



UKRAINIAN WEEKLY



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Vol. II.

RECENT ARTICLES ON UKRAINE IN ITALIAN JOURNALS

During the month of April, two interesting articles upon Ukraine appeared in leading Italian journals in Italy.

One of them, entitled "Easter in Ukraine" signed by the pseudonym "Bulba" appeared in "Anno XII" a leading journal which appears every ten days, and whose editor is Victor Mussolini, son of the dictator of Italy. This article would not be of any unusual interest if it were not for the fact that besides an account of the Easter customs of the Ukrainian people it also contains an ethnographic account of the Ukrainian people; a political map of the Ukrainian nation issued by the Ukrainian Bureau in Berlin showing clearly how Ukraine is divided among four oppressors, the population figures of the Ukrainian ethnographic territories, and two illustrations—one depicting a scene of the great hunger in Ukraine with a title head "Save Ukraine", and another illustration of the drawings of a Ukrainian artist, Oleksa Novakiwsky.

Judging by this article Italy must be quite interested in the Ukrainian problem.

The second article which appeared in "Le vie d'Italie del monda" is one deserving special mention. It is a lengthy account by Lydia Chipriania of the life of the westernmost branch of the Ukrainian race—the so-called "Hutzuls". The author, an Italian, wrote it as a result of her observations in the Ukrainian Carpathians, home of the Hutzuls.

An idea of the importance attached to this article can be gleaned from the fact that it contains 32 large illustrations, some of them of full-page length.

This article is written with a great deal of understanding and sympathy for the Ukrainian people, and it serves as an excellent foil against the Polish propaganda that the Hutzuls are a branch of the Polish race, when as a matter of fact they are not.

"The Hutzuls themselves," says the author, "call themselves Ukrainians throughout the entire wide territory which they occupy, including that under Poland, Roumania, and Czechoslovakia; and they want that this country, which is often known as 'Carpathian Russ', should be called 'Carpathian-Ukraine'." Any attempts to call them "Rusky" or "Rusen", according to the author, is greatly resented by the Hutzuls.

Among the illustrations there is a very good map of the territories occupied by the Hutzuls. The illustrations themselves portray various Hutzul types, as well as many beautiful Hutzuls works of art.

Needless to say, such articles as the above not only help to popularize the Ukrainian cause, but also uncover a surprising number of foreign people who are intimately acquainted with the Ukrainian life and problems. This in turn is of decided advantage for the Ukrainian people.

THE VOICE OF OUR YOUTH IN THE FAR EAST

"The Manchurian Herald", Ukrainian newspaper published in the Ukrainian language in Harbin, Manchukuo, contains an interesting article in its March 10th issue in form of a communiqué issued by the Union of Ukrainian Youth of the "Zeleny Klyn." This communiqué is of interest for us in that it gives us an insight into the spirit which animates our Ukrainian youth living in the Far East.

"GREEN UKRAINE"

The communiqué opens with an explanation of the meaning of the name "Zeleny Klyn", which translated means "The Green Wedge"—referring to that wedge-like territory in the Far East, which, roughly speaking, runs along the line of the Amur River, and includes a goodly portion of the Soviet Far Eastern Region, as well as part of Manchukuo, protectorate of Japan. This immense country, says the Ukrainian youth of the Far East, is our second Fatherland—"Green Ukraine."

The communiqué then continues as follows:

"We, the youth, were born here, and even many of our fathers were born here, but we are Ukrainians nevertheless.

"We do not desire that our second Fatherland, the so-called "Zeleny Klyn" be left for the Russians, for it has been settled by our fathers who have contributed a great deal towards its economic and cultural development.

"But we do desire that the "Zeleny Klyn" become an independent Ukrainian state.

"Why do we desire this?

"Because, mainly through the efforts of our fathers, "Zeleny Klyn" has become a rich and attractive country... And because 80% of the population of the "Zeleny Klyn" is Ukrainian."

The communiqué goes further to describe the repeated attempts made in the past by the Russian government to colonize the "Zeleny Klyn" with Russian colonists, and of the failure of these attempts. For, the general primitive wilderness of the country demanded a vast amount of labor and hardships to be borne before the land could be converted into any resemblance of cultivation. The Russian colonists, however, were unequal to the task, and in spite of the fact that they were liberally aided by the Russian government in form of foodstuffs, live stock, machinery, and even money they deserted the country in droves.

UKRAINIAN PIONEERS

The Ukrainian colonists, however, who emigrated from "Velyka Ukraina" (Greater Ukraine—now under Soviet Russia) and settled in the wild regions of the "Zeleny Klyn" did not receive any help whatsoever from the Russian government. But, continues the communiqué, this did not discourage our fathers, for they were of hard working class. By patiently laboring they steadily overcame all obstacles until finally they built the present day rich "Zeleny Klyn."

ASPIRATIONS OF THE CHILDREN OF THESE UKRAINIAN PIONEERS

Having emphasized this, the Far East Ukrainian Youth proceeds to declare as follows in the communiqué:

"Therefore, we desire most earnestly that this country, our second Fatherland, the so-called "Zeleny Klyn" become the property of the Ukrainian people." This is the land, continues the communiqué, which has been "drenched in the sweat and blood of our fathers, and therefore we cannot permit this land to be given to foreign peoples (Russians) and in this manner left to shift for itself."

HOW TO ACHIEVE THESE ASPIRATIONS

In conclusion, the communiqué recommends that in order to achieve all of its much desired aims it is absolutely necessary that the Ukrainian youth of the "Zeleny Klyn" organize itself into Ukrainian-conscious organizations, and that secondly, this youth should study Ukrainian history, traditions, culture and aspirations. In this manner it will perceive hidden phases of Ukrainian life, both present and past, which will give it an entirely different perspective of the Ukrainian life and struggle for freedom in general, and cause it to become proud and happy of its Ukrainian descent. Furthermore, by studying its history our Ukrainian youth will be able to perceive who are Ukraine's enemies throughout the ages, what great harm has been done to the Ukrainian nation by the Russian Tzarist government, and to what despicable and cruel means the present Russian Communist government stoops in its attempts to further enslave the Ukrainian people, not only in their homeland, but also in the "Zeleny Klyn" as well.

And yet, our youth will perceive that in spite of all the oppression the Ukrainian spirit refuses to be overcome, even in the Far East, but day by day grows stronger and stronger, particularly among the Ukrainian youth. And the time is near, when in that distant vast territory known as the Far East, particularly in that section of it known as the "Zeleny Klyn" there will arise a free and independent Ukrainian state—"Green Ukraine."

THE BEE AND THE FLIES

By Leonid Hillbow

Some culprit told the flies
That they should fly to foreign
places
Where ease and plenty stares at
faces—
And many other dies.
Two flies were struck by this
strange wonder,
(A hornet droned the most at
this):
"What do you say? Let's go!
Why ponder!
Such chances only fools would
miss!
Let's leave Ukraine, you take my
tip—
Ukraine is one big pain!
Let us together take this trip
Way down to that big plain
Where fate is always greeting
with a smile,
Perhaps she's calling us with
tears...
They say that there the winter's
not in style—
Just live at ease without a fear!"
That is the way one prattling fly
Did with her gossip gab and bray
When they perceived not far away
A bee, as they were passing by.
Translated by W. SEMENYNA.
(To be concluded)

UKRAINIAN GIRL WINS HIGH HONOR

A Ukrainian law student, Miss Anna Zevens, of Douglas, L. I., N. Y., was recently elected secretary of the Pre-Bar Association of New York University Law School, and becomes the first woman to hold office in that organization.

The Pre-Bar Association is a student organization built on the lines similar to the New York State Bar Association, and it is considered a great honor among the law students to be elected as one of its officers.

Miss Zevens was elected class president in her first year at the New York University Law School and was unanimously reelected this year. She took her A. B. at New York University where she was one of the prominent members of the varsity debating team.

(Based on an account in the North Shore Daily Journal).

WINNER OF JUVENILE CLASS OF THE ESSAY CONTEST

Walter Skaskiw, age 14, of Little Falls, N. Y. won first prize in the special Juvenile Class (14 years and under) of the Essay Contest sponsored by the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America on the topic "What particular aspects of Ukrainian life attract me most?"

Mr. Skaskiw attends at the present time the Little Falls High School. He is a member of the Ukrainian National Association. His address is R. F. D. No. 1, Little Falls, N. Y.

His prize for his winning essay is "A Short History of Ukraine" by Ivan Krypnyakewitch, well known author of popular writings for the younger folks.

Mr. Skaskiw's essay appears in today's U. W.

(Today's "U. W." concluded in "Svoboda".)

A SHORT HISTORY OF UKRAINIAN LITERATURE

By REV. M. KINASH

(A free translation by S. S.)

(17)

Leaders of the "Lower School" of Early Ukrainian Original Writings

The leading exponents of the "lower school" of the early Ukrainian original writers—those whose works were of a more popular character, being written in a clear, plain style, as distinguished from the works of the "higher school", which were more on the type of the so-called "belles-lettres"—were the following men: Theodosius Pechersky, Yakiw Mnykh, Nestor, Volodimir Monomakh, and others.

Theodosius Pechersky

Theodosius Pechersky, similarly to Ilarion and Turiwsky, was born in the vicinity of Kiev, sometime during the beginning of the 11th century.

As the Abbot of the Kiev-Pechersky Monastery he is chiefly known for the many changes he made in that monastic institution, bringing a greater discipline to bear upon its inmates, and reforming it more in accordance to the system of one of the leading monasteries of that day—the Tserhorod Monastery of St. Sava.

Pechersky's chief fame, however, lies in his "Поученія для братіи", (Advice or Instructions for the Holy Brothers), in which he urged the monks to live a more ascetic life, dedicated to the Lord. Besides the lectures this work also contains two short prayers.

Yakiw Mnykh

Yakiw Mnykh—a contemporary of Theodosius Pechersky, and a monk of the Kiev-Pechersky Monastery, is regarded as having written the "сказанія" (narration) of the life of Volodimir the Great, as well as the biographies of Boris and Hliba.

Nestor

Nestor, monk of the Pecherska Lavra Monastery, known as the

"Chronicle", and famed for being the father of Ukrainian history,—was born in 1056, in the neighborhood of Kiev.

His greatest fame lies for his so-called "Несторова літопись" (Nestors Chronicles), which he entitled as the "Повѣсты временныхъ лѣтъ" (Story of Ancient Years-Times), in which are recorded the historical events of the life of ancient Ukrainians up as far as the year of 1110 A. D. He is also known for his "Life of Theodosius".

Nestor's Sources of Material

In writing his world famed Chronicles, Nestor used as source material:—(1) biographical writings of the lives of the ancient "holy men", and those of the founders and builders of the Pecherska Lavra Monastery,—which contained many references to the lives and activities of the Kievan "kniazy" (plural for "kniaz"—prince, king, monarch, etc.); (2) his conversations with many of the oldest of the Pechersky Lavra monks who remembered very far back and thus were able to throw a great deal of valuable light upon past events, both recorded and not recorded; and finally (3) Greek literature dealing with the land and inhabitants of ancient Ukraine.

Thus, with the aid of these valuable source materials, Nestor, in a period lasting from 20 to 30 years, wrote his famed "Chronicles", which in reality is the basis for the history of ancient Ukraine, and used as such even today by modern historians.

The Division of the Earth

Nestor's Chronicles begin with the story of the division of the earth by Noah among his sons, and then proceeds to tell how due this division there arose the various races which inhabit this earth. According to Nestor the Slav race is a descendant of Japheth tribe.

The Influence of Living Tongue Upon the Chronicles

Reading the Chronicles one perceives the unmistakable influence the ancient Ukrainian living tongue and the ancient Ukrainian folk songs had upon the contemporary bookish, ancient Slav literary language. For, although the Chronicles were written in the old Church-Slavonic language, nevertheless, throughout their entire length we can perceive clear traces of the living Ukrainian national tongue, particularly in those places where Nestor cites the old folks tales, handed down from generation to generation.

After Nestor's death the Chronicles are continued for another 6 years, that is until 1116, by the Monk Sylvester, Abbot of the Vydobitsky Monastery.

Importance of Nestors Chronicles

Nestor's Chronicles, despite the fact that they have some minor faults, are of great importance for us, for without them we would

hardly have any knowledge whatsoever of Ukraine of over a thousand years ago and of the various Ukrainian tribes, their manner of life, customs, religion, commerce, the arising of towns and cities, and the like.

Volodimir Monomakh

Volodimir Monomakh, who ruled during 1113 to 1125, is known not only for his wise rule but also for his literary work "Поученіє дѣтей" (Instructions for the children), which also includes a letter to "Kniaz" Oleh.

In his "Instructions" Monomakh gives advice to his children as how they are to conduct themselves, and in what manner they are to discharge their duties, both as princes as well as ordinary human beings. In those days there was a dearth of such teachings dealing with the upbringing of children, and such works as that of Monomakh were popularly received.

(To be continued)

THREE CHEERS FOR OUR EDITOR!

Fellow Ukrainians! I am satisfying that persistent, inner, urge within me

Which prompts my hand to pen
A few poor words to the editorial staff of the Ukrainian Weekly,
Complimenting all those far-seeing men

For the abundant good which they have so far accomplished
Since the initiative edition of our Ukrainian Youth's infant publication.

I realize that my compliments are not in as prompt an order as I would have wished

But by now they have piled up to overflowing since the first, experimental edition.

Perhaps the followers of strict etiquette and social conduct will overlook my seeming blunder

When I state that I have deliberately done so with an aim in view. I considered it unfair to offer any definite opinion of our paper knowing that it was an experiment—and by the Youth too!

After having carefully read and reread, pondered over and perused every issue minutely

I now wish to extend my greatest respects and compliments to the Editor

For the effort he puts forth so untiringly

In giving us the Ukrainian Weekly—the one thing we've been looking for.

Come on you readers and join me wholeheartedly now

In sending forth a volume of sound—
A yell, a shout, a whoop and a bow—

To that great man, our Editor whom the Weekly has found.

M. R. S.

Bridgeport, Pa.

ANCIENT DWELLERS OF UKRAINE

By S. S.

(8)

Askold and Dir

Among the incoming Varangians, were two brothers, Askold and Dir. Whether they were really brothers and whether they lived during the same period, is a matter of conjecture. According to Nestor's Chronicles, they had originally come from Sweden with Rurik, who, on the invitation of the inhabitants of Novgorod, had come to help govern that city and furnish protection against its enemies.

The Chronicles recount how Askold and Dir, while sailing down the Dnieper to Tserhorod to join the Emperor's guard, reached Kiev. Attracted by its thriving activity and realizing that to become rulers of this city would be to hold in their hands the main outlet of the ancient Ukrainian commerce, they settled there.

Through various circumstances, most of which we today are ignorant of, they quickly rose to power and became the rulers of the Polyane and their capital, Kiev. Their position was further strengthened by the arrival of other Varangians, who at that time were overrunning Europe.

The Varangian Influence Upon Ancient Ukraine

It is this rapid ascension to power by the Varangians, that has led some historians to conclude that the ancient Ukrainian State of Kiev was founded by the Varangians. They trace the beginning of Ukraine to the arrival of Rurik in Novgorod; overlooking the fact that he was clearly a mercenary hired by Novgorod to help regulate and protect itself. It is true, that under his rule a Varangian principality arose; but it was short lived.

Ukraine's Origin

Today it has been proven that Ukraine did not arise with the coming of the Varangians, but that on the contrary it was already in existence several centuries before their coming. Ukraine's origin is clearly traceable to the peace loving and industrious Polyane, and their leading city, Kiev. The Varangians settling in around Kiev were quickly absorbed by the Ukrainians, in language, customs, and religion. They introduced into the Ukrainian state of society, however, one element—their military discipline and pow-

er: the habit of obeying their chosen or hereditary ruler. They introduced into the ancient Ukrainian republican form of government, an element of caste and monarchy.

State of Kiev Founded by Ancient Ukrainians

As Stephen Rudnitsky says: The fact that the ancient State of Kiev, as well as its civilization, was produced by the ancient Ukrainians is evident, not only from the fact that the most ancient literary monuments of Kiev already show specifically Ukrainian peculiarities of language. A still more important piece of evidence is the constitution of the State of Kiev, which originated through the amalgamation of the newly organized royal power with the original republican constitution of the Ukrainians.

The "Viche"

The ancient clan constitution has been of as fundamental importance for the historico-political tradition of Ukraine as the state of Kiev itself.

All the power of the government rested originally in the hands of the general assembly of all freeman (viche) whose decrees were executed by elected officials, consisting in part of the war chieftains (probably the later princes).

The Conflict Between Princes and "Viche"

In the ancient State of Kiev there was constant opposition between the power of the princes, which originated later and rested on military might, and the power of the clan assembly, sanctioned by long tradition. The Prince, his retainers and the Boyar nobility, which gradually developed out of the body of retainers (druzhina), were never liked by the people.

The ancient Ukrainian State of Kiev grew out of the union of trade, and was a union which at that time was necessary. The governmental system established by the princes of the Kiev dynasty, on foreign models, was inherently alien to the original social political system of the Ukrainian people, so that the amalgamation of these two elements was difficult, in fact, almost impossible.

Monarchy Extraneous to Ukrainian People

Monarchy always remained something extraneous and unpleasant to the Ukrainian people. There is no wonder, therefore, in view of all these facts, that the ancient Ukrainian State of Kiev never attained a power in keeping with its great territory and population. The people ostensibly supported everything which tended to weaken the power of the government.

(The End)

WHAT PARTICULAR ASPECT OF UKRAINIAN LIFE ATTRACTS ME MOST

By WALTER SKASKIW

[First prize winner of the Special Juvenile Class—14 years and under—of the Essay Contest sponsored by the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America.]

The history of Ukraine appeals the most to me in making me feel proud of being a Ukrainian. I am proud of the fact that although the Ukrainian people have for centuries been oppressed by the Russians, Poles, and Tartars, yet they have never faltered in their determination to secure their liberty, but on the contrary have always fought stubbornly and fiercely to cast off the yoke of slavery that their oppressors put on them. For almost three centuries our enemies have tried to make the Ukrainian people forget their language and change their customs and religion. Many times Ukrainians have been whipped, tortured, and even killed because they would not do this. But although our oppressors have tried so hard to destroy everything that is Ukrainian they have never succeeded, for the Ukrainian people have always fought stubbornly for what is theirs.

I am proud too of the brave Ukrainian Cossacks who acted as a barrier between the wild Tartars and the rest of Ukraine. It was they who usually had to bear the brunt of the invading Tartar attacks. These Cossacks were brave and daring in battle, but were kind to the prisoners they captured. I have often read stories of their bravery, how more than once a captured Cossack would rather face death by torture than accept the Tartar belief. Nothing makes me feel prouder of being a Ukrainian than when reading of the brave and heroic struggle of the Cossacks to free Ukraine. Many times the countries east of Ukraine would have suf-

fered from the invasion of the Tartars had not the Cossacks in Ukraine stopped them. Although the Cossacks did not quite succeed in freeing Ukraine, yet their loyalty and sacrifices will never be forgotten.

The Ukrainian poets and writers are another important group of men, whom I admire greatly. They too fought for a free Ukraine though not in the manner of the Cossacks. These poets and writers wrote books in which they urged the people to rise against their oppressors and become free. Many of these Ukrainian poets and writers, like Taras Shevchenko, were banished and sent into the depths of Siberia, but even there many of them continued to write concerning Ukraine and its struggle for freedom. And always in place of the dead or banished ones, others appeared who were willing to die for mother Ukraine.

Thus, I believe that the Ukrainian nation has a history that any Ukrainian ought to be proud of. For although the enemies of Ukraine have outnumbered her in strength of armies and placed her under their rule, they will never keep her there very long. For the Ukrainians will again rise to overthrow their rulers and set up a free Ukraine, as they have done so many times in the past. The enemies of Ukraine never have equalled and never will equal the courage, the endurance and the determination of the Ukrainians; the courage to fight against great odds, the endurance to endure starvation sickness and slavery at the hands of their oppressors, and the determination of the Ukrainian people to win and establish a free Ukraine. With these three things the Ukrainians will surely succeed some day in establishing a free Ukraine.

THE UKRAINIAN QUESTION

By E. Lachowich

(10)

Typhoid Fever Deals Death Blow to Ukrainian Forces

Victory did not last long, because another enemy, worse than all previous together appeared!—typhoid fever. Due to lack of drugs this disease spread so rapidly that $\frac{3}{4}$ of the Ukrainian army, that is more than 200,000 soldiers forfeited their lives. It was a deadly blow, from which the Ukrainians never recovered. Their territory shrank to the few thousands kilometers, and finally they were forced to surrender.

The Breaking up of Ukrainian Armies

The final act of their dramatic efforts was the difference of opinion, as to whom they should surrender. The remnants of Galician regiments refused to go to Poland, and regiments from Great Ukraine refused to go to Gen. Deniken. They split, the former going to Deniken and the latter to Poland.

Galician regiments were not disarmed by the Tzarist Gen. Deniken. They went to him as allies to prolong the warfare against Bolsheviks. However, very soon he broke down, being crippled by the uprisings of the hostile Ukrainian population who hated him for his reactionary policy. Then the remnants of the Galician army went to the Bolsheviks to prolong the war against the Poles.

In the meantime, the other part

of the Ukrainian army, who with Otaman Petlura went over to Poland, made an alliance with Poland, and in the spring of 1920, together with the Polish army, launched an offensive against the Bolsheviks. When the Galicians heard of it, they left the Bolsheviks and joined Petlura. Soon Kiev was in the hands of Polish and Ukrainian troops.

Polish Provocation in Ukraine

Victory would have been certain were it not for the bad conduct of the Poles. They treated the Ukrainian population not like allies but like a vanquished people. Polish troops beat the peasants and requisitioned their roads. Polish political circles again raised historical rights to the conquered Ukrainian lands. It distinguished the Ukrainian soldiers and gave a powerful weapon to Bolshevik propaganda. Bewildered the Ukrainian population started rising against the Polish troops and weakened them to the extent that the Bolshevik army advanced as far as Warsaw.

Riga Treaty

Now the Poles and Russians in Riga repeated another Andrusov Treaty. Behind the back of their allies, the Poles signed a peace treaty with the Russians dividing the Ukrainian lands amongst themselves.

Poland, though Warsaw was saved by a miracle, not only lost none of her own territories but gained considerable territories in the east. Russia had to consent to

it, for she was threatened by a general uprising in Ukraine.

Shortcomings of Ukrainian Leadership

The Riga Treaty closed the last period of Ukrainian open struggle for freedom. It failed, notwithstanding the great courage and devotion on the part of the wide population. Numerous enemies required a first class leadership, which Ukraine lacked. Ukraine's elite (found by the revolution) consisted mostly of sons of the peasantry who in the course of their school education lost common sense and had not acquired the necessary modern knowledge to know how to rule a people. Being unjustly oppressed they were all for justice, sincerely believing that a bare discovery of it would mean its predominance. That justice needs an extra force to be put in commission, that they never thought of. In brief they lacked an understanding of the correct proportion between justice and force, which understanding could only be felt by intuition of along ruling class. The Ukrainian aristocracy disappeared without transferring this sense of leadership on the other class.

Nevertheless, this short but hard experience has done the Ukrainians much good. It renewed the tradition of an independent State and left valuable materials for the education of the younger generation.

(To be continued)

HONORING OUR GRADUATES

With the coming of June there will be many American-Ukrainians graduating from high schools and universities throught the U. S. A. and Canada. Their graduation is the culmination of some 4 years of hard study and fight against numerous obstacles; and credit and praise should be given them upon this achievement.

We ought to honor our fellow-Ukrainians who are graduating this year by at least public recognition of their success. By taking an interest in their progress we will hearten their successors and strengthen them for the coming year.

Needless to say, the means at our disposal for public recognition are rather limited. We have one means, however, which can be used to good advantage—and that is the publication of a complete list of such graduates in the Ukrainian Weekly.

Such a list can be assembled only thru the co-operation of the American-Ukrainians in all the various cities and towns of the U. S. A. and Canada. I ask, therefore, that all those who know of Ukrainians graduating from high schools or colleges to send in the following information before June 20.

High schools

Name
Address, town and state
Name of school, town and state
Type of course: Fine arts, practical arts (mechanical) commercial
Honors received

College or university

Name
Address, town and state
College or graduate school
Degree received
Honors and honorary societies
Intend to study further?

If all will co-operate with me this list can be made quite com-

plete. If only one person in each town assumes the responsibility of gathering the names for his or her section I know that the list will be complete. However, don't leave it up to others—do it yourself.

I ask especially that graduates themselves write in giving this information because they are obviously the more accurate sources of information. Such action should not be construed as bragging or self-praise, and such considerations should not prevent the modest from announcing to me, at least, their success.

I will appreciate one further thing; that all those who send me such information also send in their name and address.

In turn, I shall assemble the two lists so as to have them ready for a late June issue of the Ukrainian Weekly.

E. H. c/o Ukrainian Weekly.

THIS "INFANT"

Just a few months ago, surely you remember the great event, there was born an extraordinary infant whose arrival excited the Ukrainian Youth. In this infant was manifested a universal interest. It has grown with unusual rapidity during the few months of its existence. It has proven to be an inspiration to the Ukrainian Youth. No doubt, you are already acquainted with this infant, but let me introduce it to you—The Ukrainian Weekly.

This infant has been a friend of ours since its birth. We reveal to it our club activities, Ukrainian interests, customs, and life. To prove we appreciated its arrival we wrote many letters of congratulation. In my estimation, there is not one Ukrainian Youth existing who does not think its coming was a remarkable idea.

Yes—friend. That is actually what the Ukrainian Weekly is. A friend of knowledge, and a friend of inspiration which drives dull care away. Oh, the delight of having a friend to whom you can pour out your ideas, inspirations, and alluring imagination.

This infant was born to inspire and interest the Ukrainian Youth in Ukrainian welfares and activities; to set before them the value of idealism, hope, and tolerance; to fulfill the desires of our forefathers and follow their example. Our parents toiled so that we, their children, will display their idealism in their hopes for success. It is up to us to continue on in the fight for success in the form of freedom. Is not success measured by the struggle of one's effort? It is only when we struggle that we are able to appreciate the value of the thing that we are seeking to do.

Yes, the arrival of this infant was a great event. So great that I cannot properly express my emotions for appreciation.

We see this infant but once a week, yet we know and understand it as though we see it every day. Perhaps we will. Wouldn't you like to make this infant your "daily friend"?

JULIA KUSY,
47 Sussex St.,
Jersey City

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Editor:

In regard to Miss Zayac's article appearing in the April 27th issue of the Ukrainian Weekly, entitled "A Refutation", in which she, in the name of the Philadelphia Ukrainian Ballet Dancers denies the alleged statement that I am in charge of the Philadelphia Dancers, I wish to publicly declare that I did not claim any dancing school of my own whatsoever.

The fact remains also, that whenever dancers were needed at any occasion or by any club or

individual, I alone was always asked to prepare the dancers. Ballet Master Vasile Avramenko personally selected me to be in charge, and our recent correspondence often confirmed his wishes.

ALEXANDER YAREMKO.

U. N. A. ACTIVITIES

ANSONIA, CONN.

The Ukrainians of Ansonia, Conn. celebrated the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Ukrainian National Association on Sunday, May the 20th.

In the morning, memorial services were held in the local Ukrainian Catholic Church, while in the afternoon a concert was presented.

The outstanding feature of this concert was the prominent part played in it by the local American-Ukrainian youth. The chorus, under the direction of Director Hvozdevich, was composed of young people, with but a few exceptions. Others of the young folks taking part in the exercises were Olga Shuran, who recited in English the Hymn of the U. N. A.; Nastya Hleva, who gave a recitation

in the Ukrainian language; Volodymir Hvozdevich, a young violinist who shows great promise, who played several selections to the piano accompaniment of his sister Olya; Olena Zhurav, who recited a Ukrainian selection; and a number of Ukrainian dancers.

The President of the Ukrainian National Association, Mr. N. Muraszko gave a talk on the growth of the Association and the tasks before it; while S. Shumeyko, Editor of "U. W." addressed the youth on the significance of the U. N. A. to them.

A GUEST.



PEN PALS

FIFTY AGAINST MILLIONS!

By THEODORE LUTWINIAK

(4)

CHAPTER FOUR

Wasył Returns

Michaylo was worried. Wasył was gone for more than twenty-four hours.

Some of the men, especially Ivan, wanted to search for Wasył but Michaylo forbade it. Was Wasył recognized as one of the fugitives? Did his request for dangerous chemicals result in his arrest? Had his raft overturned in the river? Thousands of things could have happened.

Nightfall came and still Wasył did not return. Many of the men went to sleep but Michaylo and Ivan sat near the camp fire, too worried to think of sleep.

Wasył entered Kolomna and, seeing that no one paid any particular attention to him, boldly walked along the city blocks, searching for a chemical factory. He did not have to search long... the Kolomna Chemical Company, Inc., boasted of selling all chemicals at greatly reduced prices.

"Sounds like an American firm," Wasył thought. "Guess I won't be questioned here."

He entered the factory and made his wants known. To his great relief no questions were asked. He took his package of chemicals and left the factory.

He had not been in Kolomna two hours... Michaylo would be greatly pleased to hear that he had gotten the necessary chemicals in so short a time.

His hopes were dashed, however, as he neared the river. His raft was nowhere in sight... probably was carried away by the current. Not another craft was in sight.

"Well," Wasył said to himself, "looks like I'll have to walk to the forest."

So he walked on the river bank to the forest... a trip of ten miles... which took him many hours. In the forest nightfall overtook him. Walking in what he believed was the correct direction for several hours, he found himself hopelessly lost.

"Well," he told himself, matter-of-factly, "might as well get some sleep. I'll be able to see where I'm going when daylight comes... no use walking around now!"

And with that remark, Wasył promptly stretched himself out on the ground and went to sleep.

(There were no wild animals in this particular forest... just timid deer, antelope, rabbits and the like. If there were any wild animals, Wasył would have never awakened from his sleep, which would make this story impossible.)

Wasył awoke to the sound of twittering squirrels in the trees. A rabbit gazed at him, evidently awed to see a creature of such height getting up on two legs.

Wasył bid them all good morning, feeling in high spirits, and immediately looked around to see where he was. Unfamiliar forestation greeted his searching orbs.

"Wish I knew which is the correct direction," he muttered.

Just then he heard the shot of a hunter's gun directly east of him. Without further ado he headed for the sound.

The hunter happened to be Ivan; he had just succeeded in bringing down a beautiful specimen of an antelope.

"How do you do?" Wasył said, nonchalantly.

If Wasył intended to surprise Ivan, he succeeded admirably for the latter dropped his gun and stared at him.

"Well, well!" cried Ivan. "Where did you come from?"

"Which way is camp?" inquired Wasył, suddenly remembering that he felt hungry. Ivan pointed the way. "Bring that antelope with

you," added Wasył. "I feel as if I could eat all of it... even the antlers!"

Together they walked toward the encampment. Michaylo, who had almost given up hope of ever seeing Wasył again, greeted them warmly. The men listened while Wasył related his adventures.

"And you have gotten the chemicals?" inquired Michaylo.

"They're in this package... the proper ingredients—certain halogen and ammonia compounds—for making the highest explosives known to chemistry. I have but to mix them."

"Good!" exclaimed Michaylo. "Now we can do something for Ukraine!"

The others slowly comprehended the significance of the statement.

Fedor Barychak had left Paris early on the morning of August 3rd. The next stop was Moscow... their destination.

Professor Hemingway had gotten air-sick and Fedor could not help smiling at the groans of the Professor's lips. Air-sickness is the same as sea-sickness, except that in the latter it is more acute.

They were now flying over Germany. Fedor hoped that the weather would stay clear until he had landed at Moscow. Thus far, luck had been with him.

(To be continued)