



## SECTION II.

## The Ukrainian Weekly

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

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## U.N.A. Progress In Wartime

For many of us life goes along at such a frenzied pace from day to day, especially now in wartime, that we have little time to see it in its broader aspects, to determine, for example, its present position and observe whither it is going. This is especially true of what we call Ukrainian American life. Before the war broke upon us in all its fury, we Americans of Ukrainian descent, particularly the younger generation, were quite self-conscious of our group distinctiveness and of its place in relation to our Ukrainian background and American environment. If that position was not ideal we tried to make it so.

## Our Pre-War Activities

Our youth league congresses, for instance, devoted much time to discussing the so-called problems of adjustment. Many of made a sincere effort to learn something of our Ukrainian cultural heritage. We did this with the hope that through its cultivation here, we would help perpetuate it, and, at the same time, introduce some of its elements, such as our folk songs and dances, into the fabric of American culture.

Likewise, from the organizational point of view, we endeavored to unite on the broad basis of our Ukrainian nationality. Our object here was not some foolish attempt to segregate ourselves from the life about us, but merely for the sake of the potentialities of creativity that lie in united action. Finally, being descended of a very liberty-loving people and being a constituent part of the most democratic nation on this earth, we instinctively sought, as best as we could, but too often each in his own way, to help our long oppressed kinsmen in Ukraine in their valiant struggle towards national freedom and independent statehood.

## Subordinated to War Effort

These, then, were our main occupations as an ethnic group. Came the war and with it the overwhelming necessity of subordinating anything and everything to the task of winning the war. All of us, seemingly overnight, radically changed the pattern of our daily lives and dedicated ourselves to that task. We did this not because of any fond but illusory hopes that thereby we would help rid the world of totalitarianism, for, if anything, that evil philosophy of government may emerge from this war even stronger than it was before the war, particularly in Soviet Russia, which is definitely a totalitarian state. Nor do we have any illusory hopes that this is a war to end wars, for as long as human nature remains as it is wars are bound

to recur time and again. We dedicated ourselves to the war effort of our country simply because the safety and interests of our country were in danger, and with them our American democratic way of life.

In the process of going all out for victory of our nation and its allies, we naturally had to put in second place all those Ukrainian group activities of pre-war days. And yet, significantly enough, these activities have suffered little as a result.

## Progress Nevertheless

A good example of this is the Ukrainian National Association. Despite the fact that the war effort takes up most of everyone's energy and time, the organization continues to expand in membership and assets, while its services to America, Ukraine, and its members are likewise in the process of expansion. Thus, according to the recent report of the U.N.A. Auditing Committee, the close of the first half of this year marked an increase of over three hundred thousand dollars in U.N.A. assets. And during the same six-month period the U. N. A. gained over twelve hundred new members, making a total of well over forty-three thousand members. Moreover, the U.N.A. has made considerable progress in the cultural field. Just a few months ago it caused to be published in English a book on Ukrainian literature that is a very fine work indeed. Other such books are in the course of preparation. In the near offing, too, are works in English dealing with Ukrainian history and struggle for national freedom.

## U.N.A. Golden-Jubilee Almanac

Finally, the U.N.A. has just published its U.N.A. Golden Jubilee Almanac, in some respects a supplement to its Jubilee Book issued on the occasion of its 40th anniversary in 1934, but in most respects an independent work. It's indeed a valuable book, even for one who is but casually interested in the course of Ukrainian American life, particularly the past decade. Of special interest to the young people is the fact that this U.N.A. Golden Jubilee Almanac deals extensively with the Ukrainian American youth movement, as manifested, for example, in the youth league congresses, the Ukrainian cultural pageant at the New York World's Fair presented by young people, and also in the development of sport activities among the young people under the auspices of the Ukrainian National Association. More details concerning the contents of the book will appear in succeeding issues of the Weekly.

Such activities on the part of the largest Ukrainian American organ-

## Gets Educational Service Post

Lieutenant (jg) Sonia Galej, Ukrainian by descent, daughter of Frank Galej, of 3115 Western Third st. Chester, Pa. and a former member of Chester High School faculty, has been assigned to the staff in the Educational Services Office of the U. S. Naval Hospital, Corpus Christi, Tex. She is now in charge of that office, reports The Chester Times (clipping sent to Weekly by Mr. Lebischak of Eddystone).

Lt. Galej received her undergraduate education at Western Chester State Teacher's College, where she obtained the degree of Bachelor of Science with major in mathematics and French. She received her Master of Education degree with a major in remedial reading at Pennsylvania State College and then returned to Chester, where she taught in the High School.

She resigned that position in December, 1943 to enlist in the WAVES and her naval career began in the Office of Naval Intelligence.

## FORMER McADOO GRIDDER WOUNDED

Lieut. Michael Suchena of the Marine Corps, former McAdoo High and Franklin Marshall College football star, and a member of U.N.A. Branch 17, was wounded in action somewhere in the South Pacific area July, according to word received by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wasil Suchena, of South Tamaqua street, McAdoo, the McAdoo Standard-Sentinel reported last Saturday.

Lt. Suchena, who entered the Marine Corps in December 1942, has been overseas since last December and is with the Second Marine Division.

Lt. Suchena starred for Sammy Boyle's McAdoo High grid teams before graduation in 1935 and he then enrolled at Franklin and Marshall, receiving his degree in 1940. At F. and M. he was acting captain of the football squad.

## WOUNDED IN FRANCE, NOW AT FORT DIX HOSPITAL

Pvt. Theodore Warnetzke, airborne infantryman who was wounded in France a day after the start of the invasion, is now at the Army Hospital at Camp Dix, N. J., the Newark Evening News reports. He has been awarded the Purple Heart. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Warnetzke of 261 Parker avenue, Maplewood, N. J., and has two sisters, Sonia and Janet. Members of the family belong to U.N.A. Branch 371.

ization—one that is really the very bulwark of Ukrainian American life, testify to the dynamic qualities of the Ukrainian American people, who despite their main preoccupation with the war effort still as a group continue to develop and progress.

## Killed In Action



Tech. Sgt. William Turash

Technical Sergeant William Turash, member of U.N.A. Branch 204 in York City, was killed in action August 1st in the fighting in France. Notice of his death was received from the War Department by his widowed mother, Mrs. Ksenia Turash of New York City. No details are available at present concerning his death. Besides his mother, he is survived by his wife, Florence, and sister, Mary.

Last Sunday, September 10, memorial services were held for him at the Ukrainian Orthodox church in New York. Rev. Lev Wesolowsky officiated. Members of U.N.A. Branch 204 and many friends and acquaintances filled the church.

## Has 200 Missions To His Credit

Pfc. Harry J. Koveal, Ukrainian by descent, of 214 Thurlow street, Chester, Pa., arrived in the European theater of operations with the first Liberator group which recently celebrated its 200th mission over fortified Europe, and is now based at an Eighth Air Force Liberator station in England. The Chester Times reported last Monday (clipping sent to Weekly by Mr. Harry Lebischak of Eddystone, Pa.)

Upon his arrival "Squeaky," as he is called by his friends, was an armorer, having received his armament training at Aberdeen, Md. for a period of six months, and has since then been working night and day to help the B-24 Liberators off in perfect condition to pound the enemy daily. After enlisting at Camp Lee, Va., he was ordered back to Aberdeen, and was then able to make occasional visits home.

Koveal is of a family of seven, three sisters, two now in the services: Michael in the Navy and Charles in the Army. He is looking forward when once again there will be a family reunion. He has not been home for two years.

## UKRANDOMS

By ALEXANDER YAREMKO

Many professional and amateur connoisseurs of feminine pulchritude have repeatedly contended that the Ukrainian specie is among the most beautiful in the world. It is pointed out that the Ukrainian girl is not only pretty, sweet, petite, vivacious and curvaceous, but that she is also a specimen of health, bubbling with personality, and what is important to the man, loyal and devoted, with cooking and other domestic chores performed well and without complaint. Reams could be written to cite examples by comparison with non-Ukrainian girls but what your reporter has attempted to do each September is to glorify the Ukrainian girl. The annual public dance sponsored by the Ukrainian Cultural Centre in the Ukrainian Hall in Philadelphia (see ad) provides the opportunity to do so. And so this month Ukrainian girls are solicited throughout Philadelphia to enter the annual beauty contest held in line with the dance. Prizes of course are given and newspaper photographers are always present to publicize pictorially the contest and the Ukrainian girls. This is great publicity for the Ukrainians. And it's great for the Ukrainian girls. Yes, we strongly advocate sponsoring Ukrainian beauty contests into all Ukrainian locales. The winner of this year's Philly contest, incidentally, will be crowned as the "Ukrainian Pin-Up Girl," with the runner-up as "Ukrainian Cover Girl."

(Note: Any Ukrainian girl in Philly can enter this contest. Write to yours truly by Sept. 19th. My address is 2081 East Venango Street, Philadelphia)

The first Ukrainian church in Florida was recently established in Miami. Mr. Peter Basaliga, 78, formerly of Jessup, Pa., and now a prosperous business man in Miami, provided the principal financial backing to erect this church, which has been named St. John's Ukrainian Orthodox Church. Rev. Korsunovsky of Philadelphia will be the pastor beginning October. Ukrainians vacationing in Miami can now meet other Ukrainians in Miami on Sunday in church.

Latest Canadian population statistics reveal that the Ukrainians rank sixth numerically. Here are the leading ten nationalities: French, English, Scots, Irish, Germans, Ukrainians, Scandinavians, Hollanders, Jews and Poles. What, no Russians, so plentiful in America?

Mr. James McMenamin, alleged Philadelphia's recent transit strike leader, is married to a Ukrainian girl from Chesapeake City, Md.

Helen Wasyluk, Philly Spar, and Bill Kozak, Brooklyn soldier, will soon say "I Do". They met at a USO Club in Miami. Both are Ukrainian.

Here's an easy way to remember some geography about Ukraine: The three great bodies of water adjoining Ukrainian ethnographic territory are as simple as ABC. It's the Azov, Black and Caspian Seas. . . The two great mountain ranges forming Ukraine's western and southeastern boundary both begin with letter C—Carpathian and Causasian. . . The three chief rivers of Ukraine all begin with D—Dniester in the west, the Don in the east and the famous Dnieper in the heart of Ukraine. Lviv is the largest Ukrainian city in the west, Odessa is the largest seaport, Kharkiv the biggest in the east and Kiev, on the Dnieper, is the largest of them all and also the capital of Ukraine since Kozak days.

## Penna. Mid-Valley Servicemen In Action

**AMONG** the news items about Ukrainian American servicemen from Mid-Valley, Pa., which appear in the current number of the **Ukrainian Views For Ukrainian Youth** bulletin published in English and Ukrainian in Olyphant by the parishioners of Sts. Cyril and Methodius Ukrainian Catholic church, the following items are outstanding:

### SIX BROTHERS AND SISTERS IN SERVICE

A Sixth member of the **Wengren** family, Michael Wengren, 121 Lynch St., volunteered and left last month to serve in the United States Navy. Two brothers, Joseph and Peter, are serving in the Army; Stephen in the Navy and John and Mary in the Marines.

### NINETEEN MONTHS OVERSEAS, DECORATED, HOME ON FURLOUGH

S/Sgt. Taras (Teddy) Sawchak, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Sawchak, 302 Grant St., arrived home after spending the past nineteen months in Africa, Egypt, Libya, and Italy where he served as assistant section chief of a heavy bomber ground crew. S/Sgt. Sawchak wears a service bar for good conduct, pre-Pearl Harbor service, service in the European Theater of Operation, and four bronze stars for participation in campaigns in Libya, Egypt, Tunisia and Italy. He also wears a Presidential citation badge which was awarded his unit for being the first heavy bomber group to bomb Naples and Rome. He returned from Italy on Aug. 4, and arrived in Olyphant on Monday, August 7. He is on a 22-day furlough. S/Sgt. Sawchak began his military career at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., on July 11, 1941. He served at Lowry Field, Colo., and went overseas in December, 1942. He served in Egypt, and the group to which he was attached played a major role in chasing Rommel out of Africa. His brother, John, is a sergeant with the Air Force at Kelly Field, Texas.

### AERIAL GUNNER MISSING

Sgt. John Danylak, 22, son of Mr. and Mrs. Wasil Danylak, 511 Pancoast St., Dickson City, Pa., an aerial gunner on a heavy bomber based in Italy, is missing since July 26 over Yugoslavia, a telegram from the War Department informed his parents Tuesday, August 8. He is a former Dickson City High School student and has been in the army since January 11, 1943. He was trained at Miami Beach, Fla.; Salt Lake City, Utah; Keesler Field, Miss.; El Paso, Tex., and Tucson, Ariz., before flying to North Africa and thence to Italy in May.

### MISSING IN FRANCE

Pfc. John Lazar, 31, son of Mrs. Anna Lazar and the late Joseph Lazar, formerly of Olyphant, Pa., is missing in France since July 18, according to a War Department telegram received by his brother, who formerly resided at 506 River St., Dickson City. Pvt. Lazar attended Olyphant High School and from 1930 to 1938 served an enlistment in the Army. He reenlisted in 1941 and left for overseas duty with the troops that participated in the invasion of North Africa. Before entering combat in France, he took part in the Sicilian and Salerno campaigns. His wife and five-year-old son reside in Brooklyn, N. Y.

### HOME AFTER 51 MISSIONS

Sgt. Nesevitch, 22, B-24 gunner, flew 51 missions during 22 months in the Southwest Pacific and shot down one Zero and probably one more. He was hospitalized after his return to this country, March 18, 1944. Sgt. Nesevitch is the son of Mrs. Nellie Nesevitch, 108 Lincoln Ave.

### DECORATED, WOUNDED, HOME ON FURLOUGH

Sgt. Nicholas Dwornitsky, United States Marine Corps, winner of the Navy Cross for heroism in the Battle of Guadalcanal, spent a thirty-day leave with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Dwornitsky, 1225 Pettit Street, Dickson City. He wears four battle stars and the Purple Heart. Sergeant Dwornitsky attended Dickson City High School and entered military service in September, 1940, going to Parris Island, S. C., for boot training. He was on maneuvers around Cuba & Puerto Rico, after which he returned to Quantico, Va., and New River, N. C., going to New Zealand in May, 1942. He was wounded on Guadalcanal and was in a hospital for three months in New Zealand. He later rejoined his outfit in Australia. At the end of his leave he will report to New River, where he has been assigned as an instructor with the training command.

A brother, Pfc. Stanley Dwornitsky, was slightly wounded in France July 21. Pvt. Stanley Dwornitsky is a veteran of the North African and Sicilian campaigns. He enlisted in September, 1940, received his basic training at Fort Bragg, N. C., and arrived overseas in October, 1942. He is a former student at Dickson City High School.

Stanley and Nicholas have two stepbrothers in service. Pfc. Michael Wesko, in the South Pacific with the Marines for 17 months, and Petty Officer 3/c Nicholas Wesko, Washington, D. C.

Sgt. Nicholas Wolfe, son of Mr. Mrs. Wolfe, 117 Fifth Street, Blakely, is home on furlough after thirty months in the Pacific theater of war. Sgt. Wolfe entered the army air forces in December, 1940, going to Maxwell Field, Ala., for initial training. Following that, he went to the New England Airways School, Boston, Mass., where he pursued a course in mechanics. Upon completion of the training there, he was graduated as a private first class with rating of an airplane mechanic. Sgt. Wolfe's next post was Jackson Air Base, Miss., from where he went to Australia on January 31, 1942. He has participated in four major campaigns: Papuan, New Guinea, North Solomons, Dutch East Indies, and wears the Good Conduct Ribbon, an Asiatic-Pacific Ribbon, and belongs to the Jolly Rogers, a heavy bomb group.

Two brothers are also serving their country: Roger, a coxswain in the United States Navy, at Anacosta Naval Yard, Washington, D. C., and Private John, an infantryman in France.

### WINS "WINGS OF GOLD"

Walter Maik, 21, son of George Maik, 265 Lexington Ave., Passaic, N. J., formerly of Olyphant, won his Navy "Wings of Gold" and was commissioned as second lieutenant in the Marine Corps Reserve following completion of the prescribed flight training course at the Naval Air Training Center, Pensacola, Fla., the "Annapolis of the Air." Having been designated a Naval aviator, Lt. Maik will go on active duty at one of the Navy's air operational training centers before being assigned to a combat zone.

### BECOMES AERIAL GUNNER

Pvt. Onufer F. Dutka, son of Mrs. Michael Bibak, 334 Dolph Street, was graduated from the AAF Training Command Flexible Gunnery School at Buckingham Field near Fort Myers, Fla. He is now qualified as an aerial gunner. A machinist before entering the army one year ago, Pvt. Dutka attended Aircraft Mechanics' School, Keesler Field, Miss.

### CITED

Sergeant Nicholas Keselosky, 1243 Frieda Street, Dickson City, is an instrument specialist with an army air force crew that was recently cited for distinguished and outstanding service in combat missions over Europe.

### GETS INFANTRYMAN'S BADGE

With the Fifth Army, Italy.—Pfc. Joseph A. Kushner, whose home is at 123 Seventh St., Blakely, Pa., has been cited by his regiment of the 36th "Texas" Infantry Division and awarded the Combat Infantryman's Badge for actual participation in combat with the enemy while serving on the Fifth Army front in Italy. Standards for the badges are high. The decoration, which was recently authorized by the War Department, is awarded to the infantry soldier who has proved his fighting ability in combat. The handsome badge consists of a silver rifle set against a background of infantry blue, enclosed in a silver wreath.

### AWARDED SILVER STAR

Cpl. Michael C. Urishko, 127 River Street, has been awarded the Silver Star for heroism near Rocco Pipirozzi, Italy. Suffering wounds received from an enemy grenade, Corporal Urishko advanced one hundred yards over open terrain to evacuate a severely wounded fellow infantryman.

### AWARDED BRONZE STAR MEDAL

Pfc. Andrew Novitsky, son of Mrs. Anna Novitsky, 1104 Mott Street, Peckville, has been awarded the Bronze Star Medal for heroic achievement in military operations against the enemy on July 30 in Normandy, France.

### DECORATED VETERAN HOME ON FURLOUGH

Pvt. Harold Metrisko, who has been overseas for the past seven months, is spending a furlough with his mother, Mrs. Piza Metrisko, 204 River St. A veteran of the Italian campaign, Pvt. Metrisko wears one gold star with the Italian Campaign bar, and holds the Infantryman's Combat Badge. He was in actual combat on the Anzio Beachhead for more than two months, and suffered shell shock which resulted in a two months' stay in an army hospital. Prior to entering the service, in August, 1943, Pvt. Metrisko was employed as custodian at the Olyphant High School. He spent four months at Fort McClellan, Ala., and went overseas in February, 1944. Pvt. Metrisko will report to Camp Butler, N. C., upon his return to duty.

### GETS PURPLE HEART

Pfc. George Chmil, 22, an American Ranger and one of six brothers in the armed forces, was wounded in action in France July 4 and was awarded the Purple Heart August 8, according to a letter received by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wasil Chmil, 1109 Frieda St., Dickson City. A graduate of Dickson City High School, he has been in the Army since September, 1942, and has been overseas since May. Five brothers in the Army are: Sgt. Benjamin Chmil, with an air-borne unit somewhere overseas (while still in this country, Benny had a slight accident jumping out of a glider while on maneuvers); Pvt. Joseph Chmil, medical detachment in North Carolina; Pvt. William Spryn, with an artillery outfit in the Admiralty Islands; S/Sgt. Michael Spryn, with the service command at Keesler Field, Miss., and Pvt. Nicholas Spryn, who was stationed in Oklahoma, and has been transferred to Camp Barkley, Texas.

—FOR VICTORY: BUY BONDS—

# UKRAINE, BATTLE GROUND FOR FREEDOM

By PROF. A. A. GRANOVSKY

"Our country's honor calls upon us for a vigorous and manly exertion and if we shamefully fail, we shall become infamous to the whole world."  
— George Washington.

UKRAINE and the heroism of the Ukrainian people in this war have attracted the sympathetic attention of the entire world.

Ukraine is the victim of ruthless and unjustifiable aggression. No other people has suffered and endured more from the terrifying experiences of modern warfare which has raged for four years on the war torn territories. No other country has suffered greater devastation than has Ukraine from military conquest by Germany and at the hand of Russia's scorched earth policy. The entire stretch of beautiful Ukraine from the Carpathian Mountains to Stalingrad on the Volga River has been laid waste, seared and ruined. Innocent women, children and the civilian population have been slaughtered by the thousands. The greatest historic battles of this war were fought and are still being waged on Ukrainian ethnic territory. It is mainly the Ukrainian people and the Ukrainian leadership of the Red Army, composed primarily of Ukrainian manhood, which has broken German military might, reeling the Nazi aggressors westward beyond the Vistula River. Only a very small area of Russian ethnic territory proper was actually invaded by Germany in this struggle.

## Battleground of Aggressor Nations

Ukraine has been the battle ground for freedom since the days of Munich. The Ukrainian people were the first to offer armed resistance to the Nazi inspired Hungarian invasion of Carpatho-Ukraine in the middle of March, 1939. In defense of their national and human rights, poorly armed and without any support from the democracies, the Ukrainian people heroically fought for nearly two months against the well equipped invading Hungarian army. From that time on, Ukraine has continuously been a battle ground of the opposing aggressor nations who have aspired to conquer, exploit and rule Ukrainian territory. The Ukrainians in this conflict have definitely sided with the Allies and the United Nations, even though the Ukrainian people are strongly opposed to Russian and Polish military aggression and their imperialistic conquest of Ukraine. These contributions by the Ukrainians in the present struggle have been of untold value to the people of the United States and the United Nations.

The struggle for the independence of Ukraine is of long historic standing. Ukraine has been a battle ground for freedom for many centuries. Her forefathers brought forth an ideal of an independent Ukrainian state for their people and not for foreign aggressors who might aspire for riches or political power. For this ideal millions of lives have been sacrificed.

From the middle of the ninth century until the Tartar invasion, Ukraine enjoyed its independence as the kingdom of Kiev. With the rise of the Muscovite state at the end of the 13th century, Ukrainian independence persisted in Western Ukrainian principalities and in Eastern Ukraine under a strong Ukrainian Cossack State until the time of Catherine the Great and the subsequent partition of Poland. At the end of World War I, when the Russian Empire of the Czars collapsed in March, 1917, the Ukrainians immediately declared their independence. On January 22, 1918, a sovereign Ukrainian State

was proclaimed. They were joined by all Ukrainian ethnic territories which had previously been under the rule of either Russia or Austro-Hungary. On January 22, 1919, the united Ukrainian National Republic was proclaimed. Ukrainians enjoyed their independence until July 6, 1923, when Russia absorbed Ukraine by military aggression, setting the pattern for the Italian invasion of Ethiopia, the Japanese conquest of Manchuria and the German aggression in Europe.

## Their Will to Be Free

The Ukrainians have repeatedly voiced their desire to be a free and independent nation. On numerous occasions they have spontaneously expressed their will to freedom. This struggle for independence recently manifested itself in the proclamation of a sovereign Carpatho-Ukraine in March, 1939, by the democratically elected parliament. More recently they defied the German invasion of Western Ukraine and Russian domination by declaring the independence of Ukraine at the time of the partition of the Polish State between Germany and Soviet Russia. These attempts for freedom were frustrated by the Nazis and many Ukrainian leaders were either shot or placed in concentration camps, while the Ukrainian masses were herded into forced labor. Likewise the Government of Soviet Russia arrested many Ukrainian intellectuals and leaders, exiling thousands into Turkestan or other Asiatic wastes, extirpating Ukraine of all constructive and creative elements. The very existence of Ukrainians as a nation is threatened.

Ukraine is not a small nation. By the size of its territory it is the second largest nation in Europe, next to Russia proper. The population of ethnic Ukraine is nearly 60,000,000, of which about 50,000,000 are Ukrainians. In ethnic population Ukrainians occupy third place in Europe, outnumbered only by Russians and Germans. Such a nation with its rich historic and distinct cultural heritage must not be permitted to perish.

The Ukrainian problem compels the sober attitude of the American people and all realistically thinking statesmen, for it holds the key to the all-absorbing problem of future peace and liberty of human beings in Europe. Unless freedom and the independence of Ukraine is achieved neither enduring peace nor social welfare in Eastern Europe is possible. The Ukrainian question is not the internal problem of Germany, Soviet Russia, Poland, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, or Hungary. All of them claim different portions of Ukrainian territory. The very fact of this contention makes it a great international problem, and it must be treated as such.

## Ukraine Should Get Equal Treatment

The total defeat of Axis powers is essential for international security and democratic post-war reconstruction. It is equally important to prevent aggression from any other quarter, now dangerously looming in Eastern Europe, in order to prevent the causes for a Third World War. The basic test of freedom is the welfare and human rights of the common man, but neither enduring peace, social and economic welfare or genuine political security can be achieved without the firm foundation of basic principles. These have been proclaimed by the leading United Nations who "...seek the cooperation and active participation of all nations, large and small, whose peoples in heart and in mind are dedicated, as are our own peoples, to the elimination of tyranny and slavery, op-

# FRENCH INFLUENCE IN UKRAINE

By HONORE EWACH

THE Great French Revolution broke out in 1789, and soon its slogan of liberty, equality and fraternity reverberated throughout the world. It had reverberations even in Ukraine. There it found its expression by making many men of letters interested in the life of the Ukrainian people. Till then all over the world the books spoke of the life of the dukes and the aristocrats. The ideas of the Great French Revolution drew men's attention to the life of the common masses of people, to peasants. And, after studying it, they found that the common people were worth more study than the aristocrats. In writing of the life of the aristocrats they had to use much artificiality and hypocrisy, but they could speak of the common joys of life of the peasants from the bottom of their hearts.

Many of the educated men of the times of the Great French Revolution and of the Napoleonic Period went into Ukraine among the common people to observe and study how the peasants lived, what they did, what they sang, and what they thought. They became so interested in their observations and studies that they began to record everything they saw and heard among the Ukrainians peasants. One such man, Adam Khodakovsky, became so interested in the life of the Ukrainian peasants that he spent years and years in his wanderings among them during which time he collected over one thousand and two hundred Ukrainian folk songs. Ivan Kotlyarevsky expressed his study of the life of his people in his immortal Travesty of Aeneid. Prof. M. Maksimovich published in 1827 his first large collection of the finest gems from the Ukrainian folk songs.

pression and intolerance. We will welcome them as they may choose to come into the world family of democratic nations." These principles must lead to further far-sighted policies and courageous acts not only in the interest of the now existing states, but for the stateless, oppressed and disfranchised peoples, among which Ukraine is the largest in both population and territorial extent. Ukraine should be welcomed "into the world family of democratic nations" on the basis of equality. Her political position is not much different from that in which now enslaved Norway, the Netherlands, Belgium and several other United Nations find themselves. If their national freedom is dear to them, it is equally dear to the Ukrainians.

The indomitable will of the Ukrainian masses to freedom and an independent national state cannot be suppressed by any amount of tyrannical persecution and slavery under foreign regimes. If the present generation of nationally conscious Ukrainians will not gain their freedom and statehood, there are reasons to believe that future generations will rise again and again until the Ukrainians will achieve their freedom as a free nation in the family of other free national states. They "have shed too much blood to be indifferent to their future."

## Free Ukraine Essential to Peace

The establishment of an independent Ukraine in the interest of justice and lasting peace is essential. Humanity will never forgive the leading United Nations if we break faith of all our honored dead, who fell in this fight for freedom and human rights of all nations and peoples.

This is a World War and we cannot break the confidence, faith and hopes of the oppressed and stateless peoples, especially of those who have endured so much and given us unlimited aid in this struggle.

## Gogol, a Ukrainian Who Wrote in Russian

Then, in 1831, there began to appear brilliant stories in Russian about the life of the Ukrainians by Nikolay Gogol (really Mikola Hophol), a Ukrainian writer of genius from the province of Poltava who felt and thought as a Ukrainian, though he expressed himself in Russian. Perhaps it was the guiding hand of Providence that made Gogol write his Ukrainian stories in Russian. At the time there were thousands of Ukrainians who read nothing but Russian, so whatever was then published in Ukrainian found no way to them. But everybody read Gogol's "Tales from a Farmhouse near Dikanka," "Mirhorod," and "Taras Bulba." The Russians admired those stories of the beautiful Ukraine, a land of song, brilliant costumes, genial Nature, and of melodious speech. But to Ukrainians even to the half-Russified ones, Gogol's stories spoke of the wonderful land where they were born and reared, of Ukraine's glorious past. So Gogol's Ukrainian stories made many a half-Russified Ukrainian conscious of his national identity and pride, and thus Gogol contributed to the national resurgence in Ukraine.

As Gogol was born in Ukraine in 1809 and educated there, in Poltava, he remained a Ukrainian throughout his short life, though he wrote in Russian. Even the best Russian literary critics point out that Gogol always thought in Ukrainian, and just translated his thoughts, in their last stage, into Russian words, often doing havoc with Russian rules of syntax. He even introduced many Ukrainian words into Russian. He never had as much love and enthusiasm when he wrote on purely Russian themes. In fact, most often he made fun of the Russians, as in his play "The Inspector." He is just a wonderful observer, a humorist and a scoffer in his immortal "Dead Souls." But he always speaks with love and hearty warmth of his Ukrainian heroes, of Ukraine's beauty and mellowness. He died in 1852, of melancholy. He paid dearly for his pretended love for Russia. He spoke in Russian as a literary man and regarded himself a Russian writer, and yet deep in his heart he was one with his famous Kozak colonel Taras Bulba and with his grandfather and great-grandfather who were colonels of the Ukrainian Kozaks, too. He died of his stifled love for Ukraine.

## Peasants As Heroes

Gogol wrote about Ukraine in Russian. Hrihory Kvitka-Osnovyanenko did the same service to Ukraine in Ukrainian. His stories began to appear at the same time as Gogol's in 1831. Among the Ukrainian writers Kvitka-Osnovyanenko was the first to make Ukrainian peasants the heroes of his short stories. The heroine of his best known story "Marusya," is a common peasant girl, but she is so noble and faithful in her tragic love for Vasil, also a common laborer, that she is as much of a heroine as Maria Chapdelaine is in the best French-Canadian story. Kvitka-Osnovyanenko made a hero of the Ukrainian typical peasant. He speaks of him with such warmth of heart and sympathy that no one dares any more to look at him with contempt. Thus Kvitka-Osnovyanenko became the originator of Ukrainian national humanism in modern literature.

## Gets There Fastest

The London Telegraph reports this conversation, purportedly overheard in Italy:  
"As I see it, it's about 50 miles by road, but 30 as the crow flies."  
"That makes it about 20 miles in a jeep, sir."

## POLISH PRE-WAR POLICY IN WESTERN UKRAINE

(Concluded)

(4)

### Ukrainian Revolutionaries

**P**OLISH terrorism in Western Ukraine, as manifested by the "pacifications," concentration camps, and thousands of such political trials as just described, gradually aroused Ukrainian youth to the point where they began to retaliate with terrorism of their own. In an attempt to minimize its wide-spread character, the Polish authorities began to charge that this terroristic action was being conducted not by the Ukrainian masses but only by a small group, organized into the UWO (Ukrainska Wiyskova Organizatsia—Ukrainian Military Organization) and later the OUN (Organizatsia Ukrainykh Natsionalistiv—Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists).—At the same time the Poles spread propaganda to the effect that this Ukrainian action was actually being instigated by "foreign agents."

Polish efforts to quell the revolutionary movement reached the point where the mere wearing of patriotic Ukrainian badges or buttons of the typical Ukrainian hats known as "Mazepinky" which Ukrainian war invalids made to support themselves, since the Polish government refused to give them any support, was enough to brand the wearer of them as a "revolutionary," subject to severe penalties.

It must be admitted, of course, that attempts were made by young Ukrainians upon the life of Polish presidents, such as Pilsudski and Wojciechowski, and that such attempts did succeed in several cases, especially in the case of Minister Bronislaw Pieracki, the instigator of the infamous "pacification." The Ukrainian press then was filled day by day with accounts of the numberless trials of young Ukrainians charged with taking part in the Ukrainian revolution movement. Although defendants, thousands in number, were really political offenders yet they were treated as ordinary criminals. Even such a Pole as the Sieroszewski, a writer by profession, who had once been exiled by the Tsarist government to Siberia because of his political offenses, stubbornly fought in the Polish Senate to have these young Ukrainian political offenders branded as "ordinary criminals." The revolutionary acts of these young Ukrainians, it should be borne in mind, were prompted only by desperation, when they saw that all lawful remedies to gain their elementary national rights were being denied to them, and, moreover, when they found themselves being subjected to violent persecution merely because of their Ukrainian nationality and feelings. To better understand the reasons which prompted them to embark upon a revolutionary career in behalf of their enslaved motherland, we quote the words of one such young defendant, Osip Maschak, uttered in court during his trial in Lwiv in 1936:

### Patriots of the Highest Sort

"The chief purpose of my life is to serve Ukraine. For me Ukraine is so great and holy that not only to live but even to die for her is not enough..."

Volodimir Yaniv, another such young defendant, had this to say then:

"My acts were prompted by a great faith, primarily a faith in the Ukrainian nation and in its right to free and independent life..."

"While a young editor, Yaroslav Stetsko, charged by the Polish prosecutor with being a bad influence on youth, testified as follows:

"...in all my work I constantly advanced the thesis that Ukraine should become an idealistic, moral and cultural centre of the strivings of other enslaved nationalities. Ukraine ought to be the ideological and moral leader in their struggle for freedom. Considering the role of the entire Ukrainian people, I stressed the need for their unity: ideological, psychological and moral, as well as the unity of their political strivings. Can this be regarded as poisoning the minds of Ukrainian society and its youth?"

Poland thought that by such trials, imprisonments, and death sentences she would be able to quell the spirit of revolutionary Ukrainian youth. Nothing, however, even the cruelest persecution and punishment, could quell that spirit. When, for example, Stephen Bandera and Mikola Lebid, heard their sentences of death at the conclusion of the Warsaw trials of 1936, they both exclaimed: "Long Live Ukraine!"

As could be expected, among these young Ukrainian revolutionaries there were many who were there because their parents were extremely land-poor and who therefore found it impossible to eke out even a bare existence. This was a result of the policy of the Polish government which made it well-nigh impossible for

them to acquire or hold land. This highly-discriminatory policy against the Ukrainians was no secret and it had the open and active support of leading Polish organizations. During the parcelization of large estates in 1937, for instance, the following Polish organizations urged in a joint declaration not allow the Ukrainians to buy any land: the Lwiv Scientific Society, the Polish Historical Society, the Literary-Art Society, the Malopolski Milk Association, the Archdiocesan Circle of Rev. Prefects, and the Catholic Women Congregation; it is worth noting here, too, that at the head of the Joint Committee For Mutual Understanding, which had as its slogan, "Not an Inch of Land for the Ukrainians," was General Tokarzewski, head of the Lwiv Army Corps.

### N. Y. Times' Account of Bilas and Danylishyn

Under such conditions it is no wonder that the revolutionary spirit of the Ukrainian people under Polish misrule produced such young men as Vasile Bilas and Evhen Danylishyn, who were hung in Lwiv on the eve of the Christmas holidays in 1932 (December 23), for having staged an armed attack on the post office in Horodok, which they did in pursuance of an order they received from their revolutionary organization. A vivid account of their trial and sentence of death appeared in the New York Times (December 23, 1932):

"The defendants behaved with great dignity and courage in court.

"Danylishyn, an intelligent man, kept silent most of the time, speaking only a few words in defense of his friend Bilas.

"In his last words Danylishyn said he regretted he would not be able to continue his work for 'mother Ukraine.'

"Bilas called himself a peasant revolutionary who wanted to show that the Ukrainian country folk were more than ready to rise against Polish oppression.

"The defense counsel was composed of the best Ukrainian lawyers, who appealed to the court's sense of justice and love of national freedom of the Poles, who the lawyers said, had always fought for their independence with revolutionary means. 'The gallows should not stand between the Polish and Ukrainian nations!' one lawyer exclaimed..."

Nevertheless, Bilas and Danylishyn were hung.

Not satisfied with hanging Bilas and Danylishyn, the Polish authorities immediately imposed a strict ban upon all demonstrations commemorating the death of these two heroic revolutionaries. Even memorial services in churches for them were forbidden. Nevertheless such demonstrations and memorial services did take place and often, too, with the result that many of those who participated in them, especially the younger generation, were arrested and jailed. This ban, incidentally, was continued up until Poland's very downfall.

The Polish authorities would not even permit Poles to say anything kind about these two young men who had given up their lives for the Ukrainian national cause. Thus when Józef Lachowski, author of "Genjusz Niepodległości" (The Genius of Independence) and of "Powstanie Listopadowe" (The November Revolution), declared upon learning of the sentencing to death of Bilas and Danylishyn that "They are heroes who someday will be recorded in history," he was immediately summoned by the authorities to give an account of himself for having made such a "treasonable" utterance.

In such times of national oppression and suffering the Ukrainian people could perhaps find some solace only in the pastoral letters of Metropolitan Andrew Sheptytsky, venerable head of the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church, wherein he constantly exhorted them to remain courageous. "We should take good cheer from the fact," he wrote in one of these letters, "that the good and just Lord sees all our sufferings. In his hands lies the fate of all nations. From our sufferings there may emerge, if God so wills, something that will be everlasting benefit to our race..." These words, however, were stricken out of the pastoral letter (dated July 20, 1938) by the Polish censor, but they managed to reach the Ukrainian people through other channels.

### An Appeal to Political Sense

Back in 1862, Michael Chaikowski, gave in the preface to his "Kozak Stories" what he deemed was an explanation why the Poles warred against the Ukrainian Kozaks: "Just as for centuries the Poles have been famous for their prowess with the sword, so for centuries they

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have been known for their political ignorance." While in 1937, the "Polish-Ukrainian Bulletin," published by Poles in Warsaw, had this to say:

"...desiring to sum up in one sentence the development of Polish-Ukrainian relations, we must stress that we are approaching a new Khmelnytsky Period, i.e., a terrible defeat of our national strivings in the borderlands. Over these borderlands there now hovers the shadow of a new Khmelnytsky."

As we thus can see, there have always been individuals among the Poles who have recognized the importance and strength of the Ukrainian national movement for freedom and independence. They have known that the Idea behind this movement is the same one that finds expression in the Pantheon of the French people in Paris, namely: "Either live a free man, or die!" The Polish masses and the Polish government, however, have refused to recognize this. In the words of the Polish periodical "Bunt Mlodych" (Youth's Revolt,—January, 1937) "Polish public opinion cannot stand an examination, as in it din takes the place of vision, demagoguery the place of a program, and glue the place of decision."

We have no way of telling how long it will take before the Ukrainian people in their native land will be able to unite themselves and become free and independent. Yet we do know that their movement towards this goal is now advancing with rapid strides. The Ukrainian people do not wish Poland ill-fortune and enslavement. All that they wish is that the Polish strivings for freedom should not again include any plans to enslave the Ukrainian territories and people, for that again would be contrary to the spirit and letter of the principle of national self-determination which was enunciated some twenty-five years ago by the President of these United States of America, from which the Poles are once more hoping to get moral and material support in their struggle for liberty. Furthermore, the Poles should realize, that the American principle of national self-determination, upon which Poland rose at the close of the last World War, is applicable to all peoples, the Ukrainians just as well as the Poles. That is something Polish propaganda in America must realize once and for all, too, and stop demanding that form of freedom for Poland that would bring enslavement and terror for the Ukrainian people. The Ukrainian people, we say, must have their freedom and independence on the territories on which they are a preponderant majority. And such freedom they will have. If Poland continues her attempts to hinder the Ukrainian march towards freedom, she will thereby complicate her own struggle for independence and prolong the effects of the catastrophe that has fallen upon her.

Such are some of the facts, then, that we Americans of Ukrainian descent, consider our duty to present to the American public, and to that portion of it which is of Polish descent, so that all may know that we are acting on behalf a just and unsullied cause and that our action in its behalf is also just and unsullied.

The End

## UNIVERSITY WOMEN, ORGANIZE!

**I**NTERNATIONAL . . . International . . . International . . . you can fill in the many titles that are so prominent in all our ears and eyes. Even though most nationalities believe in internationalism, they still cling to their own culture and heritage and desire to expand it. The latter truth can be seen by watching and analyzing the daily events in the world. We must not becloud our minds with theory, but look at the world as it is. Though we must not be the last to put into practice all the ideals of that concept, we must not sacrifice ourselves, and thereby lose our identity by being the first. Other groups, expounding the theory of internationalism, are waiting for just such a thing to happen. When such a situation occurs, they will use their developed heritage and cultural strength to envelop and submerge all loosely united elements.

It is commendable that we understand and appreciate the principles of internationalism and the breaking down of barriers of race and culture. Yet, we must not be so naive as to neglect and thereby to shed our culture. According to Prof. Adler of the University of Chicago in his recent book, it will take the world 500 years to advance to that stage of thinking that wars and quarrels will be eliminated. Of course, the world's actions can diminish the number of years, but it is not feasible that the number will decrease too drastically. All this is to say that we must not lull ourselves into a utopian mood and throw away all the finest of our home environment and cultural upbringing. We cannot deny the emotional glow of pleasant association that its reminders bring. It is a part of us, regardless of the amount of its influence.

### The Problems of Peace

Let us pause a moment from our many war activities and think of peace. Why is everyone who gives some deep thought to the latter more afraid of the peace than of the war? Is it not because the victory of the war is assured, while all the great problems of peace loom before us? Those many problems that were not solved before the war, as well as those created by the war make the mind want to shun its deep weight. Yet the time is nearing when they will have to be faced intelligently or they will create even more costly and more insurmountable problems. We must not lull ourselves into temporary mental peace for by so doing we may forever lose it.

Let us turn back and re-evaluate our Ukrainian-American organizations. The interruption of a few years should enable us to look at them in a new perspective and evaluate them more realistically. The lack of strength and unity, the split factions, the animosity, the pettiness, the selfishness—all these negative factors seem to leave a deeper impression than the positive factors. Why should it be so? We possessed a host of intelligent and educated people and yet we sometimes wondered whether we did.

### Unbiased Understanding Needed

Divergent opinions are good if they are sincere and based on facts. Yet why couldn't they have been synthesized and thereby act as wheels to progress? Was it not because these differences were used as weapons to disunite? There was no desire to open one's mind to unbiased understanding to really solve problems. The latter objective was, after all, one of the main goals. In practice, the divergent opinions were instead the end-goals and not a means to finding a better solution to a problem.

Why did this state of affairs exist? It was because people who had a greater desire to be heard than to

understand and think were prominent. They took the stage while the ones who could see the problems more lucidly did not care enough to wield an influence. The latter did not know as well as the former did the truth of George S. Counts' observation: "Men and women who have affected the course of human events are those who have not hesitated to use the power that has come to them."

It is the duty of the more educated to help guide actions into the most constructive channels. Due to their opportunity to learn the scientific method of reasoning and their longer years of education, they should be able to see more clearly and thus prevent many errors from occurring. But how often did they do so? Individually, perhaps, but an individual is powerless in our complex society. And what were the scholars doing? The study of beauty, the study of history, the study of science, etc., occupied their whole hearts and minds, but the misfortunes and problems of our generation and of our organizations were none of their concern.

They should by now have learned that the condition of men's mind produce good or evil. Perversion of the mind is only possible when those who should be heard are silent. Whatever threatens man threatens you is a truism that we should all realize by now.

### We Must Avoid Past Mistakes

Will we not profit for once and for all time from the painful experiences of two World Wars in a half a century and also from the backward conditions that existed in a number of our Ukrainian-American organizations? It is our responsibility to teach others not to make the same mistakes. We have the power and the intelligence to do it. Why do we sit back and do nothing that is really significant to more people than to our little selves? We have lived too long in the narrow alleys of life and must now get out on the avenues to make more productive use of our knowledge. It is just like money; if it does not circulate, it has no value. By circulating, it will enrich the circulator as well as the many people through whom it will pass.

Credit must be given to a number of our Ukrainian Americans for the good that has come from our organizations. However, we believe much more constructive and effective work could be done than has been done. A few unorganized, intelligent people cannot accomplish as much as a powerful, national group; especially one which should have the ability to think objectively and less subjectively.

### Girls Must Now Play Leading Role

We have not used the vast resources that are scattered throughout the United States. They are lying dormant because we have not worked hard enough to utilize them. Nor have we thought enough about its far-reaching possibilities.

Why have we been so negligent? Why waste more precious time when so much is yet to be done? The men cannot do it. They are too busy at war. They have no time to plow the fields of problems at home. We, women, with all our determination and persistence must get to work, and right now! After all the men have gone through and are going through, we should eagerly take this responsibility to lighten their burden. It is only by collective thinking and action that we will do so most successfully.

Heretofore most of our organizations have only touched us locally. Inventions have shortened distances, so that mentally we must shorten our distances, also. We can more successfully deal with problems common to

## CONNECTICUT STATE NEWS

(Concluded)

(3)

### NEW HAVEN

The Ukrainian-American Parents' Organization held an outing on Sunday, July 30 at Lighthouse Point. The proceeds from this event are to be used for Xmas gifts for those in the service.

From the Central Pacific a kiss was sent by a son to his folks through another boy. The story goes like this: S/Sgt. Andrew Bryzicki and Sgt. Frank Bretzly, both of New Haven, met in Hawaii and are in the same bomber squadron. They've been friends more than three years. After four years of service Sgt. Frank received a 30 day furlough. Sgt. Bryzicki traveled more than a hundred miles to see his friend off, and told his friend to kiss his parents for him as a gift from him.

Sgt. F. Bretzly knocked on the door of Andrew's parents and asked to see them. He kissed both of them and they looked in wonderment as to what it was all about. Sgt. Frank explained that it was from their son, Andrew, through him. With tears in their eyes they said that it was the finest present they ever received.

The Ukrainian-American Organization would like to have those in the service receiving the Bulletin to write to this address: 127 Park St., New Haven. Those desirous of having it sent to them should write.

L. Lewandowski was promoted to lieutenant in Australia.

The following have spent their furloughs recently in New Haven: Pvt. Rudy Bryzicki, Cpl. Eddie Fers, Cpl. Jerry Osochowsky, S/Sgt. John Deren, Joseph Podskalny, AM 3/c, Pvt. John Stasiuk, Sgt. Joseph Golebiewski, and Walter Pospur visited his brother Sgt. John Pospur in Memphis, Tenn.

Mrs. Mary Starzyk spent two months in Georgia with her husband Sgt. B. Starzyk.

In Rome, Italy B. Grabowski met his brother, Al.

Peter Nebor was honorably discharged from the Navy.

Lillian Blahitka spent her vacation with her sister, Mary, in Detroit who is teaching there.

### TERRYVILLE

The St. Michael's Ukrainian Greek Catholic church is going to be remodeled shortly.

Marie Superata may be heard every Sunday at 9:45 A.M. over W.B.R.Y.

Ukrainian Americans if we use the potentialities available throughout the country.

After a national group has been set up, it could be divided into regions. This would enable groups of individuals to meet more often so that they may get acquainted and also have sessions to discuss problems. Each group could send out a bulletin which would contain articles on its activities, biographies of its members with their addresses. This procedure would enable other groups in the organization to profit by each group's thoughts. Also it would enable people from other groups and regions to get acquainted long before the national convention.

Ukrainian American university women, do awaken to the realization that you can do so much and yet have done so little as a group. What do you think? The pages of the Ukrainian Weekly are open to you for your ideas on this vital subject.

PAULINE DYKE SEREY  
Lynbrook, L. I., N. Y.

She has her own style of singing and is well on her way to success.

Harry Bilycia was inducted into the Navy. A farewell party was given for him at the Laurel House, Avon. He was presented with a purse.

Peter Adamowich spent 7 days with parents after a months stay in Africa. He is in the U. S. Navy.

Alex Sarojak enlisted in the Merchant Marine.

Mrs. Mary Kearney, the former Mary Garber, has returned home after spending two months with her husband, Pfc. F. Kearney, in El Paso, Texas.

### THOMASTON

Cpl. William Perchuk was home recently on a furlough. He was stationed 27 months in the Caribbean area. He was the first man to be inducted under the Selective Service Act.

Pfc. Stanley Puzacke, USMC, who has served 27 months in the Southwest Pacific, and participated in the Guadalcanal and Cape Gloucester campaigns, is spending a furlough at home.

### STAMFORD

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Walczuk observed their first wedding anniversary in May. Mrs. Walczuk is the former Mary Platosh of New Britain. The Walczuks have recently discovered that the Michael Stecyks are neighbors and are living up to the old adage "Love Thy Neighbor." Mrs. Stecyk is the former Mary Herchakowski of Ansonia.

### WILLIMANTIC

Antonia Dobush's brother, Walter, who is 2nd Cook and Baker in the Merchant Marine, was home on a furlough recently, arriving from Naples, Pompeii, and North Africa. While in Italy he made a guided tour of Mt. Vesuvius before the eruption. He also brought some souvenirs of Italian handiwork.

### ROCKVILLE

Major Terry Yanishewsky, 31, son of Mr. and Mrs. Gregory Yanishewsky of Pillsbury Hill, a member of the St. Michael's parish in Hartford was killed in action in France on July 7th. He is the second member of his family to give his life in World War II. His brother Lieut. John B. Yanishewsky, was killed in Italy on January 30.

Major Yanishewsky enlisted as a private in the National Guard on May 1, 1932. He was commissioned a lieutenant in 1939, a captain in 1942, and promoted to major in 1943. He was sent overseas late 1943.

### A Different Form

Six WAC officers were billeted with an English family. They had difficulty with the different usage of words common to both countries' vocabularies.

One night they had been discussing the mail system between England and the U. S. One of the WACs turned to their host and asked, "What do you think of the American V-mail form?"

Papa reddened and looked embarrassed. "You've seen it, haven't you?" persisted the WAC.

"It's quite different from the English, you know." Papa stammered an agreement, glanced at his wife.

When the WACs went into details, he exclaimed, "Oh! I thought you meant the American female form."

### Only in the Dictionary

Thunderbolt pilots overseas are taking a ribbing from Lightning pilots because a dictionary was found which defined thunderbolt as: "A large crash of noise causing no damage, immediately following a bolt of lightning."

## ДРІБНІ ОГЛОШЕННЯ—WANT ADS

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

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Clean locker & shower room  
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COME AND SEE THE SELECTION  
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**1944 UKRAINIAN PIN-UP GIRL**  
— and —  
**COVER GIRL**  
AT THE 7th ANNUAL  
**ALL-AMERICAN DANCE**  
UKRAINIAN HALL  
849 NORTH FRANKLIN STREET  
PHILADELPHIA, PA.  
**SATURDAY, SEPT. 23, 1944**  
Sponsor:  
UKRAINIAN CULTURAL CENTRE

Music by NICK BOLEY'S  
10-PC ORCHESTRA  
in Main Ballroom  
AND A POLKA ORCHESTRA  
in the merry Rathskeller.

Silver loving cups and prizes will be presented to the new beauty queens who will be selected by a board of judges. Any Ukrainian girl may enter this contest.

**DON'T MISS THIS BIG ANNUAL EVENT. IT'S PHILLY'S BEST!**

#### 1894 U.N.A. 1944

BRANCH 238 OF THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION  
OF BOSTON, MASS.  
CORDIALLY INVITES YOU TO ATTEND ITS CELEBRATION OF THE  
**50-th ANNIVERSARY**

#### UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

AT 10:00 A.M. SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1944  
THERE WILL BE A MASS AT THE HOLY TRINITY UKRAINIAN CHURCH,  
136 ARLINGTON STREET, BOSTON, FOR THE HEALTH OF THE PRESENT MEMBERS OF THE BRANCH AND ALSO A MEMORIAL TO THOSE MEMBERS WHO HAVE DIED.

**THE ANNIVERSARY BANQUET**  
WILL BEGIN AT 12:30 P. M. IN THE CHURCH HALL. THIS WILL BE FOLLOWED BY A CONCERT.  
We are hoping to see you there.  
ANNIVERSARY COMMITTEE.

#### Gets B.A. Degree



Miss Mary Stecki, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Onufri Stecki, of 141 Wilkesbarre Ave, Lackawanna, N. Y., graduated last June from D'Youville College, Buffalo, N. Y. She received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in Science, having majored in the Biological Sciences and minored in Chemistry.

While in college she was an active member of the Sodality, Kappa Chi, Chemistry Club and Library Club of which she was vice president. Miss Stecki is a member of U. N. A. Branch 149 and the Holy Ghost Greek Catholic Church in Lackawanna, N. Y. She is at present on the faculty in the Lackawanna High School as Science teacher.

#### EVERYBODY SAVING IN EVERY PAYDAY 10¢ WAR BONDS

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

#### ЗБОРИ ВІДДІЛІВ У. Н. СОЮЗУ

КАРТЕРЕТ, Н. ДЖ. — Тов. Запорозька Січ, від. 342, повідомляє своїх членів, що місячні збори відбудуться в неділю, 17. вересня, в годині 2. по полудні в галі церковній. Просимо всіх членів явитись на означений час. Також просимо приводити нових членів і вписувати дітей до У. Н. Союзу. Вступ безплатний. — Уряд.

YOUNG AND OLD—ALL ARE INVITED TO THE

### SURMA RADIO BALL

SUNDAY, SEPT. 17, 1944  
WEBSTER HALL  
119 E. 11 St. New York, N. Y.

Come early and see the famous Ukrainian Comic Operetta  
**"SVATANNIA"**  
— na —  
**"HONCHARIVTZI"**  
staged by  
**M. SKOROBONACH**  
and his theatrical group  
Door opens—5 P. M.  
Show starts—6 P. M.  
Dance—8 P. M.

All Are Welcome!  
SNIHUR'S ORCHESTRA