



## SECTION II.

## The Ukrainian Weekly

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

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## U. N. A. Home Office Urges Branches to Buy More Bonds

In a special letter to officers of branches of the Ukrainian National Association, to be sent out next week, the Executive Committee of the U.N.A. urges all branches to have their members buy War Bonds regularly and thereby place themselves in position to receive from the state administrator for the sale of the bonds the coveted "Certificate of Award," to which each branch is entitled when over 90% of its members buy the bonds regularly and systematically.

Enclosed in each letter is an "Application for Award." Upon its receipt, every branch is asked to conduct a survey among its members to ascertain whether each member has already purchased War Bonds, and, especially, whether each member is purchasing them regularly and systematically, setting aside a part of his salary every week or month for that purpose.

When the survey reveals that over 90% of the members of the branch buy bonds regularly, then the enclosed "Application for Award" should be filled out and sent to the State Administrator for the sale of War Bonds, whose address is given on the reverse side of the application.

Upon receipt of the application, the Administrator will send the branch the "Certificate of Award."

"Every branch of the U.N.A. should have such a Certificate of Award," the letter reads. "It will be fine evidence of patriotism, as well as of real understanding of those obligations which now rest on every citizen of our country. For our country is now in danger, and therefore needs our help. This help we must give by purchasing as many War Bonds as possible. Therefore there should not be even one U.N.A. branch which does not win this coveted Certificate of Award. To receive it, however, it is necessary that over 90% of the members of the branch should buy War Bonds regularly and systematically."

The letter is signed on behalf the U.N.A. Executive Committee by Dmytro Halychyn, Secretary.

## NO YOUTH LEAGUE CONVENTIONS THIS YEAR

## But UYL-NA Will Hold Detroit Rally

There will be no convention this year for either the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America or the Ukrainian Catholic Youth League of America. The war effort, the draft, and the travel curtailment are the reasons for this decision of the executive boards of both leagues.

This will be the first time in the nine-year old history of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America that no annual convention will be held. However the Ukrainian Catholic Youth League, also nine-years old, had no convention once before, in 1934.

Although there will be no UYL-NA convention this year, a UYL-NA Regional Rally will be held in Detroit, on Sunday, September 6, day before Labor Day, according to an announcement received from Joseph Gurski of Detroit, UYL-NA president.

## UCYL Receives Letter on Convention From White House

Plans and preparations for a convention of the Ukrainian Catholic League had been proceeding for the past several months. Philadelphia was to have been the site. Last Thursday, however, The Ukrainian Weekly was notified by Michael Elko, chairman of the convention committee, that all these plans and preparations have been cancelled, on account of the following letter, dated July 10, received from the White House:

"My dear Mr. Elko:

"The President received your letter of July third and wanted me to convey to you his appreciation for your patriotic willingness to cooperate in the war effort.

"I think that the administration attitude about Conventions is clearly outlined in the statements issued recently by the Office of Defense Transportation and I am taking the liberty of enclosing copy of them for your information.

"The necessity for the curtailment of all travel except that which is in connection with the war effort and for other essential reasons is fully recognized and the cooperation of individuals and groups will go far toward solving the problem.

"Sincerely yours,

"M. H. McINTYRE

"Secretary to the President."

## UYL-NA Announcement

Text of the UYL-NA announcement, released by the UYL-NA president, Joseph Gurski of Detroit, former vice-president who succeeded Chester Monasterski, who resigned because of war work, follows:—

During the League Convention in Detroit in 1941, bids for the 1942 convention were entered by Boston and Chicago. No decision was reached at the time and the matter was referred to the Executive Board.

At a meeting in Pittsburgh in November the Executive Board,

## Archipenko Sculptures Banned by Nazis

The works of Alexander Archipenko, world famous Ukrainian-American sculptor, are among those of modern art banned by the Nazis, according to Peggy Guggenheim Ernst, who escaped with some of these works from occupied France, the New York World-Telegram reported last Thursday.

Daughter of the late Benjamin Guggenheim, Colorado smelting works magnate, Mrs. Ernst said her collection of modern art, including some of Archipenko, barely escaped confiscation in France because of the ban on what the Nazis term 'degenerate art.' After many vicissitudes, she managed to get the collection out of France and ship it to America, by disguising the paintings and sculpture as household goods, and by wrapping old table and bed linen about them and fitting pots and pans around them in the boxes.

The World-Telegram account of how Mrs. Ernst managed to get her art collection out of Nazi-occupied France, is accompanied by a large photo showing her standing by a sculpture by Archipenko called the Boxer.

after due consideration, awarded the convention to Boston. Due to the war, however, the Boston clubs felt they could not hold the affair and in March they withdrew their bid. Chicago was then contacted, but no answer received. Therefore, at the suggestion of the Executive Board, a meeting of the Detroit District Council was held, at which its members agreed to sponsor a Rally on the Sunday before Labor Day. Due to the fact that many people work on Saturdays and holidays the rally was limited to one day.

At the time of this writing, this is the only Rally definitely scheduled. However, it is expected that the New York group will hold an affair in the East, at a later date, so that more territory will be covered.

With the was situation as it is, it was felt that the affairs should be localized as much as possible so as to prevent unnecessary traveling.

While we in Detroit are depending primarily on local support, we welcome any guests who feel that they can make the trip. Youth from Chicago, Akron, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, and nearby cities note. If you are contemplating a vacation, why not take Labor-Day week-end? Anyone from out of town planning to attend the Rally, please notify Joseph Gurski of 885 Littlefield Avenue, Detroit, and arrangements will be made for some hospitality on Saturday as well.

The Western Rally shall consist of a program to be held at the Ukrainian National Temple on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock and a dinner-dance at the same place at 7 in the evening."

## Revolts in Carpatho-Ukraine

Revolts of Carpatho-Ukrainians against Hungarian occupation and terrorism were reported by General Serge Ingr, Commander in Chief of the Czechoslovak armies and War Minister in Premier Jan Shramek's government in exile, in an interview with the Moscow correspondent of the New York Times (July 9). The interview was given during the course of an inspection tour by the general of the Czechoslovak forces now in training in the Soviet Union.

In Carpatho-Ukraine, he said in response to the interviewers's question, "Hungarian terror has driven many Ukrainians (Ruthenians, he calls them) into the forest, from where active partisan operations are directed. A large number of these Czechoslovaks of Ukrainian nationality fled from the Hungarians to meet the Soviet armies in 1939. Many of them are young men in their early 20's with military training. We hope to have them in our army before long, for they are just as anti-Fascist as any Czech or Slovak.

## NAZIS ISSUE CURRENCY IN UKRAINE

The notes of the New Central Bank of Ukraine have been put in circulation, according to a July 6 dispatch from Berne to the New York Times. They new currency is known as the karbowanetz, one unit of which has been fixed as the equivalent of the ruble. The notes are printed in Ukrainian and German and are illustrated with pictures of various types of native workmen and women. They are to replace the ruble.

## NAZIS SET UP ANOTHER ORTHODOX CHURCH IN UKRAINE

An ONA news agency dispatch from Lisbon states that according to reports in Ukrainian newspapers published in German-occupied Ukraine, the Nazis have recently established another Orthodox church in Ukraine. Previously they had sanctioned the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church, and it appeared that they would favor it over the Ukrainian Catholic Church. But within recent times they have allowed the "old believers" to establish in Ukraine another Orthodox church, one which recognizes the same hierarchy, that of the Moscow Patriarch, and uses the same old church-slavonic language in its services as did the old Russianized Orthodox Church in Ukraine.

## UKRAINIANS IN OCCUPIED FRANCE HAVE TO REGISTER

The ONA news agency from Lisbon reports that Nazi authorities have ordered the registration of all Ukrainian and Russian immigrants in occupied France who have lived there for some time and who have never held themselves out as Soviet citizens.

# Nicholas Gogol

## Life and Works of a Ukrainian Who Wrote in Russian

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

(2)

OR take *The Cloak*. Akaky Akakievich, a poor clerk, starves himself in order to save enough money to buy a new cloak. He wears it, and it is stolen. Then ensues a pitiable series of scenes, while the poor old man tries to find some one who will aid him in recovering his cloak. He fails and is so overcome that he dies, but then his ghost runs around St. Petersburg looking for the cloak. That ghost is romantic and unreal; but the rest of the story is almost in the style of Dostoyevsky, so strongly, are we made to sympathise with this impossible old man. Gogol knows how to move his reader to laughter and to tears, and this strange fusion might have told the attentive reader that tragedy was likely to burst out and to take the pre-eminence.

The same condition held in Gogol's relation to the drama. The comedy of manners was familiar to Russia from Griboyedov's play, *The Mischief of Being Clever*; and Gogol, with his comic and satirical bent, quickly started on his comedy. Look at *Marriage*. Could anything be more absurd than Podkolesin wanting to marry and then losing his courage and jumping out of the window? And yet Gogol adds to this all the conventional jokes of Russian comedy, the strange ideas about foreign countries, jokes of perfect stupidity, and so on.

During this period Pushkin exercised a sound and restraining influence over the younger writer. With his far greater cultural reserve, Pushkin indicated subjects which Gogol might develop, although he complained that Gogol took many ideas which he wanted to develop himself. However, this close and profitable friendship was not to last long. In 1837 Pushkin fell in a duel, and with his death passes one of the greatest influences in Gogol's life.

### "Inspector," Greatest Russian Comedy

It is to Pushkin that Gogol owed the subject of his *Inspector*, the greatest comedy in Russian. When Pushkin went down to Orenburg to gather some historical material, he learned of a report which was current that it was not the poet but an official in disguise who was travelling in search of information. Gogol seized at the theme and worked out the plot of his comedy, where Hlestakov, a poor official in St. Petersburg, is mistaken in a provincial city for an official who is coming on a tour of inspection, and whose favour all desire to secure. At first he does not understand the situation; but as soon as he does, he gathers in the presents and loans which they press upon him and then, at the suggestion of his servant, escapes before the mistake is discovered.

There is a richness of humour in the piece. Hlestakov works himself up into a frenzy of greatness, as he carefully explains his merits and dignity to his wondering and admiring hosts. He is not merely a distinguished gentleman (and, in fact, he has not a cent in his pocket). Once the tsar sent out fifty thousand couriers to urge him to administer an important Department. He is also an author, a composer for the opera—nothing is too small or too great to have been the work of the ubiquitous Hlestakov. He promises anything; he becomes engaged to the daughter of the mayor, flirts with his would-be mother-in-law and, all round, has such a time as only a comedy hero can enjoy.

In the same extravagant way the officials in the town are extreme in their corruption. The mayor has had the wife of a non-commissioned officer flogged. The doctor, who cannot speak Russian, does not prescribe a single drug for the patients; he saves the money for himself. The judge mismanages his office, and allows the court attendant to use the court-room for raising geese. So runs the tale. There is small wonder that the audience laughed at the presentation. Then at the end appears a messenger from the real inspector, commanding all to appear before him.

In his *Author's Confession* Gogol writes as follows: "In the *Inspector* I decided to bring together into one group all the bad that there was in Russia, as I then knew it, all the iniquities which are committed in those places and in those cases where justice is demanded from a man, and to laugh at them all together. But this, as is known, produced a heart-rending result. Through the laughter, which had never been so powerful, the reader felt the sorrow. I felt that my own laughter was already something different from what it had been before, and that the need of amusing myself with innocent, careless scenes had passed with my earlier years." Unfortunately for Gogol and his peace of mind, the great mass of the people did not see beyond the laughter. The actors, too, turned the whole performance into farce and caricature, and Gogol felt the misunderstanding keenly. He explained the real meaning of his play in a dramatic scene entitled *The Catastrophe of the Inspector*. This explanation is purely allegorical. The provincial city is the spiritual life of a man. The inspector who comes from the capital is the messenger of God, bringing to mankind the definite examination which must come to all. Hlestakov is the false conscience of the world, the easy acceptance of earthly standards, which allure us away from what is best. According to this, then, the inspector is in reality a study of the soul and not a study of political corruption in Russia. It is, perhaps, hard for us to accept such an explanation. It is unsatisfactory to think that the whole drama is a clever piece of allegory, and we may be pardoned (for) our doubts as to its plausibility. At any rate, it shows us the beginnings of that mystical attitude of Gogol which was to sweep his delicately balanced mentality from the path which he had so far followed.

### Dead Souls

*Dead Souls* followed *The Inspector*: and again Pushkin must be given the credit for suggesting it to his friend. A report reached the ears of the poet that a man had been travelling around Russia buying dead souls. The idea was fantastic; but it appealed to Gogol and, as soon as we realize the political and legal side of the question, we can see the rich possibilities which it suggested.

In Russia the masters paid taxes on their serfs. But the roll was corrected only at certain intervals. During the intervening years taxes were levied by the statistics of a given date. It will at once be easily seen that the master was forced to pay throughout the entire period for any serf who had died since the last census, just as if they were alive. It is equally clear that no taxes were paid on any serfs who came within the taxable age between the takings of the census. The landowners grumbled even at this; but such is the oddity of human nature that, while each man felt cheated by the government

in paying for serfs who were dead but were technically alive, he only put it down to his good fortune that he had not to pay taxes on those who were not yet enrolled. There was, then, the possibility of trading or selling these dead serfs or dead souls as alive, and thus removing them from the list of peasants living on that particular estate. This was the plan adopted by Chichikov. His aspiration was wealth. He had failed twice, once in the home government service and once in the customs, where he was over-zealous in arresting all save the most wholesale smugglers. Now he is travelling round Russia, trying to buy dead souls with the idea of having them legally transferred to non-existent estates and then borrowing money on them. A clever scheme; and, besides, it gave him the occasion for seeing

### Chichikov An Engaging Rascal

the country and its inhabitants.

Chichikov is one of the most engaging rascals in Russian literature. He is a descendant of Molchalin in the comedy of Griboyedov, *The Mischief of Being Clever*. That worthy commences life with a resolve that he will love even the porter's dog of his patron; but Chichikov goes further. He is a subservient and almost cringing boy; but this is only for personal advantage and not from any respect for discipline. As he journeys round, he is the own brother of the financial swindler of the present, the law enforcement officer, who is willing to compromise any case for a sufficient bribe.

As he travels through the provinces we get an admirable view of the typical Russian main street. The city where we find him is perfectly true to type. There is the usual yellow paint on the stone houses and the grey paint on the wooden buildings. There is the invariable type of main street architecture, the usual stores and billiard parlors, the usual—but everything in this city is as usual, as befits any main street.

With this town as a centre, he starts out with the most perfect courtesy and punctiliousness to visit the prominent landowners in the vicinity. Of course the purchase or the procuring of the dead souls is only an afterthought for this pleasant and engaging young man who drives up and calls on the local celebrities. And what characters he meets! Here is Manilov, the delightful and hospitable Manilov with his reforming schemes—how nice it would be to build an artistic bridge across a lake for his peasants! He does not know how many are dead, but he could not dream of taking money from his good friend; and Chichikov reluctantly accepts. Or he meets Sobakevich, the hard-headed business man. According to Sobakevich, the serfs are legally alive; therefore Chichikov should pay for them as if they were. Nozdrev, the intrepid gambler, wants to wager his dead souls against Chichikov's troika—a good possibility of the swindler being swindled. Or there is old Korobochka, the bargainer. This is the first time she has ever been asked to sell dead souls, and her conscience is a little uneasy. She hesitates. Perhaps someone else will offer her a higher price. Perhaps some flax will meet the needs of the stranger as well, and she knows what she should get for that. So Chichikov goes on with his rambles until he is unmasked, and then he flees in his troika.

### Its Reception Overwhelming

The first part of *Dead Souls* appeared in 1842 and was largely written abroad, especially in Italy, which Gogol came to love. Its reception was overwhelming. He had read some parts of it to Pushkin several years before, and Pushkin immediately ex-

claimed, "What a sad country Russia is!" and added, "it is true." The art of Gogol shows us an almost endless range of negative characters. Not one of them is endowed with positive qualities which might make one feel that the future of the country was safe in their hands.

### An Enthusiastic Description of It

Belinsky welcomed the appearance of the first part. He wrote: "Suddenly, amid this triumph of pettiness, mediocrity, non-existence, lack of talent, amid these empty cups and bubbles, amid these childish schemes, infantile thoughts, false feelings, Pharisaical patriotism, pretended nationalism—suddenly there has appeared, like a blinding flash of lightning in the midst of a depressing and destructive drought, a creation purely Russian, national, drawn from the sources of the national life, so true, so patriotic, mercilessly tearing the veil from reality and breathing a passionate, constant and throbbing love for the fruitful kernel of the life of Russia; a creation indisputably artistic in conception and execution, in the characters of the actors and the details of Russian existence, and at the same time profound in thought, social, universal and historical."

This is an enthusiastic description of the first part of *Dead Souls*, but it shows us the general feeling of the readers of the day. The advanced thinkers welcomed the flaming indictment and revelation of the stupidity of the landowners and the corruption of the authorities. The Slavophiles welcomed the Russian character of the coachman Selifan and the valet Petrushka, treated as they were with light irony and yet with sincere love.

Very soon, however, Belinsky and his friends began to look somewhat askance at the novel. There was that wonderful apostrophe to Russia at the end, the vision of the troika. "And Russia, art not thou, too, flying onwards like a spirited troika that nothing can overtake? The road is smoking under thee, the bridges rumble, everything falls back and is left behind! The spectator stands still struck dumb by the divine miracle; is it not a flash of lightning from heaven? What is the meaning of this terrifying onrush? What mysterious force is hidden in this troika, never seen before? Ah, horses, horses—what horses? Is the whirlwind hidden under your manes? Is there some delicate sense tingling in every vein? They hear the familiar song over their heads—at once in unison they strain their iron chests, and scarcely touching the earth with their hoofs are transformed almost into straight lines flying through the air—and the troika rushes on, full of divine inspiration. Russia, whither fliest thou? Answer! She gives no answer. The ringing of the bells melts into music; the air, torn to shreds, whirrs and rushes like the wind; everything there is on earth is flying by, and the other states and nations, with askance, make way for her and draw aside."

This is little more than a reaffirmation in allegorical form of the threat of Taras Bulba, a new form of representation of that inexhaustible strength which Gogol thought to find in Russia. It contrasts strangely with all the worthless Manilovs and the other men whom Chichikov has been visiting, and it startles us somehow to think that the hero who is being carried along is merely a clever swindler. We can understand the confusion and the hesitation of those who read only the first part of *Dead Souls* and wondered what Gogol was intending. To most it was but a revelation of governmental inefficiency, but in some passages there was an almost religious idealization of Russia. What was the answer?

(To be concluded)

<sup>1</sup> From Mrs. Garrett's translation.

## YOUTH And The UNA

### PROBLEMS OF THE OLDER FOLK

**M**OST mother and fathers insure their children while they are very young, which is as it should be. When the children reach their late teens and early twenties, however, the parents are confronted with a series of insurance problems. The other day, for instance, this writer visited the parents of a twenty-two-year-old girl to induce them to insure her with the Ukrainian National Association. It developed that the girl was already insured in two commercial companies. "We're paying the premiums on our daughter's insurance," explained the parents. "When she marries we'll turn the policies over to her and let her pay for them. But whether she and her husband will pay for them we don't know. They might let the policies lapse or even surrender them for cash. Young people aren't any too brilliant about such things. In view of this, we couldn't very well take out additional insurance on our daughter when we're not certain what will become of the insurance she already has. It might be a case of throwing good money after bad."

Just what does happen to the insurance of young people who marry and establish their own homes? The parents pay the premiums when the children are living with them... but what happens when the children marry? Well, some parents induce the newly-weds to take over and pay for the insurance themselves; whether this is the right thing to do depends on the youngsters. If they keep up the premiums, well and good. But if they neglect the payments and allow the insurance to lapse, that's not so good. On the other hand they may be short of cash and so take cash surrender on the insurance, which also is not so good.

Consider this: most parents insure their children soon after they are born. It is easy to see that a considerable sum is paid in premiums after twenty years or so. When the child marries and the parents give him the insurance to keep up, that child would be downright foolish to let the insurance lapse or take cash surrender on it. Where twenty years' premiums are concerned, a little serious thinking would make it obvious that the insurance is worth keeping.

On the other hand some parents solve the problem by taking cash surrender on their married children's insurance instead of turning it over to them. They feel that as long as they paid the premiums themselves, they may as well get some of their money back. Some parents keep their children's insurance in force themselves after they have married. Eventually, when the married couple have been married long enough to understand their responsibilities, the insurance is turned over to them as a gift.

Getting young people to pay for their own insurance is difficult. Some parents succeed in making their children pay for their insurance when they start working or when they marry, but many do not. The writer recalls a case where a young man applied for and received a U.N.A. insurance certificate. When the premium became due and the youth was approached, he said: "Go see my father; he pays for my insurance." The father, who did not know that his son took out a policy on his own initiative, flatly refused to pay the premium. "If my son wants insurance let him pay for it. I've been paying for the insurance I took out on him, but he shouldn't take it for granted that I'm going to pay for what he takes out himself." And that's just exactly the trouble with most young people... they take it for granted that their insurance will be paid for them all the time.

In every family where there are grown children there will be insur-

## Don River

Don River, fourth largest river in Europe, on whose banks there are now being waged some of the most savage battles of the entire war, does not for the most part water Ukrainian lands, although its largest tributary, the Donetz, is wholly a Ukrainian river, (and is about 621 miles long). For a long time Don was considered the border stream of Ukraine on the east, until the past century extended the boundaries of Ukrainian ethnographic territories into the Kuban region and to the Caspian Sea.

The Don is about 1,120 miles long, making it only about one-seventh shorter than the Dnieper, but the country it drains is smaller in area by 62,100 square miles than that of the Dnieper.

The Don rises in Lake Ivan-Ozero, which has also an outlet to the Aka on the Central Russian elevation of the ground. Its valley is at first deeply cut, its bed rocky. Then the valley widens and becomes symmetrical, the left bank becomes flat and swampy, covered in places by wide areas of sand. In the source region the direction of the river is south as far as Korotniak, then the river turns to the southeast, forms a sharp bend at the mouth of the Illova, approaching to within 38 miles of the Volga. Then the Don repeats on a small scale the direction of the course of the Dnieper, turns to the southwest, and disambogues in thirty arms, of which only several are navigable, into the Sea of Azov. Its delta region is very rich in fish and is growing very rapidly. The general volume of the Don is twice as small as that of the Dnieper and is subject to many vacillations.

During the spring floods, Rudnitsky, the Ukrainian geographer wrote, the water level reaches 6 to 7 meters (1 meter = 39.37 inches) above the normal and the river becomes as much as 10 kilometers wide. At the time of low-water, on the other hand, the river, despite its width (in the lower part of its course) of 200 to 400 m. and depths of 2-16 m., is full of sandbanks and shallows. The freezing time lasts on the average 100 days.

## BOHDAN, HETMAN OF UKRAINE

by  
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ance problems. And, more likely than not, each problem will be different from the others.

The purpose of these comments is to impress upon our young readers how important it is for them to cooperate with their parents where insurance is concerned. If you're working, pay for your own insurance yourself and so relieve your parents of this burden. If you're contemplating marriage, discuss your insurance with your parents and help them solve their problem. Insurance is very important, so don't treat it as a trivial matter. Give it intelligent and serious thought.

And should you be without insurance or desire additional insurance, keep the Ukrainian National Association in mind. In any event, write for information about the U.N.A. so that you may know all the facts regarding this financially sound, Ukrainian American fraternal order.

## Winnipeg Critics Praise Lysenko Concert

**T**HE Concert commemorating the 100th anniversary of the birth of Mikola Lysenko (1842-1912), "Father of Modern Ukrainian Music," held in the large Municipal Auditorium, Winnipeg, Canada, Friday evening, June 19, under the auspices of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee, with Professor Alexander Koshetz conducting a mass chorus as its main attraction, and reported on these pages in our June 27th issue, won for itself high praise from the Winnipeg music critics.

The Winnipeg Free Press (June 20) music critic wrote that:

### RICH UKRAINIAN MELODY MARKS MASSED CHOIRS' PERFORMANCE

The musicians who were not at the civic auditorium Friday evening for the concert commemorating Lyssenko, by a massed chorus of Winnipeg Ukrainian choirs under Alexander Koshetz, missed a revelation of genius.

Genius on the part of the veteran conductor who is here from New York for the summer, and within a month has his singers giving performances that make the listener's flesh prickle with the wonder of them. There were no copies about, except at the piano, and many of the singers—probably most of them—do not read music. In the second half of the programme their instant responsiveness, balance of tone, their polished execution, in four Ukrainian folk songs arranged by Lyssenko, aroused great admiration. This, however, was not the finest of their work to some persons, because it contained enough of the sudden fortes and subsidences to take away the feeling of spontaneity. One song was of romantic love, the next a tragic ballad, the third a sad melody from the steppes, then came a humorous piece, the last being a remarkable achievement in rapid, clean-cut diction, but the principal impression left by them was choral efficiency. The character of the song did not emerge in detail.

But the Finale from a Christmas suite based on folk melody and arranged by Lyssenko, sung earlier, was another world. There has not been anything like it from that platform before. When one section after another entered with the most colorful beautiful quality, and when the singing sounded so fresh and artless that it continually suggested the fields and woods and sky, it was thrill on thrill for the hearers. Especially, too, after the lovely soft opening by the women in The Glorious Sun Shines in the Sky, when the men's voices came in with exactly the right nuance. There was a final decrescendo that could only have been achieved by people with music in their blood. Such applause followed that Professor Koshetz crooked his arms, wing fashion, and he and the choir—the women a picture, in their national costumes—bowed together, absolutely together.

There was sweet singing from St. Vladimir and Olga parish children's choir. The conductor, A. Mushey, ought to have been proud of it.

The Waterhouse String Sextet in Tchaikowsky's romantic, appealing Souvenir de Florence, offered high musicianship and charming contrast in the middle of the concert. Donna Grescoe gave signs of new maturity of temperament in the Introduction et Tarantelle of Sarasate; she put a touch of impishness into her playing, which her listeners were quick to recognize. Mary Bornoff and Joan Maraz were the accompanists.

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

The Winnipeg Tribune music critic wrote:—

### KOSHETZ PROVES GENIUS WITH UKRAINIAN CHORUS

Sons and daughters of the Ukraine, dressed in colorful native costume, took over the Auditorium Friday night for a concert held in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of birth of the father of modern Ukrainian music, Mykola V. Lyssenko. Held under auspices of the Canadian Ukrainian committee, proceeds will be donated to the Red Cross.

A distinguished audience, which included His Honor R. F. McWilliams, K. C., lieutenant-governor, and Mrs. McWilliams, welcomed Dr. Alexander Koshetz, of New York, who conducted the United Ukrainian choir, a group of 131 vocalists, in special folk songs by Lyssenko.

Dr. Koshetz once again proved a master in weaving miracles of tone from his choir, the majority of the personnel being unprofessional musicians. His concerts are experiences which the true lover of choral art should not miss and must be heard to be thoroughly appreciated.

Striking features were the vitality of tone; the unanimity of all sections, with no fringes or edges to mar the evenness of blend. There was clean-cut precision in attack—a link with the conductor's firm beat—and an amazing variety of tonal effects, with sudden crescendoes and diminuendoes the remarkable feature of the love song. The Grey Cuckoo, a typical Steppe melody of the Dnieper. Altos in this number achieved notably fine work, and beautiful pianissimos, while humming effects were like a living organ. This effect was also a feature of the folk Christmas chorale, with declamatory passages ringing out in true bravura style.

The most rhythmical number was The Glorious Sun Shines in the Sky, a fragment from a 12th Century epic, The Story of Prince Ihor's Host. Tempos were kept moving all the time, throughout a wide variety of tonal effects, with several "biting" sforzandos.

The last folk song, describing mischievous pranks of a young girl who went to pick mushrooms, was one of the most exhilarating, with remarkably clean diction and articulation in quick tempo.

Joan Maraz was an efficient accompanist.

The children's choir from St. Vladimir and Olga parish augmented the fine impression previously gained through appearances at the musical festival. Alexander Mushey was the musicianly and artistic conductor. Donna Grescoe, guest violinist, won warm approval for her virtuosity in playing Sarasate's Zigeunerweisen, with Mary Baron Bornoff adding fine accompaniment at the piano. The Bee, by Schubert, was a rhythmic and captivating encore.

Tschaikowsky's string sextet Souvenir de Florence, written in 1890, was played by the Waterhouse sextet, comprised of John Waterhouse, violin; Mary Graham, Michael Barton, violas, and Lorne Munroes and Ruth Gordon, cellists. The rhythm of the ensemble is precise and mobile, the playing was well contrasted and members of the organization did not seem to be afflicted with the solo complex. Warm applause followed the rendition.



# The Story of Ukrainian Literature

(Continued)

(13)

## THE MIDDLE PERIOD

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

### Causes for Advance of Middle Period Ukrainian Literature

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

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

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

### Fall of Constantinople

In 1453 the Turks captured the famed metropolis, Constantinople (Tsarhorod), seat of Eastern European culture. As a result of this seizure a great many of the learned class, who up to that time made Con-

stantinople the center for their studies and investigations, now moved westward into Western Europe, particularly into Italy, where they could pursue their studies in comparative peace and quiet. Here they continued their interrupted studies, principally those of the works of ancient, pre-Christian classical writers of Greece and Rome, as well as ancient Greek arts, such as architecture, sculpture, and painting.

The fame of these scholars rapidly spread throughout Europe, and hundreds of students from all over flocked to listen to the teachings and wisdom of these wise men, known as the Humanists.

### Scholasticism and Humanism

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

tion," known in Latin as "humanitas." In the arts this reversal of lines of study became known as the Renaissance.

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

### Ukrainian-Lithuanian Relations

About the time when the Tartars overran Ukraine, bringing death and desolation with them, there appeared on the historical scene a new state—Lithuania. Its crafty ruler Prince Mendov, taking advantage of the weakened condition of Ukrainian lands and their internal discord, seized some of these lands and incorporated them into the Lithuanian state. With the Ukrainian Prince Danilo of Galician-Volhyn state, however, Mendov made peace, for Danilo was too powerful for him, and in a desire to gain Danilo's good will Mendov married off his daughter to one of the former's sons. From this time begins the era of good-will between Ukraine and Lithuania.

### Absorption of Ukrainian Lands by Lithuania

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

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

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

## OFFICER CANDIDATES

### THE MEN TO DO THE JOB

**W**HEN armies of millions face each other in theaters of operations which include every part of the world, and fight each other with deadly machines of steel, the importance and the responsibilities of the men who do the job are increased in ratio as the destructive potentialities of their machines are increased. Nearly complete mechanization of the modern armies, and operations spread over the widest possible area, have not lessened the importance of the human element; rather, these factors of global war emphasize it.

Now, more than ever before, what matters are the men who do the job. It is the trained technicians in the arts of war—the pilots, the drivers, the gunners, the workers, the leaders—upon whose caliber, collectively and individually, our victory depends. They are the men who build the machines, the men who command them, the men who send and execute the orders and plans across thousands of ocean and desert miles to defend the battle fronts of America, who are of first importance in this modern war.

To train the men who will lead and direct the job of defeating our enemies, the Army has reestablished the officer candidate schools similar to the Officers' Training Camps of World War I. In dozens of schools throughout the country, representing every branch of the Service, men are being processed, taught, and tested for commissions as officers in the Army of the United States.

The men accepted are those who have demonstrated their ability to be leaders of men. They are men whose courage, whose leadership, whose physical and mental qualifications are such that they have proved themselves able to take up the burden and the glory of their job.

The courses at officers candidate schools are tough. They offer an abridged version of the West Point system, where men are taught how to be

soldiers, and why they are soldiers. About twenty-five percent of the candidates are progressively rejected during the ninety days of the course; the other seventy-five percent prove their fitness to assume their commands.

### Training Is Rigorous

The training is rigorous, demanding, strict. Discipline is exacting, the amount of study to be accomplished, enormous. The candidates find themselves under constant surveillance, in competition at all times with the highest standards of proficiency. Save for an occasional week end snatched from their studies, there is no let-up from the first day to the last.

Work is the keynote, military excellence the goal, and leadership the key in winning commissions at the officer candidate schools. The graduate officers are going to meet the enemy, to use the tactics and techniques they have learned against him. Their success is vital, and they are drilled to approach perfection.

The courses of instruction as a rule are not more difficult than the average college course, but they are intensive. Modern teaching methods are used, including motion pictures, slides, blueprints, and wherever possible, actual working experience. Dependence on the type of course, study, shop work, and training in the field are alternated.

Enlisted men of all grades are in attendance at the schools, although if a man is accepted as a candidate while in the grade of private or private, first class, he is automatically promoted to the grade of corporal. At the school all considerations of rank are forgotten, and the officer candidate is addressed as "Mister."

The duties of candidates, in addition to their schooling, are strictly military—standing guard duty, acting as adjutant, officer of the day, etc. Kitchen police and clerical and supply

work are done by a permanent complement in order that the candidates may devote full time to fitting themselves to become officers. Drills and parades are held frequently, with the men alternating in the positions of authority.

The first day at the school is taken up with reporting to the commanding officer for assignment, reporting to the candidate's unit, and drawing equipment, books, etc. The Otis and other specialized intelligence and placement tests are given in the afternoon. The following morning, the invocation ceremony is held, at which the class is welcomed by the commanding officer of the school and told the purpose and the requirements of the course they are to take. The remainder of the day is spent in organizing the class into its component companies and sections, and perhaps the showing of several training films.

### Typical Daily Schedule

On the third day of the course, activities are in full swing. A typical daily working schedule, this one for a class at the Signal Corps School, Fort Monmouth, New Jersey, for Thursday, July 3, 1942, is as follows:

- 7:40—9:30 class Organization
- 9:40—10:30 class Map Reading
- 10:40—11:30 class Supply
- 1:00—1:50 class Motor Transportation
- 2:00—2:50 class Law
- 3:00—3:50 class Signal Communication
- 4:00—4:30 Physical Training
- 4:30—5:00 Drill
- 5:10 Retreat

The time from reveille to 7:40 is spent in policing quarters, breakfasting, and preparing equipment, books, and papers for the day. From six to eleven at night the candidates are free, provided they have no duties to perform, but the study requirements are such that very rarely do they take time off for relaxation.

The work to be studied each night for classroom presentation varies in

all but one particular—there's plenty of it. Average college students generally find four hours' reading sufficient. Study halls are open each evening until eleven.

As the three-month course progresses, there is a constant weeding out of men not found suitable to become officers. These men are sent, in the grade they held at their entrance to the school, to an organization within the branch for which they applied for candidacy. In the case of men whose original enlistments were as volunteer candidates from Class III-A, these men will be returned to civil life upon their request, to await their turn in the draft with other members of that class.

No stigma or prejudice is attached to the candidate for failing to complete the course, provided only that he has tried to the best of his ability and has not been disqualified for failing to conduct himself in a military manner. The unsuccessful candidates are welcomed to their new organizations and the knowledge they have acquired while at Officer Candidate School can always be put to good use.

Graduation Day for the successful officer candidates is a ceremony in keeping with Army tradition. Formal exercises are held in the morning, to which families and friends of the graduating class are invited. Graduates are appointed second lieutenants in the Army of the United States under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved September 22, 1941, and are ordered to extended active duty in accordance with current instructions.

JAY FRANK



# CHILDREN'S PAGE

## The Story of the Days

### Mr. and Mrs. Day, and Where They Live

**H**AVE you ever met Mr. and Mrs. Day? A more useful family you will never meet from one year's end to the other. They are, in fact, the best servants of the human race, and do as much work in their time as anything or anybody on the face of the earth. We must make their acquaintance.

The seven-roomed house in which they live is called "The Week," and it stands in Month Street, which is one of the twelve roads running through Year Town in the wonderful country of Time. We will enter this house and go through the seven rooms together. Mr. Day lives in one room, Mrs. Day in another, and their five children have each a room to themselves. But they are only separated from each other by walls of Sleep, and they talk to each other through the telephone of Dreams.

### Sunday

Now, this is the first room, occupied by Mr. Day, who does less work than the rest of the family, but who is very far from being idle. He puts on a surplice and holds Church services, and he also has to provide the whole of the human race with amusements and recreations. He is the father of the family, and he is known by the name of Sun Day.

"Hullo, Mr. Sun Day! How are you? Glad to see you. But everybody's that, eh? There is no other member of your family quite so popular as you are! Come, I hope you are glad to see me, too. I've brought a little friend with me, who wants to know how you got your name, and to hear something of your history. Do you feel like talking for a few moments?"

"How I got my name? Well, that is a very old story. How I got my bad name isn't nearly so old; and how I am getting my good name is quite a new story. Nevertheless, just to oblige your young friend, I'll run the whole three stories into one, and begin with the old one. Far back in the history of the world, my boy, people could see nothing so wonderful, nothing so beautiful, and nothing so useful as the sun. They had in them what is called the **instinct of worship**—that is to say, they had a feeling that there was Something greater, stronger, and more glorious than themselves—something that they ought to fear, reverence, and worship. The sun seemed to these first people the token or sign of that Something, and they worshipped it. The sun, in fact, became the visible expression of God. New, when the world got wiser, and men and women knew more about the true God, they still kept the old idea of the heathen in their heads, and called the Christian Sabbath—which means the day of rest—Sunday. They no longer worshipped the sun, but they called the first day of the week after him, and that is how I got my name.

"People loved me then, and I gave rest, and pleasure, and festivity to hundreds of generations. Well, as time passed on, people began to make me anything but a sun-day; they made me a black day. Children were not allowed to play; books and games were put away and locked up in cupboards as something wicked; and all my precious hours were spent in gloom and solemnity.

"Then it was that I got a thoroughly bad name. People said Sunday was the gloomiest day in the week; they ate too much, and set about yawning and grumbling. Just lately I've reminded them that the Founder of Religion once said: The Sabbath was made for man, not man for the Sab-

bath. They don't quite understand just yet what that means. Some of them are noisy and wild and foolish on the Sabbath; they have gone to the extreme. But it will come right soon. People will use me for rest of body and mind in a proper way, and my good name will be restored.

### Monday

"Well, let us pass to the next room and see what Mrs. Day tell us."

"I've no time to stay to gossip. I'm a busy woman. Everybody knows that I'm the busiest Day in the week. It's coming after Sunday that does it. Ah, my husband is a lazy fellow! The mess I have to clear up after him! I don't believe in holidays. Let everyone do his work."

"We musn't interrupt her," said Mr. Day. "Her name of Mon is short for Moon. She is really Moon Day, the day sacred to the wife of the Sun. In ancient times people called the goddess of the moon Diana, and temples were built for her in nearly every quarter of the world. They used to think that Phoebus Apollo, the Sun God, drove his flaming chariot across the sky by day, and that Diana drove her silver chariot through the sky by night. They loved Diana because she was gentle and beautiful. Woods were sacred to her because she could be seen walking through them. Round cakes were made on her feast day, with candles stuck round them. Boys and girls considered Diana their own particular goddess, and loved her very much."

### Tuesday

Now we must peep into the room of Mr. and Mrs. Day's eldest son, Master Tues Day. You observe that he has only one hand, and the story of how he lost his other hand is the story of how he came by his name.

The Norsemen had a god of war named Tyr, and when a terrible wolf-spirit, named Fenris, had to be captured, because he was troubling the whole earth, it was Tyr who undertook the dangerous venture. The spirits of the mountains had made a chain out of the hardest things in the world to find—the footsteps of a cat, the beards of women, the roots of stones, the breath of fishes, the nerves of bears, and the spittle of birds. This strange chain could not be broken, and with it Fenris was to be bound.

But Fenris would not allow even this soft-looking chain to be put round his neck, and said he would only suffer it if the gods would promise to take it off again, and would send a god to put his hand in the wolf's mouth. Tyr was the only god brave enough to volunteer. He put his hand in the mouth of Fenris, and Fenris was bound; then, in his rage at being captured, he bit off the hand of the god. It is curious that the French name for Tuesday is Mardi—that is the day of Mars, who was also a god of war like the Norseman's Tyr, who gives us Tyr's Day, or Tuesday.

### Wednesday

The second son of Mr. and Mrs. Day is named after Woden, or Odin, the greatest god of the Scandinavians. Woden lived in a palace built entirely of gold and silver, which was called Valhalla. Two ravens stood on his shoulders, and when he wanted news of the world he sent these ravens to fly round the earth and bring him intelligence of everything they saw and heard.

Round about him stood maidens with helmets, and spears and shields, and these maidens, named Valkyries, were sent down to earth to bring the souls of heroes slain in battle to feast

with Woden in Valhalla. While they feasted, Woden listened to their stories and drank mead. He never ate anything himself. Our friend Wednes Day is a good fellow, and everybody likes him. He lives in the middle of the house, and seems to me saying all day long:

"Work away; work away! Sunday will soon be here again."

### Thursday

And now here we are at the fifth room, occupied by Master Thurs Day. Isn't he a big, strong, vigorous fellow? If ever you have a hard bit of work to do, start at it on Thursday—the day of strength and power. Thurs Day gets his name from Thor, the strongest of all the Scandinavian gods. Thor had a hammer which no man could lift, a pair of iron gloves, and a belt which, when it was fastened round him, doubled his great strength. But once the mighty hammer was lost, and a giant named Thrym hid it. He said he would only give it up if the goddess Freya would marry him. Thor disguised himself in Freya's dress and went to visit the giant. Imagine the Giant's surprize when he saw the lovely goddess eat a whole ox and eight salmon at a single sitting! The companion of Thor explained that the long journey had made the goddess hungry. Thor received the hammer, and slew Thrym and all the other giants. But there were some things beyond even his power. He tried to lift a cat, and was surprized to find that he was unable to; the reason was that the cat was really the serpent Midgard, who holds the earth in its embrace. He then tried to drain a horn dry, but he found that the more he drank the more it filled; this was because the other end of the horn was fastened to the sea, and, as we all know, the sea could never be drained.

### Friday

The sixth room belongs to Mr. and Mrs. Day's only daughter, Fri Day, named after the goddess Frigga, who is not the same as Freya. How this female Day got her name is rather sad. Woden was Freya's husband, Thor her son; and it was only because she might be jealous that our ancestors named a day after her when they had given one to Woden and one to Thor. However, Friday is a very sacred day, although some superstitious people think it is a day of ill-luck.

### Saturday

And now we come to the half-holiday room, where Satur Day lives, who gets his name from the Roman god Saturn. The Romans used to feast and drink and make merry in honor of Saturn. Saturn was a god who ate his own children and behaved altogether in a very barbarous fashion. We won't speak too much about him. For us Saturday is one of the pleasantest days in the week. The week's work is done, in fact it is almost a national half-holiday, except now, when our country is at war and most everyone has to work all day.

## AIR TRAINING FOR THE YOUTH OF BRITAIN

### Cadets Prepare For Service

Thousands of British boys, too young for active service, are learning through membership in the Air Training Corps the part they will play in the work of the Royal Navy or the Royal Air Force, if their country one day needs them. Mainly these youth are wage-earners but some are still at school. Cadets in the A.T.C. uniform are all volunteers giving their spare time.

Instruction is serious, often arduous, and the cadets are divided into air-crew and ground crew, like the R.A.F. Every cadet spends long hours at drill, physical training, mathematics and signals. Those who wish to fly and are accepted for this purpose are schooled in navigation and aircraft recognition, while additional hours may be devoted to anti-gas training, armament, administration and rifle shooting. Syllabus for prospective ground crews includes elementary light engineering with use of tools, and wireless and electrical theory and practice.

Progress is tested by examinations and successful cadets are either promoted or they receive proficiency stars. When he has completed a course lasting something more than two years, the A.T.C. cadet, well grounded in his duties, is ready to enter his chosen service where he reaches a high degree of usefulness more quickly than would otherwise be possible.

R.A.F. Stations and Air Stations of the Royal Navy help their juniors in many ways. At week-ends parties of cadets visit service stations where many are given a short flight. Most stations hold summer camps which give many thousands of cadets a holiday combined with instruction and a chance to get into close touch with their seniors. Model aeroplane making and flying are standard amusements, but this year cadet units will construct their own gliders and take part in gliding practice of a limited nature.

## Fort Bragg's Size Staggering

Fort Bragg in North Carolina, post for many young Americans of Ukrainian descent, is generally regarded as the biggest post in the country. Undoubtedly it is one of the largest in the world.

Fort Bragg now houses anywhere from 60,000 to 85,000 men on a 167,000-acre reservation so huge that when 240-MM. howitzers (about nine-inch guns, and our heaviest field artillery weapon) are tossing 450-lbs. shells on the nearest of the several firing ranges, you can't even hear a rumble at post headquarters.

It is so large, says World Wide News, that in the way of recreational facilities, it has 10 theatres, five service clubs with guest houses, more than 30 chapels, at least 15 baseball diamonds, 35 post exchanges (where you can buy anything from a railroad coat to a coke), and three golf courses.

It is serviced by six three-engine fire stations, by three laundries, each of which employs more than 400 workers; by seven post exchange and three quartermaster Corps filling stations, by mile upon mile of paved road, railroad track with sidings and spurs, water mains and power lines, by three hospitals, of which the largest has 2,680,000 square feet of floor space, 83 wards, and 1,680 beds—which can be expanded to 2,000 if needed.

## A HISTORY OF UKRAINE

by  
MICHAEL HRUSHEVSKY

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## "Notes on Ukraine" of 1798

It is true that the first book in Ukrainian, the famous Travesty of Aeneid, was written by Ivan Kotlyarevsky, and published in 1798. But it was not the only book that evoked much interest among the educated Ukrainians then. Of much interest also to that Ukrainian aristocrats and officials of the time was Jacob Markovich's "Notes on Ukraine," a complete handbook on Ukraine, its land, people, history, language, songs, and customs. Furthermore, this handy little book, written in Russian, was not written in a cold, scientific, and detached way. For it was written by a Ukrainian who dearly loved his native land, its people, and customs. Jacob Markovich was a Ukrainian patriot, and he wrote his book in order to boost his beloved Ukraine. In time this little encyclopaedia found its way also to many homes of liberal-minded Russians of the time. No wonder then that it was a Russian, Oleksiy Pavlovsky, who wrote and published the first Ukrainian Grammar in 1818. A year later another Russian, Duke Nikolai Tseretelev, published the first collection of Ukrainian folk songs.

Surprising as it may seem to some of us, there were many Ukrainians at the end of the eighteenth century and at the beginning of the nineteenth century who were glad to get hold of any book on Ukraine. In fact, there were hundreds of Ukrainian landlords and officials during and after the Napoleonic Era who were not only nationally conscious but also liberal-minded and opposed to the despotic government of the Russian tsars. For instance, when Napoleon Bonaparte was marching on Moscow in 1812, the Marshal of the nobles of the Poltava district in Ukraine, Vassil Lukashevich, proposed a toast in Napoleon's honor. The landlords of the district got up and drank their cups of wine not only in honor of Napoleon, but also to the future Republic. Most of the Ukrainian aristocrats of the time were angry at Moscow because they knew from actual experience how easy it was for any Russian to become a noble and how hard it was to get a patent of nobility for any Ukrainian aristocrat, a descendant of Ukrainian kozak officer, though he had every legal right to be a noble. Furthermore, when the Ukrainian nobles began to search all the old archives for documents to prove their nobility they became conscious of their Ukrainian origin; hence many of them took much pride in their land and its people.

At first the Ukrainian aristocracy took much pride in the collections of Ukrainian folk songs. Then, when the first collection of Shevchenko's poems, his famous "Kobzar," appeared (1840), it was Shevchenko who became its idol. When in 1843 and again in 1845-46 he travelled all over Ukraine, many of the Ukrainian nobles had him visit their homes and partake of their hospitality. Among them was Prince Repun.

In short, it was really the Ukrainian aristocracy of the Hetman and Slobidska Ukraine that began the revival of Ukrainian national consciousness in the first half of the last century, before the national revival really began in Western Ukrainian lands.

HONORE EWACH,  
Winnipeg, Can.

### "HARVEST TIME" DANCE

Sponsored by  
Ukrainian Center Girls of Newark  
on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1942

at Ukrainian Center, Newark, N. J.

All local clubs requested to keep this date open. Watch for further details concerning the dance.

## BIG BEN (NOT THE CLOCK)

Ben Moroz, a giant young boxer, Ukrainian by descent, hailing from Philadelphia, was the subject of comment last Wednesday by Hy Goldberg, sports columnist of the Newark Evening News. Big Ben, as he is called, was first brought to the attention of Ukrainian Weekly readers back in February 1938. Since then he has shown steady improvement, first as an amateur and then as a professional.

Hy Goldberg wrote the following about Moroz:—

So many able-bodied young men are serving Uncle Sam these days that fight promoters find it increasingly difficult to get principals for a main event. There are some '3-A' scrappers around, so classified because they have dependents, but the matchmakers rely principally upon performers who are under the draft age. One other physically able group is exempted from military service—the oversized. But there's nothing to prevent those super-dreadnaughts from fighting in the ring and George Kobb will present one of them in his Twin City Arena in Elizabeth tomorrow night, Ben Moroz, a seven-foot skyscraper from Philadelphia.

Big Ben (not the clock) has had 13 amateur fights and 15 as a professional and to date no one has taken him apart to see what makes him tick. His opponent tomorrow, Dee Amos, won a decision over him, but Moroz also has beaten Amos so they'll go into their third meeting all even.

The last time they fought Ben stepped on the scale and tipped the beam at 299½.  
"Can't you make it an even 300?" a smart press agent asked the boxing inspector.

### An Ex-Bouncer

Moroz played some high school football in Philadelphia and at the age of 16 Ben entered the Golden Gloves amateur tournament in Philadelphia. He wasn't quite grown up then. His height was only six feet seven inches. Ben is 22 now. Perhaps he's still growing.

Lately he has been working as a stevedore on the New York docks but for awhile he was a bouncer in a dance hall.

"Did you get much work?" he was asked.

"No, the tough guys took one look at me and decided not to cause any trouble."

Life can be difficult for an oversized guy like Ben. He has no special bed. He simply curls up and sleeps as best he can. As for resting in a Pullman berth, that's torture. That might present a problem for Moroz's manager, Bill Duffy. This is the same Duffy who piloted the 250-pound Primo Carnera to the world's heavyweight championship and if Duffy takes Ben on a cross-country tour as he did Carnera, he'll have to cut Moroz into sections to load him on the trains.

Ben's parents are average sized citizens but his grandfather was six feet 11 inches tall. Granpa Moroz didn't have trouble with with Pullmans. He was born in the Ukraine and remained there.

## BECOMES SERGEANT



JOSEPH LESAWYER

... of the 66th General Hospital, Fort Bragg, North Carolina, was recently made a staff sergeant. He is a graduate of New York University, a former player on the New York Athletic Club baseball team, and at present is Treasurer of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America, and a member of Branch 425 of the Ukrainian National Association, of which his father is secretary. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ilko Lysohir, reside at 558 Columbia Street, Hudson, N. Y.

## COMMISSIONED CAPTAIN

Dr. John J. Smerznak, son of Mrs. Maria Smerznak and the late Theodore Smerznak, of Ansonia, Connecticut, was recently commissioned as a captain in the United States Army, according to the U.Y.O.C. bulletin.

Captain Smerznak, who, when last heard from, was stationed at Camp Livingston, La., attended Syracuse University after being graduated from the Ansonia High School. He received his B. A. degree from Maryville College, Tenn., and his M.D. at the Hahemann Medical College. After serving as an interne at Watt Hospital, Durham, North Carolina, he enlisted in the U.S. Army.

## FORT DIX VISITORS MUST BE IDENTIFIED

All visitors entering Fort Dix are stopped and must be properly identified before they are given passes to visit military personnel on the post. Military police man the three information booths covering the main entrances and handle crowds that on some week ends exceed 7,000 people a day. Only blood relatives, wives and sweethearts of soldiers are allowed admittance.

Major Sussman, Post Provost Marshall, advises the families of soldiers planning a visit, to make sure of the numbers of the man's company and regiment and, if possible, to specify a meeting place such as one of the service clubs. Surprise visits are not in order because frequently the surprise is on the visitors themselves, who find the men they seek have suddenly been transferred.

## Gets U. Y. O. C. Scholarship



PETER WALLACK

As reported here last week, Peter Wallack of 50 Erwin Place, New Britain, Connecticut, was the recipient this year of the annual scholarship awarded by the Ukrainian Youth Organization of Connecticut. He will enter Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute as a mechanical engineering student. In addition he plans to enroll in the Naval R.O.T.C. He is a graduate of New Britain Senior High School and a member of U.N.A. branch 254.

## N.Y.-N.J. CHORUS DIRECTOR TO WED TOMORROW

Miss Anne Seniow, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Seniow of Philadelphia, will marry Stephen Marusevich, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Marusevich of New York City, tomorrow at 1 P.M. at St. Mary's Cathedral in Philadelphia. Reception will be held at the Ukrainian Hall on North Franklin Street.

Miss Seniow attended St. Basil's Academy for Girls at Fox Chase, Pa. and the Lincoln Preparatory School in Philadelphia. At present she is a fashion model in New York City. She is a member of U.N.A. Branch 163.

Stephen Marusevich attended New York University where he received B.A. and M.A. degrees in music. He is the director of the Ukrainian Youth Chorus of New York and New Jersey and also of the Ukrainian Cathedral Choir of Philadelphia. He is a member of U.N.A. Branch 423.

Maid of honor will be Eve Soroka, and best man will be Dan Marusevich. After a wedding trip the couple will reside in New York City.

## SANITARY CORPS OFFICERS NEEDED

An opportunity is now afforded qualified applicants, including enlisted men of the Army of the United States, to be commissioned as first lieutenants in the Sanitary Corps, Army of the United States.

This corps is made up of commissioned officers who are non-medical graduates but are well qualified in one or more of the following specialties: medical bacteriology, medical biological chemistry, sanitary engineering, entomology, food and nutrition, or the procurement and inspection of medical supplies.

Enlisted men of the Army of the United States who possess the outlined requirements may apply for commission in the Sanitary Corps by letter, through military channels, to The Surgeon General, United States Army, Washington, D. C. Such letters should contain an official transcript showing, in detail, college training and a statement of civilian experience. The soldier's commanding officer, in forwarding the applicant's letter, will add appropriate remarks regarding the applicant's fitness as officer material and his efficiency rating as an enlisted man.

## MARUSIA SAYS:

Spending your vacation in New York? Seeing the sights? Don't fail to visit the smartest fur shop in town—Michael Turansky's. Get a preview of the new winter fur fashions. Try on the countless coats made up in sizes from 14 to 44. Better come prepared to spend part of your vacation check on a Turansky fur coat, for you'll find it pretty hard to resist such luxurious, flattering furs at such astoundingly low prices. Your selection will be stored in the Storage Vault right on the premises while you pay your coat off during the balance of the summer months.

P. S. The 16th floor where the Turansky Fur Shop is located is one of the coolest places in town.

## MICHAEL TURANSKY

350 SEVENTH AVE. (between 29th & 30th Sts.) NEW YORK CITY

LAckawanna 4-0973

(Closed on Saturdays during July only)