



SECTION II.

The Ukrainian Weekly

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

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Ukrainians Lauded By Prof. Kirkconnell

DEPLORING the fact that "proletarian revolutionaries in this country, who for nearly two years, tried to assassinate Canada's war effort, are now using the magnificent struggle of Russia as a lever to bring about their own unfettered activities on Canadian soil," Professor Kirkconnell, prominent Canadian scholar, addressed a large audience attending the Lysenko concert, presented by the Canadian Ukrainian Committee at Massey Hall in Toronto, Saturday night, June 20, the Toronto Evening Telegram reported.

Using figures taken from statistics of newspaper circulation as printed in McKim's Directory of Canadian Publications for 1939, Professor Kirkconnell, The Telegram reports, stated that total circulation of Ukrainian publications in Canada at that time was approximately 100,000. Of this total, 21,000 or 21 per cent. was the combined circulation of the two pro-Communist papers. In other words, only one-fifth of the Canadian Ukrainians belonged to the pro-Communist group.

"The reaction of the non-Communist four-fifths to the war," he continued, "was the reaction of loyal Canadians. From the very outset of the struggle their newspapers and organizations declared their full support of Canada's war effort."

War Effort Aided

They encouraged enlistments and war loans and announced their unswerving allegiance to Canada and to the British Empire, he said. A recent survey of the Toronto branch of the Ukrainian Nationalist Federation, with a membership of 600, showed that 99 per cent had invested in Victory Loan or in War Savings Certificates.

"The reaction of the Communists in Canada to the war was not that of Canadians," he pointed out, "but that of champions of the proletarian revolution. For nearly two years after this war broke out the Communists in Canada denounced our war effort as a capitalistic conspiracy, backed by the big industrialists of Canada and Britain for the sake of profit."

When Hitler attacked Russia, these same people who had sought consistently for nearly two years to stab Canada in the back, were "vociferous in their exhortations for extra Canadian war efforts to help Russia." They organized a "Ukrainian Association to Aid the Fatherland," which last week became "The Canadian Ukrainian Association," and they adopted a formula stressing the "need for unity among Ukrainian Canadians and co-operation with Canada's war effort."

These people, Professor Kirkconnell stated, are trying to represent themselves as the simon-pure majority group among the Ukrainian Canadians, and consistently calumniate what is actually the non-Communist majority. He named four Toronto

men who are now on the national executive of the Ukrainian Leftist group.

"When Leftist organizations stage a gigantic 'Salute to Russia' on Monday evening," he said, "that salute will have been well earned by the heroic battles of Soviet troops against the villainous aggressors from Nazi Germany. Indeed, I should have liked to see it combined with salutes to heroic China, Norway, Poland, Holland, Britain and all the other embattled nations who fight for freedom."

Professor Kirkconnell's address was a part of one of the finest concerts yet to be given by local Ukrainians, The Telegram declares.

Chairman was Theodore Humeniuk and guest artists were Mychaylo Holinsky, tenor, and the Shklar sisters, Olga, Helen, Stella and Mina. An exceptionally fine choir, under the direction of Dr. J. Kozaruk, of the Ukrainian National Federation, completed the program.

The program opened with a stirring rendition by the choir of "O, Canada," beautifully sung in English, and in unison. This was the only English number on the program. All others were by Lysenko. The "O God Almighty" was tenderly presented, with the soprano section being particularly effective. A simple prayer it was, sung in simple style, but with plenty of dignity and reverence. The gay numbers were finely handled, and the tenors and basses, in a number of their own, were splendid, the Telegram stated.

Excellent Singing

Dr. Kozaruk has spent a great deal of time with his young singers, products of various Ukrainian associations in the city. It was a tribute to both him and Lysenko that they carried on in such an excellent manner. They closed the program with the singing of their own national anthem, followed by "God Save the King," sung in Ukrainian.

Mr. Holinsky, who is well known both in Europe and on this continent, gave a carefully selected rendering of several of Lysenko's better works. Although he is a tenor, his voice on Saturday night might have been baritone, filled with an exceptionally rich quality. In all his numbers he showed great skill, and presented them in an easy style which was both pleasing and interesting, the Telegram critic said.

A charming interpretation of "Excerpts from Nocturne," by Lysenko, was presented by the four young Shklar Sisters. Delicate shading was noticed throughout in the strings as they brought once again the music of the great composer to the ears of an eager audience. Their second number, "Sonata No. Three," by William Young, was delightfully captivating, played with careful rounding and excellent timing.

Proceeds from the concert will be used for war charities.

U.N.A. REFUTES SLUR

The June 29th issue of the Christian Science Monitor, published in Boston, contained a letter to the editor from the Ukrainian National Association, refuting certain misrepresentations concerning the Association made by R. H. Markham in his article on Ukrainian Americans in the April 18 issue of the Monitor. Text of letter follows:

To the Christian Science Monitor:

The Ukrainian National Association, Inc., is an American organization, organized over forty-eight years ago, whose purpose has been to provide insurance benefits to its members, and to help the Ukrainian-American immigrant to become assimilated in the American democratic way of life.

Not only has this organization "a very credible past record and during most of its history has worked in accordance with American traditions," as stated by Mr. Markham in his articles in The Christian Science Monitor, but also the present conduct and activities of the Ukrainian National Association, Inc., its officers and members, clearly evidences a consistent loyal adherence to our American Government and its democratic ideals and institutions in every respect. It also clearly manifests its absolute abhorrence of any totalitarian ideologies or influence and subversive un-American activities.

The Ukrainian National Association, Inc., its subordinate assemblies and its membership, have not only very actively contributed and co-operated with the American Red Cross, but are also at the present time contributing very generously and co-operating wholeheartedly. It also has been and is now carrying on a very active and extensive campaign for the sale of War Bonds among its membership. The Association itself has bought United States Government Bonds and War Bonds in the sum upwards of \$1,500,000 which constitutes an investment of about twenty-five per cent of all assets of the organization.

The Supreme Executive Committee of the said association, on December 13th, 1941, passed a resolution which was published in the official organ of the association both in Ukrainian and in English, which reads in part as follows:

The war, which was forced upon our country, levies new duties, new tasks on all of us. To attain victory, all our efforts, our work, all our endeavors, all our thoughts must be directed to one end, to the defense of our country. Because victory requires not half-measures, no middle-grounders, no half-means, but full and complete strengthening of all our efforts.

Furthermore, the Ukrainian National Association, Inc., has always jealously guarded those American democratic principles upon which it was founded and prospered. Said organization is not connected in any

LUBKA KOLESSA APPEARS AT WASHINGTON CONCERT

Lubka Kolessa, internationally prominent Ukrainian pianist, was guest soloist at the Walter Gate concert of the National Symphony Orchestra conducted by Sir Ernest MacMillan, Friday evening, June 26, in Washington, D. C. Her playing won much praise. A fuller account of the concert will appear here in forthcoming issues.

Hudson Sailor on Boat Sunk by Submarine

John Drabick, 28, third class petty officer in Uncle Sam's Navy, is spending a 15-day furlough at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Drabick, 79 South Third Street, Hudson, New York, after going through the experience of having a merchant vessel shot out from under him, the Hudson Daily Star reports. Drabick's father is a member of Branch 477 of the Ukrainian National Association.

Drabick was in charge of a gun crew on the vessel when it was attacked by an Axis submarine somewhere in the Atlantic ocean several weeks ago. The ship was torpedoed while the gun crew blasted away at the sub.

Finally, the order was given to abandon ship and Drabick and his crew went over the side of the ship with a life raft. They were in the water about two hours before they were picked up by a United States Coast Guard vessel. All members of the gun crew were saved, but two of the merchant ship's crew were killed outright and one is missing, presumed to be lost. Drabick suffered a gash on his forehead during the battle, but declined to state how he received it.

What happened to the submarine? —That's a military secret.

Drabick enlisted in the United States Navy about seven years ago. He completed one trick of six years and after a lay-off of a couple of months he went back into service. He was stationed at Pearl Harbor until a few weeks before the country entered the war and was attached to the U.S.S. Utah, bombed by the Japs in the Pearl Harbor attack.

way or controlled by any organization or persons except by the members themselves through their duly elected delegates who elect the officers of said association at quadrennial conventions. The association has taken every precaution and safeguard to prevent any members of any subversive organization from becoming an officer thereof.

Ukrainian National Association
N. MURASZKO, President
D. HALYCHYN, Secretary
Jersey City, N. J.

Nicholas Gogol *Life and Works of a Ukrainian Who Wrote in Russian*

By PROF. CLARENCE A. MANNING
(The Slavonic Review, London, Vol. 4)

(1)

IN every literature there are certain authors who serve as pivotal figures around whom the currents of progress gather and who exert a strong influence on all writers who come after them, and not merely on those who consciously follow their methods and their ideas. Very often the wide sweep of the interests of these men or some detail of their personal life and character renders it difficult to analyse with exactness their ideas, but yet we can feel clearly the importance of the role which they play and we can realize, even unconsciously, their greatness.

Such a man in Russia was Nikolay Vasilyevich Gogol,¹ and in his works we can see the transition between the romanticism of the early part of the 19th century and the realism that flourished in the 'forties and the following decades. When Gogol commenced his career, Pushkin was at the height of his influence and fame. Zhukovsky² and the Romanticists were breathing into Russia all the sentimental and tender motifs that had won success in Western Europe. The powerful figure of Byron was brooding over the scene. In actual life, the pathetic and noble figures of the Decembrist leaders still held popular fancy and served as models of self-sacrifice. When he died, the *Intelligentsia* was fairly launched on its anti-governmental course; the dictates of Belinsky were accepted as the standards for Russian literary and social criticism; Turgenev was at the very threshold of his fame. Dostoyevsky, after a first burst of glory with *Poor Folk*, was in a Siberian prison as a result of his relations with the followers of Petrashevsky. Poetry was looked upon as an art, and Nekrasov alone brought himself to write in verse, but then only to expound a political message.

It was the tragedy of Gogol's career that he had helped to initiate many of these changes. He had pointed out the path along which Russian literature was to move. He had painted the situation in Russia so strongly that he had led the younger men into the path of opposition, and then he had proceeded along his own way, which led him equally far from the past and the movement toward the future. When he died he was looked upon as a poor fanatic, a recluse, and few troubled to understand the ideas for which he was contending. Add to this fact that in a fit of morbid depression he burned a few days before his death the second part of his masterpiece, *Dead Souls*, and it is easy to understand why the impression went abroad.

Born in Ukraine

We need not stress here the details of the life of Gogol. He was born in 1809 in the village of Vasilyevskoe in the government of Poltava in Ukraine.³ As a young man he went up to St. Petersburg and he threw himself wholeheartedly into the life as he found it. In his works he used many words of his native (Ukrainian) tongue⁴ and he drew many pictures of the quiet and restful life of his childhood; but he seems never to have thought seriously of joining in the movement which was headed by Shevchenko,⁵ and he certainly never was allured by the idea of separating Ukraine from Russia.⁶ This, together with the close friendship which he had for Pushkin, justifies us in regarding him as in the stream of Russian tradition and allows us to ignore the criticisms which have been made of him by some over-zealous partisans of the South.

Gogol seems to have been led more or less by chance to find his true vocation as a writer. When he went up to the capital, it was with a vague idea of entering some branch of the government service and of pursuing an official career. Then, again, he had visions of himself as a professor of history; but this, too, failed, although he was at one time named Assistant Professor of History in the University of St. Petersburg. Led into literature, he made the acquaintance of many of the promising authors of the day, especially Pushkin. He tried his hand at poetry; but here he met with mediocre success, and finally he came to attempt prose tales. The outcome of this attempt was entirely different and the collection, *Evenings on a Farm near Dikanka*,⁷ brought him public attention.

Stories of Ukrainian Village Life

These stories are quite unlike any that had appeared previously in Russia. Analogies can be pointed out to the Tales of Hoffmann in Germany, and Gogol very likely knew them. The general temper of them is, perhaps, similar to that which Washington Irving showed in *Rip Van Winkle* and the *Legend of Sleepy Hollow*. Nevertheless, there is such a native colouring, so full are the tales with the spirit of . . . Ukraine, that we must owe the greater part of the conception to Gogol himself. The tales pretend to be the stories told at village gatherings, as the peasants meet on the eve of certain of the great festivals and holidays to enjoy themselves and listen to one another. Old Rudy Panko is full of the legendary lore of his people, and we need not do more than assume that Gogol was trying to give the atmosphere of many parties which he had witnessed in his boyhood and to tell the same kind of tales that he heard so often from the superstitious villagers.

The devil plays a considerable role in these stories; but it is not the

inian comedies, including "Prostak."

A British Broadcasting Company bulletin reported last Thursday that Sorotsintsi was recently completely destroyed by the Nazi invaders.

One of Nicholas Gogol's ancestors was a Kozak "pollyownyk" (colonel), who together with other such famous Kozak leaders as Semen Paliy, Iskra, Samush, and Abazin played an important role in the defeat of the great Turkish horde besieging Vienna (1683).—Editor.

¹ Gogol is credited with introducing many pure Ukrainian words into the Russian literary language.—Editor.

² Gogol is said to have corresponded at one time with Shevchenko and praised him for his work, especially for writing in Ukrainian, and at the same time he expressed regret that he did not do that himself more often.—Editor.

³ Nevertheless in the last years of his life, Gogol gathered much material which he intended to use in writing a five or six volume history of Ukraine, a task to which, however, he really never applied himself.—Editor.

⁴ These stories, as well as others based in Ukraine, played an important role in making Russified Ukrainian intellectuals become aware of the value and richness of their Ukrainian national traditions.—Editor.

wicked spirit, the fallen angel of Milton, nor is it the superhuman tempter, with his limitless power, that we find in Lermontov. It is a more human devil that figures in most of these tales, the same sort of a mischievous little rascal that figures in many medieval legends and loses the wagers which he makes with humanity. In fact, we are almost sorry for the way in which he is kicked about by human beings who are only too glad to profit by the discomfiture of the foe of the human race. At times, as in *The Eve of St. John the Baptist's Day*, he is a real monster: Basyryuk, who leads the unsuspecting Peter to kill his future brother-in-law to acquire money. Or in *The Lost Letter* he plays cards with a Cossack, with the latter's soul as one of the wagers. But, on the other hand, there is *The Night before Christmas*, when he tries to steal the moon and tosses it from one hand to the other as he runs off with it, just exactly like the old peasant who tries to pick up a live coal in his bare hands in order to light his pipe; and then, again, in the same story he carries Vakula to court in order that the latter may secure the slippers for the temperamental Oksana and is roundly kicked for his pains.

The good spirit of the whole is unmistakable. There is not the gloom which is often associated with Russia literature and there is more than one sly bit of satire, aimed particularly at the older generation, such as the hideous stepmother who is insulted by the admiration of the young men for her stepdaughter and is duly punished by the unceremonious present of a handful of mud. At the end in this story, *Sorochinsky Fair*, the girl wins an attractive husband and all are thoroughly satisfied, except the old stepmother, who is forced to keep silent by the laughing crowd.

Pushkin's comment on the collection is correct. "What real pleasure, true, unforced, without affectation and without conceit! And in parts what poetry and what sympathy! All this is so unusual in our literature that I have not yet recovered my senses!" Pushkin was right. There was something new in this collection, and with it all a naiveté so consistent that there is not a single smile at the ideas of the peasants or a single phrase which would show that the author was Nikolay Gogol and not some peasant story-teller.

Taras Bulba — Story of Ukrainian Kozaks

In 1833 appeared *Mirgorod*, another collection of the same kind of tales, and among these was the most vigorous of all of Gogol's writings, *Taras Bulba*. What the romanticists had sought in the noble savage, in the mountaineers of the Caucasus, Gogol gave in his picture of the thundering warrior of the steppes. Delving deeply into the annals and traditions of the past, Gogol felt the vigour of the heroes of the Zaporozhian Sich, the wild and untamable riders of the steppes whose name struck terror into the hearts of Pole, Russian and Tartar, until the bond of religion conquered and the Cossacks were drawn within the confines of Holy Russia. Taras ranks with the greatest of adventurers in world literature. Strong and self-reliant, a real master of men, he strides out before us as he organizes the Cossacks into a disciplined band, leads them against Dubno and undertakes the siege of the Polish city. We see him slaying ruthlessly his younger son, Andrey, for betraying his people for the love of a Polish girl. Osip, the elder son, is captured and dies under torture; and then the aroused old man, like an angry lion, leads his followers forth in a career of murder and ravage, until he is captured and

burned to death on the banks of the Dniester . . .

War and violence raised to the nth power! That is the picture of Taras Bulba; and if we would say that Gogol is exaggerating, we need only turn to the reverse of the picture, to the great novel of Sienkiewicz, *With Fire and Sword*, where we see the terrible Jarema Wisniowiecki, on behalf of the Poles, striving in vain to induce the lords to answer blow with blow and threat with threat, and struggling against overwhelming odds to hold off the attacks of the Cossacks of the Sich.

Taras Bulba is a man's book, and the weakest part of the story is the love affair between Andrey and the Polish girl. This is purely conventional and is not well done, especially in comparison with the great scenes of battle and of revelry.

Yet the whole of *Mirgorod* is not of this titanic nature . . .

Comic Story of a Feud

The most typical of the collection, however, is *How Ivan Ivanovich Quarrelled with Ivan Nikiforovich*. This is a comic story of the feud between two neighbours because one, called the other a goose. The men are absolutely opposed in character. Ivan Ivanovich is prim and methodical to the last degree. Even when he eats a melon he always preserves the seeds, and notes on the paper in which they are wrapped when and with whom the melon was eaten. Ivan Nikiforovich is as slack as his neighbour is methodical, and with his jovial disposition it is almost a certainty that two men must come into conflict; and when the fatal word is said, Ivan Ivanovich formally presents a suit to the court in which it is solemnly stated that "The said nobleman, Ivan Dovgochkhun, son of Nikifor, when I went to him with a friendly proposition, called me publicly by an epithet insulting and injurious to my honour, namely, a 'goose,' whereas it is known to the whole district of Mirgorod that I never was named after that disgusting creature and have no intention of ever being named after it." Thus runs the petition with all due formalities and legal language, and the two men lose their entire fortunes in the senseless lawsuit.

This story is a clever piece of humorous satire, but already we can detect an undercurrent of sadness. There is not in it the same light-hearted abandon with which Gogol so richly endowed the *Evenings on a Farm near Dikanka*. There is humour, yes, and plenty of it; but there is a lurking sense of melancholy, a feeling that adds something to the story, something which bodes no good for the future of Gogol's peace of mind; and in his later work this comes out more and more clearly.

But Yet —

After the publication of these two collections, Gogol turned his attention to the capitals. Even before this he had compared St. Petersburg to a well-dressed German and Moscow to be a bearded Russian noble; and as he ranges now through St. Petersburg, he shows us comic types, men who cannot fail to arouse our laughter, but yet—there is always that yet. Take the story, *The Nevsky Prospect*, a whimsical description of the great street of the capital. Gogol describes how it is now filled with labourers, now with governesses and their charges, now with diplomats, and now with one class after another. But there is a sad side. Piskarev, an attractive young man, is suddenly brought face to face with a corrupt woman of great beauty, and commits suicide. His friend, equally charmed by another woman, finds her to be the wife of a German butcher, who kisses her methodically twice a day. There is tragedy here, and the starkest realism.

(To be continued)

¹ In Ukrainian it is Mikola Hohol.—Editor.

² Vasile Zhukovsky, a prominent Russian poet and a close friend of Taras Shevchenko, the great Bard of Ukraine (1814—1861). He helped to free Shevchenko of serfdom by having his portrait painted by a distinguished Russian painter of that time, Brulov, also a friend of Shevchenko, which portrait was then raffled off and the proceeds used to purchase Shevchenko's freedom.—Editor.

³ Born in Sorotsintsi, Poltavshyna. His father was Yanowsky Wasyl Hohol, director and actor of the Ukrainian provincial theatre of Dmytro Troschynsky, in which he wrote a number of Ukra-

THEY SAID...

Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator:

"The little people fight today for their right to fight for themselves. Only under democracy can the right to protest—the right to declare and defend one's right—be maintained. Here the little people enjoy the ballot. Here their preferences count in the policies of their government.

"Discrimination—based on anything but a man's sheer worth—must go. Discrimination against every race must go—just as economic discrimination must go. But remember this: the little people of every race, of every tongue, of every creed, and of every economic condition, have a clear national policy which is making and has made headway. Their security, their rights, are on the march."

Wendell Willkie:

"The English are a brave, heroic and self-sustaining people. Ordinarily a people forced to endure defeats of the magnitude of Singapore and Crete would clamor for peace. But reverses such as these have only made the British people more determined than ever to see this war through to victory. And victory it will be.

"We must remember that we have not done wonders ourselves, yet. We have come in late, and thus far there has been comparatively little disturbance to life here. But in the meanwhile every loyal American must contribute to the British War Relief as well as to the relief funds of all our other allies."

Major General Willis H. Hale, commanding the U. S. Army Air Forces in the mid-Pacific:

"Air forces will be the controlling factor in the Pacific. We are strong, but so is the enemy. It is no push-over. It looks like a long, hard job. Our skyfighters are rendering a good account of themselves, but the home folks must realize that it is a fatal military blunder to underestimate an enemy. The Japanese have real planes, manned by real fighters who are highly skilled and well-trained. They have shown that they have very effective plans and tactics prepared for years and carried out with precision. They have introduced new weapons in the war in the Pacific—for example, grenades from planes. They have used women pilots in war planes. They have improved their Zeros (Navy planes), sacrificing protection for speed and maneuverability. They know how to use their weapons. It is going to take the best we have and plenty of it to carry on to victory. The showdown is yet to come."

Sumner Welles, under Secretary of State:

"We are confronting an attack upon the New World which is being waged by the Axis powers on every front upon which they can muster their forces of treachery and deceit. This war is not being fought, today, on the military front alone. We, the free nation of America, are today faced with the supreme and historic mission of repelling a total assault on our freedom and integrity, an assault that is being carried on, not only by pirate submarines and military arms, but also by the colonies of subversive agents on the sovereign soil of each one of our countries.

"These human termites, carrying out the will of their Axis masters, have been gnawing for a long time, not only at the foundations of our inter-American system, but also at the foundations of the economic structure that maintains us as a whole. It is for the purpose of completing and integrating controls that have been already established to thwart and to stamp out their activities that the technical experts of twenty-one American republics have convened..."

What The U.S. Wants From Britain

AXIS VERSION

Germany Lies To Win Even In Defeat

AMERICA'S designs on Britain grow more crafty and rapacious month by month—in the imaginative minds of the distortion artists who perform on the air in Germany, Italy and the enemy-occupied countries of Europe. The spring campaign of English-language transmission to Britain from the European continent includes some choice inside information.

U.S. Wants British West Indies

"The British 'clearance sale' to the U.S.A. is going on happily. London has officially announced the formation of a common Anglo-U.S. Caribbean Commission... The real task of the Commission consists in preparing the handing over of the British possessions in the Caribbean Sea to the U.S.A." (German broadcast.)

U.S. Wants Australia

"In the sort of war with Japan which he (President Roosevelt) visualized, it would not be a matter of great difficulty for America to despatch strong forces to Australia and New Zealand nominally for the purpose of defence but actually to take perpetual possession." (German broadcast.)

U.S. Wants India

"The political crisis engendered by the British position in India is welcomed by the Americans. It enables them to establish themselves more firmly and to get the reins into their hands. The Americanization of India follows the Americanization of Australia." (Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, quoted in German broadcast.)

U.S. Wants the Whole British Empire

"The only reason why the U.S. financed England is its hope of inheriting the remnants of the British Empire after the war." (Rome Radio.)

"It is Roosevelt's aim to inherit and gain possession of the British Empire piecemeal." (German broadcast.)

U.S. Wants No Part of It

"Britain lost the pride of her fleet whilst the American Navy carried out exercises on the Mississippi. And who can say that America is helping Britain now? Who is defending the British Empire? The Americans? Not a bit of it! The Americans dislike and despise the British Empire as the imperial and undemocratic institution it is." (German broadcast.)

Or Maybe Just Some Parts

"American troops were only garrisoning those points of the British Empire which Roosevelt wanted as part of his American Empire. Americans garrisoned Greenland, Iceland, North Ireland and England where there were already 3,500,000 British troops doing nothing. But American troops did not fight at Singapore." (German broadcast.)

U.S. Wants Profits at Britain's Cost

"Once more Britain is paying for the war. Once more America is playing the part of war profiteer." (Zeesen broadcast.)

"America had been profiting in the years 1939-42 just as she did in 1914-18, at the expense of England, who must bear the burden of the war." (Breslau broadcast.)

U.S. Wants Britain to "Take It"

"The American brothers and comrades, sitting snugly and safely in New York, Washington, Boston, or wherever they may be, tell the world with simple humanity, 'The (reprisal) bombing doesn't matter—the English have to take it.' (Radio Luxembourg.) 'America will fight to the last Briton.' (Calais broadcast.)

U.S. Wants Britain Defeated

"The American press columnist, Dorothy Thompson, admitted sadly, as she happens to be one of the few American Anglophiles, that there are still too many people in the U.S.A. who wish for Britain to be beaten, and openly air this view." (Breslau broadcast.)

We gather that Uncle Sam is a low scheming fellow who suffers, however, from mental confusion. One minute he wants the British Empire, the next minute he only wants certain parts. Then again, he changes his mind and hates the whole thing. He keeps the U.S. fleet on the Mis-

Native Spirit

The American spirit is intangible but powerful. It is something that has never been fully reckoned with by our enemies, though whenever we have taken up arms in defense of our homes and our institutions, they have felt its effect in the impact of the blows it has inspired.

What the spirit of the American people is has never been stated in words. It never will be so stated, because it is something too deep for words, too far-reaching and all-pervading for description. Yet we behold it on every hand, manifest in the lives and words of all the people.

Typical of this spirit is a veteran soldier's letter written in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, on December 18, 1941, by Thomas C. Gatteor. It is reproduced herewith just as written.

"To: G Company, 19th U. S. Infantry.

"This is to remind you that I am thinking of you tonight and thinking of the days when I was one of you, back in 1900-1-2, in the Philippine Islands. Though the years have gone by and I am disabled now, my mind still drifts back to you with pride, for I know the old Company is just as fine as it ever was and will hold up the traditions built up by the ones gone before.

"So keep your heads up and your chests out for you will know there is one back home who is betting on the good old 19th to do its part and a little more.

"Very patriotically yours,

(s) Thomas C. Gatteor,
3614 S. Shartel St.,
Oklahoma City, Okla."

Veteran Gatteor's letter was duly received by Company G of the 19th, and was brought to the attention of the regimental commander. His reply is also worthy of reproduction. It was as follows:

"Dear Old Timer:
"Your letter dated December 18, 1941, has come to my attention and I want to congratulate you on your patriotism and thank you for your expression of confidence in the 19th.

"Perhaps destiny will lead us back to the Philippines where you served at the turn of the century. Regardless of where we serve, your confidence that 'the old 19th will do its part and more' will inspire every man in the outfit. Your letter is being reproduced and will come to the attention of every man. It is needless for me, as one old soldier, with over 34 years of service, to another, to say that an act such as yours, so unexpected and so welcome, was truly appreciated.

"Most cordially,

(s) Max W. Sullivan,
Colonel, 19th Infantry,
Commanding."

Mississippi and wants to see Britain defeated. Through all this welter of conflicting nonsense runs one underlying—and lying—theme. The Axis is telling Britain over and over again that no good can come to her from association with the United States.

Germany plays the propaganda game to win both ways. Her knowledge of British psychology may still be so poor as to delude her into thinking the English will yet accept at face value the Axis reports about the U.S.A., lose heart and, with it, the war. Against the other alternative, which the enemy fears and which we are all pledged to achieve at any cost—the complete victory of the United Nations—Germany prepares now, too. She sows with inexhaustible mendacity the seeds of misunderstanding and suspicion among the English-speaking people, upon whose harmonious collaboration the future peace of the world depends. These seeds fall upon sterile ground today but the Boche's last

Volodimir Korolenko's Ukrainian Soul

IF you have not yet read any of Volodimir Korolenko's stories, do so at the first opportunity. Even many of American city libraries have a few copies of his stories translated into English.

Usually Korolenko is regarded as one of the greater Russian novelists. But he was really a Ukrainian who wrote in Russian, like Mikola Hohol (Nicholas Gogol). Korolenko wrote in Russian but he always remained a Ukrainian deep down in his heart. And it was not Russia but Ukraine that spoke through him.

No Russian could have written as tenderly of Ukraine and her charm as Korolenko did in his "Blind Musician." Here, for instance, he put so much tender feeling into his description of the influence of Ukrainian melodies on the soul of Petrik, the blind little boy. Petrik's mother orders a very expensive piano from Vienna and tries to play some of the so-called classical musical pieces, for she regards the music coming from her Ukrainian stable-boys' pipe as vulgar. And what is the result? Listen to Korolenko's description of the effect of the piano music on Petrik.

"The instrument from Vienna had truly but a slender chance against the magic of the Ukrainian's pipe. Not more than a minute had passed before Uncle Maxim with sudden energy rapped on the floor with his crutch. When Anna Mikhailovna turned toward him she saw on Petrik's pale face the same expression it had worn as he lay upon the grass on the memorable day of their first spring walk. Yakim in his turn looked sympathetically at the boy, then with one disdainful glance at the German music he left the room, his heavy boots resounding across the drawing-room floor.

"Many a tear and no slight mortification did this failure cost the poor mother. She, the precious 'Pani Popelska,' who had been applauded by a 'select audience,' to find herself so utterly defeated,—and by whom? By a common stable-boy, Yakim, with his absurd pipe!"

But really it was not an "absurd pipe." It was made by Yakim himself from a Ukrainian willow. Korolenko has this to say of that wonderful pipe of Yakim:

"True, the piano from Vienna was rich in resources,—expensive wood, fine strings, the fine workmanship of a Vienna artisan, and all the wealth of its wide musical range; but the pipe of Ukraine had allies of its own,—it was in its native haunts, surrounded by its own Ukrainian Nature. Before Yakim had cut it with his knife and burned out its heart with red-hot iron it had swung to and fro above the river, so dear to the boy's heart. It had been caressed by the sun of Ukraine, and fanned by its breezes until the keen eye of the piper had caught sight of it overhanging a precipice. The foreign visitor had but a slender chance against the simple native pipe, whose tones had first been heard by the boy at the peaceful hour of bed-time, through the mysterious rustling of the night, and the murmuring of the green beech-trees, with all the well-known voices of Nature in Ukraine that found an echo within his soul."

Only a man with Ukrainian soul could write so tenderly of Ukraine, of her beautiful and genial Nature, of her musically endowed people, and of her simple but soul-stirring music.

HONORE EWACH,
Winnipeg.

hope after defeat is that some of of them at least will have lain dormant, not dead, awaiting only the intricate problems of peace to spring to life and flourish.

YOUTH AND THE U.N.A.

SPORTS NEWS

With only four baseball teams registered, the U.N.A. sports hit an all time low this summer. Each team is playing in a local league as no attempt has been made this season to form a U.N.A. League. The addresses of the managers are as follows:

PHILADELPHIA—Dietric Slobogin, 2154 N. Seventh Street.

BERWICK—Michael Kukorlo, 1301 Freas Ave.

CENTRALIA, N. J. — Mike Romanik, 5 Walnut St.

MILLVILLE, N. J.—Mike Romanik, 5 Walnut Street.

With a feeling that his job is done and that U.N.A. sports will take a holiday for the duration of war, Mr. Gregory Herman resigned from the office of Athletic Director effective June 30th. All matters pertaining sports will now be handled by the U.N.A. Home Office in Jersey City.

JERSEY CITY GIRLS ENTERTAIN SOLDIERS

The Lesia Ukrainka Society of Jersey City, N. J., Branch 171 of the Ukrainian National Association, held a meeting on May 14th during which it was decided that this girls' group would attempt to arrange an affair for the purpose of entertaining U. S. soldiers stationed in Jersey City.

After much effort the girls succeeded in sponsoring the social on June 24th at Lincoln Lodge in Jersey City. Refreshments such as coffee, cake, ice cream, and soda were served to the Army men. There was dancing

to orchestra music, and an interesting time was had by all, reports Stella Levich.

The Officers of Branch 171 are Kay Klapko, president; Pauline Can, recording secretary; Stella Levich, financial secretary; Odaria Maksymowicz, treasurer.

CLEVELAND PLANS U.N.A. DAY

On Friday, May 1st, representatives from all of the branches of the Ukrainian National Association in Cleveland met at the Ukrainian National Home on West 14th Street to form a committee for the first U.N.A. Day to be held in Cleveland, Sunday, September 6th.

The following officers were elected to the committee: Dmytro Szmagala (a U.N.A. Supreme Advisor), honorary president; Michael Pelech, president; Catherine Gabriwska, vice-president; Leo Stachurski, secretary; Nicholas Zaderecky, treasurer; Stella Palivoda, S. Postyluk, T. Yanowski, auditors.

The publicity committee consists of Helen Zanko, Genevieve Zepko, and Stella Palivoda.

MEMBERS IN THE ARMED FORCES

Several weeks ago it was mentioned in these columns that seven members of Branch 287 of the U.N.A. a Jersey City youth group, are serving Uncle Sam in Army and Navy uniforms. Word has been received, however, that two more members of the branch have become soldiers, namely, Roman Milanowicz and Harry Kaczala, bringing the branch quota to a total of nine.

Rochester Ukrainians Doing Their Bit

Rochester's Ukrainian Organizations have united to do their utmost in behalf of the Red Cross and War Relief for the duration of the war. The delegates to this organization chosen from clubs, societies and socialities meet from time to time to discuss plans to raise the funds necessary for this purpose.

On May 2, 1942 the "Ukrainians of Rochester" (as this committee is called) held a Victory Dance at the St. Josaphat's Hall, 305 Hudson Ave. Two orchestras played both Ukrainian and American music to a crowd exceeding 500 people. The proceeds of this dance, which amounted to \$666.26, were given to the American Red Cross by the treasurer, John Yanus, and an announcement concerning the same was made over a radio program during Rochester's War Week, June 17, 1942.

The Rochester Ukrainians participated in a War Week Parade, Friday June 19, 1942 with the St. Josaphat's Band leading the parade followed by approximately 100 girls and women marching in native Ukrainian costumes. Then came the Ukrainian float containing flowers arranged in an arch at one end, and in a large V at the other end. The center of the float represented a typical Ukrainian wheat field with young boys attired in Ukrainian costumes cutting the wheat with scythes and two girls, also in costumes, binding the wheat into sheaves. A sign, "Ukraine the Breadbasket of Europe," was attached to the float. The members of Gold Cross in their white uniforms were seen next, then the Soyuz Ukrainok in their blue and yellow outfits, and lastly the members of dif-

ferent organizations—all carrying American flags. This parade was the largest ever witnessed by Rochesterians. The committee is now working to establish a Ukrainian blood donor's unit.

The Ukrainian Organizations have thus far donated \$1,459.39 to the American Red Cross and have bought \$31,800 of United States War Bonds and are still buying more.

WILLIAM B. HUSSAR,
Sec'y "Ukrainians of Rochester"

capitol to Volodimir and then to Moscow.

Kiev now began to decline steadily as the center of the center of the political, cultural, religious and economic life of Eastern Europe, which decline affected the rest of ancient Rus-Ukraine and lasted for several centuries. Although the balance of political power now passed to the north, yet most of the cultural achievements of Kiev and their further progress went to the westernmost principalities of the former mighty empire of Volodimir the Great, namely—Halich and Volodimir-Volhynsky.

Attempts to Revive Ukrainian Cultural Life

We must not suppose that upon the fall of the Kiev Kingdom before the onslaughts of the Tartars the cultural and economical life ceased altogether, for there were some gains, although of a minor character, to be sure. In the field of culture, efforts were made from time to time to revive some of the glory of former days, particularly by such men as the Kievan Metropolitan Kyrylo; Serapion, Abbot of the Kiev-Petchersky Monastery; Kyprian; and Gregory Camwliak,—the latter two being of Bulgarian descent. Metropolitan Camwliak even took part in the Sobor in Constanza, where he strove to unite the Ukrainian Church with Rome, but his efforts were unsuccessful.

Volhyn-Halytsky Chronicles

The only important literary monument which we have of this dark period, one which is highly regarded, is the so-called "Волинско-Галицька Літопись" (Volhyn-Halytsky [Galician] Chronicles). This work is a historical record of the Volhyn-Galician lands during the 13th century. We are greatly indebted to this Chronicle for our present knowledge of Western Ukraine during that early period, for were it not for it our knowledge of the land where our parents were born would be practically nil.

The Volhyn-Galician Chronicles open with the death of Prince Roman in 1205 and close with the year of 1292. It is divided into two general parts. The first part, written in Halich in 1240, tells of the "great rebellion" after the death of Prince Roman. The second part, written by some unknown chronicler, continues where the previous one left off, concluding in 1289. Finally the closing part, which brings the Chronicles up to 1292, is also written by still another unknown writer.

Reading these Volhyn-Galician Chronicles one can readily discern the great love of the authors for their country and people and the deep sorrow aroused in them by the various misfortunes which visited our ancient ancestors. One can also perceive in these Chronicles the unmistakable influence of Western Europe, for many words in these Chronicles bear the stamp of Latin origin.

(Continued on page 5)

"Harry fainted at the club the other night. We thought he was going to die."

"Well, did he kick the bucket?"
"No; he only turned a little pale."

The Story of Ukrainian Literature

(12)

"Song of Ihor's Legion"

BUT the greatest bard of them all, ironically enough, is one whose name we don't have. He is the one who produced that world-famous epic song known as "Слово о полку Игоревѣ," which translated means—Song of Ihor's Legion.

The story of this rather lengthy epic song concerns itself with the well known expedition of Prince Ihor against the wild marauding tribes known as the Polovtsi, in 1085. It recounts the start of the expedition into the dangerous steppe, the encounter and battle with the Polovtsi, the capture of Ihor, and his subsequent escape and return to his native land. The song is a wonderful example illustrating the growth of popular poetry in ancient Ukraine to point where it had already assumed at that time a definite recognizable form, a well worked out technique, and a literary tradition to give it background.

Character of "Song of Ihor" Author

Reading the "Song of Ihor's Legion" one can readily perceive in it the author's own character. Although his name and details concerning his life are not known to us, yet we can see from his monumental work that he was a man who had a deep feeling of patriotism for his native country, possessed a high sense of justice, and the courage to express his opinions openly and fearlessly. This latter characteristic is exemplified by his stern criticism of the evil rulers and high praise for the good rulers who had the welfare of their subjects at heart and strove throughout their reign to improve their country and people. Needless to say he must have had a high education for no poorly educated person could have written such a great work. And it is also easy to believe that he was per-

haps a member of ancient Ukrainian nobility, for no one but a noble himself would have had all that mass of details concerning the life of the rulers of that day, and no mere commoner then would have dared to so boldly and severely criticize the rulers of his country as our unknown author did.

And it is very difficult to believe that the author of "Ihor's Song" was either a priest or a monk. For no priest or monk writer would have included in his work such pagan gods and deities as Daiboh, Striboh, Dyviw, Wolesiw, Obyd, and others.

Influence of "Ihor's Song"

The "Song of Ihor's Legion" besides being a landmark in the history of early Ukrainian literature exerted also quite an influence upon subsequent works, such as "Слово про Мамасе бойовище" (Song of the Battle with Mamay,—f.t.) which depicts a victory of an early Ukrainian prince, Dmytro Donsky, over Khan Mamay in the battle of Kulikov's Field in 1380; "Слово о погибели руськия земли" (Song of the destruction of Rus' Lands) and "Слово про Лазареве Воскресенне" (Song of Lazarus' Resurrection), an apocryphal poem.

An Interesting Example of Early Ukrainian Literature

A very interesting specimen of old Ukrainian literature is the somewhat didactic "Моление Данила Заточника" (The Pilgrimage of Daniel Zatotchny—f.t.) which principally consists of a collection of various "думок" (dimunitive of "думу"—reflections or thoughts) and wise sayings arranged more than often in haphazard order. In essence this work is a plea to the Prince to extend clemency to the Pilgrim and permission to enter his native land again.

It contains many brilliant shafts of caustic satire and humor.

THE DECLINE OF EARLY UKRAINIAN LITERATURE

The beginning of the 14th century marks the definite decline of the early Ukrainian literature. The fine beginnings, which indicated the coming of a golden age of Ukrainian Literature which would have produced works comparable to some of the best of world's literature, came practically to a dead stop for quite some time, simply because of unavoidable factors—principally the beginning of the great Tartar invasions of Ukraine from the East.

Fall of Kiev Before Tartar Invasions

At first the ancient Ukrainians were able to hold these wild hordes back, but when the hordes of that Mongol potentate, Djinghis Khan, who had already conquered practically three-quarters of Asia, appeared in the Pontian steppes, the resources of Kiev and Halich were no longer able to withstand them. In a three days battle on the Kalka (1224) the Ukrainian forces suffered a terrible defeat before the immensely superior numbers of the Tartars, and in 1240 Kiev, capital of Ukraine, was captured and razed to the ground, and its inhabitants put to the sword by the Tartars.

The Shifting of the Political Center

Consequently, the center of political life of Eastern Europe upon the fall of Kiev shifted from the ancient Ukrainian State of Kiev to the Volodimir-Suzdal state in the North, whose capital was at first in Volodimir on the Kliazma River, and later Moscow.

Even the Kiev Metropolitan followed the general trend aroused by the Tartar invasions and economical and political factors and moved his

FUNNY SIDE UP

"HOOK, LINE AND STINKER"

Holy mackerel, folks! There's a catch to this one. We hope you go for it hook, line and sinker in this worm weather. It's fishy, but go ahead and tackle it and if you don't flounder around too much, you should get a good bite!

So last Sunday yours truly journeyed upstate to try his hand at fishing. We landed at a supposedly ideal trout spot... called the Brook of the Month! We threw in our line, and an hour later it was still there. Pretty soon it became evident that the fish weren't biting. Neither were they biting for the old fisherman alongside of us. He was sitting contentedly on the bank, at peace with the world. On the opposite bank sat another fisherman.

"Howdy," we greeted, "nice weather we're having." "Yep," agreed the 1st fisherman. "Nice weather." "Fine piece of water you have here," we observed. The fisherman nodded. "Suits me," he grunted. "I've been fishing here every day for the past 12 years." "Everyday for 12 years!" we echoed. "Say, that's some record!" The fisherman waved a hand. "Shucks, that ain't nothing," he said. He pointed across the stream to the other fisherman. "See that fellow over there? He's been fishing here every day for 25 years." That statement left us aghast, and we whistled loud and long. "Yep, 25 years," the fisherman repeated. "But you won't find me being that dumb. If I don't catch a fish in another 5 years I'm giving up!"

Well, we moved upstream where we hoped our luck would be better. But time went on, and the sun started to descend in the West, but still we couldn't catch a thing. We tried all sorts of bait, even putting an onion on the hook, in the hope that perhaps we could catch a pickled herring! But alas, our efforts were nil. Our luck was so bad that day that we couldn't have caught a herring in Lindy's even if we used Abe Kibibel for bait!

Upstream we met another fisherman relaxing contentedly on the bank of the stream and beside him rested a basket that was filled with fish he had caught. We stopped to admire the large catch. "Say mister," we said, "that's some haul. You're sure having luck today." The fisherman smiled in a superior manner. "That's not luck, brother," he boasted. "It's just that I'm smart enough to use the proper bait." "That's interesting," we observed. "And might we ask what kind of bait you use?"

The fisherman chuckled. "Sure thing, partner," he returned. "I use a hat my wife bought last year." "What's that?" we cried. "Did you say you use your wife's hat?" The fisherman nodded vigorously. "Absolutely," he said. "And it always works. The fish takes one look at the hat, opens his mouth for a loud laugh, and that's when I pull in the hook!"

* * *

BROMIDE No. 11: A pretty girl has two lips. A tulip is a flower. Flour is a maker of dough. A maker of dough is a counterfeiter. A counterfeiter is a criminal. A criminal is the lowest thing on earth. The lowest thing on earth is a snake's stomach. But heck, we'd rather kiss a pretty girl!

HAVE YOU HEARD: About the fellow who was shaving in the Pullman car and all of a sudden the train goes through a tunnel and the fellow cuts his face off. So naturally he looks around for it outside the tunnel and sees it on another shaver. "Hey, you got my face," he says, and the fellow says, "Well, somebody else must have mine because this one is talking and I'm not saying a word!"

BROMO SELTZER



THE IDEAL GRADUATION GIFT

Snapshots of Information

Stockings

Some of the new rayon stockings are as sleek as fine silk hosiery, because they are knit by a special process that tends to eliminate any shininess, giving the stocking an even, dull finish, without streaks or rings. They cost a little less than top price silk hosiery. But they must be handled with care. Wash them as carefully as you ever washed fine silk stockings, rinse thoroughly, and give them at least twenty-four hours to dry. Women who are accustomed to the quick-drying action of nylon will have to be more patient with the new rayons. When rayon threads are wet, they very weak. Never wear rings while washing rayon hose, for fear of snagging. When dry, rayon stockings are no more susceptible to snags and runs than silk stockings. Rayon hosiery may shrink a bit at the first washing. Always lay rayon hose on a towel to dry, away from sun and heat.

Spices

The shadow of Japanese conquest falls right across your spice chest. Nutmeg, cloves, cinnamon, all-spice, pepper and curry all come from the southeastern Pacific.

Soap

Because of a by-product, soap will be plentiful. The by-product is glycerine which is badly needed to make munitions. The more soap, the more glycerine—so there will be plenty of soap.

Fats and Oils

War in Europe has cut off the supply of olive; war in the Pacific has cut off the supply of palm and coconut oils. There will be enough substitutes for olive oil—corn, cotton seed, peanut and soy bean oil are already being used. There may, however, be a shortage of domestic oils to make some frying fats and a small part of margarines, but there's no definite word on it yet. In order to ease the demand, men in Washington are puzzling over the best use for left-over frying fats in your home and wondering if bacon fat, for instance, could be cleaned and rendered and used for a shortening.

NIBS

International Center, N.Y.C.

"All extremely bright men are conceited."
"Oh, I don't know," said Hubert, "I'm not."

WALLACK AWARDED U.Y.O.C. SCHOLARSHIP

Peter Wallack, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Wallack of 50 Erwin Place, New Britain, Connecticut, was awarded the Ukrainian Youth Organization of Connecticut scholarship for 1942. He is a member of U.N.A. Br. 254.

"Ukrainian Affairs Bulletin of Connecticut," published monthly by the U.Y.O.C., reports in its current issue that young Wallack will enter the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y., as a mechanical engineering student. He will also enroll in the Naval ROTC in addition to his engineering studies.

The U.Y.O.C. Scholarship Committee, the account states, selected Wallack for this year's award on the basis of his accomplishments to date. Peter, whose father is a polisher at one of the New Britain factories, has been the most publicized high school student in New Britain in recent years and has received the highest possible recommendation from outstanding educators and youth leaders.

Knowing that a college education financed by his parents was out of the question since he is one of a large family of children, the U.Y.O.C. bulletin says, Peter worked at odd jobs throughout his entire high school career. Attending school most of the day, he would then hurry to the golf course where he worked as a caddy, then return home late in the evening to do his school work and participate in his extra-curricular activities.

He graduated from the New Britain Senior High School last January and since then has been working in a defense factory to earn money to help pay his way through college.

In high school young Wallack was an outstanding student, particularly in science and mathematics, and won the RPI medal for excellence in mathematics. "This boy has been the chairman of so many school committees that it is difficult to list all of them," the high school principal said in his endorsement of the young man.

He served as president and secretary of the Young Men's League, consisting of 1,000 members; as vice president of the local chapter of the National Honor Society, president and treasurer of the Amphion Dramatic Club, vice president of the Civic Forum, business manager of "The Bee Hive" (class book), member of the Student-Faculty Council, president of the Junior Hi-Y Club, assistant scoutmaster and high ranking

GRADUATES WITH BACHELOR OF SCIENCE DEGREE

Julia Allayne Kishel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Kishel of 3555 East Boulevard, Cleveland, Ohio, and a member of U.N.A. 336, received her Bachelor of Science Degree from Baldwin-Wallace College, Berea, Ohio this past May.

One of the busiest students on the campus, Miss Kishel belonged to Delta Zeta Sorority, Alpha Phi Gamma Journalistic Fraternity, Delta Phi Alpha German Fraternity, Alpha Zeta Home Economics Fraternity and Science Seminar. She was also Assistant Editor of the yearbook, the "Grindstone," a member of Judiciary Council, and Vice-President of her class.

In her Freshman year, Miss Kishel was chosen Queen of her class and in her Sophomore year she was chosen "Grindstone" Queen by Kay Kyser.

Miss Kishel's father has been president for number of years of the U.N.A. branch (336, Sokol Society) to which she belongs.

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

—FOR VICTORY: BUY BONDS—

UKRAINIAN LITERATURE

(Continued from page 4)

Where War Reigneth, Knowledge Sleepeth

Where war reigneth, knowledge sleepeth. For the Tartar invasions and warfare not only suspended the future progress of early Ukrainian culture but also destroyed many of the actual achievements. A dark and blighting influence fell upon Ukraine. At the time when most of the nations to the west of Ukraine were at the threshold of a great cultural renaissance, Ukraine was passing through a period of intense spiritual darkness. Even the influence of southern-slavic culture ceased its flow into Ukraine with the fall of Serbia and Bulgaria and with it their literary life.

(To be continued)

Scout of his troop, and played a leading role in many other activities, in school and out. He was formerly a member of the Ukrainian Church Junior Choir.

Besides the U.Y.O.C. Scholarship, Peter Wallack was selected as the winner of the Samuel J. Miller, 2nd Memorial Scholarship at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute by a committee of RPI alumni.

N.Y.-N.J. CHORUS PLANS LYSENKO CONCERT

CONCERT TO MARK FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF CHORUS

12 Members in U. S. Armed Forces

A concert commemorating the 100th anniversary of the birth of Mikola Lysenko (1842-1912), "Father of Modern Ukrainian Music," will be given by the Ukrainian Youth Chorus of New York and New Jersey, directed by Stephen Marusevich, sometime in September, probably on the 27th, in a New York City high school auditorium.

The decision to present the concert was reached by the chorus at its regular annual meeting, held Thursday, June 25th, at the International Institute, 341 East 17th Street, New York City, where the chorus holds its rehearsals every Thursday evening.

Besides commemorating Lysenko's anniversary, the coming concert will also mark the fifth anniversary of the founding of the chorus.

Organized in June, 1937 to take part in the choral contest held at the Great Lakes Exposition in Cleveland, in conjunction with the 5th convention of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America, the chorus continued in existence following that affair, where it was adjudged as the best, and since then it has won for itself, under the direction of its talented young conductor, an enviable reputation by its appearances at all the UYL-NA conventions held throughout the East and Middle West, by its coast-to-coast radio broadcasts on several occasions, and by its many other concerts before Ukrainian and non-Ukrainian audiences. Its last appearances were at the Shevchenko concert on April 19 in Hartford, Conn., sponsored by the Ukrainian Youth Organization of Connecticut, and at the May 10th Red Cross benefit concert held under auspices of the Ukrainian Women's Societies of New York City.

About 90% of the chorus members are members of the Ukrainian National Association.

To properly honor the memory of Lysenko and likewise to properly signalize the fifth anniversary of the chorus' founding, plans were made at the annual meeting to make the coming concert one of the finest musical affairs ever presented by the chorus. Details concerning the program will appear in coming issues of The Ukrainian Weekly and other publications.

At the June 25th meeting the following were elected officers for the coming year: President—Joseph Markow of Iselin, N. J.; Vice-President—Anne Marusevich of New York; Secretary—Olga Karashyn of New York; Financial Secretary—Michael Prylucki of New York; Treasurer—Bill Chupa of Brooklyn; Sergeant-at-arms—Helen Shumeyko (former Kuzow) of Union, N. J.; Advisor—Anthony Shumeyko, former chorus president, also of Union. Chairman of the meeting was Stephen Shumeyko, first president of chorus, of Maplewood, N. J. Secretary was the former chorus secretary, Judy Charuk of Brooklyn.

The meeting also paid tribute to those of its members who are now serving in Uncle Sam's forces, twelve in all, some of whom are stationed in this country and the rest somewhere in the British Isles, Australia, Hawaii, and Africa. They are Walter Bacad, Stephen Dmytriv, Michael Dpbrowsky, Andrew Keybida, Julius Marow, Victor Matchak, Jerry Pochtar, Nicholas Redchuk, John Ribek, Daniel Shumeyko, Daniel Slobodian, and Stanley Terpley.

ST. BASIL'S ACADEMY FOR GIRLS

(2)

(Concluded)

Extra-Curricular Activities

DURING the school year, the girls of St. Basil's Academy at Fox Chase, Pa., do many things which are outside the realm of the classroom, but which play an important part in the life of each girl.

They are, for example, active in the Sodality of the Blessed Virgin Mary. Once a year, too, the girls have a three-day Retreat, when no classes are held and the girl's thoughts are turned to spiritual matters.

The girls have a school paper, "The Basilian Torch," managed entirely by themselves. They write the articles, then type and mimeograph the paper. It comes out once a month.

Most of the girls are included in the school orchestra, which rehearses every Saturday morning under the musical director. The orchestra plays at all school functions, and concerts are given periodically throughout the year.

Informal dances are held by the Academy students on Sunday evenings. On special days more formal affairs are given. Parties are given for such occasions as Hallowe'en, Christmas and Easter. Approved movies are shown to the girls in the school auditorium during the school term.

Outdoor life and sports are also stressed at the school. In addition to the regular gym classes, which every physically fit girl takes, St. Basil's offers many sports. Some of these are swimming, tennis, ice skating, roller skating, volley ball, basketball and hiking. During the autumn and spring, the girls hold roasts in the woods on the school grounds.

Discipline

The school, its catalogue explains, goes on the assumption that discipline is more effective when it is based on personal interest and comradeship. Emphasis is placed on discipline as an internal force rather than an outward pressure. Self-discipline is what St. Basil's seeks to implant in its girls.

There are some definite rules which all must obey. Obedience is stressed—obedience to the Commandments of God, Precepts of the Church, Laws of the Country, and Rules of the School.

Student's Day

Here is the schedule for the day for a young lady at St. Basil's Academy:

Six-forty-five: The young lady at St. Basil's Academy rises.

Seven-fifteen: She goes to Chapel for Morning Prayer and Holy Mass.

Eight: She has breakfast, after which she may do the following: return to her room to prepare for the day; spend some extra time in study; take a walk about the campus; or gather in a group for a chat.

Eight-forty-five: She goes to class for four recitation periods.

Eleven-forty-five: She reads the morning paper, or enjoys other leisure time activities.

Twelve: Dinner is served at noon. After dinner she has some free time which she can employ in a manner similar to her program after breakfast.

One-thirty: She returns to class for two periods of recitation.

Three-thirty: She goes to the dining room for her afternoon "snack." Athletics and hobbies occupy most of her time for the next hour.

Four-thirty: A bell tells her that it is time for the Recitation of the Rosary, which is said in common.

Five: She spends an hour in study. Or she may spend some of the study time in a special class in a subject for which she needs help, or she may

Honor Student Gets B.S. Degree

Anastazia Kurdyna, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Kurdyna of 156 Madison Street, Hartford, Conn., and a member of U.N.A. Branch 277, graduated last May from the Teachers College of Connecticut with a Bachelor of Science degree.



ANASTAZIA J. KURDYNA

An honor student for four years, Miss Kurdyna found time to participate in many of the school activities. She was chairman of the dramatics department and Junior Promenade, and a member of the Campus Glee Club and various sports teams.

During the 1939 Convention of the Ukrainian Youth Organization of Connecticut, Miss Kurdyna was chosen as most popular girl in the state—"Miss U. Y. O. C." Dancing and swimming are her favorite hobbies.

At present she is planning to teach grade school beginning in autumn in East Hartford, Conn.

have a tutor to help her to recover lost ground.

Six: She goes to the dining hall for supper. If her classwork has been completed, she is free to use her time in walking about the campus, listening to the radio, playing games, reading, or other hobbies of her choice.

Eight-forty-five: She makes a visit to the Chapel, says Prayers in common, and sings a hymn. During the months of special devotions, she will attend special services.

Nine: She makes her way to the dormitory and prepares to retire. At ten o'clock, lights go out.

SPECIAL DAYS: She has no classes on Saturday and Sunday. Her Saturday, Sunday and holiday programs are varied so as to avoid the monotony of routine.

Meetings, movies, games, dances, hikes, parties, and other forms of entertainment are held at different times during the year.

Gridder Appointed Sports Director of Boys Town

Eugene Henry Shabatura, son of Mr. and Mrs. Onufrey Shabatura of 518-1st Avenue N.E., Minneapolis, Minn., and a member of U.N.A. branch 385, received his Bachelor of Science degree in Physical Culture at the recent graduation exercises of the University of Minnesota.



EUGENE HENRY SHABATURA

A former gridder and trackman at Minnesota, Shabatura will now be the new athletic director at the famed Father Flannagan's Boys Town near Omaha, Nebraska.

"The 1942 Gopher," University Minnesota's Yearbook, listed Shabatura's college activities as follows:

"Ukrainian Club, secretary 2-4 (sophomore to senior years); Union Board of Governors 2-3; Common Peepula Ball 2-3; Chairman 3; Snow Week 2-3; All U-Sing 3; Masquers 1; Garrick 1; Track 1-2; Football 2-4; Union Building Campaign 3."

During his school years Shabatura was also active among the young Ukrainian Americans of Minneapolis. In 1940 he was captain of their baseball team, and in 1941 he organized a basketball team of U.N.A. Branch 385 and of the local Ukrainian parish. At present he is president of the Ukrainian Athletic Club and the Ukrainian Catholic Club.

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UKRAINIAN YOUTH DAY
(The only state-wide gathering this year)
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SPORT—CHORAL PROGRAM
DANCING, etc.
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