprehensive Ukrainian atmosphere to our home, but I will esteem it more for the fact that it is the initial recognition I have received for my literary efforts.

Wishing the "Ukrainian Weekly" continued success and hoping to perennially please its readers, I remain,

Fraternally yours,  
Dietric Slobogin.

## UKRAINIAN SCHOLASTIC

### COURT STARS LAUDED

According to a consensus of referees, coaches, and "Record" sports writers, conducted by the "Philadelphia Record," Mike Bellak, Bridgeport High School forward, and Dimetro (Dimmy) Olienick, Simon Gratz (Philadelphia) High School center are two of the most outstanding scholastic basketball players in Philadelphia and vicinity. Bellak was selected on the All-Scholastic team while Olienick was picked on the All-Public High League squad. Both are Ukrainians, the latter performing for the Philly U.N.A. team as well.

Writes Herb Good of the Record, "Bellak's play was so outstanding he easily rates with the best performers in either of the four circuits. In fact, the Suburban Sports Writers' Association last week went on record as acclaiming Bellak the outstanding player in the Philadelphia suburban area.

"Bellak, a 6-foot-2 forward, who is a tower of strength under the backboards and a speed merchant in addition to possessing one of the deadliest eyes in the district, collected 313 points in 19 games (more than 16 points per game), boosting his three-year record to 736, a feat that no one came close to challenging.

"Another standout on the pennant-winning Gratz team was Dim Olienick, who was awarded the center berth on the All-Public High team. Olienick was a better all-around player than any other pivot-man in the league and, while not a heavy scorer, he usually produced points when they were most needed."

In another article, Olienick was mentioned as being of Ukrainian parentage.

DIETRIC SLOBOGIN.

### U.C.C. WINS PHILLY TITLE

The Ukrainian Cultural Centre boys' basketball team made a clean sweep of its four games with the Phila. Ukr's and Phila. U.N.A. foes, by humbling the Phila. Ukrainians on Feb. 28th, 37-35, to retain the city championship and elevate it to the top of the Ukrainian Conference standings of Eastern Penna., with 7 victories and two defeats. The victory qualifies the U.C.C. to meet Chester in the play-offs on March 19th at Chester, the winner to play the up-state representative for the Area III championship of the Ukrainian Youth's League tournament.

A. Y.

### SAYRE BEATS SYRACUSE

Syracuse Ukrainians recently defeated the Syracuse Ukrainians by the score of 48-32. The game was very fast and rough in spots, as both teams were fighting hard to win. Syracuse took a nine point lead before Sayre could register. Terpkio was the high scorer for the Sayre boys while Buranick was top man for Syracuse. The game was played on the Syracuse court.

## YOUTH AND THE U.N.A.

The Ukrainian National Association is now celebrating its 45th anniversary, and every one of its 33,000 members should be proud of their \$5,500,000.00 organization. The Association is taking steps to give the majority of its members approximately \$50,000.00 in dividends, just as it did in 1938. It is unfortunate that many thousands of Ukrainians have not yet become members of an organization that consistently has proven it has the interests of its members in mind. This, however, may be due to the fact that the majority of these non-members either have learned little of the U.N.A. or do not know the facts concerning it.

In Pittsburgh and the surrounding territory, U.N.A. workers have promulgated a campaign to acquaint uninformed Ukrainians with the ideals and aspirations of the U.N.A. This has resulted in hundreds of new members within recent months, and it is gratifying to see that a large percentage of these new members represent the younger generation. Similar organization work is being accomplished in Chicago and the entire state of Michigan, and early reports indicate favorable progress.

Any individual can help the U. N. A. membership campaign in more ways than one. By taking advantage of the facilities offered by the American press, a person can publicize the U. N. A., its branches, and the affairs sponsored by the latter. The Philadelphia U. N. A. Youth Club, for instance, has made it a practice to issue press releases to the local newspapers, giving results of games played in the U.N.A. Baseball and Basketball Leagues. Releases are also issued to the local radio stations. Both the newspapers and radio stations have responded favorably, thus acquainting many of Philadelphia's Ukrainians with the fact that an organization known as the Ukrainian National Association has sponsored an extensive sports program. Learning this much, these non-members become interested and consequently make inquiries in order to receive further information. Many new memberships have been obtained through this medium.

A U.N.A. branch, celebrating an anniversary should make the fact known by submitting the details to the local newspapers. Such publicity does no harm and may result in new memberships, as the case in Jersey City recently. Affairs should always be publicized, for the publicity may attract unexpected attendance.

American newspapers usually accept items dealing with the affairs of fraternal groups, particularly those of foreign nature, as they realize that their readers are interested in local news dealing with activities of such little-known groups. The writer recently submitted an article to a newspaper, the manuscript being devoted to U.N.A. matters. It appeared a few days later; no parts were deleted. It was accompanied by a picture of the U.N.A. Building, and both appeared on the paper's feature page under a conspicuous, large-type caption. Any person can obtain such publicity for his branch with very little effort.

The next time your branch has an anniversary, or is thinking of sponsoring an affair, write about it to your local newspaper. If your material appears, and there is no reason why it should not, send the clipping to "Svoboda" for republication.

Join the Ukrainian National Association in its latest membership campaign by publicizing U.N.A. branches in American papers.

## NEW YORK CITY AND VICINITY.

The premiere American performance of "DUMI MOYL" (a vivid dramatization of several leading works of Taras Shevchenko) arranged by L. Staritska-Chernikivska, and the singing by the Ukrainian Youth Chorus of N. Y. and N. J. under Stephen Marusevich, will be two of the several highlights of the exercises honoring the national poet and martyr of Ukraine, to be held SUNDAY evening, MARCH 26, at the Julia Richman High School, New York City, beginning at 8 o'clock—under the auspices of the Central Committee of United Ukrainian Societies of New York. The program will be mainly presented by youth talent, and young people are especially invited to attend. Admission free.

## COUNTERACTING ANTI-UKRAINIAN PROPAGANDA

There is a great necessity for combating erroneous or false statements in the papers, books, magazines and on the air regarding the Ukrainian people. For unity and permanence of a forceful and effective program for this purpose, it is essential that a United Ukrainian Organizations Press Relations Committee be organized immediately. This should be done in every community in America and Canada where exist our organizations. The committee would see to it that publishers do not get away unchallenged with false reports published regarding our people, that erroneous reports be corrected, and that the Ukrainian situation be presented in the true light.

In a recent instance, the United Features Service of New York City published pictures of Ukrainian volunteers in Carpatho-Ukraine ready to "die for Ukraine." A local sheet made attempts to ridicule this picture by calling the "Cosack Volunteer" a Hitler agent. When the editor was called up on phone he stated frankly that he did not use the script sent with picture but put in those words which "thought" proper. Evidently this material was sent by the publicity department of the Carpatho-Ukraine government. It was published in other papers with the correct wording as originally released. The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, for example, after a few personal visits by Ukrainians, published about a half a page of fine photos of Carpatho-Ukraine with plenty of wordage. The early edition of the Evening Public Ledger followed a similar example.

It should be realized that when communities like Philadelphia, New York City or even Chicago, having organizations numbering over 30 or 40, send a few well chosen persons to visit a publisher of a periodical, they will be received with consideration, for they represent the complete Ukrainian community and not just a few enthusiastic people.

If we show editors that they are wrong in some instances, yet praise them when praise is due them, we will gain their respect. With friendly relations established between our people and the press, it will be to our advantage and to the credit of the editors who will be correctly informed. Now is the time to act. For any further information as to the most effective method to be used, write to:

MICHAEL ELKO,  
717 N. 7th Street,  
Philadelphia, Pa.

### BOWLING TOURNAMENT

The second Ukrainian Bowling Tournament will be held in New York City on March 26, 1939 at the National Bowling Arena, 23rd Street and 8th Avenue. The tourney will start at 2 P. M. and will consist of individual bowling matches only.

The entry fee will be one dollar per bowler to compete in the tournament. Each entrant must bowl three games to be considered for a trophy and awards. Fees should be sent to: Bowling Director Charles Cycyk, 1016 Spruce Street, Wilmington, Del., or to the undersigned.

Wallace Sheska, Asst. Director,  
51 Irving Place  
New York City.

### JERSEY CITY, N. J.

The Lysenko Choir of Jersey City is sponsoring two plays: "WECHERNITZI" an operetta by Nichynski, and "YOU'RE JUST NERVOUS" on SUNDAY, MARCH 19, 1939, at the Ukrainian Center, 181 Fleet St., Jersey City, N. J. Commencement at 6:30 P. M. Admission 50¢.