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SERVING FREEDOM AND DEMOCRACY

A great deal is being talked and written nowadays about Freedom and Democracy. Yet if those who are so vociferous in championing these principles, want to be of real service to them, if they want to demonstrate their sincerity in the matter, they would do well to uncover their eyes to the plight of the forty-five million Ukrainian people—now under Soviet, Polish, Rumanian, and Hungarian misrule—a people who have been deprived of the benefits of these two ideals for a much longer period and to a far greater extent than any other group or nation on this earth. At least, they would thereby prove that they desire to see these benefits applied to all, including the Ukrainians, and not just a chosen few, such as the Jews or Czechs.

There may be some excuse for their blindness to what is happening to the thirty-five million Ukrainians under Moscow's rule, as the unprecedented censorship there allows but little of the truth to leak out. But there can be no such excuse in the case of the Ukrainians under Poland or Hungary.

In the former country, for example, despite the strongest efforts of the authorities, the truth concerning the mistreatment of the seven million Ukrainian Minority has been revealed time and again by the most reliable newspapermen and other observers. Even the most blind could not help but see it, see the terrible abuses being inflicted by Poland upon the Ukrainians since that time, some twenty years ago, when aided by the war-materials furnished her by the Allies and also by the patently unjust decisions of the Versailles treaties, Poland destroyed their newly-created Western Ukrainian Republic and occupied their native land. Yet today, those who so joyfully hail Poland's entrance into the Democratic bloc, refuse to recognize that by her mistreatment of the Ukrainians she is wholly unworthy of even being called a democracy. They refuse to call upon her to mend her ways, to treat the Ukrainians as free human beings, and not as slaves. Is it any wonder, then, that grave doubts assail us as to their sincerity as champions of Freedom and Democracy?

And as for Hungary's brutal invasion and annexation of Carpatho-Ukraine, that is a fact that escaped no one, for it was headlined in the press throughout the world. Headlined, too, was the heroic resistance of the Carpatho-Ukrainians, who sought to preserve their newly-won freedom and democracy. As more than one newspaper and radio commentator remarked, during the dismemberment of Czecho-Slovakia by Germany and Hungary, only they, the Carpatho-Ukrainians, especially their Sich Guards, resisted and fought back—in a manner that for a moment caught the world's attention and admiration. Yet today, those great lovers of Freedom and Democracy, who din our ears with their loud devotions to them, care naught for the fate of Carpatho-Ukraine, which is now ruled by terror. Nor is it any concern to them that after having subdued the Ukrainian resistance, the Hungarian invaders proceeded to execute by firing squads hundreds of Ukrainian patriots, some of them very prominent indeed, who had surrendered or been caught. What else, then, are we to believe other than that the cause of Freedom and Democracy at the hands of many of its self-styled champions is nothing but a convenient tool to promote their own private—and oft-times selfish—in-terests.

There is no gainsaying the fact, of course, that there are many ardent champions of Freedom and Democracy who are inspired by the highest motives. Yet they do nothing about the plight of the enslaved Ukrainian nation, for it is too remote for them, made all the more so by their general ignorance concerning the historical right of the Ukrainian people to independence. Then, too, the pre-war romanticism of Poland still hovers about her in the minds of some of them, and as a result they tend to ascribe her mistreatment of the Ukrainians to a general and passing

BOAKE CARTER COMMENTS ON UKRAINIANS

"In fact, there are not 3,000,000 Ukrainians in Poland, but nearly SEVEN MILLION within the boundaries of the present Poland," wrote Boake Carter, well known press and radio commentator, in his syndicated daily column in the New York Daily Mirror, last Monday.

What prompted him to make this statement, he explains, is that a few days earlier in his column he had listed 3,000,000 Ukrainians, but this error was pointed out to him, so he made a check-up in the matter, and to his astonishment learned the truth concerning the Ukrainians under Poland, that there were seven million of them there.

"This is an issue," he writes, "which the Polish Government has been doing its best to conceal.

"Thus it would seem the Ukrainian question is a far more important issue than the majority of people in other lands have been led to suspect. In case of war, for instance, every fourth Polish soldier would be a Ukrainian. Yet the Poles have never seriously attempted to settle the Ukrainian problem on their own front doorstep.

"It shows that Poland is in exactly the same position as many other of the Balkan or mid-continental States of Europe—dissatisfied minorities that have been demanding freedom from rulers arbitrarily super-imposed upon them by the 'democratic' victors of the World War."

In conclusion, he declares: "This much may be clearly understood. The victors of the World War, led by Mr. Wilson, made a thorough-going hash of arbitrary readjustment of frontiers in carving up Central Europe among their pals."

KEEP YOUR SPIRITS UP, SAYS VOLOSHYN TO YOUTH

Upon his arrival in Zagreb, Yugoslavia, on March 23, Monsignor Augustin Voloshyn, former premier of Carpatho-Ukraine, took the opportunity offered him by the young Ukrainians studying at the university there, to offer them a few words of sound advice, reports the Herald of the Ukrainian Enlightenment Society in Zagreb. In reply to their declaration that they are ready to respond to the call of their fatherland, Ukraine, Monsignor Voloshyn told the young people to labor unremittingly for Ukrainian independence and to be ready when opportunity rises to win this independence. Meanwhile, he said, "keep up your spirits, and work hard for the realization of our sanctified national ideals."

MAGYARIZATION OF CARPATHO-UKRAINE

The newly appointed Commissar of Carpatho-Ukraine is Dr. George Marina, notorious for his Hungarian sympathies, reports "Dilo," leading Ukrainian daily, published in Lviv. Under his direction the policy of Magyarization of the region is proceeding at full speed. He has promised to conduct a

WITNESSED HEROIC CARPATHO-UKRAINIAN DEFENSE

A brief but vivid eye-witness account of the valiant defense of Carpatho-Ukraine by the Sich Guards against Hungary's invasion, is contained in a recent letter received by the "Svoboda" from Kalina Lissjuk, a Ukrainian-American, writing from Bratislava, Slovakia. His son, Peter, age 20, it is to be recalled, was shot and killed in Chust, March 14, during the fighting.

The translated text of the letter follows:

"Tomorrow I shall go to Prague, and from there to Paris, and then back to Bratislava in order to complete my film work. I will return to America sometime early in May. The films taken in Chust of the opening of the First Parliament of Carpatho-Ukraine together with the recorded addresses delivered on that occasion, have been preserved, and I shall bring them with me to America.

"The loss of my son weighs me down heavily. But, after all, I am not the only one. All have had to bear some such sacrifice.

"I saw a great deal, lived through much, and have written a lot of it down. When I finish writing my experiences, I will send the article to you.

"These Ukrainians here are not the same ones whom I knew during the fighting [Ukrainian war for independence] in 1919 and 1920. They are, figuratively speaking, truly giants, who have outgrown us. One had to see them with his own eyes in order to appreciate them and their deeds, how without arms, clothing and equipment, without hope of getting any help or of being victorious, they fought and died so heroically in the uneven battle. Even those who were captured and executed by firing squads, died with the call on their lips: "Glory unto Ukraine!"

"All this was witnessed by foreign newspaper correspondents, who declared that: "We have witnessed and can understand a great many things. But this is one thing beyond our understanding. For these people know very well that their fight is a hopeless one, and yet they continue fighting and dying." They could not, for example, get over their wonder at the exploit of eight Sich Guards who for two hours fought against three tanks and several hundred soldiers.

"I have heard much here, and have talked with many people. Hope is high among them, although the spirit is at times beset with worry. Nevertheless their faith in their Nation is immovable. Deeply rooted, too, is their faith in the ultimate victory of their Cause."

"purge" among the priests, teachers, office-holders and others. No one believes any longer there that the Carpatho-Ukrainians would receive autonomy, as was promised them by Hungary during the earlier stages of her invasion and annexation of their native land.

hot-headedness on her part and not to any deliberate policy.

It is the duty, therefore, of every friend and supporter that Ukraine has, to make this matter of vital interest to such idealists. And the way to do this is to open their eyes to the actual conditions in Ukraine, and to the fact that for centuries her people have been struggling for their national freedom. If that is done, then Freedom and Democracy will be truly served, and the faith of the Ukrainian people in those who espouse these two principles—strengthened.

The Ukrainian Language

Its Origin, Development and Characteristics

By STEPHEN SMAL-STOTSKY

(Member of the All-Ukrainian Academy of Learning at Kiev, and Professor of the Ukrainian University of Prague)

THE need for a brief elucidation of the question of the Ukrainian language, its origin, development and characteristics—a question which has generally been so misunderstood on all sides—has prompted me to present here all that is known on the subject.

The attitude taken towards the Ukrainian language has become very similar to that adopted to the Rus state of Kiev. In either case the same questions are posed: what it really was, how it originated, to whom it belonged, and who has a right to claim it? In the same way that the ideology of foreign research made of the Rus State of Kiev an "All-Russian" State, so it has also made the language of the Rus State of Kiev an "All-Russian" language. This in turn led to the origin of the theory of the "Old Russian" language and "Old Russian" unity, the intention of which was to justify the political unity of the "one and indivisible" Russian State of recent times, although an understanding of the very life and historical development of the Ukrainian people completely contradicts this theory. The result of this theory has been that even today there is no true appreciation of the fact that the ancestors of the Ukrainian people created values in linguistic culture. The development of the Ukrainian language in the old days was truly magnificent, in fact so magnificent that even at the time when the Ukrainian people had lost their sovereignty and political independence, their language and high culture found a new outlet, in Lithuania and Moldavia, and helped at the same time to sow the seeds of culture in Muscovy, while White Russia fell entirely under their influence.

The fact that the great spiritual achievements of the Ukrainian people in those days influenced the thoughts of all their neighbors is almost entirely unknown even now. We can judge the greatness of these achievements by the fact that it was in Muscovy that copies of the best of our literary works were preserved, such as "Povist vremen'nykh lit" (Narrative of Contemporary Years), "Slovo o polku Ihorevim" (The Word About Ihor's Legion), and many others. That creative spirit continued to exist in more modern times, creating a new and rich literary language in accordance with the requirements of the time. It gave us new works in that language which were no less idealistic and of service to higher culture. This is not as yet appreciated, for foreign scientific tradition has considered it best to conceal it or to represent this development and progress as a deterioration or a mutilation. Credence was given to such misrepresentations and it was generally believed that the new world of culture was not born until Kotliarevsky's "Aeneid" (1798), and that all that preceded it was dead matter and terrible decay. Despite the increase in recent times of knowledge of the actual facts, we still do not even now understand them in their true perspective or really believe that in Ukraine in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries there was a very active spiritual life, in fact so very active that it had provided a new stimulus for Muscovy. The whole truth regarding the Ukrainian language must be made known and with it the real value of the creative spirit of the Ukrainian people.

The following are the facts:

Relation of Ukrainian to Other Slavonic Languages

(1) The Ukrainian language is a Slavonic language. There are two theories about its relation to the other Slavonic languages. One asserts that the Ukrainian language together with all other Slavonic languages is derived di-

rectly and independently from one of the dialects of the old Slavonic language, so that they may all be called, as it were, sister tongues; the other asserts that after the common Old Slavonic period there was another separate period known as "Old Russian," and that it was from this apparently that the Ukrainian, Russian (Great Russian) and White Russian languages were derived by subdivision—only later, in the twelfth century. In my Grammar [Smal-Stotsky-Gartner: Grammatik der ruthenischen (Ukrainischen) Sprache, Wien, 1913] and in the following works: "The Development of Theories Regarding the Family of Slavonic Languages and Their Mutual Relationship," Prague, 1927; also "Eastern Slavs" and "Ukraine," published in Kiev, 1927—in these works all the literature on this subject is set forth. I definitely reject the theory of the separate Eastern Slavonic ("Old Russian") unit and prove the unsoundness of the idea of a separate "Old Russian" language.

Its Origin

(2) The Ukrainian language has its origin directly and independently in the "Old Slavonic" dialect which was used by the ancient Slavonic tribes and races in the Eastern Slavonic region towards the end of the Old Slavonic period (i.e. the 6th, 7th, centuries A. D.) That region was situated in the land of the forefathers of the Slavs and bordered in the south with the region of the southern Slavonic dialects—Croatian, Serbian and Slovenian (Bulgarian); in the north with the region of the White Russian dialect (the tribes of Drehovichi and Krivichi) and in the west with the regions of the western Slavonic dialects:—Polish, Slovak and Czech. The existence of some very old phonetic phenomena, which are common, now in one dialect group, now in another, provides evidence that these groups were all neighbors.

Its Central Position

(3) In the sixth and seventh centuries a great number of Slavonic tribes migrated in all directions beyond the borders of the Slavonic land of their forefathers that lay between the Vistula and the Dnieper, to the south, to the west and to the north, in order to find new territories for themselves. Those Slavonic tribes, however, which later gave birth to the Ukrainian people, at that time moved only a little outside the borders of the Slavonic land of their forefathers, towards the east beyond the Dnieper, while the great mass remained on their old land and also on the southern and western areas of their Slavonic forefathers' lands, from which the southern and western Slavonic races emigrated; and thus it comes about that the Ukrainian people have since very ancient times occupied the greater part of the lands of their Slavonic ancestors and that their language, therefore, also occupies a central position among Slavonic languages. The migration of the Ukrainian tribes proceeded to the east, south and west.

Its Acquisition of Characteristics

(4) It was then, with the spread of the Slavonic tribes, that the common Slavonic period formally ended. But the links among the separate parts of the great Slavonic people, i. e. among Slavonic races, did not quite break; they, in fact, only weakened. Although in the new places of settlement the Slavonic races found themselves in new and strange surroundings, nevertheless, they lived there for a long time, keeping alive the Old Slavonic tradition and developing their new language along the lines and under the influence of their old language which they had car-

ried away from the land of their forefathers where all the Slavonic races had lived together.

(5) From that first period, which was still a period of dialects, the Ukrainian language acquired its more important characteristics, which even at that time distinguished it as a separate dialect unit of the Old Slavonic language from other such dialects*

Bulgarian As A Pattern For Common Language

(6) Later the Slavonic races created their more definite States, became more differentiated and started to live their separate intellectual lives and also to make their own new language laws. For instance, in the ninth century, when Rus appeared and the State of Rus was established in Kiev, a separate cultural life began among these Eastern Slavonic tribes which, as time went on, united into one people in their own State of Kiev Rus. This included the following tribes: Polyane, Derevyane, Volhynians, Buzhans, Dubebes, Luchany, Ul'chi, Tiverchi and Severyane.

(7) The existence of a common State and cultural life created the necessity for a common language. None of the languages of the above mentioned tribes became that common one, but it was the old Bulgarian language which was brought to Rus from Bulgaria together with Christianity and with the old Bulgarian Church books. The natural development of the languages of the above-mentioned tribes into a common national language was frustrated. Since, however, the differences between the Slavonic languages in those days were not as yet great, the old Bulgarian language as the church language in the Rus State, with its pronunciation Ukrainianized, did not seem quite foreign and could easily become the common language. "The Slavonic language and that of Rus are one" said the author of the Ancient Chronicles (12th century), trying to find an excuse for this historic fact. At the very least it served as a pattern (the basis or root) for such a common language and gave the direction for its further development. And so it happened. Soon afterwards (in the eleventh century) the old original Bulgarian language became very much Ukrainianized and considerably changed from its old form as may be seen in such church and literary works as "The Collections of Sviatoplav," "The New Testament of Archangel," the so-called "Nestor's Chronicles," "A Word about Ihor's Legion," "The Galician New Testament," "The Annals of Galicia-Volhynia," and others.

Ukrainization of the Common Language

It had already acquired the name of the language of Rus, for it was actually the language of the Rus State of Kiev, the language of the people united by that State, and it served as the means of expression both in cultural life and in literature. That process of Russification (Ukrainization) went on irresistibly so that in the fourteenth century, although the Rus-Kiev State and the Galician-Volhynian Ukrainian State ceased to exist, this Rus (Ukrainian) language became the State and diplomatic language of Lithuania which had incorporated the Ukrainian and White Russian lands and peoples, and also of Moldavia which had always been in very close cultural relations with Galicia. The best records of this language of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries are to be found in the Galician and so-called Bukovinian (Moldavian) edicts during the time that

* The most reliable data for the understanding and for the correct appreciation of the linguistic phenomena of the Ukrainian language in its beginnings is to be found in the grammar of the old Church Slavonic language compiled from our oldest records and also in the comparative grammar of the Slavonic languages and the grammar of the old Slavonic language—there being the achievement of up-to-date knowledge in the sphere of Slavonic philology.

A NAME FOR EVERYTHING

It is interesting to note the odd and often far fetched names that have been given to various shades of colors of late. Merchants have found that fancy names help to sell merchandise. Hence, my sweater is no longer just blue, but blue-berry. It might have been Lime, Cornhusk, Amberwheat, Robins Egg, Lettuce, Cranberry, Blackberry, or Snowdrop. A light shade of green bursts into the fashion limelight as Mint. And it is news. British or London tan scores a hit and it is immediately followed by Luggage tan, Parisand and earth. Cyclamen, Luscia, and Japonica become fashion news and style-conscious women lose no time in trying them—not to mention Powder, Dusty, Cherry and countless others.

Almost every kind of wearing apparel is very often ingeniously named. I find myself wearing a "Pork Pie" hat, a "Queen Make" dress, "Carmen" stockings and what not.

It's all a very good idea, I say, because at times we all try to escape from reality. And that is what happens when, for instance, I jump into bed in pajamas labeled "Miss Hollywood."

HELEN T.

Suczava was the capital of Moldavia.

(8) The old church language remained in Rus but only as the language of the church services and in church books. But even so its old Bulgarian character altered considerably not only in that its pronunciation in Rus became completely Ukrainianized, but also in that some forms and even its vocabulary were in the course of time adapted in some respects to the Ukrainian language, in order that that it might become more comprehensible for the Ukrainian people. A reaction against this development and in favour of preserving the original purity of the language was started by the Metropolitan Kyprian (1375-1406) and Gregory Tzamyvak (1415-1418) both of whom were Bulgarians and the disciples of the school of the Bulgarian Patriarch Evtimiy. They tried to give effect in Rus also to the reform projected by him and began to cleanse the church books of all "Russisms" and to restore in them the original old Bulgarian text. Their activity was aided by the influx of large quantities of church books from Bulgaria and also more particularly from Serbia of those days. But their efforts had little result. The Ukrainianized pronunciation in the church language had come to stay and only a few alterations in the orthography and spelling were retained.

Church Slavonic Becomes A Dead Tongue

The first complete Bible, published at Ostrih in 1581, (the Ostrih Bible) shows the state of the church language in Rus, where at that time they were very well able to distinguish between the various types of church language:—Bulgarian, Moldavo-Wallachian, Muscovite and that of Rus. In the second half of the sixteenth century, those business-like printers, the brothers Mamonitchi, were printing the church books in all these variations at their printing press at Vilna. The first grammar of the church language in its Rus (Ukrainian) variation was compiled by Melety Smotrytsky in 1618. As the every-day literary and government language of Rus, Ukrainian gradually developed and grew and the differences between this and the church language became greater. Church Slavonic, being more or less unchangeable, was becoming a dead language and less and less comprehensible, so that the use of a dictionary was already necessary in order that even the priests could more readily understand it. Such dictionary of the church and Slavonic and Ukrainian languages was compiled and published in 1627 by Pamva Berinda after other insignificant attempts by Sisania.

(To be continued)

YOUTH and THE U.N.A.

An Open Letter

Dear Reader:

Are you a member of the Ukrainian National Association? Many young persons, particularly those in the Juvenile Department, do not know that they are members of a 5½-million-dollar fraternal order boasting of a membership exceeding 33,000. This is because they became members through their parents, who neglected to inform them when they became older. If you are in doubt as to whether or not you are a member, ask your parents. If you find you are one of the 33,000 Ukrainians who enjoy the benefits of U.N.A. membership, become U.N.A.-conscious and take active part in matters concerning the organization. Join a baseball or softball team and go in for other U.N.A. sports. If there is no U.N.A. athletic club in your locality, there is no reason why you should not form one.

If you are a member and have writing ability, write articles for the Ukrainian Weekly. Send in reports on Ukrainian activities in your town. If you draw, submit some of your work for the consideration of the editors. If you can write poetry, send poems to the Weekly.

If you have business ability, write to the U.N.A. and learn how you can help the organization in its latest membership campaign.

As a member of the U.N.A., you are in a position to receive aid if you are a college or university student. American-born members are given special consideration where the publication of educational books and magazines are concerned.

But, if you are not a U.N.A. member, you should take immediate steps to join. There are many youth branches in a number of States... join the one in your locality, or, if necessary, form one yourself. Youth branches enjoy many advantages that ordinary social and athletic clubs could never equal. Write to the U.N.A. and ask for information regarding membership. Become a U.N.A. worker in the full sense of the word. Watch the Ukrainian Weekly for news regarding the activities of U.N.A. youth branches, clubs, teams, groups, individuals, etc., and send in U.N.A. news items yourself.

Read the U.N.A. Jubilee Book or any other of the books and periodicals published by the U.N.A. Write for these books if you do not have them.

Remember that the U.N.A. is your organization. Help it as much as you can... and give it an opportunity to help you. Do not hesitate to ask for information, as the U.N.A. is anxious to serve you without any obligation on your part.

The U.N.A. has many, many letters on file from people, young and old, who thank the organization for the numerous benefits that they have received from it. There are letters from college students, ill and disabled persons who have been aided, writers who have had material published, artists, poets; there are letters from individuals who have received dividends, and more from young men who have participated in U.N.A. sports. All this proves that it is worthwhile being a U.N.A. member.

As space is limited, I cannot go into great detail where the benefits and advantages of U.N.A. membership are concerned, but send me a card and I'll see to it that you get detailed information without any delay. Write today... a postponement may result in your forgetting it entirely. I can assure you that you will not regret being a member, so why not become one of us?

Trusting that I shall have the pleasure of hearing from you in the very near future, I am,

Fraternally yours,

THEODORE LUTWINIAK,
Post Office Box 88,
Jersey City, N. J.

THE U. N. A. SPOTLIGHT

Hamtramck Wins Mid-West Title

The Hamtramck Ukrainian National Association Basketball Team won the Mid-West Championship by defeating the Akron U.N.A. team two games out of three in recent playoffs. Hamtramck won the first game 28 to 26; Akron won the second game 30 to 29; Hamtramck won the final game 28 to 26. John Lesnak and Genevieve Zepko report that the teams were "absolutely evenly matched" and that "everything went very well considering how bitterly fought all three games were." Excellent sportsmanship prevailed throughout the games.

Jersey City-Newark Game Booked

The Jersey City U.N.A. Baseball Team will open its season on Sunday, April 23rd, 3 P. M., at Pershing Field in Jersey City, where they will meet the Newark U.N.A. Lions in an exhibition game. The Jersey City team was formed only recently, and this will be the first game of the season. Despite the fact that Newark has seen action in 1938, Manager John Koblan of Jersey City believes that his boys will make an impressive showing. Mr. Nicholas Muraszko, U.N.A. President, will toss in the first ball of the year. A large crowd is expected to witness the game.

The Jersey City team will participate in the U. N. A. Baseball League activities this year. The team consists of members of the Sons of Ukraine Society, branch 287 of the U.N.A.

All team managers desiring exhibition games with the Jersey City boys are asked to communicate with Theodore Lutwiniak, P. O. Box 88, Jersey City, N. J.

Philadelphia Wins 1st Game

After practicing for two hours on adjacent fields, April 15th, the Philadelphia U.N.A. Youth Club and the St. Mary's Ukrainian Catholic Club baseball teams engaged in actual competition, reports Dietric Slobogin. The game, which was won by the U.N.A. boys 8 to 4, was played to give the players an opportunity to test their ability.

Mary's used four pitchers; the U.N.A. club paraded five hurlers to the mound. Marty Horobowski, Franky Baginsky, and Willie Grogoza, all southpaws, shared mound duties with Tony Cherkas and Nick Melnjak, righthanders. All five pitchers were fairly effective, considering the infancy of the season. Horobowski blanked the St. Mary's boys with three hits during his three-inning performance; only three men faced Baginsky in the one round he saw duty. Cherkas and Melnjak, each twirling for one inning, allowed a hit and a run. Grogoza permitted two runs to cross the plate on two hits, during his one-inning stay. U.N.A. batter Pete Conchock got three singles out of four trips to the plate; Tony Cherkas sacrificed, walked, tripled, and singled, for a perfect day at bat, scoring three U.N.A. runs. John Slobogin reached base on each of four occasions, twice by lining out one-base hits, besides scoring a run and driving in two more. Joe Basarab, U.N.A. lad, poled a long home run out of the park with no mates on base. The score by innings:

Philadelphia: 012 111 2—8-8-4
St. Mary's: 000 011 2—4-8-4

The Philadelphia U.N.A. baseball team will have its next practice session this afternoon at 2 P. M. sharp. All interested parties are asked to report to Diamond No. 6, Edgely Field, 33rd and Dauphin Sts., Philadelphia.

Berwick Wins Championship

The 1938 U.N.A. Basketball League program was brought to a close on April 15th at Berwick, Pa., when the Berwick boys again defeated New York City, to win the U.N.A. Eastern Championship Title. "The game was fast and furious," writes Michael Husar, "and the lead the Berwick boys obtained in the initial quarter was held throughout the game. High scorers for Berwick were Max Kalkanick and Lipowski with 10 points

YOUTH AND MUSIC

I WISH June 18th would roll around quickly. On that day, when five-hundred Ukrainian-American boys and girls will sing under the baton of the renowned Dr. Alexander Koshetz, at the New York World's Fair, the world will see the vindication of the faith these young people have held in the importance of Ukrainian music. This faith at times has been subjected to stress. If you will recount, for example, the many times you have vowed you would never bring an American friend to a Ukrainian concert to hear the rankly amateurish performances, or the many times you could not understand why you yourself came, then you will see truth of this. But you will remember too, that deep down, you knew there was beauty in our songs, you knew that that beauty should be shown to the world and so you came back, again and again. Or perhaps you joined a chorus, convinced that soon the Ukrainian chorus of your community would fulfill its chosen task of bringing out beloved Ukrainian music to the attention of the world.

That appalling indifference and even dislike toward our music that one used to encounter among youth in now entirely gone. Ever since the Carnegie and Town Hall appearances of the combined New York Metropolitan chorus under Professor Koshetz, our youth is convinced that we actually have music that can be presented to the most discriminating music audiences. Ever since that memorable Carnegie Hall concert, when Koshetz led us to the very heights of choral accomplishment, we have known we were justified in keeping our music alive. Three hundred of us watched months and months while Koshetz struggled with the seemingly hopeless task of cutting and polishing that priceless musical jewel that he knew was in our Ukrainian songs. How he labored and suffered at this task! Many of you recall his impatient fury and despair that showed itself time and again. He knew what beauty lay in his beloved Ukrainian music, but we, as rank amateurs, were too slow to recognize it. But you can also recall his beaming, uncontrollable delight when some rendition came up to his expectation. Remember? His delighted—"Again, again, little children"? Or the kiss blown to us from his finger tips?

Yes, Koshetz has convinced the die-hards. Now we all know what to expect and cannot tolerate less.

But perhaps you never were a die-hard. Perhaps you have been as fortunate as we, to have always belonged to a chorus that had a good director, where a good performance was a usual thing and where we know that the World's Fair performance will bring us into our own.

Acknowledged by Koshetz himself to be an excellently trained choir, the Lysenko Choir of Jersey City can proudly claim a large share in developing Ukrainian culture in America, by introducing many of our composers' musical works to America. From the important preliminary moulding by Mr. Joseph Stetkewicz, down to the present inspired direction of Mr. William Gela, our choir has been fortunate in its leaders. It was the late Mr. Andrew Gela, father of the present director, who made us acquainted with the regal beauty in the church compositions of Bortniansky, Davidovsky, Nyzhankovsky, Verbitsky, Sichynsky, and

each; for New York, Steve and Mike Charnecky starred with 16 and 14 respectively."

The game by quarters:

New York: 4 14 8 10—36
Berwick: 12 14 12 11—49

The New York players wish to express their thanks and appreciation to Berwick for the fine treatment given them over the week-end.

CHESTER WINS EASTERN DIVISION FINALS

After winning the District Area No. 3 Championship of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America, the Chester Ukrainians played the St. Vladimir's of New York last Sunday night at Philadelphia, in the Eastern Division finals, and won by a 70-59 score.

The Chester Ukrainians will represent the Eastern Division in the finals at a later date against either Arnold, Pa., or Windsor, Canada. The finalists in the Western Division.

After entering the finals during the past two years, the Chester Ukrainians were nosed out both times and this year, Coach Bill Haschak expects to bring the trophy to Chester.

Lee Logan, after being out of the Ukrainians line-up for the past few games, came back last night to lead the Chester Ukrainians to victory and take the high scoring honors for the night. The other Ukrainian stars, Kaminsky, Kluka and Melnick were also in double figures. Due to a last minute switch in working hours, Wash Merenko, ace of the Chester five, was out of the line-up, but he is expected to play in the finals.

NEW YORK CITY.

The Ukrainian Civic Center invites you to a lecture "UKRAINE—WHICH WAY?" to be given on TUESDAY, APRIL 25, 1939, at the International Institute, 341 E. 17th St., New York City, at 8:00 P. M. The speaker will be Mr. Paul B. Taylor from the staff of the Foreign Policy Association. Discussion after the lecture. Admission free. Last month we had a Ukrainian speaker present this subject. This time, we shall hear another point of view from a non-Ukrainian. Don't fail to come and join us in an interesting evening. 86.92

COME TO THE FAIR (BALL)

Everybody—man, woman and child—is invited to attend the SECOND UKRAINIAN WORLD'S FAIR BALL to be held at the Manhattan Plaza, 66-68 East 4th St., New York City on MAY 13, 1939, beginning at 8:00 P. M. Continuous dance music will be supplied by Al Hall and his Orchestra and Nick Anton and his Hy-Lites. Both Ukrainian and American music will be played to satisfy all the hundreds who are expected to attend. The price of admission is 65¢.

NEW YORK CITY.

The Ukrainian Folk Dance Circle, under the leadership of Michael Herman, invites you to its FIRST OPEN HOUSE PARTY on SUNDAY, APRIL 23, 1939, at 6:30 P. M., at the International Institute, 341 E. 17th St., New York City. Admission 35¢. Refreshments. General Folk Dancing, Waltzes, and Lively Polkas, but no swing! If you can't waltz, polka or do folk dances, come anyway and you'll learn at our party. Wear folk costumes or comfortable clothes and shoes so that you can work up a healthy perspiration when you let yourself go at our Folk Dance Party. Entertainment by the Junior Finnish Folk Dancers of Imatra and the Ukrainian Folk Dance Circle. 86.92

others. Under him, we were the first to sing the church compositions of Koshetz and Hayvoronsky. Long ago he convinced us that music like that just had to be brought to the world's door. And now we are glad our present director has proved himself worthy of his father, with his brilliant direction of the Easter Service in our church of Sts. Peter and Paul. When youth comes through with a performance like that, we Ukrainians need not fear the outcome of June 18th or of our cultural future. From the forceful tones of his own father's composition "Yelitze," through the poignant rendition of Davidovsky's "Oche Nash," the delicate shading of Rev. Obushkevich's "Anhel Vopiyasha," to the triumphant surging of "Christos Voskres," Mr. Gela directed with an inspired interpretation and his choristers responded beautifully. When the choir sang joyously of the Resurrection of Christ, I hoped, as doubtless we all did, that we could all join soon in the Resurrection Services of the land that mothered this beautiful music—Ukraine.

MILDRED MILANOWICZ,
Jersey City, N. J.

DIGEST OF AMERICAN PRESS COMMENTS ON UKRAINE, 1915-1939

(13)

"The Cauldron Boils," an interesting and lively account of Poland's minority problems by Emil Lengyel (The Dial Press, New York, 246 pp. 1932) is a book which contains a revealing chapter concerning the unfortunate lot of the Ukrainians under Polish rule. The chapter is aptly entitled, "The Chamber of Horrors." Of special interest, however, is the author's account in it of the futile attempt made by a Ukrainian mission at the Paris Peace Conference to persuade Woodrow Wilson that the Ukrainian nation, too, was entitled to the blessings of the principle of self-determination.

This "apostle of the self-determination of nations had left his celestial residence across the great waters," and had come to Paris, where "he was called upon to avenge the wrongs of centuries," writes Mr. Lengyel about Woodrow Wilson.

One day Wilson received a letter from hopeful Ukrainians, appealing to him for their right to govern themselves. "They are desirous of having introduced and established in their motherland, the Ukraine, American ideals of government and the American system of education, in order to perpetuate sound democratic principles among their people."

Mr. Lengyel then continues as follows:—

The Ukrainian delegation was waiting in the lobby.

"We have come to the president of the United States to submit to him the cause of forty million people."

"I am sorry," a secretary said. "It is His Majesty's turn," and he looked at a dark-skinned potentate.

The Ukrainians were sent to the president's personal representative, Colonel Edward House. The colonel's apartment in the Rue de l'Université was a pleasant place and the delegates did not mind long hours of heel-cooling. They liked the chairs, which were Louis XV, and the curtains, which were Empire. The lights on the wall were imitation Versailles and the carpets were genuine Kir-Sher. The delegates had ample time to make these observations in the spacious anteroom, and their persistence was rewarded. They saw the colonel and they were admitted to the president.

"We have come on behalf of forty million Ukrainians..."

The president glanced at the representatives. How strange! Instead of depleting Europe's population, the World War seemed to have increased it. He had heard delegates representing more than five hundred million Europeans and he knew that the population of the continent was far from that much. He tried hard to concentrate on the subject, but his attention strayed to the case of Fiume, for he had been bestirred by the story of the South Slav delegates and he could not be indignant about two injustices at the same time. He listened with mild interest to the Ukrainians, who condensed into ten minutes the bitterness of a hundred years.

"Why should nationalities of barely more than a million persons be accorded," they asked, "the benefits of national self-determination, while a people of forty millions received no sympathy?" They pointed to the Estonians, Latvians, Lithuanians, small people, comfortably established in their own homes.

The president could not answer their question. He—the apostle of peace—could not tell the delegates that he powerless to give them independence and that they ought to have taken it by force of arms.

Only a few more minutes were left to conclude the Ukrainian argument. The Poles were occupying the western part of their country, East Galicia, which until the end

VARIETY

Variety is one of the cornerstones of an interesting and well balanced club program. The organization of young men and women which gets away from routine is generally the one which not only keeps up its membership, but also tends to spread its influence and ideals to the community in general.

Within the last few months, the Ukrainian University Society, besides developing its social and educational programs, participating in the activities of the Ukrainian community, and sponsoring lectures, has managed to keep a "novelty" program in full swing. The novelty list includes such items as a television tour at the N.B.C. studios, working on a play, and holding a skating and a bingo party.

Do you think that a lecture is some dull talk which one goes to hear when there is nothing else to do? This is true only too often, but does not have to be so. Variety in this field is also possible. A good illustration was given at the International Institute in New York on March 16, when Dr. Charles Lerner, noted dermatologist, spoke under the auspices of the society on "Beauty Is Deeper than the Skin." Among other things, the lecture included lantern slides illustrating various beauty aids which women have used since before the days of recorded history. Variety was found even in the questions which were put to Dr. Lerner. They ranged from well reasoned to humorous and bizarre.

J. R.

of the war belonged to the House of Austria. The Poles should be ordered to end their illegal occupation, so that the right of self-determination of all Ukrainians might be upheld.

The president looked at them with disapproval, or so at least the Ukrainian delegates thought. What was wrong with the Poles? Roman Dmowski, the Polish representative, was an able man, and so was Ignace Paderewski, the other representative, a real genius. What could he do against Mr. Paderewski? Colonel House, too, was fond of the celebrated pianist who often played to a brilliant gathering in his house. The photographs of the colonel and the artists were published in myriads of papers, it seemed, the American looking very detached and the Pole extremely lofty, and yet they were excellent friends. No, Mr. Paderewski must not be disappointed. He surely would not like taking away eastern Galicia from the Poles and giving it to the Ukrainians...

Mr. Lengyel then proceeds to outline the mistreatment of the Ukrainians by Poland after the Conference of Ambassadors made Poland ruler of them. He also indicates some of the measures the Ukrainians are taking to protect themselves. In conclusion, he declares that:

"From the testimony I have collected on the spot it appears that it is not yet too late for the Polish government to propose a new deal for the Ukraine."

However, "one of the best informed students of the problem, Stanislaus Mornik, takes a less optimistic view. He holds that the Poles have gone too far in antagonizing their nationalities and that they will be paid in kind for their misdeeds. A cataclysm seems to him inevitable, made the more certain by the inability of the Poles to see the writing on the wall and to mend their way in the interest of harmonious cooperation with all the nationalities of their land."

NEWARK, N. J.

RAINBOW DANCE sponsored by Newark Ukrainian Convention Committee to be held at Fraternal Order of Eagles Hall, East Park St. (next to St. Francis Hotel) Newark, N. J. **SATURDAY, Evening, APRIL 29, 1939.** Music by Al Hall and his Orchestra. Commencing 8 P. M. Admission 50 cents (Incl. Wardrobe.)

"A UNITED SLAVDOM"

EUROPE is in turmoil. Once again Slavdom is threatened by a Rome-Berlin Axis which has cast its sinister shadow over Eastern and Balkan Europe—and to offset this danger, we find a disorganized and a dissatisfied family of Slavs. Instead of a united front to face this fanatical combination, one finds a weakened Slavdom due to jealousy and bickerings amongst themselves. Yet it seems odd that this should be so, for only in a common understanding can the Slavic peoples escape the tyrannical rule which seems about ready to descend over them despite reassuring gestures from Paris and London.

Who then is to blame for this state of disorganization? Most certainly, our own Slavic people. For in the suppression of national self-determination by Slav over Slav, we find the root of all the trouble. Serbians force their domination over fellow Slovenians and Croations, the Poles over the Ukrainians and Lithuanians.

The Czechs have learned to their sad sorrow that it did not pay to oppress their fellow Slovak and Ukrainian citizens, and because of that ghastly mistake, we find three distinct branches of Slavs suffering under German and Hungarian oppression. There was a time in past history, when the Slavs could turn to Moscow for aid, but today one cannot hope to find a panacea to the Slavic problem in Moscow because of the dictatorship set up over Russians, White Russians, and Ukrainians by alien people—alien to everything that is Slavic in aspiration.

Now one waits patiently to see if Poland has learned the lesson of Czecho-Slovakia. Will she attempt to keep her independence by oppressing fellow Slavs, and thus weaken herself so that Mr. Hitler in the role of a protector of minorities can come in and take advantage of this situation; and instead of liberating the minorities, enslave them along with the Poles.

Unfortunately, the Poles haven't learned the lesson so severely taught them by Tsarist Russia, but today, the persecution of the Poles by Russians pales in comparison to that of the persecutions being suffered by the Ukrainians at the hands of the Poles—those same hands which not so long ago were raised imploringly asking aid. The world listened and granted them their appeal. Today, that same world is attempting to insure the integrity of a nation which is doing everything in its power to destroy itself. Why don't the statesmen of London and Paris correct this evil by making Poland live up to her obligations which she has continually promised her minorities. Poland can only strengthen herself by having a satisfied Ukrainian minority—a minority which must be guaranteed its autonomy if peace is to be maintained in Eastern Europe.

In the future, the only solution for Eastern Europe can be found in a federated Slavonic state in which Slavic ethnic groups will find equality and freedom under a democratic system similar to that of the United States. Slavic groups must cooperate to protect themselves and not oppress each other in a futile attempt to dominate and enslave peoples.

The Poles and the Ukrainians must profit by the mistake perpetrated by the Czechs and Slovaks. The Poles and Ukrainians must sit around a table and talk things over on a basis of equality. The Serbians in Yugoslavia must also make a sincere effort to solve their problems with the Croations and Slovenians. This can only be accomplished by the Poles and Serbians who must take the initiative, for I am sure the Ukrainians, Slovenians, and Croations will cooperate to insure peace in Eastern Europe.

In my opinion, the only way the Ukrainians in the Soviet Union can be liberated along with the other Slavic nationalities is by a united Slavic front. With the dissolution of Bolshevik dictatorship, peace

ADIEU TO BASKETBALL

With the last of the championship games played-off, we say "good bye" to basketball until next winter. Of the 18 U.N.A. teams only two—Rochester and Youngstown—were unable to compete in the U.N.A. Basketball League. The others were grouped in four divisions of the league for purposes of elimination for championships.

In the Metropolitan Division, consisting of three teams, New York won over Philadelphia and Newark. The Eastern Pennsylvania Division had five teams in the circuit and was therefore the most active in the league. Berwick emerged victorious in this division, having won seven out of eight games, with Hanover in the second place.

Akron won the lead in the Ohio-Western Pennsylvania Division, while Hamtramck was the victor in the four-team Detroit Division.

In the play-offs for the Eastern Championship of the U.N.A. Basketball League, the first game was played in New York, the second in Berwick, Pa. Both games were won by Berwick boys and the Eastern U.N.A. Championship goes to them.

The Mid-Western championship series were staged in Akron, Ohio on April 15th and 16th. Hamtramck won from Akron two games out of three, which entitles them to the Mid-Western U.N.A. Championship. Trophies will be awarded to the Berwick and Hamtramck teams.

To obtain for the teams a wider recognition, the Ukrainian National Association entered a Slav Athletic Federation, which held a basketball tournament on April 1st and 2nd in New York City. The U.N.A. was represented in the tournament by the Berwick boys, who were matched with the A.R.S. team from Farrell, Pa. and with St. Francis Jednotars from Cleveland. In spite of excellent playing the UNA boys lost both games, the second game in an extra five-minute period by one point only.

The first season of basketball for U.N.A. proved that the teams can get along without non-members. That was the principal point of departure from the policy followed in baseball last summer. Further improvement in that direction will be made in the future by defining membership. Only those to whom a certificate (policy) has been issued will be recognized as members and will be permitted to play on the U.N.A. team.

Basketball, unlike baseball, brings the players of the opposing teams into a close personal contact throughout the game. This calls for a greater display of sportsmanship in basketball than in the other sport. The U.N.A. teams deserve commendation for the manner in which they heeded the request for clean playing and for the gentlemanly conduct during the contests. No doubt the games of the past season have already been forgotten by the players. But the hospitality accorded to the visiting teams, the treat after the game, these will be remembered. The good times after the game, the new friendships, these will remain in the memories of the players, linking their youth with U.N.A.

G. HERMAN.

and freedom for Eastern Europe can only be assured by a federated democratic Slavic state with the Ukrainians one of the main pillars of strength in this new union of peoples along democratic lines. Common friendship among Slavs must be substituted for the hatred now existing.

I am interested in having a forum set up in the pages of this paper to discuss problems pertinent to the Ukrainians.

FRANK N. KLODNISKI.