



# UKRAINIAN WEEKLY



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Vol. II.

## A NEW "PACIFICATION" OF UKRAINIANS UNDER POLAND

The brutal Polish pacification of several weeks ago when thousands of Ukrainians of Western Ukraine were beaten and tortured by the Polish police and troops, as a result of which many of them died and others carried scars for life, when Ukrainian cooperative stores—the envy of the Poles—were demolished beyond repair, and when the Ukrainians were subjected to other brutal and illegal acts for their Ukrainian nationalistic tendencies—all of this bids fair to be repeated at the present time, according to latest reports.

This second "pacification" is reported to have begun sometime near the end of April.

The cause of this "pacification" is attributed to the fact that almost all villages throughout Galicia erected war memorials (mounds with a wooden cross on them) in memory of the villagers who died for the Ukrainian cause in the Polish-Ukrainian war during 1918. These mounds were a sore sight to the Poles and a number of them were destroyed during the night. As a result the Ukrainians mounted guards, and this appears to have resulted in violent assaults by the Polish authorities on the Ukrainians.

A great number of deliberate killings have been perpetrated by the Polish police and "streltze," (sharpshooters) among the Ukrainians. In other districts Ukrainian homes and private property were destroyed by the Polish authorities.

## YOUNG AMERICAN-UKRAINIAN RECEIVES ENGINEERING FELLOWSHIP

Our young American-Ukrainians are making an enviable record in their scholastic studies, judging by the reports which come in to the Ukrainian Weekly and which will be used in publishing a list of all our graduates of this year.

A particularly fine record is that of Charles Laboyko, of 646 Braddock Ave., Monessen, Penna.

Mr. Laboyko graduated last June with a Bachelor of Science in Metallurgical Engineering degree from the Pennsylvania State College with honors. He has received one of the two fellowships given by the U. S. Bureau of Mines to graduates of colleges holding a B. S. in Metallurgy or Chemistry.

Mr. Laboyko was requested to report in Tucson, Arizona, on July 1st. There he is to work on a Bureau of Mines research problem, a laboratory phase of flash roasting. In September, Mr. Laboyko is to assume the position of laboratory instructor in mining engineering laboratory. And by next June he expects to receive a Master of Science degree.

The fellowship of which Mr. Laboyko is recipient is given under the joint auspices of the Arizona Mines and the U. S. Bureau of Mines.

## "THE BRITISH OF EASTERN EUROPE"

"Look for the Ukrainian state on the map of Europe and you will not find it. Yet there is abundant evidence that the Ukraine still exists, six hundred years after the independent Ukrainian dynasty disappeared from Europe, and nearly two centuries after the last autonomous Ukrainian state allied to the Russian empire, was annexed by that nation in 1764."

Thus the British author, H. Hessel Tiltman, begins Chapter XIV, entitled "The Nation That Nobody Knows," of his latest book, "Peasant Europe," a book which every young American-Ukrainian should read, and which can be obtained at a reduced price (\$3.00) through the Ukrainian Bureau, 27 Grosvenor Place, London, S. W. 1, England.

Hessel Tiltman, well known English writer and authority on Europe, writes in this book of the situation of the peasants in various European countries, and sets aside a goodly portion of the book for the 40 million Ukrainian people, particularly the peasantry. He exposes the great oppressions practiced upon the Ukrainian people and their nationalistic aspirations, and deplores that there is no one of the outside world to stand up in defence of the Ukrainian nation. Notwithstanding this latter fact, however,—says he,

"The Ukrainian people have, by their energy, initiative, and loyalty to their ideals, shown how strong is the instinctive unity of their race." He admits that:

"Those Ukrainians, more numerous than Poles, more virile and cultured than Roumanians, more loyal to their national ideals even than the Czechs, form the most romantic nation in Europe—the nation that nobody knows."

He prophesies that:

"On the day that Europe's largest and most homogeneous minority attains the status of nationhood, a dramatic change will be seen on the maps of Eastern Europe."

For,

"The Ukrainian is a philosopher with a knowledge of history. If he tolerates the manifold injustices of his life today, the victim of Communist ideology, of Polish chauvinism, of Roumanian tax-gatherers and corruption, it is because he believes the day will come when he will be free of all these things: the day when Europe's Unknown Nation will write its name large on the maps of Eastern Europe, and justice will be finally done to a peasant people who have fought to preserve their national identity with a tenacity, courage, and indomitable will that knew not defeat.

"The Ukrainians have been called 'the British of Eastern Europe.' The name fits. Like the British race, they have by their industry and enterprise created a culture and civilization superior to those which surround them. And, like the British, they have the fatal defect, from the point of view of their adversaries, of never knowing when they are beaten.

"For six hundred years, with one brief interval as an autonomous state linked with the Russian empire, they have fought to remain Ukrainian. They have preserved their own distinctive language, their own Church, their own clothes, their high standard of husbandry. And, at the end of that fight for centuries, as at the beginning, they face the world undaunted alike by poverty, persecution, and repression—demanding the right of 48 millions of people having a common stock and a common life to rule themselves... And there will be neither lasting peace nor the reign of justice in Eastern Europe until that right is granted, and the alien troops withdrawn, leaving the Ukraine to control its own destinies and enrich all peasant lands by its example."

## ICE CREAM

By Stepan Rudansky

Once a muzhik was invited  
By a lord to dinner.  
There the peasant ate his fill  
Like true bread winner.

And to top it, for desert,  
With ice cream was treated...  
"How does it taste?" asked the  
host,

"Like it?" he repeated.

"Not so bad!" replied the man;  
"Like, during fall weather,  
Very often borscht will taste  
Mixed with peas together."

June 23, 1859:

## WHAT'S TO WHOM

"Who's coming to eat?"  
"I!" the gypsy replied...  
"Who's coming to work?"  
"The others will decide!"

April 14, 1858.

Translated by W. Semenyina

## LAST CALL

Last call for names and other necessary data of all our young American-Ukrainians who have graduated this year from high schools, colleges or professional schools. This list is to be published in the next issue of the Ukrainian Weekly.

Send necessary data (name, address, school graduating from, degrees or honors received, and name and address of person sending) direct to the Ukrainian Weekly.

## GREAT UKRAINIAN YOUTH HOLIDAY IN LVIV

More than 12,000 spectators witnessed a huge pageant presented by the "Ridna Shkola" Ukrainian youth of Western Ukraine under Poland. The occasion was the celebration of the "Youth Holiday," and the time and place was June 10th, in Lviv.

Despite a steady downpour the pageant was a great success, the rain failing to dampen the spirits of both spectators and participants alike.

In one of the manoeuvres executed by the young people more than 1,200 took part.

The exercises were attended by delegations of school youth from all parts of Galicia. Gracing the pageant with his presence was Metropolitan Sheptytsky, whom the children showered with flowers.

The program began with the singing by the masses of children, illustrated with appropriate motions, of the Ukrainian national religious song "Bozhe Velyky Yedyny," and then continued with various colorful ceremonies, exercises, dances, and singing. The spectators could scarcely restrain themselves, so moved were they by the sight of the Ukrainian youth, dressed in the beautiful, multi-colored Ukrainian costumes, filling the entire great square. It was an unforgettable sight.

(A 'Pen' Pad' Column will appear in tomorrow's Svboda).

# A SHORT HISTORY OF UKRAINIAN LITERATURE

By REV. M. KINASH  
(A free translation by S. S.)

(22)

## THE MIDDLE PERIOD

(From the fall of Tzarhorod to Kotlyarevsky, 1453-1798)

### Causes for Advance of Middle-Period Ukrainian Literature

The period of the decline of literature in Ukraine lasted until the latter part of the middle of the 16th century, from which time dates the revival of Ukrainian literature.

Where the first period of Ukrainian literature was characterized by an almost exclusive use of the old church-slavonic language for literary purposes, this second, or middle period marks the gradual infiltration of the popular, everyday speech of the people of Ukraine into literary channels, to the concurrent gradual exclusion of the old church-slavonic language.

The fundamental reasons underlying the awakening and the taking of new paths by the Ukrainian literature in the second period are many, but the three following factors were greatly responsible for it and the advance of education in Ukraine, namely: the invention of the printing press, the Reformation, and the Union of the Church.

### Fall of Tzarhorod

In 1453 the Turks captured the famed metropolis, Tzarhorod (Constantinople), seat of Eastern European culture. As a result of this seizure a great many of the learned class, who up to that time made Tzarhorod the center for their studies and investigations, now moved westward into Western Europe, particularly into Italy, where they could pursue their studies in comparative peace and quiet. Here they continued their interrupted studies, principally those of the works of ancient, pre-Christian classical writers of Greece and Rome, as well as ancient Greek arts, such as architecture, sculpture, and painting.

The fame of these scholars rapidly spread throughout Europe, and hundreds of students from all over flocked to listen to the

teachings and wisdom of these wise men, known as the Humanists.

### Scholasticism and Humanism

The distinguishing feature of these Humanists was their propagation of a movement which was a revolt against the hitherto prevalent Scholasticism, and which also included the principles of free scientific inquiry and exalted Greek culture and classical models. Scholasticism, which was the philosophical and theological movement connected with the teaching of medieval doctors and universities, was a synthetic view of the universe, and as such, naturally enough, had many of its failings, chief among which were an over-abundance of hair-splitting, lack of free and unhampered thought, and endless subtlety. These minor faults contributed to Scholasticism falling gradually into disfavor and with it the advance of the "all-human education," known in Latin as "humanitas." In the arts this reversal of lines of study became known as the Renaissance.

The first principles of Humanism appeared in the works of such immortal writers and thinkers as Dante, Petrarch, and Boccaccio. Gradually Humanism filtered into the institutions of learning of Central Europe, including the universities of Prague and Cracow, where many Ukrainians studied. And through Poland the Humanistic movement passed into Ukraine. The first Ukrainian student who went to Italy to study Humanism further was Franz Skorena, while the first Muscovian student was Maxim Hrek.

### Ukrainian-Lithuanian Relations

About the time when the Tartars overran Ukraine, bringing death and desolation with them, there appeared on the historical scene a new state—Lithuania. Its crafty ruler, Kniaz Mendov, taking advantage of the weakened condition of Ukrainian lands and their internal discord, seized some of these lands and incorporated them into the Lithuanian state.

With the Ukrainian Kniaz Danilo of Galician-Volhyn state, however, Mendov made peace, for Danilo was too powerful for him, and in a desire to gain Danilo's good will Mendov married off his daughter to one of the former's sons. From this time begins the era of goodwill between Ukraine and Lithuania.

### Absorption of Ukrainian Lands by Lithuania

In 1315 a new king ascended the throne of Lithuania, Gedymyn, a wise and courageous ruler. Under his rule Lithuania led a peaceful existence with both Poland and Ukraine. With the former country Gedymyn concluded a treaty whereby the amicable relations between the two countries were improved (Gedymyn marrying off his daughter to king Casimir of Poland for that purpose), while with Ukraine still closer contacts were made. The Lithuanian royal sons were permitted to embrace Christianity in the Ukrainian Church and according to Ukrainian form, and encouraged to marry Ukrainian princesses.

Thus was the gradual absorption of a goodly portion of Ukraine by Lithuania begun. In general this absorption was quiet, inconspicuous, and unmarred by any acts of violence. The Lithuanians began to use the Ukrainian language more and more, and adopted many Ukrainian customs. As a result the inhabitants of Ukraine never were aware of coming under Lithuanian rule until they actually found themselves under it.

From the strategic point of view this union had untold possibilities for both countries, for it combined Lithuania, a state which had political preponderance, with Ukraine, which had the cultural superiority. The combination of these two should have formed a harmonious and effective combination. Already the Lithuanians had realized this cultural superiority of Ukraine by adopting the Ukrainian language as their official state language, to be used in court and official communications.

(To be continued)

## DO YOU KNOW?

48. That when Oleh led his forces against Constantinople, he transferred them down the river Dnieper to the Black Sea in 2,000 boats, each containing 40 men.

49. That upon finding the Strait of Bosphorus closed by floating booms, he is said to have mounted his ships on wheels and drawn them over the narrow neck of land separating the Black Sea from the Sea of Marmora.

50. That in Galicia (part of Western Ukraine) there are about three and a half million Ukrainians of Greek Catholic Faith.

51. That during Volodimir's reign, Ukraine was so great and powerful that even the famous and strong Empire of Byzantium in times of war asked its aid.

52. That of 60,000,000 people in Soviet Russia only about 2,000,000 of them are Communists.

53. That as early as 800 to 600 B. C. the Greeks had colonies along the Black Sea, trading with the natives of what is now Ukraine but then known as Scythia.

54. That ancient, pre-Christian Ukrainians in general were nature worshippers.

55. That in Poland there are 350 Ukrainian doctors, and 50 in the United States.

56. That a Pliocene egg of an extinct ostrich and traces of an extinct camel were found in excavations in Ukraine.

A. L.

He: "Do you know the difference between a taxi and a bus?"

She: "No."

He: "Fine, we'll take the bus."

The teacher asked Johnny to give her a sentence which will include the following words: defeat, deduct, defence, detail.

Johnny: "De feet of de fuc flew over de fens before de tail."

"And what do we mean when we say, 'the whole is greater than any of its parts,'" inquired the Arithmetic teacher.

"A restaurant doughnut," murmured a student.

(TODAY'S "U. W." CONCLUDED IN SVOBODA)

## FOURTH OF JULY

Fourth of July, the American Day of Independence, is a day of inspiration not only for the American people, but other nations as well, including the long oppressed Ukrainian nation.

At a time when "isms" of varied colors and forms, battle for supremacy over the prostrate form of national and individual freedom, when nations dominated by selfish greed, incapable of governing even themselves, presume to impose their stultifying rule over the those less fortunate nations which were permitted by the victors of the "war to end wars" to be taken by brutal force or handed over to them in direct violation of all those principles of justice and freedom for which the combatant nations presumably fought—in such times the Fourth of July comes around to us as an inspiring reminder that no matter how dark and discouraging the outlook may be, the spirit of liberty in the nation and individual is strong enough to burst asunder all bonds of enslavement and oppression. Freedom may be subdued for awhile, but it is bound to arise again, stronger and more virile than ever.

This fact we should all realize. Many of us are wont to indulge at times in pessimistic thoughts that all the Ukrainian struggles, sacrifices and labors dedicated to the restoration of a free and independent state of Ukraine are in vain, for the odds are too much for us. We are inclined to be appalled by these odds, to throw up our hands in despair and say "what's the use?" when we stop to consider Ukraine's most unenviable position today.

For such pessimistically inclined Ukrainian people, both young and old, the American Day of Independence, Fourth of July, should serve as an everlastingly inspiring example of what human will and courage can do to gain that most cherished of all human possessions—freedom.

For, when the American colonists adopted the world-famous Declaration of Independence they by that act declared war against the most powerful nation in the world—Great Britain. It was a declaration of war by thirteen weak, disjointed colonies—whose total population (3 million) did not equal even one-half of even that part of Western Ukraine which is

under Poland—against a nation over whose vast possessions the sun never sets. It was made when the colonists had no military stores, no wealth, no strength, against the most powerful kingdom on earth; at a time when the British navy—at that time the proud and undisputed mistress of every sea on the globe—was hovering on the coast of America, ready to deal death and destruction to the defenceless cities, towns and villages. And it was made at the time when America was occupied by thousands of English soldiers, and when the principal cities were in the virtual possession of the enemy.

And yet, in spite of these overpowering conditions when ordinary human hearts quailed at the thought of seeking to combat such a powerful enemy, the American people struck for liberty. With one stroke of the pen they declared that they are henceforth free of all foreign domination, and then proceeded to back up this courageous declaration of independence by the most amazingly courageous fight ever witnessed.

With such an example before them the Ukrainian people cannot help but be inspired to do likewise. In many respects their position today is better than that of the

American colonists. Besides this, the Ukrainians also have a splendid and inspiring past to give them confidence and courage. They are descendants of the great Cossack fighters, those 16-18th century Ukrainians whose courage and fighting abilities earned the admiration of the world, and who were finally downed not by force but by devious means.

With such a background, and with the American Day of Independence to continually serve them as an example of the fact that national freedom can always be gained, provided there is the will and courage—the Ukrainian people should plunge back into the fray again, confident in the ultimate victory of their sacred cause, and secure in the knowledge that in the very near future the enemies of Ukraine shall finally realize that the same principles upon which the American Declaration of Independence was founded are applicable even more so today, and that is—that governments exist by the consent of the governed, for the purpose of securing to men their inalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; and that revolution is a sacred duty when the governments seek to destroy or invade these rights.

## NOW THAT SCHOOL IS OVER

Within the last few weeks hundreds of young American-Ukrainians have graduated from various schools and colleges. Many of them have completed their studies and are about to enter the arena of life, while the more fortunate are planning to continue their studies in the fall. Still, no matter whether they have completed their studies or not, the same vexing question confronts them—what shall I do? Allow me, therefore, to make a few suggestions.

Being young and idealistic you are not satisfied merely to exploit your talents just to make a living; on the contrary you want to do something better than that, something big. You want to dedicate your hard earned education, your talents and energy to a task which would benefit not merely yourself, for that is selfishness, but that which would benefit the underprivileged, the down-trodden or the oppressed. This is a perfectly natural humanistic impulse which sets a fire the ardor of most young people, and which if allowed to express itself performs some of the world's greatest achievements. Such a feeling drives the young doctor into the slums, the lawyer to defend gratuitously some poor wretch caught in the toils of law, the young missionary into the jungle, and the young writer to expose and assail some great oppression, or zealously to advance some worthy cause.

These manifestations of the idealistic urge in a person, are all worthy and noble, yet, for us young American-Ukrainian students, whether graduate or not, there stands a task to be performed which in scope, magnitude and worthiness exceeds anything which we could possibly dedicate ourselves to—the freedom of the Ukrainian nation.

Now, do not jump at the incorrect conclusion that this is some chauvinistic propaganda. Instead—consider the facts and see for yourselves whether or not this cause is really one which should receive the fruits of this idealistic urge in you.

Today Ukraine, notwithstanding its heroic endeavors to free herself, is divided among four European states—Soviet Russia, Poland, Roumania and Czechoslovakia.

Under Soviet Russia our fellow Ukrainians are being persecuted

and denationalized in the same brutal manner as in the former Czarist Russia. We have all read the reports of even the most careful and conservative observers of how millions of Ukrainians are being denied the simplest of foods and other millions have been actually starved to death by the Communist government. Under Poland the Ukrainians are treated as a conquered race: being persecuted, deprived of even rudimentary education in their native language and robbed of all possibilities of progress and development. The "pacification" is still fresh in our minds, particularly now, when, according to the latest reports, a new "pacification" of Ukrainian peasantry is in progress. And the same story is true of Ukraine under Roumania, and Czechoslovakia.

Do not these sufferings, these sacrifices, irrespective of traditional, historical and cultural rights to be free, convince you that this cause—the freedom of Ukraine, is more than sufficiently worthy of the best that is in us? Is not the worthiness of this cause sanctified by the blood of numberless Ukrainian patriots who gave their lives for it?

The questions need not be answered—for they answer themselves.

Therefore, the very best that is in us, our idealism, our education, our talents and energy should be harnessed to the furtherance of this cause. Naturally, I do not mean that we should neglect other necessary things—that is obvious. Also, there is no need for me to detail the methods to be used to further this cause. You have intelligence and discretion.

In general, study the Ukrainian language and history, read the Ukrainian newspaper, organize yourselves, diffuse among the Americans information about the Ukrainian problem and support the Ukrainian institutions. To summarize—become interested in the Ukrainian cause.

Our task in aiding and supporting this cause is infinitely more easy than that of our parents, whose advent to this land of opportunity and freedom was met with innumerable obstacles. And yet the fruits of their labors are so great and evident all about us, and even in ourselves. We are equipped with everything they lacked and with such tools we

exerted by the Poles, Ukrainians know too well.

### The Weaknesses of Ukrainian Legal Parties

Hindrances applied by the government to the constructive work of Ukrainians have undermined and discredited all Ukrainian legal parties in the eyes of their own population, proving the fallacy of their constructive political course. On the other hand they have strengthened the position of the revolutionary circles, particularly the Ukrainian Nationalists Organization, which, not believing in an amicable solution of Ukrainian-Polish dispute, always advocated the most radical methods. No matter how sad it might be, yet the predictions of that organization as to the Polish political course in relation to Ukrainians has been fulfilled to the letter. Legal parties, again, were put at bay. The situation has tensed to the point, where an amicable solution is almost impossible.

### Ukrainians Under Roumania

The position of the Ukrainian lands under the Roumanian regime bears a striking resemblance to that under the Polish regime. The

## THE ESCAPE

Without a sign of warning the motor simply coughed, sputtered, and died down. Automatically Yankiv pulled back on the stick and the plane, its flying speed dropping with deadly swiftness, answered momentarily. He barely topped the hangar ahead of him, and then pushed forward on the stick in an effort to conserve what speed he had left.

A wreck was certain! Yankiv felt his undercarriage hit the further edge of the hangar roof. There was a sickening squashing sensation! Then, as though the hard bump had jarred something in the motor, suddenly all cylinders were firing as they had been at the take-off.

Wondering what had happened to his undercarriage Yankiv turned the plane around and scudded back over the field. It did not take him long to find out that danger was far from being past. Looking down he perceived a dozen men gesticulating wildly at him, and pointing to the undercarriage of his plane.

"Mashed it sure as thunder!" he thought to himself grimly.

Again he came back over the field and this time he saw two of the mechanics throwing wheels into the air—that meant that both of his wheels were out of commission.

Yankiv was white and tense as he circled the field and prepared himself for the inevitable crash. His wide eyes froze to a two-seated ship that was leaving the ground. They must have some message! So, he waited like a drowning man gasping for a straw.

Yankiv was about a thousand feet high, flying in endless circles around the airdrome as the two-seated Scump came along-side of him. His friend, Peter, was standing up in the back seat and holding up a parachute. Well, what good did that chute do him? He strove to comprehend Peter's signal. Let's see, he was to fly straight and then level. O. K.

Peter climbed out of his seat, the parachute flapping on a string from his belt, and then as casually as though he was in a gymnasium drew himself hand over hand to

should hew much greater achievements in the field of endeavors dedicated to the establishment of an independent state of Ukraine.

the lower wing of the Scump. From there he went to the leading edge, the deadly propeller within two feet of him, and let himself down until he was hanging once more by his hands. In an instant later, he reached the undercarriage and was sitting on the spreader bar gesticulating to Yankiv.

Not realizing yet what was going to happen, Yankiv obediently throttled his motor and flew straight and level above the airdrome.

The Scump, under Ivan's skillful hand, eased closer and closer to him until it was directly above him and the propeller was whirling only inches from the tail of Yankiv's plane. Peter grinning down at him from the spreader bar leaned forward against the propeller wash.

In an instant he was hanging head downward from the spreader bar, his ankles locked together above it. Yankiv caught his breath while watching the dare-devil! The parachute tumbled downward on a rope five or six feet long and dangled tantalizing above Yankiv's head. He gathered the pack and watched Peter swing easily upward to his perch.

Yankiv subsided limply in his seat, and regained control of his ship. His mind was in a daze as he awkwardly adjusted the chute while he kept the plane in a climb by holding the stick between his knees. For the moment a parachute jump seemed nothing compared to the vast relief of escaping that wheel-less landing. At three thousand feet over the airdrome, however, the jump itself became far from a picnic as he contemplated it. Summoning up every inch of his courage and making sure that his ship would not fall where it would do any damage, he stood up in his seat. He cut the ignition, and the doomed plane hovered lazily in the air. Closing his blue-gray eyes tightly he fell over the side of the ship, giving an uncontrollable gasp as he felt himself tumbling into space. A great peace settled over him as the chute opened.

It was a transfigured flyer who who swung downward in great arcs, his lean, brown face aglow, and his long arms semaphoring presumably humorous messages to the Scump, which circled around him as he dropped.

Stella Stoyko

## THE UKRAINIAN QUESTION

By E. Lachowich

(15)

### Ukrainian Schools

Besides co-operative stores Ukrainians founded many private schools, the need of which became very urgent, as a result of the reprisals on the part of the Polish Government. Out of 4,000 public schools in 1920, only 700 were left in 1928. Last year even the private Ukrainian schools received the final blow, due to the new school bill, which imposes upon all private schools such programs of education as all State schools have. They must teach from the same books, and even teachers must get the sanction to teach from an official authority. Thus even the Ukrainian private schools will be deprived of all native substance and spirit, retaining only their national outward form. An analogous bill is being planned for the Ukrainian co-operative stores as well, which will deny nationalist principles from them, compelling them to serve the whole community alike. What such application will mean, and to what advantage it will be

greater liberty enjoyed by the Ukrainians under Czechoslovakian rule, has alas, lately changed for the worse.

### THE UKRAINIAN NATIONALISM

Nationalism is always a reaction against certain circumstances and it depends upon these circumstances what form it assumes. Ukrainian nationalism is a reaction against those spiritual qualities of the older generation, which in the opinion of the younger generations, were the causes of the lost war.

The elders have a clear conscience before the people and themselves. Their loss they account to unfavourable circumstances and to the number of enemies. But youth refuses, to understand them. Others—they maintain—had enemies too, yet they won, and we lost, and lost much, even in comparison to pre-war times. Studying carefully the events of the past history, they conclude with such reproaches:

"You wanted liberty for all—and lost your own. You wanted to share with all, and nothing was left for yourselves. You spared

others and yourselves were not spared. You cared for your own honor, and lost the honor of the nation. You wanted to be gentlemen and became the laughing stock of others."

The conflict between "parents and children" exists in every nation but of those that have lost the war it took on greater proportions.

The Ukrainian older generations pay a heavy price for the loss of the war even in the face of their own children. Youth has made a thorough inspection of the old values; of what they have and of what they may be lacking. Sense of justice, humane principles, intellectual gains, material riches, peacefulness, unaggressiveness, they concluded, are not the only attributes to save the country; nor are shallow political phrases, slogans and manifestos; for all this the elders possessed and yet lost. Invaders on the other hand, though often inferior intellectually and with poorer possessions, have won, for they had courage, determination, willingness to fight and a lust for victory, that is those elements which the Ukrainians lacked.

(To be continued)

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

SOME RECOMENDATIONS  
FOR THE "U. W."

Dear Editor:

I noticed in the May 18 issue of the "Ukrainian Weekly" a request for information on likes and dislikes concerning matter published in the paper. Having reviewed the past issues of the weekly, I feel prepared to offer my comments.

First: Limit the number of articles on social affairs, lengthy accounts of games, etc. The only reason I object to these is because they take up valuable space.

Give us more of the following:

1. Plays, (translations from Ukrainian).
2. Lives of Ukrainian men and women famous in the field of literature, painting, etc.
3. Stories like "Sahaydatohmy."
4. Articles dealing with Ukrainian customs. (In detail. Some very excellent examples are "Cossack Arms" and "Our Banner," which were discussed in January issue.)
5. Keep up the "History of Ukrainian Literature."
6. "Ancient Dwellers of Ukraine" is very interesting. (Give us more like these.)
7. More translations of poems of Shevchenko, Franko, Lesya Ukrainka, and others. (Articles like the above mentioned would be greatly appreciated.)
8. A "Who's Who?"—dealing with important, influential Ukrainians in Ukraine and America.
9. A "Question-Box" where readers may ask questions or information concerning Ukrainian affairs.

I suggest that our youth take advantage of the opportunities offered by journals and magazines; (American Boy, for example) of winning trips to some foreign country or cash prizes by writing essays on why you would like to visit a certain country.

Here is a splendid opportunity to acquaint people with Ukraine. If you win, more power to you! If you don't, you are still doing a good deed by spreading information about Ukraine.

STANLEY PATRONIK,  
2028 Fifteenth Avenue,  
Altoona, Penna.

HOW IT BEGAN *By Paul F. Berdanier*

## THE AMERICAN FORM OF GOVERNMENT

ACCORDING TO THE HISTORIAN GEORGE BANCROFT, THE FORM OF GOVERNMENT OF THE U.S. WAS BORROWED FROM THE SIX NATIONS OF THE IROQUOIS INDIANS, WHO HAD PRACTISED IT FOR CENTURIES.

## POLECAT

EARLY AMERICAN SETTLERS CALLED A WEASEL A "POULE" CAT BECAUSE IT PREYED UPON PULLETS (FRENCH "POULE"). THIS WAS LATER SLURRED TO "POLECAT" AND MISTAKENLY APPLIED TO THE SKUNK WHICH HAS BEEN SO-CALLED EVER SINCE.

27

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## THE SPORT WHIRL

UKRAINIAN A. A. OF  
NEW HAVEN

The Ukrainian youth of New Haven, Conn., hasn't written very much to the "Ukrainian Weekly" about the happenings in New Haven, but now it promises to wake up and start something.

In New Haven, baseball seems to be the high light of the day. With Harry Kowalchuk coaching and Mike Venechuk captaining the team, it seems that the Ukrainian

A. A. will have a most successful season this year. The team is all equipped and has players worth seeing play. The Ukrainian A. A. is tied for first place in the Unlimited League.

The infield consists of Rawlick at the plate; Trufan, Venechuk and Kowalchuk on the rubber, either of whom play first base; Joe Weselik or manager Frank Weselik at second; Martin Pysmenny at short; and Mike Weselik on third. The outfield consists of Mike Kootz, Lawandowsky, and

John Lipson.

Any team in or out of the state wishing for games, write to Frank Weselik, 135 Lloyd Street, New Haven, Conn. We wish to hear from Brooklyn, and other Ukrainian teams as soon as possible.

MARTIN PYSMENNY.

**Tip to Inventors.**—Instruments that will throw the voice of a speaker a mile have been invented. Now we only want one that will throw the speaker the same distance.—"Punch."

## FIFTY AGAINST MILLIONS!

By THEODORE DUTWINIAK

## CHAPTER NINE

## Justice Triumphs

High above the earth a plane droned on. Fedor and Wasyl found themselves flying over German territory.

They were ignorant of the recently-declared war between Germany and Japan against Russia. Seeing signs of military activity on the ground they wondered what had occurred.

They landed at the Berlin airport where they were met by German authorities.

"Who are you and what do you want?" asked a uniformed man in German.

Fedor and Wasyl did not understand the language, but Fedor, trusting to luck, said in English:

"We are Ukrainians. We have news of the utmost importance. We demand to see the highest German authorities."

"Ah!" exclaimed the uniformed man. Then in perfect English: "I will take you to General Defheim immediately. But you must turn over your weapons. We are not accustomed to taking unnecessary chances."

The trio left the airport in an

automobile. After a ride lasting the better part of an hour they found themselves face to face with General Defheim. They told him their story; every detail of importance was carefully narrated. General Defheim had a stenographer take down every word uttered.

They told all about Russia's murderous activities against the Ukrainian people, their escape from Moscow's subterranean cells, their retreat in the forest, the life they led there, the air raid upon Moscow, and the circumstances which forced them to come to Germany.

"And," concluded Fedor, "we wish you would make these facts known to all the world. We—"

"That I will," interrupted the German General. "But do you know that your bombardment of Moscow caused a war? Japan and Germany against Russia."

"Well, I'll be!" exclaimed Fedor unbelievably. "I can't believe that we're the direct cause of a war!"

"Nevertheless it's true," said the General. "Perhaps you're tired after your long flight. I will see that you're made as comfortable as possible."

"Thanks, General Defheim," Fe-

dor said, appreciatingly. "But about our story—"

"Don't worry about that," interrupted the General. "It'll be radioed around the world within an hour. Every newspaper will have it before morning. And, personally, I sympathize with your cause and wish for your sake that things turn out for the best."

Things did turn out for the best, as Fedor and Wasyl learned the very next day.

With the opening of the war between Germany and Russia a revolution broke out in Ukraine under Soviet Russia. Immediately upon the heels of this revolution the Ukrainian people revolted in other Ukrainian territories.

The League of Nations had announced a special meeting. They had come to the conclusion that conditions in Ukrainian territories should be investigated. Russia, fearing to cause enemy, granted that the investigation expedition could enter Russia. Poland, Roumania and Czechoslovakia, also agreed to the same.

Three months later the investigation committee returned, fully satisfied that the Ukrainian people were in the right. Russia was compelled to free Ukraine. Poland, Roumania and Czechoslovakia, too frightened by the Ukrainian revolution, also withdrew from the Ukrainian territories.

The war between Japan, Germany and Russia automatically came to an end.

While the world celebrated the turn of events, Fedor and Wasyl suddenly found life enjoyable. They were honored by famous men and women from all parts of the world. They were heroes in the eyes of the Ukrainian people and of the rest of the world.

"What a life!" exclaimed Fedor, one day, slapping Wasyl good-naturedly on the back.

"Well, I'm leaving it," announced Wasyl, "for Ukraine. Life is peaceful there, now that our enemies have left it. I'm leaving tomorrow morning."

"Not without me you aren't!" exclaimed Fedor, enthusiastically thumping his companion on the back once more.

And so, early the next morning a train left Berlin. On board were Fedor and Wasyl. They were speeding to Ukraine, a free and independent country. Here we must leave them, knowing that they, the sole survivors of a group of fifty, lived the rest of their lives contentedly on Ukrainian soil... soil, that had been wrenched from their enemies by years of suffering and hard fighting.

Justice always triumphs in the end... the judge being the Almighty Lord; God.

(The End)