

СВОБОДА

Український Щоденник

PIK L Ч. 104.



SVOBODA

Ukrainian Daily

VOL. L. No. 104.

SECTION II.

# The Ukrainian Weekly

Dedicated to the needs and interests of young Americans of Ukrainian descent.

No. 18

JERSEY CITY, N. J., SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1942

VOL. X

## A BRITISH VIEW OF UKRAINIANS

Some very interesting comments on Ukrainians and the Ukrainian situation, made by an anonymous yet evidently prominent English scholar, appeared in a review of Allen's "History of Ukraine" in the April, 1941 (vol. 97) issue of the distinguished "Geographical Journal," published monthly in London by the Royal Geographical Society, which has as its patrons the British King and Queen, and is headed by the Duke of Connaught as honorary president, and Field Marshall Chetwode as president.

On account of the war, issues of this journal—which has among its contributors many of royal blood—are slow in arriving here. That may explain why we have but recently run across this particular one. The comments on Ukrainians to which allude, however, are as timely today as they were a year ago. Although their author is anonymous yet the manner in which his review of Allen's book is featured in the journal makes it quite evident that he is a person of prominence, perhaps the editor himself. Judging also by way he writes, he seems quite familiar with the Ukrainians, and in the past may have had something to do with them:

Had such a work [Allen's] existed twenty years ago, the writer of this review would have been spared much laborious delving into the histories which ought to have taken the Ukraine into serious consideration but in fact threw no real light either historical or geographical.

Perhaps the most interesting feature of his review is the parallel drawn between the Kozak leaders of the mid-17th century and the Ukrainian leaders under German domination today:

Perhaps the most important event in the history of the Ukraine in the last three hundred years is the agreement of Pereyaslav in 1653-54 by which Bohdan Khmelnytsky and the Cossack elders put their country under the protection of Tsar Aleksey Mikhailovich. At the final ceremonies in the cathedral of Pereyaslav, Khmelnytsky asked Buturlin, the imperial envoy, to swear in the name of the Tsar that he would defend the Cossacks against the King of Poland and respect their liberties. Buturlin retorted that the word of the Tsar, as autocrat, was sufficient and could not be doubted.

It is not unfair to draw a parallel between the Cossack leaders of the mid-seventeenth century and the Ukrainian politicians now living under the German occupation [April, 1941] in such purely Polish towns as Warsaw and Cracow. Khmelnytsky did not believe in the good faith of the Tsar whom none the less he hoped to make use of in order to establish Ukrainian independence of Poland. The Ukrainian politicians from Eastern Galicia, who have found it more prudent to escape from the Russian into the German occupation of Poland, probably do not put much confidence in the German intentions as regards the Ukraine. In the past one of the most important of them always maintained that Germany as a Power was constitutionally unable to respect the individuality of any Slav race with which it came into close contact.

The trouble is that the less politically experienced races in Eastern Europe, among whom, without disrespect and ill will be it said, are the Ukrainians, often have too much confidence in their own cunning and are apt to believe that they can outwit the Greater Powers. Sometimes too they seem to be inspired by a sort of inferiority complex which makes them believe that in the confusion of the judgement day they will be overlooked and allowed to get away with at any rate part of their spoils. There is much evidence that during the present war the Ukrainians of Eastern Galicia have gone on the assumption that the Soviet rule will not last long there: for the time being however use should be made of it to clear the country of Poles and Polish culture.

One constructive criticism the Geographical Journal reviewer makes of Allen's work concerns the proper use of the terms "Ukrainian"—"Ruthenian"—and "Russian." Those in this country who are of Ukrainian descent but call themselves "Russians" or "Carpatho-Russians," please note:—

Some confusion is introduced into Mr. Allen's account of this period [just before the war] by his refusal to use the word Ruthenian, which is certainly a convenient label for those persons who use the language now usually called Ukrainian but do not call themselves Ukrainian. In Eastern Galicia these people usually called themselves Old Ruthenes. Mr. Allen calls them Russians. It is doubtful whether even before 1914 they would have accepted that style, though they were undoubtedly disposed to regard

(\* The Ukraine, A History, by W. E. D. Allen, Cambridge University Press, London, 1940. 404 pp.)

## Mother

*Children, look in those eyes, listen to that dear voice, notice the feeling of even a single touch that is bestowed upon you by a gentle hand! Make much of it while yet you have that most precious of all good gifts, a loving mother. Read the unfathomable love of those eyes; the kind anxiety of that tone and look, however slight your pain. In after life you may have friends, fond, dear friends, but never will you have again the inexpressible love and gentleness lavished upon you, which none but a mother bestows.—*  
[Macaulay.]

### 7 STUDENTS FELLED BY SMOKE IN STAMFORD SEMINARY FIRE

Seven students were overcome by smoke and one fireman severed an artery in the right arm last Sunday afternoon when fire of unknown origin swept through the attic of the administration building of the Ukrainian Catholic Seminary on Glenbrook Road, Stamford, Conn. The loss was estimated at over \$10,000.

It was the second spectacular fire in the building in four years. The first took place May 21, 1938, and did damage amounting to \$12,000.

The Stamford Advocate reports that firemen were handicapped last Sunday in getting at the double-alarm fire by dense smoke which filled the attic. The fire was finally brought under control when a section of the roof near the rear of the building collapsed, water pouring down into the attic and extinguishing the flames, which followed the roof beams.

Students of the school, a number of whom were on the baseball field near the burning building, the Advocate reports, went inside to save sacred objects and personal belongings. Many of them were so engaged when a section of the roof began to buckle. When their danger was noted they were ordered to leave at once. Seven of the boys collapsed as they came out into the open air. Three were held at Stamford Hospital overnight for observation.

Those at the hospital were Charles Danyliw of Hartford, Conn.; Arthur Pasichnyk of Elizabeth, N. J., and John Pryina of New York City.

Given emergency treatment by the

### FOUR SONS IN ARMY, FIFTH AWAITS CALL

Four sons of Mr. and Mrs. Semen Maksymyk, Ukrainian-Americans, of 302 Central Avenue, Lancaster, N. Y., are serving in the U. S. Army—Corporal Constantine, of Schofield Barracks, Honolulu; Peter, 26, Ft. Niagara; Gregory, 30, of Fort Knox, Ky.; and Metro, 36, Keesler Field, Miss. A fifth son, John, 29, the only one now at home, is within Selective Service age and is awaiting his physical examination, the Buffalo Evening News reports.

Constantine, Gregory, Metro, John as well as several of their brothers and sisters, together with their parents, are all members of the Ukrainian National Association, Branch 87.

The Maksymyk family, composed of 11 children, eight sons and three daughters, has resided at the present address for 46 years.

The elderly parents, who came to the United States 50 years ago from Ukraine are proud their sons are serving their country. "It's lonesome since the boys left," said the mother, "but we are proud of our boys who have volunteered to serve the country which has protected us."

doctors and first aid workers in attendance were Nicholas Fisanick of Barnesboro, Pa.; Joseph Shary of Elizabeth, N. J.; Russel Danylichuk of Frackville, Pa.; and John Haraczymuk of Elizabeth, N. J.

The fire was discovered by Leo Adamick of Altoona, Pa. and Gregory Tom of Syracuse, N. Y., seminarians at the school.

themselves as poor cousins of the Great Russians. In the last twenty years they have certainly considered themselves distinct from Russians in the ordinary sense of the word. The Poles called such people *Rusini*, which is usually Englished as Ruthenians, and not *Rosjanie*, or Russians.

A final criticism of Allen's book by the reviewer gives the latter an opportunity to stress the importance of modern Ukrainian literature and of its chief figures, Franko and Stefaniuk:

There is one gap in Mr. Allen's generally admirable book: he hardly says a word about modern Ukrainian literature and he does not even mention the name of Ivan Franko, whose verses reveal a personality less amiable perhaps but infinitely more forcible than that of Shevchenko. The poetry of Franko, who died during the World War, may be a little out of fashion for the time being but it is the interesting expression of a very vigorous personality, whose name has been substituted by the Soviet authorities for that of a Polish King in the style of the Lwow University.

But perhaps the most remarkable writer yet produced by his race is Stefaniuk, an East Galician Ukrainian of peasant stock who came under the influence of the *Młoda Polska* group of Polish writers at Cracow University, returned to his little property in Eastern Galicia and died a few years ago. His collection of short sketches of peasant life entitled *Zemla* has qualities of the highest art.

# Ukrainian Movement In Galicia

By PROF. NICHOLAS ANDREUSIAK

(The Slavonic Review, London, 1935, Vol. XIV)

(Concluded)

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## PART III. THE PERIOD OF UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE IN AUSTRIA, 1906-1914

IN the famous Bill for universal suffrage introduced by Baron Gautsch in 1905 in the Austrian Parliament, 88 mandates out of 445 were assigned to Galicia, but on these only 27 to the Ukrainians; while Bukovina received 11 mandates, of which only 4 were given to the Ukrainians. Gautsch's successor, Prince Conrad Hohenlohe, introduced various amendments, increasing the total number of mandates to 495 and assigning 102 to Galicia, out of which 77 and 35 went to the Poles and Ukrainians, respectively. But later on, in committee, the Ukrainians were restricted to 27 mandates. In the subsequent discussions the number of Galician mandates was once more raised to 106, out of which 28 fell to the Ukrainians. When this reform was adopted by the Reichsrat by a majority of 227 votes to 46, Julian Romanchuk made an interpellation (22 November, 1906) protesting against such encroachment on the rights of the Ukrainian people, whereupon the Ukrainian deputies demonstratively withdrew from the House. A big meeting of Ukrainian nationalists was held on 2 December in L'viv, but was dissolved by the inspector of police present, as an answer to the loud cries of protest against the betrayal of Ukrainian rights by the Austrian Government.

### Clashes Between Polish and Ukrainian Students

Ukrainian electoral activities were suppressed, on orders from the Governor of Galicia, Count Andrew Potocki, with the bayonets of the gendarmerie; but in spite of all, 22 Ukrainian deputies and 5 Russophiles were elected. Simultaneously a fierce struggle was waged between the Polish and Ukrainian students in the Polish university of L'viv, culminating in the arrest of about a hundred of the latter, who for three days carried out a hunger strike (21-24 February, 1907), and on being acquitted, demonstratively marched in a body through the streets, cheered by the Ukrainians of the city. Their acquittal was due to the demands put forward by a joint meeting of Slav and German students in Vienna on 10 February, by Ukrainian nationalist meetings in L'viv and Czernowitz on the 12th, and in a petition of all the Ukrainian deputies in the Galician Diet, led by the Uniat Metropolitan, Count Andrew Sheptytsky.

### Interpellation Against Electoral Abuses

The newly-elected Ukrainian deputies of Galicia and Bukovina presented on 20 June, 1907, at the session of the Chamber of Deputies, a declaration concerning the legal position of the Ukrainian people in Galicia and Bukovina. In this they pointed out that the Ukrainians of Galicia were ruled by the Polish majority in the Diet; that its powers were being steadily extended, and that under the new electoral law the number of Ukrainian mandates had been reduced by half; and, finally, that the elections in Galicia had been conducted by partial and illegal methods. They laid stress upon their desire for Ukrainian national and territorial autonomy within the Austrian State, and at the same time protested against the extension of Polish local autonomy in Galicia. This declaration was signed not only by all the Ukrainian deputies of Galicia and Bukovina, but also by the five Russophile deputies.

### Assassination of Potocki

As, however, the Ukrainian interpellations against electoral abuses did not obtain the necessary majority in the Chamber, the Ukrainian deputies entered demonstrative protests by singing their national anthems: "Ukraine is not yet dead" and "The time has gone for serving Muscovite and Pole." Their Parliamentary Club decided to oppose every Austrian Cabinet, so long as it declined to fulfil the Ukrainian demands. The Premier, Baron Beck, twice negotiated with them, and on receiving from them a demand for the restoration of real constitutional conditions in Galicia and the punishment of officials convicted of electoral abuses, he invited Count Potocki to institute an inquiry into such cases. But Potocki, assuring Beck that everything was in order, gave instructions for the use of the gendarmerie and their bayonets to deter the peasantry from voting for their own national candidates during the elections to the Diet. On 6 February, 1908, an Ukrainian peasant named Marko Kahanets was stabbed by the gendarmes, and on 12 April his death was avenged by a Ukrainian student Myroslav Sichynsky, who killed Potocki with revolver shots, shouting as he fired: "For the wrongs done to the Ukrainian people, for the elections, for the death of Kahanets!"

Needless to say, the assassination of Count Potocki greatly embittered the relations between Ukrainians and Poles. The representatives of the former in Parliament represented this outrage as an act of despair on the part of a people shut off from every avenue of escape, while the gendarmes continued with impunity to shoot down Ukrainian peasants in Galicia. But the obstruction adopted by the Ukrainian deputies both in the Diet and in the Reichsrat alarmed the Austrian Government and even the Poles; and the latter suggested a compromise which, however, the Ukrainian representatives refused to consider seriously.

### Struggle for the University

Among the national problems which assumed great importance in the arena of Parliament at the end of the first and the beginning of the second decade of the 20th century, that of establishing an Ukrainian university at L'viv was one of the foremost. This question repeatedly called forth in L'viv among the rival student factions conflicts in which blood was shed; for instance, on 1 July, 1910, the Ukrainian student, Adam Kotsko, was shot dead by a Polish student. The Austrian Government at first endeavoured to find a solution acceptable to the Poles. But when Ukrainian obstruction began to have a disturbing effect in the debates on the budget, army and finance, the Government consented to a measure of electoral reform for the Galician Diet and promised the Ukrainians a separate university. As a result, parliamentary obstruction ceased in the middle of June, 1912. From that time till the outbreak of the Great War the Ukrainian representation scarcely ever opposed the Government. Indeed, the constant menace of war with Russia, who was bent on destroying all the independent national characteristics of her own Ukrainians, forced the Galician Ukrainians to enter upon a compromise in their relations with Vienna. But

<sup>1</sup> At the last elections to the Austrian Parliament, in 1911, the Galician Ukrainians elected 24 deputies, and the Russophile only two.

the good intentions of the Austrian Government to comply with Ukrainian demands were thwarted by the negative attitude of the Poles to Ukrainian wishes, and at home in Galicia, by the Polish majority of the Galician university at L'viv was constantly postponed.

### Electoral Victory Brings Results For Ukrainians

It was the Galician Governor Michael Bobrzynski, who at the instance of the Central Government tried to carry out electoral reform in the Diet. But his compromise Bill of 1913 was not accepted either by the Polish Club in the Diet, or by the Polish Episcopate, and consequently he tendered his resignation, and the Galician Diet was dissolved on 3 May, 1913. In June the elections took place on the basis of the old unreformed franchise, but this time the Ukrainian people displayed its political maturity by electing 31 deputies, the Russophili group retaining only one seat.

This increase in the Ukrainian representation in the Diet roused Polish opinion, and on 26 January, 1914, a compromise was finally reached regarding the university and electoral reform for the Diet. The Polish parties declared for the immediate establishment of an Ukrainian University and agreed that in the new Diet there should be 62 Ukrainians out of a total of 228. Towards the close of its existence (February-March, 1914) the Galician Diet resolved to take over already existing private Ukrainian secondary schools (gymnasia), 9 in number. This was to have come into effect in September, 1914, while the elections to the new Galician Diet, on the new basis of separate voting for the two nationalities, were to take place from 7 October to 6 November, 1914. But the hopes of a peaceful settlement between the Poles and Ukrainians of Galicia were not to be realised, for the Great War overthrew all hope of realising Ukrainian political aspirations within the parliamentary sphere.

## PART IV. THE UKRAINIANS OF GALICIA DURING THE GREAT WAR (1914-1918)

When the Great War broke out, the Ukrainian people in Galicia unanimously and firmly took the side of Austria-Hungary against the Russian Empire, as the greatest enemy of Ukraine.<sup>2</sup> The leaders of all Ukrainian parties in Galicia united in the "Central Ukrainian Council," which, in its proclamation of 3 August, 1914, clearly insisted that the victory of the Austro-Hungarian army over the Russians would bring the liberation of Ukraine. It therefore appealed to the people to form a Ukrainian Legion of volunteers on the Austrian side, the so-called "Sitch" Riflemen.

### Austrian and Hungarian Troops Maltreat Ukrainians

Disregarding these proofs of loyalty and devotion of the Galician Ukrainians to Austria, the Austro-Hungarian commanders and the Polish provincial administration set themselves from the very outset to persecute the Ukrainians for their supposed "Russophilism." Already before the Great War the Poles in their struggle with the Ukrainian nationalists had profited by the existence of

<sup>2</sup> As one who was in Galicia for nearly the whole period of the Russian occupation, I should stoutly challenge this statement. I saw many signs among the native population of just the opposite: and no wonder, for a large portion of the Russian troops engaged were, like the inhabitants, Ukrainians and definitely regarded their task as one of liberation.—B. P. ["B. P." are initials evidently of Bernard Pares, one of the editors of the Slavonic Review and author of a number of historical works on Russia.—Editor.]

a small group which proclaimed the national identity of the Galicians with Russians; and as soon as the war broke out they cast the suspicion of high treason not only on their former allies, these genuine Russophiles, but also on the whole Ukrainian people in Galicia. Following the information of the local authorities and denunciations from various quarters—the German and Magyar regiments of the Joint Army brutally maltreated the defenceless population during their retreat before the Russians in 1914. Gallows were erected in the Ukrainian vilages beside the churches, with innocent martyrs, among them many Uniat clergy; and many parents, wives, and even children were hanged as traitors at the very moment when their sons, husbands and brothers were risking their lives on the battlefields for the Austrian Emperor. Thousands of innocent prisoners filled the Austrian concentration camps in Thalerhof, Schwaz, Kufstein and Theresienstadt, and it was not till the summer of 1917 that the survivors were set free, after prolonged efforts on the part of the Ukrainian political representatives.

### Russian Persecution

This attitude on the part of the Austro-Hungarian high command, and police led some members of the "Central Ukrainian Council" to the idea of an appeal to the Western Allies for the protection of the unhappy Ukrainian people in Galicia against the atrocities of the Magyars. But on the hand they feared even greater Austrian repression, and on the other hand the Russians during their occupation of Galicia (1914-1915) plundered the Ukrainian cultural institutions and arrested many Ukrainian national leaders and workers, notably the Greek-Catholic Metropolitan Andrew Sheptytsky; and this prevented the "Central Ukrainian Council" from going over to the Entente, as the Czechs did in their struggle against Austria. Instead of that, the Council endeavoured to prove to the Austrian Government how groundless were the repressive measures taken by its subordinates against the Ukrainian population. In compliance with the demand of the Ukrainian deputies, the Austrian Premier, Count Sturgkh, brought the matter to the notice of the Emperor Francis Joseph; and the latter instructed the Commander-in-Chief, Archduke Frederick, to keep tight hand over the army and check the abuses of martial law. The Archduke Frederick issued, on 13 January, 1915, a command to the army, explaining that all Ruthenes (Ukrainians) are not to be regarded as traitors, that the army should avoid making use of false denunciations, and adopt a friendly attitude towards the population of Galicia; and finally he reminded it that the Ruthene soldiers were heroically fighting in their ranks, just like the soldiers of Polish and other nationality.

The Ukrainian deputies in Vienna were not satisfied with the contents of this communiqué, and demanded that the summary execution of suspected persons should be strictly forbidden to the troops, that Ukrainian interpreters should be employed and that the accused, where the charge seemed well-founded, should be sent to the competent courts. The ill-treatment of the innocent Ukrainian population by the Austrian army continued, throughout the war, to present a grave problem to their elected representatives.

### Role of Some Poles

While the Ukrainian population of Galicia thus suffered no less from the Austro-Hungarian than from the Russian troops, certain Galician Poles played the role of informers in both directions. To the Austrian Government they accused the Ukrainians of Russophilism, to the Russians they denounced them as Austrophiles. In Vienna they put abroad the story

## DZUS TESTIFIES AT SENATE PATENT HEARING

William Dzus, Ukrainian American inventor and manufacturer of a "cowl fastener," denied at a Senate Patents Committee hearing last Monday, May 4, the Department of Justice charges that inability to deliver his patented fastener, coupled with unwillingness to allow other concerns to manufacture them, had been causing a serious delay in construction of fighting planes. He declared that he had tried to enlarge his factory but had been blocked by the Office of Production Management.

Testimony by Mr. Dzus, who is president of the Dzus Fastener Company, Babylon, Long Island, N. Y., and his attorney, Daniel H. Kane, disputed in most particulars charges recently made by Thurman Arnold, assistant attorney general.

The witnesses said, according to a New York Times dispatch, that the Office of Production Management rejected a request for additional machinery in February this year on the ground that competitors could produce all the fasteners needed. They said that the Navy refused in 1941 to give the company special tax amortization privileges and the Army would now approve other fasteners in its planes.

On April 21, the Times reports the witnesses testified, the North American Aviation Company was given a royalty-free license to make the Dzus fastener when Mr. Dzus saw he could not meet the company's requirements. The same opportunity has been given Bell Aircraft and negotiations are now going on with the Fisher Body Company.

The testimony of Mr. Dzus and his attorney was reported extensively in the New York dailies, and the Times and Herald-Tribune featured pictures of him testifying before the Senate Committee.

## Axis Needles Poles In U. S., PM Says

"Fascist influences are working subtly among the 500,000 American citizens of Polish ancestry and Polish residents of the U.S.A.," PM, New York daily, declared last Sunday in a featured article by Antoni Gronowicz. "These influences are against Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski's Government-in-Exile, against the success of the Allies."

The PM article is introduced by the following editorial note:

"The following is in line with PM's policy of exposing the fifth and sixth column press in this country—no matter where it may be found or in what language it is printed. The great bulk of Americans of Polish descent in the U.S.A. are loyal citizens of their adopted land. They should be protected against the Quislings in their midst—men who call themselves Polish patriots but are in reality the hatchets of Fascism."

"Proof" of the activity of fascist influences among the Poles, the PM article says, "is in careful reading of the following abstracts together with the bracketed Hitler line:

"*Dziennik Polski*, a Detroit paper which reaches 100,000, said on February 17:

"England has lost the war as the result of whole row of unforgivable and unexplainable errors."

"(The British are decadent.)"

"*Nowy Swiat*, a New York paper reaching 60,000, said on Dec. 10:

"Soviet Russia is morally and deeply responsible to the people of the entire world for the spread of this war."

"(Germany was forced into war.)"

"*Nowy Swiat*, Mar. 21:

"One must not tell the Poles, French, Turks, Letts, Lithuanians, Hungarians, Serbs, 'Fight!' because when Hitler is conquered with your

help, you will be given to the 'benevolent' care of Stalin."

"(Bolshevism will sweep over Europe.)"

"*Nowy Swiat*, Mar. 26:

"The Sikorski-Mayski pact (the Polish-Russian pact of 1941 which cemented the front against the Axis) has caused England to cease looking into Polish-Russian relationships. England no longer feels obliged to stand on our side."

"(The British 'sold us a bill of goods.')

The PM article further alleges that the writer of the *Nowy Swiat* lines together with a group of former leaders in the government of Poland, directs the Pulaski Foundation in Washington, which issues a bulletin, from which the article cites several extracts, similar in nature to those quoted from the *Nowy Swiat* above.

The PM article by Gronowicz further states:

"The Nazi disciples created an organization in London called the National Camp (*Oboz Narodowy*). All prewar Fascist groups joined. J. Bielecki, president of the National Party and patron of the Falangists, became its head. Its political program was interesting. Here are excerpts from the 'Principles':

"The state will be based on one hierarchical political organization..."

"Only membership in the party will entitle one to public activity..."

"The leader of the organization, as head of the state, will nominate the government..."

"Jews will be removed from Poland and their property confiscated..."

"In March this organization publicly announced the formation of the Foreign Committee of the National Front."

"Here in the U. S. A. their work

## Jarema Sponsors Bill To Demolish 'EL'

The Jarema bill signed by Governor Herbert H. Lehman early this week, providing for the demolition of the Second Avenue Elevated, in New York City, between Chatam Square and the Queensboro Bridge at Fifty-ninth Street, was sponsored in the Legislature by Assemblyman Stephen J. Jarema, Manhattan Democrat, Ukrainian by descent, now serving his sixth term in the Assembly.

In signing the bill, Governor Lehman said that scrapping of the structure would supply the government with "enough steel to produce three 35,000-ton battleships of the North Carolina class."

"In addition to the structure itself," Governor Lehman said, "the bill permits scrapping 250 steel cars, miles of steel track and the thousands of tons of metal in the stairways, stations and appurtenances of the railroad."

"Equally important is the tremendous tonnage of scrap copper which will be made available by the demolition of this historic railroad. Copper is one of the metals vitally important to our war effort. A sufficient quantity will be salvaged through the demolition of this road to produce thousands of critically needed electrical appliances for our ships, tanks and airplanes."

goes on. It may differ in technique but the content is the same: the aim to discredit the Sikorski Government and to replace it by a National Government, to ridicule the Governments of Great Britain and Russia, make peace with Hitler and 'restore' Europe according to Fascist principles."

that the Metropolitan Sheptytsky had lent himself to the Russian cause. The Pole, Stanislaw Zagorski, became notorious for the death sentences passed upon innocent Ukrainians on the Austrian side. The Ukrainian representatives pointed out in Vienna that the political authorities in Galicia, with the Governor, Vithold Korytowski, at their head, were spreading malicious rumours about Ukrainian treason to Austria, and prosecuting even the most loyal citizens of Ukrainian nationality. It would seem as though the Austrian Government had been convinced; for the Governor, Korytowski, was dismissed and replaced by a German, General Herman Colard (20 July, 1915). The new Governor assured the Ukrainian leaders that he would be just to both nationalities and admitted the reasonableness of the Ukrainian claim to equal rights with the Poles. He took a kindly interest in the Ukrainian action on behalf of the Galician population, and helped to obtain credits for the principal Ukrainian institutions; he also removed from office certain specially chauvinist "starosts," and also the Vice-President of the Provincial Board of Education, Dembowski.

### Establishment of General Council

On 5 May, 1915, the Ukrainian deputies from Galicia and Bukovina, together with the Ukrainian emigrants from Russia resident in Austria, formed the "General Ukrainian Council" in Vienna, as representing the whole Ukrainian people for the period of the war. This Council presented, in August, 1915, to the Governments of Austro-Hungary and Germany a memorial (*Denkschrift*) stressing the necessity for the occupying Powers adopting a milder attitude towards the Ukrainian population of the provinces (*gubernii*) of Holm, Horodno, Minsk and Volhynia and publishing a proclamation in the Ukrainian language. Such a document,

they argued, should proclaim the liberation of the Ukrainian nation from the Russian yoke, assure it of religious and national liberty and equality of rights, and promise the introduction of the Ukrainian language into the schools, the administration and the churches, and also a just regulation of agrarian questions. The memorial further referred to the need for employing Ukrainian interpreters with every military unit throughout the above-mentioned Ukrainian provinces (*gubernii*), and urged that the services of the Ukrainian Legion should be made use of. The Council was opposed to the union of Ukrainian occupied territory with Polish, and demanded that the administration should be Ukrainian, that Ukrainian newspapers, schools, libraries and reading-rooms should be set up, and finally that the Greek-Catholic clergy from Galicia should be allowed to take up the cure of souls in the province of Holm, where as early as 1875 the Russian Government had ejected all Uniat priests.

It was, however, only in Volhynia that any such cultural and educational action was taken, and this was due to the Austrian officers of Ukrainian nationality and the Ukrainian Legionaries who accompanied the army. The Austrian authorities in occupation of Holm reunited it with the Polish province of Lublin. As for the Poles in the Austrian service, they tried by all possible methods to polonise the Ukrainians throughout the districts occupied by Austria. Count Burián, when he again became Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, evaded the insistent appeal of the Ukrainian deputies in Vienna by declaring that in the question of Holm and Volhynia no answer could be given either to the Ukrainians or Poles till the end of the war.

### No Improvement in Situation

Meanwhile even the situation of the Ukrainians in Galicia did not im-

prove, though the Premier, Count Stürgkh, declared on 25 August and 7 November, 1915, to the "General Ukrainian Council," that following an agreement with Germany the division of Galicia was to take place, while Baron Hussarek, Minister of Public Instruction, declared on 18 May, 1916, that the Ukrainians were standing before the gate of their own university. But when after the murder of Stürgkh in October, 1916, Koerber was appointed Premier, an Imperial decree was issued on 4 November, re-establishing an independent Polish State, and the fate of Galicia followed lines quite contrary to the national aspirations of the Ukrainian people. Austrian policy hesitated between the Poles and Ukrainians, but the protest of the Ukrainian representation, the death of Francis Joseph, and finally the resignation of Koerber, only delayed the isolation of Galicia. The Emperor Charles and the new Premier, Count Clam-Martinić, made promises to the Poles, but did not fail to stress their desire for an understanding between the two nations.

### Effect of Russian Revolution

The Russian Revolution of March, 1917, and the rise of the Ukrainian State on the territory belonging to the former Russian Empire gave another course to Ukrainian aspirations in Galicia. The students demanded that the Ukrainian parliamentary representation should declare that the nation aimed at the creation of a single independent State comprising all Ukrainian lands, even those suffering under the Polish and Magyar yoke—in other words, Galicia, Volhynia, Holm, Podlasia and "Carpathian Ruthenia" (then under Hungary, now under Czechoslovakia). But the parliamentarians, to the very moment of the downfall of the Habsburg Monarchy, defended the standpoint of Ukrainian national autonomy within the boundaries of the Austrian State. A minor favour granted to the

Ukrainians by the Austrian Government was the nomination of the Ukrainian professor, Dr. Ivan Horbachevsky, as Minister of Health (31 August, 1917).

The Poles spared no effort in Vienna and in Berlin to ensure that the whole of Galicia should be annexed to the restored Polish Kingdom. Meanwhile the new Ukrainian Republic concluded with Austria-Hungary the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk (on 9 February, 1918), with a secret clause concerning Eastern Galicia and Bukovina—Austria undertaking to unite them, not later than 31 July, 1918, as a Ukrainian autonomous province. But thanks to Polish endeavours the Austrian Government annulled this secret treaty concerning Galicia, in spite of the protest of the Ukrainian Ambassador in Vienna, Vyacheslav Lipinsky (28 July, 1918). It was only when the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy was on the point of collapse that a manifesto was issued by the Emperor Charles I and the Premier, Hussarek, on 16 October, announcing the reconstruction of Austria as a federation of national States: German-Austrian, Czech, Illyrian and Ukrainian, the latter consisting of Eastern Galicia and Bukovina. This idea had always been advocated by the Ukrainian deputies in the Austrian Parliament, but by October, 1918, it had already ceased to offer any attraction. On 19 October, 1918, the representatives of the Ukrainian population of Galicia, Bukovina and the Carpathian districts proclaimed an independent West Ukrainian Republic on these territories; to maintain its very existence a hard struggle with the Poles began early in November, 1918. This Ukraino-Polish War for Galicia and its consequences forms a new epoch in the efforts of the Galician Ukrainians to establish a national State of their own.

## OUR GOVERNMENT'S POLICY TOWARD VICHY

The historians of the future will write in full detail the long and involved story of this government's effort to keep the Vichy Government from effecting complete "collaboration" with Hitler. At the present time, it is sufficient to say that we did—all we could, and that we failed through no fault of our own. There were many good reasons why those efforts should have been made, even when it appeared almost certain that there was no hope of success. First, the American people have always regarded France as a traditional ally. She has been on our side ever since the Revolution, and has aided us in controversies with powers which are among our Allies in the present war. Second, few nations have done as much as France to advance the cause of parliamentary government—the French Revolution paved the way for many other revolts against tyranny. Third, France is still the possessor of a sizable naval force—a fact which is of the utmost practical importance at this time.

But that is all water over the dam now. France is, to all intents and purposes, a Hitler ally. Before this war is over, we may formally regard her as an enemy. It is quite like-

ly that in the near future we will extend full diplomatic recognition to De Gaulle's Free French Government. The fact that Ambassador Leahy has been recalled from Vichy, and an American consular official has been sent to the Free French capitol in Africa, shows definitely the way the wind blows.

The American people should hold no optimism as to the purposes which "Black Peter" Laval has in mind. Long before the war he was known as the least scrupulous of politicians in a country where corruption was the rule, not the exception, in governmental circles. Laval has made up his mind that his own future is 100 per cent dependent upon a Hitler victory. He has said publicly that if the United Nations triumph, he will be escorted without ceremony to the gallows. He will do everything he can to help the Axis—and few believe that he will worry overmuch if the Germans continue to slaughter helpless French hostages. The Frenchmen the Germans assassinate are those who would most actively fight Laval, if they were free, and so it is likely that he is glad to see them put out of the way.

### What Has Hitler Gained

Just what has Hitler gained by forcing into office a French government which has abandoned almost all pretense of independence, and which is an avowed and enthusiastic supporter of the "New Order" in Europe?

In answering this, the French fleet comes first to mind. If the Germans can obtain control of that fleet, the naval balance of the world will be dangerously changed. Some believe that Admiral Darlan may hesitate to give Hitler everything he wants—anti-British as he is, he also knows that his own position depends upon keeping at least nominal command of the French navy. It puts him in an excellent bargaining position. Still, in the long run, the best bet is that Hitler will get the fleet if he wants it badly enough.

France possesses numerous colonies which would be utmost service to the Axis. American troops are now in New Caledonia, which lies across the American-Australian supply line and must be kept out of German hands at all costs. Madagascar and Dakar are equally vital, and therefore it is only natural that the British have begun occupation of the former island this week.

French industry and agriculture will now serve the Reich on an all-

out basis. That means that Frenchmen will continue to starve and go without in the interest of feeding and supplying Hitler. Britain's sustained air raids over French industrial areas, however, may substantially lessen France's usefulness to her conqueror.

There is one very important fact to be listed on the debit side, so far as Hitler and Laval are concerned. According to practically all authorities, close to ninety per cent of Frenchmen hate Germany and Vichy with equal passion. The underground anti-axis movement in France is strong and well-directed, and it grows stronger. Sabotage increases and becomes steadily more effective. Thousands upon thousands of Frenchmen are members of suicide organizations which will take any risk in order to strike a blow at the Germans and the Laval group of collaborationists. That, in the long pull, will serve the cause of the United Nations well. And it will also serve the great cause of eventual freedom for the oppressed masses of the French people. Today, we must not think of France entirely in terms of her puppet government. We must think of France in terms of the men and women who are doing what they can to fight the Axis under the most dangerous, the most difficult and the most discouraging conditions.

## The Story of Ukrainian Literature

(Continued)

(5)

### Folk Stories

ANOTHER important branch of Ukrainian unwritten literature consists of folk stories. They include legends, anecdotes, proverbs, adages, fables, incantations, and the like.

**Tales**—"kazky") are usually traditional stories told by word of mouth. In the olden days, when reading and writing was not prevalent among Ukrainians, the custom of "kazaty kazky" (tell tales) was one of the chief means of relaxation and entertainment for the older folk as well as for the children. Under this grouping we have such tales as "Pravda i Nepravda" (Truth and Falsehood), about poverty and wealth the tale of the three brothers, the one about the two wise men and the ignorant man, and numerous others.

**Legends**—are narratives, usually entertaining, based on tradition with an intermixture of fact and unconsciously embodying a popular feeling. Originally, in the early church usage, they dealt with the life of Christ, the saints and the martyrs. Folklore, however, has in many cases taken them and changed or modified them to its own style. Generally speaking, legends have a deep, ethical, moralizing or philosophizing-religious basis as their theme. They are distinguished from myths in that they have some basis of fact whereas myths have not.

**Anecdotes**—are short forms of humorous stories. Ukrainian anecdotes distinguish themselves principally by their characteristic of poking fun, some of it derisive at times, at the neighboring peoples, such as the Tartars, Gypsies, Jews, Poles and Russians.

**Proverbs** ("prypovidky"), are brief, pithy sayings, condensing in witty or striking form the wisdom of experience, as the following two:

„Судженого і коном не обідеш”.  
„Святий спокій, гаразд з тобою”.

**Sayings** ("prealiyya"), differ from the "prypovidky" in that they themselves do not contain any striking wisdom, but when combined during conversation with the matter being discussed they assume an inimitable meaning and significance of their own. They are of an impersonal

rather than metaphorical character:

От тобі віз і перевіз.  
Ні в кут, ні в двері.  
Говорила небіженька до самої смерті.

**Fables** ("bayky") are brief stories and tales feigned or invented to embody some moral teaching, and introducing persons, animals, and sometimes even inanimate objects as rational speakers and actors.

**Riddles** ("zahadky"), are puzzling questions offered for solution. Among the Ukrainian people—they are very popular. In fact, the use of proverbs, adages, sayings, fables, and riddles is very prevalent among the Ukrainians, especially among the peasantry. Here is a typical Ukrainian riddle:

Без обручів, без дна, повна бочка вина;  
щоб її поправити, на те майстра нема. (Яйце).

**Incantations** ("zamovlenya"—"zaklennanya")—the act of saying, chanting, or singing of supposed magic words for enchantment, exorcising of the spirits of evil, or the asking of aid of supernatural powers during times of distress. This practice waned decidedly with the coming of Christianity into Ukraine.

### UKRAINIAN WRITTEN LITERATURE

The Ukrainian written literature is divided into three general classes or periods, namely:

**I The Ancient Period**—beginning with the introduction of Christianity into Ukraine, and ending with the fall of Tzarhorod, (988-1453);

**II The Middle Period**—from the fall of Tzarhorod (Constantinople) to Ivan Kotlyarevsky, (1453-1798);

**III The Modern Period**—from Ivan Kotlyarevsky to the present time.

The First Period of Ukrainian written literature begins approximately during the 10th century, coinciding with the introduction of Christianity into Ukraine (988), during the reign of Volodimir the Great.

Whether written literature existed in Ukraine prior to that time is a matter of uncertainty. Some form of early primitive writing, however, must have existed, as we know that the ancient Ukrainians had already during that time certain symbols used in

writing. Although an early Bulgarian chronicler, the monk Khrabar (influenced no doubt by his natural antipathy towards anything pertaining to paganism) wrote that the early Slavs (Ukrainians) used only rude markings, incisions, and notches cut into clay tablets or wood as a means of writing, yet we are certain that a more advanced type of writing existed in ancient Ukraine than this chronicler would have us believe. We are led to believe this at least from the fact that the flourishing trade which existed between the ancient, pre-Christian Ukrainians and Byzantium had to have some sort of a practical, flexible form of writing in order to assist in the buying, selling and exchanging of commodities. We have, as an example of such commercial records, the trade treaties entered into between the monarchs Oleh and Ihor with the Greeks (907-945).

### Effect of Trade With Byzantium On Early Writings

As early as 881 Kiev was the leading commercial center of Eastern Europe, thanks to its strategic commercial position. Every Spring witnessed a great influx of traders from foreign countries; from Greece (or Byzantium—as it is more properly called), the Orient, the Czechs, from the northern countries, and even from distant states of Western Europe. All flocked to Kiev and filled its markets to the point of overflowing. It is difficult, therefore, to perceive how this flourishing trade could have been carried on successfully without the aid of writing, even though that writing was of a crude form, as of necessity it must have been.

Of particular significance were the trade relations between the Ukrainian State of Kiev (Rus-Ukraine) and Byzantium. These trade relations had a profound influence upon the cultural as well as the political and economical life of ancient Ukraine. Byzantium at that time was not only the most culturally advanced country of entire Europe, but it was also the wealthiest and the most powerful. Taking into consideration this fact as well as the close proximity of Rus-Ukraine to Byzantium, it was most natural for Ukraine to have fallen under the latter's cultural sway. And since Christianity was the foundation

of Byzantine culture it was just as natural for the Kievan State to adopt Christianity as its state religion.

### Introduction of Christianity

Volodimir the Great, who introduced Christianity into the Kievan Kingdom in 988, strove to transplant unto the Ukrainian soil the cultural elements and institutions of Byzantium. Besides building churches, founding monastic orders, he also endeavored to obtain a priesthood which would not only spread the Gospel by word of mouth, but also in writing as well.

The priests and monks who came into Rus-Ukraine at his invitation, brought with them religious books and writings, which were largely written in the so-called Church-Slavonic or Old-Bulgarian language. The introduction of this language as a literary medium into Ukraine was largely due to the efforts of those famous missionaries Cyril and Methodius, who, after converting the Bulgarians into the Christian faith about a century previous to the conversion of the Ukrainians to Christianity, found it necessary to translate the Bible and other religious works from the Greek language into a language which could be read and understood by the Bulgarians. For our ancestors this Bulgarian written language was far more understandable than Greek ever could have been, particularly since the Slavonic languages of that time had a great deal more in common than they have today.

These early priests and monks, drawn mainly from southern Slavic states, such as Bulgaria and Serbia, besides becoming the first chroniclers of the early Ukrainian literature also became the first teachers of Ukrainian parish and monastery schools.

Thus we see that because of the fact that the early writings of Ukrainian literature dealt almost exclusively with religious subjects, early Ukrainian written literature assumed a decidedly religious character; and, secondly, because the old Bulgarian language was so well known—practically all of the Slavic countries using it for their religious works—and because no one thought of introducing a literary language of the common, ordinary people—because of these reasons the Church-Slavonic language became the literary tongue of Rus-Ukraine, used for both religious and official state purposes, just as Latin was for a long time in Western Europe.

(To be continued)

## A Lithuanian Review of Vernadsky's Bohdan Khmel'nitsky

**Bohdan—Hetman of Ukraine**, by Prof. George Vernadsky. Yale University Press 1941. Published for the Ukrainian National Ass'n. Pp. 150, price \$2.50.

**T**HIS is a second work dealing with the history of Ukraine that I am privileged to review for a Lithuanian reader. It is a very comprehensive and complete biography of the great Ukrainian leader, popularly written and pleasantly read like a novel. It is a writing by a Russian who seems to have succeeded in gleaning and presenting a true picture of an important historical figure. Its form and style remind one of the easy and touchingly humane style of another noted biographer, Emil Ludwig.

### Congratulates Vernadsky

The author is to be congratulated. It could not have been a simple task for a Russian to write the story of Bohdan Khmel'nitsky as he appears to modern Ukrainian patriots, and not to depict him in the traditional Russian view. He calls him the Cromwell of Ukraine, and not a son of "Mother Russia who brought back the Russian lands under the Russian rule." Vernadsky claims that Khmel'nitsky, as a military leader, was at least equal to Wallenstein (p. 118) and hardly inferior to any statesman of his time.

The little volume is divided into 12 chapters, plus two appendixes, notes on spelling and pronunciation of names, bibliography, index, and 7 illustrations.

The author gives a short historical sketch of the country now known as the Ukraine (in 12 pages), charmingly reviews (in 13 pages) the life of the future Kozak leader, and in the third chapter, "Life Begins at Fifty," relates the incidents which led to Bohdan's revolt against Poland and embarked him on the career of a military leader and statesman.

Passing up various events and incidents known to an average informed leader, it must be said that Vernadsky presented in a masterly way the two shocking incidents in Bohdan's personal life: his love for "Helen of Ukraine" who finally betrayed him, and the story of his son Timosh.

An exception may be taken to Vernadsky's careless statement at p. 14: "According to some evidence Michael Khmel'nitsky's family was of Lithuanian, that is White Russian, origin." Lithuanian race and language are not Slavonic, although Lithuanian blood is not alien to a considerable number of the present day Poles, White Russians and Ukrainians as a result of the former collaboration of their ancestors under the rule of Lithuania. The annals of the Lithuanian campaign against Bohdan's revolt mention the fact that, during the siege of Bila Cerkva, King's commissioners sent a note to Jonusa Radvila written in Lithuanian, so that intercepting Kozaks would not be able to understand.

This book enables its reader to understand the many complex problems of that age and to view with sympathy the violent Kozak struggle. It is probable that had not Ukraine been ceded by Zygmantas-Augustus to Poland in 1569, its history might have been entirely different. As it was, the insolent Polish szlachta mismanaged the affairs in Ukraine and Bohdan's revolt was, in fact, the beginning of the end of Poland and her Lithuanian partner. It is curious that the only effective leaders of royal forces in the field were the Lithuanian princes—Jeremiah Koribut-Wisniowicki and Jonusa Radvila (Janusz Radziwill). "Yarema" has left a cruel trace of his bloody punitive

expedition in the Ukrainian folk songs (and in Sienkiewicz novel), while the abler leader, Radvila, who with small Lithuanian forces had successfully dealt with the Kozaks and sacked Kiev—has left an item gratifying to the Ukrainians: in his 1651 campaign Radvila had brought along a skillful Dutch painter, Abraham van Westerfeld, under orders to paint scenes of Kiev as the city appeared when the Lithuanians entered it. The original album is lost, but its 18th century copies are still extant (pp. 88-89). Four of those paintings and sketches are reproduced in this volume, and two of them are of interest to Lithuanians: "Colonel Krichewsky brought as captive to the Lithuanian camp" (p. 34) and "A conference of the Kozaks and Lithuanians" (p. 35).

### Painful Repercussions of Bohdan's Revolt in Lithuania

Bohdan's revolt was mainly the affair of Poland who ruled Ukraine since 1569, but it had painful repercussions in Lithuania. Jonusa Radvila, who could not be called a warm friend of Poles, was bound to aid Poland and led the Lithuanian troops to Ukraine. The Kozaks fared badly although numerically superior to the small Lithuanian forces. When Kievans rioted, the Lithuanian troops efficiently suppressed them. Later, when the Bila Cerkva treaty came up for confirmation before the Polish-Lithuanian Sejm, a Lithuanian squire Sicinski, remembered for his cruelty in folklore, prevented its confirmation by abusing his liberum veto. Vernadsky does not mention it, but there are some authorities who claim that Sicinski's senseless action was prompted by Radziwill, the future brother-in-law of Khmel'nitsky's son and the signer of the Swedish-Lithuanian pact of Kedainiai.

Vernadsky at p. 91 points to Bohdan's desire to "become better acquainted with the Lithuanian" and to gain prospects for detaching Lithuania from Poland. It is well known that Radziwill since adolescence disliked the Poles, yet his provisional pact with Sweden exempted Lithuania from fighting against Poland ("... dumodo id non fit contra Regem Regnumque Poloniae"—Art. II, Instrumentum Lituanicae Deditjonis).

Radziwill showed no sympathy for the Kozak cause. He was a Lithuanian patriot, guided by the interests of his own state. Repeated troubles in Ukraine and the resulting wars with Moscow did not improve his opinion of both the Poles and their Kozak and Moscovite opposition. Himself a protestant, and bitter over the religious issues in contemporary Poland, Radziwill believed in tolerance and proved his tolerance in life. His treaty with Sweden specifically guaranteed the freedom of confession, practices and property rights of the Roman Catholic and the Orthodox Churches. It is clear that Radziwill's philosophy was not much like Bohdan's.

We now have a biography of Bohdan. It would be of great interest to have an authoritative biography of Bohdan's contemporary, "Janussius Radivillus," denounced by Poles and critically appreciated by Lithuanians. How much either of the men was influenced by the other? Was there any connection between the Kozak revolt and Radziwill's policies?

I highly recommend Vernadsky's biography of Bohdan Khmel'nitsky to a Lithuanian reader.

Constantine B. Jurgela, LL.B., LL.M.  
("Garsas" weekly)

Remember Pearl Harbor! Remember it every pay day! Buy U. S. War Bonds and Stamps.

## Divide and Conquer THE STORY OF NAZI TERROR

(2)

**N**IGHT after night during the long winter of 1939-1940, when the armies of France and Germany were lined up facing each other, German loudspeakers blared forth their propaganda: false lists of French "prisoners" were periodically announced; French dignitaries, visiting the front with elaborate secrecy, were greeted by the German loudspeakers; several minutes after a French infantry unit arrived at the front, the Germans announced the name of every member of the unit, his home town, and the names of his officers. This so demoralized the group that it had to be instantly removed.

Hitler's war of nerves in neutral countries, such as Holland and Belgium, was designed to keep them in a constant state of terror. By means of periodic war scares—carefully planned and rehearsed—he gradually produced a set of national jitters that left these nations weakened and demoralized.

A typical war scare was engineered in Belgium in January 1940, when an obscure Nazi paper reported heavy German troop concentrations along the Belgian borders. Belgian papers fell into the trap by widely reprinting the item. Blood pressure rose all over Belgium. A day later a German plane carrying two German officers became "lost" over Belgian territory and was forced to land inside the frontier. Oddly enough, the officers had in their pockets German General Staff "plans" for an invasion of Belgium. Simultaneously, the German Foreign Minister, von Ribbentrop, summoned the Belgian Ambassador to his office in Berlin, picked a fight over some minor economic demand, and finally threw the Ambassador out of his office, shouting, "You want war; well, you'll get it!"

Belgian officials immediately sent a hurry call to General Gamelin, chief of the French forces, warning that Belgium momentarily expected a German attack. Defeatist rumors inside Belgium added to the terror. German agents launched whispering campaigns that Belgian defenses were obsolete and would crumble like paper before the German onslaught. Swastikas appeared mysteriously on curbstones, on the walls of buildings, and in the mails, while Nazi agents distributed Belgian flags bearing swastikas. "Keep this flag," they warned. "When the Germans arrive sew it onto your coat. Then you will surely be well treated." But the Germans did not arrive for 5 months—months of hideous suspense.

### The Or-Else Technique

Hitler's terror was often less than subtle. The night before the invasion of Norway, the German Ambassador invited many prominent Norwegians to his home and showed them "Baptism by Fire," a movie taken during the invasion of Poland. Bombed cities, raging fires, and crushed bodies were pictured in harrowing detail. Later, over champagne and a midnight supper, the German Ambassador quietly observed that the Poles could have been spared this tragedy had they granted Hitler's demands. Other nations, he suggested, would do well to remember Poland's fate.

For years the Nazis bloodlessly invaded the Balkans, sending countless German agents armed with brief cases and impeccable manners to cultivate the friendship of business and professional men. Countless German commercial travelers abroad were Nazi agents. From 1933 the Germans worked assiduously at their game, often staying on the job 15 to 18 hours a day, rising early and finishing

breakfast in their hotels while the other guests (doing business as usual) were still snoozing. Spreading the gospel of Hitler, some agents wormed their way into the confidence of cabinet ministers, others worked on newspapermen, still others on persons high in financial or military circles. No layer of society was neglected. Different words were chanted to different groups, but always the tune was the same: "Hitler cannot lose. There will be no room in southeastern Europe for those who refuse to do business with Hitler. A smart man would climb on the band-wagon now."

### Economic Strangulation

German importers lured Balkan traders into the trap by agreeing to buy surplus products of these nations, in exchange for German machinery. At one time more than 70 percent of the wheat crop in one or more of the Danubian countries went to Germany. On the surface this appeared to be a profitable arrangement, but once Germany controlled this market she could close it at will, and thus plunge these nations into economic chaos. If Balkan businessmen refused to knuckle under to Hitler, the Nazis resorted to blackmail, bribery, and assassination. The price of doing business with Hitler not only brought economic strangulation but political suicide. To keep in the good graces of their German masters, Balkan businessmen were ordered, as a mere starter, to adapt themselves to Nazi ways, to fire all anti-Nazi employees, and to stop doing business with Jewish firms and Jewish customers.

### The Fifth Columns

"National socialism would be worthless if limited to Germany alone," Hitler has said, "and if it would not seal the rule of the superior race over the entire world for at least one thousand to two thousand years." To extend national socialism, he is spending \$300,000,000 each year to organize Germans abroad, and to spread German propaganda. Directing this subversive activity is the Auslands Organization (Germans Abroad) of the Nazi party, with headquarters in Berlin, 600 agencies in foreign countries, and a membership of 4,000,000.

Although it is the largest group working for Hitler abroad, the Auslands Organization functions in close conjunction with the Gestapo, the propaganda ministry of Dr. Goebbels, the Labor Front, the intelligence services of the German Army, Navy, and Air Force, and the foreign office with its embassies and consulates in all parts of the world. A minority of perhaps 1,000,000 Germans in Poland worked for a Hitler victory. In special German camps, 10,000 of these were trained to guide the invaders to strategic spots when they arrived. Posing as waiters, barbers, cab drivers, organized in singing societies, drinking clubs, and cultural groups, they were deeply entrenched in everyday Polish life. Sudeten Germans in Czechoslovakia actively engaged in destroying the Czechoslovakian Republic. They adopted Nazi emblems, sang Hitler songs, celebrated Nazi holidays, learned Nazi techniques of treachery, and practiced the whole rigmarole of Nazi blood and terror. Dissatisfied Flemings in Belgium, as well as members of the Pro-Nazi Rexist party of Léon Degrelle, resolutely undermined the Belgian nation, and prepared to create panic and aid the enemy on the day of invasion.

(To be continued)

## YOUTH And The UNA

### WHAT THE U.N.A. HAS DONE FOR THE YOUTH

When the Ukrainian National Association began its campaign to interest the American-born youth in the organization, it publicized the fact that its future depended on whether or not they became members in large numbers. It stressed the point, during the past several years, that the older generation comprises the majority of the membership; these older members will some day be too old to take active part in the management of the fraternal order. Many are already too old to participate in the building of the organization, and deaths among the older folk are being reported almost every day. (It is a fact that a total of 35 members died during the month of March, 1942... an unusually high figure for a single month). It is because of these reasons that the U.N.A. is interested in organizing the youth... so that the future of the institution would not be endangered by a lack of young and capable leaders. Only by having a very large youth membership can the U.N.A. be certain of its future. Young blood is needed to carry on the work begun by the older generation almost 50 years ago.

The first step that the Ukrainian National Association took to interest the youth in the organization was the publication of *The Ukrainian Weekly*, which first appeared in October, 1933, as a 4-page affair. This paper served its purpose well and today it is continuing to prove its value to the organization in many different ways. To those members whose parents do not receive the paper, the U.N.A. sends the *Weekly* free of charge. A great many young members are receiving the *Weekly* gratis today.

For many years now the U.N.A. has been giving stipends or financial aid to young members attending colleges or universities.

During the past four or five years, the U.N.A. has subsidized athletic teams, going out of its way to provide attractive prizes and gifts to both winners and losers alike. The organization has been very generous with funds to encourage and help its teams.

The U.N.A. has encouraged the formation of youth branches and has donated funds to the treasuries of these branches to help the members in their efforts to sponsor affairs and conduct organization activities. Fifty such youth branches are in existence today. The U.N.A. has sent large quantities of books and periodicals in both the English and Ukrainian languages to the youth branches so that they could have their own libraries. There was no charge for the books.

The U.N.A. has encouraged all types of youth activity, from a local branch affair to a national youth rally, and has aided such affairs by co-operating in every way possible.

The U.N.A. gives all of its members dividends after two years of membership. It offers its members business opportunities in the organization field (information in full supplied on request). It pays benefits to members who are permanently disabled or who are suffering from chronic incurable illness. It offers the opportunity of fraternalization. Any U.N.A. member may become an officer in his branch. Any U.N.A. member may become a delegate to a U.N.A. Convention. Any U.N.A. member may become a high officer in the organization, for the U.N.A. is a democratic institution.

The Ukrainian National Association's campaign for new young members has met with considerable success. Due to the war, however, the enrollment of young people, and especially men, has slowed down. But a great many American-born men and women, particularly those en-

## BILLY KETCHELL NOW PUSHING LEATHER FOR UNCLE SAM

### Former Ukrainian Boxer Working At Pearl Harbor Navy Yard

You don't know William Klucker, who came into being on January 15, 1915, unless you are a resident of Millville, New Jersey. But you do remember seeing the name Billy Ketchell on the sports pages of your local newspapers. Ketchell was Bill's surname at the time when he was cutting opponents' lips, blackening their eyes, or just simply making them feel as though Spring was just around the corner, with the birdies tweet-tweeting after that deadly and terrific knockout punch that "Ketch" administered.

About ten years ago, at the age of 16, Bill stepped right into the professional ring without any amateur background. He won his first few fights (as a Middleweight) and summed it all up as a "pretty easy racket." However, most fighters, including Ketchell, have their peak years, and they reach prominence, as Billy told the writer, only after tolerating many hardships such as dieting, travelling, and vigorous trainings sessions.

Ketchell passed the Middleweight class, and enjoyed most of his successes as a Light Heavyweight. He held the New Jersey Light Heavyweight title for two years and the Vermont and New Hampshire crowns of the same division.

When he finally reached the Heavyweight class, Billy fought such highly-touted punchers as Bob Pastor, Red Burman, and Gus Dorazio—all of whom have fought Joe Louis for the world title.

Billy's biggest thrill came when he fought Bob Pastor. Ketch cut Pastor's eye and otherwise battered him all over the squared circle, only to lose out on a questionable decision in ten rounds.

About three years ago Bill gave up boxing at the pleas of his ailing mother, and took a steel structural job with the New York Shipbuilding Company in Camden, New Jersey.

Early this year he took a Civil Service examination for rigger and passed. We accompanied him to North Philadelphia Station on March 22, where he took a train bound for San Francisco, from where he proceeded by boat to the Pearl Harbor Navy Yard in Hawaii. That afternoon he addressed a group of U.N.A. basketball players and fans from Millville and Philadelphia at the Ukrainian Hall in the Quaker City and assured them that he would be of more value to his country in ship construction than in actual combat. Or, as he jokingly put it, "I'm too big of a target, and ducking a bullet isn't like evading a punch."

Billy Ketchell, nee William Klucker, is a member of Taras Shevchenko Branch 457 of the Ukrainian National Association in Millville, New Jersey.

DIETRIC SLOBOGIN  
Philadelphia, Pa.

gaged in defense industries, are in a position to join the U.N.A. today. We urge these young folk to think seriously of the U.N.A. What organization offers so much in addition to necessary insurance?

The U.N.A. has not increased its premium rates, as have most companies. Consequently, U.N.A. rates are lower and the insurance is both modern and attractive. Insurance is a necessity and everybody must have the protection it affords. That is why we urge American-born Ukrainians to consider the U.N.A. For the U.N.A. not only goes out of its way to please and do things for its members, but takes to heart their problems and helps them whenever possible.

The Ukrainian National Association desires to insure youth so that the youth can insure its future.

THEODORE LUTWINIAK

## U.N.A. Sports Announcement

As in the former years, the Ukrainian National Association will sponsor baseball and softball teams during the coming summer.

In order to obtain financial assistance from the U.N.A. teams must meet the following requirements:

1. Play under the name of U.N.A.

2. Furnish signatures of at least fifteen players, who are members of the U.N.A., on the official registration blank.

There will be no U.N.A. league during the coming summer, but games between U.N.A. teams will be encouraged wherever it is practical.

Registrations will be accepted until June 30, 1942.

Registration blanks will be mailed only on request.

GREGORY HERMAN, Athletic Director  
80 W. Jackson St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

## ACTIVE PHILADELPHIA U.N.A. MEMBER DRAFTED



Pictured above is George Slobogin of Philadelphia who was inducted into our Nation's Army on Friday the 13th of February. He was the fourth member of the Philly Ukrainian National Association Youth Club to be drafted. He reported to Camp Meade, Maryland and, a week later, to Camp Croft, South Carolina, where he is now stationed. George was treasurer of the Philadelphia Youth Club and active in that club's sports program.

D. S.



## LAUD HRUSHEVSKY'S HISTORY OF UKRAINE

From among the latest reviews of the English-language translation of Michael Hrushevsky's *History of Ukraine*, published last year by the Yale University Press for the Ukrainian National Association, are the following extracts:

"Hrushevsky was recognized as the leading Ukrainian historian, and his ten-volume 'History of Ukraine' is the standard in the field." *Foreign Affairs*, April.

"A scholarly work by the leading Ukrainian historian." *Foreign Policy Association Bulletin*, March 27.

"In Ukrainian historiography Michael Hrushevsky towers above every other name... Not only for Ukrainian history but for the whole history of Eastern Europe Hrushevsky's work is indispensable... It is a mine of information. The digging is not at all times easy but the ore yields a high return." *George Simpson in the Journal of Central European Affairs*, April.

The Ukrainian National Association has more young (as well as old) Ukrainian-Americans within its ranks than any other organization. Sign up with them!

## MAYTIME DANCE

sponsored by the  
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