



UKRAINIAN WEEKLY



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SUMMING IT UP

The end of the baseball season concluded the first stage of the experiment of the Ukrainian National Association in sports. It will probably take many months, if not years, to evaluate the benefits derived from this experiment. The extent of future participation in sports, the effect of sports on the morale of our young members, and the power of sports in attracting new members, these are the indices that will be watched and studied during the ensuing year.

The U.N.A. Baseball League has been a success. The schedule, though tentatively made and often altered, has been played out, and the contests between the leaders of the two divisions produced a champion. Weighing the difficulties that had to be surmounted by all teams, it is only proper to praise and commend the boys who kept the League alive in spite of the reverses to their teams.

Branch secretaries are in a position to judge baseball as a factor in bringing new members to U.N.A. This, however, was not the primary purpose of the sports program. Our debut in the field of sport was prompted by the interests of those who were already members of U. N. A. The results of the first season may be discerned in the attitude of our members, both young and old, which may be described as being "UNA-conscious." The contests on the field have awakened the sense of loyalty to U.N.A. that hitherto lay dormant in the young and old. Friendships, formed on the baseball diamond, will go far toward making U.N.A. a really fraternal organization.

The UNA sports program will be pushed further, this time on the basketball court. Along with this, however, it is recognized that participation in basketball is limited to relatively few members. Other activities must meet the demands of our membership if UNA is to continue being a live organization. Swimming or bowling is confined to those communities which possess facilities for the sport. But many forms of social and cultural activity require only initiative and local leadership. The U.N.A. Youth Rally, to be held in Newark over the Thanksgiving Day weekend, will do well to attend to this subject, and bring to light the many ways of making every U.N.A. branch a center of activity.

G. HERMAN,
U.N.A. Athletic Director.

SOVIET BUILDING UKRAINIAN DEFENSE LINE

Fearing Germany's possible invasion of Ukraine, the Soviet authorities are hastening the construction of a vast defense area along its western frontier.

The defense program is reported by the Associated Press to include the creation of a buffer zone on this frontier, by means of (1) deforestation of vast tracts, (2) depopulation and in some cases resettlement of it with trusted Red Army men and women posing as peasants and workers while guarding the frontier, (3) destruction of transportation arteries in this region, (4) construction of a formidable "Maginot line" along its western boundary, (5) the building of railroads and highways behind this line to facilitate transfer of supplies and troops, and (6) development back of this area of big military concentration centers, together with well-fortified and well-provisioned air bases.

Advantages of Belonging to U. N. A.

"What advantages does the Ukrainian National Association hold for me over those of any life insurance company?" was the question recently asked by one of our readers.

The question was pertinent, and it struck at the very core of the differences between the U.N.A. and commercial life insurance companies.

These differences, it should be realized, do not lie in the type of insurance issued, but rather in the nature of the body granting them.

A commercial life insurance company, for example, is just a business concern that for a certain consideration, known as the premium, provides various forms of life insurance protection to its policy-holders. It is operated purely for profit. Outside his policy, the insured has no other connection with it or with others of his kind. Nor has he any voice in its management.

The Ukrainian National Association, on the other hand, is a fraternal order. As such its primary aim is not only to provide various forms of modern life insurance protection for its members, but also to unite them on a fraternal basis. It is organized into a system of subordinate assemblies, more commonly known as branches or lodges. Through the medium of these branches, its members elect and guide its representative form of government. It is not operated for profit, but for the sole benefit of its members. And finally, it is mutual and cooperative in every respect.

In the light of these differences between the U.N.A. and any commercial life insurance company, the superior advantages of belonging to the former are perfectly manifest. For in addition to having life insurance protection at no greater cost than that of an ordinary insurance company, a member of the U.N.A. also reaps the many benefits arising from its fraternal nature. He is, furthermore, a constituent part of a nationwide association, composed of people of his own race, which throughout the 44 years of its growth has played the leading role in organizing our people, in promoting their social, cultural, business and political development, in giving them aid during times of need and distress, and in helping our kinsmen in their native Ukraine win their national freedom.

All this, of course, has benefitted the younger generation as well as the old. In fact, the young people are beginning to receive more from the U.N.A. than their parents. Every year, for example, the U.N.A. gives student aid to those of its young members who are in need and deserving of it. Also, those of its members who are sportminded, can take advantage of the material assistance the organization is offering them now. Their cultural activities have been similarly encouraged. And finally, the U.N.A. makes it possible for our young people to receive the Ukrainian Weekly, now in its sixth year, of outstanding service to them and their development, and to the Ukrainian Cause.

It is no wonder, therefore, that the U.N.A. is the foremost Ukrainian organization in America, a position it has occupied from its very inception. Today its membership is around 32,000. Its branches, over 400 in number, are located in 21 different states. It has paid out more than 5 million dollars in insurance benefits. Its present assets are well over the 5 million dollar mark, and steadily rising. Finally, it has one of the highest possible ratings given to a life insurance company: 156%.

In view of all this, is it not to the great advantage of our young people to belong to the U.N.A.? Especially since it is the soundest foundation upon which they can build their own organizational life?

CARPATHIAN UKRAINE GAINS AUTONOMY

Carpathian Ukraine, officially known as Ruthenia, has received full autonomy, according to latest press reports from abroad.

The new autonomous state within Czechoslovakia, will be headed by Andrew Brody, Premier, and the following ministers: Rev. Augustine Voloshyn, Julian Revay, and Edmund Bachynsky. Stephen Fencik has been named minister's plenipotentiary for the negotiations leading to the fixing of the Slovak-Ukrainian boundary.

Hungary's Annexation Attempts Continue

Meanwhile, Hungary continues to press her efforts to annex Carpathian Ukraine. In this she is being aided by Poland. Such annexation of this Ukrainian populated region would give both countries a common frontier, which for strategic reasons they strongly desire.

Hungarian terrorist bands are reported to be filtering into the region from the south, while Polish terrorists are doing likewise from the north. Their clearly manifest aim is to create disturbances and thus provide an excuse for the entry of Hungarian and Polish troops. In fact, this was admitted by a number of those captured. Among the latter were seven members of the Hungarian terrorist organization Szabad Czarpat, captured last Tuesday near Berehovo. They were armed with German automatic pistols that they had received in Magyarovar, Hungary, reports a New York Times dispatch. They said that another detachment had been sent from Sopron with orders to blow up bridges and provoke disorders.

U.N.A. Sends Protest

The Executive Committee of the Ukrainian National Association, sent the following message last Thursday to the four-power international Commission in Berlin:

"In view of press reports that Hungary assisted by Poland foments disorders in order to create false impressions of discontent among Ukrainian population of Ruthenia and thus pave the way for armed intervention and occupation of Ruthenia, the Supreme Executive Committee of the Ukrainian National Association, the largest Ukrainian fraternal order in America, vigorously protests against high handed imperialistic designs of Hungary and Poland, and urges you to use your good offices to prevent this new injustice to Ukrainians of Ruthenia."

It was signed by Nicholas Muraszko, President; Gregory Herman, Vice-President; Mary Malovich, Vice-Presidentess; Dmytro Halychyn, Recording Secretary; Roman Slobodian, Financial Sec'y and Treasurer.

POLISH UKRAINIANS COMBAT HUNGARY

Under the above headline a wireless to the New York Times from Warsaw reported yesterday that the Ukrainians in Poland are continuing to protest the projected incorporation of Carpathian Ukraine into Hungary. A memorandum in this matter was given to the Polish Premier Slawoj-Skladkowski by UNDO, leading Ukrainian party. Anti-Hungarian demonstrations were organized in Lwiv last Wednesday night.

The Story of Volodimir the Great

(Continued)

Further Benefits of Christianizing Ukraine

THE introduction and spread of Christianity in Ukraine resulted in many benefits for the country, both spiritual and material. Among the latter, one of the most important was the unity Christianity promoted among the people. Prior to that time, for example, the various tribes that dwelt scattered throughout the land had their own special forms of pagan worship, which fact of itself was a great obstacle to the efforts of Kiev princes to introduce harmony among them and obedience to central rule. With the adoption of Christianity, however, these religious differences began to wane, to be superseded by a universal faith, open to any race or stage of culture and followed as well in one place as another.

Christianity also exerted a beneficial effect upon the general life of the people. Volodimir himself, writes a contemporary chronicler, became a better man because of it. He forsook his former lax ways of living, tried to avoid all bloodshed, and took steps to provide aid for the poor and disabled. No longer, also, were there any human sacrifices on the altars of idols. And thus the savage customs of

former times began to disappear. Christianity set up for the people an ideal for their existence; i. e. life in harmony with God; it preached equality for all mankind; improved the status of the lower classes; and gradually did away with slavery.

Education

Christianity also brought schools into Ukraine. Volodimir, writes the chronicler, selected children from leading families for purpose of education. When time came for these children to go to school, it is noted, their mothers wept and wailed, as if for the dead, for education was an unknown quality for them, a most fearsome thing.

The early schools had as their main purpose the training of candidates for priesthood and government service. All of them were directly connected with the Church. Learning in them was limited to reading, writing, and the study of religious works. Teachers were priests, Bulgarians at first, and then as some of their students completed their studies, native ones.

The schools brought higher culture into the life of the younger generation, and awakened them to what was happening in the out-

side world. Many of their graduates went abroad, to Western Europe, and made enviable records there. Volodimir's schools produced Ilarion, the famous Metropolitan who greatly aided in raising the standard of ancient Ukrainian culture to a very high degree.

Volodimir himself was fond of the "word of the book," and liked to listen while it was read, especially from works on religion. Whether he learned to read and write himself, that the chronicler does not mention; but it is recorded that he gave his children an education. Of them, Yaroslav was the best student.

With the establishment of schools, libraries also appeared and developed, mainly of a religious character.

Volodimir's Coins

Volodimir was the first Ukrainian prince to introduce his own system of coinage. His gold and silver coins were styled after those of Byzantium, and bore on one side a picture of Jesus Christ, and on the other a picture of Volodimir, dressed in state robes and seated on a throne, with a cross in his hand. The inscription on the coin read either: "Volodimir on the throne" or "Volodimir. This is his gold."

Meaning and Origin of the Trident

Some of Volodimir's coins, however, bore the imprint of the national coat-of-arms, a trident,

which today is the official symbol of Ukraine. There are various versions as to meaning of this symbol. It is said, for example, that the trident represents:

(1) A schematic portrayal of a dove, symbol of the Holy Ghost, quite popular in Byzantine art.

(2) A stylized flower.

(3) Volodimir's monogram (which we cannot reproduce here on account of the lack of the proper type). On the basis of this version, some see in the trident the word Ukraine.

(4) A schematic picture of a bow and arrow.

(5) Head of a "bulawa" or sceptre, emblem of sovereignty; or the crown itself.

(6) Symbol of Neptune, the old Italic god of the sea, and his Greek equivalent—Poseidon, whose worship was quite common in the maritime cities of the Black Sea.

Each of these versions has its authorities.

As to the origin of the trident, there were futile efforts up to recent times to link it with Scandinavian countries, mainly by those Russian scholars who propagated the theory, long now disproved, that ancient Rus-Ukraine was founded by the Varangians, i. e. Norsemen. It is far safer to assume that the trident had as its origin in Greece, in the Byzantine culture. Zeus, Poseidon, Neptune, and many other ancient Roman and Greek gods, were often pictured holding a trident in hand.

A PEACEFUL DEATH

VASILE, the village sexton, was very ill. He had severe pains in his chest. They applied leeches to him, even gave him wine, but to no avail. So late that evening he sent his son Hryenko for me.

"Hurry," Hryenko said, "father wants to see you before he dies; perhaps he has something important to tell you."

I went. The road was covered with snow that reached to the fencetops. We had quite a time struggling through it.

"Is your father very ill?" I asked Hryenko.

"Mortally," he replied. "Who knows, by tomorrow he may be dead."

"Did he make his will?"

"Sure, but a bad one. My step-mother got plenty, while me and my sister got very little."

He proceeded to explain in detail just how much his father had willed to him and his sister and how much to his step-mother and her two children. From what he said, I gathered that she had received only one third of the property.

"You have no cause to complain," I said to Hryenko. "If anyone has, it's your stepmother."

"Bah, but stepmother had nothing when she married father," Hryenko protested.

We reached the sexton's home and entered it. The house was low and old. On the oventop a little boy lay sprawled, writing something on a slate. On several benches beyond the oven, arranged to make a bed, lay old Vasile, covered with an old fur-lined coat. Over him on a peg hung a new fur-lined coat, another made of stout cloth, and a large shawl. His wife sat by the chimney with a child in her arms, while Hryenko's sister, Ksenia, was wiping the spoons; evidently they had just finished having their supper. I approached the improvised bed and greeted the sick man. He stretched a trembling hand towards me and tried to smile in reply to my greeting, but could not. Though his face went through the motions of a smile it expressed only sorrow and pain.

"How do you feel, Vasile?" I asked, sitting down alongside of him on a stool.

"Very sick, very sick... Looks like I'll soon have to go... If only the family gave me some rest

from their complaining about the property... This one wants that—that one wants this..."

He spoke brokenly, breathing heavily, and coughing after every few words. After a moment's rest he motioned with his hand for me to get closer, and then quietly, almost in a whisper, broken by groans that escaped him, he said:

"It's good you came... Do me a favor... They'll heed you... Let them bury me in the old cemetery, by the big oak... I don't want to lie in the new cemetery... it's too mournful... the graves are bare... the old one has big trees... birds in summertime..."

I gave him my promise that it would be as he wanted.

"But in the meanwhile don't think of death," I tried to cheer him up. "You'll get the better of your sickness yet and soon get well."

Vasile waved his hand. "Too late!" And then, after a moment's pause, added: "So be it!"

Seeing that the conversation was tiring him, I rose and sat down on the bench by the window. Just then the door opened and the village mayor and two peasants walked in. They were the neighbors.

"Glory unto Jesus!"

"Forever glory!"

"Is he still conscious?" the mayor asked in a hushed tone.

"Yes, he is," the wife replied. The mayor greeted the sick man, and then thrusting his hand beneath the coat covering him, felt his foot.

"The feet are very cold," he said. "You're going to die, Vasile. When the feet get so cold and the eyes sink in—well, there's no longer any hope. You've just got to die."

The sick man looked gravely at him for a full minute, and then in barely audible tone said:

"So be it."

"Let's forgive one another, Vasile," the mayor said, taking Vasile's hand.

"May God forgive you, God forgive you, may God forgive all your sins." Each repeated this three times, according to custom. Similarly, mutual forgiveness was then exchanged between the dying man and the two neighbors that had come with the mayor. Each of them also felt Vasile's foot and lugubriously shaking his head assured him that he was going to die

right away, to which Vasile just replied: "So be it."

His wife now approached him. She had not started to cry yet, but already had raised her apron to her face to have it ready when she did. Taking hold of Vasile's hand, she began to wail:

"Why are you leaving me-e-e... all alone... with my little children... oh-h-h! Where will we go-o-o! What will we do-o-o! We have no home now... oh-h-h!"

"But I've willed you the barn!"

Vasile protested in a weak voice. "You have plenty of room to build a home from that barn. What else do you want of me?"

"Give me at least those poplars by the river, so that I could build a stable for the cows."

"Just try and get them!" the angry voice of Hryenko broke in. "Did you plant those poplars? Or your father? Those poplars are for me to make a barn with. Understand! Just try and get them! You're getting too much anyway!"

"Quiet, you fool!" the mayor shouted at him. "This will be settled not by you but by your father!"

"Do you see, my good people," the wife shrilled, "do you see how this good for nothing scamp is treating me even while his father is still alive. Just as soon as he dies, he's goin to chase me out of this house, just as sure as I stand here, and won't let me even get close to it. That's what I get for treating him so well, for taking such good care of him for years!"

She covered her face with her apron and began to weep lustily. "Oh, let me die in peace!" Vasile groaned.

"No, Vasile, you simply have to settle this before you die, otherwise your family will always be fighting and give you no peace in your grave," the mayor said.

"Yes, that's right!" the two neighbors added.

"It's clear that your wife is being wronged," the mayor continued "Hryenko and Ksenia are getting too much, while she too little. So please, Vasile, give her those poplars."

At this juncture the door opened and Vasile's sister, Malanka, entered. She was a woman about fifty years old. Hurrying to Vasile she begged him thrice for forgiveness and then sitting down by him on the stool began to wail:

"Oh-h-h, dear brother of mine-e-e, the only one I have and you are forsaking me-e-e! Where are you going? Oh-h-h! And why are you angry at poor me-e-e?..."

"Stop that wailing, Malanka!" the mayor cut in. "He hasn't died yet! Sit down over there quietly since you've come here. We don't propose to listen to your yowling."

Malanka kissed her brother's hand.

"Dear brother," she pleaded. "Please let me have this old fur-lined coat that covers you. You've got two of them, while I'm so poor. Just look how cold it is outside, and yet I have to go about just in this cotton garment."

"I can't, sister," Vasile moaned, "Ksenia needs it... oh-oh!..."

His wife took Malanka by the shoulders. "Don't bother a dying man, but go over there by the window and sit down."

Malanka instead went by the door and in a querulous voice began to give vent to her feelings: "Yes, yes, such is the world today. First they wronged me by not giving me my portion of father's property, and now they refuse to give me even an old coat. Ha! God sees all this..."

Vasile did not reply but stared at the ceiling... mulling over some thoughts. At length he turned his gaze to those around him and moved his lips. The mayor bent over him and asked him what he wanted to say.

"Di-vidé pop-lars in half..." the dying man whispered.

"Divide the poplars in half," the mayor repeated aloud.

"That means that half goes to you and the other half to Hryenko," one of the neighbors explained to the wife.

"That's right. No wrong is done to anyone now," said the other one.

The wife went to the pantry and came out with a green bottle, from which she began to pour drinks for the mayor and the neighbors, while Vasile turned towards the wall and began to expire...

The following morning the bells tolled for Vasile. People said he had died a quiet peaceful death.

(Transl. from Ukrainian by S. S.)

NEW YORK CITY:

SEVENTH ANNUAL DANCE of the Ukrainian Civic Center will be held SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1938, at the Pan-Hellenic Hotel (Beekman Tower) 3 Mitchell Place, 49th St. & First Ave., at 8:00 P. M. Subscription \$1.00. Glamorous girls, handsome swains, tantalizing music in a beautiful ballroom guarantee an evening full of fun and joy for all. (Dress optional.) 240-

HOW TO ORGANIZE A YOUTH BRANCH OF THE U.N.A.

In any locality where there are already one or more branches of the U.N.A. no further branches will be permitted to organize, except a youth branch. Where, however, a locality has no branches of the U.N.A. then the above restriction does not apply. In any event, an organizer who desires to organize a branch of the U.N.A. should first obtain permission from the Supreme Executive Committee of the U.N.A. Having received such permission, he should obtain from the Main Office the constitution and By-Laws, a Rate Book and membership application blanks.

When the organizer has acquainted himself with the contents of the Constitution and By-Laws and the Rate Book, he should call an organization meeting of those persons whom he had already approached and who wish to become members of the U.N.A. At such a meeting the organizer or some officer from a local branch, if there be one in the locality, should explain to the prospective members the aims and purposes of the U. N. A. and what their duties towards the same shall be. Then those assembled at this meeting, if there be at least 6 of them, elect from amongst themselves a temporary President, Secretary and Treasurer, and then they should adopt a resolution choosing a name for their society and expressing its desire to become a branch of the U.N.A., and authorizing the officers so temporarily elected, to prepare, sign and forward to the Supreme President or Supreme Recording Secretary of the U.N.A. a petition in writing to be signed by the President, Secretary and Treasurer so temporarily elected which shall set out their desire to become a branch of the U.N.A. and bind them to abide by the rules and regulations of the U.N.A. Then each applicant fills out a membership application and these applications are to be signed by the temporary officers. When this has been done and the doctor has examined the applicants and made his reports of such medical examination, then the organizer or the branch secretary forwards the same to the Supreme Recording Secretary of the U.N.A.

When the Main Office has approved these applications, provided there be at least 6 of them, the Supreme Recording Secretary will send to the newly-organized branch its charter, all the necessary books and printed matter, copies of the Constitution and By-Laws, and seal.

A new branch receives from the Main Office all the necessary books of record, applications, copies of the Constitution and By-Laws, membership books, membership insignias, all free of charge. The only thing for which the new branch has to pay is the seal, which now costs \$5.50.

FULFILLMENT

I dream not of wealth
Or the luxury it brings,
Or of fame and glory
And of great things.
I don't crave grandeur
Or worldly success.
To me, mansions and power
Don't mean happiness.
But of these I dream:
A cozy, white cottage
Bordered by colorful flowers
That will bask in the sunlight
And revel in the showers.
I dream of window seats
And a breakfast nook.
And bookcases filled with
Many a cherished book.
I dream of a nursery
And baby's crib,
Tiny outstretched arms
And soiled bib.
Scattered playthings
And curly locks,
Stocked pantry shelves
And cookie crocks.
Oh, God! Deny me not
The fulfillment of my dreams.
Without which my very heart
Would break, it seems.

H. M. T.

SOCIAL BALANCE

By E. LACHOWITCH

RECENTLY some American scientists voiced a warning that the work done by the Civilian Conservation Corps to preserve American natural sources—is missing its aim. For by drying up one place and irrigating the other, by cutting one tree and planting another, and by destroying the natural balance carefully established by Mother-Nature and introducing a synthetic system planned and figured out by man—it releases the hidden destructive forces kept in check by nature. The ultimate result is that natural sources instead of being preserved are by the concerted action of man—destroyed.

On another occasion competent men gave a similar warning pertaining to the natural balance of wild life. They said, for instance, that the complete extermination of eagles and hawks does no good to wild life, because it destroys the natural equilibrium and permits an abnormal multiplication of mice, ground-hogs and other field-parasites.

These warnings tend to show that nature's forces, both constructive and destructive, are so balanced that amidst them can survive only that which deserves survival.

The same warning could be applied now to the ever increasing trend in American social life to suppress with iron hand all "isms" of foreign origin, with the intent of making all immigrants forget the country of their origin and become good American citizens.

In the first place, it is doubtful if a good citizen could be made by coercion. A "good citizen" is not necessary the one who "abides" by the law and "likes" the country, but rather it is he who does it spontaneously, voluntarily and unselfishly.

Every country feeds its inhabitants to the best of its abilities. It is the source of their income, livelihood, personal advantages and possibilities. But sometime it demands also big sacrifices; sometime it gives nothing and takes everything. A good citizen is he who loves his country even then; who looks upon her not only as a source of livelihood, but also as an altar upon which capital sacrifices must sometimes be made.

Such idealistic love for one's native country is most durable and lasting when nurtured in the family tradition. It becomes a constituent part of one's character. An immigrant's child brought up on such principles will easily find in his future life his own altar, his own native land, and will become a much better American citizen than the one who looks selfishly upon his native land, even if he is of a Mayflower brand.

Still another reason why we should be careful with this "stamping out" of all foreign "isms" is the one referred to indirectly in the beginning: we may thereby destroy the natural balance amongst the immigrants. We have here in America various foreign organizations with various creeds: communistic, socialistic, anarchistic, nationalistic, fascistic and so on. They clash with one another, thus keeping their collective social life in a natural equilibrium.

Let's take our Ukrainian-American life as an example: We all know, that for several years following the World War the creed of bolshevism seized hold of many of our people. Bolshevistic agents busied themselves inculcating their subversive doctrines into Ukrainian masses. As a result, in many cases religion, morality and family life were undermined. Patriotism, any nationalism, the idealistic approach to anybody's native country—were scoffed at and branded as "capitalistic prejudice." Emasculated internationalism coupled with base materialism was on the march.

This moral and social decay was stopped by the antitoxine in form of another "ism" i. e. nationalism. Nationalism stands for something

PROTEST HUNGARY'S AIM TO ANNEX CAR- PATHIAN UKRAINE

Philadelphia

Philadelphia Ukrainians at a mass meeting yesterday protested the plight of their fellow-nationalists in Czechoslovakia, caught in the path of menacing Polish and Hungarian armies.

The criss-cross of racial enmities and ambitions was discussed by 800 representatives of 20 Ukrainian societies at Ukrainian Hall, 849 N. Franklin street.

Any change in Czechoslovakia's eastern borders ought to be preceded by a plebiscite among the 655,000 Ukrainians there, speakers demanded.

They pointed out that ever since the World War, Ukrainians have been parceled out among various countries with no regard for the right of self-determination.

Speakers included Col. Roman Sushko, of the World War Ukrainian army; Mr. Gregory Herman, Wilkes-Barre; Dr. Walter Galan and Theodore Swystun.

Messages of protest were sent to U. S. Secretary of State Hull, Prime Minister Chamberlain, of Great Britain; Fuehrer Adolf Hitler, Foreign Minister Bonnet, of France, and Count Ciano, foreign minister of Italy.

(Philadelphia Record,

October 10, 1938)

New York City

A meeting under the auspices of the Committee for the Defense of the Carpathian Ukraine was held yesterday afternoon at Stuyvesant High School to support demands of First Ukrainian National Rada for complete independence from Czechoslovakia under the Wilson doctrine of self-determination.

It was said that news had just been received from Europe that the Rada had severed autonomy negotiations with Prague and stood firm for immediate independence, rejecting any intervention by Poles and Hungarians.

A resolution was adopted demanding complete independence for Ruthenia "with the understanding that Ruthenia shall join an independent Ukrainian State whenever such a State will be recreated."

(The New York Times,
October 10, 1938)

CONNECTICUT YOUTH!!!

Come one, come all to the U. Y. P. A. SPORT DANCE, OCTOBER 22, 1938, at the Ukrainian Hall, Erwin Pl., New Britain, Conn. Meet your new and old U. Y. O. C. friends as you swing to Ted Povel's Orchestra. 8—12 P.M. Admission 35¢. 240,6

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.

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, 12-08 Broadway, Astoria, L. I. **SATURDAY Evening, OCTOBER 15, 1938.** Music by Lehigh Serenaders. Subscription 55¢. Dancing from 9 P. M. until???

entirely opposite to bolshevism, and so far is the only efficacious remedy against the epidemic of bolshevism and communism.

Having lived through this contagious epidemic the Ukrainians have become immune to it. Some day their immunity may become very useful in combatting it in the American life, on a broader basis.

COMPANIONATE MARRIAGE

By THEODOSIA BORESKY

OUR present educational system is such that a great many virile, ambitious young people are forced to remain at school up to an advanced maturity, in order to be come successful candidates for the professions.

Sometime during their college days they find the tension of celibacy much too hard to bear. So in the deluded hope of promoting efficiency in living (to eliminate sleepless nights) and success as students (for keenest concentration) they may enter either upon a life of sexual promiscuity or the relationship with one partner commonly called companionate marriage. If they could afford it, they would leave college and marry—that is their normal desire. In many cases, however, their families have sacrificed a great deal to give up their careers for which they may possess unusual talent and ability.

These young people are not to be blamed if they want and need love. Most of all they need the peace of a permanent mate. Youth is mating time. There's a deep physiological need for love. Thus many a fine, good and honest couple start out on a relationship with the naive agreement that it shall last only as long as they both desire and need each other, that it shall stop as soon as one of them should tire or find another. The relationship is both permanent and impermanent. They cannot afford to marry—do not feel they want to tie each other down when they do not know as yet what the future holds—for many years of study stretch before them.

In ideal society, of course, such an arrangement might work out. But in real life, it tragically does not.

Not being married they cannot live together openly. In many colleges even the married must keep their meetings secret. That is why both secret marriages and companionate marriages are failures. The hiding, the endless fear of being caught, added to their own troubled consciences, leaves them no rest from torment. Such love without privacy, without peace of conscience and freedom from fear of discovery, soon turns from a beautiful, fulfilling promise, into a hateful thing.

The tragedy lies in the fact that once a young person has entered upon such a sinful relationship with another, there can be no going back. He is never the same again. This is most true of the feminine sex. The girl, in her great physiological need, becomes easy prey to any seemingly romantic male. She is also the greatest sufferer too from the lack of privacy in the companionate marriage. Instead of finding peace and a solution of her intimate problems, she adds even a greater burden—sexual neurasthenia (derangement of the nervous system with depression of vital forces)—far more devastating to her physical and mental health than celibacy. As a final result she may quarrel with her partner with whom she might have found true happiness in real marriage. Also, in her search for happiness she may turn promiscuous, to the destruction of all future happiness in a monogamous marriage.

The solution to the virile, mature young person's personal problem is of course not easy. I cannot prescribe it. The only true answer is in the change of the educational system so that young people can marry early. For to attain perfect happiness and perfect adjustment in the most intimate relationship between man and woman there must be real marriage.

Until that change has come about in our educational or social system, the wise young person who does not wish to leave college to marry, will steer clear of all personal entanglements, for once the first step is made it's too late to go back!

"BEWARE OF LOOSE THINKERS"

Thomas Carlyle, the Scotch philosopher, said: "Let the world beware when a thinker is let loose!" And he was right. One has only to attend any type of gathering, be it a club meeting, forum, conference or youth congress, to discover the truth of this philosophy. All one has to do is to inject into the discussion some hotly controversial issue and then sit back and listen to the various comments upon it, and figure out what proportion of them are based upon reason and objective judgement.

Some individuals will be in a fighting mood, tearing away at the argument which the opposition really doesn't make. Others will react with a start at the mere mention of such terms as fascism, communism, nationalism, League of Nations, pacifism, and radicalism. As opinions are voiced, determine whether they are based on judgement or only on emotions, determine also whether those engaged in the controversy are open to conviction or whether, on the contrary, their minds are closed to the extent that a contrary argument becomes to them something merely to combat rather than something first to understand and then either to assimilate and use in the formation of a new judgment or to combat—depending upon the amount of truth it contains. Find out if various opinions are facts based on truth or merely expressions of preconceived views.

In most cases this experiment will reveal an alarming combination of ignorance, coupled with egotism, bigotry, and pigheadedness. It will furnish proof, if any, of the necessity for more humility, intellectual honesty and truth seeking than are to be found ordinarily, even among those who are supposed to be well educated.

Whenever you hear an opinion which differs markedly from your own, do you weigh the thought advanced before proceeding to argue? Do you hold it in your mind a moment to see whether it may require a modification of your notion?

You are not on the road to wisdom, of course, if you are too receptive to the ideas which you come in contact, repeating the opinions which others express; nor are you on the road to wisdom if you follow the other extreme—that of resisting knowledge. In the latter case, because of your unconscious egotism, you assume that everything you have believed must necessarily be true and so you shy away from new ideas. Your system of thought becomes fixed. Your opinions harden and a fact or thought which would necessitate a change of view is thrown aside without consideration. The best procedure for you to adopt is to turn new facts and ideas over in your mind sympathetically and yet tentatively until you have determined their value. After you ask of an alleged fact, "Is it true?" ask, "What does it mean? How does it fit in with the other facts which I have acquired?" Such is the process of absorption which must be followed if you are to gain a mastery over facts and translate them into knowledge and finally into wisdom and power.

Too often the so-called opinions we express are mere manifestations of feelings which owe their existence to no rational processes whatever. Once we became conscious of these prejudices, we try to justify them by reasoning, but the outcome of our reasoning is predetermined by the fact of prejudice. That is why we should question and criticize that which we think of as our opinions, to see whether they are based upon the exercise of judgement or of preconceived attitudes which could not be defended if they stood in the light of reason. Then, too, there are many who unwisely approach the problem of the hour with judgement arrived at in the absence of evidence. Those who utilize judge-

CLEVELAND WINS OHIO SOFTBALL TITLE

The Blue Cossacks of Cleveland won the Ukrainian softball championship of Northern Ohio by making a clean sweep of a double header in an elimination series.

In the first game of the twin bill, the Blue Cossacks defeated the Lakewood Ohio team by a score of 6 to 1, which was a result of some very keen pitching by John Hodowansky, who was on the mound for the Blue Cossacks, allowing 3 hits while fanning 14. The Blue Cossacks were collecting 6 runs on 5 hits while Lakewood was held to 1 run and 3 hits.

Emerging victorious in the first game, the Blue Cossacks became qualified to meet the Cleveland Sacred Hearts in the final game for the championship. Encouraged by their first victory, the Blue Cossacks displayed their inspiration by halting the highly-favored Sacred Hearts team. Here again pitcher John Hodowansky came in to perform a strongman act by hurling his second victory of the day and thereby gained the championship for the Blue Cossacks. The opposing pitcher was tagged for 5 hits but issued 13 bases on balls which the Blue Cossacks took advantage of, turning these free passes into winning runs. This was a hard fought battle, with the lead being commanded by the Blue Cossacks throughout the game. The final score was 6 to 4.

After the tournament the afternoon was climaxed by a social gathering at the Lakewood Church hall where refreshments were served and fun was had by all.

STEVEN BURKO.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

CHARITY BALL given by Ukrainian-American Veterans, Post No. 1, Phila. **SATURDAY, Night OCTOBER 15th 1938**, at Ukrainian Hall, 849 North Franklin St. Benefit of Ukrainian Needy Orphans. Featuring **Nick Boley** and his Casa Del Rey Orchestra. Dancing 8 till? 240

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,-

ment which definitely upholds or condemns either side are in a poor position to find the truth.

You may have convictions, but you must also realize that there is a possibility of error. You should be ever on the watch to see if your views need correction, and if your course needs to be changed. Progress comes only if you discover new bits of truth; only if you keep correcting your position; only if you continue to discard wrong impressions in the light of new knowledge. You should not hamper the important search for truth nor should you deny the privilege of speaking to those who hold views diametrically opposed to your own. You should listen discriminately and judge contributions by reasoned judgement and not upon prejudice. Above all you should not let others do your thinking for you, even in the most vital and fateful affairs. Don't let your mind become like an old attic, cluttered with useless trash, covered with dirt and dust and cobwebs. And don't allow it become a dumping place where others can unload their worthless mental refuse on you. Be open-minded and display straight thinking—and these qualities will break down walls which otherwise will render you narrow of mind and short of vision.

MARY KUSY.

YOUTH AND THE U.N.A.

This week's column is dedicated to the "Philadelphia Ukrainian National Association Youth Club," for since its organization in May of this year, it has been one of the most active clubs in the East. The club's president and sports manager, **Dietric Slobogin**, has submitted the following resume of the club's activities:

The initial move taken on the organization of a youth club for the younger members of the U. N. A. residing in Greater Philadelphia really originated at the home of Michael Elko, where four fellows, namely, Eugene Mallyk, George and Dietric Slobogin and the host indulged in a general conversation. A copy of that week's "Ukrainian Weekly" was casually read and Gregory Herman's article concerning the possibility of a U. N. A. Baseball League was noted. Since all four boys were U. N. A. members, they considered the article carefully and decided that, inasmuch as the diamond sport was already entering the 1938 season and the country would soon be in the baseball mood, a youth club with the "national pastime" as a nucleus seemed not only logical but desirable as well. Mr. Herman (U. N. A. Athletic Director) was contacted, as was Dr. Gallan (President of the Philadelphia U. N. A. District Committee) who heartily approved the idea. The four youthful organizers immediately went to work.

Radio announcements and newspaper publicity requesting players did not yield any too large a crop of diamond enthusiasts. On May 10th, however, the first meeting of the group was called and the name "Philadelphia U. N. A. Youth Club" was adopted. Officers were chosen as follows: Dietric Slobogin, president and baseball manager; Michael Elko, secretary; George Slobogin, treasurer. A week later another meeting was called, primarily for the purpose of registering baseball players. There was no gratifying response but when the club had its first baseball practice session on May 28th ten fellows put in an appearance. From this group only three eventually became regular players.

The U. N. A. subsidy not having arrived as yet, the manager of the ball team found himself in disheartening circumstances. Even an appeal to the eleven Philadelphia U. N. A. branches produced no appreciable results. Dr. Gallan and Stephen Slobodian (a member of the U. N. A. Board of Advisors) sympathized with the club, happily enough, each making a substantial donation. Additional practice sessions were called, but the better ball players had already joined other teams and the material on hand was not very encouraging. Though no home field was available the boys kept "plugging" along, making the most of what was to be had. Uniforms were obtained, the U. N. A. subsidy having arrived, and baseball equipment was purchased.

On June 11th the Philly boys played their first game against the Parkway Athletic Club of the Greater Philadelphia League. No one dreamed that the U. N. A. lads would make any kind of a showing against such a strong team as Parkway, which booked our boys as "breathers" or "pushovers." Inning after inning went by, however, and U. N. A. member Tony Cherkas amazed the huge gathering by moving down the opposition in regular order. The U. N. A. boys, depending more on the strength of spirit than on polish and skill, which was lacking, pushed four runs across the plate during a late inning spurge and bested their superior opponents by a score of 4 to 2.

Even today the boys are trying to recall that hectic battle, and it isn't surprising that some still wonder if it wasn't only a dream. The game was won, however and it instilled confidence into a disorganized, inexperienced team that didn't even have its first practice session until well in the season.

On June 17th the U. N. A. club temporarily forgot about baseball and sponsored a moonlight hike at which occasion more than a hundred young Ukrainians passed away an enjoyable evening. On June 26th, the Philly team travelled to Springfield, N. J., to play the Newark U. N. A. Lions in an official League game. The game had progressed one inning and the score was tied at 1-1 when rain intervened, necessitating postponement of the encounter. The club's record was evened at one win and a defeat when the team dropped a 7-5 decision to the Warwick B. C. of Philly on July 2nd. In playing the Royal Bears, however, the U. N. A. lads triumphed, the score being 5 to 4 against the reputedly strong Negro team; the game taking place on July 3rd. On July 7th the team

YOUTH CHORUS ORGANIZED IN PHILADELPHIA

Encouraged by the progress made by Ukrainian all-youth choruses in the East and elsewhere, the United Youth Clubs of Philadelphia recently formed a Ukrainian Youth Chorus of Philadelphia, under the direction of Stephen Marusevich of New York City. The first rehearsal was held Tuesday evening, October 10, and attended by forty young singers. For the while rehearsals will be held Wednesday evenings, at the Ukrainian Club, 847 North Franklin Street, beginning at 8:15. A cordial invitation is extended to all those who desire to join the newly-formed chorus.

PETER ZAHARCHUK.

Nobody Home

The tax collector knocked on the door. No one answered. He knocked again. Still no one answered. "Open the door," he cried. "I know you're in. Otherwise your shoes wouldn't be here outside the door."

Voice from within: "That's nothing. Don't you think it's possible for me to go out in another pair?"

Good Excuse

Doctor to patient: "Why haven't you been around to see me so long?"

Patient: "Because I was sick."

played to a 3-3 deadlock with the Philadelphia Inquirer nine. On July 9th the youth club dropped back to a .500 average by losing a "tough" game to the Culver Athletic Club, the final score being 8 to 6. The following day the team travelled to Williamstown, N. J., to literally pulverize that town's Ukrainian team by a 15-1 count. On July 16th the Philly boys split a doubleheader, dropping the first game to Warwick 11-0 and defeating Fairhill A. C. 2-0. The following Tuesday our boys floundered a bit and suffered an 8-4 defeat by the strong Philadelphia Inquirer team. The team retaliated, however, in an exhibition game with the New York City U. N. A. team, played at Philadelphia on July 24th. The Metropolitan lads were handed a 13-5 setback and, later, a half-barrel of beer. On July 26th the youth club lost a pitchers' battle to the Sheldon A. C. by a 2-0 whitewash.

During the period between July 31st and August 14th the Philly boys surprised Ukrainian ball fans by garnering a string of six consecutive victories to boost the season's record to 11 wins and 5 defeats for an average of .688. Teams to fall by the wayside during this victorious stretch included the Newark U. N. A. Lions (doubleheader) by 12-0 and 6-5 counts; Malvern A. C., 7-4; St. Carthage C. C., 5-1; Rhawnhurst A. A., 4-0 and Indiana A. C., 12-3. A string of four defeats followed, however, with the New York City U. N. A. boys accounting for two by counts of 13-9 and 9-6 (first game being played at Philadelphia on August 14th and the second at New York on August 21st). The Philadelphia Ukrainians (managed by Peter Zaharchuk) also defeated the U. N. A. team, the score being 11-1, and St. Simeons C. C. took the last game of the season, 8-7.

Thus, the experimental baseball season of the Philadelphia U. N. A. Youth Club came to an end with the season's log showing 11 victories, 9 defeats and 1 tie for an average of .550. The club finished in second place in the U. N. A. Baseball League with two wins and two defeats.

The Philly club is already preparing for the basketball season: A girls' team may also be organized. An "annual ball" will be sponsored near the end of the basketball season (February 18th) for the purpose of obtaining funds for the club. The club has intentions of going in for football, softball, tennis, soccer and track and field in due course of time. In addition to sports the club intends to engage in cultural and educational functions if circumstances warrant same. The Lieutenant Chmelyk brothers will conduct military drills within the club if a sufficient number of interested members desire same.

If you are a Philadelphian, a member of the U. N. A. or have intentions of joining, watch for radio and newspaper announcements of the club's meeting and do not fail to attend. Interested parties should communicate with Dietric Slobogin, 2154 N. 7th St., Philadelphia, Pa.