



SECTION II.

The Ukrainian Weekly

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

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Ukrainian Flag Among Those of United Nations

The collection of United Nations Flags at the Service Club No. 2, MRTC, Camp Pickett, Virginia was recently augmented by another one, the Ukrainian blue and yellow banner, with the Ukrainian coat-of-arms, the trident, in the center, on maroon. It represents Ukraine, which is playing so valorous a part in this war.

The new flag is the gift of Corporal Wasyl Gina, A-11, 4th Medical Training Regiment. Corporal Gina, Ukrainian by descent, and a member of Branch 379 of the Ukrainian National Association, hails from New Haven, Conn., where he attended Stone's College and for some time was employed as a bank teller, and where

he was also active in young Ukrainian American club activities.

The inclusion of the Ukrainian banner among those of the United Nations at the service club was reported in the "Camp Pickett News."

Besides donating the banner, Corp. Gina also donated to the Camp Pickett library a copy of George Vernadsky's "Bohdan, Hetman of Ukraine" and the English translation of Michael Hrushevsky's "History of Ukraine," both published by the Yale University Press for the Ukrainian National Association. Reviews of the books appeared in the "Camp Pickett News."

Ukrainian Mass Held At Catholic University

Ukrainian Americans of Washington, D. C. had the opportunity of attending a Ukrainian Greek Catholic Mass held at the National Shrine in the Catholic University on Sunday, July 11, Miss Ann Dudiak reports.

Worshippers, excluding those of Ukrainian descent, numbered close to one thousand, including several hundred nuns and priests. They were visibly impressed by the color and beauty of the mass, especially by the singing of the Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral Choir of Philadelphia under the direction of Stephen Marusevich.

The mass was celebrated by Rev. Joseph Batza. In a brief sermon the

celebrant outlined the differences between the Latin and Byzantine rites of the Catholic Church.

The Ukrainian American Society of Washington, of which Miss Dudiak is president, acted as hosts to the fifty members of the Philadelphia choir, Dietric Slobogin of Philadelphia reports. The choir members had luncheon in the lobby of the Franciscan Monastery, and then proceeded to make a tour of the monastery. Of special interest to them was a plaque in the gardens of the monastery on which is inscribed the Lord's Prayer in the Ukrainian language.

LEARN UKRAINIAN

A recent issue of the attractive and newsy mimeographed magazine, "The Ukadet," published in Ukrainian and English in Minneapolis by the Ukrainian Folk Ballet of the Twin Cities, and edited by Olga Haywa, with Julia Pylatiuk as associate editor, contains some pertinent counsel to young Americans of Ukrainian descent to learn to speak and read Ukrainian, in form of an article written by Professor Nicholas Haydak of the University of Minnesota, which we pass on to our readers:—

Broadens Intellectual Horizon

"The language is a confession of the people," said a poet. It is true, because the soul of the nation is expressed in its language, and a perfect knowledge of some foreign tongue increases our understanding of the world. Just compare the heaviness and punctuality of the German, musicality of the Italian, easy-going style of French, business-like features of the English, musicality and versatility of the Ukrainian—and you can see some main characteristics of the people possessing those languages. Knowledge of the foreign tongue tends to broaden our intellectual horizon and makes us better and more valuable members of our na-

tion. Knowledge of a foreign language enables us to read the original works of famous writers and also to draw upon the scientific information which otherwise would escape our attention or which we would know only from a translation and interpretation by persons whose interests may be entirely different from our own. If that is true of the foreign languages, the more important it is to know the native language of our parents, because we can understand the spirit of this language better than anyone else.

Ukrainian Valuable In Military Service

It is truly important to know Ukrainian. Our boys who are entering military service will appreciate its importance when they are asked what language they can speak besides English. Here is a practical application of the knowledge of a foreign language in service of America. At the present time the United States is assuming the leading role in the world and it is our patriotic duty to inform our fellow Americans about the history, culture, economics and other phases of the life of the people who are the closest to us in Europe. Our country, America, should have

YOUNG CHIANG AND SHEVCHENKO

In a feature article about "Gissimo, Junior," son of Chiang Kei-shek," appearing in the current issue (July 31) of "Collier's" weekly magazine, radioed from Chungking by Harrison Forman, the latter describes the work of the great generalissimo's son in reconstructing the province of New Kannan, to serve as a model state for New China.

Telling how he met young Chiang in Chungking, and how the latter invited him to visit New Kannan, which is in South China and larger than Massachusetts, Forman mentions that young Chiang speaks Russian fluently, while his English, learned years ago at Shanghai, is limited through lack of use. While enroute to New Kannan by plane, Forman reports, young Chiang "read in Russian the collected works of the nineteenth century Ukrainian poet, Shevchenko."

It occurs to us that if Taras Shevchenko's universal genius is recognized even in China, especially by a leader of the Chinese younger generation, then surely our own younger generation, Americans of Ukrainian descent,—even those fortunate souls among them who feel they have attained the summit of knowledge of everything worthwhile, and for whom, of course, Shevchenko is "just some poet," not worth their bother, surely even they may find something of interest and inspiration in the poetic works of that great Ukrainian poet, patriot and martyr.

Summer is a good time to give themselves a chance to get acquainted with Shevchenko. All that one has to do is to pick up a volume of Shevchenko and start reading it at random.

"UKRAINIAN SINGER" ON RADIO

Every Sunday evening between 7:45 and 8 radio station WBYN (1430 kc) in New York City will feature Miss Luba Kowalska, well known young Ukrainian American singer of the metropolitan area, in a program of American semi classics, popular ballads, and also songs of the United Nations.

Miss Kowalska first appeared on the program last Sunday, and she sang in a manner that won for her much praise. She is announced on the program as the "Ukrainian Singer." Her theme song is "Yikhav Kozak za Dunai." Her able accompanist is Miss Olga Dmytriw of Jersey City.

a true picture of the life of every nation with which our government has to deal now as a result of the war.

There is a wealth of information you can gain from the Ukrainian writings, scientific and otherwise. You have to read those writings because you must know the soul of Ukraine more than anybody else. Who knows, Uncle Sam may need you someday as a goodwill ambassador, scientist, industrialist, tradesman, specialist, journalist or writer when the reconstruction of war-torn Ukraine will come. Those who know the language of the country will come first, and it will be too late to start learning Ukrainian then.

Field of Opportunities

Even in case you do not go abroad for reconstruction work, you can contribute enormously here for a better understanding of the Ukrainian question which is so important at the present time. There are so many literary pearls in the Ukrainian language not known to anyone aside from those who read Ukrainian. There will be no difficulty in publishing a

really good work of fiction or non-fiction. And there are so few translations from the Ukrainian. In this case you are not only informing the public, you are helping yourself too. You can write your own novels, stories, biographies on the basis of knowledge of the Ukrainian life, history, art, etc. There is here such a wide unbroken ground of opportunities that one wonders why none of the young Americans of Ukrainian descent have tried it yet.

So remember: by neglecting your Ukrainian you are not only losing your background, but you are also failing to contribute fully to the war effort. And it is so easy to learn. Every day devote just fifteen minutes to some good Ukrainian novel, story or poem. Also, speak Ukrainian at home with your parents and at your Ukrainian gatherings—you will always get the answer in the same language in which you speak. In half a year's time you will be surprised by the results achieved. Start today and keep it going.

Brush up your Ukrainian—Uncle Sam needs you in that field, too.

WANTED: More news reports and articles on Ukrainian American war effort and other activities, for publication on these pages. Pictures also (enclose with picture \$3.00—cost of making cut).

Elias Repin—A Ukrainian or Russian Artist?

IN every history of Russian painting much prominence is given to the painter Elias Repin. He is generally referred to as a great reformer in Russian painting, its regenerator, one who put new life into Russian painting as it was then.

The same man is considered by many as a Ukrainian. They point to his birth in Ukraine and to his Ukrainian parents. They likewise point to his admission of his Ukrainian origin in the letter to the government of the Ukrainian National Republic at the close of the last war, a letter which brought him a pension as an artist of the republic. The republic, however, was shortlived, and soon Repin again had to wander about, earning a living as a well-known Russian artist. Wherever his pictures were exhibited their nationalistic qualities were stressed in the catalogues describing them. But those qualities were attributed to Russia and not to Ukraine.

his cities and freeing thousands of Ukrainian captives. Now he was definitely annoyed and had demanded their immediate surrender or else . . . An assorted collection of types and characters has gathered around this table, to give him their reply. They are pressing around the Kozak scrivener seated there with a quill in his hand. You can see at once what sort of a letter this one is. The scrivener has evidently little to do with its tone and content, although he is obviously enjoying composing it very much. Everyone is taking part in its dictation. Each one has something to add to it. Guffaws greet insulting sallies at the arrogant supreme ruler of the Supreme Porte. You can guess that the royal robes of that proud ruler are being dragged in the mud amidst the cheers of the crowd of these warriors who were then famous throughout all of Europe. All of them are armed, even the powerful Hercules who sits shirtless at the table, shaping some spicy

Russia, the real founder of the Russian empire, Ivan the Terrible. The scene is laid in the tsar's palace. On its richly carpeted floor there lies the prostrate figure of a handsome young man. He cannot hold himself upright any more. The old man has grabbed him around the waist, trying to lift him. But the young man cannot do any more than to collect, with his last remaining efforts, the remnants of his national consciousness. Barely able to breathe, the young man still finds some strength to attempt to ward off the embrace of the old man—for it was the latter who had dealt him the mortal blow. The old man realizes that the young man is dying. In desperation he takes the young man's head into his hand and tries with his palm and with his lips to stem the flow of blood from the young man's wounds. But it is evident that his efforts are hopeless. The old man must have caught himself in despair by his forehead as there are bloodstains on it, the blood of the fast-dying young man. The old man's eyes are protruding out of their sockets, as he realizes the horror of his deed: he has killed the young man.

On the carpet, at the young man's side, there lies a long cane, with a spear-like end. Whoever knows something about Russian history will immediately recognize that famous cane as that of the Russian Tsar Ivan, who would receive a foreign ambassador by driving his spear-like cane into the foot of the ambassador, and, nailing the man to the floor, rest his chin upon the caneknob and stare into the ambassador's eyes. The murderer is the Tsar of Russia. The murdered man is his eldest son, Ivan, heir to the throne of Moscow.

This is Repin's picture of historic Russia which you may contrast with Repin's picture of historic Ukraine as depicted in Zaporozhians' Reply to the Sultan. Both are strongly nationalistic in tone. Yet judged by the choice of their subject-matter alone, the difference between historic Ukraine and historic Russia was very clear for Repin: Kozak Ukraine—land of reckless bravery, Tsarist Russia—land of senseless murder. Likewise these two contrasting pictures clearly portray where Repin's heart lay, not in Russia but in his native Ukraine.



ELIAS REPIN: KOZAKS' REPLY TO THE SULTAN

In the light of that fact, therefore, it would be well to look into this question: what nationalism did Repin best portray, Russian or Ukrainian? And one of the best ways to get at the answer to this question is to examine his pictures.

As those who are acquainted with Repin well know, a great portion of his paintings are portraits. Among those who sat for him were both Russians and Ukrainians. It would be extremely difficult, if not impossible, to discern in them his nationalistic feelings. He was too much of a portrait painter for that. In painting them he did his best to transcribe for the onlooker the experience which the sitter represented to him. These portraits are neither Russian nor Ukrainian.

Besides portraits, Repin also painted a number of religious pictures, such as St. Nicholas Saving the Man About to be Beheaded. These, too, can hardly be used to determine the artist's national feelings.

It is in the field of historical paintings, however, that Repin's national consciousness is clearly evident. And it is in this field that he won his greatest fame. It is a matter of fact that of his historic pictures the one Repin liked most of all was the Kozaks' Reply to the Sultan, which he recopied several times and of which he painted several versions. Most everyone is familiar with this picture. Only recently a friend of ours in service informed us he had seen a large-sized copy of it in a small Texas town. In other words, it has become a familiar artistic heritage for millions of people through its various colored prints and black and white reproductions. What is equally important, it has become familiar as one of the most fascinating representations of the reckless bravery of the Ukrainian Kozaks of several centuries ago.

The Kozaks' Reply

As can be seen on the accompanying illustration, at a simple table, set in the center of a large Kozak encampment, a group of leaders have gathered to write their historic reply to the Turkish sultan, who was all-powerful then and before whom even the western powers of Europe quaked then. The Kozaks had been constantly raiding the Sultan's coasts and looting

morsel of a curse for the taste of the mighty potentate of the greatest and most-feared armies of that time. Those arms and wounds on the heads of some of them bespeak that the men know what they are doing. They're not bluffing. They know what faces them. Yet they do not hesitate to hurl epithets, to challenge the most powerful ruler of his day. And what the picture portrays is no fiction; it is a historical fact, recorded in prose, poetry and art. It took place in 1600.

Such is Repin's picture of the Zaporozhians Kozaks of Ukraine under the leadership of their Ataman Sirko, writing a reply to the Turkish Sultan. Such is Repin's portrayal of the spirit of Ukraine.

Ivan the Terrible

Another picture of Repin's which has also been highly popular is that of historic Russia. Its chief figure is one of the greatest tsars of

DO YOU KNOW

the name of the people who for 500 years defended western civilization from annihilation by savage hordes of nomads; who were the first to carry the torch of Christianity into the heart of Eastern Europe; who, like the American frontiersmen, established the supremacy of the white race over territories larger than France; who now number over 45 million; whose capital the first geographer of the Middle Ages, Adam of Bremen, called the "competitor of Constantinople"? Do you know the name of the people called by Charles XII of Sweden "the famous race"; the people described by one French traveler in the 17th century as active, strong and dexterous; great lovers of liberty who cannot suffer any yoke? The people who, according to Voltaire, always aspire to freedom, and who are still dragging the irons of subjugation? These people are the Ukrainians.

Read about them in

Spirit of Ukraine,

which tells of Ukrainian Contributions to World's Culture. It is beautifully illustrated. (152 pages, price \$1.00)

SVOBODA BOOKSTORE



ELIAS REPIN: TSAR IVAN THE TERRIBLE

Two Different People

BY way of supplement to our editorial here last week refuting Sir Bernard Pare's allegation in a New York Herald Tribune article that the Ukrainians are a "branch of the Russian family, speaking what is really a broad dialect of Russian," we present below a pertinent section of an article written several years ago in the "East Europe and Contemporary Russia" quarterly published in London (Spring, 1939) entitled "Ukraina, Europe's Greatest Problem," and written by Lancelot Lawton, its editor. We urge our readers to read what is below, as it contains much valuable and cogently-put material on the subject.

"Ruski" and "Russki"

Many Russians declare that Ukrainians, White Ruthenians,¹ and Russians are one and the same people. They base their assertion upon the fact that at one time the Ukrainians called themselves *ruski*, while the Russians (that is, the Great Russians or Moscovites) spoke in the past, and indeed still speak of themselves as *ruski*.² The Russians say that they call themselves *ruski* because in reality they are identical with the Ukrainian people.

Is this contention justified? The issue thus raised has more than an academic interest; the insistent repetition of the Russian assertion has spread confusion. Consequently there is need for historical inquiry. Yet, whichever way the decision may go, the Ukrainian claim to national independence cannot be invalidated. To substantiate such a claim, it is sufficient that at the present time an overwhelming majority of Ukrainians should realize that they are a nationality distinct from other nationalities. That this condition is fulfilled, no one who has conscientiously investigated the modern Ukrainian movement can for one moment doubt. But if it be demonstrated that Ukrainian nationalism has deep roots in history, who will deny that its cause would gain immeasurably?

Let us see first what Russian scientists themselves have to say on the subject. The academician, F. E. Korsh, postulated the matter this way:—

"Of a Ukrainian, a logically-thinking man will say: 'Yes, he is *ruski*; all the same, he is not a Great Russian.' But a Russian specialist in patriotism will exclaim: 'Aha! he is *ruski*. So, too, are we. Therefore he is the same as we, and is not entitled to demand anything out of the ordinary.'"³

Elsewhere, Korsh remarked: "This double meaning of the words *Rus* and *Ruski* occasions misunderstandings, not always sincere, among our theoretical and practical politicians."⁴

Here it should be explained that in ancient times the word *Rus* was applied to a territory, a state and a people. Old historical documents speak of *Rus* firstly as the land of the *Poliany* tribe, and secondly as the State in the basin of the Dnieper, the capital of which was Kiev.⁵

The State was composed of the territories of Kiev, Chernihiv and Pereyaslav. Hence, *Rus* of those times was synonymous with what in later times were the Ukrainian lands.

¹ White Ruthenians in the Soviet Union number five and half millions and occupy a territory which is the size of England, situated to the north-west of Soviet Ukraine.

² Russians spell *Ruski* with a double "s," Ukrainians with a single "s." Russians pronounce the word harder than do Ukrainians.

³ *Patriot o Mazepynstve; Istoria Rosii*; 1912, p. 53.

⁴ *Zavozvateli i Zavoevanje. Byrzhevia Vedomosti*, No. 14254.

⁵ *Lektsii i issledovania*, by V. Sergievich, pp. 61-62; *Obzor istorii Russkago prava*, by M. Vladimirovsky-Budanov, p. 25.

Other territories occupied by Eastern Slavs were not called *Rus* or *Rus lands*. A wealth of historical evidence is available to prove this statement. I regret that I have only space here to cite one or two examples.

In the *Novgorod I Chronicle* it was recorded: "That year (1145) the whole land of *Rus* went against Halich and laid waste to many of its territories." Thus, it is plain that Halich was not *Rus*. The same *Chronicle* also referred to a journey made in 1135 by Burgomaster Myroslav and Archbishop Nyphont from Novgorod into *Rus*, and mentioned that in 1221, "they showed the road to *Kniaz*" (Chief) Vsevolod, saying: "We do not want you; go where you please—go to your father in *Rus*." Thus, it is plain that Novgorod was not *Rus*.

Among other testimony from the ancient *Chronicles* bearing directly upon the subject under discussion may be cited the following: "And Sviatoslav came with the people of Suzdal, Smolensk and Polotsk to *Rus*" (in the year 1167) "... he (a Moscovite *Kniaz*) is going from Moscow to *Rus*." Thus, it is plain that Suzdal, Smolensk, Polotsk and Moscow were not *Rus*.

As has been said, much more historical evidence could be adduced to show that in ancient times—that is, from the ninth to the thirteenth centuries—the designations "*Rus*" and "*Rus lands*" were applied to the regions of Kiev, Chernihiv and Pereyaslav, not to other regions occupied by Eastern Slavs.

It is true that some ancient *chronicles* alluded to the Novgorod, Smolensk, Suzdal and Moscow *kniazi* (chiefs) as *Ruski kniazi*; but did so only because these *kniazi* were descendants of the *Rus* dynasty of Vladimir the Great or Vladimir Monomakh. The designation was therefore dynastic only; it did not mean that the inhabitants of the regions over which the chiefs ruled were *Ruski* or, alternatively, *Rusy*, *Rusini*, or *Rusichi*.

When in the thirteenth century the Kiev state fell, the name of *Rus* went to Halich-Volynia, not to Vladimir-Suzdal, and the kinsmen of the Kievian people in Halich (Galicia), Volynia and remote Subcarpathian *Rus* came to be known as *Ruski* or *Rusini*. The fact that these names are preserved to our day in Subcarpathian *Rus* (or Carpatho-Ukraine) has enabled the Russians to claim that the people of this region are Russians, whereas, in reality, they are Ukrainians. Consequently, much confusion has wilfully been caused in the minds of many foreigners.

It should be added that *Rus* was transcribed in Latin as *Ruthenia*, and the name of its people as *Rutheni*. Here, again, we have revealed the source of much confusion in our time, not a little of which was deliberately occasioned by the enemies of the Ukrainians. Often in statistical data, Ruthenians are represented as a different people from Ukrainians; whereas, actually, they are one and the same.

Great Russia and Little Russia

The designation "Great Russia" is applied by Russians to the territory where they live, and that of "Little Russia" to the territory where the Ukrainians live. Frequently it is intended that the comparison which these terms imply should be derogatory to the Ukrainians.

Actually, the designations "Great *Rus*" and "Little *Rus*" are of Byzantine origin. In 1299, when Maxim the Metropolitan of Kiev, left for Vladimir,

⁶ *Kniaz* is a title of Oriental origin. Actually, the word means "head" or "chief." It is translated "Prince"; but it does not mean "Prince" in the sense in which that title is ordinarily understood in Western Europe.

and later, when his successor Peter removed to Moscow, the Patriarch of Constantinople and also the Byzantine Emperor, began to refer to the Metropolis of Kiev as "Little *Rus*." According to Greek understanding, "Little *Rus*" meant "Rus Proper" as distinct from "Great *Rus*," which comprised outlying territories; analogous examples were: "Greece Minor," which meant "Greece Proper," and "Greece Major" or "Great Greece," which embraced all colonial possessions.

It is interesting to trace down through history the juggling with names and titles which led to reversal or a distortion of their original meaning or application. When, in 1299, Maxim, the Metropolitan of Kiev, went to reside in Vladimir, he continued to use his title, "Metropolitane of Kiev and of all *Rus*." The Moscovite *Kniaz*, Ivan Kalita, forced his successor, Peter, to go to Moscow and at the same time, to enhance his own dignity took upon himself the title of "Grand *Kniaz* of all *Rus*. Yet, at that period, not a square inch of *Rus* or *Rus lands* was under his domination. In 1416, a Metropolitan Cathedral was again re-established in Kiev. Gregory Tsemblak, who was appointed to fill this high office, was independent of Moscow, and, as a matter of course, he resumed the title to which he alone was entitled: "Metropolitane of Kiev and of all *Rus*."

In the fourteenth century, the designations "Little *Rus*" and "Great *Rus*" found new application. As a result of Tartar raids, there were in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries large migrations from Kievian *Rus* to the outlying westernmost province of Halich (Galicia) and Volynia. Eventually, these provinces surpassed Kiev in power and prosperity, and their ruler came to be known as "Autocrat of all *Rus* Lands." In the early fourteenth century, several Metropolitans sought to encroach upon each other's area of jurisdiction. The dispute was settled by the Patriarch of Constantinople and the Holy Synod, who re-divided the dioceses. To one Metropolitan was allotted Galicia and Volynia, under the name "Little *Rus*," to the other the remainder of the territories under the name of "Great *Rus*." Precedent was therefore adhered to; the prefix "Little" being attached to the most important of the two regions—the ruling centre.

In 1335, George II of Halich (Galicia) proclaimed himself to be: "By the Grace of God the Hereditary *Kniaz* of all Smaller *Rus*." According to some authorities, this act was intended to be recognition of the fact that his throne was of more recent origin than that of Kiev, the cradle of the race and its culture. On the other hand, it might merely have been an endorsement of the ecclesiastical delimitation.

From 1340, almost all of *Rus* (Ukraine) came under the formal domination of Lithuania, and Halich under that of Poland. The name *Rus*, it should be emphasized, applied then not to Moscovia but to the territories of Kiev, Chernihiv, Pereyaslav, White Russia, Volynia and Halich (Galicia). With the exception of small portions of Chernihiv, and Siverski territories, and then only for a short period, no part of *Rus* or of *Rus lands* came under the dominion of the Tsars. But towards the end of the sixteenth century, when Moscovia proclaimed herself to be the third and last Rome and the sole possessor of Christian truth, her Monarch began to style himself "Tsar of *Rus*," which occasioned a

⁷ At this period Russia was very weak. The legend that she was the Third Rome was created in order to bring about a patriotic revival. It is propagated to this day in certain circles, but there is no more justification for it than for the equally preposterous assertion that the Russian *moujik* is destined to save the world, which, too, was originated in period of depression after 1812 during the reign of Alexander I.

protest from Poland, whose monarch at that time was also styled "Ruler of *Rus*," a title derived from the formal dominion of Poland over *Rus* lands.

In 1648 the Hetman, Bohdan Khmelnitsky, drove the Poles from the whole territory of *Rus* or Ukraine and styled himself: "Monarch and Autocrat of *Rus*," a title to which he had full right at that time. According to Kluchevski, "Little *Rus* still lay beyond the horizon of Moscovite politics." The Poles, renewing their attack upon Ukraine, Khmelnitsky was forced to seek aid. He had the choice of several allies and eventually inclined to Moscovia. Soon she abused his trust and cunningly utilized the occasion to annex Ukraine. She also seized White *Rus* and Lithuania, whereupon the Tsar proceeded to aggrandise the Imperial title with these words: "Autocrat of Great *Rus* and White *Rus* and Lithuanian and Volynia and Podolia." Kluchevski, the Russian historian, tells us that for several decades the Little Russian question exhausted Moscovite foreign policy, and made it difficult to hold Kiev and the Eastern Ukraine.

As we have seen, in the XVII century for the first time, Great *Rus* and Little *Rus* were mentioned in the title of the sovereign of Moscovite. The manifest purpose in placing them in this order was to exalt the status of the north-eastern territories on which Moscovia was established and to lower that of the region which, according to Greek and Byzantine designation, had been *Rus* Proper.

Yet for a long time afterwards the tsardom of Moscovia was known as Moscovia, and its people called themselves Moscovites. It was not until the closing period of the XVII, and the beginning of the XVIII century that the terms "Russia" to denote the State and "Great Russian" to denote the people came into use. Up to the XVII century foreigners called Moscovia and her people by their true names; to them Moscovia was Moscovia and her people the Moscovite people.

Ukraine

When in order to support their pretence to superiority, the Moscovites transposed the meaning of the terms "Little Russia" and "Great Russia" and, making play with the prefix "Little," sought to stamp upon Little Russians the mark of inferiority, the people of the South abandoned the name and adopted that of Ukraine. The change was justified, for Ukraine is a not less historic name than *Rus*. As far back as the twelfth century the country was sometimes called Ukraine, and its inhabitants Ukrainians. In the *Ipatiev Chronicle*, for example, it was recorded that when Vladimir Hlibovich, *Kniaz* of Pereyaslav, died, "Ukraine mourned him greatly," and that in 1189 *Kniaz* Rostislav "went from Smolensk to Halichian Ukraine." Further references to Ukraine are to be found in ancient records in 1213, 1268, and 1282. Describing the campaigns of Hetman Nalyvaiko the old Cassack *duma*: "In our glorious Ukraine; none aided the Ukrainians when strife visited our Ukrainian lands."

As a synonym for *Rus*, Ukraine was used in various foreign official documents, chronicles, geographies and charts from the XVI to the XVIII centuries. The records of the Sorbonne show that in the XVI century Ukrainian students were registered as "natione Ruthena de Ucraina"; on the geographical charts of 1580 in the National Library in Paris, the name *Ucraina* denotes the territories on both sides of the Dnieper, together with Kiev; the geographer Sansoné headed his map of Ukraine, the date of which is 1641, "Ucraina a poese de Casacchi" (Ukraine, or the land of the Cossacks) and on it referred to the Moscovite state as "Muscovia; Hetman Khmelnitsky de-

(Concluded on page 4)

DOUGHBOYS IN THE DORMITORIES

150,000 SOLDIERS GO TO COLLEGE TO STUDY FOR MECHANIZED WARFARE

TO Washington Heights in New York, where the Gothic towers of City College look down on the slopes that Revolutionary soldiers once defended, America's soldiers are marching again. Every week they arrive with their blue barracks bags slung over their shoulders. They come from camps and air bases all over the country. They are a picked group, sent to City College just as thousands of soldiers have been sent to campuses all over the country to begin what Colonel Herman Beukema, Director of the Army Specialized Training Program, has called "a revolutionary step in Army training."

Behind the Army Specialized Training Program is a mission as important in modern warfare as guns and tanks. The mission of these fighting men is to study—to learn subjects like engineering, chemistry, physics, mathematics, medicine and languages which are essential to the operations of a highly complex and mechanized Army. Giving the background of the program, Chief of Staff General George C. Marshall wrote: . . . With the establishment of the minimum Selective Service age at eighteen, the Army was compelled to assure itself that there would be no interruption in the flow of professionally and technically trained men who have hitherto been provided in regular increments by American colleges and universities. The Army Specialized Training Program was established to supply the needs of the Army for such men. The objective of the program is to give specialized technical training to soldiers on active duty for certain Army tasks for which its own training facilities are insufficient in extent or character. To that end the Army has contracted with selected colleges and universities for the use of their facilities and faculties in effecting such training of selected soldiers in courses prescribed by the Army."

Two Parts Program,

Divided into two parts, basic and advanced, the Army Specialized Training Program runs through seven terms, each twelve weeks. Because time is short and thousands of men must be trained this year, the Army has selected institutions with faculties ready to take soldiers into their classrooms at a moment's notice. To colleges like Rutgers and Carnegie Tech, for instance, the Army is sending its students of engineering; to colleges like Princeton, its students of foreign languages. By the end of 1943, there will be about 150,000 soldiers in classrooms and laboratories from the University of Maine to the University of California.

To qualify for the Army Specialized Training Program, soldiers must have made a score of at least 115 on their Army General Classification Test. For men under twenty-two, high school education or its equivalent is required. If a soldier has completed more than two years of college, he must have a least one year of college physics, or mathematics, or three courses in psychology, or knowledge of at least one modern foreign language. If he is twenty-two or over, he must have completed at least one year of college but not more than three, unless he majored in one of the following subjects: mathematics, physics, chemistry, psychology, or engineering, or unless he has knowledge of at least one modern foreign language.

Although a soldier may volunteer for Army Specialized Training, it is the responsibility of his commanding officer to pick out men who meet the standards, and the chances are that he will be selected on the basis of his record and sent to college just as he might be sent on any duty commensurate with his ability. His

training is considered so important by the Army that it has been assigned a priority rating following only direct assignment to Officer Candidate School or Aviation Cadet training.

The "Star" Unit

When a soldier is transferred from his camp or air base, he goes first to a Specialized Training and Reassignment or "Star" unit. In each Service Command there is at least one, handling from 500 to 1,000 men at a time. The College of the City of New York is the Star unit for the Second Service Command and through its portals pass thousands of men from New York, New Jersey and Delaware.

"You might call the Star unit a giant clearing house," explained Captain Clayton W. Wetzel in the first-floor office of City College's red-brick Army Hall. "We receive each man and keep him here from five to thirty days. We house him, classify him, give him a physical examination, and put him through a process of tests and interviews to determine just how and where he fits into the program."

"I'll give you a quick picture of the process," continued Captain Wetzel who has worked with the Army Specialized Training Program from the start.

"First, a representative of the Registrar's office at C. C. N. Y. talks with each soldier, makes a record of his educational background, and evaluates his school or college credits. Next, a college instructor interviews him and decides whether he should start with the basic phase, which includes Terms one, two, and three and corresponds roughly to Freshman year at college, or with Term four in one of the specialized fields of study like engineering or languages. To check his decision, he assigns the soldier to take a battery of tests. When the soldier's records, classification cards, interviews and examination grades are ready for final review, he goes before the Star Selection Board which is the final authority over case. If they accept the soldier, they assign him to a specific course and a specific term in that course, and he's ready for college."

"A Revolutionary Step"

To many soldiers who pass through Star Selection Boards and are assigned to the basic phase, Army Specialized Training will be, as Colonel Beukema put it, "a revolutionary step." It means the opportunity of a college education in part or in whole that they might never have dreamed of before. High school graduates, eligible to start with Terms one, two, and three, can then go on from there to one of the specialized fields.

"Never before in the history of education has a course of study been so carefully prepared by such distinguished specialists..." said Dr. John M. Thomas, President of Norwich University, recently.

Combining mathematics, physics, chemistry, English, history, geography, and engineering, the basic phase is a tightly knit curriculum of thirty-six weeks. The Army has allotted a definite number of hours each week to each subject. For instance in the first term, four hours of class work and three hours of laboratory are devoted to physics, six hours to mathematics, three each to chemistry, history, and English, and two hours to geography. Because the students have been carefully selected, the Army expects them to work fast and sets a required list of material that must be mastered in each term. When a soldier finishes his basic phase, he will not only have a very solid groundwork in the lib-

Newark Girl Weds Lieutenant

Miss Evelyn Eugenia Kalakura, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Roman Kalakura of South 18th street, Newark, N. J., and a member of U.N.A. Branch 322, was recently wed to Lieutenant Andrew Keybida, son of Alex Keybida of Clifton, N. J. The ceremony was performed in St. John's Ukrainian Catholic Church in Newark.

The couple now reside at Helena, Montana, where the bridegroom is stationed. The bride received a bachelor of science degree at New York University, and has been a high school teacher for the past two years. She was active in young Ukrainian American affairs and at one time was secretary of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America. Lieut. Keybida is a graduate of La Salle University.

eral arts as well as the sciences, but he will be well qualified to continue his study in a specialized field.

The advanced phase of Army Specialized Training—Terms four, five, six, and seven—is dominated by the sciences. In rough figures, of every fifteen men, ten specialize in engineering—either civil, mechanical, chemical, electrical, aeronautical, or sanitary—which have already been described in the first article of this series. Four specialize in medicine, dentistry or veterinary science, and one in foreign language and area study and personnel psychology.

Need For Medical Officers

With the need for medical officers estimated at 4,200 a year, the Army is counting on a pool of 24,000 men who now hold reserve commissions in the Medical Administrative Corps while they are finishing their professional education at colleges throughout the country. These men are at varied stages of medical study. To make it possible for them to complete their study in the shortest possible time, the Army has authorized them to resign their reserve commissions and enlist in the Enlisted Reserve Corps. Upon being called to duty, they will be placed in the Army Specialized Training unit at the same college where they have been studying.

This move is important not only to the student but to the whole medical profession. As a private in the Army, he will now receive \$50 a month and dependency benefits in addition to the full cost of his tuition, room and board. The cost of long years of college study will no longer be a bar to prospective doctors. Individual ability alone is the sole test under Army Specialized Training.

Although small in numbers, the liberal arts side of Army Specialized Training has two important objectives. At a few colleges like Princeton and Harvard, it is training men in the local administration of foreign areas. Each student concentrates on a particular area. He learns the language and studies the people, social customs, history, economy and political traditions in preparation for liaison work between civil and military authorities. Small also but equally important is the field of personnel psychology. With thousands of men pouring through classification and replacement training centers, the responsibility of placing them in the work they can do best is an essential part of maintaining the efficiency of the Army.

When it reaches its full strength of 150,000 students, the Army Specialized Training Program will be several times larger than the largest college in the country. Its students will come from every State, from every background and occupation.

The secret of being miserable is to have the leisure to bother about whether you are happy or not.

Army Map Service Needs

The Army Map Service wishes to obtain recent large-scale maps, guide books, city plans, port plans, gazetteers, postal guides, and place lexicons. Submit information about available material to the branch office in your locality:

New York Library Branch, Army Map Service, Room 820, 1270 Sixth Avenue, New York City. Attention: Miss Viohla Klipell. Telephone Circle 6-4250.

Chicago Library Branch, Army Map Service, Room 522, 79 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill. Attention: Miss Barbara C. Todd. Telephone Central 3240.

New Orleans Library Branch, Army Map Service, 900-A Maritime Building, New Orleans. Attention: Lieut. Chris. R. Ansel. Telephone Canal 1293.

San Francisco Library Branch, Army Map Service, Room 546, 74 New Montgomery Street, San Francisco. Attention: Captain Norman F. D'Evelyn. Telephone EXbrook 2009.

TWO DIFFERENT PEOPLES

(Concluded from page 3)

clared in 1649 to the Polish minister: "I left neither pan nor kniaz (landlord nor chief) in Ukraina," and in his speech to the Kievan clergy in 1651 said: "God helped me to drive the Poles from Ukraina;" a proclamation of Hetman Briukhovetsky in 1668 speaks of "Ukraina our beloved fatherland which Poland and Moscow want to divide."

It should be added that up to the sixties of the XIX century the words "Ukraina" and "Ukrainians" were widely used in Russian literature as synonymous with the officially employed words, "Little Russia" and "Little Russians." Only in 1863 were they banned by censorship and removed from circulation. In that year the Minister of the Interior, M. Valuev, issued the well-known pronouncement: "The Ukrainian language never existed, does not exist and never will." Since that time to this day most Russians have been content to reiterate this assertion, without making any scientific effort to substantiate it.

But although "Ukraina" was banned in Russia it replaced the ancient name Rus in Galicia and Bukovina, territories outside the Russian Empire, and similarly in Bukovina and Galicia, "Ukrainian" replaced Rusin and Ruski, which were the ancient designations of the people. While these changes were introduced into life, they were not, it is true, officially recognized by the Austrian-Hungarian Government. In 1915 a group of Ukrainian members in the Reichsrath urged the Government to substitute Ukrainer for Ruthenen, but nothing came of the request.

We reach then this final conclusion: In ancient times, beginning from the IX century, those who dwelt in the land now known as Ukraina called it Rus and themselves Ruski. Because the Moscovites, who were a quite different people, appropriated these designations, the original Ruski people elected to call their land Ukraina and themselves Ukrainians. They were wholly within their right in doing so; a nation is entitled to name itself. In this instance a name was not invented; an old name which had fallen into disrepute was dropped and a new name which had been current together with it, at least after the XII century, was brought into common usage. Thus Moscovia's claim to the heritage and genealogy of Ukraina was effectively repudiated.

⁸ Akty Iuzhno-Zapadnoi Rosii; vol. III, p. 444.

⁹ Istechniki Malorossiskoi istorii, by B. Kamenski; vol. I, p. 184.

GOGOL AND BASHKIRTSEFF

QUITE a number of prominent Ukrainians are claimed by Russians as their own. Gogol is one of them. And surely enough, he did write in Russian. But was he a Russian? Was DeCoster, the author of the famed "Uylenspiegel," a Frenchman? Emil Vandervelde, in writing about DeCoster, says that in spite of his French language he was Flemish, and that France was only his "intellectual country." That is the kind of an intellectual Russian that Gogol was; his soul was essentially a fragment of its true motherland, Ukraine, whose knightly fame he sang in his "Taras Bulba," whose glowing national humor he reproduced so vividly in his Ukrainian themes. This feeling, this Ukrainian nativity, he not only carried in his heart, but quite often expressed in letters to his Ukrainian friends. At the time when Ukrainian themes called out in him the deepest emotions, Russian themes created only bitter satires at which the Muscovites shuddered—because in the depth of his soul he could not stand Russia; he felt there as if "in a stifling cellar."

He ran with his soul to the Occident and to his Ukraine, whose "iron faults" and "energy of enthusiasm" he sang in his great poem "Taras Bulba." With this poem and satire of Russian absolutism he placed himself in line with DeCoster, with Freiligrath, and with other poets of freed nations that fought the absolutism of imperialism.

But to the Ukrainians the tragedy of Gogol's life is more significant than is the greatness of his literary attainments. If not for that tragic life his literary achievements would have been much greater. The Muscovite prohibitive restrictions upon

the Ukrainian literature created circumstances which made Gogol adopt the Russian language for his medium of expression—these same circumstances collected the toll for that shift of foundation. The struggle between his inherent Ukrainianism that permeated his soul—this constant struggle was bound to cause a disastrous reaction which, through self-seclusion, terminated in physical and mental breakdown.

Gogol's tragedy is amplified in the case of Marie Bashkirtseff (1860-84), a talented young Ukrainian girl, born in the Poltava region, who with her diary drew the attention of such people as Barrie, Françoise Coppee, Bastien-Lepage, Anatol France, Maupassant and Gladstone. She was exasperated with the impotence of the 19th century and, like Gogol, sought rest for her ill soul in Rome and in the history of the Middle Ages. She was in love with Clemenceau, feeling in him a tiger's nature, an exceptional figure which wandered into the 19th century Europe from another age. Russia bored her the same as it had Gogol. "I am neither Russian," she wrote, "nor a foreigner, I am I... the Russians are strangers to me." She turns her attention to her native land and finds there, only among the common people in her own village—as before she found beyond the borders of her native land—action, expression and sincerity, necessary for a painter and for a cosmopolitan which desires to find a national faith. Only Ukrainian songs drew tears to the eyes of this girl, condemned to die of consumption at the age of 24; only Ukrainian dances called out in her weak but delicate body a quiver of enthusiasm. She discarded her intellectual native land;

THE HOME FRONT

Shoppers Asked To Use Public Transit Facilities During Non-rush Hours

Shoppers, required to carry small packages as result of new restrictions on retail deliveries in Northern gas shortage area, should use public transit facilities in non-rush hours only, the Office of Defense Transportation suggested.

Under a new restriction which went into effect recently, retail deliveries of packages in the gas shortage area of packages less than 60 inches in combined length and girth or weighing less than five pounds are prohibited.

ODT officials said public transit vehicles already carrying capacity loads of workers during rush hours simply cannot absorb any additional burden-laden shoppers and therefore are appealing to all shoppers to cooperate in the matter.

but she also refused to adopt for her land the "passport Russia." Her soul could not envision completely her native land which had not regained enough strength to awake, but, cut off from her native stock, she was drawn to it like a sunflower to the sun, expecting to find in it that what the world had denied her—true beauty and strength.

Both Marie Bashkirtseff and Nicholas Gogol, though each utterly different in character from the other, are still representative of those figures of Ukraine which, knowingly or otherwise, tried to run away from themselves by breaking away from their native inherent character—character moulded through centuries of virile national history.

D. S.

Residents in War Centers Asked To Open Their Homes To Migrating Workers

Residents in key war industry centers are asked by government officials to open their homes to more than 600,000 migrating war workers so that war production may reach its peak.

The Government's war housing program, using both the resources of private enterprises and public funds, will be carried on to the extent that the use of manpower and critical materials permit, but the problem cannot be solved without the cooperation of the nation's home owners.

The majority of the 1,100,000 workers expected to migrate to war industry centers from July 1943 to July 1944 must be housed in existing structures. We must count on at least 200,000 war workers families and 400,000 single workers being taken care of in this way.

Civilians Again Told Not To Travel Unnecessarily

With troops movements and other military traffic mounting to new peaks, it is imperative to keep down seasonal increases in civilian travel, the Office of War Information emphasized.

As a guide in determining whether a trip is necessary, the Office of Defense Transportation defined trips for the following six purposes as non-essential:

1. Trips to other cities to visit friends.
2. Trips home for the week-end.
3. Sightseeing.
4. Trips, to the theatre, races, or other places of amusement.
5. Any social travel or travel for pleasure.
6. Travel merely for the sake of going somewhere.

"CHORNA RADA"

(BLACK COUNCIL)

A Historical Romance of Turbulent Kozak Times

After Death of Hetman Bohdan Khmelnytsky

By PANTELEYMON KULISH (1819-97)

(Continued)

(Translated by S. Shumeyko)

(35)

WHEN the indignant Sitch elders had stalked out of the council meeting and mounting their horses rode off for the Sitch, Brukhovetsky guffawed derisively after them. "You see, brothers," he said turning to his henchmen, "we managed to get rid of the peasants, we got rid of the townspeople, and now we're rid of those conceited old fools. So go ahead now and enjoy yourselves. Dance, drink and be merry. As for me I'm going back to my quarters, as I'm beginning to feel sleepy. You there, Petro Serdiuk, help me to my quarters."

Leaning on the Kozak he had called to his aid, Brukhovetsky made his way back to the house. Noting his unsteady gait one of the Kozaks dug his companion in the ribs:

"Looks like our Hetman is a bit under the weather."

"Well, after all he's done today, he's entitled to a little relaxation."

"Yes, and he's certainly tired too."

Such was not the case, however. Neither from overwork nor from drink was this villainous hetman staggering. His apparent exhaustion and intoxication were merely a sham, designed to cover up a scheme which his evil mind was already concocting. Shambling along, his eyes half-closed like those of a cat, and leaning upon the Kozak for support, Brukhovetsky remarked casually to the latter:

"Did you ever hear of a case, brother, where a mouse chewed off a man's head?"

The Kozak laughed: "If you please, sir, that's only just so much banter."

"Hmm... so much banter, you say," Brukhovetsky spoke slowly. "But a lot can come of such banter... Murrain on these legs of mine; they're barely able to carry me along. I guess old age is beginning to creep up on me. It makes no difference whether one has had a drink or not; the head and legs can no longer do their job."

"Your legs are probably tired from too much walking around at the council meeting," Petro Serdiuk attempted to console him.

"Ah, that council meeting, that council meeting," Brukhovetsky murmured, yet audibly enough for Serdiuk to hear. "I did a great deal for the Kozaks there, and I'm wondering just how much the Kozaks will do for me."

"Why worry your head over such things, your esteemed highness, don't you realize that the Kozaks are ready to even sacrifice their lives for you?"

"Lives!" Brukhovetsky grunted. "I'd be satisfied if only one life were extinguished forever, that is if someone knew how to do it."

Serdiuk smiled to himself: "Our hetman is certainly under the weather when he talks like that, no doubt about that now."

Mumbling to himself and swaying, Brukhovetsky from time to time dropped an audible hint to Serdiuk that it was the person of Somko that was troubling him. Yet Serdiuk remained blissfully unaware of any implications concerning that name that Brukhovetsky was trying so hard to convey. Finally when they reached the large building where the hetman's quarters were situated, Brukhovetsky turned to Serdiuk and said:

"Do you see that small window near the bar and close to the ground. You know who's there? It's his royal ribs, Somko, who used to lord over us in all his swollen pride. And now he's my prisoner. Will wonders never cease?"

"It certainly is a wonder," Serdiuk agreed. "Fortune is surely on your side now, sir hetman."

"And now I'll tell you something even more strange, Peter. Just listen to the dream I had last night just before dawn. Well, it seems that I was walking to my quarters, just as I am

now, and that I was drunk too, just like now. Then I went to bed and fell asleep. And the next morning when I woke up someone came running to me with the information that a very strange thing had happened during the night, that a mouse had chewed Somko's head off! What do you think of that dream, Peter? Why do you suppose I dreamt it? If you could interpret that dream for me, Peter, I would reward you handsomely."

For a moment Serdiuk remained silent, then he gave the hetman a rather peculiar look.

Encouraged by the Zaporozhian's silence, Brukhovetsky did not say any more until they entered his room. Then taking a ring off his finger he said to Serdiuk: "Here take it, and it will open all doors for you. No one will even dare to stop you if you put it on. Say! What's the matter? Why are you drawing back?"

"I'm stepping back," Serdiuk retorted, "because though a Zaporozhian is capable of a lot of things, he will never have anything to do with such dirty business as this. Good bye, sir, hetman. I hope you'll forget your dream."

With this parting shot Serdiuk left.

Brukhovetsky stood dumbfounded.

"So," he thought, "there must be something to what they say about the Zaporozhians, that you can't ever make assassins or torturers out of them." He began to pace back and forth, trying to figure out some way how he could dispose of Somko.

Suddenly he paused. "Why can't I take care of the matter personally?... When Somko was really Somko I did not fear to confront him, and now for some reason or other I hold back..."

He resumed his pacing, with his thoughts keeping pace with his steps: "Who knows what fate awaits one... Perhaps the evil one himself is helping me... Ah, father Bohdan, you would never recognize your lieutenant Ivanets now... Yet it's too late for me to stop now... I've got to finish the job... Two cats in a bag will never get along... Neither did Somko and myself... I simply must play this game to the finish... Yet something is the matter with me... Before I was able to turn the world practically upside down to achieve my ends, and now I'm afraid to stick a knife into my enemy..."

(End of chapter XVI)

YOUTH AND THE U.N.A.

OUR "FAREWELL" COLUMN

This column has been appearing as a regular feature of The Ukrainian Weekly for more than five years. During that time there appeared volumes of material concerning the Ukrainian National Association and its members and branches. News items in connection with the activities and affairs of the various youth branches were published in large numbers, as were reports from U. N.A. athletic teams. In addition much information on every conceivable angle was printed in connection with the parent organization and its official organs, the Svoboda and the Weekly. All in all it may safely be stated that this column served its purpose well. From friends and readers the writer has received words of appreciation, for which he is grateful and thankful. It is indeed good to know that, through this column, members and non-members of the U.N.A. have become better informed as to the aims and purposes of the organization; it is good to know that this column has been of value to U.N.A. branches and members as a medium for publicity; and that it is responsible for the many new friendships that have been created among members and readers living apart from other. It is good to know all this, for such was the purpose of the column.

News Items Always Needed

From the caption and the tone of the preceding paragraph the reader has undoubtedly gotten the impression that this is the last "Youth and the U.N.A." column. As far as the writer is concerned, it is... for, on August 5th, he will report for duty in the U. S. Army. This does not mean, of course, that the Weekly will discontinue the publication of U.N.A. news items. On the contrary, news items and reports, as well as material directly from the main headquarters of the fraternal order, will continue to appear. It has often been brought out, however, that news items concerning the various branches and their members must emanate from the branches and the members; this still is as true today as it was back in 1933 when the Weekly first was issued. If few items appear regarding branch activities, therefore, it is because the members have not submitted many items for publication. In this, our "farewell" column, we urge the readers and U.N.A. members to continue to send in material for publication. It must be remembered that U.N.A. members and readers of the Weekly on duty in all parts of the world in all branches of the service receive the paper, and that they look forward to seeing these news items concerning their friends and their fellow Ukrainian Americans back home.

During the five years of this column's existence we have consistently emphasized the many advantages and privileges of U.N.A. membership, and it is pleasant to reflect that quite a number of persons have joined the fraternal order as a result of our column... persons, that is, whom know about. We flatter ourselves in believing that other people have joined the U.N.A. whom we do not know about. More important, however, is the fact that many people who did not know anything at all about the Ukrainian National Association at first now know much about it. They know it is an institution worthy of their support, for it is a mutual benefit organization as demonstrated by the many privileges and benefits offered to members. One of the purposes of this column was to acquaint the readers with the facts concerning the U.N.A., and to dispel false rumors about it at the same time. We believe that the column has succeeded

in accomplishing this purpose to an appreciable extent.

Someone once asked the writer, in a letter, the following series of questions: "How do I know that what you write about the Ukrainian National Association is true? Where do you get your information? Why do you think the U.N.A. is such a fine organization? Who tells you what to write?" The last question was followed by the letter-writer's opinion that yours truly received instructions as to what to write and how to write it from someone connected with the U.N.A. This is a good time as any to explain to the reader just how I first became interested in the U.N.A. First, however, I would like bring home the fact that everything I had written in connection with the U.N.A. was induced by my sincere belief in the organization; this column was my own idea and was inspired by my enthusiasm and interest in the U.N.A.

How I Became Interested in the U.N.A.

I first came in contact with the U. N. A. when my mother saw an advertisement in the Svoboda asking for a boy to deliver the paper on a route in downtown Jersey City. She brought me to the Svoboda office and landed the job for me. I was 13 years old at the time and delivered the papers after school hours. I didn't learn very much about the U.N.A. during the five years that I delivered the papers, but when the Weekly came out in 1933 I learned much about the organization and became interested in it. I began contributing articles on various subjects to the Weekly and some of them were published. This encouraged me to write more; I did a great deal of writing in those days, and the more I wrote the greater became my interest in the Weekly and the U.N.A. When I was 18 years old I became a U.N.A. member.

My writings in the Weekly attracted the attention of an executive officer of the U.N.A., who offered me a job with the U.N.A.; I grasped the opportunity without hesitation. During the nine years of my employment (this does not include the five years spent delivering the Svoboda) I became even more interested in the organization and its work. I continued to write for the Weekly and, as soon as I thought I knew enough about the U.N.A., I began writing about the organization and this led into the idea of the "Youth and the U.N.A." column. Now, being an employee of the U.N.A. I was in a position to get material at first hand for publication. My employers cooperated wholeheartedly in supplying me with material, and encouraged me to write much and often. I know that the facts regarding the U.N.A., as published in this column, are true because at the U.N.A. office I have worked with these facts. It is because of my close and long connection with the fraternal order that I know it to be a fine organization.

My experience with the U.N.A. is not confined solely to the Office and the Weekly. I have been a secretary of a U.N.A. branch for a number of years; I was a delegate to the 1941 U.N.A. convention and served on the publicity committee; I was active in such U.N.A. affairs as youth rallies, picnics, dances, and the like; I formed a U.N.A. baseball team; I have organized a considerable number of new members into the U.N.A. All this is a statement of fact designed to stress the point that I know, as a result of 14 years of association with the institution, that the U.N.A. is what I have often declared it to be... an organization worthy of the support of every serious-thinking, conscientious young Ukrainian American.

SHEVCHENKO'S HISTORICAL ACUMEN

By HONORE EWACH

TARAS Shevchenko was primarily a poet, not a historian. Yet he also gave much thought to Ukrainian historical events. As a genius and as such subject to periods of profound poetic inspiration, he was in such moments quite often able to discern certain historical truths much better and sooner than some slow-plodding scientist or historian on the basis of his accumulated heaps of facts and details. For instance, in his poem "Velikiy Lyokh," Shevchenko gives a very profound analysis of the history of Ukraine of the Kozak period.

Three White Birds

At the very outset of this poem, known also as "A Mystery," Shevchenko tells of three white birds sitting on the cross of the old church of Subotiv and indulging in a very interesting chat. The birds for the poet represent the souls of three Ukrainian girls, living at three different periods of the Ukrainian Kozak age. We find that the first girl, Prissy, was already a bride-to-be in 1654—at the time when Hetman Bohdan Khmelnytsky was just about to conclude the ill-fated military alliance at Pereyaslav with Russia. Right at the moment when the great hetman of Ukraine was on his way to Pereyaslav to sign the treaty, Prissy crossed his way, carrying a pail of water. Well, according to a popular Ukrainian superstition, to cross somebody's path with a pail of water is considered good luck. Unconsciously Prissy helped the great Kozak leader to conclude a very baneful treaty—which led to the enslavement of Ukraine by the Russian tsars.

From the soul of the second girl we find that she was just a very young girl—still in her early teens—in 1709, at the time when Tsar Peter I of Russia was returning home to Moscow as the conqueror of Charles XII of Sweden and Hetman Mazepa of Ukraine at Poltava. The victorious ruler was passing through the ruins of Baturin, burnt down at his orders. This time it was he, Tsar Peter I, who met a young Ukrainian girl with a pail of water. He asked her to water his horse. The girl fulfilled the tsar's request, unconscious of the fact that she was thereby doing a good deed to the oppressor of her own country—Ukraine.

Triumphal Tour of Catherine II

We find that the third soul in the poem is that of a baby girl who lived on the terrestrial plane of life in 1778—the year when Tsaritsa Catherine II made a triumphal tour through Ukraine to signalize her recent conquest of the southern lands of the Zaporozhian Kozaks up to the Black Sea. The little baby girl was in her mother's arms when the glittering yacht with Tsaritsa Catherine on its deck sailed majestically down

the waters of the Dnieper. When the baby girl saw all the splendor of the imperial yacht she smiled. It was a smile innocent of the knowledge that the empress was the one who had abolished the office of hetman of Ukraine in 1764 and had destroyed the famous Zaporozhian Sich in 1775, the last stronghold of Ukraine's democratic way of life and of the political aspirations of Ukrainians to be a self-governing nation. The Ukrainian baby girl smiled at the second great enslaver and tyrant of Ukraine—Tsaritsa Catherine, blessing thus with her innocent childish smile the oppressor of her own people. Thus through his genial intuition Shevchenko analyzed the baneful events of 1654, 1709, and 1778: Symbolically Shevchenko said in his poem "Velikiy Lyokh" that the great Kozak leaders of Bohdan Khmelnytsky's time were politically almost a mature people, and that they possessed national consciousness almost in full measure. In the poem they are symbolized by the grown-up bride. Ukraine was just about to become then a fully fledged nation. Yet through a naive belief in the good intentions of the Russian tsars the Kozak politicians of Hetman Bohdan Khmelnytsky led their own Ukrainian nation into political, economic and cultural enslavement. Shevchenko presents the Kozak politicians of the times of Hetman Mazepa by a very young girl of some fourteen years. When Mazepa cast in his lot with Charles XII of Sweden in his fight for Ukraine's freedom against Peter I of Russia many of his Kozak officers quite naively betrayed him and passed over with their Kozak troops into the camp of the Russian tsar. Thus they helped in the war the tsar who had already curtailed Ukraine's self-government and even had tried to abolish the hetman's office which was still at least symbolic of Ukraine's political autonomy.

Political Babes

During the sixty-nine years between 1709 and 1778, from the Battle of Poltava to the triumphal march through southern Ukraine of Tsaritsa Catherine II, the Kozak officers become so engrossed in their personal affairs of acquiring more land and titles of nobility that they simply forgot all about the great and noble aspirations of the Kozak leaders of the period of Bohdan Khmelnytsky and Ivan Mazepa. They became mere political babes. And that was the main reason why there was so little protest from them when the office of the Kozak hetman in Ukraine was abolished in 1764 and hardly any real protest when the Zaporozhian Sich was destroyed by the order of Catherine the Second in 1775. No wonder, that the Kozak descendants in 1778 naively greeted Catherine II in her triumphal tour through Ukraine as if she were really their own ruler and not an oppressor of their Ukrainian nation.

There is no doubt that in the moments of his poetical inspiration Shevchenko could penetrate keenly with his power of intuition even the most intricate problems of life and history. During such periods he also possessed a profound prophetic insight into future events. This second great ability of Shevchenko is very noticeable in his great "Epistle to the Ukrainians" (Poslaniye).



THEODORE LUTWINAK