



## REPLICA OF UKRAINIAN HOME WINS FIRST PRIZE

A miniature Ukrainian peasant home won first prize last Tuesday in an international home model competition among Girl Scout troops of New York City. It was built by Troop 49. The prize, \$5, was awarded to the winning troop's representative, Natalia Kulynych, Ukrainian, of 424 East 9th Street. Reports and pictures of this award appeared in New York dailies.

The thatched roof of the model Ukrainian home is removable to show the authentic construction of the interior, which consists of a combination living and sleeping room, and the store room separated by a corridor from the main room. An oven and tiny pieces of furniture usually found in a Ukrainian peasant home, including a two-inch broom, are in their proper places in the model.

Girls who built the house are Elsie Fedoruk, Natalia Kulynych, Olga Popenik, and Sophie Regush. It is now being exhibited at the Manhattan Council of Girl Scouts, 670 Lexington Ave. Second prize was won by a Swiss chalet, and honorable mention was awarded to Swedish, Finnish and English homes.

Judges were Dr. Leopold Arnaud, dean of architecture, and Professor William Lescaze, visiting critic of architecture, both of Columbia University, and Mrs. Ruth Witherspoon, art director of the Children's World at the World Fair. Present during the awarding was Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., chairman of the board of Girl Scout Federation of Greater New York.

## CHICAGO WINS U.N.A. MID-WEST TOURNEY

A smooth functioning Chicago, Young Ukrainian Nationalist Branch No. 1, five captured the First Midwest Open U.N.A. Basketball Championship, by defeating the scrappy Rossford "Ukes" quintet in an overtime thriller, 42-38. The Y.U.N. Branch No. 1's ability to sink free throws and Rossfords inability to do likewise played a large part in deciding the winner. George Felt, spark plug of the Y.U.N. five, ran off with the scoring honors with six baskets and five free throws. The Kornowa boys, Paul and Andy, were potent factors in Rossford's attack, netting 12 and 8 points respectively. The score at the half was 19 to 14 in favor of Rossford.

The "Akron Ukes," defending mid-west champions, took third place by defeating the Chicago Y.U.N. Branch No. 9 by a score of 45 to 21. Top scorers for Akron were J. Deak and S. Dudra with 14 and 11 points respectively. W. Husayko, guard, was high scorer for Y.U.N. Branch No. 9 with 8 points.

The first place trophy was presented to Michael Megas, manager of the Y.U.N. Branch No. 1 team, by Nicholas Muraszko, President of the U.N.A. The U.N.A. Athletic Director, Gregory Herman, presented the second place trophy to manager Tony Bobak of the Rossford team. The third place trophy was presented to Victor Pulk, manager of the Akron team, by John Kohut, President of the Chicago U.N.A. Sport's Division.

Close to 1,500 people attended the two day tournament. The eight teams that were entered in the First Midwest Open U.N.A. Basketball Tournament were, Windsor, Ontario, Nicholas Michnowsky Br. 393, Rossford "Ukes," Y.U.N. Br. 1, Burnside "Ukes," Akron "Ukes," Y.U.N. Br. 10 from Elmwood Park, and Y.U.N. Br. 9.

Michael Kozak.

# Hungary's Perfidy

Those interested in studying the development of a policy of oppression and denationalization of a national minority, should turn their attention to Carpatho-Ukraine under Hungarian domination.

This formerly autonomous region, the smallest section of ethnographic Ukraine, was invaded last week by Hungarian troops, its sovereignty destroyed, and then formally annexed by Hungary; not without, however, the strongest resistance by its inhabitants, especially their defense corps, the Ukrainian Sich Guards, who ill-armed and untrained have nevertheless fought the invaders every foot of the way and are continuing the fight to this very day.

Prior to the annexation and during its earlier stages, Hungary assured the Carpatho-Ukrainians that under her rule they would enjoy the fullest autonomy. Naturally, these assurances did not fool them in least, for they well remembered how they were mistreated by her prior to the World War, how ruthlessly she repressed every manifestation of their national consciousness. So they kept on fighting.

A bare week has elapsed since the first of these assurances were made in the Hungarian Parliament, and already it is very evident that they were deliberate falsehoods. For recent American press dispatches clearly indicate that Hungary is up to her old tricks again, of oppressing and attempting to denationalize the Ukrainians, who once more have found themselves under her misrule.

One of the first signs of the renewal of this pre-war policy, appears in the recent statements made by Hungarian officials in which they refer to Carpatho-Ukraine as "Sub-Carpathian Russia." Moreover, they declare that "Russian is the dominant language" of that region, when they well know that it is Ukrainian. Furthermore, all official announcements in Carpatho-Ukraine are printed now in Hungarian and Russian, and none in Ukrainian. Finally, a Czarist Russian flag has been hoisted this week in Uzhorod (Ungvar in Hungarian), and uniformed Czarist Russians are becoming increasingly active in this city which is once more the capital of Carpatho-Ukraine.

All this is clear proof of the renewal by Hungary of her pre-war policy of making it appear that Carpatho-Ukraine is inhabited not by Ukrainians but by Russians, for to make them appear as Hungarians is impossible as Hungarians are not a Slavic people.

What, then, is the purpose of this policy?

The same as before: To hinder the chances of the Carpatho-Ukrainians of cooperating with their kinsmen under Poland, Soviet Union, and Rumania towards the goal of a free and independent Ukraine.

Will this policy be successful?

Very little, if at all. Carpatho-Ukraine has tasted national freedom, and she will now fight for it harder than before. Also, the world has learned something of Carpatho-Ukraine and of her Ukrainian population, language and culture; American press correspondents have often pointed out very clearly that the Ukrainian language spoken in Carpatho-Ukraine is the same as in other parts of Ukraine. It will be difficult now to convince this world that overnight all this has changed to Russian. Finally, as American press dispatches themselves stress, the Ukrainian national movement is too powerful to remain quelled for long anywhere.

All this Hungary and the other oppressors of Ukraine should realize before it is too late, before they experience disaster at the hands of a thoroughly aroused 45,000,000 Ukrainian nation.

JOIN THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

## CARPATHO "ROBIN HOODS" CONTINUE FIGHT AGAINST HUNGARIAN TROOPS

Hungarian troops occupying Carpatho-Ukraine are still encountering strong resistance by Ukrainian Sich Guards, who want an independent country, stated an Associated Press dispatch last Tuesday from Bratislava, Slovakia.

A few hundred of the Sich Guards who arrived at Bratislava last Wednesday asserted, according to the dispatch, that several thousand Carpatho-Ukrainian nationalists were leading Robin Hood lives in the Carpathians in their fight against annexation. In the Theresia valley, they further stated, the Carpatho-Ukrainians have entrenched themselves strongly, with plenty of machine guns and ammunition and an ample food supply, because of available game.

### Better Showing Than All Others

In his wireless dispatch last Sunday, P. J. Philip, Paris correspondent of the New York Times, stated that: "Those Ukrainian peasants in the extreme eastern tip of that composite republic which was Czecho-Slovakia made a better showing of determination to keep their independence than did any of the others and they were fighting against the longest odds."

### YOUNG UKRAINIAN-AMERICAN KILLED IN HUST

Peter Lissiuik, 20, Ukrainian-American, who was visiting Carpatho-Ukraine with his father, Kalina Lissiuik, was shot and killed in Hust on March 14, during the fighting that was taking place then between the attacking Hungarian troops and the defending Ukrainian Sich Guards. He had left the shelter of a house against the advice of his father, in order to take pictures of the fighting going on. When he failed to return, his father went searching for him and found him dead in the fields, with a bullet through his heart.

Peter's mother, Zina Lissiuik of 250 Lexington Avenue, Passaic, told reporters that her husband and son had left United States on February 16 to take motion pictures in Carpatho-Ukraine.

Peter was a prominent high school athlete in Passaic, excelling in football. He is survived by a younger brother, Walter, 17, and his parents.

### UKRAINIANS FOUGHT

Editor Jersey Journal:

"Cowards cannot be free men," you observe editorially.

When the Hungarians invaded Carpatho-Ukraine so as to annex the country, did the Ukrainians flee? Did they welcome the Huns enthusiastically? They most certainly did not! I am proud I am a Ukrainian, for where else in Europe is there a people that fights for its rights? To think that a mere handful of my countrymen have made Europe look ridiculous by actually fighting for their country, makes the Ukrainian blood run through my veins at a faster beat. The Ukrainians fought a losing battle... but they fought—and that is more than I can say for any other people in Europe today. The world now knows that the Ukrainians are really serious where their complete independence is concerned. The sooner the world learns that there cannot be peace in Europe until all Ukrainian territories are freed, the better.

Theodore Lutwinak.  
(The Jersey Journal, Jersey City, N. J., March 22, 1938).

# A BRIEF SURVEY OF UKRAINIAN LITERATURE

(Concluded)

(2)

## THE MODERN PERIOD

**T**HE Modern Period of Ukrainian Literature was launched into being with the appearance of Ivan Kotlyarevsky's (1769-1838) travesty on "Aeneid" (1798), whose nationalistic spirit and use of the living tongue to express itself, clearly pointed out the road for other Ukrainian writers to take. This entire period, with its changing aims and conceptions, can only be understood in the light of the social-political conditions throughout Ukraine then and now.

### Earliest Stage

Its earliest stage was characterized by sentimental feelings for the peasantry, with such representatives of it as Gregory Kvitka-Osnovyanenko (1778-1843), the father of the Ukrainian novel (such as "Marusia," translated into French by P. Merimee and into English by T. R. Livesay), who according to the Russian Imperial Academy, "combined the characteristic traits of the Ukrainian spirit, humor, and strength of feeling; Peter Artemovskiy-Hulak (1790-1865), a keen satirist of social themes; and Evhen Hrebinka (1812-1848), finest exponent of Ukrainian fables. This stage also produced the first Ukrainian Grammar (1818), by Alexander Pavlovskiy, and collections of folk songs by Prince Mikola Tsertelev, (1790-1869), Michael Maksimovich (1804-1873), and Izmail Sreznevskiy (1812-1880).

### The Romantic Stage

The second stage, the so-called Romantic—a reaction against the former pseudo-classical and dry forms, and characterized by strong national tones—was ushered in 1841 by Taras Shevchenko's (1814-1861) "Kobzar," which immediately raised Ukrainian poetry to a level of equality with the best of European poetry and marked Shevchenko not only as the national poet of his people but also as one of the great masters of world poetry, although this fact was generally overlooked by his contemporaries, who saw in his work only its mighty protest against the intolerable social and political conditions of that day.

### Prose

To raise Ukrainian prose to a similar rank was the next step, and this task was begun quite successfully by Panteleymon Kulish (1819-1895), whose clarity, originality, and breadth of vision appears to a good advantage in his works, ranging from popular stories to the historical novel "Chorna Rada." His translation of Shakespeare is unsurpassed, while those of Eyrton, Goethe and Schiller are commendable. And what Shevchenko did with his lyrics, Marko Vovchok (Maria Vilinsky Markovich, 1834-1907) did with her "Popular Stories," a powerful protest against social oppression, which are characterized by purity of language, excellent technique, and deep emotions, and which led to her being called the Harriet Beecher Stove of Ukraine.

### Ukrainian Influence on Polish and Russian Literature

About this time there arose in Polish literature the so-called Ukrainian School of writers, who being attracted by Ukrainian life and nature, wrote on Ukrainian themes. Its chief representatives were three poets: B. Zaleski, who glorified free Kozakdom; A. Malczewski, bard of nobility, whose "Marja" was translated into English by Dr. and Mrs. Arthur P. Coleman; and S. Goszczynski, who sang with epic simplicity the customs and beliefs of the Haydamaki; while the prose writers were chiefly represented by M. Czajkowski. Similarly in Russian literature Nicholas Gogol (Hohol), himself a Ukrainian, M. Grabowski, and Pushkin wrote on Ukrainian themes.

## Ethnographic and Historical Writings

All this while, it should be borne in mind, numerous other Ukrainian writers were springing up and contributing their share to the new renaissance of Ukrainian literature, especially in the field of ethnographic and historical writings. Among the more outstanding of them were Mikola Kostomariw (1817-1865), historian and author of the "Book of Genesis of the Ukrainian People," and the guiding spirit of the Cyril-Methodius Brotherhood, which advocated democracy and certain social reforms; Stephen Rudansky (1834-1873), after Shevchenko one of the finest poets of Dnieper Ukraine; Leonid Hlibiw (1827-1893), another Hrebinka; Anatole Svidnistky (1834-1871), first rate novelist and poet; Oleksa Storozhenko (1805-1874), short story writer; and Alexander Konisky (1836-1900), a good fiction writer and poet, and one of the founders of the Shevchenko Scientific Society (who greatest progress was made under the leadership of Michael Hrushevskiy).

### Galician Writers

All these writers, however, were of the Dnieper (Great, Eastern, Russian) Ukraine. Galicia, under Austria, was undergoing then a literary renaissance too, which had its inception with the appearance of Markian Shashkevich (1811-1844), who did for his part of the country what Kotlyarevsky had done earlier for his: use of the vernacular for literary purposes and national rebirth. Shashkevich is also remembered for his labors devoted towards bringing about better cooperation between the sundered parts of Ukraine.

### Bukovinian Writers

A little later Bukovina (under Rumania) produced the powerful figure of Osip Fedkovich (1834-1888), a fine lyricist intensely fond of his native land, whose role in Bukovina can be regarded in the same light as that of Kotlyarevsky and Shashkevich. Among those who continued in his footsteps were the Vorobkevich brothers, Sydir (1838-1903) and Gregory (1838-1884).

### Russian Persecution

It should be noted here, however, that by this time the Romantic stage of the new Ukrainian renaissance was giving way to a more realistic and modern school of writers. And all this while, too, Russia was striving with might and main to destroy not only Ukraine's literary and national renaissance but even her language itself, a persecution which culminated in the notorious ukaz of 1876, banning the importation into Russia of any Ukrainian publications published abroad, prohibiting the printing of any works in Ukrainian, and likewise prohibiting the presentation of theatrical performances of any kind, as well as the holding of lectures, in the Ukrainian language, or the publishing of Ukrainian music with Ukrainian words. Little wonder, therefore, that when in 1887 a Kiev philologist submitted a manuscript of a Ukrainian grammar, the censor forbade its publication because "it would be impossible to print the grammar doomed to extinction."

All such persecution of the Ukrainian language, however, could not throttle the Ukrainian literary renaissance, for it had grown too powerful by then.

### The Shift Westward

Denied the right to write in Ukrainian in Russian Ukraine, many of its writers emigrated to Galicia under Austria and elsewhere and there continued their labors. Among them was Michael Drahomaniw (1814-1895), the chief figure at that time of the Ukrainian rebirth, a great scholar and publicist.

## The Third Stage

Here in Galicia, in 1880, was born the third stage of the modern Ukrainian literature, one marked by strong Western European realistic trends, and introduced by Ivan Franko (1856-1916), that most prolific writer who in poetry and in influence on the Ukrainian national and literary rebirth stands second only to Shevchenko.

Franko—a man of the most varied and remarkable talents, whose poems are among the finest in world literature—is the first Ukrainian writer to have embraced and so successfully, such a wide field of literary labors: lyric and epic poetry, novels, short stories, drama, translations, and science; the first to make such an intensive study of foreign literature; and the first able enough to introduce into his works those basic principles of Ukrainian nationalism and modernism for which he fought so unswervingly as an unsparing critic and leading public figure of his time. He was also first to use city dwellers as central characters in his works, as well as the emotional experiences of an intellectual, although his stories of village life are among the best written in penetrating power, style, and humor. In a word, his position in Ukrainian literature is modernism personified.

### Its Chief Representatives in Western Ukraine

As a result of his influence, Ukrainian literature became invigorated and Europeanized to a very marked degree, producing such figures as: Natalia Kobrynska (1851-1920), a capable writer and first organizer of the Galician Ukrainian feminist movement; Andriy Chalkowsky (1857-1935), a writer mainly of historical novels; Osyp Makovey (1867-1925) a short story writer with a fine sense of humor; Vasile Stefanyk (1871-1936), the finest of Galician short story writers, who used the most modern technique to picture the tragedies of village life; his contemporary, Lesh Martovich (1871-1916), keen satirist in his short stories; Marko Chermeshyna (Ivan Semaniuk, 1874-1927), who dwelt in his stories on Ukrainian mountaineer—Hutsul—life; Volodimir Hnatiuk (1871-1926), leading ethnographer; Bohdan Lepky (born 1872), writer of novels based on heroic exploits of Kozaks, also a first-rate poet of autumnal melancholia and recollections of lost youth; Alexander Oles (Alexander Kandyba, 1878), foremost Ukrainian lyricist of modern times who sang of the beauty of Nature and of the Ukrainian revival; and Dmytro Dontsov (born 1883), prominent contemporary publicist and theoretician of Ukrainian nationalism.

### In Eastern Ukraine

From Russian Ukraine emerged Michael Kotsyubinsky (1846-1913),\* the greatest of all Ukrainian novelists when it comes to the range of subjects treated, psychological analysis of various human types, composition and style. A similar position in lyric and dramatic poetry is occupied by Lesya Ukrainka (1872-1913), who in a masterly and poignant style deals with such questions as those of beauty, duty, and sacrifice. Another woman, and a brilliant exponent of modern trends in literature, is Olga Koblyanska (born 1862) of Bukovinian origin, who with her impressionistic and highly idealistic treatment of the modern woman in her stories has won considerable fame for herself. Drahomaniw's sister and the mother of Lesya Ukrainka, Olena Pchilka (1849-1930) is also worth mentioning here for her prose and poetry. A translator of Dante's "Divine Comedy" and a writer of works rich in content was Volodimir Samiyenko (1864-1925). The father of the Ukrainian romance novel, Ivan Nechuy-

\* He was one of those rare people who at your first meeting with them arouse in you a bliss of spiritual contentment... Humanity, beauty, people, Ukraine—those were the most favorite topics of Kotsyubinsky's conversations.—Maxim Gorky.

## CONTEST FOR OUR ARTISTS

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

The motif of the drawing should be Ukrainian-American.

## YOUTH TO PRESENT SHEVCHENKO PROGRAM IN NEW YORK

Prompted by a desire make the celebration of the 125th anniversary of the birth of Taras Shevchenko an affair long to be remembered, the Central Committee of United Ukrainian Societies of New York has prepared an unusually attractive program for it, to be held tomorrow evening, at 8, at the Julia Richman High School, 67 Street and 2nd Avenue. Presented mainly by youth talent, the program will include the premiere American performance of L. Staritska-Chernikhivska's dramatization of several of Shevchenko's works, and the singing of a group of Shevchenko songs, some to be heard for the first time in the East, by the Ukrainian Youth Chorus of N. Y. and N. J. under Stephen Marusevich. Admission will be free.

Executive members of the Central Committee, elected at its annual meeting on February 17, are: Michael Piznak, pres.; Elias Huzar and Stephen Shumeyko, vice-presidents; Stephen Kovalchuk and John Kosbin, secretaries; Mikola Blyznak, fin. sec'y; Jacob Worobets, treas.; Dr. George Andreyko, John Koban, John Hryhorchuk, John Sydor, William Wintoniak, Walter Pavliuk, and Mary Lechycka, auditors.

## MEDITATION

A little strain of some forgotten song  
Came drifting to me through the air and dew  
While all the sky was still shadowed into night  
And so I lay quite still and thought of you  
And every thought that came was sweet and kind  
And every memory I wished to keep  
I folded as the petals of a rose  
And pressed them in my heart—so deep—so deep.

Theodosia Boresky.

Levitsky (1837-1918), found two worthy successors in the persons of Panas Myrny (1849-1920) and Boris Hrinchenko (1863-1910). Worth remembering, too, is Mikola Voroney (born 1871), a true poet-aesthete—"art for art's sake."

The revolutionary period of Ukrainian literature at the turn of the 20th century also produced in Dnieper Ukraine the figure of Volodimir Vinnichenko (born 1880), leading contemporary novelist, whose themes range from sex to those based on social contracts and sharply etched characters. And finally, there looms the mighty figure of Michael Hrushevskiy (1866-1934), founder of the modern Ukrainian scholarship, one of Europe's outstanding historians, writer on many cultural and scientific topics, organizer and a great political figure—who perished miserably as a result of Russian Soviet persecution.

### Spirit of Ukrainian Literature

Such, so briefly outlined, has been the development of Ukrainian literature, along the extremely tortuous and thorny road the Ukrainian people have had to travel down through the centuries of wars, national calamities, and oppression. In view of these great hindrances, it is indeed inspiring to note how far this development has advanced.

The spirit of this literature is that of its creators, of a people highly talented, active and strong, and yet prevented from giving full play to these qualities within them, because, as Voltaire once said, "they are still dragging the irons of subjugation."

## THERMOPYLAE

Wanderer, when you come to Sparta, tell them that we died for our country.

In the days following the fifteenth of March, the hearts of Ukrainians have been torn by many emotions. Events in Europe have moved with such appalling rapidity that today the unearthing lull following the latest crisis finds our people confused and bewildered. It cannot be real—it is only a hideous nightmare. The bit of land that was for us the beginning of the realization of our hopes—of a new life—cannot be gone. Tomorrow—surely, tomorrow will bring news that all is not lost. We remember our joy when our people in Carpatho-Ukraine obtained autonomy. We remember how Ukrainians the world over united spiritually behind this symbol of our national ideals. We remember the concern and energy with which we eagerly sought to help our new nation by sending apparel and food to our struggling brothers. It was but yesterday that we were preparing to receive representatives from our reborn nation. It was but yesterday that patriotic Ukrainians were offering to contribute part of their earnings to the administrative fund of Ukraine. We were a people transformed—a people rising from the despondency of subjugation to the hope of a new life... And then the horizon darkened. Our brother Slavs, the Czechs, decided to destroy our freedom. They dismissed minister Julian Revay—sent General Prchala to disband the Ukrainian Sich and to govern the affairs of our country. This nation, which was so "brave" and ready to crush the freedom of others under its rule, cravenly surrendered its independence to Germany without resistance or marked protest. Slovakia, which received its "independence" by grace of German will, a day later handed back its freedom to Hitler and became a vassal state without a murmur of objection. And vassals they deserve to be. For nations that know not how to defend their liberty—whose sons are not ready to die for them, have no right to life's most precious possession— independence. Contempt for the conduct of the Czechs and the Slovaks was voiced in Paris and even Warsaw.

Hungarian troops poured into Carpatho-Ukraine expecting quick capitulation by this smallest of the federated nations. Against overwhelming odds the Ukrainians rose to manifest to the world their right to freedom. Ignoring orders not to resist, the Ukrainian Sich fought with superhuman effort first against the Czechs then against the invading Hungarian troops. Ten thousand dared to fight to death for the Ukrainian ideal. For days, that to us now seem like years, these heroes fought—today they continue to fight. The newspapers daily report that the Ukrainian Sich, sworn to die resisting the enemy, is waging a suicidal battle against the invaders.

The despair that filled our hearts must needs give way to pride. Pride that ours is a glorious people—truly brave in the face of danger—ready to sacrifice all for the right to live as a nation. This is the spirit of young Ukraine—the spirit that knows no compromise—asks no quarter and gives none—the spirit that creates a strength not to be reckoned in terms of weapons or equipment for war. This is the spirit that blazes trails where there are none ready. Not vassals these—but sons of a dauntless long-suffering nation. Truly the world must now know that the Ukrainian movement for independence springs only from the hearts of the Ukrainian people. The blasphemy of repeated charges that Ukrainian aspirations were but the intrigues of Hitler has been answered by the spilt blood of those who fought and died in battle.

## CARPATHO-UKRAINIANS STILL FIGHT DESPITE SEIZURE BY HUNGARIANS

By Anne O'Hare McCormick

Wireless to the New York Times.

BUDAPEST, Hungary, March 16.—Of all the incredible episodes in the break-up of Czecho-Slovakia what has happened during the last three days in Carpatho-Ukraine is the most fantastic.

On Tuesday this smallest sector of the tripartite Czech State was fighting the Czechs. On Tuesday night it proclaimed itself an independent State. On Wednesday morning Czech flags were down, Czech troops in full flight and Ukrainian colors were flying from every window in the capital, Huszt.

By Wednesday afternoon the Hungarian tricolor had displaced the Ukrainian blue and yellow in a hundred villages as a Hungarian army advanced toward the capital.

Carpatho-Ukraine was actually under three flags in twenty-seven hours. In three days it had fought two wars—the first to drive out the Czechs, the second to keep Hungarians from coming in. The biggest battle in these eventful days was fought not at Prague or at Bratislava in Slovakia but at Huszt on Tuesday between Czech troops and the Sich, Ukrainian National Guard, composed of Carpathian mountain boys dressed in blue-gray uniforms. Today Ukrainians and only Ukrainians are resisting and being swallowed up.

A commission from Huszt now is in Budapest negotiating with the Hungarian Government. But all day the invading Hungarian troops have been advancing and all day the Sich men under a new commander, Captain Belyj—yesterday head of the police—refused to give up their hopeless battle.

For four days this correspondent had been immured in Huszt. "Immured" is the right word, for the little capital of the one-day republic of Carpatho-Ukraine is one of the most inaccessible places in Europe. Before the present invasion and as a result of broken communications following partition of the country last October, it took the writer twenty-seven hours—allowing for an enforced halt for a night at the village of Svalava—to get to Huszt from Lwow, Poland, about 150 miles distant.

During Monday the writer interviewed Premier Augustin Volosin, a simple parish priest of the Greek Catholic rite, who has long been a leader of the Ukrainian movement, and also General Lev Prchala, Czech member of the Cabinet, who had been sent from Prague to maintain order and keep a hand on the pursestrings of Carpatho-Ukraine.

### Premier Is Confident

The Premier was a little dazed by events in Slovakia. When the Slovaks broke away from the Czechs the Ukrainians, cut off from Prague, were forced to do likewise. But he thought mostly of his policy for the future, the future of this little State. On that day there was no doubt in his mind that its existence was assured.

General Prchala was equally confident that the Czechs would master the situation in Slovakia in a manner that would have a salutary effect on Carpatho-Ukraine. Prague, he said, must disarm the Sich by a process of reorganization without the use of force.

Late that night Premier Volosin ordered the Czech gendarmerie to

(The New York Times, March 10, 1939).

This spirit will build a free Ukraine. It cannot fail.

Wanderer, tell the Ukrainian people, wherever they may be, in bondage or free lands, that we, sons of Ukraine, died for her, our country.

God grant that we, the living, be worthy of so great a nation!

WALTER BUKATA.

issue arms to the Sich so as to reinforce the frontier guard. When General Prchala heard this order he commanded the gendarmes to recover the arms. A fight ensued at the Sich barracks; troops surrounded government buildings, and the battle was on.

The Premier telegraphed Chancellor Adolf Hitler, announcing that he was about to proclaim the independence of Carpatho-Ukraine and asking German protection.

On Tuesday morning at 6:15 the town was awakened by the sound of revolver shots, followed by the roar of cannon and machine-gun fire. Marketwomen setting up their little stalls dropped their baskets and ran for cover; peasant carts clattered back over cobbled streets to the hills.

Troops were bombarding the Coruna Hotel, situated in the straggling central square and used as a headquarters by the Sich and also by the German Consul. The Consul's mirror was pierced by a bullet while he was shaving, so he nearly became the only German victim in this "war."

The fighting lasted five hours. The Coruna Hotel and many buildings were wrecked, and at the end there were sixty dead in Huszt and as many more in neighboring villages.

At noon, Slovakia having declared its independence, Premier Volosin begged the Sich to surrender in order that Ukrainians might join Czechs in resisting the Hungarians, who had already crossed the border. At 7 o'clock he broadcast the proclamation of independence and called the Ukrainian Parliament to meet Wednesday at 2. In this broadcast no mention was made of German protection, for the good reason that the telegram to Herr Hitler had not been answered; it is still unanswered, proof to Ukrainians that Herr Hitler had turned over the last scrap of Czecho-Slovakia as a sop to Poles and Hungarians. The latter are now in the unhappy position of having 1,200 miles of frontiers on Germany.

The despairing citizens of Huszt stood before the battle-scarred government building listening to their declaration of independence and singing the dirge-like Ukrainian hymn of freedom; the scene was oddly like a funeral service. The crowds walked home through the snow in terrific silence, and though the next day was made a holiday and the town was beflagged for the first time with the national colors, nothing could make it seem festive or even real. The cause was lost before it was won, and the dullest inhabitant knew it.

The boys at Huszt are still fiercely resisting the occupation. Captain Belyj, a man of great enterprise and energy, has mobilized and armed 10,000 members of the Sich and taken over every conveyance down to last bicycle in the district. Of course, it is all to no purpose. The tail-end will go the way of the rest of Czecho-Slovakia.

Tomorrow or the next day Huszt will revert to the overgrown village it was before it became a symbol of a great Ukraine. In the cafe where Sich members gathered nightly to plot and plan, there will be no more excitement. The great Ukraine will be developed somewhere else. But Huszt was a capital for a day, and it goes down fighting.

### NEW BRITAIN, CONN.

Ukrainian Choir of N. B. presents RADIO REVIEW, A Musical Extravaganza, SUNDAY, MARCH 26, 1939, at 7:45 p. m., Church Auditorium, Winter Street. Comedy—Old and New Songs—Entertainment. Admission 25¢.

## THE U. N. A. SPORTLIGHT

New Yorkers Win Title

In a game played at the Ukrainian National Home in Elizabeth, N. J., on March 19th, the New York team defeated the Philadelphia five to win recognition as the Metropolitan Division Champions of the Ukrainian National Association Basketball League. The victory also entitles the team to play Berwick, Western Pennsylvania Division Champions, for the League Championship, and the winner of this will participate in the Slav Tourney to be held in New York on April 1st.

	Won	Lost	Pct.
New York	4	1	.800
Philadelphia	3	2	.600
Newark	0	4	.000

The New York-Philadelphia contest was played in real champion style with both sides striving desperately to win. The first frame saw the Big Town lads gain a 5-point advantage, and they increased the lead to 10 points at the conclusion of the second quarter. The third chapter, however, resulted in but 2 points for the New Yorkers, while Philadelphia staged a thrilling rally that saw them only 1 point behind the opposition. The game was decided in the last few minutes of play, both squads dribbling, passing, jumping, and shooting with fight-and-win determination. The fray was brought to a close with the Quaker City boys on the tail-end of a 35-32 score, though it was difficult to predict the winner until the time-keeper's blast cut through the tense atmosphere.

Ted Dusanenko starred for New York, while William Juzwiak featured for Philadelphia. The winning team consists of Michael Czarnecky, Jim Nykyforchyn, Zakary Palega, and Dusanenko.

### Berwick Drubs St. Clair

Max Kalnick reports another victory for the league-leading Berwick U.N.A. boys. The game was played at the Berwick Y.M.C.A. on March 14th, and resulted in a 85-48 win for the strong home team; 72 points were scored by both teams in final quarter. Starring for the winners was J. Kalanick with 40 points to his credit, while Stock and Procak featured for St. Clair with 17 and 16 points respectively.

The score by periods:

Berwick:	14	9	20	42—85
St. Clair:	2	9	7	30—48

### Philadelphians Victorious

"The Philadelphia U.N.A. Youth Club compiled its 6th consecutive court triumph when its basketball team bowled over the Jordan Diesel Engineering School squad, 37-24, in a game played at the Ukrainian Hall on March 14th. The U.N.A. boys took a 16-6 halftime lead and never relinquished this advantage. William Juzwiak's points topped the individual scorers," reports Dietric Slobogin.

### Philly Prepares for Baseball

All who wish to try out for positions on the Philadelphia U.N.A. baseball team should communicate immediately with Dietric Slobogin, 2154 N. 7th Street, Philadelphia. A meeting will be called in the near future and, subsequently, the first Spring drill.

### Jersey City Plans for Baseball

At a meeting held on March 12th it was decided that steps be taken toward the formation of a baseball team to participate in the U.N.A. Baseball league this year. All fellows interested in making the team are asked to appear at the Ukrainian Center, 183 Fleet Street, Jersey City, at 1:00 P. M., Sunday, March 26th. If weather permits the boys will go in for light baseball practice; otherwise a meeting will be held. Detailed information can be obtained by communicating with Theodore L. winiak, P. O. Box 88, Jersey City; telephone, Bergen 4-1016.

## JERSEY CITY CHOIR STAGES TWO PLAYLETS

Approximately 400 persons crowded the Ukrainian Center, 183 Fleet Street, Jersey City, N. J., on Sunday evening, March 19th, to witness two plays sponsored by the Lysenko Choir. Advance indications were that the double-presentation would be unusually impressive, and that it was successful as evidenced by the fact that it more than fulfilled the expectations of the enthusiastic spectators.

The first play, a one-act comedy entitled "You're Just Nervous!", proved to be genuinely humorous, and the audience, particularly the younger section, laughed and applauded continuously. Briefly, the play, which was in English, was centered around a hospital patient (Mary Huzar) who was being treated for a nervous condition. The patient's nerves, however, undergo a series of unintentional setbacks by well-meaning nurses (Vera and Nadia Huzar) a maid (Stella Soyka), and a friend (Katherine Coolidge).

The second play was based on Paul Nischynsky's operetta, "Wechernitsi." In introducing this delightful Ukrainian presentation, Mildred Milanowicz, who is credited with the preparation of the scenario, capably summarizes it as follows:

"Nischynsky had intentions of writing a complete opera from Shevchenko's play, 'Nazar Stodolia,' but completed only one act. The opera has become a great favorite of the Ukrainian theatre, for it is an excellent example of Ukrainian folk music and faithfully portrays some old Ukrainian customs. 'Wechernitsi' is a gathering of young people at a house during the evening.

"During the long Winter evenings, the village girls bring their spinning and sewing usually to a childless widow's home, where they spin, sing, and gossip. The boys enter later, bringing drinks, jokes, and music; pairing off is inevitable, and is probably the ultimate reason for the 'Wechernitsi'."

"To make the affair more interesting, the composer has incorporated the customs used on two separate holidays. The first custom is the one of fortune-telling on St. Andrew's Eve. The second, which is still carried on even here in America, consists of caroling on Christmas by groups of boys and girls. They carol from house to house and finally meet somewhere to share their 'koliada' or bag of spoils.

"The custom of fortune-telling consists of many methods, one being to allow melted wax to be spilled into a bowl of cold water. The wax hardens immediately, and is lifted out of the bowl and held before a lighted candle, so that its shadow is thrown on the wall. The telling of the fortune is based on the shape assumed by the shadow. Another custom consists of picking a cookie out of a bowl; a cat-shaped cookie signifies a gossip, a house means housewife, a church means a wedding, and so on.

"Our version of the operetta takes place during Christmas, when boys and girls are outdoors caroling in groups. They had prearranged to meet at the home of a young, lovely, and merry widow (Anne Demetricha) who, just like a woman, is sad for no reason at all. As she makes ready to receive her guests, she sings a sad song of unrequited love. Two strangers enter and seat themselves at a table, the action symbolizing the hospitality that prevails at Christmas time. The carolers enter, and the fun begins. The girls succeed in taking the bag of 'koliada' away from the boys; as a forfeit the boys sing the famous song, 'The Grey Cuckoo.' Another song, a celebrated drinking song, is also sung during the course of the first scene, and both groups make merry with Ukrainian folk dancing.

## THE QUEST OF HEALTH

In life, health is born and should be expected, whereas disease is for the most part made and should be excluded. In other words, from 50-75% of diseases are preventable. Recently medical experts agreed that it would be possible to add 15 years to the average span of life if we would apply preventive knowledge already available. By simply making certain of pure air, water and milk we could enormously decrease the amount of disease. Communicable diseases are passed on by man to man. Most infectious diseases are helped by "food, fingers and flies" and are thus social in origin. Man, therefore, is the chief source and reservoir of his own infections. Preventive medicine teaches us how to destroy this source and thereby protect others. This is done by merely applying common sense; but even common sense sometimes is very uncommon.

There are certain diseases which show a slight but definite racial prevalence among Ukrainians. Statistically speaking they are Tuberculosis, Typhus, Portal Cirrhosis due to alcoholism, Syphilis, Typhoid Fever and Cancer.

All of these diseases, except Cancer, are preventable, and Cancer is also if the patient is treated early. The reason for most of these diseases is simply negligence, indifference and ignorance. No, it's not the Lord that makes the death rate high, it's Man. Was it not Nature who first established the decree that Ignorance of the Law was no excuse? Yes, it was, and thus under her stern code, ignorance, weakness and disobedience are unforgivable.

Thus we need waste no time in speculating as to the future Ukrainian life. One thing alone is certain and that is that the future of our life will be just what we determine to make it, no matter where we live or what we do. The fact remains that it is our attitude and not our knowledge that will write success or failure, ascent or descent on the tablets of our destiny, be it in Ukraine, America or Canada.

As the 20th Century rolls along, the caravan of medicine keeps

"The second scene contains the fortune-telling part of the opera, and this ritual is taken very seriously by the girls. The boys, though pretending to jeer at the girls, are just as interested. This is followed by the customary games and dances."

The entire affair conveyed to the writer a truly Ukrainian touch... that is to say, it impressed him as being realistically Ukrainian. It undoubtedly brought back fond memories to the older folks in attendance, and made this observer regret the fact that he was not born in Ukraine where such customs are a periodic occurrence.

"Wechernitsi," as presented by the Lysenko Choir, was directed by William Gela, the choir director. The play was arranged by Mildred Milanowicz. The dance director was Andrei Kist, the well-known Ukrainian director of the dancing in the film, "Marusia." Taking the main part in the fortune-telling scene was Helen Serafin. Olga Dmytriw excelled in her solo dance of the "Korol King," and Mary Huzar proved exceptional where comedy was concerned. John Kawoczka starred in his solo of "The Grey Cuckoo."

Anne Demetricha, during the intermission between the two plays, kept the spectators in their seats by very capably singing two American song hits, "Deep in a Dream," and "Heart and Soul."

As a result of the double-presentation, Jersey City Ukrainians are eagerly looking forward to more of the Lysenko Choir's work. All are of the opinion that "Wechernitsi" and "You're Just Nervous" will be "smash hits" when the plays are presented in other cities.

THEODORE LUTWINIAK.

moving steadily forward towards more knowledge and further research. We cannot neglect the harvest such researches bring home—but today it isn't a question of more knowledge. The question is how are we to develop a new attitude that will cause people to accept and put into practice what we already know.

"Science has pointed the way; it remains for society to apply the remedy."

There was a time when savage tribes sent their sick into the wilderness to die—alone. Today civilized society protects you from such a fate.

The most serious disaster ever experienced by man was the Bubonic Plague or Black Death which appeared in the middle of the 14th century, and killed more than 50 million people, one out of every four on the continent of Europe.

Today man is witnessing the conquest of the most serious infectious diseases. With such conquests millions have been saved. A little over a century ago, small pox was the rule rather than a rarity. Today thanks to Jenner and vaccination, small pox has almost completely disappeared, although it may readily reappear should man disobey Nature and the divine whisper of Preventive Medicine.

Fifteen years ago, diabetes was a virtual sentence to death. Today, thanks to Bonting and Best of the University of Toronto, most diabetics can enjoy the normal span of life. (Just about the time when scientists became hopeful of being able to further prolong the span of human life, the automobile was invented.)

The quest of health for the world has been a great adventure. Scientists in search of the right interpretation of each disease, trodded through Nature's mysterious universe, to leave behind a beaten trail for humanity to follow.

"Nature never proclaims her secrets aloud, but only whispers them."

A great portion of this beaten trail, which is so easy to follow, we owe to a man about whom humanity knows so little and yet one who changed our world; by discovering a second one, the world of bacteria. This genius was Louis Pasteur. Should the world ever become diseaseless, it will owe it to Pasteur, one of the greatest benefactors of mankind.

As you drink your pasteurized milk, as you go fearlessly into a hospital, as you realize that your child need not die of diptheria poisoning, as you feel that you are protected against enemies that destroyed your great grandparents—Remember Pasteur.

The life of Pasteur reveals what Science can do for humanity. Science can only tell us what we can do and what we ought to do but it cannot make us do it. This belongs to man and society. Present day democratic society is popularly supposed to be a state in which everyone enjoys his or her freedom and where "all men are born free and equal." The constitution says that "One must not do physical harm to a fellow man. Society must be protected from man who do that."

But over in certain institutions babies and little children, lie with deformed and diseased bodies, blind and blurred groping eyes—equal and free eh? Who failed to guard their safety? Who shall answer the judgement of God for the freedom and equality of that body? The diseased man and diseased woman that brought him into the world?

No—"the civilization," that shrugs its shoulders and permits this thing to go on happening.

The blackest spot in our civilization is the tragedy of a little child suffering from a preventable disease. Until we remove that blot our society is not worthy of

## ROCHESTER YOUTH HONOR HEROES

A memorial concert for those who had given up their lives that Ukraine might live, was held in Rochester, New York on February 25, under the auspices and by the talent of the local young Ukrainian-Americans. The large audience that attended the affair, held in St. Joseph's auditorium, gave the young people plenty of encouragement for similar ventures in the future.

The program was opened by Rev Basil Turula of the local St. Joseph's Ukrainian Catholic Church. Several selections were then capably played by the local Ukrainian band under the direction of "Bill" Popowych. The overture to Orpheus by Offenbach was especially well received. Another short address, given in English by the undersigned, followed, dealing with Ukrainian nationalism and its chief figures, such as Colonel Konovaletz and Simon Petlura. A violin solo by Miroslav Cycyk was heard next, and after it a number of Ukrainian folk dances were exhibited by a large group. The musical program was then resumed by Bernice Tyran, violinist, and Mary Sorokty, pianist. Anne Yurkiw, mezzo-soprano, a great favorite here, then sang three classical melodies; her accompanist was Dorothy Lueck. She was followed by Walter Bereza who addressed the audience in Ukrainian on the aspirations of Ukrainians towards freedom. The concert was concluded by the Ukrainian Boyan Choir which sang four colorful songs, and in unison with the audience—the Ukrainian National Anthem.

The concert lasted well over two hours in length, and besides being enthusiastically received by those who attended it, disclosed that those who took part in it have plenty of talent, which should be given free play more often than up to now.

PETER PANCHESSON.

## SMIRNOFF DROPPED BY PANZEN

Sergi Smirnoff, 245 pound Russian grappler, was flattened by Bill Panzen, Ukrainian, 200, at White City Stadium before a crowd of 4,000 wrestling fans last Thursday night.

Smirnoff lost the first fall to Panzen in 34:00, when the latter scored a "Drop Kick" to Smirnoff's mid-section. In the second fall Panzen applied a dozen of "Flying-mares" on Smirnoff, throwing him for a final count in 20:45.

New Haven Journal,

## NEW YORK-BERWICK U. N. A. CHAMPIONSHIP GAME

The Ukrainian National Association Basketball League Eastern Championship Game will be played at Stuyvesant High School, 50th St., bet. 1st & 2nd Aves., SUNDAY, MARCH 26th at 1:00 P. M. Berwick, Western Pennsylvania champions, will play New York, Metropolitan Division champions. The winner of this game will represent the U. N. A. in the Slav Basketball Tournament to be held in New York, April 1st and 2nd. We invite you to display your support in favor of the visitors.—Michael Husar, Manager of the New York U. N. A. team.

## PHILADELPHIA, PA.

UKRAINIAN NIGHT — THURSDAY evening, MARCH 30th, at 8:30, International Institute, 645 N. 15th St., Phila., Pa. Exhibition of Ukrainian Art Work, Embroidery, Easter Eggs, Photographs, Costumes, Ukrainian Dancers and Singers. The Ukrainian Cultural Centre invites you to attend. Admission Free, Refreshments Free.

the name of a true democracy. We must give every child a fair opportunity to begin life without the handicaps of disease or feeble-mindedness or a degrading environment.

We must modify the Golden Rule to read "Do unto the born and unborn as you would the born and unborn do unto you."

Let us be inspired by this quotation:

"May the memory of lost children urge us on."

A. T. WACHNA M. D.  
Toronto, Canada.