

# THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

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

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## KOBZA — BANDURA

The National Instruments of Ukraine

"If I were to wage a fight against the Ukrainian National Movement, I would command that all kobzas be collected, piled into one big heap, and then burned to cinders."

These words were uttered at a public occasion by the well known Ukrainian writer, Olena Pchilka (1849-1930), the mother of a still greater writer, Lesya Ukrainka. Her words ably illustrate the important role the kobza has played in keeping alive the national sentiments of the Ukrainian people in their native land, as expressed in their poignant folk-songs.



A similar role, however, was played by another national instrument of Ukraine, the bandura. In popular conception there is a tendency to regard the kobza and the bandura as two entirely different instruments. Actually, they are the same, differing only in their origin and in the number of strings: the kobza is said to have come to Ukraine from the east, while the bandura from the west; the kobza has eight to ten strings, the bandura has about thirty strings. Both instruments resemble the mandolin and both are usually hewn out of willow or maple wood.

Though rarely seen or heard by our young readers, their interest in these two instruments is high enough to cause them to make inquiries about them, in response to which is the above and the following.

It is said that the kobza originated in Asia, and that during the 12th century it was popular among the Polovtsi, a nomadic tribe then occupying southeastern Ukraine and warring constantly with the Ukrainian rulers, including Prince Ihor, central figure of the famed poem "Song of Ihor's Legion." From the Polovtsi the kobza was passed on the Tartars, whose invasions of Ukraine were far more destructive than those of their predecessors, and from them the instrument was transferred to the Ukrainians. At this early stage, it was supposed to have had only three strings.

As for the bandura, it is claimed by some to have originated among the Arabs and the Persians, and to have entered Ukraine by way of Greece. Another version places the origin of the bandura in England, during the 16th century, from where it passed to Spain, where it probably was known as bandorio, then to Italy (bandora), then to Poland, and finally to Ukraine (about the middle of the 17th century), where by that time it had become a more finished instrument and as such it attracted more attention than elsewhere. Here in Ukraine, because of its close resemblance to kobza, it became identified and then merged with the latter. There is no doubt, however, that the kobza appeared in Ukraine much earlier. This is borne out, for example, by the Polish historical writer of the 16th century, Paprotsky, who wrote that the "Kozaks performed various feats, firing muskets, singing, and playing on the kobza."

The above, it should be borne in mind, are but versions. Within more modern times, the conviction is growing that the kobza has been a native instrument of Ukraine from the earliest of times. As one proof of this

## PM

"The Popular Front Tabloid"

The presence of Communists or Communist sympathizers on the staff of PM, the new New York daily, commented upon in our editorial last week dealing with PM's maligning the Ukrainians, is attested by next month's Harpers Magazine in an article by Ferdinand Lundberg entitled "PM—The Wall-Street-Popular-Front Tabloid."

The article reveals that on the 12th of July, "PM devoted a full page to a document which named a long list of PM staff members and charged them with being either Communists or Communist sympathizers. The photographs of a number of those named were published on the same page. According to PM, this document was being circulated in competing newspaper offices and was presumably to be published as an attempt to hurt the circulation of the new paper."

"Actually," Mr. Lundberg reveals, "this document although its contents are considered authentic on the left, was a 'plant.' It had been put together by a New York newspaperman and handed over mysteriously to a friend of PM with the warning that enemies were gunning for the paper. PM fell for the plant, thus putting into type identifications other papers would have been afraid to publish."

Yet these identifications which PM printed, Mr. Lundberg charges, bore no mention "of the fact that the staff [of PM] included a former managing editor of New Masses, a former editor of the Communist publications. This has been responsible for a lot of rather involved rationalization, and justifies the conclusion that numerous important assignments were made, not on the basis of newspaper competence, but on literary reputation and political sympathy."

The PM, in Mr. Lundberg's opinion, is "an obvious Popular Front paper."

Mr. Lundberg is a former newspaper man, and author of a biography of Hearst and "America's Sixty Families."

## PANZEN THROWS THE ANGEL

The current issue of the Sports Magazine reports that: "Bill Panzen, the Ukrainian Superman, threw the Angel in less time than it is for one to wink, 4:06 on the Brown's Arena mat before a crowd of 7,000... Panzen still maintains

Khotkevich, an authority on the subject, points out that very early Arabian travelers mentioned the presence of this instrument among the ancient Ukrainians. Whether that is so or not, the fact remains, nevertheless, that for centuries the kobza and the bandura have been the national instruments of the Ukrainian people, ever reminding them of their ancient glories, of their undying struggle for freedom and independence, and of their famous warriors and leaders, such as Morozenko, Sahaydachny, Khmelnytsky, and others.

How highly the kobza has been regarded by the Ukrainians, can be gleaned from the fact that Taras Shevchenko, the national poet of Ukraine, called his first collection of poetry "Kobzar," i.e. one who plays the kobza.

While Panteleymon Kulish, a great Ukrainian writer (1819-1895), had this to say in verse about the kobza and the bandura:

Кобзо, ти наша відрада єдина,  
Поки прокинеться сонна країна,  
Поки діждеться своєї весни, —  
Ти нам по хатах убогих дзвони!

Стиха дзвони...  
Давні пригоди ти нам спомяни.  
Хай братнє серце до серця озветься,  
Як на бандурі струна до струни!

Dr. EUGENE PETRUSHEVICH

Former Head of Western  
Ukrainian Republic

Dr. Eugene Petrushevich, former president of the Ukrainian National Council of the Western Ukrainian Republic, which existed a few years beginning November 1, 1918, died August 29th in Berlin, according to a report reaching the "Svoboda" early this week.

The funeral took place September 4th at the same Catholic cemetery where lie the remains of Colonel Dmytro Vitovsky, a prominent figure in the struggle of Western Ukraine to retain its newly-declared independence, who had been killed in a plane crash while flying over Germany from the Paris Peace Conference to his post as Minister of War of the Ukrainian Republic.

The funeral of Dr. Petrushevich was attended by the Ukrainian colony in Berlin. Rev. Verhun officiated at the services. Dr. Andrusiak and Mr. Burbela extolled the virtues of the deceased as an ardent Ukrainian patriot who did much to advance the cause of Ukrainian national independence.

## RAPID READING OF SLAVONIC LANGUAGES

Those who are interested in Slavonic languages will find worthwhile the course in Rapid Reading in the Slavonic Languages to be given at Columbia University beginning October 2. It will be conducted by Dr. Arthur Coleman, author of "Brief Survey of Ukrainian Literature," under the supervision of Prof. Clarence A. Manning, head of Columbia's Slavonic Department and translator of Taras Shevchenko's "Haydamaki" as well as writer and speaker on Ukrainian cultural subjects.

Those desiring credit must register today before noon. Others can register before opening of course. All interested persons, however, are invited by Dr. Coleman to attend as guests the opening of the course next Wednesday evening, 6 o'clock, Room 505, Philosophy Hall.

the clean methods which are far superior to the rough mat tactics. The Eastern Sports League is considering Panzen for the World's Heavyweight championship."

## UKRAINIAN INFLUENCES UPON MUSCOVITE CULTURE

(From Prof. Ivan Ohlenko's "History of Ukrainian Culture," translated by Stepan Davidovich of London)

(Continued)

VII

**D**URING the 18th century this Ukrainian influence grew. Tsar Peter I understood Ukrainian culture and used it fully. All the teachers in the Slavonic-Greek-Latin Academy in Moscow were Ukrainians during the 18th century. In fact the Academy itself was originally started by scholars from Kiev. As the Holy Synod commented: "there are few teachers in the Slavonic-Latin Schools in Moscow and there is almost no one to teach philosophy; but we understand that in Kiev there are many capable men who are prepared to teach philosophy, rhetoric and grammar. And so according to the edict of his Majesty we are to get capable men, from the Pechersky monastery in Kiev and from other places, who will come to Moscow without delay."

Although Ukrainian scholars received better pay in Moscow than in Kiev they were not very willing to go and they often returned because of the unfavourable Russian climate. There were many instances where ordinary students of the Kiev Academy were accepted as professors in the Moscow Academy because of the shortage of more qualified men.

All the higher ecclesiastics in Russia—Metropolitans, archbishops, bishops, and abbots—were Ukrainians. Because of Polish religious pressure Ukrainian monks went to Muscovite monasteries at the beginning of the 17th century, and after 1654 their numbers increased. Thus in 1688 out of 165 monks in the Savvo-Storozhensky monastery there were 26 Ukrainians and they held all the directing posts including that of the archmandrite. Since these leading posts were held by Ukrainians other Ukrainians were naturally invited. The Muscovite clergy became anxious and the Holy Synod came out in defence of the rights of the Great Russians. On the 17th April 1754 there was issued an Imperial decree (Vysochayshy Ukase) which specified that Muscovites, too, can be ordained as canons and archmandrites. "Her Imperial Majesty, Elizabeth Petrovna, Autocrat of All Russia, has on this day, 17th April, ordered that in making promotions to ecclesiastic vacancies the Holy Synod should also recommend Great Russian archmandrites. Great Russians should also be allowed to become archmandrites."

Letters, such as the following dated 1787 and sent to the Metropolitan of Kiev, were then numerous: "The Abbot Revutsky of Pinsk has died. Since I have no one to take his place because it requires a person who is honest and educated, I beg of your Grace to send me a man who is learned and respectable to fill this post."

Another Imperial decree of May 16th 1794 said: "In the newly organized governments of Minsk, Izaslav and Bratislav there are many Uniates who wish to join our Orthodox." But to effect this change there was a need for "able church people" and again the Ukrainians were assigned to this task. The Holy Synod appointed the archmandrite Varlaam of Novgorod as assistant to the archbishop of Minsk to carry out this task because as the Synod said: "He himself is a Little Russian, trained in rhetoric, philosophy, theology and many languages."

VIII

**P**EDAGOGY was fairly well developed in Ukraine and there was a brotherhood school in almost every village. Under the Polish influence Ukraine had developed a unique pedagogical system. When as a result of the "Ecclesiastical Regulation," issued in 1721, there were organized church schools and seminaries in Russia all the teaching posts were given to Ukrainians. I might cite this example. In 1786 the archbishop of Mogilev wrote to the Metropolitan of Kiev: "I am told that in your diocese there are a great number of learned monks and in my diocese there is a shortage. I therefore venture to beg of your Grace to send me 10 or 15 elder monks, and archdeacons and even ordinary monks who can read and write, especially if they are able to teach poetry, rhetoric, philosophy as well as Hebrew, Greek and German languages. I shall be only too glad to pay for their transportation to Mogilev."

Thus Ukrainian teachers went to Moscow. Traces of the pedagogic system which they introduced have remained to this day.

Slowly the Ukrainians took control of schools in all parts of Russia as well as control of the Muscovite cadet corps. When in 1786 elementary schools were organized in Russia the Kiev Academy became a teachers' college for the whole of Russia.

On October 30, 1786 the Holy Synod received this order from the Court: "We need teachers to fill the posts in the remaining 16 governments as well as 100 men to go to England to learn various useful sciences. You are therefore ordered to get in touch with His Grace the Metropolitan of Kiev and other archbishops and ask them to send to the Commissariat of National Schools 30 men from Kiev Theological Academy, 15 men from the Chernyhiv Academy, 15 men

from the Perevaslav Academy and 40 men from the other neighboring seminaries."

Count Petro Zavadovsky, the head of the Russian School Commission, continued to ask for teachers from Kiev. On October 4, 1879 he wrote to the Metropolitan: "I have not been able to find volunteers for the available positions. Your Grace would be rendering me a great service if you could find 15 teachers and send them to me." Samuel Myslavsky who was then the Metropolitan of Kiev found 15 teachers and on 4th November received thanks and another request from Zavadovsky: "If I may impose myself upon your generosity I should like to have another 10 men in addition to the 15 you have already sent." This request was also granted by the Metropolitan. On February 28th 1790 Zavadovsky wrote to the Metropolitan: "The 25 men whom your Grace sent to me reported on the 14th February. They have started work and as far as I can see they will be very successful."

From among hundreds of similar letters let me quote one more from the head of the School Commission to the Metropolitan of Kiev, written on October 4th 1789: "From among all the men who were sent here as teachers from various theological seminaries the best and the most capable are those who studied at the Kiev Theological Academy."

Ukrainians organized schools in other Slavonic countries. Thus in 1733 a party of students from Kiev went to Serbia where they organized schools. A year later the Serbian Metropolitan wrote about these men that they were capable teachers and inspired much enthusiasm in their students. I should also mention Yurko Huts (Venelin, 1802-1839) who became greatly interested in the Bulgarian people and served them all his life. It was he who wrote the Bulgarian history entitled "About the Ancient and Modern Bulgarians" (1829), and revived their national aspirations. He is known to-day as one of the great Bulgarian patriots. Yurko Huts was a native of the Carpathian foot hills in Galicia.

Ukrainian teachers usually dictated notes to students, which notes eventually developed into text books, which the teachers took with them, when they were invited to Muscovy. These note books were standard texts throughout Muscovy up to the beginning of the 19th century. The first Muscovite grammar of 1634 was a direct translation of the short Ukrainian grammar which appeared in Vilna in 1621. Subsequent Muscovite grammars, up to 1721, were simply re-prints of Smotritsky's work of 1619. Up to the end of the 18th century the same applied to old church books, most of them the works of Prokopovich and Mohyla."

(To be continued)

## POTENTIAL POWER OF THE ENSLAVED NATIONS

**H**UNGER, physical and moral exhaustion followed by internal strife, and the revolutionary upheaval of the conquered peoples, are the elements heavily counted upon by Great Britain and her sympathizers as those that will eventually help in bringing Germany down to her knees. That is, if Great Britain succeeds in prolonging the war for a considerable length of time. The revolt, especially of the victims of German aggression, at the first opportune moment, is expected to be the weapon that might deal a final blow to the German machine.

At the same time there seem to be many efforts made by Great Britain to break the Soviet-German friendship, and to get Russia on her side. Whether or not Britain will succeed in that, is not certain. But one thing should be certain, that such an accomplishment would not, in a long run, work to her benefit.

We bear in mind two fundamental points. Firstly—helping Great Britain in regaining her former position in Europe, and elsewhere, is not, and cannot be, included in the long range Soviet policy. Secondly—the Soviet-British combination will not lead to a final liquidation of Britain's troubles, nor for that matter, of troubles of the entire Europe.

Britain is fighting, she asserts, for a free Europe, and the whole democratic world assists her in that fight all it can. It is believed that only in a free Europe can peace, order and stability prevail. The price for Soviet help would of necessity amount to abandoning about half of the European continent to a fate of miserable slavery under the Moscow regime, a slavery which will not spell a healthy

life for the rest of the nations, including Britain herself. It would also amount to strengthening Bolshevism, which would not fail to work on the weakened western countries as soon as the war was over.

### Prison House

What is Soviet Russia today? It is a "prison house" for eighty million Russians and more than one hundred million non-Russians, the latter composed of many subjugated nations. Right now she is a rear guard and main supporter of Germany. It is most probable that she will play that role to the end. The conclusion thereof is clear: Soviet Russia must definitely be counted among the uncompromising enemies of both the democratic belligerents and neutrals, and must be fought as such. Wooing her is a doomed policy.

Much more can be accomplished by starting to fight her with proper methods. And at this time it would be a much more appropriate policy, as part of this war's general strategy, to woo the liberation movements of the nations that are the victims of Soviet Russian oppression. Such nations, as the White Russians, the Baltic peoples, the numerous Caucasian people, the Tartars, and first of all the largest of them, the Ukrainians, all are potential enemies of Russia.

That vast variety of nations subjugated by Moscow should be reckoned with as a potential factor that, under proper circumstances, will shatter the structure built by the Soviet regime. Nothing on earth bothers Stalin and his companions more than the consciousness that those enslaved peoples might arise. And nothing intensifies this anxiety of his more than

the constantly brewing Ukrainian nationalism. And, we may add, if anybody is inclined to believe that any sort of a revolt, staged against Moscow by any people, is at present out of the question, he should only recall that it was equally unthinkable in the year of 1916, but became a reality one year later.

The present moment affords the best opportunity for the countries, directly or indirectly concerned with the freedom of the European continent, to uphold the causes of those oppressed nations, among them the cause of the Ukrainian liberation movement, and to offer them an ample amount of moral, if not material, help.

### Soviets Press to Get the Rest of Ukraine

There were some rumors recently that Soviet Russia is negotiating with Germany for the acquisition of a large portion of the now German-occupied Poland, including parts of Western Ukraine.

Whether Stalin is interested in the purely Polish territory, is doubtful. What he might be interested in, primarily, is the western border belt of Ukraine, which formerly belonged to Poland and was retained by the Germans. This belt consists of the Kholm region, the section west of Peremyshl (west of the San River), and the region of Lemkivshchyna, situated on the north-eastern slopes of the Carpathian Mountains (on the Slovakian border). According to reports, the native Ukrainian population in those regions is forbidden by German authorities to engage in any political activity, but is permitted to carry on its cultural work, naturally under strict rules of the German Governor. The fact alone, that there might be, anywhere, a strip of territory adjacent to the Soviet-held Ukraine, where the Ukrainians would have even a slightest opportunity to indulge in any sort of national activity, is not

tolerable to the Soviets.

The Ukrainian nationalism is an anathema to Kremlin, and the Reds won't allow it to retain its foothold anywhere, within or without the Bolshevik domain. To carry out this determination, the Soviets are even willing to create basis for cooperation with the non-Ukrainian sections of Ukraine's population. In support of that we might cite a recent report by a Swedish news agency from Lwiv (Western Ukraine) to the effect that the Bolsheviks have begun to show a particular friendliness toward the Poles there, and have even assented to the reopening of some Polish publications. For that purpose they will return the printing machinery formerly taken away from those publications. What is more, the Soviet Government has also assigned a number of qualified Moscow journalists to help the Poles in putting their publications into operation, and has increased the personnel of the Lwiv Bureau of the Soviet TASS agency. It is surprising, indeed, that Kremlin should show such favoritism toward a Polish minority, while the vast autochthonic majority of the Ukrainians of that country is being served by only one government-published Ukrainian newspaper in Lwiv. This policy has an obvious aim: to abate the danger of the Ukrainian movement with every means available.

Stalin will not rest until he has gotten hold of all the rest of the Ukrainian land which he still does not rule: Carpatho-Ukraine from Hungary, and the regions of Kholm, Peremyshl and Lemkivshchyna from Germany. That the Germans might use their part of Ukraine as a ransom price for some concessions on the part of Russia, at some particular time, would be entirely consistent with their practice in the past.

Ukrainian Bureau, Washington.

## CAREERS FOR YOUTH IN U. S. MILITARY SERVICE

(Address delivered by Lieutenant David Chmelyk at the Eighth Annual Congress of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America, held in Hotel Pennsylvania, New York City, August 31, September 1 and 2, 1940.)

I HAVE been asked to speak on a subject which is of vital importance to every man, woman and child in this country. It concerns National Defense and how it affects you, and also of the advantages that exist in choosing a career for yourself in the U. S. Army, Navy or Marine Corps. This aspect of seeking a career in one of the three services of the U. S. and the problem of National Defense are two closely interwoven topics.

National Defense and You. Each one of you. That may be a rather odd way of stating it, but when you pause to consider it is so.

National Defense and Me. That's right. What is going to happen to me anyway, after all this talk and legislative action dealing with our country's current National Defense program.

Will I be able to continue with my studies and get my degree? What about my job? How is it going to affect my brother, friends, and you girls—your sweethearts?

I never thought about it much before. Our country always seemed so strong and invincible—the outstanding country in the world, second to none. Is it still so, or have we been kidding ourselves into believing that we cannot be harmed? I do not know. Does anyone know? We can make assumptions, but, by what criterion can we substantiate our claim of invincibility?

Our armed forces always were small compared with other powers. "Esprit de corps" we have plenty, but of what avail is it, when a bandit comes sneaking up behind you and puts a knife in your back.

That is why we have police forces throughout the country. Imagine New York City without a police force or fire department. Truly an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, and by what better way can we scare off these world bandits who call themselves dictators, than to show them that we are prepared to cope with their treacherous tricks.

### Cause To Be Serious

We have cause to be serious, but not panicky. The problem of National Defense has always existed, only its full significance was never before brought completely to the attention of the public.

Ten, five and even as recently as last year, we read in papers or listened to speeches pro and con for National Defense, then went blithely about our daily lives. "Let the Senators and Congressman worry about that." Or you may have thought, "Let that National Guard boy down the street worry about National Defense, he's getting paid for it." Still another thought, "That fellow who used to work with me joined the Army—21 bucks a month—sucker!"

But was he? That was several years ago and now he is a Corporal, and has \$42 of unincumbered money, to spend for luxuries and good times, or to put away in the bank as he sees fit.

Perhaps the very individual who scoffed at the idea of joining the Army, does not have that much unincumbered money remaining at the end of the month, after paying all his bills for food, clothing, shelter and medical care.

Any eligible young man, or any of you here, who is not employed or is not satisfactorily employed, would be interested if you knew of the many advantages which the Army offers.

No worry about clothing food and house rent. No worry about being laid off by sickness, weather conditions or unemployment. No worry about doctor bills and dentist bills. In case of accident or serious permanent injury resulting in your discharge from the Army, you are entitled to a pension. Provided you are within the prescribed

age limits you are eligible to compete for a commission or an appointment to West Point.

You enjoy that feeling of security which comes from an assured and regular income. If you remain 30 years in the Service you face old age with confidence, knowing that you will receive three-fourths of your pay and certain specified allowances, giving you a possible maximum of \$133.87 every month.

So it is with men who join the Navy and Marines. They are well on the way to establishing for themselves fine careers.

### The Three Services

Since I am a Reserve Officer in the U. S. Army, I am speaking in terms of Army, although the same advantages and the same opportunities for a career exist in the other two Services, the Navy and Marine Corps.

Opportunities are not confined to "career men." You can serve but a single enlistment of three years and at the end of that time, return to civilian life with a trade learned in the Army at no expense to yourself.

For those of you who, really have yearning for globe trotting, the Army is a solution to your problem, as is the Navy and Marine Corps. Uncle Sam has troops stationed in every section of the Continental U. S. Panama Canal Zone, Hawaii, Philippines and Alaska.

In travelling through the Panama Canal you will see the world famous Gatun locks. In Hawaii you may visit the incomparable beach at Waikiki. In the Philippines you will experience the fascination of life in the Far East. In Alaska you may satisfy your longing to explore uncharted wilderness.

Service with the Army, Navy or Marine Corps is most desirable. It offers to you young men just out of high school and who cannot afford to go to college, a wide field in which to choose a career doing something you like.

You have an excellent chance to learn a trade. Much of the Army is motorized, and men are needed to run the motors. There are excellent schools to train radio operators, motor mechanics, and the various specialists for the Air Corps.

An enlistment in the Medical Department provides a splendid opportunity to qualify as an X-ray technician, dental, general laboratory technician.

The opportunity to learn similar trades is provided for men who enlist in the other arms and services such as: Infantry, which includes the Tanks; Cavalry, including the Mechanized Cavalry; Field and Coast Artillery; Air Corps of Engineers; Chemical Warfare Service; Quartermaster Corps; Ordnance Department; Finance Department; and various administrative and executive branches of the War Department.

And for you men who like music; there are usually vacancies in the Army for qualified men who possess musical talent. This includes both the skilled musician and the man who is seriously interested in music but whose formal training has been brief.

### Becoming An Officer

Or perhaps you want to break into the upper bracket and become a commissioned officer. Entrance into West Point is very limited, being based on Senatorial appointments. But the door is

half way open to those of you who attend a university's ROTC, or go to CMTC in the summer, or those who join the Army for a year and are trained especially for entrance into West Point.

West Point Preparatory Schools are conducted annually at various Army posts, in order that enlisted men desiring to enter the examinations may have every possible advantage of equipping themselves to make passing grades and receive appointments as cadets at the U. S. Military Academy at West Point.

Then there exists the opportunity of obtaining a commission in the Officers Reserve Corps. Especially does this apply to those of you who attend a university maintaining a Reserve Officers Training Corps, more commonly called the ROTC. Completion of this course will give you a commission of Second Lieutenant in the Officers Reserve Corps of the U. S. Army.

Another way to gain a commission of 2nd Lt. is by completing all the work in connection with the Citizens Military Training Camps, better known as CMTC.

In either instance, it is but a short step to active duty as a commissioned officer with a Regular Army unit; commanding the same respect drawing the same pay, and in every sense of the word on an equal basis with those officers who received their training at West Point.

These possibilities of becoming an officer have always existed in our time, only many of us have been hesitant to grasp the fine opportunities for a career which the Services offer.

One branch of the service which has developed very rapidly in the last few years is the Air Corps.

### The Air Corps

Today, the Air Corps soldier is not merely a man who can handle guns and perform required military duties, but he is, in addition, a trained technician or a specialist with a rating comparable to apprentice, journeyman, or expert, according to his ability in his individual kind of work.

Broadly speaking, the following are the specialist pursuits followed by the Air Corps technicians; Aerial photography, airplane and airplane engine maintenance, armament, machine shop work, meteorology, parachute rigging, radio operating and maintenance, sheet metal craft and welding. The Air Corps like other arms also needs good clerks, cooks and stewards.

You should fully understand, however, that enlistment in itself does not imply that you will eventually pilot Army planes. An enlisted man can look forward to that opportunity, of becoming a flying cadet, and then obtain a commission in the Reserves provided he meets the necessary qualifications.

There are some of you here, no doubt, who possess the qualifications to obtain flying instruction in one of the finest flying schools in the world, followed by 2 to 5 years of active duty as Reserve Officers in the Regular Army Corps Squadrons.

Those of you who have completed two years of college or its equivalent, and are in perfect physical condition, being between the ages of 21 and 26, and unmarried, may be admitted to one of the pilot schools as flying cadets. The course of instruction normally requires about nine months. On completion of this you are commissioned as Second Lieutenant in the Air Corps Reserve.

Flying cadets are furnished transportation from the place of acceptance to the designated school. You

are given nice food, clothing and quarters. Besides this you are paid \$75.00 a month while learning to fly, and a bonus of \$500.00 after three years of active service as Second Lieutenant in the Air Corps Reserve.

If you want to make "flying" your career, this is your golden opportunity.

### Opportunities For Girls

I know you young women have been sitting here patiently, listening to me extoll the advantages of seeking a career in one of the Services, especially now during this current increase in our National Defense program.

What part do you women play in this National Defense program? The first thing that comes to mind perhaps, is the nursing profession. And it's true. Many nurses are needed. But there is also need for women who are specialists in the field of administration. The Civil Service Board is constantly sending out applications in search of stenographers, typists and other types of administrative workers.

Women are replacing and have replaced men in various fields. The woman librarian, telephone operator, the woman telegrapher, teacher, the woman advertiser, social worker and those countless sales-girls.

You may not think of these jobs as careers, but they are. Become proficient in your particular line of endeavor. Select a career to your liking and go after it. Even marriage.

This program of National Defense affords many fine opportunities for establishing a career. I have dealt only briefly with that phase with which I am more familiar, the Army, but as I said before, the same opportunities are to be found in the Navy and Marine Corps.

### National Defense

National Defense and its effect on us, is a broad subject. As Col. Ringole said in a radio address, "While the Army and Navy in time of emergency hold the military fronts of the nation, it is only the consciousness of the people in the spiritual values inherent in National Defense that can hold fast the home front. It is, therefore, of primary importance in the defense of the nation, that our people realize to the very depths of their being the spiritual characteristics of America, so as to furnish to the nation the inspiration for personal sacrifice."

In other words, a sense of duty, loyalty, and patriotism. It can be found right here among us.

There is no question that we American Ukrainians here are all imbued with the spirit of American patriotism. And those Ukrainians who have become naturalized are likewise loyal to the American way of thinking.

We have grown up and adjusted ourselves well into this democratic way of living. In a sense, we have contributed something extra to the American culture, by sharing with America our Ukrainian heritage.

We have a right to be proud of our Ukrainian extraction. There is nothing un-American in that, although some uniformed individuals see a fifth columnist in everyone whose name has a foreign ring to it.

This problem of National Defense looms very large right now due to the bloody and treacherous upheavals throughout the rest of the world. It calls for a positive action, and that is just what our government is doing in working out this conscription bill. It's not a revolutionary idea. We had it in the days of the Continental Congress in 1775.

I know that I express the opinion of the majority here when I say that we are in favor of an expanded National Defense program. And before this Congress convenes, I would like to see a resolution passed to the effect that, the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America most emphatically abhors everything that savors of foreignisms and dictatorships, and that the League is in favor of SELECTIVE conscription and an expanded program of National Defense for our country.

### FIRST CALL FOR WINTER SPORTS

The Ukrainian National Association will sponsor basketball and bowling among its members during the winter season of 1940-41. Financial assistance will be given to the teams interested in these two sports only. Members of several branches of U.N.A. may combine to form a team, basketball or bowling, or all may belong to one branch. Not more than one boys' and one girls' team will be permitted to each branch in the same sport. Applications will be mailed to the former U.N.A. teams during the coming week. New teams may obtain applications by writing to the U.N.A. Athletic Director:

GREGORY HERMAN

261 Madison Street

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

## AND CHRONICLE SMALL BEER

## T'WAS IN THE CARDS

A small-town Juliet was she,  
A local Romeo was he;  
He offered her on bended knee  
1 Heart.

A city slicker came in view—  
About these small-town belles he  
knew;  
He flashed before her eyes of blue  
2 Diamonds.

They married; then it came to pass  
His love cooled off until at last  
He used upon this small-town lass  
3 Clubs.

And so this once too pampered  
bride,  
Forlorn, neglected, pined and died.  
A quartet of grave-diggers plied  
4 Spades.

The moral is: Don't wed for gold.  
A marriage bought is a marriage  
sold;

A loveless match will always hold  
No Trumps.

PROFESSOR DUMBKOPF'S  
QUESTION BOX

Dear Professor Dumbkopf: My girl friend and I are planning to get married in the near future. We haven't yet picked a day for the event but she has some silly idea that Friday is an unlucky day to be married in. Is there anything to this belief? (signed) Soon-to-be-married.

Dear Soon-to-be-married: Your girl friend is right. Friday is a very unlucky day on which to get married. The other unlucky days are Sunday, Thursday, Monday, Wednesday, Saturday, and Tuesday.

Dear Professor Dumbkopf: My pop always tells me that borrowing money is the same as borrowing trouble. Is that right? (signed) Sonny Boy.

Dear Sonny Boy: Your pop is wrong. You can still borrow trouble nowadays.

Dear Professor Dumbkopf: For a man supposedly as brilliant as you, your choice of words is lamentable. Why don't you brush up on your vocabulary? (Signed) Joe College.

Dear Joe College: Thanks for the suggestion, but, while eschewing mediocrity of expression through platitudinous phraseology, it behooves one to beware of ponderosity, and to be mindful that pedantry, being indicative of an inherent megalomania, frustrates its own aim and results in obnubilation.

## NOT IN WEBSTER'S-

ANANIAS: 1. The first ad-writer. 2. Any person who adapts the truth to his needs. 3. An ancient Saint George who slew the Dragon Truth—hence any popular hero or politician who displays his dental work.

BREAD: A foodstuff which the rich occasionally give to the poor as a substitute for cake.

## THE PASSING SCENE

...It's tough being a girl nowadays—subject to conscription by the boys.

...Maybe the boys are afraid there won't be any posterity left for them to die for—or to pay up the astronomical national debt.

...But the boys should remember that whereas military training is to last but twelve months, matrimonial training may last for years and years—and with no chance for promotion.

...“A man who marries to escape the conscription is trying to hide behind a woman's skirts,” thundered one of our Congressmen. Any man who can hide behind a woman's skirts today is too small for the army anyway.

...How we can't get the idea out of our head that after a few months of married life, the army would look pretty good to a lot of the new husbands.

...Leap year plus the conscription equals the answer to many an old maid's prayer.

ETAION SHRDLU

## PLEASE NOTICE ME

IN a cinema, the other evening, a series of war scenes were being thrown upon the screen.

They were grim, appalling. The audience sighed, occasionally someone would exclaim.

Then Hitler—the trouble maker—in a closeup—was shown. The Theater Hall was filled with hisses, but in a moment or two the audience rocked with laughter.

Hitler, the number one trouble maker was making a speech, eyes half closed, chin raised to high heaven; he was above from any feeling for or against him—the epitome and the perfect picture of a “Show-Off.”

Most men in public life are afflicted with some degree of this “show-off” malady—otherwise known as “exhibitionism complex.” Perhaps they have to have it, the joy of “showing off,” as a compensation for the tremendous effort they must put forth, and the stings and arrows which their activities more or less invite.

“Exhibitionism complex” is a comparatively new psychological term, but the desire to be noticed is not new. It is deeply embedded in human nature, and probably the person who does not possess it is not normal.

But to possess it to an unusual degree is to develop an egotism that in itself may soon become a vice which will lead one on to absurd actions, or even inhuman crime, against humanity, nation or even God.

It is a case with this instinct, as with all others, that a perfect balance is what is to be sought: too little is regrettable; too much of any instinct is dangerous.

We usually think of an instinct as something more limited in meaning than psychologists are able to prove that it is. We recognize the instinct of self-preservation, of fear in relation to the unknown, of mother-love, and many other similar emotions. But we do not always appreciate that a large part of the complications of human life, society and politics is due to the age-old instinct of wanting attention and notice for oneself.

The mother who appreciates this and the significance of it will naturally have vastly more patience with her children—the same goes with wives and husbands.

The strivings of world figures to gain prominence, even at the point of terrible wars and the vast sacrifice of human life, will show itself to be but one form of the expression of primitive man still trying to struggle upward and onward, but so often misled, in the pathway which leads to permanent power and happiness.

Not only human beings, but even the lower animals plainly show a desire to be noticed. The dog comes running up, wagging its tail and hoping to express its amiability.

Coming back to tiny human beings, even a week-old child will flutter its hands and emit sounds of pleasure at the approach of its nurse, or when it is near to its mother. The nurse or mother smiles with delight and exclaims “See the baby knows me already.” But this is not at all likely, the instinct of wanting attention is merely asserting itself, and before long the child will demand attention if necessary by means of lusty screeches, expressing disapproval that the attention wanted is not being given.

When this instinct grows bolder with the age of a child, many a child then cunningly sets the stage to get most of attention. Some refuse to eat that they may be coaxed and have the gratification of seeing distress and of hearing tender urgings of “Do eat darling” and receiving the offering of delicacies to tempt their appetite.

Recently I was permitted to study the history of a little boy who had been ill and was sent to St. Joseph's Hospital in Toronto where he received a great deal of attention. Naturally the child did not reason his conduct out, for his reasoning processes were not developed to that point. But he en-

joyed the attention and fought to prolong it, even pretending aches and pains he did not feel so that he could take first place in his mother's care.

Being reasonably successful in this play-acting, he went a little further, dominating every member of the family. The instinct which had prompted him in the first place to take this course was becoming a vice, and he was paying the penalty with a disintegrating personality, and there was every evidence that he would permanently handicap himself.

Fortunately one of his parents understood the gravity of the situation and let him rough it a little. Through stimulating his desire to gain attention through doing things as well or better than the other children—he was encouraged to help himself back to solid ground. It is better to work with nature than against it and the boy's discerning parent did much for his future personality and happiness when he helped the child to overcome the selfish instinct of “Please take notice of me.”

Many older persons, however, are quite as avid to attract attention to themselves, for regardless of age, it is the outcropping of the same instinct which we sometime describe as pride or aggressiveness, or a desire to live up to the reputation we accept for ourselves.

It is safe to assume that no instinct within us has no valid place and use, and that all such instincts can be trained into assets and virtues instead of being permitted to become obnoxious weeds in the beautiful garden of life of the youthful generation.

Just how then can we make this vicious instinct work for our own good?

How can we strengthen character by recognizing the vicious instinct of desire for attention?

If we can see that the only time we are justified in attracting attention to ourselves is the time when we have done something so superlatively well that the attention comes without effort on our own part—then we shall have made real progress in the building up of a harmonious character.

And there surely should be an ideal of conduct when surer attention has been worthily attracted, so that there will be no danger of spoiling it all by the exhibition of a primitive instinct almost barbaric in its crudity—instead of acquirement of the sweet and gentle humility of a great soul refined in the crucible of experience.

JOHN BAYER,  
Toronto.

## PAID ADVERTISEMENT

The recently organized Willkie for President, Ukrainian Language Committee in New York State in the Headquarters of the Committee for the Election of Wendell L. Willkie, at 41 East 42nd Street, New York City, is seeking the cooperation of all Ukrainian Americans who desire to assist in bringing about the election of Willkie as our next president.

We are planning to contact and cooperate with all clubs, associations, organizations as well as individuals who are interested in taking an active part in this campaign.

We have the facilities to furnish literature, banners, posters, campaign buttons and equipment. We are also able to furnish speakers for rallies.

We sincerely believe that the majority of Ukrainian Americans are opposed to a third term and for that reason we have organized the Ukrainian Division so that the Ukrainian Americans should be represented in this Crusade.

Please send your names or the names of the organization you represent to the undersigned so that we may include you as part of this vital movement.

If you reside within accessible distance to our Headquarters, or if you happen to be in the vicinity of our office, do not hesitate to call on us. We shall be pleased to greet you personally.

Mary Baran Andreyko, Secretary  
Willkie for President.  
Ukrainian Language Committee  
in New York State  
41 East 42nd Street, 9th floor  
NEW YORK CITY.

## PAID ADVERTISEMENT

## PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Don't Be Conscripted! Be A Volunteer and report at the Ukrainian Hall, 849 North Franklin St., Philadelphia, on SATURDAY Evening, SEPTEMBER 28th, 1940 for the “ALL-AMERICAN DANCE,” sponsored by the “Ukrainian Cultural Centre” (originator of last year's “Oomph Girl Dance”)... Nick Boley's Orchestra Meet “Miss Conscripted”; See the Celebrities!... Vstup, 40¢.

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