



## SECTION II.

## The Ukrainian Weekly

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

No. 33

NEW YORK and JERSEY CITY, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1944

VOL. XII

## Killed In France

Mr. and Mrs. Alex Mankiw of Bayonne, N. J. recently received a War Department telegram informing them that their son, Pfc. Theodore Mankiw, 19, a member of U.N.A. Branch 213, was killed in action in France on July 5th.



Pfc. Theodore Mankiw

Pfc. Mankiw was born and raised in Bayonne, and attended Bayonne Technical High School. He was inducted September 9, 1943 and went overseas last April as an infantryman. He participated in the Normandy campaign.

He is survived by three brothers, Pvt. William Mankiw of Fort Fisher, N. C., and Nicholas and Harry, and two sisters, Mrs. Mary Romain and Mrs. Pauline Poplawski.

## Awarded D.F.C.

First Lieutenant Andrew Mordovancy, Ukrainian, 413 North Willow avenue, Olyphant, Pa., a navigator on a B-24 Liberator bomber, was recently awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross for "extraordinary achievement" in bombing missions over Germany and occupied Europe, the "Uke-Views" bulletin of Mid-Valley, Pa. reported early this month.

Lt. Mordovancy is a member of the oldest Liberator heavy bombardment group in the Eight Air Force. Besides the Distinguished Flying Cross and Air Medal with three Oak Leaf Clusters, he also wears the Distinguished Unit Ribbon. His unit was cited by the War Department for action in the raid on Ploesti on August 1, 1943 entitling all officers and enlisted men in the organization to wear the ribbon.

During his career with the great air fleets of the Eighth Air Force "heavies" Lt. Mordovancy has participated in assaults on Ploesti, Rumania; Naples and Messina, Italy; Berlin (three times), Emden, Frankfurt (twice), Achmer, Friedrichshaven, Handorf, Brunswick, Totov, and Munich, all in Germany; and targets in the Pas de Calais sector in France.

## Blind, Dying Soldier Eager To Shoot More

One of war's greatest heroic deeds is to be credited to Pvt. George Klym of Gorham, a town in North Dakota thickly settled by Ukrainian farmers. As reported last week in a delayed AP dispatch from New Guinea, just before he died, Pvt. Klym pulled on the sleeve of a battalion hospital corpsman and said: "Don't move me. Just show me where to shoot."

Thirty minutes before that, Klym, standing midnight watch in a foxhole outpost, fought off a Japanese suicide charge with an automatic rifle single-handed until the rest of

his outfit was aroused and joined him to repulse the attack.

In the dark all the Japanese could see was the blazing muzzle of Klym's gun and so they fired and charged at it. The soldier stood his ground and pumped bullets into the charging Japanese. They shot out both his eyes and still he stood and fired. He was still firing when he went down.

His officers believe he saved twenty to fifty lives. The next morning soldiers counted more than twenty Japanese bodies in front of Klym's foxhole.

## Enslaved Ukrainian Workers Live Wretched Lives In Germany

An insight into the wretched life of foreign "volunteers" laborers in Germany, among whom are many Ukrainians, can be gained from the German and neutral press, a United Nations Information Office report said to the OWI August 26.

According to the report, foreign workers in Germany get lower salaries than the Germans, are exposed to dangerous work, have a 60-hour week, are not allowed to ride trolleys or buses on Sundays or holidays, have scant clothing since they bring their own with them and receive limited clothes rations.

Most of the Eastern workers, Ukrainians and Russians, are employed as subordinate auxiliary workers for transport and machine tool work. The majority of Eastern workers in

Germany come from farms, and therefore, about 80 per cent are doing work which is strange to them. About 30 percent of the Eastern men and women are under 20 years old, and 50 per cent from 20 to 35, whereas only five per cent are over 40.

In an earlier report (July 5) concerning the Nazi decree on pastoral care for foreign workers, OWI said that the decree stipulated that foreign workers may attend German religious services, except Ukrainians, Russians, and Poles. The various restrictions the Nazis have promulgated in regards pastoral care for foreign workers show, the report stated, that "the Nazis are afraid of foreign workers and German clergy-men coming close together."

## MARINE SAVES TWO WOUNDED COMRADES

Braving enemy fire, a Cortland, N. Y. Marine, Pfc. Paul Shrebtienko, ran up the steep slope of Chonito Ridge to rescue two wounded comrades, and in spite of enemy fire, returned unscathed after completing his mission of mercy, a delayed dispatch to OWI from Guam by a U.S. Marine Corps combat correspondent said August 24.

Pfc. Shrebtienko was a member of an assault company of the Third Marine Division, which had been trying for two days to reach the top of the ridge. The Cortland Marine, the dispatch said, saw two of his friends fall not 50 yards away. He rushed to one, grabbed him about the waist, and pulled him to safety. Then he returned for the other. Enemy machinegun bullets cut the camouflage cover on his helmet, but he returned unhurt.

## SHOWN IN COAST GUARD PHOTO

Connecticut newspapers early this month featured a large photo released by the Coast Guard of Coast Guardsman Walter P. Dudko of 140 Bronson road, Southport, Conn., a member of U.N.A. Branch 84, of

which his father, Mr. Peter Dudko, is secretary.

Walter is shown admiring his "pin-up girl" as he relaxes in his bunk aboard one of a fleet of rescue cutters which saved more than 900 American and allied invaders from perishing in the English Channel on D-Day and days immediately after.

## Killed In Action Over England

Second Lieutenant Walter M. Malaniak of the Air Corps, 26, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Malaniak, 6410 Orchard street, Dearborn, Mich. and a member of U.N.A. Branch 292, was killed in action on 19 July over England.



Lieutenant Walter M. Malaniak

In its telegram to Lt. Malaniak's parents informing them of his death, the War Department regretted its inability to furnish any detailed information on how he had been killed, because "reports of this nature contain only the briefest details as they are prepared under battle conditions and the means of transmission are limited."

As reported to the Weekly by Mr. Peter Kizel, secretary of U. N. A. branch 292, to which, besides Walter, his parents, wife, brothers and sisters belong, he attended Wayne University, studying to become a pharmacist when in 1942 he entered the Army Air Force.

In memory of Lt. Malaniak, U.N.A. Branch 292 donated \$10 to the Ukrainian Congress Committee working fund.

## U. N. A. Secretary Killed In Action

Mr. and Mrs. Kanick of 4214 Jacob street, Wheeling, West Virginia, were notified that their youngest son, Private Walter W. Kanick, the first secretary of U.N.A. Branch 273, was killed in action July 20 in France. No details were given.

As reported to the Weekly by Miss Amelia Medwid, present secretary of the U.N.A. branch, Pvt. Kanick served as its secretary from December 1941, when the branch was organized, to November, 1942, when he entered service.

His three brothers are also in the service. Private Myron Kanick is in France. Corporal John Kanick is in Australia. Stephen Kanick, seaman 2nd class, is with the Navy in Seattle, Wash.

## POLISH PRE-WAR POLICY IN WESTERN UKRAINE

(Continued)

(2)

ON June 25th the Supreme Council authorized Polish occupation of Eastern Galicia up to the Zbruch River, with the provisions that the region be granted full autonomy and eventually its national self-determination. As a result, the Ukrainian Galician Army which had so valiantly fought off the invaders for nine months, was forced to withdraw from Western Ukraine and make its historic crossing over the Zbruch River into Great (Eastern) Ukraine, where it was soon joined by the Western Ukrainian government.

There the retreating Western Ukrainians united with the forces of the Ukrainian National Republic, which had been established January 22, 1918 and which one year later had united with the Western Ukrainian Republic. The combined Ukrainian armies now turned their attention to the Bolsheviks who were overrunning Ukraine. In August, 1919 they recaptured Kiev from the Reds.

At about this time, the Ukrainians found themselves confronted by a new foe, General Denikin, who like Haller had received much help from the Allies in order "to fight the Bolsheviks." Like Haller, too, Denikin attacked the Ukrainians, who were doing their best to rid their country of the Bolsheviks. Beset on the one side by the Reds and on the other by the Whites (as the Denikinists were called), the Ukrainian forces suddenly found among themselves a still more deadly foe, the typhus disease, which decimated their ranks.

### The Curzon Line

Just when the situation seemed darkest, a ray of hope appeared for the Ukrainians. The Supreme Council established, on December 8th, 1919, the eastern boundary of Poland along the so-called Curzon Line, which has been recently mentioned in the American press in dispatches. Although unjust to both the Ukrainians and White Russians, the Curzon Line nevertheless provided for the continued existence of Western Ukraine national independence. Poland, however, refused to agree to this proposal too.

The catastrophic condition in which the Ukrainian people now found themselves, left them completely at the mercy of Poland, which she proceeded to take advantage of to the fullest extent, occupying more and more Ukrainian territory.

On April 22, 1920 Poland concluded an armistice with Semen Petlura, head of the Directory of the Ukrainian National Republic, whereby she recognized the republic and its government and promised to cooperate with the Ukrainians against the Reds. But in return for this, Poland forced the Ukrainian government to remain silent concerning the Ukrainian territories which she had already occupied. Even this sacrifice however, was of no avail to the Ukrainians. For no sooner had Poland with Ukrainian aid turned back the Reds, then she immediately concluded with them the Treaty of Riga (1921) whereby Ukraine was partitioned between the two. She then compelled the Ukrainian forces to disband and interned them in concentration camps. Finally she forced the Ukrainian government, headed by Semen Petlura, to abandon the Ukrainian territories under her rule and go to France.

Poland's recognition in April, 1920 of the Petlura-headed government of the Ukrainian republic, in return for his silence concerning the fate of its western part, and then her subsequent betrayal of Ukraine at Riga in 1921, where she and Russia partitioned Ukraine between themselves, has been "explained" in various ways by Poles. Some of them even say that Pilsudski really wanted to help Petlura and Ukraine.

Far closer to the truth, however, was the explanation of the motives of Pilsudski made by a prominent Pole, Cat-Mackewicz, who in 1937 wrote in the Vilna "Slovo" that: "Marshal Pilsudski clearly wanted Kiev not for Petlura but for himself; Russian Rus not for Ukraine but for Poland. No wonder his closest friend remarked that he particularly aspired to one title—the title of the Kievan Voivod." A Poland "from sea to sea" (Baltic to the Black)—that was the dream of this "socialist." Thus wrote Mackewicz.

In this manner, then, Western Ukraine fell under Polish rule, including Eastern Galicia, Volhynia, Kholmschyna, Pidlassia, and Polissia, 132,000 square kilometers in area and populated by over 7 million Ukrainians. This took place when the Supreme Council of the League of Nations averred (February 23, 1921) that "Galicia lies beyond the borders of Poland"; when Lord Robert Cecil interpellated in the British Parliament (July 6, 1921) concern-

ing Eastern Galicia, and received the reply from Lloyd George that no steps had been taken to afford the population of Galicia the opportunity to express its free will, guaranteed to it by the decision of the Supreme Allied Council on June 25, 1919.

### Poincare's Reply to Sheptitsky

Also, efforts of the Canadian representatives in the League of Nations on September 27, 1921 on behalf of Ukraine were fruitless. Protests from Western Ukraine, Canada and the United States then began to pour into the League of Nations and the governments of the great powers. Most of them were ignored. One of them, however, from Metropolitan Andrew Sheptitsky, received on March 14, 1923 a reply from Poincare, the French premier. He wrote that sovereignty over Galicia had been given to Poland because "we had promised her that, but that does not mean that the Poles will rule you, for you will receive all rights."

A day later, on March 15, the Conference of Ambassadors of Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan decreed to give Poland full sovereignty over Galicia as far east as the "line traced and decided by agreement between" Poland and Russia "and on their responsibility on November 23rd, 1922," with the proviso, however, that "Poland recognizes that ethnographic conditions in eastern Galicia necessitate an autonomous regime."

The delegation of the Ukrainian National Council which had just arrived in Paris then, tried to present the Ukrainian case before the ambassador's conference, but was not given the opportunity. It had to content itself with sending a strong protest against the decision on the very day it was announced.

Two days later, on June 17, a great demonstration was held in St. George's Square in L'viv, at which the oldest Ukrainian political leader, Julian Romanchuk, led the assembled masses in a solemn oath that despite everything the Ukrainian people would never renounce their national rights and highest ideal—freedom.

The decision of the Conference of Ambassadors, it should be noted, mentioned that Poland had already recognized that "the ethnographic conditions make a regime of autonomy necessary" for Eastern Galicia. That "recognition" was embodied in the law the Polish Sejm passed on September 26, 1922 which had established a detailed, autonomous regime for the three provinces inhabited by Ukrainian majority, L'viv, Ternopil, Stanislaviv, and had provided for the establishment of a Ukrainian university within two years from that date, that is by September 26, 1922.

Naturally, Eastern Galicia received neither any real autonomy nor the university. The autonomy law had just been an effort to conciliate the Allied Powers and to trick them into a position where subsequently their ambassadors gave Poland full sovereignty over Eastern Galicia. Stanislaw Grabski, the Polish premier, admitted as much himself, when in 1934 he complained that England had always impeded Poland's efforts to exploit her conquests to the fullest extent. "In 1922 she (England) forced our Sejm to pass a law providing for wide territorial autonomy in the provinces of Eastern Galicia," he declared.

Polish sentiment here can be further gauged by an incident which took place in September, 1926 when the Polish Minister of Education, Sujkowski, declared that he intended to do something about the promised Ukrainian university, and when the Minister of Interior, Mlodzianowski, appointed a commission to plan a governmental program for the Ukrainians. For their temerity, both ministers received (September 24, 1926) a vote of non-confidence by the Sejm. None of their successors ever dared to bring up these matters again.

Even when the largest Ukrainian political party, the Ukrainian National Democratic Union (UNDO), adopted a policy of complete loyalty toward Poland and cooperated with the Polish government in every possible way, it was impossible for the Ukrainians to gain any concessions relative to the establishment of the promised Ukrainian university, least of all the attainment of any real autonomy.

Just before the outbreak of the present war, when it seemed natural to expect that Poland would relax her oppression of the Ukrainians and allow them some rights, the Ukrainian Parliamentary Representation introduced in the Sejm a proposal that the Ukrainian provinces under Poland should be established as a single autonomous unit, the "Galicia-Volhynia Region." This proposal, however, was not even permitted

to be voted upon, while the censor deleted from the press every mention of it.

Polish authorities also constantly refused to allow the subject of Ukrainian autonomy to be raised at public meetings, as witness the interpellation of Zenon Pelensky, a Ukrainian member of the Sejm, before that body: "The administrative authorities report that no discussion is allowed at public meetings concerning any territorial autonomy under the penalty of criminal prosecution." Pelensky wanted the government to give him an explanation of this, but did not receive any.

### Ukrainian and Jewish Offer to Help Poland Against Nazis Derided

Offers by Ukrainian members of the Sejm to assist in any way possible in the defense of Poland against the imminent German aggression were derided. The New York City Polish daily, "Nowy Swiat," reported in its December 15, 1939 issue in an article examining the causes of Poland's collapse that "when on the eve of the war Ukrainians affirmed in the Sejm their readiness to join forces with the Poles, they were met with insulting cries: 'Never mind Hrytz, we'll get along without you.' A similar declaration by a Jewish member of the Sejm on behalf his people was derided: 'Ay-vay, si git.'"

This strong anti-Ukrainian action in Poland had taken on broad proportions already during the times of the existence of autonomous Carpatho-Ukraine, whose appearance evoked much joy among the Ukrainians under Poland. Throughout that entire time the Polish government strongly advocated the incorporation of Carpatho-Ukraine into Hungary. When on March 15, 1939 Carpatho-Ukraine proclaimed its independence, Poland helped Hungary in every way possible to invade and occupy that region.

Under such circumstances arrived September 1939.

Back in June, 1919, it should be remembered, Poland had received General Haller's Army and the right "to cleanse Galicia of the Bolsheviks," although there were no Bolsheviks there then, just a truly democratic Ukrainian government and a Ukrainian army which had to fight on two fronts: against the Bolsheviks and against the Poles. Now, (1940) over twenty years later, this land which Poland had taken from the Ukrainians became occupied by real Bolsheviks. With them came the Soviet dictatorship. And there where a boundary line should have existed between a free Poland and a free Ukraine, as proposed twenty years ago by Lord Curzon, there now exists the boundary between Germany and the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

We ask: Was it wise for Poland to destroy the Ukrainian national state and its democratic government in Western Ukraine? And is it wise now for the Poles to plan a new Polish State which would again include Ukrainian people and Ukrainian lands, thereby repeating the fatal mistake of over a score of years ago?

(To be continued)

## Had Bohdan Lived Ten Years Longer

Had Bohdan Khmelnytsky, the great Hetman of Ukraine, lived ten years longer, writes Prof. Vernadsky in his Yale-published "BOHDAN, HETMAN OF UKRAINE" book, "he would have succeeded in assuring the stability of the Ukrainian government, in spite of all disruptive forces at work either at home or abroad. But as his (premature) death came in the midst of war and before the relations (based on Treaty of Pereyaslav, 1654) between the hetman and the (Russian) tsar could assume definite shape, Bohdan's passing proved to be an event of fateful consequence to Ukraine."

The story of what took place before and after the death of Bohdan Khmelnytsky, is vividly told in two outstanding works in English on Ukrainian history—

I  
BOHDAN, HETMAN OF UKRAINE  
by Prof. George Vernadsky  
(\$2.50)

II  
A HISTORY OF UKRAINE  
by Prof. Michael Hrushevsky  
(\$4.00)

Both published in 1941 for the Ukrainian National Association by the YALE UNIVERSITY PRESS  
They may be obtained at  
SVOBODA BOOKSTORE  
81-83 Grand Street Jersey City, N. J.

## HOW AIR MEDAL WAS WON

ALTHOUGH D-Day is now history reports are still being received about the events of that day. From various sources we have now almost a complete story concerning the part played by Flight Officer William Kostiak, a Ukrainian and a U. N. A. member of Branch 237, Chester, Pa.

A news release from the Public Relations Office of the Ninth Air Force was received recently by F/O Kostiak's parents. Quote:

A NINTH AIR FORCE TROOP CARRIER BASE, EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS—When the Allied forces of liberation invaded Nazi-occupied France on that long-awaited D-Day, June 6, 1944, Flight Officer William Kostiak, son of Mr. and Mrs. Kostiak of R. D. 2, Monroeville, New Jersey, was among the first to go in as pilot of one of the first gliders to land on French soil. In recognition of this outstanding flying and courage, Flight Officer Kostiak has been awarded "The Air Medal." The citation reads in part, "The magnificent spirit and enthusiasm displayed by this officer, combined with skill, courage and devotion to duty is reflected in his brilliant operation of an unarmed glider of light construction, at minimum altitudes and air speeds, in unfavorable weather conditions, over water, and into the face of vigorous enemy opposition, with no possibility of employing evasive action, and in his successful negotiation of hazardous landings in hostile territory, to spearhead the Allies invasion of the continent. His respective duty assignment, in company with other Troop Carrier Glider Pilots, was performed in such an admirable manner as to operationally produce exceptional results in the greatest and most successful airborne operation in the history of world aviation."

Commenting on some of the incidents witnessed, Flight Officer Kostiak said, "We had to make a crash landing and damaged some of the equipment but none of the personnel. We found we had landed in enemy territory and made our way to the woods where we hid for two days.

Coming out we began going in different directions thus drawing enemy fire and enabling us to outflank them. We were forced to dig in and remain in the foxholes for days at a time. We proceeded cautiously on the constant lookout for the enemy. After fifteen days of digging in, wandering about and digging in again, U. S. troops came up and we were in safe hands. We are now more than glad to be back but itching to go over again."

Planes and gliders from his unit flew with other troop carrier command craft in the 900 plane formation, which dropped the first Allied troops on the Cherbourg Peninsula.

Before entering the service, Flight Officer was employed by the E. T. Dupont Company of Deepwater, New Jersey. Prior to that he was a resident of Chester, Pennsylvania for a number of years.

### On Radio Program

F/O Kostiak was also the subject of a radio program titled "Today's American Hero" over WSNJ, Bridgeton, New Jersey. The script, written Press Radio Feature Staff, told of Peggy Rhodes of the United F/O Kostiak's fourteen days behind the German lines after he landed on the Cherbourg Peninsula on D-Day. The broadcast vividly portrayed the narrow escapes and hardships he and three other American airmen had to undergo before they were able to reach the Allied Encampment in France.

### Honored by Edinburgh

A letter from F/O Kostiak received by the writer at the end of July relates his experiences upon coming back to England. He went on an extended lecture tour which was climaxed with a 15-minute B.B.C. broadcast. On July fourth he was the honored guest of the people of Edinburgh, Scotland. The city dubbed him a Major of the McKenzie Clan, "Sea Firth Highlanders." Since then he is once again in service somewhere on the continent.

PETER N. BRONECKE

## Mykola Khvylovy As A Novelist

By HONORE EWACH

MYKOLA Khvylovy was born in 1893 in the province of Kharkiv. His father was very poor. So Mykola had very little regular schooling. He was a self-educated man. Yet he studied books so diligently that his education surpassed in compass and depth the education of many a college graduate cum laude. He read all that Russia, France, England, America, Germany, Ukraine, and other countries had to offer in literature. Of course, he read most of the world classics in either Russian or Ukrainian translations. For a time he was just a common laborer, like his father. During the World War, in 1914-1916, he was in the army. It was 1917 that his first works appeared in print. He began his literary career as a lyric poet. Yet later he wrote most of his works in prose. Some of his prose works, however, are so permeated with the lyrical element that they seem more like poems than stories. "The Blue Etudes," his first book of short stories, came off the press in 1923. A year later, "The Autumn," his second book of short stories, was published. His longest novel, "The Wild Snipes," appeared in part in the literary magazine "Vaplite." It was denounced as an anti-communist work. This was in 1927. Khvylovy was forced to announce in public that he had made some mistakes in his works concerning the Communist Party. The second part of his "Wild Snipes," which was then still in manuscript form, was taken away from him. Again and again

Khvylovy was forced to make new "confessions" of his so-called party mistakes, till finally, it is claimed, Khvylovy committed suicide in 1933.

In "Shlakhetne Hnizdo" we get a glimpse of what was going on in Khvylovy's mind. He shows us an old patriarchal couple living on a farm near the Barrow of the Swedes, that is, somewhere near Poltava, where the Swedes and Ukrainian forces of Hetman Mazeppa fought against the dark forces of Russia in 1709. As the old man looks at his and at the same time "not his" green sprout of early wheat in the fields, we notice that Khvylovy is really talking in a symbolical language of his own country, Ukraine, which is Ukrainian, and yet not in the real possession of the Ukrainians. Then he adds, for those who can understand his languages a message in brackets, saying: "Ukraine is sprouting up, too. Oh, how I love Ukraine, in a youthful and practical manner!" Poor Khvylovy tried his best to tell his countrymen of his love for Ukraine, pointing out to them at the high Swedish Barrow near Poltava which is symbolical of Ukraine's desire to be free and independent.

In "Na Ozero" we find a lovely sketch in the manner of Turgeniev about a communist sportsman going with his dog on a hunting trip to an out-of-the-way little farm somewhere in Ukraine where everything is still as it was before the revolution in 1917. There the hero feels that he is at home.

## NEW BRITAINERS SET UP SERVICE MEN'S FUND

"We who cannot share their danger nor match their sacrifice can do no less than honor them."

It all started when at a meeting of their W.O.W. social club a group of young Ukrainian American girls in New Britain, Conn. decided to send a small Christmas gift to each of the fourteen New Britain men in service then, in 1941. With the passage of time that decision evolved into a strong organization dedicated to that very purpose.

In 1942 a separate committee was organized in the local Ukrainian Parish's Defense Council and it was named the Ukrainian American Servicemen's Committee. Composed of the members of the church choir and headed by Mr. John Kotyk, the committee immediately went to work, soliciting funds and buying Easter holiday packages with the funds for the ever increasing number of local young Ukrainian Americans in service. The same was done during the following Christmas. Overburdened as he was with organizational work, Mr. Kotyk then turned over the chairmanship of the committee jointly to Mr. John Seleman and Mrs. Helen Prestash. More and more gifts and letters continued to be sent to servicemen by the committee. A Servicemen's Flag was purchased and dedicated. A short while later Mr. Seleman built an honor roll tablet which was set up on the lawn of the parish.

When early this year it was realized that the constantly increasing number of New Britain Ukrainian American servicemen—over a couple of hundred by then—made it well-nigh impossible for the original committee to attend to the needs of all of them, a decision was made to unite the committee with the local Ukrainian American Relief Committee and also with the church committee, and work hand in hand with them for the benefit of the boys and girls in service.

### Election of Servicemen's Committee

In June a large rally was held and there the idea was born of establishing a Servicemen's Club. A tentative plan was presented by Mr. Seleman calling for the setting up of a \$10,000 fund for that purpose. The idea was accepted with enthusiasm. At the following meeting it was decided that all existing agencies would give way to the new club, which would conduct all work pertaining to servicemen. Mr. Seleman received a vote of confidence for his previous activity and unanimously elected chairman of the new project. Others elected were: vice-president Peter Kereleja; secretaries Mae Karbonic, Mrs. Helen Prestash, Mary Platosh, Lydia Yawin and Mrs. Anna Salabay; treasurer (re-elected) George Bohatzuk; assistant treasurer Michael Timchiszin; trustees Mrs. Dorothy Kotyk (re-elected), Mrs. Barbara Hleciak, and Hnat Belous. Rev. E. Pysar was named to serve as advisor with a board that will be named in the near future.

Here began a fine example of htrd

But it is in his longest novelette "The Wild Snipes," published for the first time in 1927, that Khvylovy confesses quite openly his disillusion. We find the hero of the story, Dmytry Karamazov, a prominent communist official, spending his two summer months of vacation somewhere in the southern part of Ukraine and falling in love with a pretty girl of mature years, by the name of Aglaya, who tells us that she got interested in Karamazov when they met casually on a steamboat for the first time some time ago on account of his confessed desire to see his own people, Ukrainians, reborn as an independent and progressive nation.

work and cooperation between the older and younger generations. As committee members began to meet and prepare for future activities. The highlight of it all was the decision to have a Serviceman's Day program to be held tomorrow, September 3, at Scheutzen Park, in New Britain. It will feature a very fine time for those attending it. Its entire proceeds will go toward the Servicemen's Fund.

That fund is winning increasing support among the New Britain Ukrainian Americans. One woman, for example, who was planning to hold during the coming Christmas season her regular annual Christmas sale of various objects, came forward with the offer to donate the entire profits of such a sale this year to the Servicemen's Fund.

Moreover, ladies's societies which hold Christmas card sales have announced that this year all profits they make will go toward that fund. And every day some officer or other of the committee is stopped even on the street and given a donation to the fund, or a suggestion on how to raise money for it.

### Letter-Writing Club

Money-raising, however, is not the only business of the committee. It has set up a sub-committee which concerns itself solely with writing letters to the boys and girls in service. It is composed of a group of young people who meet twice a week for that purpose. As each member enters the writing room, he or she draws at random from a bowl the name and address of a serviceman. The meeting is opened with the reading of letters received, followed by a general discussion concerning them and local events of general interest. After such an exchange of news and information the letter-writers sit down and go to work. When one letter is finished the writer picks from the bowl another name and address. This is continued until the bowl is empty of servicemen's names. Besides being interesting this work has proven to be a lot of fun for those engaged in it.

And so with that spirit of mutual helpfulness which has helped America to become such a great nation, the New Britain Ukrainian Americans are endeavoring to do their bit to keep up the morale of those who are serving their country on the fighting fronts. Already the program has awakened outside interest. Thus the State Library's war records department has requested certain data from the Ukrainian American committee concerning local Ukrainian American servicemen, also information about the work the committee has been doing.

A fine job has been started and it is progressing very well. It will not stop until this war is over and our boys are back home with us again.

"SULLY"

### A Gentle Persuader

The Dothan (Ala.) Eagle threatens to take a tip from a "persuader" used by Henry Grady while editor of the Rome (Ga.) Tribune. When a store proprietor to whom Grady tried to sell space countered "Nobody reads your sheet," Grady put a two-line ad in the paper saying the merchant would pay cash for cats. The store was swamped with cats.

So the Eagle editor says the next time a business man doubts its pulling power in war-crowded Dothan in will go an ad as follows: "For rent, to Army family with children and dogs, eight room furnished house in good neighborhood. Central heat, two tile baths, electric range and refrigerator. Price, \$17.50 per month." And the disbeliever's name will be signed to it.

## "Hello, H. G., I'm doin' fine"

FROM far-off Australia Tec 5 Sybil Sklar, WAC, who recently arrived in that distant country with a contingent of Wacs, writes to a friend in New York City of her experiences halfway around the globe from the American metropolis.

Corporal Sklar's letter was considered so interesting by its recipient, Mr. Harry Grannick of 509 West 122nd Street, New York City, that he sent it to the Bureau of Public Relations at Washington, D. C.

The letter reads as follows:

"I had a wonderful trip over, and wasn't the least bit seasick. They did everything they could to make our voyage pleasant. We ate in the officers' mess, and therefore didn't have KP. There were dances every night, movies, shows put on by the GIs, and we even had use of the swimming pool; it was like a pleasure cruise.

### Welcomed to Australia

"There was a band to see us off, and when we arrived in Australia we got a wonderful reception. Besides having a band, there was a huge floral wreath with WELCOME WAC on it, and as we rode through town to our camp the streets were thronged with people waving and cheering; it really made us feel good—you see we were the first contingent of Wacs to arrive here. There was a big welcoming dance for us, and the GIs mobbed us, not having seen American girls, some of them, for over two years. I really liked it. It's quite Americanized, and it was hard to believe I wasn't still in the States.

"This is such grand experience. I wouldn't change places with anyone in the world. The people and customs are quite different from our own, and it's most amusing at times. They're quite similar to the English, though not so reserved, and speak just like them.

"I like it where we are now, too. We have nice living quarters—little hutments, six to each one, with scatter rugs on the floor, large mirrors on the wall, laundry rooms with irons supplied by the Red Cross, a couple of recreation halls, and beautiful scenery all around.

"I work in town, and take the tram each morning to get there. After riding about twenty minutes, I jump off, eat breakfast, and go to my office. I have a very interesting job, and I love it. It's very hush-hush and vital, and it's just the sort of thing I wanted. I work in the Headquarters of the United States Army Forces in the Far East, in Supply, and I feel very close to the war indeed.

"Being here in the Southwest Pacific theater of operations, you get quite a different perspective of the war with the Japanese, and names of places that were just names before take on an entirely new meaning when you know just where they are, and talk to boys who have just come back from fighting there.

### Plenty of Steak

"I'm on per diem allowance for food; actually it's just supposed to take care of lunch, as we could eat breakfast and dinner out at camp; it's quite generous, amounting to 90 cents a day, but I eat all three meals out, as you get excellent food here, and besides, I've been taken out to dinner every night since I arrived. The boys can't do enough for us, and beg for our company. It's very flattering, and most of them are most interesting to talk with. The food is delicious and very inexpensive, as there's a limit to what you can spend for each meal; in the case of dinner, it's 5 shillings, which comes to 80 cents, and when you realize that this covers a delicious steak dinner and desert, it's really very little indeed. They have plenty of steak here, and they serve it

with eggs, sunny side up, on top of the steak; it's really good. They have a Chinese section here, and you can get the kind of food they serve in Chinatown in New York; the same goes for sea-food places. So there's plenty of variety.

"We have permanent passes, which are good until midnight each night, so after work we can stay in town, go to a show, or do whatever else we wish, just so long as we're back in camp by twelve.

"The movies they show in town are quite old; but out at camp we get to see the new ones. They had 'Song of Bernadette' out at camp, and last night we saw the premiere of 'And the Angels Sing' and afterward they had a broadcast to the States in which they interviewed some of us to find out what we thought of the picture. I was one of those who spoke; I wonder if you heard me? It's tough to be famous!

### Horse Races Go Clockwise

"In town they don't show the movies continuously, but instead at set times; in between pictures they flash advertisements on the screen, all kinds, and it's most amusing. Also, the higher priced seats are in the balcony and vice versa. In fact, many things here in Australia are backwards compared to the way we do them in the States. Why, even at the horse races, the horses run clockwise. It's most confusing, and trying to cross the street is taking your life in your hands, as the steering wheel is on the right. They drive on the left side of the street, and pass other cars on the right, and when you go driving you're sure there'll be a crash at any moment.

"I have a day off a week—any day I want. I picked Saturday, as there's more going on at that time. Last Saturday I went to the horse races, and it was more fun! You can't imagine the noise and excitement, and the bookies, taking bets, sit under striped umbrellas.

"This Saturday I think I'll go shopping in some of these antique shops and try to find some old English sterling or something on that order to keep as a memento of my stay here.

"I'm with a very nice bunch of girls, and have two friends in particular with whom I pal around, Sandy and Kaye. We're the 'Three Musketeers.'

"It's such an adventure being here. I'm so very glad that I joined the WAC. How else would I ever have gone to Australia? I expect to be going other places before I return to the States.

"The mail situation has been wonderful. We received some the second day we arrived, and it's been coming steadily ever since. All in all there's absolutely nothing to complain about, and the only time I realize I'm really in the Army is when I have to get up in the morning and also when I pull KP; but as everyone else is the same boat, that's not too bad either.

"Our post exchange is well stocked and takes care of our needs. They have plenty of candy, chewing gum, and crackers of all kinds, and even large cans of fruit juice. It's hard to get cleaning tissue and nice stockings, and also nail polish, so I write home for it and the folks write me that it's already on the way.

"Been following the invasion news closely; it's certainly put the war in the Pacific on the back pages. I hope at least the European war is over soon, 'cause the one over here sure has a long way to go. Won't it be wonderful when all this is over and everyone is home again? 'Cause adventure and interesting experiences notwithstanding, I'd sure settle for Hal and peace—you see, I'm just a softy at heart."

## Summer Banter

A perspiring lieutenant brought his weary platoon to a halt after more than an hour of drill in the hot Texas sun: "Just to break the monotony," the officer told his men, "I am going to call out names at random. When you hear yours, give a command and the platoon will execute it."

"O'Neill!" the lieutenant barked "By-the-left-flank, march!" commanded O'Neill, and the platoon pivoted to the left and marched toward the lieutenant.

"Hudson!" shouted the instructor, as the men drew near.

"Pla-toon halt!" screamed the khaki-clad Hudson.

"Clark!" the "looney" yelled.

"Dis-missed!" ordered Clark, and the members of the platoon broke and ran for the barracks, leaving the amazed officer gaping.

Prime purpose in life of the physical instructor at Navy boot camps is to toughen up the boys. A group of boots were running the obstacle course at a camp when one of them tripped and fell. The instructor immediately barked: "Hey, get up! What's wrong with you?"

The boot groaned: "Afraid I just can't run any more, sir"

"Well," yelled the instructor, "don't waste time lying there. Start doing push-ups!"

In North Africa, a doughboy of the hill-billy type came down a hill flourishing a bayonet with two German prisoners in front of him. He turned the Germans over to his sergeant, saying, with a tobacco-patch twang: "Hey Sarge, here are two of Hitler's supermen for yuh."

For centuries the position of Arab women in North Africa was lowly. When traveling the man always rode the family donkey, while the women carrying the household foods walked behind. But with the coming of war and the British and American troops, many customs changed. The man still rode the donkey but the woman was emancipated. She walked in front. There might be land mines!

A couple of majors on a mission that took them to a good many army posts in this country found that most of the men assigned to chauffeuring them drove with a true soldier's disregard of life and limb. When, at a midwestern camp, they were assigned a colored corporal who drove them at a conservative 30 miles an hour, they felt compelled to compliment him. "Well, suhs," he said, "ah look at it dis way—Ah'm in dis here jeep too."

An officer was addressing his squadron on the eve of a bombing raid on Kiska. "Men," he said, "tomorrow's stint is one of the toughest we've ever tackled. The enemy has received reinforcements. We are using our oldest planes. There's a wicked storm brewing. We'll be lucky if one out of four of us gets back alive. We take off at seven sharp. And if any one of you is 30 seconds late, darnit, he don't get to go."

A furlough is such crazy stuff Of which you never get enough It leaves you sad, it leaves you sorrowed To think of all the dough you borrowed.

Here are a couple of excerpts from two letters written by soldiers now stationed somewhere in the South Pacific:

In our waking moments we are a part of the Army, but in our dreams we are still back in civilian life. Yesterday a half-dozen of us were snatching a few precious moments bunk fatigue when a voice outside bellowed, "Dalton, come here!"

## Gets An Air Medal

Technical Sergeant Metro K. Cymbalak, Ukrainian by descent, of Fair Oaks, Pa., was recently awarded the Air Medal at a ceremonial review held at a Troop Carrier Base in the E. T. O. Sgt. Cymbalak is a crew chief in one of the squadrons of the Troop Carrier Group that lead the glider invasion of Europe on D-Day and the award was made for his participation in this operation.

As reported in Ambridge press accounts, Cymbalak's outfit is commanded by Col. William B. Whitacre. After many months of training in America the group came to the E. T. O. last fall and trained so efficiently that they were given the difficult task of spearheading the assault on the Cherbourg peninsula, towing in gliders that were cut loose before dawn on D-Day. It is a unit of the Ninth Air Force, IX Troop Carrier Command headed by Brig. Gen. Paul L. Williams.

Sgt. Cymbalak graduated from Ambridge high school, Ambridge, in 1936, and was employed by the American Bridge company before entering the army in July, 1941. He is married and his wife, Grace, and daughter, Ruby Ann, live at 150 Spruce St., Sunbury, Pa. His father, Mr. Mike Cymbalak, lives at 138 Eckert St., Fair Oaks.

The Air Medal was awarded to Sgt. Cymbalak with the following citation: "As Troop Carrier combat crew members, these individuals meritoriously climaxed a most successful program of intensive, specialized training and joint maneuvers with airborne units in aerial flights by their superb performance in vital sorties flown during the initial Troop Carrier phases of the invasion of the European continent.

"The magnificent spirit and enthusiasm displayed by these individuals, combined with skill, courage and devotion to duty is reflected in their brilliant operation of unarmed and unarmored Troop Carrier, aircraft at minimum altitudes and air speeds, in unfavorable weather conditions, over water, and into the face of vigorous enemy opposition, with no possibility of employing evasive action, to spearhead the Allied invasion of the continent and to support Air and Ground Forces in the critical period which followed. Their respective duty assignments were performed in such an admirable manner as to produce exceptional results in the greatest and most successful airborne operation in the history of world aviation."

Bill Dalton, hardened veteran of four battles, rose from his cot, and still half asleep, stumbled toward the door.

"Coming, Mother!" he quavered.

One of our soldiers was having trouble with his back. The medical officer ordered hot baths. We borrowed an out-size wash boiler from the mess sergeant, set it on a cook-stove and built a fire beneath. When the water was steaming nicely, four of us picked up Tom to help him in.

A white-haired native, who had watched the proceedings with evident disapproval, exclaimed, "Me fella no do that no more!"

A drunk armed with nickels, entered an Automat, stopped in front of the slot marked "Ham Sandwich." He dropped in two nickels, and got a sandwich. He then dropped in two nickels and out came another sandwich. After he'd collected 20 ham sandwiches, someone suggested: "Hey, don't you think you've had enough?"

"I should quit now?" replied the drunk. "Now—when I'm on a winning streak."

A weary wartime commuter wired his boss: "Will not be at office today. Am not home yesterday yet." (St. Josaphat's "Catholic Advocate")

## Funny Side Up

### "THE PRISON SONG"

Today we take you behind the gates of the State Prison for a visit with Warden Bores. We won't give you his real name for reasons of security... ours!

There was the warden sitting at his desk, with a tired expression on his face. As he gazed at the guard and then at the convict he said sternly, "Butch, I'm just a little bit ashamed of you. I've given you many a chance and now you're up to your old tricks again. You were caught using a saw on the window bars."

The convict clenched his fists. "Sure," he stated bitterly, "you're always ready to jump at me. You don't give me a chance. Trouble with you is that you forget there's always two sides to everything."

The warden nodded. "I'll go along with you on that, Butch," he admitted. "I grant you there are sides to everything. But why were you sawing the bars of your cell window?"

The convict brightened. "That's just it," he explained. "I prefer the other side!"

"Butch," the warden wailed, "Aren't you ashamed of yourself? You were getting along so wonderfully, behaving so well, attending my lectures without fail, and now out of a clear sky, you attempt an escape! Is that the way you repay me, after I tried to do so much for you?"

The convict began to protest. "Aw, don't say them things," he pleaded. "I wuz only trying to follow your advice."

The eyes of the warden almost popped from their sockets. "Follow my advice!" he echoed. "How could you have been following my advice when you deliberately tried to escape?"

Butch looked very humble. "I done just what you said," he insisted. "I wuz trying to get away from my evil companions!"

"Butch, I'm surprised at you," the warden continued. "Do you realize that your foolish attempt to escape today has added another four years to your already long term?"

Butch, better known to the prison keepers as No. 457,831 appeared very innocent. "Warden, if you really want to know the truth, I didn't mean nothing by it," was his defense. "It's just that today happened to be a big day in my life. A special occasion, sort of... so I guess I kinda lost my head."

The Warden looked perplexed. "I don't understand, Butch," he stated.

Butch lowered his head bashfully. "It's like this," he explained. "Today, marks my tenth anniversary in this joint... and I felt so happy that I decided to go out and celebrate!"

"Cut out the tom-foolery, Butch," ordered the Warden. "What's the real reason for your attempted escape?"

"Well, if you don't put me in solitary, I'll tell you," said Butch. "In the first place, I don't like the food here. I don't like my quarters. I don't like my cellmates. And what's more, I don't like the type of work I've been assigned to."

"Anything else you don't like?" inquired the warden grimly.

"Yes," added the convict heatedly. "I don't like that early-to-bed ruling. And I also don't like your face." The warden tried his best to control his temper. "Anything else you don't like around here?" he snapped.

"That's all for the time being," murmured Butch. "I don't want you to think I'm unreasonable!"

"Take him to the Rock Pile," the warden ordered the guard.

But three hours later Butch was back in the warden's office. The en-

## CONNECTICUT STATE NEWS

(Courtesy—"Ukrainian Affairs Bulletin of Connecticut")

### ANSONIA

FOUR sons of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Hylwa, 7 Howard Avenue, are serving in the armed forces. Sgt. John Hylwa is with the Signal Corps, Camp Wood, N. J. He has been in the army for 16 years.

His brother Stephen is an apprentice seaman in the U. S. navy, having been inducted into the service June 6 last.

Seaman Second Class William Hylwa was inducted into the navy Jan. 3 of this year.

Pvt. Paul Hylwa has been in the army since July 5, 1942. He is at the Holabird Signal Depot, Baltimore, Md.

The 50th anniversary of the St. Peter and St. Paul society was observed Sunday, July 16, with the members attending in a body the Divine Liturgy at the St. Peter and Paul church and proceeding after mass to Liberty hall, where a roast beef dinner was served by the ladies of the Sts. Peter and Paul auxiliary assisted by a caterer.

Principal speakers at the dinner—were Rev. Krupa, pastor of the Sts. Peter and Paul church; Dr. E. K. Parmelee, who has been the society's physician for the entire 50 years; City Clerk P. Schumacher, Judge J. F. Androski and Philip Student, the first president of the society, and Mathew Student, its present head, who has held the presidency at intervals for a total of 12 years.

The St. Peter and Paul Ukrainian church choir held a picnic at the Schuetzen park, Sunday, August 13th. A large crowd was in attendance and familiar faces were noticed, such as those from Thomaston and other places. Those comprising the committee were Harry Cirkot, Chairman, Olga Merkomitz, Betty Alekevich, Marion Aleskevich, and J. Kowtko.

Pvt. John Warion, U.S. Army, returned to Camp Pickett, Va., after spending a 12 day furlough at home. His brother, Pvt. William Warion is now in France.

Andrew Herchakowski has been inducted into the army.

John Fetzko, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Fetzko, serving with the 7th A. A. F. Force in the Central Pacific has been appointed a warrant officer junior grade, formerly being a technical sergeant.

### BRIDGEPORT

Cpl. George Bysh, son of Mr. and

Ms. Bysh, was home on furlough recently, after completing an air force mechanics course at Traux Field, Wisc. After graduating from Warren Harding High school he attended an engineering school in Newark. At present he is stationed at Langly Field, Va.

Lt. Alex Datzenko, son of Mr. and Mrs. Sawa Datzenko, has been awarded the Air Medal for meritorious achievement in operational flight missions in the Southwest Pacific. Fighter squadrons of the Fifth Air Force with which Lt. Datzenko is on duty, have played a major role in Gen. MacArthur's co-ordinated air, land, and sea offensive against the Japs.

In the course of these operations, Alex escorted bombers and transport planes, made interception and attack missions, patrol and reconnaissance flights. During many of these daring flights, strafing and bombing attacks were made from dangerously low altitudes, destroying and damaging enemy installations and equipment.

On Wednesday, June 8, Mrs. D. Charnosky delivered a speech on "Ukrainian-American Life and Activities" to the people of the First Methodist church. Her speech touched on and included a brief outline of early immigrant life, fraternal societies, the press—and the great importance of the Ukrainian paper *Svoboda*, also other forms of group development, the cultural contributions of the Ukrainian people, and their part in the American war effort. The president of the church thanked Mrs. Charnosky, and stated that it was highly interesting and educational.

Another speaker Miss Kelly, executive secretary of the Institute, mentioned Mrs. Charnosky's speech and agreed that the Ukrainian paper is a vital factor in the Ukrainian American life. She stated that many Ukrainians read their press and gave the following story to prove her point. Miss Kelly said a man came to the Immigration Bureau of the International Institute and wanted to find out if there was any way in which they could help him to find his sister whom he hasn't seen in 20 years. Miss Kelly wisely put an ad in the Ukrainian paper and it brought amazing results. He found his sister living not in the U.S. but in Canada. The story, Miss Kelly said, proves that what Mrs. Charnosky stated was far from exaggerated about the importance and popularity of this paper—*Svoboda*.

People in the city of Bridgeport are very interested in foreign peoples and their customs. For the past two years Mrs. Charnosky has had a table in the United Church showing Ukrainian costumes, embroidery and art work. She has had the same experience of exhibiting at the Y.W.C.A. In addition to these activities Mrs. Charnosky is on the O.P.A. and is a member of the Red Cross Home Nursing Committee.

Jim Pender is in the service, and is stationed at Camp Croft, S. Car.

### HARTFORD

The Hartford Ukrainian Youth Club sponsored a picnic Aug. 13 at the Lighthouse Grove grounds. The event was most successful, and among the people seen were many familiar faces such as those from Terryville, New Britain, and Glastonbury. The event was planned most carefully and everyone seemed to have enjoyed himself.

Lt. Emil Turansky recently met his brother, Sgt. Theodore Turansky

in England after a separation of more than two years. Emil is a pilot with the Army Air Forces still in England, while Theodore has been sent to France with the quartermaster unit. Before the war the brothers were active in the U.Y.O.C.

### Gets Infantryman Badge

For exemplary conduct in battle, Sgt. Michael Mandziuk, 30, was decorated with the Combat Infantryman Badge by the late Lt. Gen. L. J. McNair in Washington, D. C. Sgt. Mandziuk returned from 14 months service in the Pacific last January.

Mandziuk holds the Purple Heart for back wounds received while attempting to carry rations and ammunition to two infantry companies pinned down by the Japs on Arundel Island, New Georgia. Earlier, on the first day in combat, he had distinguished himself by crawling under heavy fire to a American machine gun, disassembling the weapon and disposing of the parts so that the Japanese would be unable to use it. His combat service also includes Guadalcanal and Munda.

Cpl. Peter Mandziuk, the hero's brother, is in the Army Air Forces at Greiger Field, Wash. Another brother, Paul, has been granted a discharge.

Henry Martin has recently completed 30 day leave after spending more than a year in the Mediterranean Area. He is with the U.S. Navy.

Cpl. M. Hrenchuk has stationed more than a year in England. Despite having made a number of English friends and liking the country he'd like to be back in Hartford.

Pauline Lukasiewicz and Olga Pohmyrski are spending their vacations home from the St. Basil's Ukrainian Academy, Fox Chase, Pa. Pauline Martin graduated from the school in June.

Bohdan Danylow was commissioned a Second Lieutenant recently.

Pvt. Andrew Boyko is stationed at Camp Barkley, Texas. His brother William, is an instructor in the marines.

Pvt. Raymond Butryman after serving 18 months in the Canal Zone was home on furlough the week of July 16.

### War Worker Lauded

This brief item has been taken out of the United Aircraft publication called "The Power"—He isn't very big and he isn't much of a talker, but if some operation is giving you trouble and Andrew Danyluk, #116N-1, can help you out, he'll do it with a right good will. 'Danny' can do most any job that turns up in the Cylinder Assembly, just as he knows most of the answers in machinery cylinder heads. Try to hurry him, however, and you've got a problem. Danny has set his own pace—not too fast, not too slow—and he abides by it, come hell or high water. Says his foreman: 'Here is a man who always meets quality and quantity requirements, is never absent, absolutely reliable.' Born in Ukraine, Danny came to the U.S.A. when a youth of 19. 'It was too hard to earn a living in the Old Country.' First job was on the railroad. Once worked in the Yankee Stadium but found New York too hot. Daughter is a teacher in Hartford schools, while wife Anna frequently helps out at the Red Cross.

Mr. Danyluk has worked 15 years at the Pratt & Whitney Aircraft.

(To be concluded)

—FOR VICTORY: BUY BONDS—

BROMO SELTZER

## ДРІБНІ ОГОЛОШЕННЯ—WANT ADS

Classified Department—BErgen 4-0237—BRyant 9-0582

### War Manpower Commission Employment Regulations

Essential Workers need Statement of Availability. If transferring to less essential, need U. S. Employment Service consent in addition. Critical workers also need both.

Сушні робітники обов'язані мати посвідку, що вони є до розпорядимості. При перенесенню до менше сушних робіт мусять мати крім цього згоду „Юнайтд Стейтс Емплоїмент Сервіс“. „Критичні“ робітники потребують теж обох посвідок.

ПОТРІБНО МУЖЧИН

ПОТРІБНО МУЖЧИН

ПОТРІБНО ВОЄННИХ РОБІТНИКІВ

GALVANIZERS — LABORERS

ДОБРА ПЛАТНЯ — БАГАТО ОВЕРТАЙМУ

ЗНАМЕНІТІ РОБІТНИЧІ УМОВИНИ

ПОТРІБНО ПОСВІДКИ ЗВІЛЬНЕННЯ

L. O. KOVEN BRO., INC.

PATERSON PLANK RD & FRANKLIN ST.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.

МУЖЧИН  
НЕ ТРЕБА ДОСВІДУ  
Дістануть харч і уніформи  
Цілий час або частину

ПОМИВАЧІ  
ДИШВАШЕРЗ, ПАТВАШЕРЗ  
ПОРТЕРИ на день і ніч

Мусять говорити по англійськи  
Бонуси — платні вакації  
Постійна позиція

Робітники в критичних заняттях  
мають принести звільнення

SCHRAFFT'S  
ГОЛОСІТЬСЯ ЦІЛИЙ ДЕНЬ  
56 WEST 23rd ST., N. Y. C.

АБО ГОЛОСІТЬСЯ 5—8 ГОД. ВЕЧІР  
1381 BROADWAY (Nr 38 St.) N. Y.

ПОТРІБНО МУЖЧИН

Досвід не потрібний

ЯК  
ПОРТЕРІВ

І  
РОБІТНИКІВ

ДОБРА ПЛАТНЯ

ПОСТІЙНА РОБОТА

Робітники з важкої воєнної роботи  
мусять мати доказ звільнення.

FEDERAL

TELEPHONE & RADIO CORP.  
591 BROAD ST., NEWARK, N. J.

Робітників при ковбасниках  
Стала робота—добра платня—і після  
воєнна. В додатку тижневий бонус  
після одно-місячного досвіду.  
Brand Bros. 410 E. 49 St. EL 5-4300

МУЖЧИН

ВАЖНА ВОЄННА ПРАЦЯ  
з досвідом або без досвіду

РОБІТНИКІВ

І  
ПОРТЕРІВ

Денна і нічна шифта

AVIATION  
PACKAGING CO.

Building No. 7, Newark Airport  
... або голоситесь до  
USES, 1056 Broad St., Newark  
Потрібно USES відпоручення

ПОТРІБНО МУЖЧИН

ПЕРЕНОСИТИ МАТЕРІЯЛИ

ВСТАВЛЯТИ МАШИНИ

ПОМІЧНИКІВ У ШІПІНГ

І РЕСІВІНГ ДЕПАРТАМЕНТІ

A. SCHRAEDER'S SON

481 Clermont Avenue  
BROOKLYN

Близько Clinton & Washington Sta's  
8th Ave. Subway.

Не фахових робітників, Нью Джерсі.  
Стала робота цілий рік. Можуть ви-  
робити до \$1.25 на годину, або і  
більше по однім тижні. Пенсійний  
план оплачуємо тижнево. Є кімнати  
і помешкання. Побачення в компані-  
чного представника. Century Agency,  
80 Warren St., N. Y. Room 310.

ПОТРІБНО МУЖЧИН

ДОСВІД НЕПОТРІБНИЙ

до зовнішньої портерської роботи  
чистити і держати санітарно  
збраряди в умивальнях

Стала робота; овертайм  
Голоситесь, пишть або телефонуйте  
K. A. MARTINKA

WEST DISINFECTING CO.

42-16 West St., Long Island City  
Tel.: Stillwell 4-2424

ПОТРІБНО ЖЕНЩИН

РУЧНИХ ВИКІНЧУВАЧОК

при забавках—добра платня  
Novelty Productions  
507 Broadway, N. Y. C.

РУЧНИХ ШВАЧОК

ПРИ НАПІХАНИХ ЗАБАВКАХ  
Досвідчених або початкуючих  
SCHWARTZ TOY CO.  
29 EAST 19th ST., N. Y. C.

КУХАРОК

Жінок заінтересованих в куховарстві  
З домашнім або реставраційним  
досвідом

Добра платня—скора підвишка  
Гарний вишкіл в добрій роботі

Треба знати читати  
І писати по англійськи

SCHRAFFT'S

56 WEST 23rd ST., N. Y. C.

ОПЕРЕЙТОРОК

на Singer машинах  
Досвідчених—добра платня  
Novelty Productions  
507 Broadway, N. Y. C.

ПОТРІБНО ЖЕНЩИН

ДІВЧАТА І ЖІНКИ

НЕ ТРЕБА ДОСВІДУ

Цілий час або частину

ПЕКАРИ

РОБІТНИКИ В ПЕНТРІ

В РОБОТІ ПРИ САЛАТАХ

ПРИ СЕНДВИЧАХ

ПРИ ПАРОВІМ СТОЛІ

ПОМИВАЧКИ

КУХАРКИ

ДЛЯ ПРИЛАДЖЕННЯ ДЕСЕРУ

ДЛЯ РОБОТИ В ПРАЛЬНІ

Мусять говорити по англійськи

Дістануть харч і уніформи

Бонус — Платні вакації

Постійна робота

Нагода для авансу

Робітниці в критичних заняттях

мають принести звільнення

SCHRAFFT'S

56 WEST 23rd ST., N. Y. C.

Або голоситесь 5—8 вечером

1381 Broadway (Nr 38th St.), N. Y.

ЖІНОК І ДІВЧАТ

ГОДИННА АБО ЦІЛОДЕННА

ПРАЦЯ

ПАКУВАТИ СУКОРКИ

або

ПРАЦЮВАТИ В ПРАЛЬНІ

SCHRAFFT'S

56 West 23d St., N. Y. C.

ЧЕМБЕРМЕНДС—ЖІНОК ДО ЧИЩ.

Добра платня—Гол. у Гавзікерки

HOTEL WENTWORTH

59 W. 46 St., N. Y. C.

ОПЕРЕЙТОРОК

до шиття блузок і спідниць

Juliet Sportswear

348 Cathedral Parkway, N. Y. C.

Оперейторок досвідчених

на Singer Button Hole Machine

and Premis

NAGEL, 750 BROADWAY, N. Y. C.

Оперейторок при сукоках. Стала ро-

бота—доб. платня. Westchester Dress

Co., 536 Bergen Av. Bronx. Me 5-0496.

ПОТРІБНО МУЖЧИН

І ЖЕНЩИН

ДОБРИ НОВИНИ

ДЛЯ МУЖЧИН І ЖЕНЩИН

ДОБРИ РОБОТИ ТЕПЕР

І НОВИНИ

ДОБРА ПЛАТНЯ

4 ДО 7 ГОДИН ДЕННО

Цілоденна або часова робота

До звичайного чищення

в офісових будинках і

готелях у Мангетен і

Бруклин.

ВЕЧОРАМИ АБО НОЧАМИ

Голоситесь денно до

NATIONAL CLEANING CO.

9 W. 29 St. (nr. 5 Ave.) N. Y. C.

A vaunting rookie from Alabama  
encountered a brisk second lieutenant.  
"Mawwin!" drawled the rookie  
pleasantly.

The outraged officer launched a  
stinging lecture on military courtesy  
with emphasis on saluting.

"Lawdamighty," said the rookie,  
"if I da knowed you was gonna carry  
on like that, I wouldn't of spoke  
to you a-tall."

Notice to the Subscribers  
OF "SVOBODA" AND "UKRAINIAN  
WEEKLY"

When changing your place of resid-  
ence, be sure to notify the home office  
of "Svoboda" immediately thereby avoid-  
ing any delay in delivery of newspaper  
to new address. Also, be sure to en-  
close ten (10) cents in coin or stamps  
to cover the cost of making a new stencil.  
Canadian subscribers will please  
remit COIN ONLY, as stamps cannot be  
redeemed.



BUY EXTRA  
WAR BONDS  
Today!

## WHAT THEY SAY

Governor Thomas E. Dewey, of New  
York:

"If ever there was an example of  
man's inhumanity to man, it has been  
furnished by the beasts of Berlin, who  
set the whole world on fire, and who  
are now fortunately on the run,  
thanks to the brave men and women  
of the United Nations on the battle-  
field of Europe. The Jewish people  
are not alone the victims in the pre-  
sent war, but the Jewish people have  
been singled out by a maniac dic-  
tator, and the whole world is out-  
raged by the unspeakable cruelties  
committed against them. We must do  
everything humanly possible to stay  
the bloody hand of Hitlerism in oc-  
cupied Hungary, where there are  
still hundreds of thousands of Jews  
who can be saved. Let the Nazis and  
their satellites be warned that there  
will be a day of reckoning—and soon  
—for their crimes."

Vice President Henry A. Wallace:

"The farmers of the Middle West  
owe a lot to the farmers of the South.  
We would never have gotten satis-  
factory agricultural legislation if it  
had not been for men like Marvin  
Jones, Senator John Bankhead and  
Senator Alben Barkley. True, there  
are certain reactionary leaders, but  
these men are usually financed direct-  
ly or indirectly from the North. More  
and more an intelligent, constructive  
liberal leadership will arise in the  
South which will not owe anything  
directly or indirectly to Wall Street  
or to outworn prejudices. Claude Pe-  
pper of Florida, and Governor Ellis  
Arnall of Georgia illustrate what I  
mean. Watch these men. They are  
young and have a sense of future  
trends."

Mrs. Lawrence H. Smith, national  
president of the Women's Auxili-  
ary of the American Legion:

"I am terribly proud of American  
women. I think their war record is  
splendid, and I am sure the same  
spirit of patriotism will guide them  
in the post-war world. I think, how-  
ever, that the real challenge to our  
women will come when the bands  
stop playing and the excitement of  
the war drive is ended. Then the  
work for women will be that of re-  
construction and rehabilitation of the  
the war-scarred veteran. People some-  
times forget that we still have 90,000  
veterans of the last war in hospitals.  
There will be more this time. It's a  
bigger war. We had only 5,000,000  
men under arms last time, and now  
we have 11,000,000."

—FOR VICTORY: BUY BONDS—

## Wyoming Seminary

101st Year Begins Sept. 5, 1944

Відома на весь край випосажена  
акредитована коледжувальна школа  
другого ступня

Збір професорів, що походять з 11  
стейтів і мають наукові ступні з 24  
колегій та університетів, подає добре  
зрівноважену програму студій і роз-  
ривки.

### ПРИГОТОВАННЯ ДО КОЛЕГІЯ

Уквітчених студентів школи прийма-  
ють всі чільні колегії.

### БИЗНЕС

Знавці навчають модерних бизнесо-  
вих метод

### ІНШІ КУРСИ

Штука...Музика...  
Публичне бесідництво

Атмосфера студій християнського до-  
му, керування товариського життя  
й характеру, малі класи...Усвячені  
Традиції. Визначна рада тростіс.  
Сильний зв'язок між льоляльними  
алюмініями школи  
Висока моральна й висока ідеалі  
Каталог висилаємо на просьбу  
Радо даємо усні інформації.  
WILBUR H. FLECK, President  
Kingston, Pa.