



## 1939 PRESS COMMENTS ON UKRAINE

Since the beginning of this year, the following articles on Ukraine and Ukrainians have appeared in American, English, French and German periodicals:

### AMERICAN

"Liberation, Eastern Europe" (map), *Time* magazine, January 23, 1939, volume 33, pages 15-16.

"Nazis Encourage Ukrainian Campaign For Independence" (map), *Scholastic* magazine, January 14, 1939, volume 33, page 10.

"Shape of Things To Come?" (map), *Business Week*, January 28, 1939, page 2.

"Four Ukrainians" (map), by L. Lore, *Current History*, February, 1939, volume 49, pages 31-33.

"Greater Ukraina," by E. Wiskeman, *Nation*, February 25, 1939, volume 148, pages 224-227.

"Hitler's New Horizon: Ultimate Ukraine" (map), *Living Age*, February, 1939, volume 355, pages 541-544.

"What of the Ukraine?" by D. Bess (map), *Christian Science Monitor* Magazine, February 8, 1939, page 3.

"Tibbit: Carpatho-Ukraine," *Time*, March 27, 1939, volume 33, page 20.

"Hungary's Share; Carpathian Conquest Allowed To Give Hitler Ally On East," *Newsweek*, March 27, 1939, volume 13, page 21.

"Ridiculous, Stupid Talk of Nazi Ukraine: speech before eighteenth All-Union congress of the Communist party, by J. Stalin," *Current History*, April, 1939, volume 50, page 56.

"Ukraine," by C. Radziwill, *Catholic World*, May, 1939, volume 149, pages 192-195.

The July, number 2, issue of the new monthly "War" contains an ethnographic map of Ukraine together with an article about what the "Russian-police dog" has to say to the "mad German police dog" in regards the riches. Unlike most of the other articles mentioned in this column, we have not read this one, but only know of its existence.

"Detroit Nationality Groups," by L. Rankin, *Michigan Historical Magazine*, 1939, volume 23, number 2, pages 220-225.

### ENGLISH

"Germany, Poland, and the Ukraine," by B. Paneyko, *19th Century And After*, January, 1939, volume 125, pages 34-43. Discussions on this article appeared in the February issue, pages 241-242, and the March issue, pages 378-379.

"World Opinion, A Press Summary: Ukrainian Question," *Nineteenth Century And After*, January, 1939, volume 125, pages 125-128.

"World Opinion, A Press Summary: Question of A Greater Ukraine," *19th Century And After*, February, 1939, volume 125, pages 248-253.

"Poland's Problems In 1939," (table) by S. Litauer (Polish Journalist and anti-Ukrainian), *Fortnightly*, February, 1939, volume 151 (new series 145), pages 166-171.

"Ruthenia Today And To-Morrow," by H. Baerlin, *Fortnightly*, February, 1939, volume 151 (new series 145), pages 172-176.

"Ukraine—Past and Present," by G. Bennigsen (a Russian administrator in Ukraine prior to 1914, and an anti-Ukrainian), *Dublin Review* (London), April, 1939, volume 204, pages 247-264.

"Ukraine," by A. S. Elwell-Sutton, *Contemporary*, June, 1939, volume 155, pages 681-690.

### FRENCH

"Quelques donnees sur la question ukrainienne," by J. Lecopte-Boinat, (bibliography), *Sciences Politiques*, February, 1939, volume 54, pages 17-46.

"Les elections en Ukraine carpathique," *L'Europe Nouvelle*, February 18, 1939, volume 22, page 193.

"Cinq mois d'autonomie ukrainienne," by V. Sabeau, *L'Europe Nouvelle*, March 18, 1939, volume 22, pages 286-287.

### GERMAN

"Volk und nation," H. H. Bielstein, *Western Monats*, April, 1939, volume 166, pages 129-130.

## Organizing Our Professionals

On Saturday, July 29th, Ukrainian-American professional men and women, as well as those who possess only a college degree, will have the opportunity of attending the seventh annual convention of the Ukrainian Professional Association, at Hotel Douglas, Newark, and there help to solve several vital problems confronting that association.

As we see it, the two most important of these vital problems are (1) that of organization, and (2) that of program. For it is precisely within the fields covered by these two fundamental problems that the association has made so little progress during its six years of existence.

In stressing the necessity of solving these two problems, we assume, of course, that there is a need for such an organization as the Ukrainian Professional Association. Though some may deplore its existence on the ground that it tends to segregate our professional people from American life in general, we are of the opinion, however, that there is a pressing need for it: primarily, because the number of our professionals is rapidly increasing, and therefore some manner of contact among them must be established; secondarily, because such an organization has within its power to become quite influential in American life, an achievement which would affect the interests of the Ukrainian-American people in a favorable manner.

In the light of the need for such an association, therefore, the questions of how can its organization be best effected and what should be its program of activities, assume the highest importance. For that reason we strongly recommend that both these questions be given careful consideration at the association's coming convention. Otherwise, we fear, the association will soon find itself seriously threatened by oblivion.

In considering the question of how to put the association on a firm organizational basis, the convention would do well to seriously discuss the advisability of creating local assemblies or chapters belonging to it in the main centers of Ukrainian-American life. Such assemblies, when well organized and well directed, would draw our professionals closer together, promote greater cooperation among them, and strengthen the national association.

In considering the program of activities for the national association, the convention would also do well to avoid the mistake made by previous convention, that of spending much time in discussing projects for whose execution the association has neither the means, money, nor available personnel. Instead of laying imposing but impractical plans for coming years, let this year's convention plan a simple program for the coming year alone. If, for example, the association concentrates this year upon disseminating here in America better knowledge of the Ukrainian-American people, their national heritage, their part in the development of this country, and their interest in the Ukrainian Cause, and makes some definite progress along this line, that will indeed be a worthy achievement. Such an achievement is very much within the bounds of practicability for the association, especially since its members have on their side not only the advantage of higher education but also the connections which their professions afford them.

Aside from these questions of organization and program, another important question upon which the convention should deliberate, is that pertaining to the possibilities of mutual assistance among our professionals within their respective fields. Where six years ago this question was mainly an academic one, as there were not enough professionals among us to be of any real help to one another, today it has become real, for their number has become greatly increased by the younger generation which is steadily attaining maturity.

We strongly urge all our professional people, as well as those who have not yet commenced their professional careers but who possess a college degree, to attend the coming convention of the Ukrainian Professional Association, and to take an active part in its proceedings.

## MASS ARRESTS OF UKRAINIANS UNDER POLAND

A mass arrest of about 55,000 Ukrainian reservists in Polish armies that took place recently throughout Poland, was reported by an International News Service dispatch from Berlin. The dispatch appeared in last Sunday's New York Journal-American.

The arrests are in the nature of a "purge," intended to eliminate all uncertain elements from the Polish Army, in order that it may be at the peak of its power in the event of a war between Poland and Germany. Polish military authorities feel that in the event of such war the Ukrainians in the Polish forces might attempt to seize the opportunity to strike for Ukrainian freedom.

Meanwhile, and despite the reports that Ukrainians are loyally backing Poland in her present crisis with Germany, arrests of Ukrainian civilians continue.

The Warsaw correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" (Manchester, England), for example, reports in its June 30th issue that "many arrests were made on Monday by the Polish authorities in Southern Poland [Western Ukraine]. About a hundred Ukrainians are reported to have been imprisoned in Tarnopol, though some have been released. No reason is given officially, but semi-official quarters declare that the arrests are due to renewed German propaganda in the Ukraine."

That declaration by the Polish "semi-official quarters," it might be pointed out here, is a favorite one with the Poles now. They would be the last to admit the truth of the fact that most of the trouble in Western Ukraine under Poland is due entirely to the fresh wave of Polish oppression there and also to the renewed efforts among the Ukrainians themselves for their national autonomy.

## HONORING OUR GRADUATES

As announced several weeks ago, the Weekly desires to publish as complete a list as possible of those young Ukrainian Americans who this year have graduated from college, university or any other similar institution of learning.

The following information is wanted: Name of graduate; address; college or graduate school; degree received; honors and honorary societies; student activities; remarks; name and address of person sending information.

Those who desire their picture to appear also, should send one together with \$3.00 to cover costs of making a cut. The cut becomes their property after its use in the weekly, and will be mailed to them.

## INVITATION TO PROFESSIONAL CONVENTION

Since the future of the Ukrainian Professional Association will lie entirely in the hands of the present younger generation of Ukrainian-Americans, a cordial invitation is extended to all our young professionals, as well as those who have not as yet embarked upon their professions but who possess a college degree, to attend the 7th Annual Convention of the Ukrainian Professional Association, to be held Saturday, July 29, at Hotel Douglas, Newark, N. J., beginning at 1 P. M. A banquet and dance in the evening of that day will conclude the convention. For further information, and for banquet reservations, write to association in care of hotel.

Executive Board of Ukrainian Professional Association

# The Story of Ivan Mazepa

(1)

"TO have held for an instant the balance of power in the momentous struggle which fixed the supremacy of Russia among the 'Powers of the North'; to lose by the narrowest chance a great place in history; to be remembered only as a hero of a romantic poem (Byron's 'Mazeppa'), the central figure of a popular opera (Tschai-kowsky's 'Mazeppa'), — such has been the strange fate of the Cossack Hetman Mazepa."

This striking picture of Ivan Mazepa by Cresson in his "History of the Cossacks" comes to mind when we recall that late last month was the 230th anniversary of the great Battle of Poltava, wherein Mazepa together with his ally, Charles XII of Sweden, was defeated by Peter I of Russia, with the result that Ukraine was plunged into long obscurity and Russia became a great power.

Possessing great personal charm, well-educated, a brilliant soldier, keen politician, connoisseur and patron of arts, Ivan Mazepa, Hetman of Ukraine (1687-1709), was indeed a colorful figure, so much so that those who wrote about him dwell far more upon this aspect of his personality than upon his other sterling qualities.

It is interesting to note, in this connection, that Mazepa became known to the outside world chiefly by the legendary episode in his life whereby his reputed interest in a certain beautiful lady incurred the enmity of a powerful Polish noble, who had him tied naked to a horse and set loose in the wild steppe. Research, however, has disclosed this episode as being nothing more than a fabrication of a personal enemy of Mazepa, the Polish adventurer and writer, Christosom Paszka (1630-1701). Nevertheless, this legend appeared attractive enough for Byron to base his poem upon it, and for many other writers as well, German, Italian and French, to do likewise. It was not until Victor Hugo wrote his poem about Mazepa, that other writers began to see that which that great writer had discerned, that Mazepa was a great champion of his people and of his native land Ukraine.

In striving to free Ukraine of Moscow's domination, Mazepa attempted that which appeared well-nigh impossible, and missed succeeding by the narrowest margin.

Ukraine, as we know, was then bound to Russia by the Treaty of Pereyaslav (1654), which the great Hetman Khmelnytsky, who had freed the country, had concluded mainly as a defensive pact against the aggressions of Poland and the Turks and Tartars. This treaty, however, between two sovereign states, Russia and Ukraine, proved to be an excellent means for the former's machinations to extend its sway over the latter. Coming ostensibly as an ally, Russia garrisoned various strategic spots throughout Ukraine under the guise of protecting the Ukrainians against the Poles; systematically spread dissension among the Ukrainians and their Kozaks; poisoned their minds against their leaders; and at every successive election of the Hetman whittled some of the Ukrainian rights away.

Furthermore, in 1667 Ukraine was partitioned by Russia and Poland, the former taking the Left Bank while the latter—the Right Bank.

Such were the conditions under which Ivan Mazepa was elected in 1687 by the Kozaks in their encampment near Kolomaka River as Hetman of Ukraine.

## Rapid Rise to Power

Ivan Kolendynsky Mazepa was descended of petty nobility. He was born of Orthodox parents in the Mazepynets village, district of Bila Tserkva. His father, Stephen, was the Kozak governor of that district as well as owner of the village. His mother, Mokievskya be-



fore marriage, entered a convent upon the death of her husband. His only sister also became a nun, upon leaving her husband, Voynarovsky, because of his strong sympathies for Catholicism, which in that Orthodox region was then closely identified with the hated Poles. She left two children, one of whom, Andriy, grew up under the care of Ivan Mazepa, while the other, Martha, soon followed her mother into the convent.

The exact year during which Ivan Mazepa was born is shrouded in uncertainty. It is believed to be somewhere between 1629 and 1632. His early and higher education is also a matter of uncertainty. Some authorities say that he studied in the Kiev Academy; others claim it was at the Jesuit Collegium at Warsaw; still others declare that he studied in West European countries. One phase of his early life is clear however, and that is that in the years 1649-52 Mazepa was at the Polish Court, where he became a polished courtier of very aristocratic bearing, which feature was to distinguish him for the rest of his life.

First as a page, then later as an official or special representative of the King, Mazepa was a member of the various negotiatory royal missions sent to Vyhovskiy, Yurash-Khmelnytsky, and Tetera, the successive Kozak hetmans of Ukraine.

In 1663, during the expedition of King Casimir into Ukraine, Mazepa quit royal service and returned to his home district, where became a gentleman-farmer.

When this rural life grew too monotonous for him, Mazepa entered the service of Hetman Doroshenko, hetman of the Right Bank Ukraine under Polish "protectorate." His rise was rapid. Starting as "soznyk," i.e. in command of a company of Kozaks, he soon reached the rank of "generalny osaul" (Chief of Staff), and then "pysar" (Scribe, Chancellor).

In 1674, while accompanying Doroshenko on a state mission to Crimea, he fell into the hands of some Zaporozhian Kozaks, adherents of Samiylovich, hetman of the Left Bank Ukraine (under Moscovian or Russian "protectorate.") and a rival of Doroshenko. Sent under guard to Samiylovich, Mazepa managed to win his confidence. Starting out as an inconspicuous "hetmansky dvoryany" (a member of the Hetman's court circle, a courtier), he became, in 1682, Samiylovich's chief of staff and also a diplomat of first rank.

In 1687 Samiylovich was deposed by Moscow as Hetman. He had made many enemies among his own people by his subservience to Moscow and his destruction of Ukrainian church autonomy. Things came to a head and several Kozak high officials drew up an indictment against him and sent it to Prince V. V. Golitsyn, commander of a large Russian force operating then in Ukraine in a campaign against Turkish Crimea. A paramour of Sophia (regent of Russia), and a skillful diplomat, Prince Golitsyn nevertheless was a poor strategist. Consequently, his campaign against Crimea, although assisted by Samiylovich and his Kozaks, turned

# DIVINE SERVICE

WE recently were requested by one of our readers to publish in this weekly "a description of the Holy Mass as celebrated by the Ukrainians."

The best description in English of the Ukrainian "Holy Mass," as our reader terms it, appeared in a brochure written several years ago by the late Very Rev. Leo I. Sembratovich. Entitled "Strangers Within Our Gates," with a foreword by Bishop Gallagher of Detroit, the brochure briefly describes the seventeen Eastern Rites of the Catholic Church, and in more detail describes the largest of them, the so-called Byzantine or Greek Catholic Rite, which embraces ten different nationality groups, of which the largest are the Ukrainians.

According to this brochure, the term "Holy Mass" is used by the Western Catholics, while Catholics of the Eastern rites employ the term Divine Liturgy. The Ukrainians, however, term it the Divine Service (Sluzhba Bozha).

The Byzantine rite, the brochure tells us, has three liturgies. First, the older and the longer one: the liturgy of Saint Basil, now used only ten times a year: namely, on the Sundays of Lent and on Holy Thursday, Holy Saturday, the Eve of Christmas, Epiphany and on Saint Basil's Feast. On all other days the liturgy of Saint John Chrysostom, a shorter form of Saint Basil's, is used. On all the week days of Lent, no Mass may be said." On these days the liturgy of the Presanctified is used. It is attributed to Saint Gregory, the Great. In the Latin Church, Mass of the Presanctified is celebrated only once a year, namely, on Holy Friday.

The "Divine Liturgy" begins with the preparation of the offering, called the Proskomide. The Byzantines use leavened bread. Five small round loaves are marked with Greek letters, IC XC NI KA, which signify: Jesus Christ conquers.

The priest takes the "holy lance" and cuts away from the first loaf, the host, which is called the Lamb. Then the deacon pours wine and water into the chalice. The priest cuts away a particle from the other loaf in honor of Our Lady, and nine others for various saints. From the other loaves he cuts particles in pious recollection of the Pope, the bishops, the clergy, and the people for whom he wishes to pray. The particles are placed on the diskos beside the

\*According to the prevailing custom the Liturgy of the Presanctified now is celebrated only on Fridays and sometime on Wednesday. On other days of Lent the Liturgy of St. John Chrysostom is permitted.

out to be a failure. Anxious to keep his prestige intact, Golytsyn seized upon the indictment against Samiylovich, which stated that the latter wanted to sever Ukraine from Muscovy, and additionally charged him with sabotage. Samiylovich was sent in chains to Moscow and from there, without any trial, to Siberia together with his son Yakiv. His other son, Gregory, was arrested too, and tortured to death.

In this downfall of Samiylovich, Mazepa probably played no prominent role. It is definitely known that he was not one of the signers of the charges against Samiylovich. Nevertheless he knew how to take advantage of the situation. His education, diplomatic skill and general experience won him the support of the Kozak leaders, while his money won the favor of Prince Golytsyn.

The elections for a new Hetman were held three days after Samiylovich's arrest. Not more than 2,000 Kozaks were permitted to vote, but in view of the support Mazepa already had, his election was assured. On July 25, 1687 he became Hetman of the Left Bank Ukraine.

(To be continued)

Lamb, and then covered with the veils and repeatedly incensed. During these ceremonies different prayers are said. All this takes place in the Sanctuary or in the Sacristy, at a special altar called prothesis or (in old-Slavonic) prokomydynyk. The deacon incenses the faithful, the prothesis, the altar, the sanctuary and the priest. The Mass properly begins with the exclamation of the deacon, "Bless, O Lord." Then the priest exclaims: "Blessed be the Kingdom of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, now and forever and ever!" The people reply: "Amen!" The deacon recites a litany, praying for peace, for the Church, for the bishop, for the civil authorities, for travelers, sailors, prisoners, and for other persons and their needs. To each of his exclamations, the people or the choir answer: "God have mercy!"

After this follow the antiphons, which consist of verses of psalms interpolated by the short "jaculatories": "Through the prayers of Our Lady, O Saviour, save us." This corresponds to the Introit of the Latin Mass.

After the three antiphons comes "The Little Entrance." The deacon, preceded by an assistant with a candle, is given the Book of the Gospels and the incense. All go in procession around the altar. The candle symbolizes Saint John as Precursor of Our Lord, while the Gospel signifies the Saviour Himself. After returning to the altar, the choir sings the collects of the day.

The epistle is sung in the middle of the church by the deacon or in the choir by the first chanter. The Gospel is sung by the deacon who faces the people. After the Gospel, other litanies are chanted; one for the catechumens, who are dismissed at this point. "The Great Entrance" follows.

This is one of the most dramatic points in the Byzantine Liturgy. The deacon, having incensed the altar, proceeds to incense the people and the sanctuary. During this time the choir sings the hymn termed "Cherubikon": "Let us who mystically represent the cherubim and who sing to the Life-giving Trinity, the thrice holy hymn, put away all earthly cares, so as to receive the King of all things, escorted by an army of unseen angels, Alleluia! Alleluia! Alleluia!"

The priest, having incensed the altar, goes with the deacon to the prothesis and incenses the bread and wine that have remained there since the beginning of the service. He gives the deacon the diskos with the bread, covered with a small veil. The deacon holds the diskos elevated as high as his head. The priest follows with the chalice. Candle bearers precede the clergy, and all form a solemn procession. They come out from the north door of the iconostasis, returning to the sanctuary through the royal doors. A solemn commemoration of the Pope, the bishop, ecclesiastical and civil authorities, and the faithful is pronounced by the celebrant. Then the chalice and the diskos are laid upon the altar. The choir finishes the cherubikon. This corresponds to the Latin offertory.

More litanies follow. After the exclamation of the deacon, "The doors, the doors, let us attend in wisdom," the familiar Nicene profession of faith is sung by the chanter. After the creed, the canon of the Mass follows.

The celebrant blesses the people. They respond: "And with thy spirit." Then the priest says: "Let us lift up our hearts." The choir answers: "We have lifted them to the Lord." Again the celebrant chants: "Let us give thanks to the Lord." The faithful answer: "It is meet and just to adore the Father, Son, Holy Ghost, one consubstantial and undivided Trinity." The preface then continues.

The Latin preface changes. But the Byzantines have only two, viz: The St. Basil's and St. John Chrys-

## MONODY

A gloomy, sombre night enfolds the land;  
The weary earth, in silent unbelief,  
Mourns for one dead. I lie unmanned,  
Entombed within the catacombs of grief.

She can't be dead—Dear Lord, this is some dream;  
Some awful nightmare from the depths of Hell!

Oh God, who reigns o'er Heaven and earth supreme,  
Awaken me! This dreadful dream dispel!

But it's no dream—I know that I'm awake—  
I saw her die and something died in me.  
No dream could cause this dull and empty ache;  
The morning sun can't rouse me—set me free.

She's dead—I saw her lying in the gloom,  
Pale and calm as though she were asleep,

While friends and neighbors strolled around the room  
To gossip, kill some time—and maybe weep.

She's dead—I heard the church bells toll her knell;  
I heard the priest with hackneyed lines extol

Her many virtues. And I tried to quell  
The throbbing, burning anguish in my soul.

She's dead—I saw the mound of raw red dirt  
Beneath a cloak of wilted funeral flowers—

The very thought of it renews the hurt  
That gnaws within me each and every hour.

She's dead—the house is silent and forlorn;  
I toss and groan upon my sleepless bed.

Off there the rosy herald of the morn  
Proclaims that night has passed.  
But still—she's dead.

M. M.

(Meriden, Conn.)

ostom's. Moreover, it is said silently by the priest. He only lifts his voice at the words: "Crying, singing, proclaiming the hymn of victory and saying," at which point the choir follows in singing "Holy, Holy, Holy," the "Sanctus" of the Latin Mass. At the end of a short prayer the priest says the words of consecration aloud, and each time the choir answers: "Amen!"

The chalice and disks are elevated after the consecration. At this solemn moment the choir sings: "We praise Thee, we bless Thee, we give thanks O Lord, and we pray to Thee, our Lord."

At this point the commemoration of the Blessed Virgin is made. Then the celebrant solemnly commemorates and prays for the Pope, Universal Pastor of the Church, and for his bishop. Several litanies follow. Then the "Our Father" is recited or sung by the choir, while the priest says it silently.

Then the priest takes into his hands the Lamb, exclaiming: "Behold! THE HOLY for the holy!"

The choir answers: "One only is Holy, One only Lord, Jesus Christ, in the glory of the Father. Amen!" The priest breaks "the Lamb" and at this point he and the deacon partake of Holy Communion. Then, turning to the people, the deacon cries aloud: "Approach with the fear and love of God and with faith!" The priest then distributes Holy Communion under both species to the faithful. The celebrant afterwards Blesses the People with the chalice containing the Most Blessed Sacrament. This ceremony terminates the canon of the Mass. Other prayers of thanksgiving follow. Then the final blessing and the dismissal of the people occur. Thus the Divine Service is ended.

## DR. TIMOSHENKO HONORED

(Note:—The article below is about Dr. Stephen Timoshenko, Ukrainian-American, and its author, Lionel S. Marks, is a noted American mechanical engineer and former editor of the widely-known and used "Handbook of Mechanical Engineering." The article appeared in the June 30, 1939 issue of "Science," the official organ of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.—Editor)

THE arrival of Timoshenko in 1922 has proved to be a significant event in the development of engineering in the United States. There was, at that time, a lack of engineers competent to deal with the vibration problems which were arising as a result of the increasing use of high-speed machinery, the stability and buckling problems which resulted from the endeavor to make structures lighter by the use of thin walls and other similar problems in the general field of applied mechanics. To meet this need adequately it was necessary to have, in one person, a great scientist and a great teacher. Timoshenko has filled this need in full measure.

Associating himself with the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company in 1923, he found at East Pittsburgh an unusually able group of graduates of engineering schools. The majority of these had been subjected to a four-year course in engineering of the then familiar pattern and had acquired only the most elementary knowledge of mathematics and applied mechanics. Timoshenko, a born teacher, gathered these fledglings under his wing, without any official prompting or assistance, and proceeded to educate them. He became a peripatetic university for the group. Sunday mornings saw a practical exemplification of the legendary activity of Mark Hopkins in the woods and fields around East Pittsburgh. The intellectual horizon of the disciples was rapidly extended because of the close integration of their discussions with their work problems. In the interval from 1923 to 1927 there was enacted one of the most striking educational developments of our times. The men who were in that group are now among our most prominent professors of applied mechanics and our most able engineers.

The influence of Timoshenko was by no means limited to his immediate disciples. His long array of books and papers dealing with many of the new problems in civil and mechanical engineering had already made him known as a pioneer and his stream of publications has continued uninterrupted. In a short time he was universally accepted as the leader in those fields with which he dealt. His appointment to a professorship in applied mechanics in the University of Michigan in 1927 established a new center of influence and attracted not only graduate students but also teachers and practicing engineers. His genial personality tied his students and associates to him with a bond of deep affection.

It is small wonder that the occurrence of Timoshenko's sixtieth birthday was seized upon as an opportunity for a demonstration of gratitude, respect and affection, not only by those who had studied under him or had otherwise been associated with him, but also by other engineers of distinction who worked in the field of applied mechanics. The leaders in this field in other countries—in England, Germany, Holland and Turkey—were not to be denied the opportunity of joining in this demonstration.

The "Sixtieth Anniversary Volume of Contributions to the Mechanics of Solids" which was presented to Timoshenko at his birthday dinner contains contributions from thirty scientists. The contributors include Prandtl, G. I. Taylor, von Karman, Southwell, Biezeno, Westergaard, Nadai, recognized leaders. Their papers, Den Hartog, von Mises and other

## MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS IN POLAND

Previous to the municipal elections which were held in Poland on May 21st, the Ukrainian papers reported various cases where the electoral commissions nullified Ukrainian lists. In Peremyshl, for instance, the commission nullified nine out of the ten Ukrainian lists; in Lwiv the commission nullified eleven Ukrainian lists.

As might be expected, the Ukrainians came out of these elections heavy losers. In the city of Lwiv they apparently did not get one representative into the municipal government. In connection with these elections the Ukrainian daily "Nowy Czas" of the 25th May wrote: "Two basic considerations characterized the results of these elections; the enormous victory of the Endeks and the defeat of the Ukrainians. In short, the Endeks are popular. . . Political feelings of the Polish inhabitants of Lwiv reflect a great moral victory; this feeling is clearly and uncompromisingly anti-Ukrainian."

"We are not going to examine more closely why the Ukrainians did not gain due representation. To this end there was set in motion a very complicated machinery operating with all types of formal methods. The processes are well-known to the Ukrainian population and need no detailed description. . .

"Neither need we waste words to summarise the present general European situation and especially the position of Poland. It is not our business to teach the Poles how they are to manage their own affairs. Still, common sense suggests that during a crisis the state should do everything to gain the support rather than the enmity of its citizens, especially those of another nationality.

"Lately the Polish press has been overflowing with articles and opinions on the Ukrainian problem. The general tenor suggests that Ukrainians should be induced to support the State. Thus it is in theory—in practice, at this critical moment we have a great victory for the Endeks and elimination of Ukrainians. Under such conditions it is difficult to speak of any improvement in attitude. Rather, one should ask the question: to whose benefit are all these things?"

In its succeeding editorial Nowy Czas added that, "the fact that among seventy-two members of the city council not one is Ukrainian, proves nothing. It simply indicates the chauvinism of the Polish element in Lwiv and the huge proportions which the so-called "Ukrainian danger" assumes in their eyes. Had we been fought in a straightforward manner as is customary at elections, our position would have been weakened. Even if we had won ten mandates the reaction would not have been as great as that caused by the elections of last Sunday. We find ourselves in a situation wherein our complete physical defeat is our perfect moral victory."

(Ukrainian National Information Service, London)

"Olga, did you put the letter into a mailbox?"

"Yes, daddy."

"And did you put a stamp on it?"

"No, daddy. I waited by the mailbox, and when no one was looking, I slipped the letter into the mailbox without putting a stamp on it."

cover such problems as buckling, vibration, fiction, fatigue, elasticity, dynamic stability, stress analysis, creep and plasticity. The book is a serious contribution to the solution of many problems in the mechanics of solids.

LIONEL S. MARKS

Harvard University.

("Science," June 30, 1939)

## GRADUATES FROM BROWN

Miss Olga Ethel Louis, Ukrainian-American, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Louis, 318 Fairmount Street, Woonsocket, Rhode Island, graduated on June 19 from the Pembroke College of Brown University, in Providence, R. I., with an A.B. degree in Pre-Medical Sciences.

Her university activities include the following: Dean's List, Glee Club, Italian Club, German Club, Dance Committee (3, 4), Social Committee (4), International Relations Club, and the Brun Mael (Yearbook) Board (3,4). She also engaged in sports, and was on the Class fistball team (3,4), class bowling team (3,4), and varsity badminton (3).

Miss Louis has been a booster of Ukrainian-American affairs in Woonsocket, and a former member of a Ukrainian dancing class in that city. Her family belongs to the Holy Trinity Ukrainian Church of Woonsocket.



OLGA ETHEL LOUIS

## Lauds Weekly

Typical of the many written comments received by the Ukrainian Weekly during the past few years, Miss Louis writes:

"The Ukrainian Weekly has been for a long time a source of pleasure for a score of my friends and myself who look forward to its weekly publication. It symbolizes a great accomplishment on the part of the Ukrainian Youth who are working for a better and greater Ukrainian-Americans. It is gratifying to know and understand the Ukrainian ideals and traditions as set forth in your historical articles and current essays and resumes of Ukrainian activities all over the country. It is truly a unifying agent."

## YOUTH and THE U.N.A.

## New Branch in Ramey, Pa.

From Ramey, Pa., comes the following communication:

"We are grateful to you for having delegated into our region your organizer, Mr. W. Zahayevich. It is with pleasure that we inform you of the organization of our U.N.A. youth branch, which we have named in honor of Taras Shevchenko. We request that you accept the newly formed assembly and send us the charter and lodge number. We will send you several more applications as soon as they are ready."

The new branch, Number 433, was organized with the aid of Rev. Dr. O. Kowalsky. Its temporary officers are as follows: Michael Sopper, president; Nicholas Shyk, financial secretary; Stephen Mowchan, treasurer.

## OLD COUNTRY HUMOR

"I bought a lottery ticket. If I win then I can get married."

"But suppose you don't win?"

"Then I'll have to get married."

# IS THE ENEMY HUMAN?

(Translated and Adapted from Bohdan Lepky's Memoirs of the World War)

"So you think we should not spare our enemies?" asked the young officer of the Artillery Division looking thoughtfully into the fiery eyes of his friend who had only yesterday come back from the front.

"Indeed so," the other replied. "There can never be clemency as far as one's enemy is concerned."

"Well, personally, I think that even enemies are human! And the fact that we forget this fundamental truth turns us into savage beasts."

"But is the enemy any better?" "Just because someone else does wrong is no excuse for me to do likewise or even worse."

"Listen, my friend, you're talking about ethics and war is neither ethical nor moral. It is a kind of an operation, and the sooner it is performed the better it is for the patient. The doctor has to ignore the patient's writhing and yelling and cut! From the very outset of this war, if we had taken the offensive against the enemy boldly without a thought of sparing him we would now have peace. This way—you know what is happening yourself!"

"Yes, I know and my heart cries out for the fate of my countrymen, but still, to me a man is a man and I cannot bring myself to concede his destruction."

"For example, let me tell you about one of the many experiences I had during the World War. Then perhaps you'll understand the cause for my sentiment better."

"Please do!"

"I was unexpectedly called in one day at the height of battle and told to move my battery atop one of the tallest hills whose peak seemed to be shrouded by the fluffy white clouds of the azure blue sky."

"The commanding general showed me my position on the map, guiding his finger along the line of march and said: 'Hurry!'"

"I looked through my field glasses and noticed that the trail led along a deep ravine and that it was narrow and treacherous but well protected from the enemy's view. My horse was brought to me and in a moment wagons and men were hidden from sight. Only clouds of black dust rose like smoke from a huge fire above our company."

"I rode my horse along the fields that ran just above the road in order to have a vantage point for more freedom of command."

"It was noon of a burning hot day in August. We rode hard. Salty sweat poured down my forehead and onto my lips. My tongue became so dry it seemed stuck to the roof of my mouth. The heat from the horse under me came as if from an oven. He was wet and slippery as if someone had soaped his hide. His great sides heaved and his breath came in frothy gasps."

"It thundered to the right of me as if before a storm. In the sky there unfurled and exploded red balloons from which dropped heavy glistening objects. In the valley below stretched rows of houses among which it seemed as if someone had hurled a bundle of lighted fire-crackers, for the houses crackled and splintered and burst into flame. The battle was on!"

"But I was hardly aware of all this as my greatest worry was to get my cannons to safety as quickly as possible, over that road along the ravine across the fields to the top of the hill, without being noticed and to start my work going."

"Hurry! Hurry! Hurry!" I commanded.

"A light wind stirred from the hill-tops bringing with it the heat of the battle on the right. I rode on the left side and could see well what was going on below me. From the valley I could hear the squeaking and low rumble of wagon wheels, the clash of steel on steel and the yelling of the men. 'Care-

ful! Slow down! Move forward!' I could hear the tremor of the earth beneath the shock of battle."

"I pressed my spurs against the horse's flanks and forged ahead for I perceived very plainly in the distance a river and spanning it a wooden bridge."

"Is it strong enough to hold the cannons? Are there no holes in which the horses might break their legs? Is it mined or are its pinions sawed?" All these questions raced along the sensitive nerve-fibres of my brain like a spark in infinite space."

"Automatically I raised up my right hand to stop the wagons which were rolling downgrade now towards the bridge while with my left I raised the field glasses to my eyes to ascertain the exact condition of the bridge."

"On the bridge lay a man, face down, arms sprawled out and his legs twisted under him. His cape and his rifle were gone. He was covered with blood and dirt to that one could not tell whether he was from our army or from the enemy. Who was he? But what was the use of knowing anyway! In a moment my battery will have ridden over him, squeezing out his brain and guts and crushing his bones to splinter and on the bridge there would be left only a grayish-red blotch."

"I recoiled from such a possibility. I did not want to see that happen. It would be too awful, too barbarously uncaring! What did I see? He was moving. He was trying to move aside to let the wagons pass, trying to save himself from approaching death through the instinct of self-preservation! Like a worm which has been stepped on and uses its last bit of strength to move a little aside into a place of safety. But he could not. He lay still. He could not move another inch and the first wagon was almost upon him!"

"I, hardly thinking of what I was doing, spurred my horse ahead, leaped off, ran to him and grabbing him by a leg dragged him swiftly off the bridge. At that moment like the blast of a hurricane the first cannon shot by us, another, the third came a little slower and the fourth slowed down completely and stopped. I motioned to one of the men to pick up the injured man and place him on the wagon. Then I jumped on my horse again and tore to the front again."

"I felt better, as if I had safely come out of some great danger or as if I had performed some great deed of bravery."

"How odd, how inconsistent!" I thought. "Here I am going to the top of a mountain for the sole purpose of killing hundreds of people and I'm happy about saving one insignificant body from the path of destruction by wagon wheels so that he might later be buried in the raw ground. Where is the logic of that? Perhaps in ordinary life—but does it hold in war?"

"In a moment we were at the top. I surveyed the grounds, selected a spot, placed and screened the cannons from view. In about an hour telephone connections were made with our corps, completing a nervous system of an organism that howls, barks, bites and conducts war!"

"Work started. It was up to us to make this almost unbearable hot August afternoon even hotter, to cover the sun with clouds of smoke, to set afire fresh stacks of hay in the fields and to set on fire the yellow, newly thatched roofs on the cottage in which only yesterday the people were happily engaged in the business of living."

"At this we worked hard, carefully, quickly and efficiently as if there were nothing else on earth worth while doing."

"Deflection 96! Elevation 94! One shell! A barrage—Bang, bang, boom, boom! Again and again and again. Until the flying earth seemed to meet the very heavens and to

# UCYL BUFFALO CONVENTION

"Shuffle off to Buffalo," was becoming a catch-phrase when Pittsburgh entertained the 5th Ukrainian Catholic Youth League Convention in 1938. Quite a bit of time has since passed since then, but the memory of that convention is still a vivid one.

This year, standing serenely on the shores of Lake Erie, Buffalo with its generous hospitality and countless scenic and historical attractions has become known among our people as the "Ukrainian Convention City for 1939."

For those of you for whom this convention, August 4-5-6, will be the first opportunity of becoming acquainted with the city, an unusually pleasant surprise is in store. Preparations are well under way to make this convention the most pretentious ever staged.

Registration of delegates will begin at 8:00 o'clock on Friday morning. There will be a \$2.50 charge per delegate to cover costs of all enjoyable events planned for him and his kind. Among such events will be a reception for delegates Saturday night, August 5th, with a Banquet and Ball Sunday evening. A Hey-Dey River party is scheduled for Friday, August 4, with an Amateur Show and many surprises. Heading the events scheduled for the visiting delegates is a conducted tour to Niagara Falls, also a visit to the "Shrine of Our lady of Victory."

Prizes, prizes and more prizes will feature the sport program at the South Park Avenue Stadium. With such Ukrainian sport luminaries as Steve Halaiko, Steve Banas and others in attendance, the Sport Carnival promises to be staged in a splendid fashion.

If you would like further details, amateur blanks, sport entry blanks, reservations for free lodging, or if you have any suggestions how this convention can be made pleasant for you, please write to: Ukrainian Catholic Youth League Convention, Hotel Statler, Buffalo, N. Y.

STEPHEN BAKALIK.

float away in rolls of thunder into space. Everything was forgotten.

"Towards evening the command came to let up."

"How tired we were!"

"Were there any losses? No." The enemy had not yet discovered our new position. They were retreating, looking for a place of safety in which to entrench themselves anew. Our armies were in pursuit. Our artillery divisions were responsible for getting the better of the enemy.

"Not until we stopped did I feel that my shirt was clammy, my hair stuck to my forehead and my arms swollen and aching with fatigue. 'Water!' I called hoarsely."

"Word came to me how many horses were injured, how many people were permanently put out of commission for further service on the earth. But 'Where wood is chopped there splinters must fly.' At once my memory went back to the bridge."

"Where is he?" I asked.

"He? Oh, yes, I know whom you mean. He's over there in the bushes..." and the soldier pointed to a wooden section on my left.

"Is he alive?"

"I don't know. He was still breathing when I last saw him. They examined him—he's unconscious."

"I decided to go over and see him. I found the body in a clump of bushes. Only the head wrapped in white was vividly sketched against the green of the grass. His cheeks were swollen enormously, dark rims encircled the closed eyes. His chest was heaving in great gasps for breath. Something drew me to him. I quickened my footsteps, squatted down beside him."

"Washed of blood and dirt I recognized him! He was my brother!"

T. BORESKY.

# THE U. N. A. SPOTLIGHT

(Box scores of games reported below appear in today's "Svoboda.")

## NEWARK EKES OUT 3 TO 2 WIN.

The Newark U. N. A. Lions took undisputed possession of the Metropolitan Division lead on Sunday, July 9th, at Irvington's Olympic Park Stadium, when they scored 1 run in the 9th inning to break a 2 to 2 tie to win. T. Harzula, Newark hurler, struck out 12 batters and permitted only 2 runs to score, and that in the 5th inning when Jersey City bunched 3 hits and took advantage of 2 passed balls. Newark scored 1 run in the 5th inning on a passed ball, another in the 7th on an error, and the winning run in the 9th when J. Karmazyn singled, stole 2nd and 3rd, and scored on W. Karmazyn's hit to left field. M. and P. LaPoint hit doubles for Newark, while pitcher Harzula tripled. Michael Stelmach, Jersey City hurler, struck out 9 batters and garnered 2 hits out of 4 trips to the plate. There were no bases on balls throughout the game.

The win was Newark's 5th, which gives the team a very good opportunity to take the Metropolitan Division championship. With only 1 more game to play, and that against Jersey City, the Newark boys can win the title even if they lose, as Jersey City, the only other team with a chance to win the title, has 4 games to play. This means that if Jersey City loses only 1 of the 4 games yet to be played, Newark automatically takes the championship.

The standing of the Metropolitan Division clubs is as follows:

	W.	L.	Pct.
Newark	5	0	1.000
Jersey City	1	1	.500
Philadelphia	2	3	.400
New York	0	4	.000

In 1938, it was Newark that was trailing the Division with a percentage of .000, while New York had 1.000. The situation is reversed this year, Newark having produced a vastly improved team.

## CLEVELAND TAKES 2

According to a report submitted by N. Bobeczko, Cleveland's U. N. A. Branch 102 sponsored a grand picnic at the Ukrainian Grove. The Cleveland U. N. A. 8, a U. N. A. baseball team, played the Akron and Lorain clubs. The affairs were held on July 9th.

In the first game, Cleveland easily defeated Akron, the final score being 14—9. Peter Sawka was the winning pitcher. In the 5th canto, G. Horosko homered for Cleveland. The score by innings:

	R	H	E
Akron:	400	050	0—9 9 4
Cleveland:	402	422	x—14 18 0

In the 2nd game, the Clevelanders defeated Lorain, the score being 3—2. J. Hodowancki, pitching for Cleveland, permitted but 5 hits. Cleveland was trailing for 5 innings, but in the 6th canto 2 runs were scored on a trio of hits by M. Soders, N. and S. Bobeczko, which was sufficient for the victory. The score by innings:

	R	H	E
Lorain:	200	000	0—2 5 2
Cleveland:	000	012	x—3 7 2

## GAMES FOR JULY 16th

Wilkes-Barre will play St. Clair's Br. 31 at St. Clair. Berwick will play St. Clair's Br. 9. McAdoo will play at Centralia.

On Sunday, July 9th, New York dropped a double header to Philadelphia at the latter's field.

Jersey City will play New York at Jersey City's Pershing Field, at 3:30 P. M.

## CHICAGO SOFTBALL NEWS

Peter Pucilo reports that on June 27th the managers and secretaries of the 3 teams of the Chicago Division of the U. N. A. Softball League met with the purpose of establishing rules and regulations.

Mr. Stephen Kuropas, Supreme Auditor for the U. N. A., presided at the meeting until the director was elected. The first item was the dissolving of the old Sports Division, after which officers for the current season were elected as follows: Mr. Wojciechowski, athletic director; Peter Pucilo, secretary; Taras Shpikula, treasurer; Mr. Wojciechowski, a prominent young man in Chicago, is connected with the local parks; Mr. Shpikula is a U. N. A. Supreme Advisor.

The newly-elected director presided over the remainder of the meeting and explained the rules for 1939. All present pledged their teams to a strict observance of the rules.

A discussion of the various phases of the game followed, and a set of rules was adopted to govern the Chicago Division. The 16-inch ball was officially adopted.