



SECTION II.

The Ukrainian Weekly

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

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SEND US YOUR BULLETIN

A NOTABLE feature of the interest shown by our Ukrainian American communities and church parishes in the welfare of their young men and women in service, is the constantly increasing number of miniature periodicals, bulletins and newsletters published locally to acquaint the servicemen with choice bits of news concerning themselves and the folks back home.

Of the several we have received we have been impressed with the comparative longevity and general fine quality of such bulletins as that of the Ukrainian Youth Organization of Connecticut, of St. Josaphat's Church in Rochester, N. Y., and of Sts. Cyril and Methodius Church in Olyphant, Pa. Undoubtedly they and others like them have cheered up many a serviceman or servicewoman by bringing their hometown and friends closer to them. Likewise we must acknowledge that they have been of some value also to the Ukrainian Weekly, which has published some of their choicer news items, with the usual credit line.

Since the Weekly has a national circulation, and besides being read in Canada is read also on the fighting fronts throughout the world—as many letters from our servicemen testify—these local bulletin news items that the Weekly publishes keep servicemen of one community acquainted with the doings of their fellow kinsmen in arms from the other communities, and thereby help to preserve that unity of kinship and spirit that our organized Ukrainian American youth was slowly but surely attaining before the war broke out.

On this score alone we appreciate receiving all such local community and church parish bulletins. We know there are far more of such bulletins than we have received thus far. Kindly send them in.

Major Yanishevsky Killed

Second of His Family to Be Killed in War

Major Terry Yanishevsky, 31, son of Mr. and Mrs. Gregory Yanishevsky, of Pillsbury Hill, Rockville, members of St. Michael's Ukrainian parish in Hartford, Conn. was killed in action in France on July 7, according to word received by his parents on Monday, the "Catholic Transcript" reported. He is the second member of his family to give his life in World War II. His brother Lieut. John B. Yanishevsky, was killed in Italy on January 30.

Major Yanishevsky enlisted as a private in the National Guard on May 1, 1932. On September 30, 1939, he was commissioned a second lieutenant and was assigned to Company K, 169th Infantry. Following induction into the regular Army in February, 1941, he was appointed a first lieutenant. In the summer of 1942 he attended Officers' Training School at Fort Benning, Ga., and on August 8 of that year was made a captain.

In May, 1943, Yanishevsky was promoted to major. He went overseas late in 1943 and had been stationed in England.

KILLED IN SAIPAN AREA

S/Sgt. Paul Cybak, 26, Ukrainian by descent, was killed in action July 8 at Saipan, according to a telegram received from the War Department by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wasyl Cybak, 1613 Duss avenue, Ambridge, Pa.

As reported in the local press (clipping sent to the Weekly by T. Hrycyk), S/Sgt. Cybak had been in Saipan area just one month after being stationed in Hawaii for 28 months with an Infantry Division.

S/Sgt. Cybak was born and reared in Ambridge and was a graduate of Ambridge high school. He entered

KILLED IN PACIFIC ACTION

Pfc. Anthony W. Sisak, of the marine corps, died recently of wounds sustained in action in the Southwest Pacific, according to word received by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Sisak, of Apple street, Boothwyn, Pa., the Chester Times reports (clipping sent to Weekly by Peter N. Bronecke).

Pfc. Sisak, who would have been 19 next month, enlisted in the Marine Corps last October, and was sent overseas early this following training at Parris Island, S. C.

He attended the Boothwyn schools and was a member of St. Mary's Orthodox Ukrainian Church, of Chester.

In addition to his parents, Pfc. Sisak is survived by two brothers, Stephen and Wasil. A memorial service was held last Sunday at St. Mary's church, to which friends were invited. Rev. Omelan Mycyk was in charge.

BATTLE WOUNDS CAUSE DEATH

Pfc. Nick Nazarovitch, 25, Ukrainian by descent, died of wounds received in action in France July 27, according to word received from the War Department by his father, George Nazarovitch, 85 Laughlin st., Ambridge, Pa., and reported in the local press (clipping sent to the Weekly by Theodore Hrycyk of Ambridge).

He entered the Army, Sept. 28, 1941, and had been overseas since December, being stationed in North

the armed services Sept. 19, 1942.

In addition to his parents, survivors are two brothers, T/Sgt. John Cybak, now in England after serving 18 months in Egypt, and Pvt. Nicholas Cybak in Hawaii; and one sister, Mrs. Katherine Fennyck, Ambridge, whose husband is in the Navy.

Carteret Officer Led Assault On St. Malo Nazis

A young Ukrainian American officer from Carteret, N.J., First Lieut. John Markowitz, 24, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Markowitz, led the picked American assault group which reached the inner wall of the rocky St. Malo citadel, defended frantically for nearly two weeks by the Nazis led by the "madman of St. Malo," Col. Andreas von Aulock. Although that particular assault did not succeed in cracking an entrance into the citadel it was instrumental in bringing about the surrender of its Nazi garrison on August 17.



First Lieutenant John Markowitz

Last Sunday, August 20, Lt. Markowitz vividly described his experiences as assault leader in the St. Malo action during the Army Hour broadcast over the National Broadcasting Company system. In the New York area his account was heard over WEAF. The sound of his voice was especially welcome to his parents, for he had been reported captured. Members of the congregation of St. Demetrius Ukrainian Church in Carteret to which he belonged and of which Rev. John Hundiak is pastor, also listened to the broadcast in the course of a war relief meeting they were attending.

According to "The Home News," published in English for servicemen by the St. Demetrius parish, Lt. Markowitz, a graduate of Alabama University, was home on furlough during the last basketball season, and participated in several games of the church basketball club, which was managed by Gene Wadiak.

The assault on St. Malo by the American force led by Lt. Markowitz was described as follows in a

Ireland before he left for France last month.

Born December 25, 1918, he was a member of Sts. Peter and Paul Greek Catholic church.

Other survivors are one brother, Pvt. Mike Nazorovitch, at Camp Reynolds, Greenville; and five sisters, Mrs. Ann Tackac, Mrs. Katherine Roman, Juliana, Mary and Irene, all of Ambridge.

delayed Associated Press dispatch from the scene written by Hal Boyle and published throughout the country:—

This fort is set into the ground to a depth of some 50 feet and beneath it is a network of underground tunnels extending in all directions from the water's edge.

It has heavy and all but impregnable pill boxes staggered along its top so that all approaches are covered with a deadly crossfire.

This fort is surrounded on three sides by the sea and the only way to attack it is across a narrow bottleneck of land with 500 yards of open ground to traverse before the wall is even reached. This open ground is heavily fortified with trip wires, anti-tank obstacles and mines.

The whole area is under fire from heavy caliber naval guns and from closer guns emplaced along the waterfront itself.

The first actual assault on the citadel itself was made under command of Maj. John Speedie of San Antonio, Tex., after the approaching streets had been cleared of desperate Nazi defenders. The storming force was led by Lt. John J. Markowitz of Carteret, N. J.

Here's what they did:

First, supporting American artillery laid down a 20-minute barrage concentrated on pillboxes posted to fire on the land approach. Hoping to catch the enemy before he could return to his gun positions, the assault troops ran forward as soon as the fire lifted. They were accompanied by flame-throwers and engineers.

Artillery then resumed fire, this time trying to knock out those close-in German guns placed along the waterfront only a few hundred yards away. It required the utmost infantry and artillery coordination.

Surrounding the fort on the land approach, the crack doughboy outfit quickly sealed the wall, only to find that it was an outer wall, and they were in a moat between two great stone barriers. They fought back savagely at the pill-boxes and enemy machinegunners firing from slits back of the outer wall.

To get at the troops stationed deep in the side of the fortress, the doughboys tossed grenades down the ventilator openings. Working their way along one wall, despite intense German fire from the front and rear, two squads managed to force an entrance into a room built in one corner, but found it was a blind apartment with no access to the interior fortress.

Unable to force an entrance at any point, the remainder of the assault force finally was ordered to withdraw, and as it fought its way back across the outer wall, Nazi naval guns out in the harbor reopened fire, shelling the top of their own fortress in an attempt to destroy the invading troops. That was how confident they were that the fortress was impregnable to artillery bursts.

UKRAINIAN CHURCH ARCHITECTURE

ON various occasions The Ukrainian Weekly has received inquiries from its readers concerning Ukrainian architecture. Usually such inquiries were from students intent upon writing a thesis on that subject. Unfortunately there is very little written material in English concerning it. Of what there is of it David Roden Buxton's "Russian Medieval Architecture," published about some ten years ago by Cambridge University Press, is worth reading. To be sure it deals primarily with Russian architecture, yet it offers many by no means casual remarks about the architecture of Ukraine, which cannot be passed unnoticed by anyone 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 Russia in 1927, and kept alive by two long journeys into the Soviet undertaken with the special purpose of securing photographs for his book, in 1928 and 1932. He had no trifling difficulties not only 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 Slavophil 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.

Igor Grabar a Ukrainian

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 Carpatho-Ukraine, after his mother had been condemned there by the Magyar courts for subversive activities. Loukomski, whose work on the Russian architecture of the 11th to 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.

Ukrainian Wooden Architecture

The oppressive policies of the official Russian 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 wooden architecture of 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 to 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 on 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 Lviv is concerned in which St. George's Ukrainian Catholic cathedral is considered as beautiful 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 has the appearance, in Moscow, of a style more pleasing than the Ukrainian baroque by whose agency it came into being."

Cultural Significance of Pereyaslav Treaty

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 Moscovite Russia, "the way was open for the assimilation by Moscow of the baroque style... Some baroque churches keep to the traditional 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 the Kitai Gorod repeats a singledomed 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 Intercession takes after the Ukrainian three-domed plan, and several towers

LEPKY'S MAZEPPA TRILOGY

By HONORE EWACH

BOHDAN Lepky was primarily an esthete, a man who liked above all beauty, kind-heartedness, lyrical memories of the past, and his own country and people. In this respect he was a typical Ukrainian, as most of the Ukrainians have much in common with lyrical poets. They are strongly emotional, sentimental, humane, and inclined to mellow reveries.

So if you are in a mood for reading tender, wistful and melodious reveries in verse, take off your shelf a volume of Bohdan Lepky's verses. They are certainly beautiful lyrical verses, though they may not cheer you up. There is also a gentle lyrical element pervading all his short stories.

Bohdan Lepky's masterpiece is the *Mazeppa Trilogy*, a historical novel in three parts and six volumes. There is more virility in this monumental work than in all the rest of the author's works. Even the titles of the volumes of the trilogy are very significant. The title of the first two is "Motrya," the name of Hetman Mazeppa's fiancée. Bohdan Lepky spent two volumes on giving us glimpses of the old hetman's lady of the heart. Yet somehow we get a more definite notion about the character of her mother. In them the old hetman is presented as a well-educated and well-brought up gentleman, more of a clever politician than a man of strong action, likeable, a ladies' man, resourceful, a patriot, but certainly not an iron-fisted Oliver Cromwell or Bohdan Khmelnytsky.

The names of two volumes of the second part of the trilogy are "Thou shalt not kill!" and "Baturin." Somehow the name of the third volume, "Thou shalt not kill," jars on one's ears. The old hetman was forced by circumstances to give two of his colonels, Kochubey and Iskra, to his executioners, as men who had denounced him to tsar Peter I as a traitor. Of course, the two colonels were right in what they knew about their superior's intentions, but the tsar still had more faith in Mazeppa than in their denunciation. The tsar in his turn denounced them. So the hetman had no choice. He had to dispose of his treacherous colonels. That is why the reader does not

show the "storeyed" arrangement originating in the same region."

The "storeyed" style he attributes to the direct influences of Ukraine, "for a Ukrainian emigration to the north took place in the seventeenth century." He means of course, the emigration 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 of Kiev churches 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 most interest to the people interested in beauty to know something of the style of houses and castles in Ukraine. The wooden hut of the Carpathian mountaineer is surely an interesting contribution to the treasure of architecture. Without this, the architecture seemed to be limited exclusively to churches.

understand why the author reminds one of the fifth commandment, Thou shalt not kill. But since we already know that the author was a very kind-hearted man himself and always strongly objected to all kinds of violent acts, we can forgive him for the unnecessary confession about his attitude toward the old hetman's action in respect of Kochubey and Iskra. Still one thinks that it would have been a real improvement if the mentioned volume of the trilogy was called something like "The Deserved Reward." And as to the fourth volume, "Baturin," it is really the masterpiece of the trilogy. It describes in a masterful way the heroic defense of Baturin, hetman's capital. There Motrya emerges from the book a real heroine, with bravery not less than her charming beauty. The two volumes of the third and last part of the trilogy, under the titles of "Poltava," describe the events that took place between the burning down of Baturin and the tragic battle of Poltava. There are some artistic descriptions in them of people and scenes but on the whole they lack concentration. They are certainly not on the par with Baturin.

Bohdan Lepky's trilogy is a great work, even though some parts of it sound too pretentious, not as thoroughly sincere and genuine as most of the author's short stories. It is certainly as good as the best historical romances of Sir Walter Scott. It shows Bohdan Lepky not at his best, but at his most ambitious enterprise. At his best Bohdan Lepky was certainly in some of his lyrical verses. But as his verses are as tender and fragile as violets their author will be remembered longest as the creator of the "Trilogy of Mazeppa."

The Art of Listening

People as a rule do not learn much from mere talking. The learning comes from listening. Not all of the well informed and educated come from those who have read extensively and who have graduated from schools of learning. The intelligent great have come in droves—from the listeners.

When I am in a crowd I am always most interested in the one who does not do the talking—but the listening.

Knowledge is something universal. It is everywhere. It is in nature, in dumb animals, in books, as well as in every human being. There is a voice, though silent, also, in every manifestation of life, whether animate or inanimate.

The peace of understanding and knowledge does not emerge from a multitude of words. Your friend is that one who requires no quotation marks about his name, no introduction, no explanations. His very silence soothes—and tells volumes.

Listening stimulates the human mind and puts it into a creative mood. It can sift knowledge—keep the good and discard the bad. At present there is altogether too-much talk in the world anyway, and too little thinking I once asked a popular writer where he got all his knowledge. I asked him what books he read. "I read no books" he replied. "I read people because reading people I don't make mistakes, when I offer my observations." The art of listening therefore, is an art that should be early acquired and developed through life.

You can read volumes from a silent human face. When grief comes a press of the hands or a look, or just silence, means more than all the words in your vocabulary. There is such a thing as eloquent silence. Understanding falls completely unless it is clothed in sincere understandable sympathy.

J. B.

POLISH PRE-WAR POLICY IN WESTERN UKRAINE

(1)

THE last two numbers of The Ukrainian Weekly contained a review of Soviet national policy in Ukraine before the war. Some of our readers have since then asked for a review of the pre-war Polish national policy in Western Ukraine, most of which prior to the war was under Polish rule. Accordingly we publish below such a review, as contained in an address delivered by Dr. Luke Myshuha, editor of "Svoboda," at the Washington congress of Americans of Ukrainian descent May 24, 1940. The address is entitled "Ukraine, Poland and the Peace Treaties; it was translated from Ukrainian by S. Shameyko. In some respects it is even more timely now, when victory is in sight, then it was then. Its text follows:

Ukraine and Poland Could Now Have Been Free

The builders of America not only believed in freedom, justice, equality and democracy but they also lived in accordance with these principles; and when necessity arose they fought and even sacrificed their lives for them.

This Prof. Alexander Meiklejohn brings out in his book, "What Does America Mean?" (New York, 1935). He recognizes, of course, that the situation today is somewhat different than it was then, and that these principles are abused by quite a number in this country; nevertheless, he says, "I doubt if ever in the world's history the demands of justice and intellectual honesty were so powerful in their appeal to men as they are in America today."

"Our country," he continues, "is not a possession which we may take and keep. It is an opportunity, and obligation, a commitment. Its chief enterprise is the making of men and women free."

It is this lofty conception of our country that has inspired us, Ukrainian Americans, to gather as its citizens here in its capital, in order to determine how we can help free the men and women of Ukraine, of that country from which came our parents or we ourselves, of that land whose people, as the French historian, Charles Seignobos, once wrote, "have been the most oppressed of any nation."

Their oppressors have been several in number. My address, however, deals with but one of them, Poland. Naturally, I realize that Poland no longer rules over several million Ukrainians, as she did up to last autumn. Now she is enslaved herself. It would appear, then, that there is no need of talking about such matters. We would not either, especially since we do not desire to harm in any way the rebuilding of Poland or to diminish any sympathy her plight may have awakened here in America. Still we want to make clear our determined opposition, as we did some twenty years ago, to the reconstitution of Poland with American help at the cost of Ukrainian territories and in direct violation of Ukrainian national rights. For that is what happened at the close of the first World War. And that is exactly what the present Polish government is trying to bring about again. Its diplomacy and propaganda clearly show it is aiming to recreate a Polish State which would again include within its boundaries the territory of Western Ukraine.

Taras Shevchenko, the national poet of Ukraine, once wrote that the partition and fall of Poland at the close of the 18th century was a serious blow to Ukraine as well. For in place of Poland came other misrulers. Today history has repeated itself. This fact alone indicates that the fall of Poland is not in the interests of Ukraine. The most that Ukraine demands of Poland is that the latter realize once and for all that the relations between them must undergo certain vital changes, based on American principles, especially upon the principle of national self-determination, proclaimed at the close of the last war. Had this realization come to Poland in its proper time, it is quite certain that the map of Eastern Europe would have been very different from what it is now. Had she not attacked in 1918 the newly-resurrected Western Ukrainian Republic, had she not with some Allied aid overthrown that republic, then it is quite likely that today both she and Ukraine would have been free.

Precisely because of such reasons, and in the interest of Ukraine, Poland and world peace, we desire to present here on the free American soil sufficient unbiased background information to enable those interested to reach intelligent and independent conclusions on the centuries-old Ukrainian-Polish conflict.

Poland's Advance in the East and Retreat in the West

Poland's aggression upon Western Ukraine

began as early as one thousand years ago. History tells us that already in 981 the Kievan monarch, Volodimir the Great, had to go to war against Poland to recover from her certain western Ukrainian territories and such cities as Peremishl and Cherven.

Recent Polish developments, as well as the Danzig and Polish Corridor problems, make it pertinent to recall at this time that in 1226 the Polish ruler, Conrad of Masovia, invited the Order of Teutonic Knights to settle in the Polish Corridor, yet in the east he kept on attacking the Ukrainians in order to expand his boundaries in that direction, at their expense. It is also worth recalling that when in 1340 King Casimir conquered the Ukrainian Galicia and its capital Lwiv, he immediately began to settle both with Polish colonists. A Polish historian, Dr. A. Levitsky, himself admits this, for he says, "During Casimir's time many new Polish settlements appeared there, both rural and urban." The year 1940 marks the 600th anniversary of this event, important in the annals of Ukrainian history, for since that time no Western Ukrainian State ever appeared on the maps of Eastern Europe until 1918.

Down through those centuries to the present time, Poland constantly expended much of her strength and energy in an attempt to retain her conquests in the east, in Western Ukraine, using terrorism, artificial colonization, and also the polonization of the higher stratas of the oppressed Ukrainians. In the process Poland neglected the danger threatening her from the west, from the Germans. Likewise she underestimated the threat from the east, from Russia, thinking that the vast Ukrainian lands between her and Russia could in the last resort be used to settle their conflicting territorial ambitions. Poland's main concern throughout these centuries was to prevent the establishment of Ukrainian rule in Ukraine. It was a policy that in the end brought about the collapse of Poland, for it was pursued solely for the benefit of the "shlakhta," the landed nobility, to whom the king made constant and generous grants of land in the east. This land, it should be borne in mind, was originally the property of free Ukrainian peasantry, whom the Polish nobility turned into serfs, in order to derive greater profits from the land. Naturally, the peasants did not submit tamely when their lands were taken away from them and given to the Polish nobles. They revolted numerous times.

In time these revolts turned into the Kozak Wars, waged by the Kozaks, i.e. free men. These wars, especially those led by Hetman Bohdan Khmelnytsky, shook Poland to her very foundations. She suffered so many defeats at the hands of the Ukrainian Kozaks that eventually her rule over Ukraine came to an end. The Polish nobility, however, did not change their ways. As a result Poland declined to the point where she disappeared from the maps of Europe, following her three partitions, in 1772, 1793, and 1795. Russia gained the most from her collapse, not only winning most of the Polish lands but also managing to liquidate Ukrainian rule in Ukraine, already weakened by the constant warfare against Poland and the many revolts against the Polish magnates. Moscow likewise managed to destroy the famed Zaporozhian Sich, the last stronghold of Ukrainian national liberties, and in time transformed the Ukrainian Kozak Republic into an ordinary Russian province. In this manner, then, both the Polish and Ukrainian national states disappeared about 150 years ago. The Polish nobility, however, quickly adapted themselves to the new order and became sycophantic supporters of the Russian, Prussian and Austrian regimes, regardless of the fact that these three had partitioned their native land, and only aware that its new rulers allowed them to retain most of their former privileges and the large land grants the former Polish monarchs had made to them. Of these grants of course, the largest and richest were in Ukraine.

Came the first World War, however, and with it the Russian Revolution in 1917. The Ukrainian people proclaimed their right to national self-determination and on January 22, 1918 established the independent Ukrainian National Republic. A year later this republic united with the Western Ukrainian Republic, which had been established November 1, 1918 on the Ukrainian territories formerly under Austria-Hungary. During this time Poland became resurrected too. But she was not satisfied with her own ethnographic territories and turned eastward and attacked the Western Uk-

rainian Republic, which was created within boundaries inhabited indisputably by a Ukrainian population.

Poland Tramples Self-Determination Principle; Attacks Western Ukraine

In proclaiming the establishment of their republic, the Ukrainian people did so on the basis of the principle of national self-determination, which had been enunciated on behalf of America by President Woodrow Wilson. It provided that.

"Every territorial settlement involved in this war must be made in the interest and for the benefit of the population concerned, and not as a part of any mere adjustment or compromise of claims amongst rivals states.

"All well defined national aspirations shall be accorded the utmost satisfaction that can be accorded them without introducing new or perpetuating old elements of discord and antagonism that would be likely in time to break the peace of Europe and consequently of the world."

Thus it is clear that in attacking the Western Republic, as she did in 1918, Poland thereby trampled upon this principle, to which, incidentally, she owed her own resurrection and independence.

It is worth noting here that in the olden times such wars of brutal aggression as Poland now undertook were led by the "shlakhta," the landed nobility, whereas the 1918-20 war was begun by a Polish government whose first premier was the well known Socialist, Ignatz Daszynski. That war, moreover, was in direct violation of Wilson's stipulation that following an Allied victory "an independent Poland should be created which would consist of provinces inhabited indisputably by Polish population."

And now let us review some of the chief events of this Polish-Ukrainian war.

Early in 1919 when the Ukrainian forces were repulsing the Polish offensive, an Inter-Allied Commission arrived at the seat of the Western Ukrainian government. It was headed by General Barthelmi, and included an American member. On February 28th it proposed a truce between the two belligerents, on the basis that all territory west of the proposed Barthelmi Line be ceded to Poland, which would include Lwiv and the rich Drohobych oils fields. The Ukrainians rejected this proposal, as it was unjust and against the principles proclaimed by the Allies.

Shortly afterwards, while the Ukrainians were successfully counter-attacking along the whole front and penetrating deep into the Polish lines, the Supreme Allied Council sent a message to the Ukrainian High Command (signed, among others, by President Wilson), requesting it to cease hostilities pending a discussion of an armistice. The Ukrainians agreed and halted their offensive. The Poles, however, used this lull to strengthen their positions, and then notified the Council they would negotiate only on the basis of the Barthelmi Line. As a result, hostilities were resumed.

Soon thereafter, in April, the Supreme Allied Council appointed an Inter-Allied Armistice Commission to settle the dispute between the Ukrainians and the Poles. Headed by General Botha, the Commission prepared a draft of an Armistice Convention which was fair, for it conceded the right of the Ukrainians to the Drohobych oil fields. The Ukrainians accepted the proposal, on May 13, 1919.

Meanwhile, a member of the Polish Delegation at Paris, Ignatz Paderewski, had sent a telegram to the Polish Government at Warsaw notifying it that the Supreme Allied Council was determined that the Polish-Ukrainian hostilities come to a quick end. Prof. Grabski, however, the Polish premier then, hid this telegram and did not divulge its contents, but ordered a Polish offensive against the Ukrainians. In later years Grabski admitted this, and gave as an excuse that he had considered it to be a wise and patriotic course to take. He already knew then that the Poles were about to get strong reinforcements, in form of General Haller's Army, organized, armed and equipped in France with the aid of Allied, including American, money. The dispatch of this army to the theater of the Polish-Ukrainian conflict was approved even by the Supreme Allied Council, before whom it was represented by the Polish Delegation in Paris as having been created "to fight the Bolsheviks."

(To be continued)

A Sound Knowledge of Your Old-World Background is Indispensable to Good Americanism, Especially Now in War-Time To Gain Such Knowledge READ THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

REVELATION ON THE TRAGIC-COMIC MEETING AT PALAZZO VENEZIA

Concluded)

(The following is the third and concluding instalment of the OWI report to the Weekly revealing what took place at a secret meeting at Palazzo Venezia at which Italy declared war against Greece.—Editor).

CIANO—"In as much as the intervention of Bulgaria is probable."

ROATA—"We need pressure also on that side."

DUCE—"Do you think that two divisions are sufficient?"

ROATA—"Yes."

DUCE—"Now it seems to me that the ideas are becoming clear concerning the main aspects of the problem. Operations in Epirus—Salonika—watching what may happen as a result of Bulgaria's intervention, which I hold as probable. I entirely agree in regard to the occupation of Athens."

VISCONTI-PRASCA—"Then from Athens we—after all—cut Greece in two, and to Salonika we can go by starting from the capital."

DUCE—"How distant is the furthest point of conquered Epirus from Athens?"

VISCONTI-PRASCA—"250 Kilometers with a road which is tolerably good. (so so)."

DUCE—"And how is the terrain?"

VISCONTI-PRASCA—"Hilly, the hills are high, steep and bare."

DUCE—"And the direction of the valleys?"

VISCONTI-PRASCA—"East-west, therefore exactly in the direction of Athens."

DUCE—"This is very important."

ROATA—"This is true up to a certain point because it is necessary to cross a chain of mountains 2,000 meters high." (He then shows to Il Duce a map of that area.)

VISCONTI-PRASCA—"They are terrains provided with a great number of mule paths."

DUCE—"Did you see these roads?"

VISCONTI-PRASCA—"Yes, several times."

DUCE—"Now we ought to discuss two more subjects. After having decided all this, how many supplementary divisions do you think is necessary to send to Albania in order to occupy all the territory that leads to Athens?"

VISCONTI-PRASCA—"At the beginning, three mountain divisions are enough. Naturally circumstances will decide. Now these troops could be brought to the Port of Arta in a single night."

DUCE—"Now let us see about the possible contribution of Albanian regular troops and bands, to which bands I attach considerable importance."

VISCONTI-PRASCA—"We have presented a plan on this. We would like to organize a band of 2,500 to 3,000 men under the command of our officers."

JACOMONI—"The applications are numberless. It is not convenient to send many Moslems, in order to avoid too much vengeance."

DUCE—"Therefore can you organize a certain number of bands?"

VISCONTI-PRASCA—"Everything is organized. I have already sent a telegram to have everything ready, and to advise all the leaders."

DUCE—"How do you arm these bands?"

VISCONTI-PRASCA—"A few light machine guns and hand grenades."

DUCE—"Now one more aspect of the situation. What measures have you taken at the Yugoslav frontier?"

VISCONTI-PRASCA—"We have two divisions and a battalion of Carabinieri and of guardia di finanza. In other words, a sufficient protection."

DUCE—"I don't believe that there will be attacks from that side, and moreover the troops have well prepared supporting bases."

VISCONTI-PRASCA—"It is neces-

sary to add that the terrain lends itself splendidly for defense. Some infiltration of small groups might take place through the woods, but there is no reason for fear because the frontier is well protected. There is a post of finanze each 500 or 600 meters."

JACOMONI—"In Albania there is a desire for the mobilization of some classes."

DUCE—"How many men does each class produce?"

VISCONTI-PRASCA—"Nearly 7,000 men."

DUCE—"This fact should be considered with attention. These are forces that we should not neglect nor reject. On the other hand, we should not allow them to represent an excessive contribution lest people later say that Epirus was conquered by them. A fair-sized participation of Albanians, so as not to disturb the population would be advisable. I suggest that two or three divisions are sufficient. The air defense must then draw the maximum of our attention, since it is necessary to avoid, as far as possible, the bombings of the oil area, and of the Albanian towns. It is necessary to avoid the comparisons that the Albanian people could make in regard to the better air defenses of our Apulian towns. It is, therefore, necessary to provide anti-air means of considerable size."

SODDU—"I have already ordered the shipment of the 75 Skoda that we received from Germany."

VISCONTI-PRASCA—"The defense of Tirana consists of two groups, while the defense of all of Albania consists of five groups."

DUCE—"For Albania we need at least 100 guns, since it is necessary to avoid the demobilizing day bombings. We should send all the Skoda and the Oerlikons that are available."

SODDU—"We didn't receive them all as yet. As soon as they will come, I shall send them. I will send the Oerlikon by air."

DUCE—"To the land defense it is necessary to add also many fighters. Fortunately we have many available. On October 1, there were in Albania 52 airplanes ready for use and 35 more not immediately available for use. Total: 87 airplanes."

CIANO—"There is, moreover, the 74th Stormo group ready to leave."

DUCE—"It seems to me that we have examined all the aspects of the problem."

BADOGGIO—"The details will be decided upon by the general staff of the army."

DUCE—"Summarizing: Offensive in Epirus; watching and pressure on Salonika, and at a second stage, march on Athens."

The meeting ended at 12:30 P.M.

This report has been approved by Il Duce at Palazzo Venezia on Oct. 16, 1940, the 18th year of the Fascist Era at 2 P. M.

The secretary Il. Colonel, attached to the C.S.D.

Signed Trombetti..

Key Facts About the American Red Cross Blood Donor Project

The American Red Cross is the sole agency through which blood is collected for the armed forces. The project was inaugurated in February, 1941, at the request of the Army and Navy, now ranks as the largest single controlled undertaking in medical history. 1,300,000 pints of blood were procured through 1942. An additional 4,000,000 pints have been requested, bringing to 5,300,000 pints the total to be delivered by the end of 1943.

33 Blood Donor Centers

The blood is collected through 33 fixed Centers and through some 60 mobile units, attached to the fixed Centers, which visit nearby towns. Fixed Centers are located in Atlanta, Baltimore, Boston, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Denver, Detroit, Harrisburg, Hartford, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Los Angeles, Louisville, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, New Orleans, New York, Oakland, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Portland, Rochester, San Antonio, San Diego, San Francisco, Schenectady, St. Paul, St. Louis, and Washington, D. C.

Mobile Units Visit Nearby Towns

The mobile units are simply trucks which carry the necessary equipment and medical personnel to the towns visited. Such visits are arranged through the local Red Cross chapters in those towns, which set dates and enroll the donors in advance. As a rule it is impractical to send the mobile units more than 50 to 75 miles from their fixed Center, sometimes even less.

Who Can Donate?

Obviously, donations can be made only by those living in the 33 fixed Center cities or towns visited by their mobile units. In those communities, donations may be made by anyone in good health between 21 and 60, weighing 110 pounds or more. Those between 18 and 21 may donate with the written consent of parent or guardian. Donating is painless and has no harmful after-effects, the body quickly restoring the blood given. However, for the protection of the donors, no one is accepted oftener than every eight weeks and only five donations are permitted in any one year.

What Happens to the Blood?

Blood collected by the Red Cross is shipped daily to laboratories which process it into dried plasma and serum albumin for transfusions for wounded soldiers and sailors. The blood upon reaching the laboratories becomes the property of the Army and Navy, and practically all of it is shipped abroad to our fighting forces. However, provisions have been made to provide plasma in the event of civilian emergency caused by enemy action.

Why Collection Facilities Are Limited to Certain Communities

New centers and mobile units have

been added as required by expanding Army and Navy needs. However the processing laboratories must receive the blood within 24 hours and they have maximum capacities which the Red Cross must not exceed. Centers, therefore, must be located near the laboratories and must follow strict quotas. This makes it impossible for persons in many communities to donate blood for the Army and Navy, nor is it practical to establish additional facilities as long as the present ones can supply the amount of blood required by the armed forces. However, such persons may participate in numerous other local Red Cross activities, and some communities not included in the Red Cross Army-Navy project have local hospital blood banks to which blood may be donated for civilian use.

How to Donate

Persons living in or near one of the 33 cities listed above may make an appointment by calling their local Red Cross. Donors should not eat fatty foods such as cream, butter or other fats for 4 hours prior to donation, since doing so clouds plasma.

At the appointed hour they visit the Blood Donor Center, where they soon feel perfectly at home. First they sign a card, give their name, address, and other information.

Doctors and nurses check their temperature, pulse, hemoglobin, blood pressure, and ask a few simple health questions.

Donating a pint of blood is painless, and has no harmful after-effects. A drop of local anaesthetic is administered, a needle skillfully inserted into the vein. The donor rests for ten minutes afterwards.

Following the donation, light refreshments are served and a blood donor emblem awarded. The donor then resumes his or her normal activities. The whole procedure takes approximately 45 minutes.

Processing Plasma

Shipped to the processing laboratories, the bottles of blood are placed in a centrifuge and whirled 2500 r.p.m. for one hour. Plasma rises to top like cream on milk.

Clear plasma is drawn off and pooled. The red and white corpuscles are discarded. Numerous tests are given for purity.

Plasma is returned to individual bottles, frozen by rotation in bath of chemicals and dry ice.

Vacuum tanks withdraw moisture from frozen plasma leaving a light straw-colored powder. Contents of an Army-Navy kit of dried plasma are a bottle of plasma, distilled water, rubber tubes and needles.

With Our Armed Forces

Today, plasma voluntarily donated through the Red Cross is saving the lives of thousands of wounded soldiers and sailors. It is with our fighting men everywhere—on land, sea, and in hospital planes. It requires neither typing nor refrigeration, keeps for years, may be quickly dissolved in distilled water for emergency transfusions.

Thousands Needed Weekly

Thousands of donors are needed each week in the cities in which Red Cross Blood Donor Centers are located. Organizations and business firms can help materially by publicizing the project and urging their members to donate. The Red Cross will gladly furnish details.

WOULD YOU GIVE \$100 TO BRING VICTORY NEARER?—YOUR PURCHASE OF A \$100 WAR BOND MAY TURN THE TRICK!

AWARDED DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS

Mike Baranek, of 714 Corice St., Akron, Ohio, infantry sergeant, has been awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, the War Department reported to the Office of War Information.

During an assault against a heavily fortified position on Mount Croce, near Venafro, in Italy, the War Department citation says, Baranek, a communications sergeant, "volunteered to accompany an officer and another enlisted man in the perilous task of clearing enemy land mines and booby traps from the route of advance."

The citation then continues: "This dangerous mission was ac-

complished in face of heavy small arms and artillery fire.

"Advancing to the top of Mount Croce, he and his two companions encountered an enemy machine gun threatening the leading element and delaying advance. Under heavy fire from snipers, machine guns and artillery, the three men assaulted the position, killed the crew and destroyed the weapon. Observing a second machine gun nearby, he and his companions made a second assault and captured or killed the gun crew and protecting riflemen. He then set up the captured weapon and placed it in action against the ene-

WHAT THEY SAY

Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, of New York City:

"In the period of adjustment, with the huge number of discharged war workers and demobilized soldiers, full and complete cooperation will be necessary. Unless ample, equitable distribution of work is provided between the discharged war workers and the demobilized veterans, there is great danger of irritation, friction and serious trouble between these two groups. As I see it, in all Government postwar public improvement, the employment should be distributed on a fifty-fifty basis between demobilized veterans and unemployed war workers. The same ratio of one-half war workers should be followed as closely as conditions will permit in all postwar new industry, and in continuing industry and business in so far as is possible. Women who have homes and are not self-supporting, as well as overtime and dual employment, will have to give way in order to provide a greater spread of employment. Organized labor should be the one to present this plan and to see it enforced. That in and of itself is sufficient to avoid the danger of friction between veterans and organized labor."

Wendell Berge, Assistant Attorney General of the United States:

"The demands of total war have made it possible and necessary for this country to make full use of its productive resources and its inventive genius. Many existing restraints upon production, invention and the use of capital have been temporarily swept aside. As a result our factories are pouring out in unprecedented fashion the planes, arms and munitions which are helping to win the war. The demands of peace will be no less exacting. Our people, and particularly the veterans of this war will never again tolerate unemployment, poverty and misery where there could be abundance. They will not accept depressions caused by curtailed production, artificially high prices which remove purchasing power, and other man-made barriers designed to preserve outmoded techniques and capital investments. The full production achieved during this war, the development of plastics, light metals and electronics, should be sufficient assurance that when peace comes this country can have an era of great prosperity and economic freedom. It would be possible, of course, to have full production without economic freedom. In a regimented economy the individual citizen could be compelled to work at an assigned task; told where, what and how much he could produce. But our hope for the future is quite different. We intend to achieve full production in a free enterprise system. We believe in a world where the right of a man to engage in the business of his choice is not to be hamstrung either by order of the state or by restrictions imposed by private groups. We believe in that kind of full production which is achieved when private enterprise competes for the rewards which go to the most efficient and the most inventive. This hope for the future should give us no cause for complacency. A realistic appraisal of our own economy shows that this period of full production and economic freedom will never come unless we are prepared to correct the mistakes which we have made in the past. The very industries which today are pouring out war supplies were made to limp in peace because of foreign or domestic cartel restrictions imposed upon them, and sometimes readily accepted by them, in order to eliminate competition."

General Dwight D. Eisenhower, to the American Army in France:

"Because the victory we can now achieve is infinitely greater than any it so far has been possible to ac-

Weekly Braintester

The Word Sleuth

How good a Word Sleuth are you? In each of following sentences, match the italicized word with the correct synonym below. See below for right answers.

1. A mother *cherishes* her baby. (a) holds (b) dresses (c) treasures (d) watches.
2. France's action was a *reprisal* to Germany. (a) retaliation (b) favour (c) kindness (d) resistance.
3. The boys were *glutted* with cake. (a) covered (b) weighted (c) gorged (d) supplied.
4. The reporter wrote a *meritorious* story about the event. (a) interesting (b) long (c) sad (d) praiseworthy.
5. An imaginative person will see a *spectre* in the cemetery. (a) angel (b) tombstone (c) ghost (d) skeleton.
6. The salesman had an *ulterior* motive. (a) apparent (b) profitable (c) unselfish (d) hidden.
7. The Prime Minister *convoked* Parliament. (a) scolded (b) dismissed (c) summoned (d) accused.
8. It is a *fallacy* to suppose that that riches always bring happiness. (a) certainty (b) gamble (c) mistake (d) deduction.
9. The people held the old man in *veneration*. (a) awe (b) disrespect (c) jail (d) pity.

Cryptogram

Writing on the subject of "Ambitions" Longfellow once had the following comment to make:

"AMBU TIMTOI NMSOX BSG-GIIX FE BALOO UWFECEB FD U-WIH NIJI EMU UJMSKOIX NFUW CJILU LAKFUFMEB.

How Many Springs?

A hound and a bulldog were racing. If the hound made 27 springs while while the bulldog made 25 springs of of the same length, how many springs did the hound dog have to make to overtake the bulldog which had a start of 50 springs?

Puzzle Poem

Each of the five missing words below is spelled with the same four letters. Can you supply the four words??

A lady from the...has come To...herself at my table. She's fond of...and will....her tongue, And...whenever she is able.

ANSWERS

1. (c) treasures; 2. (a) retaliation; 3. (c) gorged; 4. (d) praiseworthy; 5. (c) ghost; 6. (d) hidden; 7. (c) summoned; 8. (c) mistake; 9. (a) awe.

Cryptogram

"Most people would succeed in small things if they were not troubled with great ambitions."

How Many Springs?

675 springs.

Puzzle Poem Solution

East, Seat, Teas, Sate, Eats.

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complish in the west, and because this opportunity may be grasped only through the utmost zeal, determination and speedy action, I make my present appeal to you more urgent than ever before."

ARMY LIFE

From a corporal in our outfit comes an interesting story, told to to him by his wife, who is a friend of the persons involved.

It seems that a girl, whom we shall call Helen, was living near a certain air base so as to be close to her husband, an aviation mechanic. It developed that a friend of hers, Jean, came to visit her for a few days. While the two friends were discussing old times, Helen was notified that her husband was hurt in an accident. She rushed to the hospital accompanied by her sympathetic friend.

In the hospital the two girls entered the ward to which Helen's husband had been taken. They glanced quickly at the occupant of each bed. Helen located her husband and rushed to his side. But Jean stood as if petrified, her eyes big with shocked surprise. For a long moment she stared unbelievably at a man in one of the beds. Finally she trembled slightly, shouted a smothered, choked "Jimmy!" and ran to the man's side. Jimmy was her husband, who had been wounded overseas and had just that day been evacuated from a hospital ship to that particular hospital and to that particular ward.

All of which, once again, adds weight to the well-known phrase that truth is stranger than fiction.

One of the privates in our outfit, Ed by name, got himself into a peck trouble recently. Not that there's anything unusual about Ed's close relationship to trouble; he was usually being reprimanded or drawing punishment for one thing or another, and had a knack for sleeping through reveille. One morning he missed reveille once too often. No one could wake him up, for he was sleeping off an alcoholic load he had accumulated the night before. It was well into the afternoon when Ed finally opened his bleary, bloodshot eyes. He was told to get dressed and, as soon as he accomplished this, he was marched to the guard house to await court-martial on a drunk and disorderly charge.

Now that certainly is a pack of trouble for any man in the Army. But there is more to this particular story. For, a few hours after Ed started thinking things over in the guardhouse, his wife, happy with anticipation, arrived in camp. She had traveled several hundred miles to pay Ed a surprise visit.

The editor of the Army newspaper came close to blowing his top. Try as he would no material was forthcoming from the enlisted men of the outfit for which the paper was being published. To make matters worse the officers were procrastinating horribly in producing some material that was to be featured. In exasperation, the editor grabbed paper and pencil and interviewed a number of enlisted men. As a result he had a few columns of material for the paper. He then proceeded to originate additional material and, slowly but surely, piled up enough copy to put out a decent-sized paper. He worked feverishly to get the paper out by a certain date, and worked his staff to a state of collapse.

As the deadline approached, the paper took shape. Soon all the pages were complete except one—that was the one the editor had reserved for the featured stuff from the officers. He went into the headquarters office and told the sergeant major to produce the stuff immediately or it would be too late. The sergeant dug into records and got the dope on the officers. While this was going on other officers turned in copy for publication. The editor took one look at the stack of material and said it was entirely too much for one page. It would have to be boiled down, he said. The sergeant major said the stuff would

IN THE PACIFIC

Ensign Paul Lenchuk, Jr., USNR, who got his commission June 28, 1944, recently wrote to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Lenchuk, of 47-36 39 Place, Long Island City, N. Y., that he is now on active duty somewhere in the Pacific.

Ensign Lenchuk is a graduate of Bucknell University. Like his parents, and his sister Olga, he is a member of U.N.A. Branch 204 in New York City. He was commissioned an ensign following a year's attendance of a Naval Reserve school in Pittsburgh. In response to his request, his sister has been sending him the Ukrainian Weekly, which, he writes, he reads regularly.



ENSIGN PAUL LENCHUK, JR.

FOR VICTORY: BUY BONDS

EVERYBODY SAVING IN EVERY PAYDAY WAR BONDS

have to go in as written, or trouble would blossom forth. The editor said it was impossible as there wasn't enough space. The sergeant suggested that another page be added. The editor left the office to avoid an explosion.

To make a long story short, the paper came out on time with an extra page added to it. The editor had to work hard and long to accomplish this. "It never fails," he confided to his staff. "We waste a lot of time waiting for material to come in. It doesn't come, so we write up our own stuff. Then, just before deadline, with 90% of the paper completed, enough copy comes in to fill up the whole paper. The worst of it is that this stuff has to go into the paper... it can't wait. Some day I'm going to blow my top." The members of the staff nodded their heads sympathetically.

Consequently, every time we read an Army paper, we have a mental picture of an editor blowing his top. We believe it wise to be elsewhere when such a phenomena is about to occur.

The officer approached a group of soldiers having a bull session.

"Who's got the correct time?" he asked.

The soldiers looked at their watches. The following answers were forthcoming:

- "Ten after seven."
- "Six fifty-nine."
- "Seven fifteen."
- "Half-past seven."
- "Seven seventeen."
- "Seven twenty-two."
- "Seven o'clock sharp."
- "My watch stopped."
- "I got quarter to eight."

The officer hurried away, sadder but wiser.

PVT. THEODORE LUTWINIAK

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ПОТРІБНО МУЖЧИН
І ЖЕНЩИН

ДОБРІ НОВИНИ
ДЛЯ МУЖЧИН І ЖЕНЩИН
ДОБРІ РОБОТИ ТЕПЕР
І ПО ВІЙНІ

ДОБРА ПЛАТНЯ
4 ДО 7 ГОДИН ДЕННО
Цілоденна або часова робота

До звичайного чищення
в офісових будинках і
готелях у Мангетен і
Брукліна.

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Голосітьс денно до
NATIONAL CLEANING CO.
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EVERYBODY
EVERYBODY
IN WAR
BONDS
EVERYBODY
EVERYBODY

WOUNDED AT SAIPAN

Pfc. Rudolph Anderson, 19, of the marine corps, member of U. N. A. Branch 330, suffered wounds in action on Saipan, but in a V-mail letter to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Andrijszin of 21 Burch Street, Little Falls, N. Y. gave assurance that he had sustained only "scratches," according to a local press clipping.

Following the receipt of a telegram from the marine corps apprising them of the fact that their son had been wounded, Pfc. Anderson's parents, who are also members of Ukrainian National Ass'n Branch 330, were relieved with the receipt of a letter obviously written after he was wounded. Realizing that the government would notify his parents that he had suffered wounds in action, the young man gave assurance that there was no need for worry.

"Feeling fine," he asserted in his opening words. He continued, in part "I am on Saipan. Was on the front lines for 21 days. Received a few scratches that didn't bother me very long." Later in the letter Pfc. Anderson admonished. "If you get any word about me being wounded, don't let it worry you, because all is well."

The young marine discloses that he is making practical use of the Jap souvenirs which he has secured on the Pacific island which the American forces recently captured. "This pen used to belong to some Japs," he wrote, and continues, "I have a pair of Jap shoes that feel pretty good. Just took a pair of Jap socks I had been wearing for about two weeks."

Rudy, as he was more generally known to his friends here, entered service on June 2, 1942, while 17 years of age. He received his basic training at Parris Island, S. C., and subsequently was stationed in Boston until he was sent to Camp Lejeune, N. C., last December, and from there to the Hawaiian islands.

Exception!

"Ah, my friend," said a gentleman to a newly married acquaintance, "so you are married at last. Allow me to congratulate you, for I hear you have an excellent and accomplished wife."

"Accomplished! She is indeed," was the enthusiastic reply. "Why, my friend, she is perfectly at home in literature, at home in music, at home in art home in science—in short, at home everywhere except—"

"Except what?"

"Except at home."

Service While You Wait

An Aberdeen minister engaged in visiting some members of his flock came to a house where he heard sounds of a fearful commotion. He knocked at the door, but the din of crashing furniture and the cries of angry warriors drowned out the sound of his summons.

At length he opened the door and walked in, saying authoritatively, "I should like to know who is the head of this house?"

"Well, sir," replied the husband and father, breathing heavily, "if ye sit down a wee, we'll maybe able to tell ye, for it so happens, dominie, that's just what we are trying to settle a noo."

New Mother Hubbard

She went to the butcher's
For spareribs and suet,
But found that some others
Had beaten her tuet.
She said she would settle
For sausage or liver,
The Butcher insisted
He had none to giver,
She pleaded for pork chops . . .
For meatballs . . . for mutton
The butcher said: "Lady,
I just ain't got nutton!"