



# UKRAINIAN WEEKLY



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## THE UKRAINIAN QUESTION

The extreme gravity of the political situation makes it no longer feasible to doubt the absolute necessity for a speedy settlement of the Minorities Question, not only for the maintenance of European peace, but in the interests of the States concerned. This is especially true of the Ukrainians, who exceed numerically all other European minorities.

Ukrainians under the Soviet form a special problem which can only be resolved by the satisfaction of their demand for national independence. In Poland and Rumania Ukrainian resentment is fanned by ruthless political and religious persecution. Even children are not exempt from Polish hatred and contempt, witness a typical case reported in "Dilo" of September 9th. A Polish school-teacher replied to the customary Ukrainian greeting of a pupil: "Glory to Jesus Christ!" "Say it to the dog!" Such a spirit hardly promotes conciliation with the Minorities.

### UKRAINE UNDER U.S.S.R.

#### More Separatism in Ukraine

"Nash Prapor" September 7th, reports that the G.P.U. has conducted searches, and effected mass arrests, among officers of Ukrainian garrisons in Kiev and Kharkiv. Approximately 110 officers have been arrested and accused of belonging to a secret military society known as "Free Ukraine," the aim of which was the detachment of Ukraine from the Soviet. They were also accused of plotting against the life of Kommissar Kaganovich, who was to have shortly visited Donbas. Fifty were shot after a short court martial, and it is alleged that among them was General Ivanenko.

#### Ukrainians Resist by Force

During the arrests, in one of the Air Force Regiments, there was widespread resistance, and Sidorenko, Kommissar of the G.P.U. was fired at and severely wounded.

### UKRAINE UNDER POLAND

#### Sidelights on the Religious Coercion

"Dilo" September 8th, states that the Chief of the Department of the Ministry of Cults (Religion), Count Francis Potocki, has tendered his resignation to the Minister of Cults, Swietoslawski. The Minister himself had also submitted his own resignation to the President, but it was not accepted.

In view of the religious coercion in Ukrainian territories, these happenings are not without significance.

#### Polish Censorship

The extent of the Polish Press censorship is shown in the case, reported in "Novy Czas" of September 9th of the nonpolitical Ukrainian women's paper "Zhinocha Vola" of which a whole edition has been confiscated, the reason given being that it advised peasant women to boil milk before use, as a precaution against foot and mouth disease. Even the humorous magazine "Komar" (Mosquito) is not exempt; on September 4th it appeared with two completely blank pages. So stringent is the Polish censorship of references to the religious situation in Ukrainian territories that the authorities have now absolutely prohibited all comments on the subject in the Ukrainian Press. It seems possible that if the present policy of suppression continues unabated, many Ukrainian newspapers will be ruined financially.

## PRESS COMMENTS ON UKRAINE

Simplicity is the keynote in modern news reporting. The most intricate subjects are whittled down to the size and shape of the average man's mind; movements of an involved nature are tagged with a glib name; all to the end that his sense of comprehension may not become overstrained, nor the digestion of his breakfast or dinner disturbed. As a result, while his general knowledge becomes broadened, it also becomes very much thinned.

A good example of this is in the case of Ukraine. From time to time this name crops up in the American press, usually in relation to Hitler's dream of expansion towards the east. "Hitler plans to sever Ukraine from the Soviet Union," is the general tone of such reports. In fact, the uniformity and regularity with which such reports appear, gives rise to the ironic thought that whenever American press correspondents in Europe are at a loss as to what to write about German-Russian relations, they fall back upon this stock theme.

Yet hardly ever is an attempt made in such reports or the occasional editorials to explain the significance of this country Ukraine, of its people, what they represent, and to what do they really aspire. In most cases it is just—Ukraine. Just a name. Just a pawn in international diplomacy. And that may be said to be the sum and total of many an average American's conception of Ukraine, drawn from what he reads in the daily press. At most he regards it as something the Kremlin has, and the Wilhelmstrasse wants.

That so little is known of Ukraine, is of course greatly due to the suppressive policies of her autocratic rulers.—the Soviets, Poland, Rumania and Czechoslovakia. There have been times when the very existence of Ukraine as a distinct nationality has been denied by them. And since they are in power, it is their word that usually counts. Nevertheless, the growing strength of the Ukrainian struggle for freedom, together with Ukraine's rising importance in international affairs, is gradually arousing public interest in her. The average person is beginning to find his curiosity piqued by her.

To help satisfy this curiosity, conscientious newspapermen are beginning to rely less upon the official handouts given them by the propaganda bureaus of Ukraine's misrulers, and more upon their own initiative and investigation to get the true facts in the case. Especially has this been noticeable within recent days, when the current European war crisis has brought the Ukrainians, Europe's largest minority, somewhat into the limelight of public attention.

A clear illustration of this has just been furnished by an Associated Press dispatch originating in Washington, which appeared in the September 23rd issue of many newspapers throughout the country. In essence, the dispatch deals with the reports reaching Washington that the Soviet Union, fearing Hitler's designs upon Ukraine, is concentrating troops within that lucrative region. In its description of Ukraine, however, it is very evident that its writer has not depended upon Soviet sources of information, for he writes the following:

"The Ukrainians are not and never have been Russians. They do not speak Russian. Their culture, literature and civilization is vastly different and older. There has been and probably still is a powerful separation movement in the region."

It is such newspaper reporting that revives one's faith in the efforts of the American press to portray facts and situations as they really are, and not as unscrupulous propagandists picture them. We only hope that more such press reports about Ukraine appear, for the Ukrainian national movement for freedom constitutes one of the gravest problems connected with European peace. To view this movement in the distorted light its enemies present it, to underestimate or ignore it, is to endanger this peace. For when peaceful methods are of no avail, then a resort to arms is always the next step of an oppressed people determined to gain their freedom and rights.

## FURTHER PREPARATION FOR RALLY

Further plans were drawn and various committees were elected for the First U.N.A. Youth Rally—Hotel Douglas, Newark, over the Thanksgiving Day weekend—at a meeting last Monday evening of 27 young persons representing 12 U. N. A. branches in the Newark-New York Area, held at the home offices of the association in Jersey City.

The program planned will include a business session Saturday afternoon, and a banquet and ball in the evening. At the banquet, the U.N.A. Baseball League trophy will be presented to the titleholders. Chester Manasterski's orchestra from Pittsburgh will play at the dance. Sunday afternoon, at Elk's Auditorium, in Irvington, a Youth Observance of Listopadove Svyato will be held.

The following executive committee was elected: Anthony Shumeyko, Pres.; John W. Kosbin, Vice-Pres.; Theodore Lutwiniak, Sec'y Stephen Kurlak, Treas.

### Ban on Ukrainian Classics

"Novy Czas" September 5th reports that works of Taras Shevchenko, the Ukrainian poet, that have been in circulation for a century, even during the days of Czarism, have now been placed on the prohibited list by the Minister of the Interior.

### Attacks on Ukrainian Primate

The Polish Press is excelling itself in the virulence and irresponsibility of its periodic attacks on the Metropolitan Archbishop Sheptytsky, head of the Ukrainian Catholic Church. "Slovo Narodawe" No. 251, of September 2nd contains an article from the pen of Professor Stanislaw Glombinski, formerly Minister of Cults and Education, which has created extreme resentment among Ukrainians.

### UKRAINIANS IN RUMANIA

#### Ban on Ukrainian Emblems

"Dilo" September 11th, reports that the military court at Cernauti (Chernivtzi) sentenced a cabinet maker's apprentice, Omelian Verenka, to 3 months imprisonment and 1,000 lei fine, for the wearing of a Ukrainian emblem in his coat lapel.

Severe persecution is meted out by the gendarmerie to all peasants who display the Ukrainian colors of blue and yellow in their dress, or hang Ukrainian pictures on their walls.

#### Imprisoned for Teaching Catechism

The same paper, of the same date, quotes the case of Athanasius Miriuk and Ivan Prelipchan, Ukrainians from the village of Stara Zuchka, who were imprisoned at Cernauti for teaching Ukrainian children the Catechism, and to write in their mother-tongue.

### VARIA

On July 24th there took place at Nieuport, Belgium, the unveiling of a memorial to King Albert of the Belgians. There took part in the ceremony members of the Royal Family, of the Government, and representatives of the Allied Armies. There were also delegates of the Ukrainian War Veterans Association in Belgium, the Union of Ukrainian War Veterans in Belgium, and the Union of Ukrainian ex-Officers.

(Ukrainian Bureau, London)

## The Story of Volodimir the Great

(Continued)

### Difficulties in Making Converts

Following the baptism of the people in the Kiev district, Volodimir sent missionaries into the outlying districts. In their larger centers of population, especially among the higher classes, there was comparatively little difficulty of making converts to Christianity. But in the rural settlements, among the poorer people, it was a very hard task, made doubly so by the lack of missionaries. Even some cities themselves proved recalcitrant in this respect. In Novhorod, for example, Volodimir's representatives had to force the population to baptism virtually at sword's point. It was on account of such difficulties then that in some sections of Ukraine paganism flourished for several hundreds of years after the official introduction of Christianity in 988.

### The Building of Churches

Wherever Christianity gained a foothold, there soon arose a church. It was usually erected on the site of the former idols. In Kiev, for instance, on the mound before the monarch's castle, where formerly Perun stood, Volodimir built a church named after his patron saint, Vasile. Still in another part of the city he built the Virgin Mary Church, a historically famous edifice commonly known as the Tithe Church, so named because for its building Volodimir had set aside a tenth part of the state revenues. These two and other churches were erected by Greek architects and builders, from which time dates the influence of Byzantine upon Ukrainian architecture. Inside they were decorated by beautifully wrought ikons and other church adornments, a great deal of which were part of the spoils of war with Crimea.

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### Bulgarian Influences

The organization of early Christian life in Ukraine was at first conducted by clergy from Kherson under the leadership of Nastas, the man who during the siege of that city by Volodimir, some time before, had helped to deliver it to him by secretly advising him from inside its walls of the location of its aqueduct, which Volodimir cut and thereby forced the city to surrender; this Nastas became the pastor of the Tithe Church. But these Greek priests were not suited for missionary work among the Ukrainians, primarily because they did not speak the language of the people. Thereupon Volodimir turned to Bulgaria for priests, where there existed an independent patriarchate, and where Bulgarian was official church language.

### Church Slavonic Language

When these Bulgarian priests and monks came into Ukraine, they brought with them religious books and writings in their own language. The earliest of these writings was the work of two famous Greek missionaries, Cyril and Methodius, who had introduced Christianity into Bulgaria about a century prior to its becoming the religion of Ukraine. Like their successors in the latter country, these two missionaries had encountered great difficulty in making conversions among the Bulgarians, for the people did not understand Greek; so they translated the Bible and other religious works into Bulgarian for them.

Since Bulgarian was somewhat akin to the language used by the ancient Ukrainians, the latter speedily adopted it as their church language when it was brought into their country in written form by the Bulgarian clergy. This was tantamount to making it their literary mode of expression, for practically all their literature then was ecclesiastical in nature. In such manner Bulgarian became the early literary medium of the Ukrainians, and with the introduc-

tion into it of various Slavonic elements, it became known as Church-Slavonic, the official and fashionable tongue of ancient Ukraine, just as Latin was of Western Europe at that time.

### Development of the Vernacular

It should be borne in mind, however, that in their everyday life, the ancestors of the modern Ukrainians used a vernacular all their own, quite different from the Church-Slavonic, and that with the passage of time this difference became progressively deeper. Nevertheless, the use of Church Slavonic as a literary medium greatly hindered the growth of the people's national tongue, limiting it for a long while mainly to oral use.

Despite this great handicap, the vernacular slowly developed and gradually began to change the nature of Church Slavonic, and in time displace it entirely as the literary medium of the Ukrainian people. Today the Church Slavonic is used only in Ukrainian church services. Probably this process would have been greatly speeded up if the early ecclesiastical writers had not devoted themselves so much to merely recopying or translating, but had spent more time in producing original writings, for then they would have been bound to use fresh expressions, drawn largely from the people's tongue. The secular writers, for example, did this, with the result that their works contain many folk expressions and reveal their gradual trend towards the use of the spoken tongue as a medium of literary expression. It was not, however, until Kotlyarevsky, that Ukrainian literature assumed its native garb.

\* \* \*

### Early Metropolises

The early church leaders divided Ukraine into several ecclesiastical metropolises, with a metropolitan (archbishop) heading each one. The center of one was established in Kiev and another in Pereyaslav; later others were established in Chernihiv, Turov (in Polissye), Volodimir, Peremyshyl and in other leading cities.

### Volodimir's Statutes

The arrival of Christianity was accompanied by the introduction of ecclesiastical law in Ukraine. These laws were for the most part the creation of Greek and Bulgarian ecclesiastics. Volodimir had these laws codified and they became known as the Statutes of Volodimir. These statutes exist to this day, but very little of their original form is left, as with the passage of centuries they were amended and altered from time to time. Nevertheless, enough of their original form remains to make possible today a picture of them as they first appeared.

### Their Provisions

The first section of these statutes provides for the financial support of the churches. One tenth of all taxes and revenue derived from every possible source—land holdings, court, trade, homes, grain, hunting, cattle raising—was to be for this purpose.

The second section of these Statutes creates an ecclesiastical court of justice. This court was given jurisdiction over all cases arising from the banned pagan practices. It provided, for example, penalties for the abduction of maidens for the purpose of marriage (as was the custom in many parts of the country), as well as for witchcraft, in its various forms, the praying and sacrificing to heathen gods, and any such other practices connected with paganism. The Statutes also forbade under penalty various offenses against the Christian religion, such as the breaking of crosses, destruction of churches, and digging up of corpses from the graves. Finally the Statutes gave the ecclesiastical courts jurisdiction over illegal marriages, separations, controversies over real

## RAMBLINGS OF A WORD HUNTER

### That International "Hurricane"

THE last hurricane called my attention to the well established citizenship of this word in the Ukrainian language and then set me upon a search for the origin of the word.

In Ukrainian the word has usually a form very similar to that in English: *гупаган*, hoo-rah-gan. Some use the form *ураган*, though that might be due to adopting this word via the Russian language, which has no sound corresponding to the English "h," or the Ukrainian "r." (When the Russian has to use this sound he uses the somewhat similar but by far not identical sound which the English render by "kh": Hughes—Хьюс.)

This variety of forms should excite no wonder, taking into consideration the foreign origin of the word. Why, in English, too, the word has several forms. Alongside of "hurricane," there is "herocane," and it is still pronounced as if spelled "herricane."

To the English language it came probably from the Spanish. At first, the English gave it seemingly Spanish forms: *hurricane*, *hericano*, *hurican*, *hericano*, *hiricano*. Sometimes they called it *furicano*, simulating its Latin origin from *furia*, *fury*. In several other languages the word assumes the form approaching the Dutch form "orkaan." This is the form used in Danish, Swedish, German, and also Polish.

The word hurricane came into very common use in the Ukrainian military language, during the World War, when the soldiers called "barrage," that is gunfire so directed as to make a given line impassable (from the French word *barre*, dam) *гупаганний огонь*.

Originally the word comes from the Carribean *hurakan*, and was perhaps brought over by Columbus' men.

The Ukrainian people have several words which denote a storm of unusual violence. Some of them are: *хуртовина*, *борвій*, *борва*, *шурабура*.

### English—As She is Spoke

In The Orchestra Speaks by Bernard Shore, I find an incomparable sample of English as she is spoke by some Americans. Speaks Willem Mengelberg.

"Beethoven, like many other composers, sometimes made changes in his scores, even after publication, and then he was also deaf. So why not the conductor also, who often knows mooch better than the composer? I vos de best pupil of Svhidler, who vos the pupil of Beethoven, zo I know what Beethoven meant. Zo, in dis verk of Strauss; I haf been great friend of Richard Strauss since I vos a boy, and I know joost what he wants, and ve vill make some changes also!"

er.

### EXTENSION OF BORDER ZONE

"Nash Prapor" September 9th, reports that the whole district of Czortkiw was included, in July, in the Border Zone, in which a virtual dictatorship prevails, and that the starosta has already expelled 30 persons.

and personal property, and the beating of parents by their children. Aside from these specific provisions, however, the Statutes gave to these courts general jurisdiction over the so-called "church people," i. e. the clergy and their families, and all others that were directly connected with church administration, or were objects of its charity and beneficence.

In conclusion, the Statutes of Volodimir gave the care of weights and measures to the bishops, in order that they all times be just, "neither overweight nor underweight."

## The Moral Crisis

By E. LACHOWITCH

NOWADAYS everybody has a theory how to solve the unemployment problem and bring back prosperity. It is almost snobbish, not to have one.

If the current economic crisis were purely economic, then probably many of those theories would have proved workable. Even the bad one, having so many years at its disposal—would have shown results. However, it seems that this depression is not only economic, but also psychologic.

It appears that all the economic systems, planned on empiric, at their best worked on the principle that the sum total of working hours was increasing or decreasing in the reversed proportion to the sum total of consumption divided by technical improvement. If consumption and technical improvement increased equally—the working hours could remain stable. If the balance between them changed one way or the other—it instantly affected the working hours one way or the other.

In the good old days, foreign markets would absorb the swings, without leaving any too serious effects upon the home industry. Today any dislocation of the proportionate relation between technical improvement and general consumption bears a direct influence upon home employment.

### Regulation

The working hours could be regulated by unions and by labor relation boards. Also, technical improvements could well be placed under control.

The only uncontrollable factor remaining is—consumption. And it is uncontrollable because it has not only material aspects but psychologic as well.

It is a fallacy to say that consumption stands in a direct proportion to buying power or earned money. Consumption, especially today, is largely motivated by pleasure. And pleasure can be whimsically saturated. It seems that people today no longer derive such pleasure from buying beautiful things as they did before. Fashionable clothes, furniture, radios, cars, have become too common to be coveted, or very strongly desired. To possess a radio, smart clothes or even a car, today does not distinguish a man from the crowd; it rather merges him with it.

Therefore the majority of people today have no strong desires; or rather they have desires, but they cannot find something worthwhile to fix their heart upon. Hence a general dissatisfaction; decay of willingness to produce; searching for a new creed, new gospel.

### Psychological Factor

To tell the truth, as far as material goods are concerned, people today are well provided for; perhaps a smaller percentage goes hungry than in the pre-depression times. Yet people are very unhappy. It is not because they cannot get what they want, but because they don't see anything worthwhile wanting. The elders sentimentally sigh for the "good old days," when they had much less but liked it. The younger people just show off that they are after this or that, but actually they don't know themselves what they are after.

Under such circumstances some new creed, no matter how crazy, will find an easy access to one's heart. This creed (as for instance Bolshevism) can be a hundred times proven to be a Utopia, a cause of general calamity—some people nevertheless will amusingly, cherishingly, even ecstatically cling to it and wish it to come. Why do they wish this new creed to come? Because they want a change. They don't want new material riches, but change, change. Anything better than the present state of a complete material saturation.

The economic scientists have little chance of curing this depression. Spiritual reformers, prophets, priests—would sooner perform this task.

## YOUTH'S FORBIDDEN PASTIME

By THEODOSIA BORESKY

SOMETIME between the ages of 14-19 a boy and girl discover the poignant beauty of sex. Probably up until that time they have enjoyed the freest and most satisfying of friendship and comradeship in sports and school work—perhaps HE has carried HER books. Then by an accidental touch of hands—or perhaps when they are in the intimate embrace of their first dance, they discover the mysterious, magnetic power of sex.

Although they are still good friends and companions, this new mysterious force draws them now to seek each other more exclusively. There grows a deeper affection between them—that is natural enough. Sometimes, however, the touch of hands ceases to suffice, they cling and kiss and kiss again. Words become useless. Soon this new mysterious power takes a complete hold of them to the exclusion of everything else. There is no more of that easy comradeship or their former casual give and take. Being together means only one thing now—lovemaking.

They feel that they alone have discovered the glorious beauty and meaning of life. They look upon the rest of the busy world with pity and contempt. Sometimes there are several such couples traveling in company. Dances mean only one thing to them—how soon can they escape the chaperones, pile into their cars and park on some lonely road to pet. Other couples lost in the maze of physical desire, shy away from "people" to follow lonely by-paths or lovers' lanes. They look upon those of their school mates as "babies" who still enjoy sports and care-free parties.

Soon however, the constant petting becomes an unbearable tension. They sleep poorly, cannot concentrate or study. All their hours away from the beloved are occupied with thoughts of the next meeting. As a result their school work suffers. Sometimes the boy becomes "cranky" or "touchy," hard to get along with; the girl, sensitive, easily given to tears. Often the couple quarrels. Or sometimes groping blindly for peace they "go the limit" as the saying is. And instead of love being a beautiful thing, they find themselves holding only the empty shell of love.

How many tragedies could be averted if they only understood the real purpose of petting—not as an exciting, forbidden pastime, but as nature's prelude to complete physical union!

Someday perhaps all adolescent boys and girls will be taught this frankly and openly. For there are few young people who go in for "petting" who have an understanding that it will lead to the consummation of their physical relationship. They would no more think of deliberately setting out to "pet" for this end than they would think of walking into a fire. It is only when passion has caught them in a blinding grip that they tell tragically and hopelessly afterwards "things just happened."

Sometimes upon necessity or the insistence of their (horrified) parents such young people marry—only to find how poorly they have chosen—since only the physical side of their relationship was ever considered.

So as you can readily see, petting is not only harmful and injurious to your health and efficiency as a human being, producing sleeplessness and lack of concentration at school work, but it blinds you in the final choice of the right mate.

Choose for your hobby then a more wholesome pastime—like sports or other general activities. Keep your relationship with the opposite sex as impersonal as possible. Continue your friendship and comradeship by all means, but with both sexes. An occasional touch of the hands or lips is sweet, deepens the meaning of life—but reserve these for a well-chosen few or perhaps only one—but keep it OC-

## Abu Kassim's Slippers

By IVAN FRANKO

Translated by Waldimir Semenyna

(Concluded)

VII

I don't know how feels the bandit  
Who, when he's with murder  
branded,  
Undergoes a 'thousand deaths,'  
But, if I am not in error,  
Kassim underwent the terror.  
Just of such ten hundred scaths.

There he stood, just like a a  
stumbling,  
Looking paler than a dumpling,  
Rather, yellow as if waxed;  
In his head all thoughts were  
jumbled,  
While his heart, it seems, was  
crumpled,  
And his ears with noise were  
vexed.

"God Almighty!" lisped he quak-  
ing,  
"All of this is envy's making!  
May the lightning on you fall!  
I'll survive your mocking, lying;  
I am certain that my sighing  
Will revenge me with you all!"

Having said this he, with tears,  
Pulled the turban o'er his ears  
And was just about to trudge  
When a touch his efforts blasted  
On his shoulder something rested,  
"Wait a minute!", with a nudge.

Kassim, with his soul nigh blight-  
ed,  
Stopped and turning slowly,  
sighted  
A tall minion of the law  
Who, with hands upon his rain-  
ment  
Bellowed, "Just a slight detain-  
ment.  
Here's your forfeit, strong and  
braw!"

"Forfeit! For..." "Why yes, your  
slippers!  
You don't think that we are  
frippers  
Or some breakers of the law?  
Here they are, tied well together,  
Now, get moving with your leather  
And don't let us hear you caw!"

All the people burst out laughing.  
Kassim picked them with their  
stuffing;  
First he placed them on his knee  
Then he swung them o'er his  
shoulder,  
When another tug, much bolder,  
Then a cry, "And what of me?"

So again he stopped and, turning,  
Felt a chill and then a burning  
As if he was nettled nude.  
It was she, the baby's granny,  
She, who caused the loss of  
many  
Of his coins, that pulled his suit.

She was barefoot; hair disheveled;  
Greased and dirty, nose half  
beveled;  
Two black teeth enframed her  
tongue;  
Her each hand a rake resembled;  
On her chin the wrinkles trembled  
While her voice one's ear-drums  
wring.

That's the kind of pleasant beauty  
That grasped Kassim for her booty,  
As a hangman would his prey;  
Took his arm just like a lover  
Hugging it with all her power,  
As if 'twas their wedding day.

"Abu Kassim, lovely starling!  
Please don't grieve so much, my  
darling!  
Cheer up and regain your pride!"

CASIONAL—for both your sakes!  
For as soon as you begin to let  
petting become a habit you'll lose  
your sense of values and injure  
your health and the possibilities  
of a successful future as a man  
or woman and as a husband or  
wife. You've heard the expression  
"There's a time and place for every-  
thing." There's plenty of time for  
love-making or "petting" when  
you attain full maturity and the  
proper place is in marriage. You'll  
be far happier if you save it until  
then.

Surely 'twas God's own donation,  
To repay for your privation,  
When he brought me to your side:

"For my love there is no measure!  
I shall offer all my treasure;  
With myself you will be blest!  
Oh, the joy I feel, and surely,  
If you only love me purely  
Paradise will be our nest!"

Kassim, hearing all this squabble,  
Tucked his head and, bent up  
double,  
Tried to make a get-a-away:  
But the woman held him snugly.  
Facing him and turning ugly  
She cried out, "What's this? Some  
play?"

"Why the hurry and the pulling?  
Get away? Or are you fooling?  
Don't forget the court's decree!  
If you love, then do love fully,  
And if not don't get unruly  
But hand over my due fee!"

To avoid the past scene's double,  
Kassim, though he did find trouble  
In unfastening the string,  
Took three hundred—yes, that  
many!

Gave them to the eager granny  
And exclaimed the following:

"Go and feed some hungry condor  
You old female toothless wonder!  
Take them now and choke this  
day!

Take and gloat o'er my lost  
treasure!  
Buy some rope and my pleasure  
Hang yourself, but keep away!"

So the woman took the money,  
Looking at him with a funny  
Half contemptuous, sly glance.  
"You are heartless! What is money!  
Don't you really love me, honey?  
Is there not a single chance?"

While the mob just rolls with  
laughter,  
Tear filled eyes are looking after  
A slight chance to disappear,  
Spitting angrily and turning  
Kassim elbowed through the  
churning  
Mocking mob till he was clear.

Then he ran, without e'en resting,  
And throughout this race, long  
lasting,  
He felt chilly to the bone.  
Reaching home, the poor old  
fellow,  
Locked the doors and with a  
sallow  
Dripping face sat down, alone.

Now he rested—oh, how slighted—  
Then his eyes the slippers sighted:  
'Gain he almost mad became.  
They, it seemed to him, were jeer-  
ing,  
Telling him his end was nearing;  
"You will fall yet, just the same!"

Kassim felt his blood receding.  
Something was his stomach knead-  
ing;  
In his ears a ting-a-ling.  
While his bulging eyes were  
glancing  
At his boots, which it seemed were  
dancing.  
He all shook like 'prayer string.'

"It must be, oh righteous Allah,  
Spirit of some evil wallah  
That has entered these here shoes!  
Now I know that I'm a goner!  
Why did I not learn it sooner  
And make up with him a truce?"

"Now how shall I solve this  
problem?  
You can't kill this type of goblin,  
Neither drive him with a stick.  
One can't bribe an evil spirit  
Or pass on to some that merit,  
Nor deceive him with a trick.

"Just a moment! What a ninny!  
Surely I will not sin any  
And perhaps I'll gain my goal!  
Very likely, for some reason,  
These here slippers, in this season,  
Are possessed by some dead soul.

"Penitence it is now doing  
And with anger must be brewing  
'Gainst me, for my disrespect;  
For the insults I've been throwing

## UKRAINIAN VILLAGE

How often I wish I could see the town  
In which my parents were born;  
Description I heard and pictures I saw,  
But never one in real life before.

We heard of a village built close by,  
And hastily agreed to take a ride;  
We arrived at our destination eager  
to see,  
How this Ukrainian village came to be.  
Walking through the lane we could  
see,  
Rustic fences which were made from  
trees;  
We walked through the gate, stopped  
to look,  
It was like a painted picture out of  
a book.

The walls of white in a background  
of green,  
Could for many miles around be seen;  
The roof of straw against a back-  
ground of blue,  
Just made us stare at such pretty  
a view.

The storks flew around with their long  
bills,  
They flew up high and down low  
with will;  
Then back to the roof where they  
built their nest,  
They were often seen to take a rest.

I tried the door and it gave in,  
I took a step to look within;  
There very much to my surprise,  
Were the floor, roof, but only three  
sides.

I made my exit deep in thought,  
Could this be a home after the war  
was fought?  
Further investigation proved to me,  
That this was a home of a film scene.

This Ukrainian village of a movie  
scene,  
Made real to me my lifelong dream;  
Its simple beauty, its roof of straw,  
For here I saw, what I heard of before.  
SOPHIE FELLO.

And the wrong which I, not know-  
ing,  
Have committed through neglect.

"It is claimed, by ones of merit,  
That for such a straying spirit  
Rest will never come its way  
Till someone, with meditation,  
And with prayer, supplication,  
Will intern it by some grave.

"Penitent, oh sinful spirit!  
Please forgive me for my virid,  
Childish, unenlightened thought,  
Which so stubbornly has fumbled—  
Yes, my mind had almost crumbled  
Though no rest for you had  
brought!"

"Now that I have found my error,  
Which has caused me so much  
terror,  
You will see this very night  
How, with my sincerest prayers,  
Tucking you with earthly layers,  
I will save you from your plight!"

If one saw how Kassim quickly  
Turned religious and so meekly  
Knelt in prayer o'er his shoes,  
How he moaned with each pros-  
tration,  
There would be just one illation:  
"Why, he's twisted as the screws!"

It's a cinch to draw conclusions  
Watching others from seclusions!  
But just taste yourself such brew,  
When dark clouds blot out the  
meadows,  
And you feel the touch of  
shadows—  
You would guard the slippers,  
too!

Prayer finished, our old plötter  
Sprayed his boots with holy water,  
Found a spade among some waste,  
Wrapped the boots, with benedic-  
tion,  
And departed in direction  
Of the grave-yard, making haste.

There he looked around for trouble;  
Finding none he bent up double,  
Dug a hollow in the clay,  
Covered something in that borrow,  
Said some prayers full of sorrow  
And then vanished like a fay.

End

Якби ми знали, що про нас  
будуть говорити, як нас не бу-  
де, то нас не було би вже  
давно.

## YOUTH and THE U.N.A.

ON September 11th the Wilkes-Barre and McAdoo U. N. A. Baseball League teams played a game, the winner of which would be recognized as the Champion team of the Eastern Pennsylvania Division. Wilkes-Barre won the game, the score being 11 to 7, and so won the right to play the New York City team, Metropolitan Division Champions, for the League Championship.

Lucas, pitching for Wilkes-Barre struck out 13 batters while Suhenia, the McAdoo pitcher, fanned 15. Kuzemka of Wilkes-Barre hit for three bases as did Hawryshko of the same team. Moisey of McAdoo connected for a home run and hit successfully on two other occasions. Petrunco of McAdoo hit three times out of four trips to the plate.

The score by innings:

Wilkes-Barre: 013 300 040—11-11-3  
McAdoo: 000 500 020—7-12-6

As a result of the Wilkes-Barre McAdoo elimination game the triumphant Wilkes-Barre champs went to New York City on September 25th to play the first game of the U.N.A. League Championship play-offs, the team winning two games out of three to be the titleholders. Wilkes-Barre defeated the New Yorkers by an 8 to 2 count and have but one game to win to claim the title. The next game will be played at Wilkes-Barre on October 2nd.

The Wilkes-Barre lineup: Katulka 3-b, Stepchak ss, Hawryshko 1-b, Hrenenko cf, Zwarych lf, Leciston rf, Kuzemka c, Narbecki 2b, Lucas p, Swolka rf.

The New York lineup: Myra 1-b, Wasylyk p, Czarnecki 3-b, Palega cf, Zaluzny ss, Semus c, Kosbin 2-b, Brylinski rf, Piznak lf, Koltan 2-b.

The first New York run scored was when two men walked and Myra singled, scoring Brylinski. Wilkes-Barre came back with a run in the 4th inning when Hrenenko walked, stole 2nd and was sacrificed to 3rd by Leciston. He came home when Kuzemka tripled. Wilkes-Barre, however, clinched the game in the 5th inning when Katulka, Stepchak, Hawryshko, Hrenenko and Lukas scored on a succession of hits, walks and an error by Kosbin of New York. Stepchak and Hawryshko scored again in the 6th, bringing Wilkes-Barre's total to 8 runs. Wasylyk of New York scored in the 6th to bring New York's total to 2 runs.

The score by innings:

Wilkes-Barre: 000 152 0—8-8-1  
New York City: 001 001 0—2-3-4

New York executed a double play, Czarnecki-Koltan-Myra.

Dietric Slobogin reports that on September 25th Gregory Herman, Sports Director of the U.N.A., addressed a youth group at the Ukrainian National Home in Philadelphia. He spoke on U.N.A. sports, reviewing past events, and commended the Philly U.N.A. baseball team for being cooperative in bringing about the formation of the Baseball League. He urged the Philly group to participate in the U.N.A. rally to be held in Newark during the Thanksgiving Day weekend and expressed the belief that the youth will go a long way in the years to come.

The young members of U.N.A. Branch 164 recently organized a "U.N.A. Basketball Club" in Berwick, Pa. The following officers were elected at meeting held on September 18th: John Daniels, president; John Woznick, sec'y; Charles Starzun, treasurer.

The new club will have another meeting on October 2nd to discuss details regarding basketball. On October 29th the club will sponsor a dance, to be held in Berwick's Maria Assunta Hall, according to a communication submitted by the club's secretary.

## THE NATIONAL PASTIME

By DIETRIC SLOBOGIN

### Its Invention and Development

Baseball, as we know it today, originated in the United States, and the first game was devised by Major-General Abner Doubleday in 1839 at Cooperstown, New York. The game was developed from Town Ball into a diamond-shaped field, and a code of playing rules was adopted by the Knickerbocker ball Club of New York in 1845. In 1858, the National Association of Baseball Players was formed and the first game with an admission fee was played July 20 that year at the Fashion Race Course, near Jamaica, Long Island, between the New York and Brooklyn Clubs.

The first tour of an organized baseball club was made through New York State in 1860 by the Excelsiors of Brooklyn. The Nationals of Washington was the first Eastern club to make a tour of the West. The first professional baseball club was the Cincinnati Red Stockings, formed in 1860 as an amateur organization and becoming a professional organization in 1869.

A "National Baseball Museum" has been erected at Cooperstown, New York (the cradle of baseball) and was opened to the public for the first time this summer. In this shrine are housed priceless relics of the national game. One section of the museum is known as the "Hall of Fame," where players of marked distinction are emphasized; also the "pioneers" of the game, whose contributions to baseball extended beyond the actual playing of the games. One addition to the "Hall of Fame" is made annually by a poll of sports writers throughout the country. Thus far, fourteen characters have been honored at the Cooperstown Shrine. The museum will be formally dedicated in 1939 during the centennial of baseball (1839-1939), in conjunction with the New York World's Fair.

### The Baseball Set-Up

There are three classifications to the diamond sport: Professional, Semi-Professional, and Amateur. Professional or Organized Baseball has two main sub-divisions, Major and Minor Leagues. There are two Major Leagues, the National League formed in 1876 and the American League organized in 1903. The Minor Leagues are grouped into one Major Organization known as the "National Association." There are six classes of Minor Leagues, the AA, A-1, A, B, C, and D classifications, the AA being the most talented, and so on down the line to Class D. These Minor Leagues are the chief source of supply for the Majors. Semi-Professional baseball usually thrives in small towns where the people cannot support an Organized Baseball franchise. Semi-professional players receive a small salary in most cases, while the Minor League salaries are regulated according to the classification of the league. Major League salaries are unlimited.

### American National Pastime

Many people wonder why the game of baseball has earned the title of "National Pastime." The answer to this is very simple. More people play baseball than any other sport. The diamond pastime is witnessed by far more people than any other sport. Baseball receives more publicity through newspaper and radio channels than any other sport.

### Baseball As A Business Enterprise

Baseball, while a sport, is one of the most successful business enterprises of the country. Players have been sold for as high as \$200,000 apiece, while a 5-month salary to a single player has reached the peak of \$80,000. Organized baseball alone gives employment to over 10,000 people.

### Major League Highlights

Each Major League consists of eight clubs, four in the East and

four in the West. Twenty-two games are played with each club in the league, making a schedule of 154 games for the season. The victor in each league wins the pennant. In the first week of October the pennant winners meet for the World's Championship, playing a seven-game series known as the World's Series.

The other highlight of the season is the "All-Star" or "Dream" game played in early July between the best players of each league.

World's Series have been played since 1903, but the All Star classic is comparatively new, the first one being played in 1933, during the Chicago World's Fair.

During a stretch of approximately forty years, the American League has proved to be slightly superior to the senior circuit known as the National League.

### Best of All Time

The player considered the best that ever strutted on the diamond is Tyrus Raymond (Ty) Cobb, who put in his best years with the Detroit Tigers. Many of the records that Cobb established will probably never be broken.

Second among baseball's greats is George Herman "Babe" Ruth, who, like Cobb, was an outfielder, and devoted the greater part of his career to the New York Yankees. Ruth was the most colorful player of all time. His banner year was 1927, when he knocked out sixty home runs, which record is still in good standing and probably will be for years to come. Ruth received the highest salary paid to any baseball player when his contract for 1927 stipulated \$80,000 for the five-month period, an average of over \$250 for every hour he played.

It would be useless to attempt writing a comprehensive story of baseball in a newspaper article. However, I have briefly touched upon the highlights and main topics of the National Game, and trust that it has revived or enlightened you on the subject.

To better understand baseball as written in your local newspapers or as reviewed over your loud speaker, refer to my forthcoming article on "Baseball Language."

### AMBRIDGE WINS SOFTBALL TITLE

Ambridge won the first Ukrainian National Softball Championship when it defeated Baltimore, representing the East, 3 to 2, in 12 innings in the deciding game of the final round of the national tournament played in Pittsburgh, Labour Day, in conjunction with the Ukrainian Youth's League, sponsor.

Ambridge achieved the distinction when it defeated Arnold, 4 to 3, to win the Western Pennsylvania championship in which 15 other teams competed, and then beat Lakewood, Ohio, 10 to 3, to annex the Western divisional championship.

Baltimore won the right to play in the national finals when it defeated Bridgeport, Pa., 2 to 0 after eliminating Bethlehem, Pa., 4 to 3, Eastern Penna. finalists, in a tourney conducted in Philadelphia August 21st. Toronto, which was to play Baltimore, could not make the trip.

The Ambridge-Arnold game was featured by hard playing in which the players took desperate acrobatic chances which provided plenty of thrills to the 400 fans. Arnold, although defeated in the eighth (seven inning games), outhit Ambridge, 8 to 4. Errors lost the game.

The Ambridge-Lakewood game which followed, was tied at three runs at the end of the third. A homer by Bucka with the bases loaded in the fourth put Ambridge ahead from where the Pennsylvanians coasted to victory. Ambridge outhit Lakewood, 10 to 5.

The national championship game was featured by air-tight pitching and good fielding. Baltimore scored two in the second but Ambridge came right back with two

## UKRAINIAN CAUSE ADVANCING

"OUR people in Western Ukraine impressed me with their undaunted spirit, to such an extent that we must feel that the day is not far off when they will be free," said Dr. John Yatchew, Ukrainian barrister from Windsor, Ontario, upon his recent return from a trip abroad, where he visited his native land.

"I found that those persecuted, —and it appears that very few of the active Ukrainians have not been persecuted," he continued, "are not downhearted, but are carrying on the good work towards their eventual political emancipation fearlessly and courageously. Economically, too," he said, "they have made wonderful strides, evidence of which are such enterprises as Centrosyoz and Maslosoyuz, together with a number of factories, owned and operated by the Ukrainians. I also found that the Ukrainian educational and cultural institutions have been making headway against great obstacles. They are indeed a great credit to the Ukrainian people in Western Ukraine."

During his trip, Dr. Yatchew visited England, France, Germany, Poland, Roumania, Czechoslovakia, former Austria, and Switzerland. Most of the time, however, he spent in the land of his ancestors, especially in Eastern Galicia. Here he visited Metropolitan Andrew Shepitsky, head of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, at his summer retreat in Pidlute. "Nowy Chas," Ukrainian daily published in Lviv, featured an article about the Canadian-Ukrainian visitor.

When questioned on how in his opinion Ukrainian-Americans can aid their kinsmen win their national rights, Dr. Yatchew stressed the need on their part of influencing American opinion in favor of the Ukrainian Cause.

"In order to be able to do this, however," he said, "we must have Ukrainians, or Canadians or Americans of Ukrainian origin, nationally conscious, in responsible positions and offices, particularly in the legislative bodies. Through such mediums they can make the proper contacts and thereby prevail upon America, Canada and European nations to obtain justice for the Ukrainians, to which they are rightfully entitled."

### NEW YORK CITY.

SECOND ANNUAL DANCE sponsored by the Member's Council of the International Institute in New York City will be held on SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1938, at the Hotel Pennsylvania, 33rd St. & 7th Ave., at 8:00 P. M. Subscription \$1.00. Music by Peter Kara's Orchestra. All the Institute clubs are sponsoring this annual social event. The Ukrainian Groups, meeting in the Institute, invite all their friends to join them at this dance for an evening of fun and frolic. 228-

### ELIZABETH, N. J.

GRAND BALL sponsored by the St. Vladimir Ukrainian Catholic Church, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1938 at the Ukrainian National Home, 214 Fulton Street, Elizabeth, N. J. Commencement at 7 P. M. Wanat's Orchestra. All are welcome to come and join us in the fun. 228

of its own. Neither scored any more until the twelfth inning when Ambridge put across the winning marker to make it three straight victories in one afternoon and gain the national championship. Baltimore was outhit, 9 to 4.

A beautiful three-figure trophy was presented to Chas. Koodrich, Ambridge manager, by Walter Patross, who contacted the western teams and arranged previous play-offs. Softball will be a permanent annual event of the UYL-NA sports program.

AL YAREMKO,  
UYL-NA Softball Director.

Join the Ukrainian National Association