



PROTESTS OF UKRAINIANS UNDER POLAND AGAINST SEIZURE OF CARPATHO-UKRAINE

Protests of Ukrainians under Poland against the invasion and annexation of Carpatho-Ukraine by Hungary are systematically suppressed by the Polish Government, according to the reports reaching the Svboda. An attempted protest, for example, of the Ukrainian Parliamentary Representation in the Polish Senate was cut short by the Speaker.

Soon after the bloody annexation of Carpatho-Ukraine by Hungary, all the Ukrainian political parties in Western Ukraine under Poland jointly issued the following declaration:

"Carpatho-Ukraine was guaranteed by the Treaty of Versailles an autonomous status with its own Diet and Government within the Czecho-Slovak Republic. After the Munich Agreement Carpatho-Ukraine attained autonomy... as a constituent part of the federative republic... On March 15, 1939, following the developments in Bohemia and Slovakia, the Diet of Carpatho-Ukraine proclaimed Carpatho-Ukraine an independent State, and elected Mgr. Augustin Voloshyn as President, notifying all States of this act. Therefore the only sovereign authority of Carpatho-Ukraine belongs to its Diet, Government, and President, and that authority alone is competent to express the will of the population of that country.

"Notwithstanding this, the Hungarian Government is now effecting a military occupation of Carpatho-Ukraine, and is in process of annexing the territory to the Hungarian State. The population is heroically resisting this violation of its right to national self-determination, and defending every inch of its soil in a struggle against overwhelming odds... Not only are Hungarian troops occupying the territory but they are guilty of acts of terrorism which are against the usages of international law and in disregard of civilized ethics. Thousands of young men have died in the struggle and thousands more, many of them wounded, are now refugees in adjoining States.

"The undersigned Ukrainian national political organizations in Poland bow their heads in homage before those who have fought for the national will of the people of Carpatho-Ukraine and solemnly protest against the unprovoked attack on this small branch of the Ukrainian nation.

"Signed: The Ukrainian National Democratic Union (U.N.D.O.), the Ukrainian Women's League, the Ukrainian Social-Democratic Party, the Ukrainian Socialist-Radical Party, and the Ukrainian National Unity Front."

MORE SOCIETIES DISSOLVED BY POLAND*

Polish authorities have dissolved 172 Ukrainian cultural and economic associations in the district of Berezhany, Western Ukraine under Poland, reports the Ukrainian Bureau of London. The action was taken on the alleged necessity of stopping acts of terrorism by Ukrainians.

BAN MEMORIAL EXERCISES IN BERLIN

"Dilo," L'viv, April 6, reports that a memorial service arranged by the Ukrainians in Berlin for those who fell while resisting occupation of Carpatho-Ukraine by Hungary, was at the last moment prohibited by the German authorities.

DO JUSTICE TO OUR SONGS

Undoubtedly one of the finest gifts that our young people can offer American cultural life are their Ukrainian choral songs. Not alone the beauty and power of these songs makes this evident, but also the triumphs they have won in leading American concert halls. Even the severest American music critics have highly acclaimed them at times. It follows, therefore, that no effort should be spared to cultivate them as close to perfection as possible.

Are such efforts being made? On the whole, we regret to point out, they are not. The average chorus makes no real effort to excel, to make each performance, whether it be on the concert stage or in church, a trifle better than the preceding one. Sometimes, in fact, the performances seem worse. There is many a chorus, for example, that five, ten or fifteen years ago enjoyed a very high reputation, yet today there is very little about it to lead anyone to suspect that. Even the more recently founded choruses are marking time instead of forging ahead.

What is the reason behind this deplorable state of affairs? Is it the lack of painstaking preparation? General inattention? Not enough rehearsals? Poor singers? Mediocre directors? A take-it-easy attitude on the part of choristers and director?

An affirmative answer to the above questions will probably be correct in many cases. Yet it will not touch the root of the trouble, which, in its simplest terms, is the lack of inspiration in the chorus, the lack of those ideas and emotions which would kindle in it a desire to do justice to the Ukrainian songs, to elevate them to the highest plane of artistry, to win among those unacquainted with them the fame that they deserve.

How is the chorus to receive such an inspiration? That, obviously, is not an easy question, for though inspiration is the most dynamic force in human progress and civilization, yet like other spiritual qualities it defies precise description, and therefore is found more by chance than by search. Nevertheless, experience has taught that search for it is not altogether in vain. One instinctively looks for it where he had previously found it. In the field of individual accomplishment, for example, it is often sought in someone's love or faith in the person. Here, however, we are concerned with choral achievement. Yet here, too, one seeks inspiration in familiar places. That is why, for example, those who had the opportunity to sing under the magic baton of Dr. Alexander Koshetz, or who have heard a breath-taking rendition of some choral composition of poignant charm, such as that of Michael Hayvoronsky, or who had been thrilled by the Ukrainian symphony concert presented last winter at Carnegie Hall by Prof. Paul Pecheniha-Ouglitzky—make every effort to repeat such an experience again and again, in order to be further inspired by it.

Yet such experiences are rare and open to comparatively few. Inspiration for choral achievement, therefore, must be sought elsewhere. It must be found in a source that is available to all and that does not run dry. Surprising as it may seem, there is such a source. It is to be found in an unswerving determination to attain that which has been aptly called the noblest and austere and most stringently moral thing in the world—perfection.

The harder the chorus strives towards this goal, the greater will be its inspiration, the more painstaking then will be its efforts, the better it will attend its rehearsals, and the more excellent will be its singing on the concert stage or in the church choir. Then, and only then, will justice be done to the power and the beauty of Ukrainian folk songs, and their introduction into American cultural life become a truly valuable contribution to it.

HOW THEY DIED FOR CARPATHO-UKRAINE

Stephen Didora, of 204 East 6th Street, New York City, received from his mother in Carpatho-Ukraine a letter, dated March 24, a translated excerpt of which reads as follows:

"My dear Son: I am very happy that with God's help you emigrated to America. At least I don't have to worry about you. But what will happen to your brother here, only God knows.

"Just a few lines to let you know what the Hungarians did here. They captured 8 Ukrainians and told them to dig their own grave. So they dug themselves such a grave. Their only request was that they be permitted to sing a song. The Hungarians assented. The Ukrainians then sang 'Sche Ne Vmerla Ukraina' [Ukrainian national anthem] and without waiting to be shot fell back into their grave.

"The fighting in our locality began March 14.

"Twelve young school boys from... left their homes to defend Ukraine, each taking a little sugar and a loaf of bread with him. Our people caught up with them near... The boys wept, refusing to go home. They said they had left their homes to fight for Ukraine. They wanted to help their countrymen fighting in the mountains, by bringing them some food and by helping them throw rocks down on the enemy, for they did not have any guns."

The writer of the letter then lists some of those captured by the Hungarian troops, and adds that she "cannot write everything about all this..." for obvious reasons.

In conclusion, she writes that she is expecting a letter from her son in America, for she dreamt that he "had come from America in the uniform of a Striletz and with a rifle in hand."

ATTACKS ON UKRAINIANS

An interpellation was recently made to the Polish Minister of Home Affairs by the Ukrainian deputy, Hilary Tarnowsky, concerning an armed attack on Ukrainians in the village of Komarnyky, Turka district, voivodship L'viv, reports the Ukboro, London. "Nash Prepor," L'viv, April 5th issue, printed the interpellation, part of which reads as follows:

"On March 10, a detachment of horsemen, all in masks, invaded the homes of Ukrainian peasants, Andrew Ihnytsky and Elia Ihnytsky, attacked those within, and smashed the windows of the local reading hall 'Prosvita' [Enlightenment Society]. One of the men was recognized by the victims as a corporal of the K.O.P. [Polish Border Corps] from the neighboring town of Borynia."

"ABOMINABLE MUD TRACKS"

"Dilo," L'viv, February 17th reports that during the debate on the Budget for the Ministry of Communications, Ukrainian delegates complained to the Minister of the state of the roads in the Ukrainian provinces. M. Tarnowsky, M. P., said that Ukrainians were treated as an inferior class of citizens, that although they contribute to the building and upkeep of roads in the central and Western Polish voivodships, their own roads remained 'abominable mud tracks.' He stated that the villages in Galicia are drowned in mud without any concern being shown by the Government."

The Ukrainian Language

Its Origin, Development and Characteristics

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(Concluded)

Important Changes

(9) During this first period when the Ukrainian language had already an independent existence, some of its more important sound and morphological peculiarities further developed then.*

These changes took place gradually in the course of centuries up to the sixteenth century until they became rules and laws. In the matter of the creation of words, and in syntax, important changes also took place which, however, could not as yet be so defined as the changes in the sounds and in the morphology. The influence of the analogy already manifested itself in the accentuation of the words.

(10) A new type of cultural life appeared in the sixteenth century. The historic role of princes, lords and nobles as leaders of the people was by now played out (witness the unsuccessful insurrection under the leadership of Prince Glinisky in 1508 and the Union of Lublin in 1569) and was taken up by new social classes: the "commoners," townspeople, and later on the Kozaks. The townspeople organized Brotherhoods, established schools, set up printing presses, and were concerned with a more general and not an exclusively church education. Education became predominantly lay in character. Besides that, new ideas were coming from the higher educational institutions of the bordering States (from Prague and from Crakow) as well as from Italy. It was felt necessary to have the Bible translated from Church-Slavonic into the Rus language. This was done by Dr. Francis Skoryna in 1517 to 1519. But apart from the "forewords" and "supplements" in which he followed the Czech Bible, Skoryna in his "Rus Bible" limited himself to translating only the words and expressions which were most difficult to understand in the Church-Slavonic text, as well as the parts in which the rules of syntax and of the lexicon of the language were not observed, while he left almost unaltered everything that could somehow be understood. And although he was himself a White Russian born in Pojotsk, the language of his translation, as may be seen from the spelling, has scarcely any traces of the White Russian pronunciation.

The Ukrainian people also felt the influence of the Reformation movement in Western Europe. Other better and purer translations of Holy Writ were published, (the Peresopnitska Gospel 1556-1561, the Krekhivsky Apostles 1560, the Tiapinsky Gospel of 1570, the New Testament of Noholovsky 1581) and polemical discussions were also printed. Wider circles of people became interested in the new questions. The production of books and literature, therefore, increased.

Its Growing Stabilization

(11) It is quite obvious that the language of Rus (Ukrainian), in order to answer its new purpose as the language of printed books which aimed at the widest circulation, had to make itself accessible to all classes of the people: on the one hand it had to approach the ordinary, everyday "simple" language of the "common people," and on the other hand it became enriched by the expressions arising from the developments of education; while in the schools it became more and more perfected. Although at that time the Rus language was not yet introduced as a separate subject of study, yet

* It is to be regretted that we have not yet a detailed Grammar of the Ukrainian language of this period compiled on the basis of completely reliable Ukraino-Rus records.

in practice it was used when teaching rhetoric, dialectics, poetics, and other subjects and as a result it became more perfect. As may be seen from the grammar of Smotritysky, it was also used for the teaching of grammar and of the terminology of the Church-Slavonic language. The big theological text-books, the sermons, the handbooks on history, etc., were already beginning to be printed in this new spoken language. That language only gradually achieved purity. The influence of the Polish language was still fairly noticeable, because Rus was then under the domination of Poland. This refers to its syntax construction and its style rather than to the use of words and their forms. The Polish language was also very often the medium for the introduction of those foreign words which reached Rus from the west together with higher education. Its new components—"the plain language of the common people" and the Polish influence—combined with the previous literary language (mainly in use in administration) more or less harmoniously through the schools; with the result that in the works of Vyshelsky, Stavrovetsky, Galiatovsky, Radivilovsk, Samovydyts, in the comic interludes, in the Christmas and Easter poems, and so on, considerable unity and a homogeneous character is already visible and the same language was generally used by the novelists all over the territories of the Ukrainian people, whether in L'viv, in Kiev, in the Hetmanshchyna or in the Zaporozhie. It became the modern literary Ukrainian language in its beginning of being common to all the people. In the historical ballads of the Kozaks, which are of a highly poetical character, in the poetical works of Mazeppa and in all manner of anonymous poetry by students and in the popular songs in general, it is already so stabilized and perfect that the language of the Aeneid of Kotliarevsky (1798) does not present anything new except the further development of the tendencies of that new Ukrainian literary language the beginning of which dates back to the sixteenth century. The innovations in Ukrainian literature of this period started by Kotliarevsky were not so much in its language as in the new literary and historical subjects, in the new contents of his works.

(Compare my critical study: "Ukrainian literary language"—printed in "Ukraina," Kiev, 1928).

Moscow Prohibitions On It

(12) The great advances in the development of this new literary Ukrainian language somewhat slackened. For many Ukrainian scholars and famous novelists such as Epiphany Slavinsky, Arseny Satanovsky, Damaskin Ptsky, Simon Polotsky, Gabriel Dometsky, Stephen Yavorsky, Dimitry Rostovsky, Theophan Prokopovitch and others left Ukraine for Moscow. They took there with them a high standard of education and their works were read with interest while the Ukrainian language played the part of midwife at the birth of the new literary language of Moscow. But the Ukrainian language suffered injury in another way; for with the growth of the political power of Moscow, some of the Ukrainian novelists began to accommodate their language to the Moscow idiom, especially when in 1720 and 1740 there came from Moscow decrees prohibiting the "separate dialect," i. e. the Ukrainian language. This mainly referred to works of an ecclesiastical nature. In addition, however, Moscow sternly enjoined that the Church service also should be read in Ukraine with the Muscovite pronunciation and that the Moscow language should be used

in the Mohila Academy at Kiev as well as in other schools. From that time the Ukrainian language only flourished in the printed books of the "Uniate" writers and in the Uniate schools. In the Uniate Churches the texts of the books of service were still pronounced in the Ukrainian manner as in the old days until the Russian Government liquidated the Uniate Church as well. The traditions of the Ukrainian literary language were, however, kept alive in handwritten literature, both prose and verse, the larger part of which has only recently been published. Clearly the new Ukrainian language was becoming more perfect and more popular, because the old Slavonic Church language with its Muscovite pronunciation became strange to Ukraine, while Poland no longer exerted its influence over Ukraine.

Development In 19th Century

(13) In modern literature, beginning with the famous humorous epic, the Ukrainian Aeneid by Kotliarevsky, with the new subjects of that literature which touched all human feelings, knowledge and understanding, in the masterly settings by geniuses such as Shevchenko, Kulish, Fedkovich, Franko, Olesh, Lesia Ukrainka, Kvitka-Osnovianenko, Marco Vovchok, Netchuy-Levitsky, Kotsuibinsky and very many others, the Ukrainian language, both in poetry and prose, acquired greater power during the nineteenth century, in the sense of its being able to serve the highest cause of the good of the people, of beauty and truth. No longer from the pulpit only, but also on the stage, in the university classes, in Parliament and everywhere in public life it displayed its great power. The Tsarist prohibition of 1876 was powerless to stop its advance.

It awoke in the Stateless people an irresistible desire for full personal freedom and an independent Ukrainian State.

Its Grammars and Dictionaries

(14) As a subject for school teaching the Ukrainian literary language required a grammar and the setting down of its spelling. School grammars appeared by Ohonovsky, Smal-Stotsky-Gartner, Temchenko, Simovitch, Syniavsky. Scientific researches were also begun by Miklosich, Podobnia, Thytesky, Ohonovsky, Stephen (Stefan) Smal-Stotsky, Simovich and others.

The phonetic description of the Ukrainian language or of its separate dialects was given by Brokh, Smal-Stotsky-Gartner, Zilinsky, Olena Kurylo, Syniavsky and others. The first scientific grammar was compiled and published in German in 1913 by Smal-Stotsky Gartner and partly by Kulbakin (in Russian) in 1919.

Dictionaries compiled by Zhelekhovsky, Umanetz and Spilka, Hrinchenko and others appeared. In place of the more or less historical "etymological" orthography, phonetic spelling was adopted as a basis which with small alterations is generally used now.

(15) The tendencies of the Ukrainian language which were already manifest in the previous period of development ripened and became the forms and laws and further characteristics developed.

Its Independent Character

(16) In this way the Ukrainian language has throughout the centuries created its own system in sound (phonology) morphology, structure of words, and in syntax. (This is shown in detail in my scientific grammar). The combined norms that became crystallized through the long development of centuries show its individual character and mark it off from other Slavonic languages, as an individual unit, the specific creation of the psycho-physical forces of the Ukrainian people. This character is revealed especially in the sound system; so that though there are many consonants in the Ukrainian language it does not tolerate combinations of the consonants which would be difficult to

pronounce. The foundation of the syllables is based on the full, clear vowels firmly and distinctly pronounced. Every syllable is sounded clearly and fully. The syllables come in turn in light, harmonious vibration because Ukrainian accentuation is only lightly concentrated on its syllable; it co-ordinates separate syllables without subordinating them to each other; the factor of melody predominates over exhaling power and the accent therefore sounds in the words as if labial. For that reason the Ukrainian language has no long or short or dull or contracted vowels. A transitory accent, the elevation of the voice on accented syllables and lowering on the non-accented, makes the language melodious. The necessity, in the majority of cases, of speaking at fairly long distances—in a village, on the steppe—had a favorable effect upon the articulation of the sounds and syllables, and placed them mainly in the front of the mouth which is opened more than is usually the case when conversation is not so loud. A great activity and creative ability is noticeable in the revival and increase in the number of words; and in the metaphors the agricultural outlook is prevalent. There is a great richness of forms but the morphological system is transparent. The syntax forms are simple, not complicated. This is the language of Kozak agricultural culture and this explains the somewhat greater conservatism, notwithstanding a powerful trend of development, than is found in other Slavonic languages.

Dialects

(17) There is some talk about dialects in the Ukrainian language as well. Mykhalchuk, Verkhratsky, Sobolevsky, Zilinsky, Krymsky, Gantzov, Olena Kurylo, Synovsky and others dealt with Ukrainian dialects. Although there is not enough material well worked out to substantiate it, there is no doubt that the Ukrainian language is divided into dialects and that there is dispute about such divisions. The great fault of such divisions lies in the fact that they do not take into consideration those common standards of the Ukrainian language which were created by the centuries-long independent development and which characterize it as a homogeneous unit, as a language with certain peculiarities belonging to itself only, as a literary language, but instead they show somehow in the majority of cases only the phonetics, seldom together with morphological aspects relative to larger or smaller territories inhabited by the Ukrainian people. At the same time they have no criterion as to what really distinguishes those peculiarities from the standards of the Ukrainian language as a whole, and which exceptions to the general rules of the Ukrainian language provide the foundation for the establishment of the differences of dialect. They give the impression that in the ages of the "dialectologists" the Ukrainian language with its characteristic features did not yet exist, and as if in place of it there were only separate dialects almost in every village and farm.

Ukrainians Speak One Tongue

Having before us all that we now know about the Ukrainian dialects, we must agree that Sobolevsky (in his sketches of Russian dialectology, 1892) presents the actual facts most accurately when he says that on the great Ukrainian territory—except in the bordering regions in which, more or less under the influence of neighboring languages, dialects do exist—the Ukrainians speak one homogeneous Ukrainian-Galician tongue, which means that there is no ground for distinguishing real dialects in the one Ukrainian tongue—and that is the one Ukrainian-Galician language described by Sobolevsky.

The small differences between the dialects of the Ukrainian language could be summed up in this statement—that some more conservative dialects offer greater resistance to the influence of unifica-

Early Ukrainian Newspapers

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

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

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

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

The First Ukrainian Newspaper

The first Ukrainian newspaper to be published in Ukraine was the "Zorya Halitska" (Galician Star), which first appeared May 15th, 1818—the year when serfdom was abolished and Austria-Hungary became a constitutional monarchy. Its publisher was the "Ukrainian Council" while its editors were Rev. Ivan Hushalevich, and then later, Didytsky and Shekhovych. It lasted ten years, first as a weekly and then as a bi-weekly. The "Zorya" can rightfully be considered as the beginning of the modern Ukrainian press, which during the 19th and 20th centuries flourished far better in Western Ukraine than in Eastern Ukraine, where Russian denationalizing policies greatly hindered its development.

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

tion which in other dialects goes forward with sometimes greater and sometimes less success. The literary language levels these differences between dialects and maintains the homogeneous character of the Ukrainian language so that it is perfectly understood over the whole territory inhabited by the Ukrainians. So it was in the old days and so it is now. From ancient times almost all dialects have taken a part in the formation of the standards of the literary language which on the one hand urges the more conservative dialects forward and on the other hand checks the pace of those moving too fast. Thus without enforcing them it unites in itself the characteristics peculiar to the Ukrainian language.

its issues a story, in Russian, by the well-known Ukrainian writer, Kvitka-Osnovyanyenko.

The year 1859 was a dark year for the Ukrainian press, for only the "Vistnyk" appeared more or less regularly, and early in the following year even it expired, so that for a short while there were no Ukrainian newspapers at all in the Ukrainian territories under Austro-Hungary.

The Revival

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

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

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

Their Growing Popularity

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

Number of Them Today

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

YOUTH and THE U.N.A.

Material Wanted

THIS column made its first appearance more than a year ago, and has successfully served its purpose from then to date. News concerning Ukrainian National Association youth branches and their activities was extensively reported through this medium. Information and up-to-the-minute developments were publicized for the benefit of members and non-members alike. The doings of U.N.A. members were reported faithfully. At one time there was so much material coming in that the writer had his columns prepared weeks in advance. No U.N.A. news items were rejected, for the purpose of this column is to print such news.

But material is not coming in now as much as it did several months ago. As a matter of fact, the last few weeks saw not one letter, item, or article from any youth branch or club. Surely there must be a reason for this, but what it can be puzzles the writer. It is known that the majority of the clubs are active. The only obvious conclusion seems to be that lately no one has thought of sending in news.

Assuming that this is so, let us once again make clear the main purpose of this column: The U.N.A. has about thirty youth branches in the United States, some large and some small, some active and some inactive. It was thought that if more space was devoted to U.N.A. matters, the small branches would become larger, and the inactive branches would come to life. This column and a U.N.A. sports column made appearances in the Ukrainian Weekly, and in both, the affairs of U.N.A. branches, clubs, and teams were publicized. That this has resulted in bringing new members into the youth branches, and creating new interest among the indifferent members of inactive clubs, is indicated by several letters and articles that have been received by the U.N.A. It can be seen, therefore, that the purpose of this column is to help the youth branches by publicizing their doings.

It is unfortunate that, of late, very little material has been submitted, for we cannot help those who do not ask for it. It must be remembered that readers of this paper, being U.N.A. members, are anxious to read about the activities of U.N.A. branches. Non-members who read about such activities naturally become interested and consequently make inquiries. Many a new member was obtained through this channel. Furthermore, it is to the branch's advantage to publicize itself, because it will prove to its indifferent members that it is active and thus get them to attend meetings.

Any kind of U.N.A. news will be accepted for publication. Elections of officers; announcements of games, meetings, dances, parties, and the like; results of such affairs; reports on members who have shown unusual ability in sports or in school... these are but a few of the many topics one can write, or inform us about. Any member of any branch or club may send in such items, and he or she will receive full credit when the items are published. It is not necessary to prepare items with fancy lan-

Hungary and 6 in the United States.

The years 1918-1919 witnessed a great revival of the Ukrainian press, concurrent with the establishment of the Ukrainian National Republic. Following the collapse of the republic, the Ukrainian press declined considerably for awhile. In recent years, however, it has begun to flourish again. In 1933, for example, 1,780 Ukrainian newspapers were listed in Soviet Ukraine while the following year there were 110 of them in Galicia and 6 in Volhynia (both under Poland).

CULTURAL NIGHT

The Ukrainian Cultural Night presented at the Philadelphia International Institute on March 30 was attended by a large enthusiastic audience. This annual program of Ukrainian songs, dances and displays was presented for the fourth year under the auspices of the Ukrainian Cultural Centre. Dr. Longin Cehelsky delivered an address on Ukrainian Culture. Among others who spoke were Miss Evelyn Hersey, Executive Secretary of International Institute, John Chmelyk, President of Ukrainian Cultural Centre, and Alexander Yaremko, its Director.

The feature of the evening was the Ukrainian Cossack Chorus which so ably presented several beautiful Ukrainian songs, under the direction of Steven Sawchuk. This chorus of eighteen male voices has made great progress since its formation a year and a half ago. Their colorful Ukrainian costumes presented a striking picture. Two members of the chorus, Thomas Chromchak and Stephen Konchak, made an instant hit with their animated interpretation of the Sword Dance. The applause of the audience kept these two young Cossacks dancing until it was physically impossible for them to give another encore.

Two young ladies who added a good deal of vivacity to the evening's entertainment were the Misses Helen Sywulak and Amelia Woronchak. They not only executed spirited and intricate dances but Miss Woronchak rendered a soprano solo and Miss Sywulak handled the musical accompaniment for the entire program. A violin solo by Michael Shegda was a gem of musical achievement and his playing was highly received by the entire audience.

The surprise of the evening was a presentation to the International Institute of a U.C.C. blue and gold emblem, consisting of a gold trident on a background of blue velvet, encircled by the gold lettering reading "Ukrainian Cultural Centre." The emblem was made by two officers of the U.C.C., Miss Olga Wasyluk, Recording Secretary, and David Chmelyk, Vice-President.

On display was embroidery by Mrs. Zadorozna and Mrs. Sites; Easter Eggs by Stephen Lopuszanski; Woodwork by Martin Lyshnowsky; Photographs by Miss Helen Sites; Maps and Literature by Elko and Yaremko. Master of ceremonies for the evening was David Chmelyk.

Upon the completion of the evening's performance the guests enjoyed themselves at the informal gathering which followed, fortified with delicious tea and cakes which were served by the girls of the U.C.C.

DEVNIK D. CALYM.

WHAT'S YOUR OPINION?

Do you care to express your opinion or hear someone else's on the subject: How Can We, Young Ukrainian-Americans, Help the Ukrainian Cause?—If so, then be sure to attend the Second Open Meeting of the Ukrainian Inter-Club Forum, to be held next THURSDAY evening, MAY 4, 1939, beginning at 8, at the International Institute, 341 East 17 Street, New York City, where this vital subject will be introduced by a panel discussion. Admission free.

guage and painstaking composition... just give facts. Write as you would write a letter. Remember, we want to help you and your club, so please give us the opportunity to do so. All U.N.A. news items should be sent to Theodore Lutwinski, P. O. Box 88, Jersey City, N. J.

It may seem queer that a periodical should go to all this trouble to ask for material from its readers. It usually is the reader that asks the favor. But, so anxious are we to publicize the U.N.A. and its branches' affairs, that it was decided to ask for volunteer reporters. May we have the pleasure of getting a report from you in the very near future?

THE U. N. A. SPORTLIGHT

Jersey City Trounces Newark in Exhibition Game, 21 to 8; Five Home Runs Feature in Sluggest

WITH approximately 3,000 fans looking on, Mr. Nicholas Muraszko, President of the Ukrainian National Association, tossed out the season's first ball at Pershing Field on Sunday, April 23rd, to start the exhibition game between the Jersey City U.N.A. Baseball Team and the Newark U.N.A. Lions. The Jersey City nine was formed but recently, and this was the team's first appearance on the diamond. Newark had played ball in the U.N.A. League in 1938, and thus was favored to win, although it was the team's first 1939 game. The contest proved to be a free-hitting affair, however, and ended in Jersey City's favor by a 21 to 8 count.

The Jersey City lads garnered four home runs, two going to Michael Stelmach, and one each to John Zayatz and John Kollinsky. Stelmach's homers accounted for three runs, while Harry Barna knocked in two more with a sizzling two-bagger. George Stelmach received credit for a three-base hit. Michael Steblecki and Harry Barna performed creditably on the mound for Jersey City. Steblecki allowed three hits in the first four innings, while Barna was nipped for the remaining five. William Furka and Manager John Koblan did the catching.

Starring for Newark were Walter Karmazyn, who homered and doubled, and Bill Moir, who tripped and gave his mates a two-run lead. This was quickly wiped out by Jersey City's spectacular nine-run second inning barrage. Pankow, starting pitcher for Newark, was the victim of the second inning debacle, thus losing the game. He was relieved in that inning by Harzula, who in turn was relieved by Phil LaPoint in the fourth frame; both of these pitchers were hit hard. Konopada did the catching. "Red" Brown was umpire.

The Jersey City rooters left the field convinced that the local team would give a good account of itself in the U.N.A. Baseball League, which will get under way soon. The team comprises members of the Sons of Ukraine Society, Branch 287 of the U.N.A. Bookings can be arranged by writing to the secretary, Theodore Lutwiniak, P. O. Box 88, Jersey City.

The game by innings:

	R	H
Newark:	020	105 0-8-9
Jersey City:	090	561 x-21-10

Jersey City to Play Grenades

The Jersey City U.N.A. Baseball Team will play the Greenville Grenades on Sunday, April 30th, at Marion Oval in Jersey City. The game will start at 3 P. M., and all the U.N.A. rooters are asked to attend and support their team. To get to Marion Oval, take the Marion bus from Journal Square; ask the driver to stop near the oval.

The Grenades are reputed to be a strong nine, but Manager John Koblan of the U.N.A. squad has been giving his boys several workouts and believes that they will show the fans plenty of action. Steblecki will be the starting pitcher with Barna and Walter Tenuick in reserve.

The Jersey City team has received much newspaper publicity because it is subsidized by the U. N. A., which has its headquarters and twelve of its branches in Jersey City and vicinity. In addition to the players already mentioned in this column, the team consists of the following: John Lazorko, John Struz, Michael Koblan, Sam Baranick, Tom Stroz, Nicholas Stelmach, Roman Milanowicz.

Baseball on the Map

The New York Times of April 24th carried the following Associated Press release:

"WASHINGTON.—Postal officials looked at the map the other

ARNOLD TEAM RECORD

Out of a total of 38 games played, 28 were victories and 10 were defeats. Twelve of those games were against Ukrainian teams, the number of wins, 11; losses, 1.

The results of the scheduled games against Ukrainian teams:

Arnold, 44	Rankin, 25
36	Rankin, 29
62	Ambridge, UNA, 23
37	Campbell, Ohio, 35
49	Cleveland, Ohio, 29
58	Carnegie, 17
24	Ambridge 36

At the Section V Tournament held in Aliquippa, March 11:

Arnold, 21	Rankin, 14
43	Ambridge, UNA, 19
29	Aliquippa, 27

(Highlight of that game was Andrew Yuschak's 2 field goals in the last 10 seconds of play.)

Arnold, 33 Southside, Pgh., 32

(Extra-period game. Beautiful defensive play on part of both teams. T. Lobur's foul shot in the last 45 seconds of play.)

On Saturday, April 15, Arnold traveled to Windsor, Ontario, to win the UYL-NA Western Division Championship, 49 to 37. The highlights of this game were the brilliant offensive by the Arnold team, the outstanding playing of Andrew Yuschak and Eugene Pituch for Arnold, and the brilliant showing of Mike Patrick for Windsor.

Arnold scored 1782 points during the entire season, averaging 47 per game to their opponent's total of 1365 and average of 36.

The team roster: Co-capt. John Popowicz, Andrew Yuschak, Eugene Pituch, Eugene Zilinski, John Pituch, Theodore Lobur, John Matwiko, Alex Matwiko, Louis Lobur, Nestor Kowal; Coach, Anthony Pituch; Assistant Coach, John Dyrkacz.

The successful season is credited to aggressiveness, team play, and the will to win.

We, their followers, say—Bring on your Eastern Team! P. Z.

SHENNADOAH, PA. & VICINITY

A REGIONAL MEETING of approximately two score Ukrainian National Association branches will be held tomorrow afternoon, SUNDAY, APRIL 30, beginning at 3, at the West End Hall, Shennadoah. Young people are especially invited to attend, in order to hear of the benefits that members of the U. N. A. receive. Committee: D. Kapitula, Chairman; O. Kostiuik, Treasurer; J. Chepa, Secretary.

day and found a lot of place names that reminded them of baseball.

"There is Ballclub, Minn., Base Line, Mich., and just plain Ball in Louisiana and North Carolina. But they hardly start the list. New York, the State where baseball originated, has one of the most apt. Pitcher. It also has a Homer.

"As a matter of fact, there are eleven Homers in the United States and Alaska. Of course most, or all, of these may have been named after the poet rather than the four-base wallop.

"At any rate, Georgia has the place to play—Ball Ground. Arkansas can furnish the official, for it has a town called Umpire. Wisconsin rivals New York's Pitcher with a place called Slinger.

"Fair Play is located in California, Maryland, Missouri, and South Carolina, while Fairplay gets its mail in Colorado and in Kentucky.

"There are Diamonds in nine States and Alaska, and there is a Field in New Mexico and in Kentucky. Wyoming has Four Corners. West Virginia has a Rush Run. Ohio has a Fly."

Philadelphia Practicing

The Philadelphia U.N.A. Youth Club will have its next practice session this afternoon at 2:30 P.M. sharp. All interested parties are asked to report to Diamond No. 6, Edgely Field, 33rd and Dauphin Sts., Philadelphia.

ALLENTOWN HAS SUCCESSFUL SEASON

Allentown's fast-stepping St. Mary's Ukrainian Basketball quintet was crowned the champion team of the Allentown Church League for the second consecutive year and has shown its superiority in playing Ukrainian teams throughout the eastern states.

Campaigning in the Allentown Church League the local five has been in the unbeaten class for the past two years. In the 1937-38 season the locals won 16 consecutive games to win the title and the trophy, and this year played even better by winning 24 games and again the honor of being called the Ukrainian Champs.

Unlike last year when the team had to bear all its expenses, this year they received aid from the local Ukrainian-American Citizens Club, which desired to see the Ukrainian name high in sports, and which by its aid helped to strengthen the team—composed entirely of young Ukrainian-Americans. At the start of the current season the locals were fortunate to get the services of the ever reliable and likeable "Tucker" Cramsey as their Coach. With his aid they learned the finer points of the game and how to correct their earlier mistakes. May I take this opportunity to thank this non-Ukrainian, who I know will read this article, for taking such keen interest in our Ukrainian basketballers, and may he see fit to be the coach of our boys for the next several seasons.

Much credit should be given to the individual players themselves, led by their co-captains Nick Golden at center and John Rudiak at guard, both of whom played remarkably good ball, scoring between them 871 points during the 42 games they played, an average of 20 points per game. At the forward positions alternating at times, were Mike Golden, Mike Oleksa, Chip Nadberzyny and Reds Matsco. At center, relieving Nick Golden, was Kenneth Buyarsky, with Mike Marushak the other stellar guard on the team. Pete Sokalsky and Nick Pituch were always anxious to take over when ever needed at the guard position. With this fine crop of young energetic boys it is no wonder that they won the Church League title, the local Sixth Ward Title and the Eastern Pennsylvania Ukrainian League Title of the Ukrainian Youth's League Tournament, which for some reason they were unfortunate to abandon for no fault of their own, but through the faults of the parties that were at the head of the League Tournament.

During the past season the local five played a total of 42 games, campaigning in the local Church League, in the Sixth Ward League and in the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America Tournament and won 37 games and lost 5 close decisions. But we never expected that we would be given a raw deal by the Directors of the UYL of N.A. After we had won 10 out of 13 games, we were scheduled to play the winner of the New York-Ansonia game for the Eastern Ukrainian Title. At the last minute, however, we were notified that we must play a team which was disqualified for failure to play a scheduled League game previous. Naturally, we refused to play and thus were barred from further competition for the UYL-NA title, which, I believe was unfair to our boys. Just because two certain sport directors of the League could not get together and talk the matter, an innocent party—the Allentown team—had to suffer.

SECOND UKRAINIAN FAIR BALL

UKRAINIANS must be well-represented at the New York World's Fair of 1939. Your support of the Second Fair Ball on SATURDAY, MAY 13th at the Manhattan Plaza, 66 East 4th St., New York City is requested. Fine dance music, both Ukrainian and American, will be played continuously by AL HALL'S ORCHESTRA and NICK ANTON and His Hy-Lites. Tickets at 65¢ are now being sold in advance in New York, at Surma's Music Store, 325 East 14th Street, and at Nash Bazaar, 151 Avenue A, and in Jersey City at Svoboda Book Store, 83 Grand Street. Entire proceeds will go to the official Ukrainian-American Exposition Committee.

STARS ON MAJOR BOWES HOUR

A pretty 19-year old 5 and 10 cents store salesgirl, whose father is an iceman, may be America's outstanding feminine violinist within a few years.

Her name is Stephanie Palmer, a Philadelphia Ukrainian, who made a tremendous hit over Major Bowes nation-wide amateur talent radio broadcast of April 13th.

Stephanie not only played an intricate number with professional finesse, but also received special laudation for her "musical talent," and "joint compliments" with her father by Major Bowes.

A. Y.

May I suggest that for the season of 1939-40, all the Ukrainian Basketball teams, but composed strictly of Ukrainians, form a league together with the League already formed by the Ukrainian National Association headed by Mr. Gregory Herman, Athletic Director of the Association. Thus we will avoid the unnecessary arguments and ill feeling against one another and at the same time will interest the younger group in joining the U.N.A. I honestly believe we would gain more in working hand in hand with the executives of the U.N.A. than we will campaigning as we have for the past several years, independently without any organization backing us. We must not forget that, after all, the U.N.A. is the backbone of our Ukrainian-American life.

May I, in the name of the team, thank the officers and members of the Ukrainian American Citizens Club for the fine cooperation and financial backing they gave the team. Also, "Mnohaya Lita" to our pastor, the Rev. Joseph Fylyma, who every Sunday at the close of High Mass would encourage the team and call upon the parishioners to support it.

General notice to the Ukrainian Youth of Allentown: Watch, look and listen for the announcement of the Victory Banquet for the Champions of Allentown, "The St. Mary's Ukrainians."

WALTER PYPIUK, Mgr.

NEW BRITAIN, CONN., & VICINITY

All young Ukrainian-Americans are cordially invited to attend a very important Ukrainian National Association MEETING to be held tomorrow afternoon, SUNDAY, APRIL 30, beginning at 4, at the Ukrainian Hall, 11 Erwin Place, New Britain. Those who attend this meeting will greatly profit by it, for it is being held for their benefit. Guest speaker will be Andrew Malanchuk, Organizer of the U. N. A. for Connecticut.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

THE THIRD ANNUAL DANCE and entertainment of the Knights of St. George will be held on SATURDAY evening, MAY 6, 1939 at the Manhattan Plaza, 66 East 4th St., bet. 2nd & 3rd Aves., New York City. Featuring the music of "The Melody Girls" and Johnny King and his Orchestra. 10% of tickets proceeds to Carpatho-Ukrainian cause. Subscriptions 60¢ in advance—75¢ at the door. (tax exempt).

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