



SECTION II.

The Ukrainian Weekly

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

No. 38

JERSEY CITY, N. J., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1943

VOL. XI

Our Tenth Anniversary

Ten years ago, on October 6, 1933 the Ukrainian Weekly made its first appearance. The 18th regular convention of the Ukrainian National Association, held in May of that year in Detroit, had decided that in the development of Ukrainian American life the time had come when our younger generation, born and raised here, had to have, in addition to the "Svoboda," a weekly organ of their own, published in English and dedicated completely to their special needs and interests. And thus the Ukrainian Weekly was born.

Since that time the Ukrainian Weekly has endeavored to fulfill its function as such to the best of its ability. Primarily it has devoted itself to the problems and issues confronting our young people in relation to their Ukrainian background and their American environment. In this connection it has, first of all, striven to make them good and loyal Americans. Likewise it has endeavored to make them worthy descendants of the freedom-loving Ukrainian race. At the same time it has constantly inculcated them with the idea that as native-born Americans of Ukrainian descent they are duty-bound to help their blood kinsmen in foreign-occupied and oppressed Ukraine to win the national freedom for which they have been fighting and sacrificing for many centuries.

These then have been the main objectives of the Ukrainian Weekly. To attain them the Weekly has (1) propagated among its readers the inspiring principles of Americanism; (2) given them at least a rudimentary knowledge of their Ukrainian cultural heritage and also of the centuries-old Ukrainian struggle for national freedom; (3) supported, and at times inspired, their organizational efforts; (4) impressed upon them the necessity of their becoming active members of the U.N.A.—the chief bulwark of Ukrainian American life; (5) acted as a forum for their views on the various important problems and issues facing them; (6) kept them abreast of the latest developments in Ukrainian American organized life; (7) kept them informed on the current events in the land from which their parents emigrated; and (8) generally provided for them a type of inspiration, information, and reading which they cannot get elsewhere.

How far the Ukrainian Weekly has advanced towards its objectives, is not for us to say. However, we would like to point out a fact long-recognized by impartial observers, that no other younger generation of Americans of old world background is as group-conscious as is the Ukrainian American younger generation, and that no other such generation has shown as much interest in its old world cultural heritage and the valuable role it can play in the development of American life and culture, as has the younger generation of Americans of Ukrainian descent. We like to think that the Ukrainian Weekly deserves some credit for this. In any event, if thus far the Ukrainian Weekly has succeeded in serving our younger generation as well as the "Svoboda" has served the older generation, then certainly it may be said that the Weekly has done more than well enough.

Today, of course, the Ukrainian Weekly devotes its main efforts to our country's war effort. In every way possible it strives to make the Ukrainian American contribution to this war effort as great as possible. It is prompted to do this not only by a sense of duty, but also by the realization that only a victory of the American cause and arms, as well as those of her allies, will insure the future existence and development of the "American way of life," and, at the same time, provide at least an opportunity for the Ukrainian people in their native but enslaved land to establish a free, independent and democratic state of Ukraine.

\$1,105,000.00 WAR BONDS PURCHASED AT N.Y. RALLY

War Bonds in the amount of \$1,105,362.50. were bought at the "Ukrainian Rally" at the Victory Center in the heart of New York's theatrical district, held last Monday, September 27, under the auspices of the Ukrainian Women's Section of New York City's War Bond Committee of which Mrs. Stephania Halychyn is chairman. Over 3,500 persons attended the rally. Among those present at the rally was an anonymous purchaser of a one million dollar War Bond. This was revealed in a letter to Mrs. Halychyn from Mrs. Courtlandt D. Barnes, Vice-Chairman of Downstate N. Y. War Bond Committee.

Between the sale of bonds those present were entertained by an Army band and by Broadway performers, including Borah Minneville and His Harmonica Rascals of stage, screen and radio fame.

A good portion of the entertainment was furnished by young Ukrainian American singing stars, including Mary Polyniak, Anne Trociansky, Luba Kowalska, Mary Polishchuk, and the Bodnar Sisters; piano accompaniment was by Olga Dmytriw. Choral selections were sung by the "Promin" Chorus of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of New York City, under the direction of Stephen Holutiak. A group of Ukrainian folk

dancers, who meet under the leadership of Mary Savitsky in the parish hall of St. George's Ukrainian Catholic Church, also participated in the colorful program, which was opened by the "Star Spangled Banner" and then the Ukrainian national hymn "Sche Ne Vmerla Ukraina." Julia Kusy acted as mistress-of-ceremonies.

Outside the anonymous one million dollar bond purchaser, the largest individual buyers of bonds at the rally were Mrs. Julia Jarema and Mr. W. Puyda, each of whom purchased a \$5,000 War Bond.

In her address delivered at the rally in Ukrainian, Mrs. Halychyn stressed the contribution to America's war effort of the Ukrainian American people, and called upon them to buy more war bonds in order to help bring nearer the day of victory. For that victory, she said, will bring a surcease of war agonies for Ukraine, whose valiant role and sacrifices in the present struggle should entitle her at the close of the war to national self-determination and the establishment of a free and independent Ukrainian republic.

Among the other speakers were N. Y. State Assemblyman Stephen J. Jarema, Mrs. Courtlandt D. Barnes, and Mrs. Neville Ford.

TEXT OF TREASURY DEPT. LETTER NOTIFYING N. Y. UKRAINIAN COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION DOLLAR WAR BOND PURCHASE AT ITS RALLY

Mrs. Stephania Halychyn, Chairman, Ukrainian-American Women's Section, 16-55 Exeter Street, Forest Hills, New York

My dear Mrs. Halychyn:

I have just received a letter from a New York bank informing me as follows: "We received a subscription today to \$1,000,000.00 Series C Tax Notes. Our subscriber wishes credit for this subscription to go to the Ukrainian Women's Section Committee on sales of War Bonds—Victory Square, 50th Street and Sixth Ave., New York City, without his name being mentioned."

I am reporting this to you at once

as I know that it will make you very happy that this came in as a result of your enthusiastic Rally on Monday, September 27th. I understand that \$104,250.00 in Bonds and 1,112,600 in Stamps were also subscribed that night and through the efforts of Mr. Peter Zadoretzky of the Ukrainian Radio Program.

Let me congratulate you on behalf of the War Finance Committee for the splendid response you received from the Ukrainian Americans in New York City.

Very sincerely yours,

MRS. COURTLANDT D. BARNES,
Vice-Chairman,
Downstate New York.

New York Branches To Observe U. N. A. 50th Anniversary

A conference of 144 officers representing 57 branches of the Ukrainian National Association in the New York metropolitan area, held last Sunday, September 26, at the Ukrainian Center in Jersey City, unanimously adopted a resolution to celebrate on March 5, 1944 the 50th anniversary of the Ukrainian National Association with a grand concert in which the finest of Ukrainian choral talent and artists would participate. The concert will be given at Carnegie Hall, New York's leading music center.

The assembled U.N.A. branch representatives also unanimously set up for the New York metropolitan area a quota of 1000 new members for the Ukrainian National Association to be gained before the U.N.A. 50th jubilee concert. All of them pledged themselves to do their share to attain this quota and if possible to pass it.

The conference last Sunday decided that the U.N.A. Jubilee Concert Committee in the New York Metropolitan Area shall consist of one representative.

(Concluded on page 4)

What We Said Then

UKRAINIAN WEEKLY Editorials Typical of the Years When They Appeared

1933

THE FIRST OF NOVEMBER

THE 1st of November is a day of gladness and rejoicing among the older generation of Ukrainian Americans, for it recalls to their memories that memorable 1st of November back in 1918 when the land of their birth and early life—Western Ukraine—cast off its six centuries-old chains of oppression and persecution and arose a free and independent nation, virile with life and hope.

Their joy is all the greater because that memorable day marked the end—temporary, to be sure, but an end nevertheless—of those intolerable political, economical, and cultural conditions which, under the Austrian nominal and the Polish actual rule, drove them to forsake their ancestral homes and dear ones in search of a better life, as it was impossible for them or any Ukrainian to wrest a decent living or attain any position of importance, whether it be in business or cultural fields.

It recalls to their minds the events of that day fifteen years ago which were to have such a far reaching effect upon the Ukrainian nation; when the Ukrainians with the aid of their youth seized L'viv, the capital of Western Ukraine, in the name of the Western Ukrainian Republic; when a young student, Stephen Pankiwsky, climbed upon the high tower of the L'viv city hall and hung there the blue and yellow banner of Ukraine, which swirling in the early morning breeze proclaimed to the world the joyful tidings that a new nation had been reborn—that Western Ukraine had freed itself of foreign domination. And the older generation well remembers that in this resurrection of the Ukrainian state, the leading part was played by the youth.

Such thoughts of those glorious bygone days bring a feeling of gladness, which, however, turns to sorrow when our Ukrainian Americans remember that after the heroic fighting in the nine-months-long war which followed with Poland, the Ukrainian forces and government had to finally evacuate Western Ukraine, as it was impossible for them to hold out any longer without ammunition and equipment in a struggle with a foe whom France was unceasingly supplying with equipment, officers, tanks, cannon, munitions, and everything else that was needed.

These recollections and feelings, however, are not limited only to the older generation of Ukrainian Americans; but to the younger generation as well. For our youth, too, takes part in the November First Holiday manifestations. It hears, reads, and studies about this heroic phase of Ukraine's struggle to free itself. It has been a witness of the Polish "pacification" and other atrocities which Poland has committed upon the Ukrainian people in an effort to stamp out the hopes which eternally spring in the hearts of the Ukrainians that in the near future there will come another November 1st—another Day of Independence; but a permanent one this time.

And to make this hope come true, shall be our task. For us, Ukrainian American youth, the 1st of November is the Ukrainian Fourth of July; and we realize that like the American nation had to first pass through a period of stress before it really became a nation—so must Ukraine.

Therefore we shall help shorten this period of stress for Ukraine, help the early realization of the Ukrainian aspirations for freedom—by exposing to the world's opinion the injustice that is being practiced upon the Ukrainian people, and further—

by making the oppressors of Ukraine realize that the basic doctrine upon which the American Declaration of Independence was founded is still applicable today—and that is, "that governments exist by the consent of the governed, for the purpose of securing to men their inalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, and that revolution is a sacred duty when governments seek to destroy or invade these rights."

(November 4, 1933)

WAITING FOR A CHRISTMAS PRESENT

The Christmas season with its attendant holiday cheer and gladness, its overflowing shopping throngs, its store windows filled the most irresistible purse-loosening displays, its bulky, red nosed and bearded Santa Clauses with their little tinkling bells, and backs aching from the unaccustomed exertions of bending several hundred times a day in order to hear better the whispered eager and yet half-doubtful requests of the little tots for their supreme heart's desires—yes, the Christmas season with all its gladness and glory is with us again.

Everyone is scurrying back and fourth, and recklessly squandering their yearly savings (if in these times they happen to have any) in order to buy a Christmas present for some one dear to them. Everyone is hoping, be they young or old, that Santa Claus will not forget them. This is one time when everybody believes in Santa Claus.

And in the very front of these firm disciples of Santa Claus stands the Ukrainian Weekly. No one believes more in Santa Claus than does the Weekly. Perchance this whole-hearted belief is a result of its exceedingly tender age—a little over two months, to be exact; nevertheless, we have confidence that this belief is more than justified, and that our readers will help it to keep this faith in Santa Claus.

What sort of a gift, then, could the Ukrainian Weekly want? The answer is very simple.

All that the Weekly desires is that its readers join the ranks of the Ukrainian National Association, the sponsor of this young publication; or, if they already belong, to induce their young Ukrainian American friends to join. We understand, of course, that not everyone of our young readers has reached that stage of affluence wherein he or she can pay their own monthly dues. In that case we offer a bit of advice to those who are in such a deplorable but very natural predicament; take advantage of the Christmas spirit which undoubtedly suffuses your parents and appeal to them to present you with this wonderful little gift—a membership in the U.N.A., together with all its rights and privileges.

The U.N.A. is your organization. It is your property. The Ukrainian Weekly is your paper. All is yours—ready for the taking. And to take it, you merely have to join. Join it, therefore, and do it before Christmas. Remember that it was built by young people like yourselves, who have grown old now, and who are hoping that you—their children, will take it over and will not permit their work and the millions of dollars they have accumulated to go to waste. The membership dues are negligible, while the profits derived are tremendous.

After this rather fervid appeal we hope that no one will be cruel enough to disappoint the Ukrainian Weekly. We hope that its readers—who undoubtedly are much more mature than the Weekly—will not disillusion this young and perhaps precocious

offspring of the U.N.A.: that they will not shatter its belief that there is a Santa Claus—and that if there isn't any, then there should be one. Let them take pity upon its tender age, forget its possible sins (it promises to try not to commit them any more!) and satisfy this little request which, after all, costs so little.

(December 15, 1933)

1934

TARAS SHEVCHENKO

Looming out of the eventful pages of Ukrainian history and casting all others into the shadow is the figure of Taras Shevchenko—the great Ukrainian poet, painter, patriot and martyr.

Today, March 9, marks the 120th anniversary of his birth, and tomorrow—the 73rd anniversary of his death. During the entire month of March the Ukrainian people throughout the world, irrespective of creed or party beliefs, will pay homage to his memory, by arranging concerts and memorial services.

Rarely in the world's history has an individual gripped the hearts, the imagination, and the intellect of a nation to such an extent and degree as Taras Shevchenko has done to the Ukrainian people. And what is more rare is the spell his spirit continues to exercise to this very day on the most divergent classes of the Ukrainian nation; rich man, poor man, beggar man—all fall under the sway of his influence.

It becomes evident to all that indeed there must have been some very unusual power in him and his works to have evoked for him such a feeling of love, respect and submission among our people: a people who by nature are inherently suspicious of any unusual talents or power—for fear that they would be used to further oppress and exploit them.

A close scrutiny of Shevchenko's personality and works discloses that his outstanding characteristic, one which was responsible for his greatness, was his character, and with it his love for his people. All else was subordinate. True, he was a great poet—one who will become world famous when the Ukrainian language becomes better known among the other nationalities. And true, he was a painter of no mean ability. But these qualities were not sufficient in themselves to raise him to greatness. A divine touch was needed for that. And that divine touch was his character.

He saw before him the great abuses of the most elementary human rights, and he saw his duty clearly before him. He would fight oppression, of the Ukrainian people in all its forms. And to his credit he did; notwithstanding the fact that he was born and raised a serf, that all times he was poverty stricken, that he was continually harried by the Russian police, and that finally he was deprived of his freedom for over ten years merely for writing verses,—during which time he was not permitted to have even a pencil or paper in hand. But despite all these obstacles and persecutions, discouraging to any one else, he never faltered; but kept true to his principles and ideals.

Using his indescribably beautiful and stirring poems he exposed the terrible conditions under which the Ukrainian nation was suffering, and on the other hand he aroused the Ukrainian people out of their sleep and lethargy. Through the medium of his poems he awakened thoughts of liberty within the hearts of the Ukrainian people, crystallized these thoughts, and finally showed the people the only road to freedom—by way of fearlessness, unity, and brotherly love. He was a real Moses of the Ukrainian people.

Every year Ukrainian pilgrims from all over the world come to visit Taras Shevchenko's grave at Kanij, in his beloved Ukraine—overlooking the famed roaring, rushing and surg-

ing Dnieper. They come to pay their respects to him.

Let us in spirit also make this pilgrimage to his grave, and there resolve to obey his precepts of unity, brotherly love and self-sacrifice for our fellow Ukrainians. And let us also resolve never to rest until we have achieved that for which he struggled and slaved, that for which our ancestors sacrificed their lives and fortunes, and that which is so dear to all Ukrainian people—the establishment of free and independent state of Ukraine.

(March 9, 1934)

MOTHER'S DAY

In a world torn with strife, greed and inflamed passions, when man-made idols shake and totter before the onslaughts of a new conception of things, there are certain age-old spiritual values which remain unshaken even in the wildest storms that sweep our lives; but like some beacon in a wild-heaving sea, guide our troubled selves to the port of peace of mind, faith in mankind, and renewed hope for the future.

In observing Mother's Day this Sunday we set aside a day on which we pay deep homage to one of the highest forms of these spiritual values, namely—mother love.

Our mothers, bless their hearts, little realize the great role they play in shaping our lives, and, therefore, that of mankind as well. Little do they know that in those dark days of our lives, when our cherished dreams and beliefs in the finer things of life come tumbling down like a house of cards, when we sadly reflect that it is a waste of time and effort, nay, but foolish as well, to strive to live up to those copy book maxims which our elders so well taught us in our school days, and so well destroyed in us in later days—little do our mothers know how their boundless love, their spirit of self-sacrifice, their belief in us have more than once lifted us out of that morass of dark despair, restored our confidence and ideals, and gave us courage to plunge back into life's fray with renewed determination to find something better and deeper than a mere comfortable, blissful existence; something that will benefit not only ourselves, for that is selfishness, but the underprivileged, the downtrodden and the oppressed;—something which, when we are about to die, shall cause us to proudly exclaim—"I have lived... but I have not lived in vain."

(May 11, 1934)

MENTAL PARASITES

We have at all times urged and will continue urging our youth to take an active interest in American life. America to us is the land of our birth and upbringing, the land which will undoubtedly be our final resting place. Our life is inextricably tied with American life. American history, traditions, and ideals are as much ours as those whose ancestors came over on the Mayflower.

And yet we have never failed to urge our youth to dedicate a portion of their time toward learning the history, tradition, culture and language of the country from whence came our parents, the land of our ancestors—Ukraine. This in no way conflicts with American life and demands. American ideals do not demand that we become so insular and so narrowminded as to ignore everything but that which is native American. On the contrary, America urges us to become familiar with the best that other nations offer. For America is sufficiently fair-minded to realize that the main roots of its civilization are buried in the old world soil of Europe and that its culture is to a large extent a combination of European tradition and American environment.

Very good—says our reader—I am perfectly willing to study the Ukrainian language, history and culture, but what practical value will I

What Was In The News Ten Years Ago

SCANNING the pages of the Ukrainian Weekly during the first several months of its existence, namely, October, November and December, 1933, we found a number of interesting news reports and items, which, we reprint below.

"SVOBODA" AS AN AID TO HEALTH

In a certain sanatorium out West, a former "striletz" (rifleman) of the Ukrainian Galician Army, who had been very ill and getting worse daily, recently received a batch of old newspapers from a local welfare society, among which was a month-old issue of the "Svoboda." The sight of a Ukrainian newspaper, which he had not seen for a very long time, gave this Ukrainian war veteran a new interest in life.

This fact came to the attention of the doctors and nuns in attendance, who seeing that where medicines and mountain air had failed the "Svoboda" had succeeded in giving a new lease on life for their patient, immediately arranged to furnish him further copies of the newspaper.

According to the latest report, the "striletz" is on the road to recovery. He reads the Ukrainian sections of the "Svoboda" by himself, while its English sections are read to him by the sanatorium staff and other patients. In this manner, besides helping a former Ukrainian soldier to health, the "Svoboda" acquaints Americans with news of Ukrainian life and affairs.

HOOVER VISITS UKRAINIAN PAVILION

The Ukrainian Pavilion at the Century of Progress Fair in Chicago is a continuous source of attraction for many notables and other people who visit the Fair.

Recently, former President Herbert Hoover, together with his party, visited the Ukrainian Pavilion and spent some time examining its exhibits.

Among other notables who visited the Ukrainian Pavilion recently were D. G. MacGrath, Irish Consul; Yaroslav Smetanka, Consul-General of Czecho-Slovakia; as well many municipal officials and judges of Chicago.

UKRAINIANS TO TAKE PART IN EUROPEAN WORLD FAIR

The Ukrainian colony of Brussels, Belgian capital, together with the Ukrainian Union of European Immigrants, are planning to have a Ukrainian Exhibit at the European world's fair to be held in Brussels

derive from this study besides that of being a cultured person?

This same question is taken under consideration by a French scholar and pedagogue, Abbe Ernest Dimnet, who after touring America recorded some of his observations on this very point in his book entitled "The Art of Thinking." The book, incidentally, is excellent, and should be read by all young Ukrainian Americans. It is written in English.

In a chapter entitled "Obstacles of Thought" the writer delves into the origin of the so-called "parasitic" thoughts and then proceeds to "How mental parasites are produced" by criticizing the methods used in educating children in American schools. He writes that:

"It will not take long to show that education in the United States is too resolutely practical and leaves in the pupil's mind the phantasm that culture is the privilege or the amusement of a few; whereas education in France is precisely the reverse..."

Abbe Dimnet proceeds to show the important role knowledge of Latin and Greek, not to speak of modern languages, plays in the development of culture. But in America, he says, the study of foreign-languages is hindered by one great "parasite":—"The mass wants easy methods, and

in 1935. A contact has already been established with the Ukrainian Pavilion at the Chicago Fair, for the purpose of gaining information and advice.

ROCHESTER UKRAINIANS WIN NRA PRIZE

A Ukrainian group, consisting principally of boys and girls from the choir of the local St. Joseph's Ukrainian Catholic Church, dressed in Ukrainian folk costumes, participated in the huge NRA parade held recently in Rochester, N. Y., and took first honors, a silver loving cup, for making the best appearance among the foreign nationality groups in the parade.

HAYVORONSKY COMPOSITION FUND BEING ESTABLISHED

A plan is afoot to present a series of concerts during the coming winter (1933-34), the proceeds of which will be used to aid the efforts of our well known and talented Ukrainian composer, Michael Hayvoronsky, in publishing some of his compositions.

The concerts will be given by a mass chorus composed of the same choruses of the Metropolitan Area which sang at the dedication of the Ukrainian High School in Stamford, Conn. last Labor Day, and they will be presented in the home towns of such choruses, namely, Newark, Jersey City, New York, Elizabeth, Bayonne, Brooklyn, and Yonkers. The majority of the choristers are young Ukrainian Americans.

This news will be of special interest to our youth for it well knows that has a very close friend in the person of Michael Hayvoronsky. Practically all of his songs have been written especially for the use of youth. At present he has formed in New York City a Ukrainian youth's orchestra, which will endeavor to present the best elements of our inimitably beautiful music.

SYRACUSE UKRAINIANS WIN NRA CUP

Of the many nationality groups which took part in the NRA parade in Syracuse, N. Y. the Ukrainians took first prize, a large silver cup, for having the finest float in the parade.

so the methods are easy. It wants immediate practical results, and practicability is considered first. Easy methods seems to be a dogma with Americanizers." As a result, Dimnet's book "A French Grammar Made Clear" has been misquoted scores of times as "French Grammar Made Easy." But, says Dimnet, "French grammar cannot be made easy. Nor can Latin grammar. It can be made, and ought to be made, clear and interesting."

As we can readily perceive, the above applies just as well to Ukrainian grammar and composition as to any other. And in the study of the Ukrainian language "the best psychology is to persuade the pupil that hundreds and thousands of not very intelligent people before him have conquered those dry beginnings by mere perseverance."

All this we bring to the attention of our readers. Let them not fall into the error of regarding the study of the Ukrainian language from the purely utilitarian viewpoint, but let them bear in mind the words of Abbe Dimnet that:

"Utilitarianism in education is as disastrous to culture as the so-called easy methods are to scholarship."

(August 24, 1934)

(To be continued)

PROTESTS RISING AGAINST MAN-MADE FAMINE IN UKRAINE

A series of mass meetings are currently being held by Ukrainians throughout America and Canada against the attempts of the Bolshevik regime to deliberately starve out and depopulate the Ukrainian people in their native land.

The purpose of this planned famine is to quell the Ukrainian opposition to the Reds and with it the Ukrainian struggle for freedom.

Since the overthrow of the Ukrainian National Republic by the Bolsheviks about fifteen years ago, the latter have used every conceivable terroristic weapon to stamp out the Ukrainian attempts to free themselves. Thousands of Ukrainians have been summarily shot for the slightest political offence; other thousands have been sent to certain death to Siberia and the notorious Solovetsky Islands. But to no avail. The Ukrainian spirit of independence still burns.

The Reds therefore finally hit the plan of taking out of Ukraine practically all of the grain and other food-stuffs, with the result that over five million Ukrainians have died during the past year from starvation.

Scenes of extreme horror are described by eye-witnesses. There is absolutely nothing to eat. Even the rodents have been eaten up. People die in their tracks and are left there to rot. Many instances of cannibalism have been reported.

Dr. Ewalde Amende, Secretary of the Congress of National Minorities at Bern, Switzerland, recently described this famine in Ukraine as the "shame of the twentieth century." His Holiness, Pope Pius XI, has recently expressed his deepest sympathy and an offer to help. Cardinal Innitzer, Archbishop of Vienna, issued on August 19th a protest against the Bolshevik barbarity and an appeal for help for the Ukrainians to the International Red Cross. The primate of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, Metropolitan Andrew Shepitsky, together with Ukrainian bishops, has issued a protest against this persecution of an unprecedented and inhuman character.

At the present time the Bolsheviks have forbidden Ralph A. Barnes of the New York Herald Tribune, W. H. Chamberlin of the Christian Science Monitor, and many other leading foreign correspondents, to enter Ukraine. Only a few Bolshevik sympathizers, such as Walter Duranty of the New York Times, are permitted to enter it. Even Duranty, however, has admitted that the famine has decimated the Ukrainian population.

Practically all of the leading press of England and continental Europe has been filled during the last four or five months with descriptions of the famine scenes throughout Ukraine.

Appeals are being made to the Red Cross to establish a base in Ukraine through which relief could be sent to the starving people. At present such aid is impossible, as the Bolsheviks will not permit it.

CIVIC CENTER TO SPONSOR UKRAINIAN SCHOOL

At its regular meeting, held Tuesday, October 31, 1933 the Ukrainian Civic Center of New York City, a girls society, laid plans for the opening of a Ukrainian school sometime near the close of November. Classes will be held at the International Center, 341 East 17th street, once a week.

The purpose of the school will be to help our young people to become better acquainted with the Ukrainian language, including reading, writing, grammar, composition and speaking. The course will be especially designed for those young Ukrainian Americans who are too mature to attend the children's school.

A NEW NATIONAL HOME IN PERTH AMBOY

The Ukrainians of Perth Amboy

CONGRATULATIONS

We take this opportunity to extend our heartiest congratulations to the Ukrainian Weekly on its 10th Anniversary, as well as to the Ukrainian National Association for publishing it. We also extend our sincere congratulations to the editor of the Ukrainian Weekly... for making the Weekly as interesting as it has been these past ten years.

... From its very inception the Ukrainian Weekly has served its Ukrainian American readers as an encyclopedia of facts and information on every phase of Ukrainian life.

UKR. GRADUATES SOCIETY
John Evanchuk, President
Detroit, Michigan.

and surrounding localities formally dedicated a new Ukrainian National Home last Sunday afternoon (Oct. 29). Besides serving the older generation the building will also serve as a meeting place for the young people. The dedication ceremonies were attended by over eight hundred persons.

"OBYEDNANYE" HOLDS SIXTH CONGRESS

At the Sixth Congress of the United Ukrainian Organizations of America ("Obyednanye"), which took place last Friday (Nov. 4, 1933) at the Hotel Pennsylvania, New York City, and which was attended by close to one hundred delegates, it was revealed that during its eleven years of existence the organization has sent out \$216,288.15 to Ukraine for various Ukrainian causes. During the past year only \$11,580.10 was sent out; this was due to the depression, as well as the fact that during the past year the Ukrainian Americans contributed many thousands of dollars to the Ukrainian Pavilion at the Chicago World's Fair.

Many vital contemporary Ukrainian problems were taken under consideration by the "Obyednanye" Congress. Among the leading speakers were W. Kedrowsky, who spoke concerning "Moscow's Centuries-Old Denationalizing Policy in Ukraine" M. Danilchenko—"Ukrainian Colonization in America"; O. Revyuk—"Labor Unions and Ukrainian Workingmen"; Dr. L. Myshuha—"Cooperation Between 'Obyednanye' and Other Organizations, and the All-Ukrainian World Congress"; Dr. Walter Gallan—"Need of Military Training for Our Youth"; Miss S. Chyzyhowich—"A Report on the Ukrainian Pavilion"; M. Piznak—"Why Ukrainians Should Participate in American Political Life."

A very lively discussion followed the address of Miss Anna Balko, a high school teacher, who spoke concerning the Ukrainian school problems in America. Taking part in the discussion were W. Bukata, a law student; J. Stetkewicz, a Ukrainian teacher; Rev. W. Klodnytsky; and M. Fatiuk of Yonkers, N. Y.

At the conclusion of the Congress new officers and a board of directors were elected. O. Revyuk was elected president; Dr. W. Gallan and Nicholas Muraszko—vice presidents; Dr. Luke Myshuha—recording secretary; Dmytro Halychyn—financial secretary; Mikola Danilchenko—treasurer.

The gradual entrance of our youth into Ukrainian American life is evidenced by the fact that four members of the new board of directors elected at the Congress are of the younger generation, namely, Anna J. Balko, Stephen Shumeyko, Waldimir Semenyna, and Pelagia Choma.

(To be continued)



THEY SAID...

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State:

"Throughout our national history, our basic policy in dealing with foreign nations has rested upon certain beliefs which are widely and deeply rooted in the minds of our people. Outstanding among these are:

1. All peoples who, with 'a decent respect to the opinions of mankind,' have qualified themselves to assume and to discharge the responsibilities of liberty are entitled to its enjoyment.

2. Each sovereign nation, large or small, is in law and under law the equal of every other nation.

3. All nations, large and small, which respect the rights of others, are entitled to freedom from outside interference in their internal affairs.

4. Willingness to settle international disputes by peaceful means, acceptance of international law and observance of its principles are the bases of order among nations and of mankind's continuing search for enduring peace.

5. Non-discrimination in economic opportunity and treatment is essential to the maintenance and promotion of sound international relations.

6. Cooperation between nations in the spirit of good neighbors, founded on the principles of liberty, equality, justice, morality, and law, is the most effective method of safeguarding and promoting the political, the economic, the social and the cultural well-being of our nation and of all nations."

Elmer Davis, Director of OWI:

"There is no present reason to expect that victory will come either soon or cheaply. It is possible that the political disintegration of Hitler's ramshackle empire, already well begun, might bring a decision in Europe earlier than might be expected on purely military grounds; but it would be far more difficult for those Germans who are sick of the war to translate their feelings into action than it was in 1918.

U.N.A. 50th ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

(Concluded from page 1)

tive from each of the 82 U.N.A. branches in that area.

The following officers of this committee were elected by the conference: chairman, Dmytro Halychyn; vice chairman, Theodore Bodnar of Newark, Joseph Longin of Jersey City, and Gregory Boyko of Bayonne; secretary—Stephen Shumeyko; treasurer—Julius Pawchak of Brooklyn; auditors—Mrs. Maria Demydchuk of Brooklyn, Stephen Kowalchuk of New York City, and Leo Horman of Newark.

The conference was presided over by Nicholas Muraszko, President of the Ukrainian National Association. Dmytro Halychyn, U.N.A. Secretary, who had summoned the conference, opened it by outlining its purpose: to properly celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the association. Julian Baraniuk of Newark acted as secretary. Among those who took part in the discussion was Roman Slobodian, U.N.A. Treasurer.

The conference deliberations revealed that the officers and members of the Ukrainian National Association are highly loyal to their organization and keenly interested in its welfare and development.

GRADUATES SCHOOL OF NURSING

Miss Joanne Bodnar, daughter of Mrs. Mary Bodnar, 425 N. Willow Ave., Olyphant, Pa., was recently graduated from St. Barnabas Hospital School of Nursing, Newark, N. J.

She is a graduate of Olyphant High School. She also attended Newark University. Having enlisted with our Armed Forces, she is now awaiting call for active duty.

Miss Bodnar has been a lifelong member of the U.N.A. Branch 407 and had been an active figure in Ukrainian American societies and sports. She was also a member of St. Cyril's Chorus in Olyphant.

Hartford Bond Rally Nets \$36,000

The uppermost thought in every mind today is to win this war—and to win it as soon as possible. On Saturday, September 18th, the Ukrainian American people of Hartford, Conn. did their little share towards bringing victory closer to our country. For on that day, the Victory House in downtown Hartford was taken over by the Ukrainians to properly observe the Ukrainian American Day. The main purpose behind all this, of course, was to sell war bonds to help in the the Third War Loan Drive.

Every nationality is given its own particular day at the Victory House which is located in the very center of Hartford. The house is equipped with a platform and an amplifying system over which each group may present its own program.

The program of the Ukrainian American Day included songs and folk dances. The vocalist, Miss Luba Kowalska, rendered a number of the most popular and beloved folksongs and was warmly received by her audience. A group of dancers added variety to the program by performing three numbers on the lawn of the Old State House, on the grounds of which the Victory House is located.

A goal of \$10,000 was set up for the day—but much to the pleasant surprise of everyone we were informed by the representative from the Treasury Department that the Ukrainian American Day at the Victory House had netted \$36,000 in War bonds, plus \$600 in war stamps.

The main committee in charge of Ukrainian American Day was made up entirely of representatives from the young peoples groups and was as follows: Mary Danyluk, chairman; Mary Grogoga, vice chairman, and Anastazia Kurdyna, secretary. The various sub-committees, however, were composed of our more adult group and we owe all our thanks to to them, for without them and their sincere cooperation we could not have made the day as complete a success as it was. The organizations which took part were: the Ukrain-

WANTS WEEKLY SENT TO ALL SERVICEMEN

Recently I read in the Ukrainian Weekly an appeal for more news concerning the Ukrainian American contribution to our country's war effort, and to it I want to add my plea, at least on account of the fact that the Weekly is read by many service men that I know and they are interested to learn how their folks back home are doing their share to win this war.

I would suggest that the Ukrainian National Association make every possible effort to send the Ukrainian Weekly to all our servicemen of Ukrainian descent wherever they are stationed. I know it to be a fact that when they receive the Weekly they do enjoy reading it. After they have read it they pass it on to their friends, and very often they discuss what they have read in it, especially in connection with their "duration life."

Aside from the reports on Ukrainian American war activities, of much interest to the service men readers of the Ukrainian Weekly is news of what Ukrainian American service men are doing and how they are distinguishing themselves in the various encampments and bases in this country and especially on the fighting fronts abroad. Finally they do like to read the various articles and stories dealing with Ukrainian history, culture and traditions.

I do hope that those of our service men who as yet have not been getting the Weekly will get it soon, regularly, and that they enjoy it as much I have.

CPL. TOM EWASKO
McClellan Field
California
Member of U.N.A. 361

ian American Citizens Club, the Ukrainian Gold Cross, Branch 277 of the Ukrainian National Association, the Children of Mary Sodality and the Sisterhood of the Sacred Heart.

ANASTAZIA KURDYNA, Sec.
Ukr. American Day Committee.

You Will Be Advised—Correctly and Quickly

(1)

IF there is any possible way to bring together, analyze, interpret, and and dispatch information on American casualties on the world's far-flung battle fields, the Casualty Branch of the Adjutant General's Office will do that job with accuracy and speed, and will supply all information available on American casualties whether at home or abroad.

Few people realize the enormous and almost impossible task involved in keeping an accurate check on individual casualties in the various theatres of war, and in passing correct information on to the anxious and grief-stricken relatives of America's fighting men. The task is even more time-consuming when it is recalled that all casualty cases are handled as individual cases and not by organizations or units. The handling of casualties is not only a somber business, but a responsibility of increasing magnitude which the Government owes to patriotic fathers, mothers, and families of American soldiers who face the fury of modern warfare.

"Missing"

All reports on casualties both at home and abroad are received and dispatched by the Casualty Branch of the Adjutant General's Office. There has been considerable misunderstanding as to the meaning of certain commonly used terms in the handling of casualty cases. Even the word "casualty" is often misconstrued. This term is defined as an individual member of the military forces or a

person serving therewith who has been reported missing, missing in action, captured, or interned or has died or suffered any form of disability or inability brought about by enemy action, accidents or natural causes, which removes the individual temporarily, indefinitely or permanently from a normal duty status. The phrases "missing" and "missing in action" have sometimes been misconstrued. When a soldier is in an absent status and his whereabouts is unknown and is not determinable with reasonable conclusiveness from circumstances, and such absences are not caused by enemy action, yet not deemed to be without authority, he is listed officially as "missing." On the other hand, a soldier is listed as "missing in action" when his absence and his status and whereabouts are unknown and not determinable with reasonable conclusiveness from circumstances, and his disappearance is incidental to combat or in going to or coming from a combat mission, and when his absence is not deemed to be without authority.

"Next of Kin"

There has considerable confusion also in the use of the term "next of kin" and "emergency addressee." The Casualty Branch defines the "next of kin" as the person to whom benefits and gratuities are paid in case of death and as listed under Article of War 112. Relatives of the soldier in the nearest of their relationship are: the wife, son, daughter, father, moth-

er, brother, sister, etc. The full list is a long one, even including some of the most distant relatives of the soldier. The "emergency addressee" is defined as the person named by the soldier, regardless of family relationship, who is to be notified in any case of emergency. In many cases the "next of kin" and the "emergency addressee" are listed as the same person, but there are many instances in which a soldier desires that someone else be notified rather than his wife or mother, in case he becomes a casualty. The War Department attempts to carry out the desires of the soldier in this regard and will always try to get in contact with the emergency addressee first, in case it is necessary to do something.

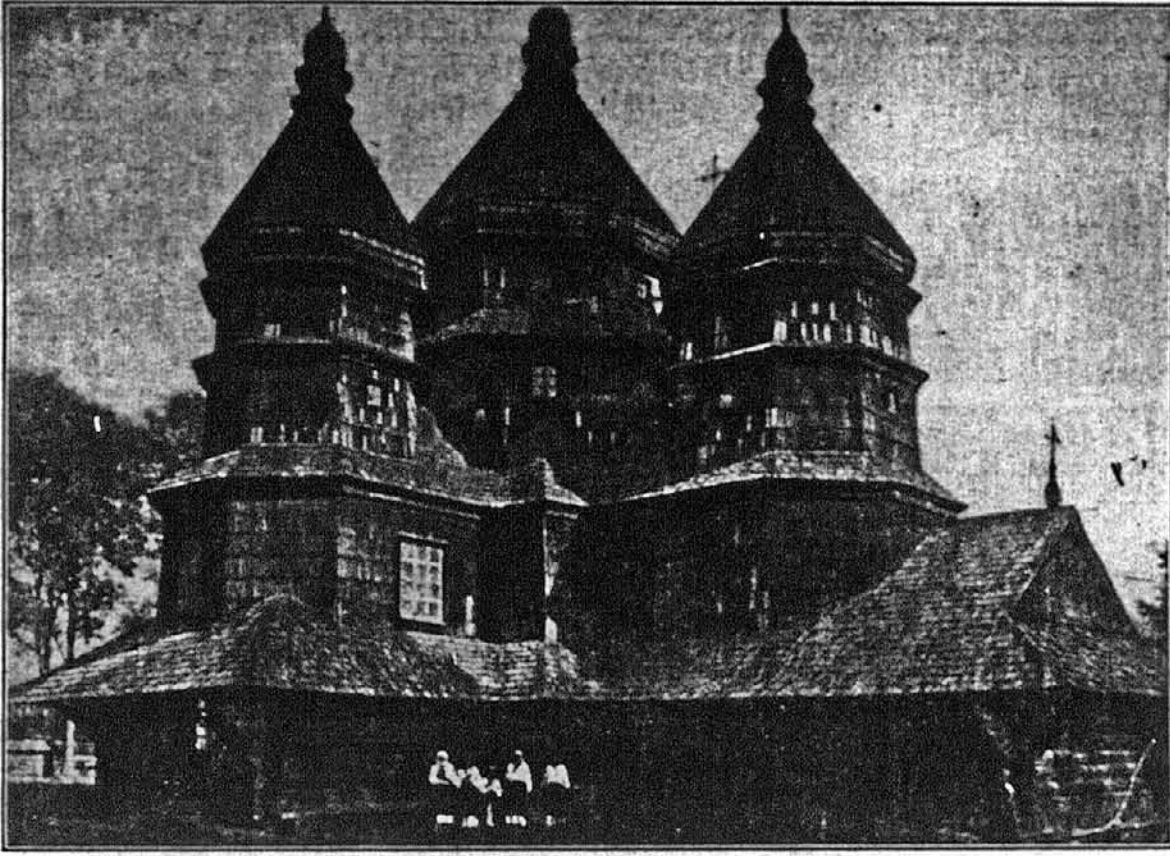
Notification

A great deal of the work done by the Casualty Branch is concerned with getting all possible information on officers and men who have been reported as casualties, verifying this information from existing records, and notifying the emergency addressee of the next of kin. A well-functioning organization has been set up in the Adjutant General's Office for doing this in the most expeditious yet accurate manner. The organization which does this work is concerned with getting all possible information on the subject to his relatives and friends as quickly as possible, yet every effort is made to supply accurate and verified information. Because of the absolute necessity for supplying accurate information on casualties there is sometimes the charge of delay in transmitting such

information. The Adjutant General's Office, however, is convinced that it is better to delay the forwarding of incomplete information, and wait until the whole story can be told. In the heat of battles involving fast-moving forces, it is extremely difficult for any commanding officer to supply accurate information by the hour or, sometimes, even by the day. Frequently, warfare must become more or less stabilized before there is an opportunity to forward this information to Washington, from where, after verification, the Casualty Branch passes it on to the families of men and officers who have become casualties.

The Casualty Branch must depend upon information supplied it by the armies in the field. Frequently only small bits of information on American casualties are sent in at any one time. Possibly erroneous impressions would be given if all such meager information were dispatched immediately to the relatives of American soldiers. Effort is made to give available information as soon as possible and not bits of information which lead to worries and apprehension on the part of the soldier's relatives. Death notices, requiring no more than the usual verification, are dispatched within three hours after receipt. Twenty-four hours is the time limit for all other casualty reports. Families of our fighting men may be assured that every possible effort is being made to keep them informed of any happening befalling their soldier sons and brothers.

(To be concluded)



A UKRAINIAN WOODEN CHURCH (IN THE VILLAGE OF KNYAZHDVIR, WESTERN UKRAINE)

A Contribution To The Story Of Ukrainian Architecture

IN the very meager literature on Ukrainian architecture an outstanding work is David Roden Buxton's volume on "Russian Medieval Architecture." To be sure, this work, published some ten years ago by the Cambridge University Press, treats primarily of Russian architecture, yet it offers many by no means casual remarks about the architecture of Ukraine, which cannot be passed unnoticed by any man who is interested in the cultural production of the Ukrainian people.

Mr. David Roden Buxton's study is the outcome of his interest in Russian architecture, originally stimulated by his visit to U.S.S.R. in 1927, and kept alive by two long journeys into U.S.S.R. undertaken with the special purpose of securing photographs for his book, in 1928 and 1932. He had no trifling difficulties not only in collecting his material and photographs, but also in saving them from the hands of overzealous custom officials. If an Englishman had been subjected to such difficulties, we could imagine what would happen if the collector were a Ukrainian.

The Ukrainians must feel obligated to the author also for his calling attention to the neglect of the study of the Russian architecture, to the silly descriptions of the Russian architecture as a kind of Byzantine debased by the Tartars and degenerated by the Russians, as this gives us a clear conception how badly neglected is the study of the Ukrainian architecture. The author ascribes the first interest in the Russian architecture as due to the efforts of a Viollet de Duc, and he does not close his eyes to the fact that this man was not free from Slavophilic bias, which led him to exaggerate the Asiatic at the expense of the European connections in Russian art. Though Mr. Buxton sees in the Slavonic movement a great (unfulfilled) promise for the study of Russian arts, we cannot forget that the Slavophil movement, by its connections with the official Russian nationalism, imperialism and churchdom, was opposed to the Ukrainian national movement and, though reviving the interest in Russian architecture, did all in its power to stifle the interest in Ukrainian architecture.

He dates the first really scientific interest in Russian architecture from the "History of Russian Art," by Igor Grabar, who, incidentally speaking, was of Ukrainian blood, and whose family had emigrated to Russia from the Transcarpathian Ukraine, after his mother had been condemned by the Magyar courts for subversive activities. Loukomski whose work on

the Russian architecture of the 11th to the 17th century Mr. Buxton values very highly, is also of Ukrainian descent.

Mr. Buxton is conscious of the discontinuous and cataclysmic history of architecture in Russia. He decries the suppressive influence of the Russian official church and the Russian government directed against the free architectural development of the countries under the tsarist reign. In his outlines he presents us with plenty of evidence of the activities of these factors, distorting the development of a truly national and original style.

The oppressive policies of the official church and of the state towards Ukraine were even more deplorable as the wooden churches of Ukraine constitute one of the few original contributions of the Eastern Slavs to the Byzantine architecture. Mr. Buxton thinks that the Ukrainian wooden architecture has a style entirely distinct from that of the north, which is Russia proper. He hesitates even to call it an original creation of the Russians, but relates it to the eastern Carpathian region. He is positive that the wooden architecture of Ukraine has a long history, and that "the surviving churches, late though they be, are the descendants of primitive wooden buildings of the pre-Christian period."

"It is usual," he writes, "to ascribe most of the details of the present churches to the baroque influence

coming in from Poland in the seventeenth century, when that country was very strongly imbued with the baroque spirit of architecture. But the plans certainly show no such influence, and are probably retained in a very primitive form."

Even though outwardly there might be some resemblance between the church in the original Ukrainian style and a Russian-style church, the differences are essential. "The Ukrainian type, with five cupolas," Mr. Buxton writes, "bears no resemblance to the Russian five-domed church: the former has its four extra domes on the axis of the church, the latter the diagonals. There exists also a simple type, with but a single cupola, and a more complex, with no less than nine, the building consisting virtually of three churches side by side. The latter is very uncommon and relatively modern, being represented in the Ukraine only by a very few examples."

While the author holds in high esteem the Ukrainian wooden church, he thinks that "baroque architecture in the Ukraine did not produce a single building of outstanding beauty or interest," a statement which at any rate should be challenged at least as far as L'viv is concerned in which St. George's Ukrainian Catholic cathedral is considered a beauty even by the Poles, who are not prone to concede such things to Ukrainians. This province, however, lies beyond the author's sphere

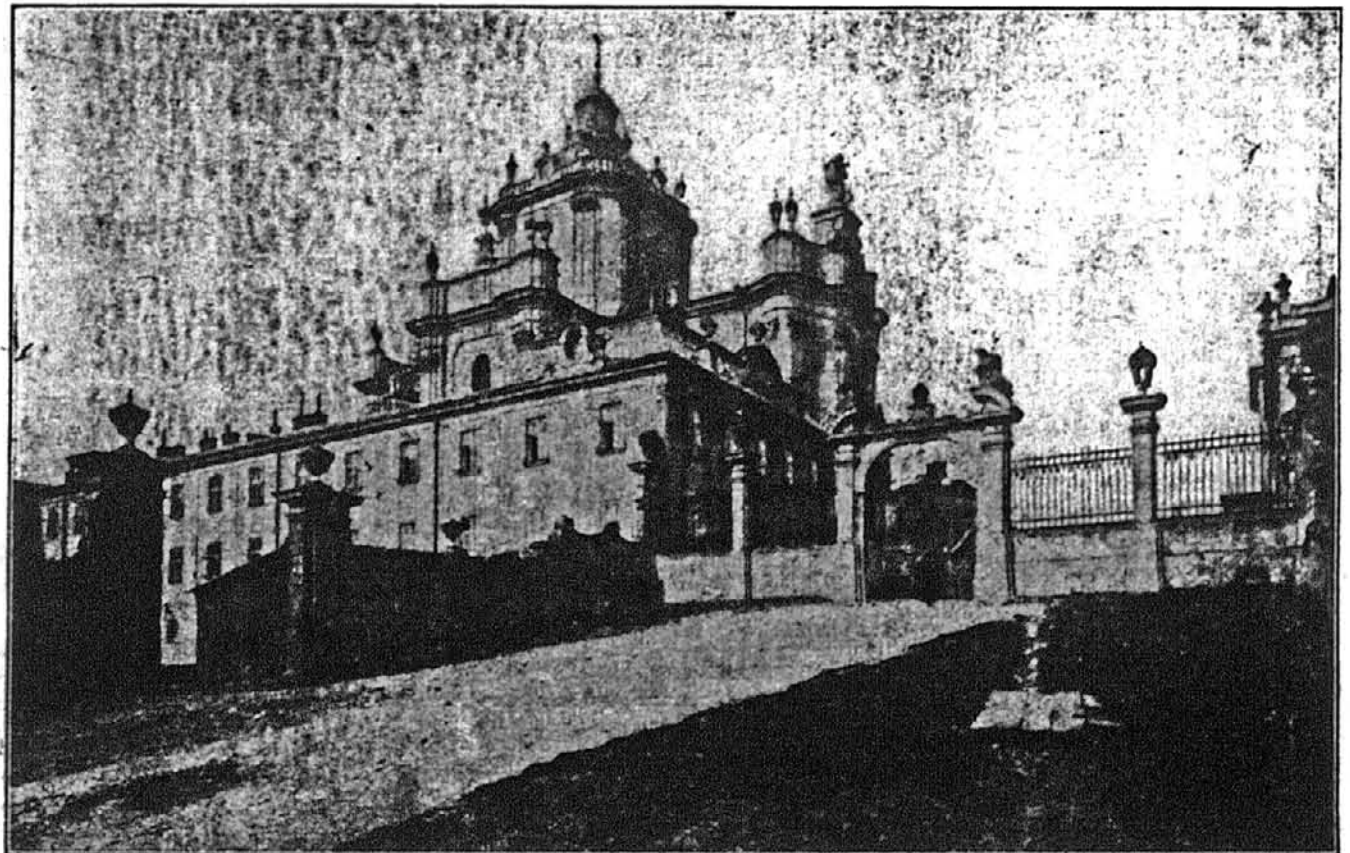
of interests as according to him, "from the general standpoint of view of Russian architectural history, the interest of these two styles, Ukrainian wood and Ukrainian baroque, lies in their effect on the development of architecture in Moscow. The former style contributed new suggestions in the matter of general form and plan; the latter handed on its heritage of baroque ornament. The result was the appearance, in Moscow, of a style more pleasing and interesting than the Ukrainian baroque by whose agency it came into being."

In the history of laying Moscow open to Western influences Mr. Buxton sees the most significant event in the annexation of Ukraine in 1654. "This was the outcome," the author says, "not of armed conquest, but of a friendly treaty between the two countries, — Great Russia and Little Russia..." After the annexation of Ukraine by Muscovite Russia, "the way was open for the assimilation by Moscow of the baroque style... Some baroque churches keep to the traditional square plan, and the central cupola is surrounded by four others on the corners... More often, however, they follow one or other of the forms suggested by Ukrainian wooden architecture. The little church of the 'Vladimir Mother of God' in Kitai Gorod repeats a single-domed type from the Ukraine; its spiky dome recalls one of those of St. Basil. The Novodevichi Monastery has a number of excellent examples of the style. Among them the Church of the Intercession takes after the Ukrainian three-domed plan, and several towers show the 'storeyed' arrangement originating in the same region."

"The 'storeyed' style he attributes to the direct influences of Ukraine, "for a Ukrainian immigration to the north took place in the seventeenth century." He means, of course, the immigration of Ukrainian scholars, churchmen, and intellectuals, generally, who played such an important role in the cultural development of Moscow, a service for which Moscow repaid Ukraine with repressions and persecutions of the Ukrainian culture.

A volume of this kind would be of no value without a rich supply of photographs. Mr. Buxton's book has many of them, and they are all well done and well selected. Of course, a great many of them illustrate the author's remarks about Ukrainian architecture. There are many pictures illustrating the chapter on Ukrainian wooden churches.

Outside of the treatment of the Ukrainian architecture in Western Ukraine the book needs also a treatment of the "secular" Ukrainian architecture. It might be of some interest to the people interested in beauty to know something of the style of houses and castles in Ukraine.



THE CATHEDRAL OF ST. GEORGE IN L'VIV (WESTERN UKRAINE)

Sicily 'Old World'? Huh!

Ukrainian American Officer Ate Ice Cream There in Air-Cooled Shop

Preconceived notions of many an American to the contrary, First Lieut. John P. Edack, Ukrainian by descent, son of Mr. and Mrs. John P. Edack, of 25 Thomas Street Bloomfield, N. J. has discovered that conquered Sicily is a surprisingly modern place, according to a Newark Sunday Call (Sept. 12) clipping mailed to the Ukrainian Weekly by Rev. Luke Standret of the Ukrainian Presbyterian Church in Newark. In any event, the Call report continues, Lieutenant Edack found the modernisms of a mountain town, in which he and 10 other American soldiers have been maintaining law and order, to be considerable.

In a recent letter to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Edack of the Thomas street address, Lieutenant Edack wrote:

"The civilians in this town are particularly well dressed. The men go sporting around in smart and well-tailored gabardine suits. The women wear the latest in dresses and the patterns are pretty. So all in all the people aren't hunting for clothing, although food could be in greater abundance, especially bread.

Air Conditioning

"Yesterday I had a delicious piece of cake and it cost 25 cents for the cut and it wasn't too big. I also had pistachio ice cream this morning and it was very good—matter of fact the ice cream parlor was air-conditioned."

Lieutenant Edack, who at the time of writing his most recent letter, was stationed with airborne troops in the Sicilian town, was advanced to his present rank on his birthday, July 27. Husband of Mrs. Margaret Edack, who is making her home with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick M. Harder of 11 Park street, Bloomfield, he was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Paratroop Command October 9, 1942, at Fort Benning, Ga.

He attended Bloomfield High School and Providence and Upsala Colleges. Before he was appointed an officer candidate he organized an athletic program at Camp Forest, Tenn., where he was assigned to a medical detachment. After his departure from Camp Forrest, the post athletic field was named Edack Field.

Mail Is Bulk

Lieutenant Edack's recent letters have been in answer to the voluminous mail which reached him in the North African area—40 letters one day and 27 the next.

On his arrival in Sicily, Lieutenant Edack wrote:

"A beautiful day in Sicily—but dear old Bloomfield is far more beautiful on its most dismal days—nevertheless, Sicily is a well-cultivated piece of land, bearing fruit in great abundance, and the nicest part of it is we're having our share of it.

"The natives of the island were very glad to see us and it was certainly a day of liberation for them. Matter of fact one town staged a celebration and offered all it had when we came rolling in. These people are tired of war and detest their leaders, but such is the plight of those who are weak and weary.

"I have been active for more than two weeks and now a period of rest before the next fray. Yesterday was spent at the beach and a nice time was had had by all. It seems so odd to sit here and write while everything is so calm. For a few days back it seemed as if all hell had broken loose. But the country was always meant to be peaceful and so it is.

Mayor

"We are located in a high mountain city with the clouds below us.

A LETTER FROM A GUADALCANAL VETERAN

Pvt. Theodore Lutwiniak, "Youth and U.N.A." columnist of the Ukrainian Weekly prior to his induction last month, received recently a letter from his friend, Pfc. Joseph Gebet of the U. S. Marines, who is at the U. S. Navy Hospital, 78 B, in Oakland, California. Being of general interest, the letter was forwarded to the Weekly by Pvt. Lutwiniak for publication:

"Dear Ted:

"You're probably just as much surprised as I am in receiving this letter. Yesterday (Aug. 22) I received your letter of Feb. 5th which went overseas in reply to the one I wrote requesting the Ukrainian Weekly while on duty overseas. I've been back in the States since May 15th at this hospital and I am quite anxious to get home and see my folks and friends.

First of all, let me thank you for having published in the Weekly my request for letters from young Ukrainian Americans. The response I received was certainly more than I had expected. Boy, it's swell to be a Ukrainian. Take for instance my case. Just on the strength of my request in the Weekly I got letters from many persons who did not even know me. Incidentally, you're the only fellow I heard from; all the rest of the letters were from the female department.

Yes, I've met other fellows of Ukrainian origin, but they were of these and those types that you find now and then, I'm sorry to say. In my travelling I met one really fine Ukrainian American fellow. His name is Melvin Zelezhivsky, formerly of Pittsburgh, and now of Johnson City, N. Y. He was in New Caledonia and he told me he'd like to hear from his friends. His address is Corp. M. J. Zelezhivsky, 33266775, 131st Engineer Band (e), A.P.O. 50, c/o Postmaster, San Francisco, Calif. Back in civilian life he participated in various Ukrainian American activities, as he was a choir and orchestra director, and teacher as well. He now is in charge of all band arrangements and compositions. There must be a number of other Ukrainian Americans in New Caledonia besides Zelezhivsky, but they were too scattered for me to be able to meet them.

"My travels took me to most of the South Pacific Islands, including Samoa, New Hebrides, New Caledonia, Guadalcanal, Society Islands, and New Zealand. The going was tough as the greater part of my overseas duty was at Guadalcanal. There's no use in writing about it as you probably read enough about our exploits on Guadalcanal in the newspapers. All I can say is that a person who was not there cannot realize the hardships and feelings we fellows experienced over there.

"I am being discharged from the service, much against my will, but I guess it's for the better. I'll be glad to get back to civilian life and to our Ukrainian American social and other functions, which I miss very much. Maybe I can help boost the morale of the folks back home a little. Incidentally, I'm not the only one in service, for I have two brothers and a brother-in-law who are in service too, and my youngest brother, who will be of age this September, is due to leave also.

"I got a swell letter from a friend in Pittsburgh that the Ukrainian Americans there have collected or sold enough War Bonds to buy a

Ten men and I are maintaining law and order. I've done a lot of paper work today. My headquarters is at the local municipal building and I have a fine room and desk. I feel like the town Mayor. There are five oil paintings on the wall of different Biblical figures.

"I visited the convent yesterday

Sgt. Bednarchuk Wins Distinguished Flying Cross

Tail gunner of the famous flying fortress, "Sons of Burch," which has been shot up 17 times in as many raids over Europe, Staff Sgt. Anthony Bednarchuk, Ukrainian by descent, 23, of 141 Farm street, Woonsocket, R. I. now is the holder of one of the nation's highest honors, the Distinguished Flying Cross, according to Woonsocket press reports, sent to the Weekly by Mary Pollisnyk. He previously was awarded the Legion of Merit and Air Medal for daring exploits over Germany and Nazi-occupied territory.

Sergeant Bednarchuk, a son of Mr. and Mrs. John Bednarchuk, first was decorated in April, after his partially disabled plane crash-landed in Britain. He received the Legion of Merit, Legionnaire's degree, for unusual ingenuity in fitting an engine from another type of plane into the disabled bomber, using only emergency tools.

He received the Air Medal last June and was in the news again in July, when three engines of his craft were disabled by flak over Paris and the plane was attacked by enemy fighters while limping back to England. The Ukrainian tail gunner fought the attackers alone for 10 minutes, until a group of American fighter craft arrived to escort the damaged ship to its base. The badly damaged Fortress, with 50 flak holes

in her, and casualties among the crew, made an emergency landing in England.

Sergeant Bednarchuk informed his parents recently he was no longer participating in combat missions, but has been detailed to a British air base as a gunnery instructor. He held a private pilot's license, and had attended the Skyline aviation school in Woonsocket, prior to his induction in January, 1942, taking a course in airplane mechanics. He first applied for admission to the air corps in 1940, his parents said, but was rejected because in a childhood accident he lost his left index finger. He was graduated in 1937 from the Providence trade school where he studied auto mechanics.

Prior to his induction, Sergeant Bednarchuk was employed by the Rhode Island Bus company and worked for a time as mechanic and later as a bus operator on the Providence-Pascoag route.

The Fortress to which he has been attached was nicknamed "Sons of Burch" after the pilot, Lieut. Armand F. Burch, and the repair hangar at a U. S. bomber station, in England, where the plane has been frequently rebuilt after its bombing missions, is known as "Burch's Barn."

YOUR BEST INVESTMENT IN A CENTURY... A \$100 WAR BOND!

WHAT THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY HAS MEANT TO ME

Every issue to date of the Ukrainian Weekly has been cherished by me and all but this year's issues have been bound into three large and beautiful volumes. These volumes are displayed always for visitors and friends. If by chance any controversies arise on any topic or question the Weekly is at hand to settle such disputes.

All the Weeklies I have read through and through, never missing an item. No matter what topic, it had to be absorbed and delved upon.

From the Weekly I have derived very much knowledge on the history, culture, traditions and customs of the Ukrainian people. In some respects the Ukrainian Weekly has served as an Ukrainian American encyclopedia. The references contained in it have a higher value rating than that of any other periodical in America.

Of special interest now are the reports about the war bond purchases, which together with other such news reports give the readers of the Weekly a clear picture of what the Ukrainian Americans are doing to help our country win this war.

Still another valuable service the Weekly has performed has been the descriptions it has furnished on the occasion of various Ukrainian holidays of how they were celebrated in the past back in Ukraine and how such celebrations could be adapted by us Ukrainian Americans to our environment here in this country.

Of late the one favorite column that I miss is Theodore Lutwiniak's informative column, "Youth and the U.N.A."

JOHN ZWARYCZ
Sec'y, U.N.A. Br. 157

bomber and christen it "The Spirit of Ukrainian Americans." I hope to hear much more about this bomber later, of its exploits in the war zone. Let's hope a Ukrainian pilots it."

and they gave me a medal to wear. It is at this convent that Mussolini's children are kept. There are quite a few of them and at present the Italian Red Cross is looking after them. I watched them eat their lunch and they ate it in a military manner, well disciplined, etc. They look fairly sturdy—at least most of them do."

Marine Is Awarded Purple Heart



PFC. RAYMOND KRAWECKI

Private First Class Krawecki, NS-MC, of Little Falls, N. Y., a member of U.N.A. Branch 330, who was wounded in action against the Japanese on Guadalcanal, was awarded the purple heart recently, according to a delayed press dispatch from somewhere in the South Pacific, forwarded to the Ukrainian Weekly by Mr. Nicholas Palamar, secretary of Branch 330.

The dispatch states that Krawecki was struck in the shoulder and back by shrapnel but that he has by now recovered from his wounds.

He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. John Krawecki of 55 Main Street, Little Falls.

Pfc. Krawecki enlisted in the Marine Corps in April, 1942. He was wounded in October, 1942. He has two brothers in the Army: Michael, who is in an artillery unit, last heard from in Sicily; and Nicholas, with the Amphibian Engineer Medical Corps in Camp Gordon, Johnstown, Fla.

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