



UKRAINIAN WEEKLY



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UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION BASEBALL LEAGUE

CIRCULAR No. 1.

June 24, 1938.

To: MEMBER TEAMS

The meeting of managers and other officers of four UNA teams, held in Jersey City on June 18th, has made the UNA Baseball League a reality. Although the excuse for the meeting, the scheduling of games, has been only partially accomplished, the main purpose—that of bringing the fellows together and building up of morale, that purpose has been fulfilled to the satisfaction of all who participated in the proceedings.

At this time the League is composed of the following teams in the order of their organization: 1. Wilkes-Barre, 2. Centralia, 3. Newark, 4. Philadelphia, 5. McAdoo, 6. New York, 7. Wilkes-Barre (Brookside).

The last three were not represented at the meeting due to influences which were beyond their control.

The following actions of the meeting are hereby confirmed:

1. Rules for Season 1938, as printed on the Certificate of Team Entry, have been adopted.

2. The UNA Athletic Director shall appoint a Committee on Rules, which committee shall pass on proposed changes in rules and submit same to the Athletic Director for approval.

3. There will be two Divisions in The League: The Metropolitan Division, composed of New York, Newark and Philadelphia; and the Eastern Pennsylvania Division, composed of Wilkes-Barre, Centralia, McAdoo, and Wilkes-Barre (Brookside).

4. Visiting teams may furnish an umpire, who will alternate with the home team's umpire, half of the game on bases and half on calling the ball.

5. The home team will furnish the balls for the game.

6. Ground rules shall be observed.

7. The visiting team shall receive 60% of collections or of gate receipts.

Inspired by the enthusiasm which prevailed at the meeting, the executive Committee of UNA decided to furnish the teams with UNA emblems. The emblems will be a replica of member's button and may be sewn on the sleeve or left front of the uniform.

All Certificates of Team Entry should be in the hands of the Athletic Director before the first game is played.

New York, Newark and Philadelphia teams are requested to submit their tentative schedules to the Athletic Director for confirmation without delay, and state if they are willing to play teams of the Eastern Pennsylvania Division on Sundays when they are idle.

IMPORTANT:—All teams are requested to inform the Athletic Director if they are willing to play a game on Saturday with the Wilkes-Barre (Brookside) team. This is the only team in the League that is unable to play on Sunday.

The tentative schedule for Eastern Pennsylvania Division:

July 3—Centralia at McAdoo; Wilkes-Barre idle.

July 10—Centralia at Wilkes-Barre; McAdoo idle.

July 17—McAdoo at Wilkes-Barre; Centralia idle.

July 24—Centralia at McAdoo; Wilkes-Barre idle.

GRADUATING INTO UKRAINIAN-AMERICAN LIFE

In looking over the names of Ukrainian-American college graduates this year, one encounters but few which are familiar by reason of their owners having played a visible part in our organized life. Most of them are totally strange. Evidently their possessors either had been too busy getting an education, or Ukrainian-American life had interested them not at all. We hope it was only the former.

In either event, the necessity is clear of arousing their interest in our organized activities and their aims. Their talents and youthful energy will stand the latter in good stead.

What means should be employed to arouse such interest in them, depends upon the special circumstances surrounding each case. Some graduates, for example, can be drawn into our organized life by being persuaded to join some local club, where their superior equipment and the opportunities given them enables them to become leaders. Once they attain such position, they become quickly drawn into the very vortex of this life.

Other graduates, of the more individualistic type, will emerge from their apathy towards this life when they discover in it certain ideals which seem to reflect the very purpose of their existence. Having made this discovery they devote the best and noblest within themselves in behalf these ideals. Such persons, of course, are comparatively rare, but of inestimable value to any cause or nation. Special efforts, therefore, should be made to uncover them and show them that Ukrainian-American life and the principles for which it stands, including the freedom of Ukraine, constitute an ideal in whose service a person can make his existence truly meaningful and interesting as well.

Then, as is to be expected, there are graduates who will become interested in things Ukrainian only in the hope of thereby advancing their personal career. This type is not so rare, in fact—quite familiar. Needless to say, very little benefit will be derived from them. No need of uncovering them therefore; especially since they will uncover themselves.

At present a good opportunity of interesting our graduates in our organized life offers itself in form of the coming annual youth gatherings, such as the Sixth Ukrainian Youth's Congress to be held in Pittsburgh over the Labor Day weekend under the auspices of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America.

Every effort should be made to get these graduates to attend this congress, either as delegates or as guests. There they will meet some of the most active elements of our younger generation, drawn from all parts of the country. There too they will meet many of our professional men and women, whose convention they will be eligible to attend because of their graduation. Meeting all these people, exchanging views with them, working and playing with them, is bound to have its effect upon these graduates. They will become at least a little interested in Ukrainian-American activities. And from such small beginnings great things may come.

Since such is the case, the sponsors of both the youth congress and the professional convention should prepare their programs with the utmost care. Each gathering should clearly reflect the progress made during the past year, and forecast the course for the coming year. Concrete issues should be discussed only, and no time wasted on irrelevant matters, as has sometimes been the case. Particular care should be exercised here, too, that no question likely to bring disharmony among the youth be raised, unless it has a real bearing upon the course of our youth progress. Furthermore, every individual attending the gathering should be made to feel that he is an integral part of it; otherwise he is not likely to come again. Social affairs, though important, should not be overemphasized. All in all, the congress or convention should be an affair to which all of us can point with pride.

By such measures, then, is it possible for us to gain this year new recruits for the rapidly growing army of young Ukrainian-Americans, forging steadily ahead towards the attainment of our mutual aims.

UKRAINIAN GENERAL DIES

A telegram from Lviv to Svoboda reports the death of General Myron Tarnavsky, former commander of the Ukrainian Galician Army.

General Tarnavsky was born in 1869. Prior to the arisal of the Western Ukrainian Republic, he served as an officer in the Austrian Army.

"COOPERATION" IN THE SOVIET UNION

Commenting upon the assertion made last Tuesday by Prof. Goodwin Watson at a meeting of the National Educational Association in New York City that the Soviet Union "has achieved the cooperation of eleven autonomous republics, including the 189 peoples speaking 150 languages," the Topics of The Times editor in last Thursday's New York Times points out that such cooperation could have only one meaning: these autonomous republics and peoples formerly lived apart, but that they have now freely consented to abandon their narrow nationalist ideas and merge their separate existences into one Soviet Union. Unfortunately, the Topics editor continues, that is far from being a fact about the membership of the Soviet State. All these constituent republics, autonomous republics and autonomous regions are now in the Soviet Union because they were formerly in the Czar's empire.

As to cooperation between these different members of the Soviet Union, the Topics writer ironically points out; the reader of the Russian news these last two or three years will have noticed for himself. Tadzhikistan in the Himalayas and the White Russian Republic on the border of Poland vote the same 100 per cent Stalinite ticket. When there is an eruption of domestic traitors, wreckers and Trotskyists, he continues, the public enemies pop up simultaneously in the Finnish autonomous areas near the Arctic and the Transcaucasian autonomous regions near Mount Ararat. Mongoloid fishermen in Kamchatka and Slav factory workers in Leningrad pass resolutions demanding the extirpation of the Fascist-Trotskyist wreckers in identical language. It is an astonishing example, he says, of 100 per cent cooperation among 175,000,000 people speaking 150 languages; and it is only equalled by the way they cooperated under the Czar.

"It only remains to explain," he concludes, "what our Moscow correspondent meant when he wrote in his dispatch of June 19, describing the new purge of purgers in the Ukraine. Mr. Denny said, 'Ukraine has been the field of a strong nationalist movement from the beginning of the Bolshevik revolution.' Ukraine, an exposed and still nationalistic constituent of the Soviet Union, was purged from end to end."

July 31—Centralia at Wilkes-Barre; McAdoo idle.

August 7—Play-off of games which were called off due to rain.

Time and place of each game shall be determined by the managers of the teams concerned directly.

On idle Sundays above teams wish to play away from home.

G. HERMAN,
UNA Athletic Director

THE ARMENIAN CASE

By JAMES G. MANDALIAN

To the patriotic Ukrainian who aspires to his country's political emancipation, the Armenian case presents a topic of more than passing interest.

Both the Ukrainian and the Armenian are among the most ancient Indo-European races; both boast of a proud past; both possess a rich historical and cultural heritage; both have tasted freedom and oppression; both have won and lost their independence; both cherish liberty; both possess indomitable spirit and courage; and lastly, both are subject peoples today, aspiring to freedom.

However, the analogy between the two peoples ends here. The Ukrainian situation has advantages which the Armenian does not possess. Take for example the case of their numbers. The Ukrainians in the world number approximately 40,000,000, by far the largest part of which is situated within a clearly defined and compact geographical area. That is both a physical and spiritual asset. Self preservation and resistance to the external enemy is always more feasible in connection with compactness than a scattered condition.

The Armenians, on the other hand, are a numerically small people. Altogether, they number scarcely three millions throughout the world. Of this number, a little over a million and a half are situated in the fatherland—the Soviet Armenia of today—and the adjoining provinces. The remainder are scattered everywhere, enjoying alien hospitality.

The Ukrainian is in no immediate or remote danger of physical destruction, even though his rulers aim at his racial annihilation. His main problem is how to extricate himself from a regime which is abhorrent to him.

The Armenian both suffers and chafes under a hated alien rule, and has to look out for his physical safety. He has a mortal enemy who has sworn his annihilation, and who will do so at the very first opportunity. That enemy is the Turk. The Turk's enmity to the Armenian has been proven by past history.

When this telling difference between the two peoples who, alike, are afflicted today by the Soviet regime, is understood, the Ukrainian people will better appreciate the case of the Armenians and will be patient to hear their side of the story.

One of the Oldest Races

Within the limits of this article, it is not necessary to trace minutely the past history of the Armenian people. Suffice it to say that, as contemporaries of the ancient-Egyptian and the Hittite, Armenians are one of the oldest races of history who early settled down to establish a state and a civilization. In ancient ages when barbarism made wanton sweeps in all directions, wiping out entire peoples and empires, Armenians stubbornly fought external invasion and managed to preserve their existence for centuries to come. Thus the Armenian has survived today when his contemporaries have vanished from the face of the earth. Like all other races, they have had a checkered life. They have had their periods of triumph and defeat. They have had their golden and silver ages. Likewise, they have known what it means to endure the yoke of the oppressor. They are among the earliest peoples to develop agriculture, invent pottery, to make tools, and to perfect defensive warfare. The ruins of their innumerable fortresses within their impregnable mountain passes testify of this fact today. In the first century B. C., under Tigranes the Great, they established one of the greatest empires of history, extending from Pontus in the west to Bactria in the east, and Judea in the south. They furnished the finest soldiers and some of the most brilliant generals of the Byzantine Empire. The Armenian divisions of the Byzantine army used to be the terror of the Empire's enemies—the Arab, the Persian, the Parthian, and the Tatar. They were the first people to adopt Christianity as state religion. There are authorities who maintain that their architecture influenced Byzantine and Greek architectures, as well as the later Gothic type of Europe. They have a host of ancient and modern chroniclers and literary luminaries. Their classic language, called "Grabar", is poetry itself. Their church music and liturgy, when competently rendered, compares with that of the best of churches, in melody, sublimity, and exalted spirituality.

Up to the last quarter of the 14th century A. D., when their last king, Levon V, surrendered to the Arab

Emir, Armenians had managed to preserve a long, although interrupted, line of dynasties. After that, for about a century they dragged a sort of semi-independent status. With the advent of the Ottoman Turk in the 15th century, they permanently lost their independence, their country being partitioned among Russia, Persia, and Turkey. In this partition, the largest share fell to the Turk. This condition continued until the World War.

The Awakening

However, a people with a background as the above could not forever remain slaves of the foreigner. With the liberation of the Balkan races under the Turkish yoke, in the nineteenth century, Armenians were awakened to the possibility of their own emancipation. The sentiment was aided, in no small measure, by the intervention and agitation of the European Powers who drove hard bargains with the Turk under pretext of championing the Armenian Cause. About seventy five years ago an Armenian novelist named Raffi, whose hundredth anniversary is being celebrated by Armenians throughout the world today, wrote a series of patriotic novels and numerous articles which, later, proved to be the turning point of recent Armenian history.

He stirred the soul of the Armenian, and for the first time in six centuries inspired him to strive for his own salvation. For that, he is called the father of the Armenian Revolution. As result, a wave of patriotism swept the whole nation, from Russia to Turkey and Persia. A host of apostles of freedom—poets, writers, propagandists, and field workers took up the strain. In 1888 was founded the first Armenian revolutionary party called "Huntchak." Two years later, the Armenian Revolutionary Federation, known as the "Dashnaks", was organized. These parties formed fighting bands who were everywhere, meting out grim punishment to the Turk and the Kurd alike who harassed and oppressed helpless Armenian peasants. They organized and trained the youth in every community. They became the nemesis of the bloody Turk.

In the course of time, by virtue of its superior leadership and discipline, the Dashnak party subordinated the older Huntchak organization and, from then on, became the dominant faction as leader and representative of the Armenian people. The creation of the independent Armenian Republic of 1918 in the Caucasus was primarily due to the leadership of this party.

During the World War, under the leadership of this same party, Armenians resisted the Turk in a number of places as, Ourfa, Shabin Karahissar, Van, Musa Dagh, Bash Abaran, Baku, Sardarabad, and Kara-Kilisse—struggles which almost sound like fiction when one considers the appalling disparity of the opposing forces. These were struggles to the death. In some cases, Armenians were overwhelmed and completely wiped out; in more instances, they emerged victorious. But even where they lost, they took a terrific toll of the enemy before going down to defeat.

Bolshevik Revolution

At the Bolshevik revolution of 1917, when the Tsarist armies abandoned the Caucasian front, Armenians carried the brunt of the defence of that region against the Turk, halting his advance at the battles of Sardarabad and Kara-Kilisse—both Armenian victories. New states now began to spring up on the ruins of the Tsar's once mighty empire. Like Ukraine itself, the Caucasian peoples—Georgia and Azerbaijan—declared their independence. Armenians declared their independence on May 28, 1918. The new state was immediately recognized by almost all the powers while, two years later, the Treaty of Sevres ratified the same by assigning to Armenia all the territory of Turko-Armenia as drawn by President Woodrow Wilson.

However, neither the Turks nor the Bolsheviks had any intention of permitting the existence of these independent states within the Caucasus. Consequently, in accordance with a secret agreement between the two, steps were taken to carry out the provisions of the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, 1918, to partition that region. In the fall of 1920 Turkey attacked Armenia. At the same time, Bolsheviks occupied the Armenian Karabagh, Zangezur, and Nakhitchevan, while a Soviet army threatened on the Kazak front. A Soviet delegation—ostensibly peaceful but in reality propagandist—sent from Moscow to Armenia, further shattered the Armenian morale when the latter was mortally involved with the Turk. Realizing the utter hopelessness of the situation, and unwilling to expose the Armenian people to a repetition of the horrors of 1915, the nationalist government under the Dashnak party first concluded peace with the Turk and then agreed with Legran, Soviet plenipotentiary, to the sovietization of Armenia on the strict condition that its independence shall be respected and that no reprisals nor political persecution shall follow.

The Soviet did not keep its promise. With the entry into Armenia of the Soviet army ensued a period of unprecedented reprisal, confiscation,

imprisonment, exile, and summary slaughter of the nationalist Dashnaks who had surrendered the government in good faith, for the best interest of the people. This excessive behavior was later censured even by Lenin himself. The result was a popular indignation which culminated in the uprising of February 18, 1921—only two and a half months after the Bolsheviks had taken control of the government. A fresh Soviet army invaded Armenia, and after 45 days of stubborn fighting restored the Soviet regime which has continued in Armenia ever since.

The Armenian Task Today

Today the Armenian's task is as stupendous as any people were ever called upon to face. In Armenia proper, Armenians are utterly impotent. They have neither civic nor religious liberties. The words patriotism or nationalism are taboo. Absolutely innocent people are framed and pilloried under the charges of nationalism, Trotskyism, Dashnakism, or secessionism. Sheer terror has compelled craven leaders to vie with one another in betraying and denouncing comrades, only themselves to fall victim to the Soviet ogre. Armenia's leadership has been beheaded.

Abroad, there are some 700,000 Armenians—immigrants or refugees—in Syria, Egypt, Greece, the Balkans, Iran, and America. Naturally, these desire a free and a bit larger Armenia, sufficient to repatriate its scattered nationals who want to return to the homeland. As much as possible, they endeavor to aid the fatherland, materially and morally, although such assistance has been denied the Armenians by an increasingly suspicious Soviet mentality.

In view of these conditions the Armenian case is very plain. Briefly:

1—Armenians want to free themselves from the Soviet rule;

2—they want complete political independence;

3—they want the restoration of all rightful Armenian territories of which they have been deprived, namely—Turkish Armenia, and those provinces in the Caucasus outside the jurisdiction of Soviet Armenia.

In insisting on this platform, nationalist Armenians are in cordial sympathy with all racial groups under the Soviet regime who share their experience and aspirations, be they Ukrainians, Georgians, or Azerbids. They are not averse to the idea of a federated union of the oppressed races of the former Tsarist or the present Soviet Russia, but they insist that members of such a federation shall be absolutely independent who shall join such union of their own free will, and NOT under the compulsion of an alien power, as is the case today.



This picture was taken in front of the Ukrainian National Association Building in Jersey City, N. J., on June 18th, 1938, when a meeting was called to discuss and form plans for the 1938 U.N.A. Baseball League. Those pictured are (reading from left to right):—

(Seated): Supreme Officers of the U.N.A.—Dmytro Halychyn, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Maria Malevich, Vice President; Nicholas Muraszk, President; Gregory Herman, Vice President and Athletic Director; Roman Slobodan, Financial Secretary and Treasurer.

(Standing): Stephen Shumeyko, Editor of Ukrainian Weekly; William Hrynenko of Hackensack, N. J.; George Slobogin of Philadelphia; Joseph Sedor of Centralia; Dietric Slobogin of Philadelphia; Michael P. Pochynok of Newark; William Wysochansky of Newark; John Zwarych of Wilkes-Barre; Joseph W. Jacenty of Newark; Alex Lecston of Wilkes-Barre; John Wysoczanski of Centralia; Theodore Lutwiniak, conductor of the "Youth and U.N.A." column; Harry Hrenenko of Wilkes-Barre; William Proch of Wilkes-Barre. For details concerning this meeting refer to the "Youth and U.N.A." column in the June 25th issue of the Ukrainian Weekly.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PRESS

UKRAINE GENERAL

Ukrainian Press on Col. Konovaletz
In view of recent accounts in the British Press of the Rotterdam assassination, and Colonel Eugene Konovaletz, it may be of interest to know the viewpoint of Ukrainians.

"Dilo," Lwiv, (Polish Ukraine) writes, in an editorial on May 31st, that "the brightest pages of the history of our struggle with Muscovy are bound up with the name of Eugene Konovaletz. He is known, primarily, as the creator of the first Ukrainian Army..." "All who came in contact with him felt the power of his outstanding personality. He was capable of great deeds—and great tragedies..." "Moscow was well aware of Konovaletz's essentially correct diagnosis of the problems of Eastern Europe, which made him its most dreaded enemy. His murder proves the imminence of a military conflict, and the fear of the Soviets..."

Again, the Ukrainian organ, "the Paris 'Trident'" of June 5th, writes, "With the death of Eugene Konovaletz there departed from us an indisputably outstanding figure. He was a great patriot; a man of tireless activity, and inexhaustible energy, with an extraordinary gift of organization, and command..."

UKRAINE UNDER U.S.S.R.

Discrimination against Ukrainians

"Novy Czas" June 4th reports further changes in the administration of Ukraine, and that of the autonomous Moldavian Republic (Mol. Aut. S.S.R.) which is federated with Ukraine. The President of Mol. Aut. S.S.R., M. Strashny, a Ukrainian, has been arrested, and his place taken by M. Constantinov, a Russian. The Secretary of the Moldavian Communist Party, M. Sydryska, a Ukrainian, has also been removed to make way for a Russian, M. Borissov.

Mol. Aut. S.S.R. was formed out of two districts of Ukraine, and was intended to become the nucleus of a future Rumanian Soviet Republic.

UKRAINE UNDER POLAND

Confiscation of Newspapers

"Narodna Sprava," Lwiv, June 3rd, states that the Polish local authorities obstruct the deliverance of Ukrainian newspapers.

The paper reports that "at the village of Ptycha, post office Verva, in the district of Dubno, there are about 50 subscribers to Ukrainian newspapers published in Lwiv, but that since Easter not one has reached them. Enquiries at the post office had no result."

"The same state of affairs exists also in Myktychi, Terkoyvchi, and other villages in the Dubno district. These mysteries must be traced primarily to the railway station of Kamenytsia Volynska, where the station-master is the notorious Wladzimir Kozlowski, commander of the Polish Riflemen, and principal agitator among the Ukrainian Orthodox for their 'conversion' to the Roman Catholic Church. Jobs on the railway are refused those who resist these attempts to proselytise."

UKRAINIANS IN CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

"Ukrainske Slovo," Uzhorod, June 3rd, reports the renewal of the demand of Ukrainians in Podkarpatska Rus for the fulfilment of autonomy pledges given by Czecho-Slovakia.

The paper states that "the 'First Ukrainian (Ruthenian) Central Council' at Uzhorod, which met on May 29th, submitted a mem-

• Youth and U. N. A. •

ACCORDING to Dietric Slobogin the "U.N.A. Youth Club" of Philadelphia got off to a bad start by dropping their first baseball game to Rhawnhurst. They made up for this defeat, however, by drubbing the Parkside Athletic Club fourteen to two in an abbreviated five-inning contest on June 7th. The U.N.A. team teed off in the first inning for ten tallies to put the game on ice. Tony Cherkas, the U.N.A. team's ace right-hander, limited the Parkside to four hits while the Ukrainians amassed a total of 18, nine of which went for extra bases.

The score by innings:

Parkside A. C. 2 0 0 0 0—2 4 6
Phila. U.N.A.C.

10 1 2 1x—14 18 3

The batteries: Johnson Abrams, Reilly and Mathers for Parkside; A. Cherkas and Ptashynsky for the U.N.A. team.

Michael P. Pochynok reports that the "U.N.A. Lions" of Newark, N. J., defeated the "Maplewood Mohawks" on June 19th at Vailsburg Park, the score being 8 to 4. "Kootchie" Kruchkewich, substitute fielder of the Lions, practically won the game when he made a running one-hand catch with the bases loaded in the third inning. This victory is the Lions' fifth out of seven contests.

Dietric Slobogin reports that the Philadelphia U.N.A. baseball team defeated the "Parkway Athletic Club" on June 11th by a score of 4 to 2. Tony Cherkas permitted but two hits and struck out 14 opponents in the seven-inning af-

fair. He also made two of the Ukrainians' six bingles. The Philadelphia team was trailing 1 to 0 in the sixth inning when "Wallop-in" Wally Segin hit the ball out of the lot for a homer, this setting the stage for three more hits, producing enough runs to cinch the game. The U.N.A. boys chalked up another tally in the seventh, and so have two wins and one loss to their credit.

The score by innings:

Phila. U.N.A.Y.C.
0 0 0 0 0 3 1—4 6 4
Parkway A.C.
0 0 0 1 0 0 1—2 2 5

The batteries: A. Cherkas and J. Slobogin for Philadelphia U.N.A. Youth Club; Sickenberger and Eckerly for Parkway.

On June 26th the Philadelphia U.N.A. team and the Newark U. N. A. team were to play an official U.N.A. League game at Springfield, N. J. The game had progressed one inning and the score was tied at 1 to 1 when a drenching downpour interfered, bringing the contest to an abrupt end. The game will be played at a later date, probably in Philadelphia.

All persons desiring information regarding the U.N.A. should write to Theodore Lutwiniak, c/o Ukrainian National Association, P. O. Box 76, Jersey City, N. J. Contributions to this column are welcome at all times and should be sent to the Ukrainian Weekly. Officers of U.N.A. youth branches are urged to submit information for publication.

orandum of Ukrainian demands to the Government, the points of which were as follows:

- (1) The creation of a special ministry for Podkarpatska Rus.
- (2) The whole administration to be subordinated to the Government of Podkarpatska Rus.
- (3) The transfer of administration of State properties to local self-government bodies.
- (4) The school administration to be directed as a department of the autonomus province.
- (5) A special commission to be established to investigate the Czech Schools problem. (Note: the Czech Government has been creating Czech schools in Podkarpatska Rus to the detriment of Ukrainian schools)
- (6) A strict order to be given that all Government offices in Podkarpatska Rus must employ at least 66% of local Ukrainians.

The Council demands unconditional fulfilment of paragraph 3 of the Constitution of the Republic—that is, the fulfilment of the St. Germain Treaty which includes a guarantee of a special Diet for Podkarpatska Rus, and the restoration to Podkarpatska Rus of that portion of Ukrainian territory which was made over to Slovakia. At the same time the Council re-affirms loyalty to the Czecho-Slovak State.

UKRAINIANS UNDER RUMANIA

Changes in Administration of Minorities

"Novy Czas" Lwiv, June 2nd, reports changes in the Minorities Administration of Rumania which have been in force since May 1st. The Minorities Office, which was included in the Ministry of Cults and Arts, has been changed into the General Commissariat of Minorities, and brought under the Premier's Department of the Ministry. The Commissariat has the following duties:

- (1) Control of methods of administration.
- (2) Assuring that the law is rigorously applied.
- (3) The study of problems arising from the Minorities Laws and the instruction of the departments concerned as to the methods of their application.

All administrative departments must refer, in matters touching the Minorities, to the Commissariat.

The paper comments: "Whether Ukrainians will benefit from these changes only the future will show."

Treatment of Minorities

That the Minorities in Rumania are not free to develop according to the conditions guaranteed by the Rumanian Government is shown by reports in the Ukrainian Press of Rumania, in spite of the rigorous Rumanian censorship.

"Czas," Chernivtsi, (Cernauti) June 3rd, states that "the military court at Chernivtsi, on May 31st, sentenced three Ukrainians for the offence of making, and wearing, Ukrainian emblems on their coat lapels. The sentences were as follows: 2 months imprisonment and 1,000 lei fine; 4 months and 2,000 lei fine; 8 months and 3,000 lei fine, together with deportation to the U.S.S.R. from whence the accused has escaped" (in other words, a return to certain death).

The paper also states that "the same court also sentenced 3 Ukrainian peasants to 6 months imprisonment for the vague, and unspecified, offence of "unallowed political propoganda."

(Ukrainian Bureau, London.)

NEW YORK CITY

The Ukrainian Folk Dance Circle will resume REHEARSALS at the International Institute, 341 E. 17th St., on MONDAY, JULY 18, 1938, at 8:00 P. M., and will continue to meet on Monday evenings until further notice. Authentic Ukrainian Folk Dances as well as dances of other nations are taught. New members will be admitted for a short time only. Register Now!

HE LEARNED HIS LESSONS

THERE was once an old man who had become too old and too feeble to work.

Still he was too active to be contented with just sitting still.

He was always, however, getting into trouble.

If ever there was a problem "child," this old man was it. He was a constant source of trouble to his married children, who cared for him.

One day, they got together for a conference as to what to do with their father.

After much argument and debate among themselves, they decided, that since he was as troublesome as a small child, he should be treated like one.

And what does one do with an active child? Send him to school!

So school it was for the old gent.

Each day he was given his books and sent on along to school.

This went on for quite a while.

The time finally came when the old man was too weak to even get out of bed.

He called together all his children.

From his personal trunk, he had brought to him a large box, securely locked.

He rattled it meaningly. "This, my children, is filled with gold," he said. "If you take good care of me, now that I am bedridden, it will all be yours, at my death."

He handed it to one of his sons. "Feel, my child, how heavy it is." The box was passed to still another son and another.

"This fortune was amassed years ago when I was more prosperous. When I had the box as full of gold as it would hold, I locked it up and threw away the key that I might not be tempted to open it again and spend the fortune I had promised myself to leave for you, my beloved children. So there it lay at the bottom of my trunk until now. In my weakened condition, I feel I should tell you about it, in case I should die in my sleep some night."

So the children cared for their father, providing him with the best they had. Always they satisfied the old man's least whim, that he might not change his mind about leaving the fortune for them.

With the excellent care provided him, the old man lived quite a while yet. They almost lost patience waiting for him to die.

At last the day came when they buried him.

They hurried home most impiously, to break open the box and to count the gold.

They gathered around in a circle and the eldest brother set to work breaking the box open.

But to their shocked disappointment, instead of gold, the box was filled with broken pieces of china.

"It was not for nothing the old man went to school," they cried!

As you can see, he had learned his lessons well!

T. BORESKY.

In memory of SEMEN RUTECKY my beloved husband and our beloved father

A light is from our household gone,

A voice we loved is stilled,

A place is vacant in our home

Which never can be filled,

Some my think you are forgotten

Though on earth you are no more;

But in memory you are with us

As you always were before.

VICTORIA RUTECKA

(adv.) and two sons.

M-me XENIA VASSENKO
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Ray of Sunshine

By RAY DAMER

LOVE AND MARRIAGE

TODAY, we find the subject of love and marriage somewhat simplified. Newspapers, magazines, and latest books are offering recipes of the things one should do, or avoid doing, in order to achieve happiness and keep the fires of love at a constant temperature. Colleges are conducting courses in love and marriage. Some cities have set up clinics where the prospective brides and bridegrooms may go and acquire information. Even church ministers are telling their congregations on how to choose their mates and stay happily married.

Through scientific researches, modern psychologists have been especially helpful to the younger generation by their "reason-why" explanations of sex, love, marriages, etc. The young men and women are now being advised to use logic and reason when choosing their life partners—not to trust their hearts and fall in love blindly.

Only recently there was a very interesting talk on the radio about "love and marriages," prepared by a prominent psychologist. This psychologist unmasked and debunked many ideas and theories about love which are ordinarily believed by all young people. Here are the questions and answers in part:

(1) Is love the most important factor in a happy marriage? Ans.: No. Love is an indispensable factor, but not the most important one. The most important factor is character. A marriage may start with love, but only sound characters can transform love into a happy marriage.

(2) Do you have a definite idea of the kind of person you'd like to be married to? Ans.: No, the more positive opinions people have about the person they would like to marry, beyond the few fundamentals of good character, the less their chances for a happy marriage.

(3) Should a girl have a regular job before marriage, and earn money even though her family circumstances make it unnecessary? Ans.: Yes, chances for a happy marriage are increased when the girl has learned beforehand how to work and make herself useful as well as ornamental.

(4) If two people are terribly in love and anxious to marry, should they accept financial help from their families so that they can afford to marry? Ans.: No, the more a couple depend on their parents to finance their marriage, the more shaky the foundation for happiness they are building.

(5) Do you think that a wife endangers her marriage in wanting a career, and that a woman's place is in the home? Ans.: Yes. When the husband and wife both work, and especially when the woman considers her career as important as her husband, they have to be exceptional people to make a success of marriage.

(6) Does social dancing increase the chances for a happy marriage? Ans.: Yes, social dancing helps our meeting and understanding of people before marriage, and adds spice to life after marriage. Of course, if a girl falls in love with a man just because he is a good dancer, that is another story.

(7) Do you prefer lectures, concerts, and intellectual pursuits to picnics, outings, bridge or clubs? Ans.: No. Investigations show that people who are predominately intellectual are more subject to unhappy marriage than people whose interests are homey and simple.

(8) Do you believe in divorce as a natural way to end an unhappy marriage? Ans.: No. The less a couple believe in divorce, the more they will guard against doubtful marriage in the first place, and the greater their effort to make their marriage happy.

ALEXANDRA'S ALMANAC

July—31 Days

- 4—Independence Day.
- 10—Battle of Ukrainians under Hetman Mazepa and the Swedes with Czar Peter at Poltava, 1709.
- 14—French Revolution 1789.
- 16—Second Universal issued in Kiev by Central Rada 1917.
- 27—Ukrainian Hetman Bohdan Khmelnytsky died 1657.
- 28—Volodimir the Great, ruler of Ukrainian Kingdom of Kiev, died 1015.
- Austria wars on Serbia 1914.
- 29—First Almanac (not Alexandra's) printed 1472.

Birthstone—Ruby.
Flower for the Month—Water Lily.
Zodiac signs—Cancer (the Crab)
—June 22 to July 23.
Leo (the Lion)—July 24 to August 23.

Horoscopes—

"Cancer" people have strong minds, are romantic, religious, and moral. They like emotion and sensation, and are confident of their own ability. Although they are always active, they are apt to change their vocation in middle life.

"Leo" people are bold and keenly industrious, though too optimistic, too generous and trusting. They are very proud and easily angered but just as easily deceived. They are also inclined to try to dominate others.

Did You Know—

that in Ethiopia, native patients will not take aspirin, unless it is colored pink, blue, green, yellow or brown.

that the Egyptians believed that the sun was hatched each morning from an egg laid by a celestial goose.

that the comet derives its name from the Latin word 'comete' meaning long hair.

that the largest flower in the world (the Rafflesia Arnoldi of Sumatra) is 3 feet in diameter, has five creamy petals, weighs about 15 pounds and is capable of containing nearly 2 gallons of water.

that recipes for making cheese dating back to the 1st century A. D. are still in existence.

that volcanoes sometimes erupt under ice sheets in Iceland.

that someone once said "Silence is the genius of fools and one of the virtues of the wise."

MODEL MANNERS FOR MAN AND MAID

It's not necessary to remove your gloves when shaking hands, unless they're dirty.

Don't say "I've met you before," when being introduced to someone who obviously doesn't recognize you. Wait a while then investigate further.

When shaking hands grasp the extended hand firmly—but don't crush the person's fingers, and don't offer the person a "limp rag."

Something To Think About—

Better be proficient in one art than a smatterer in a hundred.—(Japanese proverb).

Sunshine Bon-Bons

(Out of your-truly's scrap book)

Married Life: Married people live longer, say the statisticians. Or does it only seem longer?

True Love: True love is a deep and enduring sentiment, but it is hard to distinguish it from mere physical passion, especially when we are young, and love matches are often rather like bride-cake—rich and full of plums, but unsatisfactory as a permanent diet.

Bit of Experience: Most problems of life are not covered in detail in the text books.—T. Brooks.

What To Do?: With empty pockets but with a heart full of love.

UKRAINIAN SPORTSETTES

By DIETRIC SLOBOGIN

Pete Fick Annexes Sackett Cup For Fourth Time

ON June 11th, Pete Fick, Philadelphia Ukrainian natator and America's 100-yard free-style champion, swimming under the banner of the New York A. C., stroked the 100-yard scratch distance through the waters of the Schuylkill in 55.2 seconds to become the victor in the 44th annual race for the William Post Sackett Perpetual Trophy at the Philadelphia Swimming Club, Mi- quon. Finishing ahead of Jack Lumsden of Penn. A. C. by almost seven lengths, Fick captured the coveted trophy for the fourth time, a feat heretofore unaccomplished. Furthermore, the Ukrainian eclipsed his own record for the century sprint he set in 1934 by a full second.

Rain Paves Muddy Road To Pen- nant For Gazella's Plowboys.

Faced with a flock of double-headers and unable to beat either the weather or the league-leading Evansville Bees, Mike Gazella, Ukrainian manager of the Moline (Illinois) Plowboys of the Three-I League, must land mound help before his defending champions get too deeply into the race. At the present writing they are in second place, two games behind the pace-setting Bees. Gazella's Plowboys were rained out of six games on their first stand at home and did all right in competition with their rivals from northern cities, but Mike says his team is still far from the consistent winner he wants to build.

Yarewick on Downgrade

Lefty Wild Bill Yarewick, Ukrainian New York Giant-owned hurler who, at the start of the present season, was sent to Richmond of the Class "B" Piedmont League, has now been transferred to the Milford Giants of the Class "D" Eastern Shore League in the hope of curing him of his wildness. Bill won his first start for the "Baby Giants" and should win quite a few more to earn himself a berth with a faster club.

Leo Rodak Lands Featherweight Title Belt

Leo Rodak (Ukrainian), Chicago featherweight boxer, triumphed over Jackie Wilson of Pittsburgh on June 18th at Baltimore to win the Maryland Athletic Commission's recognition as featherweight champion of the world. In other states, Henry Armstrong is acknowledged as the featherweight title-holder, but since the Negro did not defend his crown for six months, the Maryland moguls awarded the title belt to the Ukrainian.

Tresh Slated To Answer Ukrainians' Call For Diamond Hero

Ever since Mike Gazella left the New York Yankees at the start of the present decade to manage in the minor leagues, Ukrainians have been bereft of a "diamond star" in the Majors. Mike Tresh, Chicago White Sox' catching recruit optioned to the Buffalo Bisons of the International League this season subject to a 24-hour recall, has been in the limelight ever since joining the I. L. club, denting the fences with his distance clouts and handling the hurlers with the skill of a Mickey Cochrane. His batting average is a lusty .324 and sports scribes covering the International League label Tresh the number one catcher of that circuit. Inasmuch as the Ukrainian is subject to a 24-hour recall and the White Sox' catching department can stand some bolstering, Mike may step into the Pale Horse' lineup any day now.

MORE ABOUT THE CONVENTION

Convention! Convention! That is a very much abused word here in our FAIR city of Pittsburgh. The convention is the uppermost thought in every one's mind. I know all of you, too, are beginning to think of the coming Congress of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America (over Labor Day weekend). If you haven't, you had better begin to right now. It won't be long, you know.

The Entertainment and Dance Committees united forces Friday, June 24 at the Fort Pitt Hotel to map out and attack a few plans. With the certain weapons we possess, we are sure that we shall win your approval. Fortified with renowned notables, syncopated swing, savory nectar and ambrosia, such as we can appreciate, diversion in the art of terpsichore, entertainment, in our own unsurpassed song and dance, interesting progressive sessions—you can be assured that your stay of three days will be a very happy one.

May it be known then that these two committees (Dance and Entertainment) are working and striving to give you the most-a of the best-a.

Now for those of you who have never been given "a break"—take heed! We are giving you your big chance to sing that favorite Ukrainian ditty, or to tell that jaw-breaking joke, or to play that "bazooka," or is it a monologue? Opportunity knocks but once, you know—and certainly you wouldn't refuse to open your door to fame! Let's hear from you. Send your entries in immediately—we can handle only a certain number. Write your name and address, with mention of your particular act to the undersigned. We shall soon discover which one of these completing cities has the best talent. New York? Philadelphia? Detroit? Chicago? Cleveland? Pittsburgh? Which one? This is a challenge. Can you accept it? Think now and plan for the Convention. We'll be seeing you!

OLGA SHABATURA,
Chairman Entertainment
364 Becks Run Road
Pittsburgh, Pa.

"TREES"

By O. E. S.

Trees bring me thoughts of magnificence,

Stately and upright they seem.
Poplars and oaks of such eminence,
Each in their own right esteemed.

Trees with an air of tranquility,
Rustling and whispering beings,
Makers of cool shade and surety,
Guardians of love and of nestlings.

What can there be more surpassing,
Seeing against the horizon
Far in the blue distance looming
Trees of such grandeur and person?

LET'S GET IT STRAIGHT

Benny Goodman in his article "What Swing Does to People," in the Liberty, May 14th, says that the people who dance to swing music are called "jitterbugs" doing the "fittercut" (dance). "Cats" is the name for the musicians, while those just listening are "ickes," and the people seriously following his music are rated "whackies."

M. E.

Facts that are not frankly faced have a habit of stabbing us in the back.—Sir Harold Bowden.

Enthusiasm is the breath of genius.—Disraeli.

Better do little well than a great deal badly.—Socrates.

To act with common sense, according to the moment, is the best wisdom I know.—Horace Walpole.