



# UKRAINIAN WEEKLY



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## CATHOLIC LEAGUE HOLDS CONVENTION

The fifth annual convention of the Ukrainian Catholic Youth League took place last Saturday to Monday inclusive in Pittsburgh, Pa. It consisted of a series of open and closed sessions held in Hotel Penn, confessions and Communion at the St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church, a track and field meet at the Oliver High School Field (turn to page 4 for results), and several social events.

Friday afternoon's open session, presided over by Eva Piddubcheshen, retiring president of the league, featured a welcome address by John M. Kiselicia, chairman of the convention committee, an invocation by Very Rev. Ph. Tarnavsky, spiritual director of the league, and several addresses. Eugene P. Kozoris spoke on the "Fallacies of Youth," stressing the need on the part of youth to live by the laws of the Church. Michael Bilyk's talk, delivered well in Ukrainian, was a review of the Ukrainian youth situation in the old country and in America. Mary Louise Kellar spoke on the means of stimulating greater active interest among young people in parish activities. There was no discussion after any of the talks.

At Sunday afternoon's open session—attended by about 250 delegates and guests, including a goodly number of older people—the first talk was on the "95th Anniversary of the Reception of Catholicism among the Ukrainians," given by John Murmulyk of Canada. Michael J. Nahirney, of the Stamford Ukrainian Catholic High School faculty, next spoke on the benefits derived from participation in sports. "Why a Church Marriage," was the subject of a well prepared and reasoned address delivered next by Anna Batz, in which she stressed "that marriage is to society what food is to man," and that "marriage is a natural contract elevated to a sacrament by Christ." Viewed from the psychological viewpoint, she said, "a church marriage also creates a certain mood which enhances the seriousness and value of the marriage." The following talk, by Rev. Brother Methodius, of the La Salle College in Canada, stressed that "religion is the attainment of the highest ideals of life." The next speaker, Eva Piddubcheshen, taking as her subject "Why a Catholic Youth League," declared that "there is no such thing as broad-mindedness and non-partisanship. You are either right or wrong, either on the fence or off." She further emphasized that "tolerance is a weak thing . . . one tolerates that which one does not like . . . Tolerance is far from peace and harmony. You cannot tolerate error . . . Instead of tolerance you should have brotherly love, which is stronger." The concluding speaker, Stephen W. Mamchur, of the College of St. Thomas faculty (St. Paul, Minn.), delivered a very well prepared scholarly address on "Youth and Present Day Economics" in which he traced the development of capital and labor relations, and cited a number of encyclicals illustrating the progressive stand the Catholic Church has taken at various times on these relations. Especially interesting were his quotations of the opinions of those Catholic prelates and thinkers who support the Committee for Industrial Organization (CIO). No discussions were had after any of the talks, as the chairman, J. M. Kiselicia, announced that there was no time for them. For the

(Concluded last column)

## Ukrainian Participation in N. Y. World's Fair

Millions of people will view the New York World's Fair in 1939. They will come from every part of the country and every corner of the earth. And millions upon millions of dollars will be spent to exhibit to them every manner of product of industry, science and art.

What sort of an exhibit will we, Americans of Ukrainian descent, have there?

In considering this question, we of course assume that the need for a Ukrainian exhibit at the Fair is recognized. It is not so much a matter of national prestige, as that of seizing this unusual opportunity to make ourselves better known in America. For despite the appreciable advances made in this direction, particularly since the advent of the younger generation, we of Ukrainian origin are still among the least known people in this country. We still have to explain at every step who we are and to what do we aspire. And this, naturally enough, retards our group development. At least on this account, therefore, the importance of our participation in a world's fair of such magnitude as the one in New York next year, should be recognized.

Now, as to what benefits we could derive from the Fair, that naturally depends upon the extent of our participation in it, upon the type and quality of our exhibit at it. And this, in turn, depends mainly upon the amount of funds we can raise to finance our part in it.

In this connection it should be borne in mind, that unlike the other nationalities that will exhibit at the Fair, we can receive no subsidy from the land of origin, for Ukraine is not free, but under the misrule of the Soviet Union, Poland, Rumania, and Czechoslovakia. Nor for the same reason can we receive from the U. S. Government the plot of ground and the pavilion of certain dimensions given to each country that will exhibit at the Fair. All such help is closed to us. Consequently, the entire burden of covering the costs of a Ukrainian exhibit at the Fair will fall upon our shoulders. That means that the extent and value of our participation in the Fair depends entirely upon us.

This fact should be especially appreciated by the Ukrainian-American youth, for it is they who will chiefly benefit by such participation. Greater recognition by America of their ethnic group will be of far greater value to them than to their elders. The latter are too far advanced in age to be materially affected in this respect. It is the youth that stand to be the chief winners or losers here. Therefore their responsibility to help finance the Ukrainian exhibit at the Fair becomes all the greater.

Thus far the young people have shown but little interest in the matter. Perhaps it has not been sufficiently publicized among them. If such has been the case, it will no longer be from now on. With the coming of cooler weather and the revival of organizational activities, an intensive campaign will be undertaken to win for this worthy project the full support of all our people. They will be shown that the matter is not only of local importance, for its benefits will descend upon them all, no matter where they live, be it in New York City, Pittsburgh, Detroit or Chicago.

This campaign will provide for our younger generation a very good opportunity to demonstrate the sincerity of their oft reiterated declarations, that one of their primary objects is to acquaint America with Ukrainian culture, ideals and national aspirations. They will demonstrate it by the amount of support they will give the Ukrainian Exhibit at the New York World's Fair in 1939.

Join Your Local Branch of the  
Ukrainian National Association

## DENATIONALISATION IN THE CRECHE

"Meta," Lviw, July 24th reports that in hundreds of villages in the districts of Terebovlia, Chortkia, Pidhai, Kaminka-Strumilova, Peryshliany, Borschiw, and others, the Polish authorities have taken action against the continuance of the Ukrainian open-air creches. In their place they have started in Galicia 2,000 Polish creches to take care of the 80,000 Ukrainian children in those parts. In these the children are taught Polish prayers, and songs, and subjected to a process of denationalisation.

## BRUTAL ASSAULT UPON PATRIOTIC UKRAINIAN FAMILY

LVIW.—A particularly brutal assault upon the members of the Kaspersky family, living in the village of Chyzykiw near here, took place sometime during the night of July 24. The assailants, though not caught yet, are believed to be Poles, for during the attack they spoke among themselves in Polish. Robbery was evidently not their motive, for they took nothing with them. It is believed that they were inspired by political motives. The Kaspersky family is well known for its Ukrainian activities. The Polish press in reporting this attack upon them, notes that they had been persuading over a hundred Ukrainians to return from the Roman Catholic Church to the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church.

The assailants had hidden themselves in the yard, and when the Kasperkys returned home, they broke into the house and attacked them with iron bars. The mother, four of her younger sons, a wife of one of the latter, and a child, were beaten so badly that they had to be given the last rites before being taken away to a hospital by neighbors who were attracted by their outcries. Although seriously injured, it is believed that they will live.

The assailants, though taking nothing, wrecked the home and tore down a picture of Ivan Franko, Ukraine's great poet and writer.

## WINS PHILLY MILE CHAMPIONSHIP

Walter Nachoney, ex-Temple College track star, won the one mile run at the Philadelphia Track and Field Championship Meet, held August 4 at the Whitehall Recreation Center under the auspices of the Recreational Bureau of Philadelphia.

His time was 4:50, considerably slower than his regular 4:24.

same reason several talks were cancelled.

Since the several closed sessions were open only to delegates, this observer, attending in his reportorial capacity, was unable to be present at them, and consequently cannot report directly upon them.

Sunday evening a banquet and ball was held. Among the principal speakers was Bishop Boyle of Pittsburgh, and Rev. Paul E. Campbell, Supt of Catholic Schools in the Pittsburgh Diocese. The combined choirs of Pittsburgh and vicinity sang under the direction of Mr. John Korbecky.

The new officers of the UCYL are: John M. Kiselicia, President; John Murmulyk, 1st Vice President; Michael Bilyk, 2nd Vice President; Julia Prokopik, Corresponding Secretary; Anna Batz, Rec. Sec'y; John Soldressen, Fin. Sec'y; Ruth Kiselicia, Treas.; William Gela, Walter Wasyk, John Senko, Auditors.

## The Story of Volodimir the Great

(Continued)

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### Woman's Lot in Ancient Ukraine

IN those bloody times when Volodimir was fighting for power over all of Ukraine, the lot of a woman was very bad indeed. She was considered as property of her husband, his slave and servant, bought and sold like any chattel. As a maiden, no one consulted her as to whom she would like as her husband. Her father usually picked her out for her, and if she objected, forced her to take him. When her husband died, she was left defenseless, and had to go to the one who inherited or seized her deceased husband's property. And this was true not only of ordinary women, but of princesses and queens.

The wife of Yaropolk I, for example, a Grecian woman, was originally a nun, whom Sviatoslav found in a convent during one of his expeditions. Impressed by her beauty, he forcibly took her along with him and gave her to his son as wife. When Yaropolk was killed (as recounted last week), Volodimir took his sister-in-law as his wife, and she bore him a son, Sviatopolk, who later became known as "the Damned." "A sinful root produces an evil plant," remarked the writer of the Ancient Chronicles.

The second wife of Volodimir was Rohnida, daughter of Prince Rohvolod of Polotsk. When Volodimir re-captured Novhorod from Yaropolk, he decided to take this princess as his wife. When her father asked her whether she was willing to marry Volodimir, she proudly replied, "No, I won't marry the son of a slave. I prefer Yar-

ropolk to him"—for Yaropolk at that time was courting her too. When Volodimir heard of her answer, he determined to revenge himself upon her for this slight. Gathering his army he attacked Polotsk, slew Rohvolod, and forced Rohnida to become his wife. He gave the unfortunate woman a home of her own, but the two never got along together: she hated him while he slighted her at every occasion. One night she even attempted to kill him, but he awoke just in time to seize her descending hand bearing a knife. For this he determined to kill her. He ordered her to dress herself as for a wedding and then seat herself on the throne. When she had done this, he entered the chamber bearing a naked sword in hand. Rohnida quickly gave a sword to her son Izaslav, and the little boy sprang in front of her and said, "Do you think, father, that you are here alone?" Volodimir was abashed by this, and saying, "I did not know you were here," threw down his sword and withdrew.

Later Volodimir took counsel with his boyars as to what he should do with his wife. They advised him not to kill the mother of his son but to give her a town of his own and let her live there by herself with her son. He built her such a town, and today it is the town of Zaslav, on the Horin river.

### Union

Following his signal victories over his brother, Volodimir became the ruler of the entire coun-

try, just as it was upon the death of his father.

His hold upon the far-flung lands was rather precarious at first. During the wars with his brothers, some of the more distant sections seized the opportunity to attempt to live independently, as they did in the olden times. It took Volodimir several years of warfare and diplomacy to get them back under central government again.

In 981 he invaded Galicia. Its inhabitants had recognized Kiev's rule over them as early as during Oleh's reign (880-912) and even took part in the latter's expedition against Tzarhorod (Constantinople today). Later, however, they had fallen under the rule of the "Lakhi" (Poles). Volodimir invaded the western lands and captured Peremysyl, Cherven, (in the Kholm region) and other towns and cities, and placed them all under Ukrainian rule again.

This western expedition was but one of the many that Volodimir successfully undertook, and thereby united Ukraine into one powerful state.

### Wars with the Pechenehs

Together with these expeditions, Volodimir had to conduct a defensive war against the unceasing attacks of the Pechenehs. These barbaric nomads had been living in the steppes for over a half-century. Ihor had fought against them, and Sviatoslav had lost even his life in a battle with them near the Dnieper rapids. Emboldened by their victories, the Pechenehs pressed upon the settled territories of Ukraine, sometimes their raids reaching the very outskirts of Kiev. A state of continual warfare existed between them and the ancient Ukrainians.

Well realizing the danger that these

steppe-dwellers constituted for his kingdom, Volodimir took measures to counteract it. One of main ones was to build a series of fortifications along both banks of the Dnieper. Today some of the remains of these walls still stand, in lengths from 100-200 kilometers. Thanks to these fortifications, the Ukrainians were now better able to repulse the Pecheneh invasions, and gradually their danger lessened.

### TIME OUT TO THINK!

Weak and wan as a lily  
Blown by summer's breeze  
You lie flat on your back  
And stop to think, after each  
wheeze  
How unimportant really  
Is your busy chasing  
Round and round a circle  
That self-same precious time  
wasting  
Looking for a miracle  
To capture what—?

Not until by fever wasted  
Strength ebbing low  
Is the question answered  
Mutely, your head you bow.

What does really count?  
The mystery of a starlit night  
And clouds passing o'er brilliant  
moon  
The sun smiling welcome  
On a spring day  
Smell of fresh grass on hill and  
dale  
A babbling brook, cool shadows  
Sparrows chirping a mating song  
Thousands of little things  
All simple joys  
We all can have and share  
If we stop to look, to listen  
We'll be happy anywhere!

T. BORESKY.

## UKRAINE AND GERMANY

(Concluded)

(2)

### Has Germany Learned from the Experience?

Much has happened since 1918. Germany was then engaged in a life and death struggle. It was imperative for her to gain access to the grain and raw materials of Ukraine. But the enmity which she aroused among the Ukrainian people defeated her purpose; the supplies which she secured were far less than she had hoped for; and not sufficient to enable her to hold out long enough to win the war. No doubt she has learned something from this experience, and has no desire to attempt to browbeat the Ukrainians again.

Allusion to this question was made by Colonel Thomas, Chief of the Military Economic Staff of the German War Ministry, in the course of a lecture which he gave in Berlin, a summary of which was published in the *Franfurter Zeitung*, and partly reproduced in the *Daily Telegraph* of February 11, 1937. His thesis was that wars were usually brought about by economic distress and that they were a struggle for space in which to live and for the means of living. "Remember," he declared, "that the lack of raw materials prevented or delayed military operations such as the attack on Verdun, and that our armies had to advance right into Roumania and Ukraine to provide something faintly resembling an organized food supply." The lecturer concluded by pointing out that the Four-Year Plan, then about to be inaugurated, was designed to make Germany largely self-sufficient in food supplies; the implication was that if the Plan succeeded she would never again have economic necessity to invade Ukraine.

### Can Russia Manage Without Ukraine

But if, in the event of war, Germany would have no economic need of Ukraine, can it be said that in like circumstances Russia also could manage without her re-

sources? In pre-war times Ukraine was called the granary of Europe; of Europe it should be noted, including Russia. It was said then, and it continues to be said now, that Russia cannot live without Ukraine (by which is meant that she cannot feed her people from her own soil, and therefore has need of Ukrainian bread) nor can she have industry without the coal of the Donbas. To admit the validity of this argument it would be necessary to accept it as axiomatic that a country ill-provided with natural resources is justified in conquering one that is well-provided with them, and that there are no other means by which it can gain access to raw materials and foodstuffs.

But even were so untenable and so unjust a point to be conceded, could it be said that Russia was, and is to-day, driven by necessity to cling to Ukraine? The Soviet Government itself provides an answer to this question. It has realized that the soil of Russia is capable of producing grain in quantities sufficient to render Russia largely, if not wholly, self-supporting in bread; and of late years there has been an enormous increase in production of cereal in the dominant republic of the Union. Experience, too, has shown that Russia can also be independent of Ukraine in minerals and other raw materials. In Russia in Europe and Russia in Asia, notably Siberia, there is a superabundance of everything essential for life and industry. The Urals, Western Siberia beyond them, and the vast steppe to the south, extending from the shores of the Caspian, possess all the fuel and minerals necessary for the creation of the greatest industrial area which the world has ever known. The steppe region alluded to is richer in oil than was Baku before intensive development began. And in Russian territory, east and west of this Ural-Caspian region, enormous resources in minerals and raw materials have been located. Thus, the Russian Em-

pire can no longer say that without Ukraine it cannot exist.

### Russia Dependent Upon Ukraine For Bread

Yet although Russia is making every effort to increase production of grain within her own territory she is still largely dependent upon Ukraine for bread. As economic power is autocratically centralized at Moscow, the Ukrainians are forced to give up their grain at prices which are so low as to be confiscatory. Soviet Russia, it must not be forgotten, is a system of despotic imperialism, in which respect she is but a facsimile of Tsarist Russia. Hence, she cannot contemplate the securing of grain by any method other than compulsion, and should it ever come about that she could be able to dispense with the bulk of supplies from the South, she would still, from sheer desire for conquest, clutch at Ukraine. Curiously, many Russians abroad, who once were foremost among their compatriots in exposing the horrors of Bolshevik rule, and the sinister danger which it presents to the world, would now rather see Ukrainians remain under it than that they should free themselves from Bolshevism either with their own efforts or with foreign aid; to Russia, if Russians have their own way, Ukraine must for ever be shackled. In spite of their sojourn in foreign lands with all its possibilities of acquiring a fresh outlook, they have learned nothing; and the passion for autocratic domination, which brought about their downfall, still consumes them so much so indeed that they are ready to see millions of Ukrainians compelled to submit to the tyranny of the Bolsheviks from which they themselves have taken flight, and which they have taught us is the cruellest known to history.

### Importance of Ukrainian Question to England

The Ukrainian question is clearly one to which Great Britain must not be indifferent. If she does not concern herself with it, it will be settled without her; for the Ukrainians are determined that a settle-

ment shall be reached, and in this resolve they have support of more than one Power. No time, therefore, should be lost in informing British public opinion about Ukraine, and in making known the extent and importance of British interests in this region of the world.

Within the limits of the present article, it is impossible to deal adequately with these interests. But one sphere of them may briefly be touched upon here. Through Ukraine, as has often been said, lies the nearest overland route to India. Developments are now taking place in the Middle East which give a special significance to this fact. The last remaining gap of 200 kilometres in the so-called Baghdad Railway, originally a German project and the cause of much international friction before the War, is shortly to be covered with rails. Consequently, rapid overland communication between Europe and the Persian Gulf will soon be possible, thus opening up enormous trade possibilities, and enabling India to be reached quicker than by the Suez Canal. As a result of this great railway extension, and development of air communications, the military and economic situation in the Middle East has been greatly changed, and it is destined to become one of the most vital and prosperous regions in the world. Great Britain's interests there, always important, are now more than ever so. Another development in the Middle East of concern to her is the construction of the Trans-Iranian Railway from the Caspian Sea to the Gulf. It is anticipated that this undertaking will be wholly completed in several years from now. Thus, before long, it will be possible to proceed overland from Soviet Russia to the Persian Gulf with but a short voyage on the Caspian Sea, and Soviet Russia will consequently be able to increase her influence and connections in the Middle East.

Leaving all other considerations aside, it is thus inconceivable from the point of view of Great Brit-

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## RAMBLINGS OF A WORD-HUNTER

### THAT IRRITATING WORD "ХРУНЬ"

Miss Julia Urban, of Watervliet, New York, writes to the Ukrainian Weekly:

"Dear Editor:

"Please explain or define to me as soon as possible the meaning of a Ukrainian word, which at one time I overheard, "хрунь." I am really very anxious to know the meaning of this word. Also notify me just from where the word came, "Thanking you, I remain," etc.

The word must have puzzled many an American-born Ukrainian. Those who live in the country, and have an opportunity to see the various animals raised on the farm, would in all probability know the origin of the word and guess the derivative meaning. For those of them, who were born and raised in the city, the word presents natural difficulties.

To start from the origin of the word, the word denotes the sound made by a hog. The English word "grunt" tries to render the very same sound, and if you listen to both of them, you will certainly notice their similarity. In fact, in both of them you notice the same initial guttural sound connected with an "r," and the "нь," ending the Ukrainian word, is very close to the "nt" ending the English equivalent. The vowels between this beginning and the ending of the word are simply a quick transition.

The reason for this striking similarity is self-evident: the word was originally formed by the imitation of the very sound which it came to denote. It belongs to the class of onomatopoeic (or onomatopoeic) words, "that is to say, words that imitate sounds characteristic of the objects to be named" (Arthur G. Kennedy: Current English.)

The first meaning of the word "хрунь," like the first meaning of the word "grunt," is: the low gruff sound, made by a hog. Hence to utter such a sound is called in Ukrainian "хрунькати" (in English: to grunt, to grumble).

Just as the American uses the word "grunt" to denote some fishes which utter grunts when taken from water, or as he would call any animal (or even a person) that grunts, a "grunter," so the Ukrainian calls a hog "хрунь." In this meaning, however, the word is rather dialectic, peculiar to the western dialects of Ukraine.

A still further meaning was developed, also in Western Ukraine, during the sanguine political strifes between the Poles and Ukrainians under the Austrian regime. When a semblance of franchise was introduced into Galicia, the Polish masters of the province, in order to preserve their political ascendancy over the province, would bribe some ignorant or demoralized Ukrainian individuals with victuals or money to vote for the Polish masters. Such a Ukrainian would be nicknamed by the peasantry "хрунь," in reference to the slops thrown to him, as if to a hog, from the tables of the master, or in reference to the grunts of self-satisfaction which such a bribed person would utter on receiving the payment for his vote. Western Ukrainian journalists of the second half of the nineteenth century and of the first decade of the twentieth century seized the picturesque expressive word and popularized it in the press, and some Ukrainian writers used it as a very serviceable picture of political narrow-mindedness, selfishness, and servility. In those elaborations the word received still further meanings, so that nowadays it may be considered as equivalent to: turncoat, rat, apostate, renegade, betrayer, stool pidgeon. It is perhaps superfluous to add that the noun "хрунь" is declined like any is declined like any other word of other word of this kind: хруня, хруневі, хрунем, хруні, хрунів, etc.

## Filming A Ukrainian Picture

By JOHN O'REILLY

NEWTON, N. J., July 24.— "Quack, quack, quack, quack," mumbled four ducks to each other.

"Cut," shouted the director. "Somebody's talkin'," growled the sound engineer, peeling his earphones from his head. "That was the ducks talking," volunteered a property man.

When the ducks had finished their conversation the director asked for a whistle and got it. Quiet was resumed. New Jersey's Hollywood went into action again as five Benedictine fathers strolled up in their long, black robes to study the mysteries of making moving pictures.

This scene within a scene indicated that, with the possible exception of a small section in the northern part of the state, New Jersey has become a place where all peoples may express themselves in accordance with their own ideas, beliefs or artistic inclinations.

### Cantors, Nudists and Nazis

Here, amid the quiet 800 acres of the Little Flower Monastery of the Benedictine Order, were two motion-picture companies, one Ukrainian and one Jewish, each filming a picture in their respective languages. Less than five miles away at Camp Norland, the Nazi stronghold, the swastika was being emphasized. A short dash by automobile brings a change from the sad song of the cantor to the boisterous tones of the Horst Wessel.

A few miles to the south nudists were baring their hides in adoration to the sun. Near-by streams were being whipped in accordance with the ritual set down by Izaak Walton. It was obviously a region of free expression, but local residents were most curious about the little Hollywood that had sprung up near the Shrine of the Little Flower.

The Collective Film Producers, Inc., of New York, the Jewish company which produced "Green Fields" last year, has entered a mutual aid agreement with the Avramenko Film Company, Ltd., of Winnipeg, Sask., the Ukrainian company which is filming "Cossacks Beyond the Danube," an old Ukrainian opera. The Jewish Company it at work on "The Singing Blacksmith," a musical version of David Pinsky's novel, "Jacob the Blacksmith."

### Unite to Cut Production Costs

In order to reduce the cost of production, the two companies have built their sets on opposite sides of a small ridge. They shoot awhile on the Jewish picture, and then resume work on the Ukrainian production. Cows, ducks, cats and other animal extras are rented from farmers in the neighborhood.

To reach New Jersey's rustic cinema capital it was necessary to drive over a dirt road marked by "Keep Out" signs at frequent intervals. Without warning, the visitors came upon a Ukrainian village, Hatas, thatched Ukrainian houses, faced upon narrow, crooked streets. A gray church raised its crosses against the sky. Carpenters in overalls were building a quaint windmill, and other men were piling hay into stacks.

Down by a small lake Edgar G. Ulmer, the director, was having his troubles with the talkative ducks. Assured that they were in a quiet mood, he shouted "Action!" Maria Sokil and Michael Schvetz, who play the parts of wife and husband in the picture, resumed a duet on a small dock jutting out the lake. They had almost completed the scene when a train whistled in the distance. It was necessary to take the scene a third

time because the script did not call for the duet to be interrupted by a train whistle.

### Cossacks in Essex Hills

The retake was delayed, however, because the sun, which had been obscured by clouds, emerged to cause a change in light conditions. During the wait for proper conditions the members of the company occupied themselves in various ways. One group sat around comparing New Jersey weather with Hollywood weather. A number of children in Ukrainian costumes sat in a group on the grass. Halia Orlenko, the juvenile star of the picture, sat on a fence gazing at a rented black cow which stood in a Ukrainian doorway.

Michael J. Gann, supervisor of the picture, said it took two months to build the village but it will not last very long. Later in the picture a band of 100 mounted Cossacks will swoop down out of the Essex County hills and burn down the whole business. Mr. Gann said the cast would number 600 and would include a Turkish ballet.

After a time Mr. Ulmer, who wore a sun helmet and a white polo shirt with the tail out, called for action again. The scene was retaken to his satisfaction and then they started on a "playback." All the musical numbers were recorded on the film in New York studios. When the action is photographed a record is played and the actors sing with the record so their lip movements will synchronize with the sound track.

### Ukrainian Wife's Lament Familiar

In this scene Mme. Sokil was upbraiding Mr. Schvetz in song as they stood in a street in the village. The translation of her song, as taken from the script, follows:

So that's where you were, you rascal,  
And you say you weren't drunk.  
May somebody skin your hide,  
May they take you for a ride.  
Just you wait, you no-good jackass,  
I'll not stand for any more sass,  
I'll make you respect your wife.  
With a rolling pin I will smash you,  
I will cripple every bone,  
I will teach you, yes, I'll teach you  
Not to stay away from home.

There was another wait caused by New Jersey weather, and during the lull members of the company told of life in the Sussex County film capital. They have taken over boarding houses in the neighborhood and start work at 6:30 each morning. When the last of the patrons of the Newton Theatre leave at midnight members of the technical staff go there to run off their "rushes," bits of film which have been sent to New York for developing and printing and rushed back so they can be run off for approval.

(New York Herald-Tribune,  
July 25, 1938).

## UKRAINIAN YOUTH

S—p—l—a—sh!!!  
And he's off like a flash!  
Quick as a dart!  
Right from the start!

Give Boy! C'mon don't stop!  
Ukrainian Youth mustn't flop!  
Faster, faster—oh what joy!  
Sure I know him, he's a Ukrainian  
Boy!

Listen! Hear them cheer!  
Cossack Youth has no fear!  
Hey there, I said sit down!  
Join a circus if you want to clown.

Steady, Boy, steady, just a little more!  
Did you ever see such speed before?  
Look at him go—man, what a swimmer!

Whoop—eee!!! Ukrainian Youth is  
the Winner!

MARIA DACHUCK.

### NEW YORK CITY

RESERVE Saturday, November 12, 1938, for the SEVENTH ANNUAL DANCE of the Ukrainian Civic Center to be held at the Beekman Tower (Panhellenic, 3 Mitchell Place at 49th St., New York City. Watch for further details later.

## WINNING CONVENTION CHORUS TO BROADCAST

The entertainment committee of the Pittsburgh Convention Committee is arranging for a network radio broadcast from the UYL-NA convention to cover the country from coast to coast. The radio networks are very skeptical in reference to allowing someone to present a program over a nation-wide hook-up, especially if it's a sustaining program.

The entertainment committee evolved a plan that if a number of clubs in the United States and Canada and a few individuals and organizations wrote to both NBC and CBS requesting that the Youth League be allowed to broadcast during the concert to be held on Sunday afternoon September 4th, in the Chatterbox of the William Penn Hotel, the networks would really take the matter under consideration. Letters have been sent out to some of the clubs in the League and to a few individuals and organizations requesting that they cooperate by writing to NBC and CBS. This they have done with the result that a communication has been received from the National Broadcasting Company, telling us that they will give us time on their network, to have the winning chorus from the choral competition present a program of Ukrainian songs.

This bit of news should undoubtedly inspire the choral groups to a very keen competition because of the fact that the winning chorus will not alone be heard in the United States and Canada but also in every part of the World, due to the fact that a network broadcast automatically goes on short wave. Arrangements are being made to have a program over the CBS Network to allow each chorus present at the convention, time on the air.

WALTER ZELECHIVSKY

## UKRAINE AND GERMANY

(Concluded from page 2)

ain's interest in the East that she should have no concern for the fate of Ukraine.

### Ukrainians Want No Foreign Rule

Yet, because of a situation geographically fortunate but politically intricate and distressing, it is difficult to see how Ukraine can regain a measure of real freedom unless a number of unique circumstances, internal and external, coincide to favour it. The Ukrainians themselves naturally have no wish to see one foreign tutelage over them replaced by another. They desire freedom to develop in their own way a rich culture which has long been cruelly repressed but which has deep roots and historic traditions. Until the Ukrainian problem is solved, they say truly, there can be no peace in Europe.

### Who Will Come to their Aid

To win freedom on her own account would require from Ukraine a stupendous effort, one for which she is not fully prepared as yet. Who could come to her aid? Germany, it must be remembered, is not adjacent to Ukraine; spacious countries intervene, notably Poland, whose interest in the future of Ukraine is hardly less than that of Germany. But it is plain that a re-arrangement in Eastern Europe could not be achieved without Germany playing a prominent part. Would a re-arrangement in these circumstances allow for and guarantee the independence of Ukraine? If so, until such time as she is able to stand firmly on her own feet, would not Ukraine require some help, especially of an economic character; and would it not be in the interest of Ukraine as well as of Great Britain that such help should be provided by more than one Power?

("Contemporary Russia").

(er)

**YOUTH and THE U.N.A.**

**T**HE conductor of this column is in receipt of an article submitted by Miss Mildred Milanowicz, a member of a girl's U.N.A. youth branch in Jersey City, N. J. Miss Milanowicz firmly insists that the article appear in its original form and, being the obliging souls that he is, he will cater to this demand. He refuses, however, to be responsible for anything that may appear to be a little too personal. The article is in reality a letter to him. The article-letter reads as follows:

This letter is just a little forget-me-not from the girls of U.N.A. Branch 171 of Jersey City. Remember us? How could you forget, especially since you have been to all of our affairs!

Remember my telling you two years ago how Mrs. Stephanie Halychyn organized just eight of us girls into a U.N.A. group and we decided to call ourselves the "Lesya Ukrainka Society?" Well, we have expanded somewhat, the club I mean. We now number over ninety. Nice goin', eh? Oh yes... you are invited to the Lesya Ukrainka celebration we are now working on. I'll let you know the date so that you will not have an alibi for failing to attend. You'll have to attend, anyway, for if Olga Onufrow doesn't collar you for a ticket you'll still have Odaria Maksymowicz, Stella Levich and myself to dodge... and you are no dodger. [The persons whose names are mentioned here are members of the club.—T. L.]

Remember when we tried to teach you bridge at our first card party, but the entertainment proved too diverting and we gave up? Remember the other card parties and socials and things we dragged you to? Really, even if the 171 girls have used and abused you, they really proved to you (and to others, we hope) their versatility, haven't they? You have seen most of them perform on the stage in the plays and concerts they have presented. You have seen them introduce some new features into this town's social activities. Our "Malankas" (New Year's Parties) are such fun, aren't they? And didn't the club set a high standard for excellent performance with those three plays they presented in one night? Remember the last one, with Julia Kusy wielding that mop and the bee-oo-tiful flop (practised fifty times) I took from the step-ladder?

You surely have not forgotten the time we took you roller-skating up to Fordham rink? Were you holding up Mary Tomchuk or was she holding up you?

You are going to the Pittsburgh UYL-NA convention, aren't you? I wonder who will go from our club this year? Julia Kusy went last year and had such a good time she had hardly any real business to report. I went the year before and let the business slide. Wonder what will happen this year? Oh yes, whoever goes, we hereby appoint you as her guardian—but, who will guard you?

In case you didn't hear these are our new officers: Mrs. Mary Hrabar, president; Julia Kusy, vice president; Mrs. Stephanie Halychyn, financial secretary; Estelle Levich, recording secretary.

From us, to you, best wishes for a happy summer, and we'll be seeing you in the fall.

On July 31st, 1938, the Centralia and Wilkes-Barre U.N.A. baseball teams played a game of ball at Centralia. The final score was 8 to 7 in the favor of Centralia, but the game was played under protest from the 3rd inning on. Lucas, in addition to striking out Centralia batters, hit 2 singles, a double and a triple for a perfect day at the plate. It wasn't enough to win, however, and the victory went to pitcher Meheleshko of Centralia, who struck out 9 Wilkes-Barre batsman.

**PRE-CONVENTION NEWS**

In little less than three weeks the Sixth Congress of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America will take place at the Fort Pitt Hotel in Pittsburgh. Labor Day weekend, September, 3, 4, 5, should be RED LETTER days in the memory of every true and loyal Ukrainian-American in this country.

Preparations for attendance by delegates and friends from the various parts of the continent should be considered at this particular time. The Pittsburgh Convention Committee desires to impress upon the minds of all people intending to attend the Congress that the scheduled events in the way of entertainment and business will follow practically the same routine as in previously held conventions. Registration will commence Friday, September 2nd, and continue through Saturday. The Congress sessions will take place Saturday, Sunday and Monday. The huge Welcome Dance will be staged Saturday evening at the Ukrainian Hall in McKees Rocks. The Convention banquet and semi-formal dance is scheduled for Sunday Evening at the Fort Pitt Hotel. Sport events will take place Monday afternoon.

During this three day convention many events of importance will take place throughout the city and county in commemoration of Allegheny County's 150th anniversary. Realizing the interest and value of these events the Convention Committee has arranged the events of the congress program in such order so as to afford the delegates an opportunity to attend these Sesqui-Centennial events if they should so desire.

Undoubtedly, there will be many delegates and friends who are probably expecting to spend their sojourn in Pittsburgh with relatives or friends whom have not been visited for some time. Miss Mary Lewicky, chairman of the Housing Committee, announces that her committee will furnish such delegates with any information desired, such as direction from the hotel quarters to these relatives, etc. Delegates so interested should contact Miss Mary Lewicky, 500 W. Prospect Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa., before they depart for the convention or when they arrive at the hotel.

The Hotel Management assures the Committee that the best accommodations and facilities will be afforded the convention delegates. Room reservations should be made beforehand by either writing to the Hotel or Miss Mary Lewicky.

Fort Pitt Hotel, 10th St., and Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. Large rooms with bath: 5 per room—\$1.00 per person a day; 4 per room—\$1.25 per person a day; 3 per room—\$1.50 per person a day; single without bath \$1.50; with bath \$2.00 and \$2.50. Double, without bath \$2.50, with bath \$3.00 and \$3.50.

J. SKARADA  
Publicity Director.

**The score by innings:**

Wilkes-Barre: 110 020 003—7-9-4  
Centralia: 420 000 20x—8-4-2

On August 7th, 1938, the Centralia team played McAdoo at Centralia, McAdoo winning by a score of 10 to 3 with Nicky Suhenia allowing the home team only 5 hits while striking out 9. P. Plusconis, McAdoo's left fielder, hit 4 times out of 5 trips to the plate while Balandovich and Mekosh of Centralia managed to get 2 bingles each.

**The score by innings:**

McAdoo: 010 001 053—10-12-4  
Centralia: 100 000 200—3-5-6

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 are welcome at all times and should be sent to the Ukrainian Weekly.

**ALL UKRAINIAN BATTALION**

**Battalion Staff:**

Commanding Officer, Major Darmopray (Inf. Res.); Executive Officer, Captain Herman (Inf. Res.); Adjutant (S-1), Lieut. Harasym (Med. Res.); Intelligence Officer (S-2), Lieut. Oleszczuk (Inf. I. N. (S-3), Lieut. J. Chmelyk (Inf. Res.); Supply Officer (S-4), Lieut. D. Chmelyk (Inf. Res.); Communications Officer, Lieut. Dushlek (Naval Res.); Medical Officer, Lieut. Romanow (Med. Res.).

**Companies:**

**Headquarters Company:** Cadet Captain Lupinetsky (Inf. P. N. G.).

**A Company:** Cadet Capt. Rybak (ROTC); Cadet Lieut. L. Shemerdiak (Naval Res.); Cadet Lieut. Colbert (Cav. M. N. G.); Cadet Lieut. M. Machristie (Cav. Army); Cadet Sgt. W. Segin (ROTC); Cadet Sgt. Seniuk (CMTC); Cadet Sgt. Pylypiw (Naval Res.); Cadet Sgt. Kurinka (CMTC); Cadet Sgt. Suronke (Eng. Army).

**B Company:** Cadet Capt. Patent (Air C. Army); Cadet Lieut. J. Grabinsky (Naval Res.); Cadet Lieut. Mallyck (ROTC); Cadet Lieut. Mitz (CMTC); Cadet Sgt. Kowalchuk (Eng. Army); Cadet Sgt. Kobilynyk (Inf. P.N.G.); Cadet Sgt. Kachar (Mer. Marine); Cadet Sgt. Waznick (CMTC); Cadet Sgt. Elko (CMTC).

**C Company:** Cadet Capt. Tkac (Navy); Cadet Lieut. W. Grabinsky (Inf. I.N.G.); Cadet Lieut. Babiak (Cav. P.N.G.); Cadet Sgt. E. Segin (Marines); Cadet Sgt. Zwarycz (CMTC); Cadet Sgt. Milan (CMTC); Cadet Sgt. W. Sitkewitz (CMTC); Cadet Sgt. Delawark (Naval Res.).

**D Company:** Cadet Capt. K. Shemerdiak (Inf. I.N.G.); Cadet Lieut. Yaremko (CMTC); Cadet Lieut. Sawchuk (ROTC); Cadet Lieut. Sewrook (Coast Arty. Army); Cadet Sgt. Zenick (Army); Cadet Sgt. S. Machristie (CMTC); Cadet Sgt. Schernecke (Naval Res.); Cadet Sgt. Medwid (CMTC).

From reports that have been pouring in it is evident that the Ukrainian Weekly has scored a hit by publishing the "All Ukrainian Battalion." Following are some excerpts of interesting letters that have been received:

Capt. Herman of Wilkes-Barre, "Your article in the Ukrainian Weekly reminds me that a letter from me has been long overdue. My military history is on a separate card."

Michael Kowalchuk of Chester, Pa., "Please allow me this medium to inform you that your column 'All Ukrainian Battalion' is tops."

Daniel Futryk of Braddock, Pa., "I noticed your 'All Ukrainian Battalion.' I am a steady reader of the Ukrainian Weekly and am very much interested in these articles."

Michael Patent of Millville, N. J., "Thank you for the interesting article on military service."

Lodik Shemerdiak of Chicago, Ill., "I have read your article in the Weekly. You are undertaking a worthy job and I hope that you can achieve your goal."

Stefan Lupinetsky of Dickson City, Pa., "Your article in the Weekly giving information on an 'All Ukrainian Battalion' has inspired me to the extent of writing this letter."

Miss Emily Rudnianin of Detroit, Mich., "I read your article 'All Ukrainian Battalion.' It was very well composed and to the point."

This revised list of the "All Ukrainian Battalion" is up to date, but by no means complete. Please send me additional names and information.

JOHN CHMELYK,  
952 W. Russell St.,  
Philadelphia, Pa.

**PHILADELPHIA, PA.**

FIRST PICNIC will be given by Former Ukr. Orphans of St. Basil's Orphanage SUNDAY, AUGUST 14th, 1938, on the Farm of Sisters of St. Basil, Fox Chase, Pa. Beginning at 1:00 P. M., Refreshments, Dancing, Amusements, Fun for All.

**TRACK TITLE GOES EAST**

Walter Nachoney ex-Temple collegiate distance ace sparked Frankfort County (Philadelphia) to its third successive team title in the fifth annual International Ukrainian track and field meet held yesterday [Saturday, August 6] in the Oliver High School track [Pittsburgh, Pa.].

In winning, the Frankfort team took permanent possession of the Bohachevsky trophy.

Nachoney romped to victory in his half-mile and mile specialties. He was timed in 1:50 mins. flat for the half, but through a starting error it was discovered the race was short some 60 feet.

The Philadelphians tallied 113 points, most of which were in Boys' and Girls' events, trailed by Ambridge, with 55 points; McKees Rocks, 20, and Dominion of Canada and New Kensington, tied for fourth with eight points apiece.

Two Ambridge runners, however, walked off with individual scoring honors, each tallying 12 points. Mike Sheleneda cracked the broad jump record by 2 inches with a leap of 19 feet, 3/4 inches, and Andy Feduska, co-leader, scored in the sprints.

William Marmulyk, Canada, broke the existing mark in the century when he hit the tap in 10 flat.

The meet, sports' highlight of the annual convention of the Ukrainian Catholic Youth League, was directed by Walter Bucka.

**Ambridge Softballers Win**

Joseph Ducka pitched a "perfect" game to give Ambridge a 10-0 victory over defending titlist Frankfort (Philadelphia) in the finals of the softball tourney.

Ducka struck out nine men over the seven-inning stretch. The Ambridge team advanced to the finals by defeating Aliquippa 9-2, and McKees Rocks, 3-2, earlier in the day.

Johnny Michelosen, ex-Pitt quarterback, turned coach, was the leading hitter for the new champions with three triples, two doubles, a single and two walks in 10 times at bat for the day.

("The Pittsburgh Press,"  
August 7, 1938)

**SPECIAL CAR TO YOUTH'S CONGRESS FROM CLEVELAND**

Arrangements have been made for delegates and guests bound for the Sixth Ukrainian Youth's Congress in Pittsburgh over the Labor Day weekend—to go at a reduced rate in a chartered car on the Pennsylvania Railroad which is to leave Cleveland September 2, at 8:15 P. M. The Special Rate tickets may be obtained at \$4.00 each for a round trip. The train will leave the old Union Station at West 6th and the Lakefront, arriving in Pittsburgh at 11:45 P. M. The Pennsylvania station is only one block from the Fort Pitt Hotel. Persons using this special rate ticket must leave on the same train Friday evening at 8:15 P. M. September 2, 1938. They may return whenever they please within 10 days. If interested in obtaining these special priced tickets, please write to John S. Billy, 1327 Buhner Ave., Cleveland, Ohio. Enclose a self-addressed envelope if further information is wanted. All money for the tickets must be in by the 31 of August, so please act at once. Send your check or money order to the address below.

JOHN S. BILLY,  
1327 Buhner Ave., Cleveland, Ohio

**NEW YORK CITY**

MOONLIGHT DANCE sponsored by Ukrainian Sports Assn., of New York City, SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1938, at Belvedere Park (North Beach), 23-50 — 94th St., Jackson Heights, L. I., N. Y. Music by Myron Baron and his Royal Arcadians. Commencing 9:00 P. M. Admission 35¢.

Directions: Flushing Subway from Grand Central or Willets Point "L" from 57th St., 2nd Ave., Station to Junction Boulevard Station. Then take street car running to Uorth Beach. Car stops in front of park. 181,7