



# UKRAINIAN WEEKLY



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## POSITION OF RUMANIAN UKRAINIANS UNALTERED

"It is now one month" writes the Lviv "Dilo," "since the proclamation of the famous decree of the Rumanian Government concerning its Minorities. The Germans, Magyars, Bulgarians, seem to have had their status improved. Only in Bukovina and Bessarabia there has been no change. The approximately one million Ukrainians have not a single elementary, secondary, or technical school, and private schools are not allowed. The same applies to reading-halls, and cooperative societies. No Ukrainians are allowed in the Civil Service, and Rumanian enterprises import Rumanian labor rather than employ the local Ukrainians. So far, all appeals have been in vain."

"Now, however, former-deputy K. Krakalia has submitted a memorandum to the Government, requesting the reopening of Ukrainian schools, reading-halls, cooperatives, sporting associations, the removal of the ban on the Ukrainian Press, the restitution of confiscated reading-halls, and permission to conduct Ukrainian Church services. The Rumanian Press keeps silent, though Mr. S. Dragomir, Secretary of State for Rumanian Minorities, has contributed a long article to the London "Times" in which, however, he entirely ignores the Ukrainian problem, and even refers to Ukrainians by their old Austrian name of "Ruthenians." —"Dilo" September 11, 1938.

## UKRAINIAN DISSATISFACTION VOICED AT PRAGUE

"Ukrainske Slovo," Uzhorod, September 7th, reports a public meeting of the First Ukrainian Central Council, at Uzhorod, on September 4, at which resolutions were passed concerning the present situation in Czechoslovakia, and the relation thereto of Ukrainian grievances in Podkarpatska Rus. The resolutions were afterwards submitted to the [now retired] President of the Republic, Dr. Benes, and the Premier, Dr. Hodza, at Prague.

## CONGRESS OF EUROPEAN NATIONAL MINORITIES

We have already reported that the 14th Congress of European National Minorities took place at Stockholm on August 25 and 26, under the presidency of Dr. Josef Wilfan, former Slovene member of the Italian Parliament. Senator Dr. V. Zalozieckij, representing Ukrainians in Rumania, read a paper on the danger to peace caused by the non-observance of minority rights, and Dr. Alexander Maritchak, the Ukrainian delegate from Poland, dealt with the demands of national minorities from the ethical viewpoint, and their importance in the scheme of international law. There took part representatives of seven nationalities: Ukrainians from Poland and Rumania, Germans from Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Latvia, Poland, and Hungary, Croations and Slovenes from Germany, Swedes from Estonia, Yugoslavs from Italy, Russians from Estonia, Latvia, and Rumania. Mr. Z. Pelen-sky, M. P. represented Ukrainians on the Council.

(Ukrainian Bureau, London)

## THE PROBLEM OF CARPATHIAN UKRAINE

A grave danger of being allocated to either Hungary or Poland, now faces the 750,000 Ukrainians in the easternmost section of Czechoslovakia. Encouraged by Germany's success in Sudetenland, Poland has forced the Czechs to cede to it the Teschen district. Hungary is now about to do likewise in regards the Czech border territory populated by Hungarians. Not satisfied with these generous helpings, however, both countries are now casting covetous eyes upon Carpathian Ukraine, more commonly known as Podkarpatska Rus or Ruthenia, and wrongly as Carpathorussia.

Ukrainians in this section have every reason to oppose their annexation by either of these two countries. They well remember the ruthless oppression and denationalization to which they were subjected by Hungary when it ruled over them prior to the World War. And they well see what Poland is doing to their 7 million kinsmen under her misrule. Consequently, they know what to expect if either of these two countries annexes them. Yet their present lot under Czechoslovakia is that of her worst treated minority.

Faced thus with the prospect of being taken out of the frying pan and thrown into the fire, they are indeed in a dilemma. Were there an independent Ukrainian state in existence, their problem would be relatively simple. Since, however, they have no free mother country to come their aid, the most they are likely to attain now is the status of a completely autonomous unit, as guaranteed them by the St. Germain Treaty; but this, of course, depends upon the strength of their efforts, as well as upon how much Czechoslovakia has profited by her previous mistakes in the treatment of her minorities.

Whatever they hope to attain, however, the fact remains that—according to reports reaching here—there is no relaxing among them of demands for independence, not only for their own region but for all other parts of Ukraine as well.

This is as it should be. To do otherwise would be, among other things, to repeat the mistake Ukrainians made after the collapse of Czarist Russia, when they did not set up independence as their national goal soon enough, thereby promoting confusion amongst themselves and giving their enemies a chance to grow powerful enough to destroy the Ukrainian republic when it arose later. Furthermore, world interest in the problem of European national minorities is very keen now. Every effort must be made, therefore, of focusing it upon the fact that by far the largest of these minorities (if it may be called such), the 45 million Ukrainian nation, is dismembered among four powers, Soviet Union, Poland, Rumania, and Czechoslovakia, and that under each the Ukrainian people are valiantly struggling towards freedom from terrible oppression, and the attainment of nothing less than their union—in a free and independent state of Ukraine, stretching from the Carpathians to the Caucasus.

In this task, our young Ukrainian-Americans can play a great role, for they dwell in a free country whose influence is strong in world affairs and whose paramount interest is that justice and peace shall prevail upon this earth.

Their first duty, therefore, should be to dispatch from their various organizations to the American and other Governments, and to the five-power International Commission in Berlin, a vigorous yet well-voiced protest against the reported contemplated allocation to either Hungary or Poland of Carpathian Ukraine; urging these bodies to make it possible for the Ukrainians under Czechoslovakia to express through their Ukrainian Central Council at Uzhorod their free will regarding their national allocation without fear of any reprisals, even if they demand complete independence; and reminding them, finally, that there can be no permanent peace in Europe until the forty-five million Ukrainian nation is permitted to establish its free and independent Ukrainian State.

## 'NORMAL YOUTH' STUDIED AT HARVARD

A five-year study of "the forces that have produced normal young men," as an approach to personal failure and success, was undertaken last week at Harvard University by Dr. Arlie V. Bock, head of the Hygiene Department, together with a staff of eight.

The study, a new type of medical research, will deal with heredity, constitution, family, school life and other elements pertaining to make-up of a number of students, selected from among volunteers.

In defining "normal young men," Dr. Bock explained that by normal he meant "that combination of sentiments and physiological factors which in toto is commonly interpreted as successful living."

The advantage of this study, he said, will be that "each young man who participates in this work, will learn more about his capacity, aptitudes and interests, thus more nearly realize the meaning of the old precept 'know thyself.' The second is that he will, through data obtained, make a contribution to those who follow him, an objective commonly shared by all responsible people."

## NATIONAL ORATORICAL TOURNEY

Young orators throughout the country will have an opportunity to win substantial cash prizes in the \$15,000 oratorical contest open to all young men and women between the ages of 16 and 24 being sponsored this month by the Young Republican National Federation.

The purpose of the contest, the announcement reads, is to promote better understanding of fundamental American principles. Elimination contests will be staged throughout the nation. Winners of State, regional and national finals will receive cash awards. The winner of the national finals, to be held in Washington in November, will receive \$1,000, the runner-up \$500 and the third place winner \$250.

How many of our young Ukrainian-American orators will take part in this contest, and win an award?

## 128 YOUTHS PLACED

More than 128,000 young people have been "placed" in private industry up September 1 of this year by the National Youth Administration, Aubrey Williams, executive director, stated early this week. 343,578 applicants registered with the employment bureau of the NYA, he said, and the bureau conducted 997,522 interviews with registrants and 74,866 with employers. The employment division is headed by Dr. Mary H. S. Hayes.

## CZECH SCHOOL POLICY

"Nova Svoboda," Uzhorod, September 10th states that the Minister of Education, Dr. Franke, received at Prague, Ukrainian delegates from Podkarpatska Rus, Mgr. Woloshyn, President of the First Ukrainian Central Council, Mr. J. Revay, the Secretary, and 8 others. The delegates discussed the Czechoslovakian of Ukrainian schools. Previously, they had been received by the Premier, with whom they had consulted concerning Ukrainian grievances.



## IN PRAISE OF UKRAINIAN SONG

In answer to a student writing an essay on Ukrainian songs and for the benefit of other readers, this brief review of European press comments on Ukrainian song is presented below in its translated form. All these comments were written during the European tour of the world famous Ukrainian National Chorus under Prof. Koshetz.

**England:** "We are told that the Ukrainian song was born of the beauty of the Ukraine, and it is beautiful. It was born on the steppe, and is wide even as they; it was born in battles and it is free." (Saturday Review, February 14, London).

**Germany:** "Song is the loftiest and holiest law for the Ukrainian. All that he fights for, that he lives for—sorrows and joys—he sings freely, from his heart. His (Kozak) songs hand down the splendid heritage from generation to generation, and firmly preserve the memory of a glorious past." ("Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, April 30, 1922, Berlin).

**Spain:** "Ukrainian song distinguished itself by its magic beauty. As folk music it has something in common with our Basque songs: the little repetitions and cadences of their melodies are much like our own.—Their religious chants contain moving mysticism; the Christmas as well as the folk songs are very varied as to rhythm and color, and are replete with boundlessly melodious beauty." (El Notiziere Bilbaino, February 4, 1921, Bilbao).

**Czechoslovakia:** "Ukrainians differ from the Russians, and for that matter from all Slavs; they are closest to us in character, sanguine temperament, and with the inclination towards light heartedness and humor, with which they are able to surmount their sorrows and sufferings." (Hudebni Revue, June 9, 1919, Praha).

**Austria:** "In Ukrainian song can be found a happy spirit, and optimism thoroughly saturated with love of freedom. The Ukrainian song developed under the influence of strong political happenings (wars with the Polovtsi, Pechenehs, Tartars, Turks, Russians and Poles), and drew its strength from the ancient ritualistic songs, ballads and dances. In its present appearance the Ukrainian folk song amazes us with its characteristic melody and rhythmical variety." (Neue Freie Presse, July 23rd, 1919, Vienna).

**Holland:** "A strong, gifted people, the Ukrainians lived in a forgotten corner of Europe, but they were not permitted to have independence for long. Nevertheless, their national vigor and vitality was too powerful to permit themselves to be destroyed by oppressions. Unnoticeably the Ukrainian soul lived on, gathering through the ages a rich treasury of songs... Strength, happiness, life and humor dominate their songs. This gladness and wisdom which the Ukrainians have and which has enabled them to preserve themselves from oblivion is found in their native songs. The rhythm of these songs also has its own individual character, one of fiery temperament and wonderful clearness."

**Belgium:** "What surprised us most was to see the same common qualities, transcending all boundaries, uniting the songs of all nations; and what similarity, what ignoring of the minor differences, between the Ukrainian and our Flemish songs. Could not the Ukrainian kolomeyky (dance songs) remind us very much of our own pastoral songs?" (Het Laatste Nieuws, January 21st, Bruxelles).

**Switzerland:** "Speaking generally, it can be said that the Ukrainian songs are entirely different from the Russian songs and their nostalgic tendencies. Ukrainian songs reflect in their energetic rhythms and in the nature of their melodies flowering health and decided optimism. In them can be

## The Story of Volodimir the Great

(Continued)

### Foreign Missionaries in Ukraine

In the newly converted Ukraine there was a great deal of work to be done in spreading the teachings of Christ, but a scarcity of clergy to do it. Consequently Volodimir turned to neighboring Greece and Bulgaria for help. They sent him as many priests as they could, but still there was not enough. So when missionaries from the West began to arrive in Ukraine, he welcomed them warmly. Whether they were Greek or Latin; they were equally acceptable to him, for at that time, it must be remembered, the Christian Church was one, and there was no break as yet between the Roman and Greek Churches.

Among such missionaries from Western Europe was Bruno, a German monk belonging to the Order of St. Boniface (an English monk; "the apostle of Germany"; killed in 755 in Friesland by pagans) and a friend of Otto III. Imbued with a desire to spread the gospel among barbarians, he had himself consecrated as a bishop, and journeyed to Hungary, from where he arrived in Kiev in 1008. His goal was the land of the nomadic Pechenehs, "the most barbaric of all pagans," whom he intended to convert to Christianity. Concerning this journey he later wrote as follows:

"The king of Rus (Volodimir) detained me against my will in his capital, in order to prevent me from exposing myself to danger among the Pechenehs. He counselled me not to go among them; for I would not win their souls but bring only a terrible death upon myself. But his efforts to persuade me thus were in vain, and I started on my journey. Still fearing for the safety of my person, however, he escorted me with his soldiers for days until we reached the borders of his country, which were protected by a strong wall. Here the king leaped off his horse and together with a few of his officers followed me and my companions out through the gate. He stopped on a mound while I reached another mound; bearing in my hand a cross and singing the beautiful chant: "Peter, if thou lovest me, pasture my sheep." When I had finished singing, the king sent one of his officers over to me with the words: "I have escorted you to where my dominions end and where begin those of the enemy. In God's name do not endanger your young life. I feel that by tomorrow, by three o'clock, you will suffer a terrible death." To this I replied: "May the Lord open for you the road to Paradise as you have opened for me the road to the pagans."

And so the brave missionary together with his companions plunged into the steppe. For two days they travelled without meeting anyone, but on the morning of the third day they encountered a band of Pechenehs. The nomads fell upon the missionaries and began to treat them roughly, jostling and striking them. Somehow Bruno and his friends managed to reach their chieftain, and after some difficulty they convinced him of their peaceful intentions. He gave them

heard the will of a people who desire to be free and who believe in a fine future." (Journal De Geneve, July 15, 1921, Geneva).

**France:** "It is said, that from among all Slav peoples the Ukrainians with their temperament are closest to us, and indeed, that which we heard yesterday and the day before yesterday has not even a trace of that grief and that "gout de cendre" (ashy taste) which Russian music has; on the contrary in them can be heard characteristic humor and optimism as well as delicate fantasy." (La Depeche, September 23rd, 1919, Paris).

permission to travel unhindered throughout the land on their mission. Safeguarded in this manner, Bruno visited three Pecheneh tribes, but with scant success, for he was able to make only thirty converts.

Prior to his return to Kiev, however, Bruno attained a major success, and that was his influencing the horde to make peace overtures to Volodimir. The latter accepted the overtures and even sent his son to the Pechenehs as hostage during the negotiations. Bruno consecrated one of his companions as a bishop among the Pechenehs, and the latter together with Volodimir's son went among the nomads. Bruno meanwhile journeyed to the Prussians on the Baltic and there he met a martyr's death in 1009.

Another missionary from Western Europe who spent some time in Ukraine was Bishop Reinburn, also of German nationality. He came to Ukraine as chaplain to the daughter of the Polish king Boleslav, who married Sviatopolk, oldest son of Volodimir. According to the German historian Titmar, Bishop Reinburn was infatigable in his missionary activities. Nevertheless he came to a sorry end when he mixed himself with certain political intrigues of the day: by establishing secret relations with Boleslav and poisoning Sviatopolk's mind against his father; with the result that Volodimir had to imprison both his son and Reinburn; and the latter died in prison.

### Reasons For Ukraine's Conversion to Christianity

Volodimir introduced Christianity into Ukraine because of several reasons. The primary one, of course, was his desire to find the true faith. The cult of the ancient gods was too bare of any real significance, too undeveloped, and too vague in respect to life in the hereafter, to impress him and his contemporaries.

Secondly, there was the reason based on cultural grounds. Volodimir and his advisors felt keenly the fact that although their kingdom was rich and powerful, yet because of its pagan practices it was looked down upon by the neighboring Christian states. It was natural for them, therefore, to want to rid their country of this stigma of barbarism and elevate it to a position of equality with other nations.

The final reason involved in making Christianity the national religion of ancient Ukraine, was founded on political considerations. When Volodimir finally decided to adopt the Greek rite for his people, it was not only because he had found it to be the most beautiful, but also because it enabled him to make closer contacts with Byzantium, which at that time was at the peak of its political power. That is why, too, he married Princess Ann, sister of the Byzantine Emperor Basil II; as the latter's son-in-law he was now welcome in any European royal court.

Volodimir was careful, however, not to allow Byzantium to encroach upon his political independence, as it did attempt to do by taking advantage of the canonic subordination of the young Ukrainian Church to the Patriarch of Constantinople. For a time there was even a tendency in the latter quarter not to establish a bishopric or a metropolis for Ukraine, only a number of parishes throughout the country, governed from Byzantium by a Greek metropolitan. But this effort fell through. One of the results left in its wake, however, was the strengthening of the natural ties of the Ukrainian Church with the Bulgarian Church, which was the oldest Slavic Church, and which conducted its services in the Slavic language.

## THE EUROPEAN SITUATION

By E. LACHOWITZ

FOR an average American it is difficult to conceive the European political situation. Everything seems silly to him: rivalry of nations, quarrels, wars; dictatorships; oppression, fascism, communism, etc.

Why not a United States of Europe? Why this silly wastage of energy, money, human material? It looks so silly, however, only in the beginning. Deeper thought presents a different picture.

The whole surface of Europe, roughly, equals the surface of the U.S.A. And it has four times as large a population as the latter. Naturally, there must be a great overpopulation in Europe, and the European nations keenly feel the scarcity of territory under their feet. Some of them, such as Germany and Italy (till lately)—were very much alarmed by this fact. Less alarmed were England, France and other countries possessing colonies; although their population today is so reluctant to exchange its European homes for the hardships in the colonial settlements that ultimately they will feel the pressure of overpopulation almost as much as Germany and Italy.

The civilized peoples are so attached to their civilizations, to their cities, homes, theatres, paved streets, electricity and all the comforts that modern times offer—that they would rather cluster themselves in the ant-hills than try the adventurous life of pioneers.

Consequently, the fact remains that Europe is overpopulated. Englishmen love England, Germans—Germany, Frenchmen—France, Italians—Italy, and none of them want to move. And yet moving is necessary, for there is no room for the future generations.

What to do? An average American would jovially advise: "Fight it out, boys, and let the best man win." But that it is exactly what the European peoples are doing. They are "fighting it out," by various means and ways with the hope that the best man shall win. They differ only as to the opinion what to understand under the adjective "best": best fighter, best liar, best bluffer, and so on.

Some of the European peoples adhere strictly to democracy, because they are convinced that it gives their people strength and stamina to resist the pressure from outside. Democracy leaves every individual free to develop his physical and mental abilities, which, when merged in one, create an enormous resource of national power. Democracy leaves people free; hence their willingness to fight for freedom. So reason the democratic countries.

Dictatorships, again, say that the democratic system atomizes the power of state. Every individual must be told from above what to think and do. Evolving along this principle they adopt authoritarian and totalitarian doctrines; introduce extreme spiritual and economic nationalism; try to make their countries completely self-sufficient; arm their population to the teeth.

All this is being done for the same objectives as those of the democratic countries, that is for the attainment of security for their respective countries and conquering "the spot under the sun" for their peoples. The "have-nots" shout for colonies and say that they would like to move but have no place to move into. And the "haves" reply: "Nothing doing. We have where to move, but our people don't want to. If we give you colonies you'll become so strong that you'll make us move instead..."

We see that the situation is such that only "fighting out" could solve it. That's why the English Premier Chamberlain while promising the other day in Parliament a "general pacification" in Europe at the same declared that the increasing of English armaments must continue at full speed.



## MARRIED WOMEN ARE "TABOO!"

By THEODOSIA BORESKY

THERE is a peculiar system existing in present-day society: once a person gets married, he, and especially she, ceases to exist as an individual. It is as if marriage were a peculiar magic wand or hocus-pocus by which a person's existence as a human being ended upon his entrance into matrimony.

Common usage greets a married woman only in two ways: "How's your husband?" or: "How's your baby?" whenever she has the temerity to appear anywhere alone.

I was shocked one day to hear at a youth convention an otherwise admirable youth leader (and feminine!) say to a young man who evidently wanted to meet some young married woman active in the organization: "What do you want to meet her for? She's married!" As if that fact ended her existence on the earth! No doubt the young man would not have been much concerned over her marriage, as he was interested in her as an individual with whom to exchange some pleasant conversation and perhaps a few ideas. But met with such a disconcerting statement, there was nothing else he could do but back down.

Theoretically a married pair is supposed to be considered as one. In modern (but very medieval, as far as treatment of women is concerned) America (ask Pearl Buck) women are supposed to have won the right to remain individuals for life and not be considered as chattels or an insignificant part of the husband or the family.

Everyone who knows a married pair can testify that they are still very much two separate persons and that the act of marriage has not made one of these individuals evaporate somewhere into thin air leaving only a blended one (or only the husband?).

It is exceedingly unfair of society to fail to take cognizance of the fact that the wife is still an individual with a right to personal freedom and existence as a personality outside her husband, her children and her house, which right the state does not deny her. Isn't society a little odd to ignore that which is legally hers, and the law considers her as an individual?

Just let a married woman appear alone at any affair anywhere, speak to a single man or married one whose wife is not with him at the moment, and the gossipers' tongues immediately begin wagging that she's not living with her husband, trying to seduce an innocent (?) young man or stealing another woman's husband!

Everything is permissible for a single girl—but a married one is "taboo"! (Doesn't it sound remarkably like the cry of a savage?) Shameful but true of society as it stands today. Truly it is losing a great deal by such an attitude. Marriage is a broadening, maturing experience. The married individual, whether male and particularly the female, is most likely to evaluate life and all its experience in a truer light. Sex is no longer the primary need and so is not its primary pre-occupation. After marriage there is released a great deal of creative energy which should find itself a useful medium of expression.

"Oh, she's married! What else does she want?" The creative, ambitious and energetic married woman finds a great many other interests outside her home, husband and family. Often she has a great deal to give to the world outside—and can be of great service to the society which so foolishly now denies her existence as an individual and the right to lead a useful life with the privileges given to every useful individual and citizen.

Married women with their knowledge of spending and budgeting could be invaluable in handling the finances of organizations. Married women with their intimate knowledge of male psychology and

## BASEBALL LANGUAGE

By DIETRIC SLOBOGIN

The most accomplished writer could not bring you a baseball write-up or story in the vivid and colorful manner it is accustomed to being authored without the aid of "Baseball Language." The following assortment of lingo constitutes the slang most frequently used in baseball circles.

Other names for a baseball include sphere, horsehide, pill, apple, and pellet. You may hear of the bases being called either hassocks, bags, sacks, or cushions. The verbs burn, blast, whip, pour, or slam are descriptive of a pitcher's speed ball. When you strike out, you simultaneously whiff, fan, or carry lumber. When your team holds the opponents scoreless for a game they whitewash, blank, horse-collar, or shut them out. Outfielders on a baseball team are also known as gardeners, patrolmen, and fly-chasers. When you see a ball hit just out of the infielders' reach and too far in front for the outfielders to catch, this hit is termed a Texas Leaguer, bleeder, or blooper. The spot from where the pitcher throws the ball to the plate is either the box, rubber, slab, hill, firing-line, or mound. Pilfering, purloining, swiping, or snagging are arts of stealing a base. The home plate is also called a dish, pan, or platter. The baseball bat is also called a willow, ash, club, mace, stick, bludgeon, or shillelagh. When you see the pitcher deliver a straight ball right down the middle of the plate, the term descriptive of this is "in the groove." A misplay on the part of the defensive team has many monickers, inclusive of boot, bobble, muff, miscue, error, bungle, or blunder. A base on balls given to a batter is termed a free ticket, a pass, or an Annie Oakley. The pennant or championship has such names as flag, rag, gonfalon, or bunting. A player who performs for the fans is known as a showboat, a show-off, or a grandstander. Bunt, sacrifice, laying one down, or dumping it are descriptive of tapping the ball to the infield, while gobble, come up with, pounce on, pull down, snare, scoop up, and handle are terms descriptive of fielding an infield ball. To catch a fly ball in the outfield is to spear, stab, collar, grab, pick off, pull down, snare, or shag it, while a lazy pop-up to the infield is described as a "can o' corn." Second base is also referred to as the key-

child psychology would be best fitted to cooperate with educational institutions in setting up a system of education to train future citizens to meet problems of living in a highly industrialized civilization.

Our married women of ambition and initiative who have a few hours of leisure every day or every week could use it very effectively and to the benefit of the American and Ukrainian nation if society would not, once a girl gets married, immediately assign her to matinee shows and bridge parties as her only rightful and fitting place, and, if she insists upon being useful, raise its hands in horror and cry "You're married now and 'Taboo!'"

How many of our Ukrainian young married women attend the youth conventions? (The husbands too are in the conspiracy to make married women "taboo"!)

How many of the husbands bring their wives?

Mature and dignified, many of them have just as much ability to be equally as useful as their husbands.

Since marriage is a sharing of responsibility, why should it not encompass active life in the community and organizations—and a sharing of the fun too that goes with it?

Women are only in league against themselves when they dub the married ones among them as "Taboo!"

## AND SILENCE... FOR AWHILE

A walk, a glance,  
A nod and hence  
A hesitating smile  
Approaching feet  
Across the street  
And silence for awhile.

A little talk  
And then a walk  
Through some romantic aisle  
A shade, a seat,  
Alibi,—heat,—  
And silence for awhile.

A hand, a squeeze,  
A little tease,  
With turned away profile,  
A hug, a kiss,  
A struggling Miss  
And silence for awhile.

A few sweet words,  
About some birds,  
Of mating—as the style—  
A throbbing heart,  
A little smart  
And silence for awhile.

A quick retort,  
A loud report  
With blood turned into bile,  
A smarting cheek  
A burning sheik  
And silence for awhile.

W. S.

stone bag, mid-station, and half-way mark. Third base is termed the hot corner. A particularly clever piece of fielding is narrated as a circus catch. A batter who stands with one foot almost out of the batter's box is called "Foot In the Bucket." A pitch aimed at the batter's head to intimidate him is called a bean ball or duster. (This is frequently done to rookies coming up to the big leagues). The prescribed area within which a batter must stand is termed the batter's box. A Leadoff Man is the first man to bat at the start of an inning. To bat in the cleanup position is to be fourth in the batting order. Terms describing a hard-hit ball are hammer, slug, clout, rap, belt, slam, crash, wallop, or smite. A pitcher chased to the showers is one who is withdrawn from the game by the manager and immediately takes a shower bath. A slump is a sudden losing streak on the part of a team doing well, or by a good hitter who isn't getting hits regularly. When you hear of a scratch hit, it is a ground ball which may bounce badly for an infielder, with the result that the runner reaches first safely. Nicked, pinched, or nailed is descriptive of a runner getting caught off base or stealing. A beginner in baseball is known as a busher or rookie. The players refer to the umpire (arbitrator) as guesser, robber, burglar, blind man, cheater, etc. A catcher is also referred to as a backstop or receiver. Pilot, skipper, and chief are other names for a manager of a baseball team. A bench warmer is a player who rarely gets into a game. An automatic strike is the pitcher's offering when the count is three and nothing on the batter, while a cripple is the hurler's pitch with the count of two and nothing or three and one. A left-handed pitcher is also called a portsider, southpaw, or cockeye. A cousin is a pitcher who is easy to hit. A "cup of coffee" is the term applied to a player who gets a brief trial with a team. A dip-sydo is a slow, tantalizing curve. Other names for a curve are mackerel, number two, or hook. Fireworks is descriptive of a batting rally. A strawberry is a bruise from sliding into a base, while being spiked is the situation where the runner collides (intentionally or accidentally) with the defensive player and his spiked shoes dig into the opposing player's flesh. A league is also referred to as a loop, circuit, or wheel. A pull hitter is one who hits to a field he is not expected to hit: i. e. left-handed batter hitting to left field and vice versa. A hurler, chucker, slabman, moundsman, flinger, or twirler are other names for a pitcher. A veteran baseball player is one with at least ten years' experience. A player who is easily accessible to injuries is termed pretty or cute.

## PASTORAL LETTER SUPPRESSED

THE Polish authorities have taken a drastic step in the controversy between them and the Ukrainian Catholic and Orthodox (Schismatic) Churches.

As already reported in the Catholic Herald, the Ukrainians allege that the Polish Government are "forcibly converting" Ukrainians of both Churches to the Roman rite, and are seizing churches and other property belonging to these two Churches.

The Metropolitan of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, Archbishop Andrew, Count Sheptytsky, has issued an important pastoral letter on the seizure of Ukrainian Orthodox churches in Poland.

This pastoral letter has been suppressed by the Polish authorities.

Blank

Ukrainian daily newspapers of August 23, and weekly newspapers of August 28, appeared with blank first pages. The reprints of the Archbishop's pastoral letter had been censored by the Polish officials.

This ban was extended to the official newspaper of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Poland, "Meta," which also appeared with a blank front page. Across the middle is printed the single word "confiscated."

Arrested for Using Ukrainian

News also comes that a number of Ukrainian Catholic clergy have been arrested by the Polish police for entering the names of Ukrainians in their church books in the Ukrainian form instead of the Polish. One of the priests, Fr. Ivan Mykhailiv, of Weldizh, has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment for such an offence.

"100 Churches Demolished"

In his suppressed Pastoral, a copy of which has just reached London, the Bishop says:

"The shocking events of the last months in Kholm compel me to arise publicly in defence of our persecuted brethren of the un-united Orthodox Church...

"Approximately one hundred churches have been taken apart and demolished. Many have been closed. Some have been burnt by the hands of unknown malefactors. In the closed churches and chapels services have been forbidden, both inside and outside. Among the churches ruined there were many ancient monuments, of ecclesiastical architecture. Very often even the sacred ornaments have been destroyed.

"At times, people have been forced, by violence, to accept the Catholic Faith, in the Latin Rite. Priests, supported by the meagre contributions of the poor, who, under orders of their spiritual superiors were performing their pastoral duties, have been exiled, and painfully penalised, either by monetary fines or imprisonment. Innocent people have been beaten and expelled from their homes. It is not even permitted to teach the Catechism, or to preach in the mother-tongue of the population...

Grim Memento for Poland

"We must protest against the effort to cast grim shadows of suspicion that the Apostolic See approves of the war with the orthodox Church. We must also protest against the justification of the events in Kholm and the political struggle with the Ukrainian nation, by the claim that this is in the interests of the Catholic Church.

"Perhaps today Catholic opinion is not yet properly orientated: many Catholics do not yet realise what has happened.

"But that which has happened is, and shall remain, a grim memento for Catholic Poland."

("Catholic Herald," Sept. 2, 1938)



## YOUTH and THE U.N.A.



**T**he Ukrainian National Association's first baseball season is over, the Wilkes-Barre team of the Eastern Pennsylvania Division having won championship honors in defeating the New York City team of the Metropolitan Division. The deciding game was played at Wilkes-Barre's Hollenback Park Diamond on October 2nd, 1938 and the Pennsy lads won by a 6-1 score. The U.N.A. Baseball League trophy will be presented to Wilkes-Barre at the U.N.A. Youth Rally to be held in Newark during the Thanksgiving Day weekend, the entire team to attend for the presentation.

The Wilkes-Barre winning lineup: Katulka, 3b; Stetchk, ss; Hawryshko, lb; Hrenenko, cf; Zwaroch, lf; Swolka, rf; Kozemka, c; Narbecki, 2b; Lucas, p. The New York City lineup: Dusanenko, ss; Wasylyk, p-2b; Zarasko, c; Palega, cf; Nykyforczyn, 2b-p; Zaluzny, lf; Myra, lb; Piznak, rf; Brylinsky, 3b.

Teddy Dusanenko of New York walked in the first inning. Wasylyk struck out. Zaraska singled and Palega flied out. Nykyforczyn singled, scoring Dusanenko for New York's only tally in the game.

Wasylyk held Wilkes-Barre scoreless until the fifth inning when the latter let loose a barrage of hits, eventually scoring three runs. Nykyforczyn relieved Wasylyk but was bombarded in the sixth and seventh frames for another trio of tallies, the final score being 6 to 1 in favor of Wilkes-Barre. Lucas, pitching for Wilkes-Barre, struck out eleven men and got himself a two-base hit. Swolka hit for three bases and Dusanenko and Stetchak got two bingles each. Katulka received credit for a stolen base; Hrenenko and Stetchak executed a double play. New York had four men left on bases while Wilkes-Barre had five. Wasylyk struck out two batters and Nykyforczyn fanned five. Wasylyk allowed three bases on balls, Nykyforczyn one and Lukas two. Both Wasylyk and Nykyforczyn allowed three hits. Wasylyk was the losing pitcher.

The score by innings:

New York: 100 000 00—1-3 3  
Wilkes-Barre: 000 032 1x—6-6-1

U.N.A. Baseball being past history, preparations are now being made to organize a U.N.A. Basketball League. All parties interested in forming a U.N.A. basketball team are requested to communicate with G. Herman, 261 Madison St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

The managers of the New York, Newark, Wilkes-Barre, Centralia and MoAdoo baseball teams are asked to submit season baseball data and statistics for publication.

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

## L. U. C. CONVENTION

The Seventh Annual Convention of the League of Ukrainian Clubs of America was held just a month ago—Labor Day weekend, in the Hardware City of the World—New Britain, Connecticut, at Hotel Stanley.

According to official reports, 203 delegates and guests were listed with the registrar.

## First Day

The convention was officially opened Saturday noon by the president of the L.U.C., Walter W. Wadiak. The pastor of the local Ukrainian church, Rev. Eustachius Pysar, delivered the invocation. The Mayor of the Convention City, George J. Coyle, extended his greetings to the youth. The Mayor also stated that he was proud to see that the local Ukrainians were listed in the Connecticut Guide, a manual on the history of the State. Greetings were also heard from Joseph Melnyk, Chairman of the Convention Committee. Elections of temporary officers for the convention were then held, with John Kokolski, Chairman; Tekla Bomba, Vice-chairman; Olga Nazemetz, and Mary Dobranski, Secretaries; Oscar C. Fox was appointed Sergeant-at-Arms for the three days.

"Our Attitude Towards Other Organizations," the key address, was delivered by W. W. Wadiak. A talk by John Seleman on the "Methods of Improving Financial Status of the League" followed. After an open discussion on the above topics, J. Melnyk spoke on the "Possibilities of League Unification"; he also commented on the progress made to date. Additional information was furnished by the members of the Unity Committee. Reports given by the Board of Trustees, and the Board of Executives concluded the session for the first day.

In the evening, the delegates and guests attended the Welcome Ball in Meriden. Amid all the gaiety, Miss Mae Timchisen of New Britain was crowned "Miss LUC."

## Second Day

The convention body convened for its next session shortly after the noon hour. Telegrams of greetings were read. A talk was then delivered by William B. Demchuk on the practicality of the League taking part in the World's Fair program next year. After deliberation, Mr. Demchuk was appointed to investigate the matter, and give a report ready for the next meeting of the officers. T. J. Hoptiak of Buffalo outlined briefly the cultural activities that the L.U.C. could undertake during the coming year. Reports of the different committees were then presented.

Late Sunday afternoon the youth attended an outing where music, singing and dancing were their pleasures for the remainder of the day.

## Final Day

The final session of the convention body was held Labor Day. Walter P. Bacad, it was announced by the chairman, was in Pittsburgh attending as a good-will ambassador, the Congress of the U.Y.F.L. of N.A. The League was also represented at the Manifestation by J. Melnyk. A talk was then given by Orist Chaharyn on "What Education Should Mean to the Youth." Following the talks and the discussions, several resolutions were presented and adopted. A sports program was outlined for the ensuing year also. Tentative plans were drafted for four Ukrainian Youth Days to be held during the course of next year's activities. Elections of officers for the year 1938-39 were held with the following results: W. W. Wadiak, re-elected Pres.; Walter P. Bacad and Nellie Horvaychuk, Vice-Pres.; Peter Ponkiw, Rec. Sec.; W. A. Demchuk, Gen. Sec.; John Seleman, Treas.; and Nick Bervinchak, Cultural Director.

After the sessions were finally wound up late Monday afternoon, a farewell Banquet and dance was

## Book on Ukrainians Reviewed

HALICH, WASYL. Ukrainians in the United States. Pp. xiii, 174. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1937. \$2.50. [Can be obtained at Svoboda Bookshop.—Editor.]

**D**URING the World War the name "Ukrainian" began to appear for the first time in the news; the story went the rounds that many people thought that it referred to a musical instrument. News of Russian difficulties and the activities of the Ukrainians living here have corrected that mistake.

This is the first book that has been written entirely about the Ukrainian immigrant, and is of value both for the facts it gives and as a case study of a group whose history of adjustment and organization parallels that of several others in many respects, but at the same time has a uniqueness explained by its peculiar history.

The Ukrainians are Slavs whose largest numbers are in the southern part of the Soviet Union, but with some millions in the contiguous part of what is now Poland but was formerly a part of Austria, and in Rumania to the south; also a small number form a semi-autonomous section of Czechoslovakia. Then there are about 270,000 in the United States who have been counted on entry, plus an unknown number of the stock [which the census count has classed under other Slavic nationalities.—Editor.]

It was the struggle to escape the domination of Poland that made the Ukrainians articulate in America. They are widely distributed throughout the states, with about 40 per cent in Pennsylvania. Since they were almost entirely peasants from countries where literacy was at a very low level there are, as yet, few conspicuous achievements.

The author is a Ukrainian and, while he writes as an insider, he is completely objective.

HERBERT A. MILLER

Bryn Mawr College.

[The Annals, Vol. 199, September 1938, pp. 189-90. Published by American Academy of Political and Social Science.]

## NEW CLUB ORGANIZED

A new group has recently been organized in Newark, N. J., called the Sons and Daughters of Ukraine. The club is under the able supervision of Mary Rogowsky, President. Other officers are Nicholas Lisko; Vice-President; Sonya Glushik, Secretary; Frank Lebo, Treasurer; Olga Glushik, Corresponding Secretary and Michael Andrushko, Sergeant of Arms.

The first social function sponsored by the Sons and Daughters of Ukraine was a "Get Together Social," held September 17. A good time was had by everyone, as a result of the efforts put forth by the Committee, headed by Michael Rogowsky. The evening was started with a Get Acquainted Dance. The waltz contest was accepted with much enthusiasm. Refreshments were served. Thus the Club has gotten under way through the success of its first undertaking. This success was largely due to the splendid cooperation given by the local Ukrainian clubs, also some out of town clubs, and the Sons and Daughters of Ukraine take this opportunity to thank each and everyone who had taken part in making this "Get Together Social" the success it was.

OLGA GLUSHIK.

held for the youth at the Ukrainian Home. The principal speaker, N. Bervinchuk, spoke to the group on "Idealism or Materialism—Which?" T. J. Hoptiak acted as toastmaster. Walter Wadiak announced that the League was contributing some material aid to the fund for the Liberation of Ukraine Movement.

## Exhibition

The Art and Embroidery Exhibit held during the convention attracted over six-hundred local people to the hotel. It contained art work by Mary Blahitka and Nick Bervinchak.

## REFLECTIONS AT SUNSET

The sun appeared to be  
A ball of fire;  
I sat and watched—  
Imagined a glowing pyre.

It was adorned with  
Bands of purple hold;  
And arcs of prismatic light  
Seemed the orb to enfold  
Resembling minutely a rainbow.

Fleecy clouds, shading gradually  
Into utter darkness  
Enshrouded the fiery globe  
Till their inkiness  
Slowly, ominously quenched its  
glow.

As I watched the golden chariot  
Disappear at last  
Into the vast unknown,  
I realized that I had grasped  
The message meant for just my  
mood.

That sunset seemed to lift  
My care-laden soul;  
For I knew, someday I too  
Could reach a goal—  
Or pass beyond a horizon into  
peaceful solitude...

E. E. KALAKURA.

## CLEVELAND and VICINITY

**SPECIAL MASS MEETING** of all the Youth Members of the Ukrainian Natl. Association for the purpose of forming a Central Committee of the U.N.A. Youth in Cleveland and vicinity with the view of organizing U.N.A. sport teams and other activities such as musical, choral, and educational will be held **FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1938, 7 P. M., Ukrainian National Hall, 2255 West 14th St., Cleveland, O.** All Youth Members of the U.N.A. and their friends are urged to be present.—O. E. Malisky, U.N.A. Auditor. Stella Paliwoda, U.N.A. Advisory Member. Basil Zahayevich, U.N.A. Organizer.

P. S. All U.N.A. members and their friends are also cordially invited to attend the 2nd ANNUAL BALL, sponsored by the Youth Dept. of the U.N.A. Br. 291, Sunday, Oct. 9th 1938, 6 P. M., at the Ukrainian Natl. Hall.

## NEW YORK CITY.

**HALLOWEEN BARN PARTY** sponsored by the Ukrainian Civic Center **SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1938** at International Institute, 341 E. 17th St., New York City. Prizes for best costumes. Come in gingham and overalls. Admission 25¢ plus tax of one fruit. Games, dancing, surprises. 234-

## NEWARK, N. J.

**SECOND ANNUAL DANCE** sponsored by the Dr. Yankowicz Association of Newark, N. J. Benefit for Christmas Fun. To be held at Krueger's Auditorium, 25 Belmont Ave., Newark, N. J., **SATURDAY Eve., OCTOBER 22, 1938.** Ernie Krickett & his WOR Orchestra. Also Vic Romaine & his Orchestra. Comm. 8 P. M. Admission 50¢. Continuous Dancing—Fun for Everyone. 234-

## ASTORIA, L. I.

**SIXTH ANNUAL DANCE** of the Ukrainian Social Club of Astoria, L. I. will be held at **Broadway Astoria Ballroom, 32-08 Broadway, Astoria, L. I., SATURDAY Evening, OCTOBER 15, 1938.** Music by Lehig Serenaders. Subscription 55¢. Dancing from 9 P. M. until???

## 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-

## RARITAN, N. J.

**FIRST ANNUAL DANCE** and Entertainment, sponsored by the Ukrainian Social Club, will be held on **SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1938,** at the St. Joseph's Auditorium, Somerset St., at 8 P. M. The popular American-Ukrainian Michael Maiks Orchestra will furnish the music. Lindy Hop contest. Mitchell Dyszel, Ukrainian magician, will provide the entertainment for the evening. We cordially invite all youth clubs to spend the evening with us. Admission 45¢.