



The Ukrainian Weekly

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

No. 40

NEW YORK and JERSEY CITY, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1944

VOL. XII

Relief Committee Urges Support of War Fund

In a special communique released late this week the Ukrainian American Relief Committee urges all Americans of Ukrainian descent to support to the fullest possible extent the National War Fund campaign recently launched.

The communique, signed by Dr. Paul Dubas, secretary of the Ukrainian American Relief Committee, stresses the vital urgency of contributing to the National War Fund, for the funds thus raised will go to the support of the various war relief agencies and humanitarian institutions which the War Fund represents, such as the USO, and which are in great need of assistance.

"The Ukrainian American Relief Committee is endeavoring to become a member of the National War Fund, in order to receive aid from it for Ukrainian American humanitarian institutions as well as for Ukrainian victims of war," the communique states.

In urging Ukrainian American individuals and institutions to give generously to the National War Fund, the communique likewise requests that reports of all such contributions should be sent by them to: Ukrainian American Relief Committee, 847 North Franklin Street, Philadelphia 23, Pa.

Ukrainians In Baltimore United Nations Pageant

Before a seated and milling throng estimated at about 10,000 persons, the Baltimore Ukrainians presented last Tuesday night, October 10, in conjunction with an exhibit of Ukrainian folk art, a program of Ukrainian songs and dances, together with an address about the Ukrainian struggle for freedom, as their part in the United Nations Victory Pageant and Bazaar held October 8 to 12 at the Fifth Regiment Armory in Baltimore.

Sponsored by the United Nations Nationality Groups and officially endorsed by Maryland's governor and Baltimore's mayor, the pageant was arranged to bring closer understanding among the foreign nationality groups of Baltimore and to raise funds to erect an honor roll for the men and women of Baltimore serving in the armed forces.

The Ukrainian program last Tuesday evening was preceded by programs presented by Chinese, Norwegian, and Lithuanian groups.

During the opening ceremonies of the pageant last Sunday evening, the Ukrainians marched in procession through the armory with two Ukrainian blue and yellow flags. Likewise last Tuesday evening before the programs began, they marched as a unit across the stage with a large placard reading "Ukrainians," and bearing American and Ukrainian banners. The entire stage, it is worth noting, was decorated in blue and yellow colors.

The Ukrainian program began with the singing by all present of the Ukrainian National Anthem, led by Mr. Boyko. Introductory remarks were then made by Joseph Prymak, chairman of the Ukrainian group and treasurer of the city-wide arrangements committee, which was headed by Paul E. Burke. An address in English was then delivered by Stephen Shumeyko, president of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America. Recounting briefly the progress Ukrainian Americans have made here in the comparatively brief space of time that they are here, and telling of the enviable record they are win-

ning in America's war effort on both the fighting and home fronts, the speaker then dwelt upon how besides their war effort the Ukrainian Americans are striving to aid their kinsmen win after this war their national freedom and independence. He cited the case of the Soviet-Polish border dispute on how thus far the Ukrainian aspirations have been ignored by the powers that be, but expressed confidence that eventually the Ukrainians are bound to win their freedom. An outline of the Ukrainian struggle for freedom written by Mr. Shumeyko appeared in the pageant program book.

Miss Mary Polynack, young Ukrainian soprano from New York City, then appeared with Miss Olga Dmytriw of Jersey City as her piano accompanist. She sang two numbers arranged by Hayvoronsky: "Yak Yikhala z Hameriky do Domu," and "Soloveyko."

Then ensued Ukrainian folk dances by the Ukrainian Dancing Club of Baltimore headed by Albert Stysley and assisted by Anne Poliszuk and John Nykula. Feature dances were the Kozachok solo by Anna May Racochoy and the Zaporozhian Sword Dance by Stysley and Nykula.

The entire program was greeted with rounds of applause, and it ended with the singing of the American anthem led by Miss Polynack with Miss Dmytriw at the piano.

Following its conclusion many on-lookers wended their way to admire the Ukrainian Exhibit House built to resemble in its outward appearance a Ukrainian cottage and containing within various fine articles of Ukrainian handicraft, needlework as well as books in English on Ukraine. There too they partook of typical Ukrainian dishes, and witnessed an exhibit of how Ukrainian easter eggs are made.

Among the other speakers heard that evening in the programs preceding the Ukrainian one, were the Lithuanian Minister P. Zadeikis, C. M. Chen, Counselor of the Chinese Ambassador, and the Baltimore Norwegian consul.

ONLY THREE MORE MONTHS LEFT

Oftimes the obvious is not so obvious. Thus often overlooked is the obvious fact that the Ukrainian National Association is a true bulwark of Ukrainian American organized activities, that a great deal of Ukrainian American progress and development have been due to the progressive spirit of the U.N.A., backed by its unequalled resources and facilities, and that, as a consequence, at least on this account alone more and more of our young people of Ukrainian extraction should become members of it.

Therefore we recall this obvious fact to our young people and urge those who are not U.N.A. members as yet to take immediate steps to become such now. For by becoming members of the association they automatically increase its strength and potentialities. At present younger generation people constitute a good proportion of the organization's 43,601 members (as of August 30th). But many more are needed for the

organization to continue and increase its services in the field of Ukrainian American fraternal and cultural life.

Membership in the U.N.A., it should also be borne in mind, also carries with it modern life insurance protection at minimum cost, as well as various other benefits and privileges which only a fraternal organization of the type of the U.N.A. can afford its members. A benefit worth mentioning here by way of example is the free Ukrainian Weekly subscription for younger generation members.

1944 is the Golden Jubilee Year of the Ukrainian National Association. Already in the course of this year the organization has made considerable gains in its members and assets (\$583,477.61—August 30 last). Three months still remain and much greater gains need to be made. Join it, therefore, before the jubilee year is over. For further information, see your local U.N.A. Branch secretary.

Honored In Death As One-Man Army

Private Who Silenced Four Enemy Gun Posts Gets Highest Medal Posthumously

Posthumous award of the Congressional Medal of Honor to Pfc. John W. Dutko of Homer City, Pa., who probably is of Ukrainian descent, for he bears a very common Ukrainian name, was announced by the War Department October, the Associated Press reported.

Single-handed, he killed eleven Germans who were manning an 88-mm. cannon and three machine guns, and then fell dead himself over the bodies of the enemy.

His widow, Mrs. Thel M. Dutko of Riverside, N. J., received the medal last Saturday at Fort du Pont.

Private Dutko's one-man assault took place May 23, the day American forces broke out of the Anzio beachhead in Italy. The enemy guns were barring the path of his infantry battalion near Ponte Rotto on the road to Rome.

The German guns had the battalion pinned down in a trench until Private Dutko, 28, went into action.

"I'm going to get that 88 with my heater," he shouted, referring to his Browning automatic rifle, and jumped out of the trench in clear view of the enemy.

Private Anatole J. Simon of Ponchatoula, La., said later:

"He must have known he would be killed when he left the cover of the trench. We knew it. But he did it any way."

He disposed of the first machine gun and its two-member crew with

PROMOTED TO CAPTAINCY.

Promotion of First Lt. Lubomir P. Shyshka, Ukrainian by descent, to captain was announced recently at Twelfth Air Force headquarters on Corsica. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Shyshka of 743 Edgar road, Elizabeth, N. J. His wife resides at the same address.

Captain Shyshka is flying as first pilot and flight leader with a veteran B-25 Mitchell group in the Mediterranean. The group members, veterans of the Tunisian, Italian and French campaigns, have supported six amphibious operations and received a Presidential citation for their work in the Balkans.

Captain Shyshka is a graduate of St. Basil Ukrainian Catholic Preparatory School, Stamford, Conn., and attended the University of Iowa before entering the service.

a hand grenade after running through a hail of gunfire. He was wounded by the second gun, but staggered up and went on toward the cannon. A long burst from his automatic rifle killed all five if its crew.

Then he turned the rifle on two Germans firing the machine gun that had wounded him, and both fell dead. The third machine gun remained and he lurched toward it at a half run, and again was hit, probably by a sniper. He stumbled but did not fall, and as the last burst from his rifle cut down the two Germans, his momentum carried him into their gun nest, where he fell dead.

Private Dutko was born at Dilltown, Pa. Before entering the Army he lived at the farm home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Dutko, near Homer City.

Ways of Advancing Ukrainian Music Here

By STEPHEN MARUSEVICH, B.S., M.A.

IN this article, I shall express my thoughts and opinions, as an American of Ukrainian descent, about Ukrainian musical activities, musical accomplishments, the possibilities of Ukrainian music in America, and the attitude of the younger generation towards Ukrainian music.

There should be no question or doubt about the inherent, innate, and hereditary love for Ukrainian music in the hearts of all young Ukrainian Americans. The fact that every chorus or choir depends upon the younger element (American born, for some of us are far from being young these days) to the extent of 90 to 100 percent, discloses their love and interest for Ukrainian music.

In many communities choruses were formed whose entire membership consisted of youths, including the director. They endeavored to stimulate interest in Ukrainian music among themselves and more important among other people who were not acquainted with our music.

Since I am best acquainted with the Ukrainian Youth Chorus of New York and New Jersey, I shall, as an example, relate some of this organization's experiences, activities, and efforts to keep Ukrainian music alive in America not only for Americans of Ukrainian descent, but for other people here as well. Although temporarily disbanded because most of its male members, close to thirty, are in the armed forces of our country, this chorus can well serve as an example of young Ukrainian American activities in the service of Ukrainian music.

Experience of N.Y.-N.J. Chorus

The Ukrainian Youth Chorus of New York and New Jersey had definite ideals and principles which it followed to the best of its total ability. Firstly, this chorus endeavored to stimulate interest in Ukrainian music among the youth; secondly, to develop a chorus that would be better than average or mediocre so that it could through the best possible medium fulfill its third purpose, that of acquainting other people with the superb and wonderful Ukrainian choral literature, style and technique.

Looking back on the activity of this organization, I can say that it did very well towards the realization of its basic objectives. Many young people joined the chorus, who otherwise would never have learned really to appreciate our musical heritage except through participation, which is the only logical method to derive the essence from our music.

The chorus did succeed in bringing the Ukrainian song to American audiences through many concerts and broadcasts, two of which were on a coast to coast hook-up. During the New York World's Fair, the chorus made many appearances before truly non-Ukrainian audiences in the American Common, the Temple of Religion, and the Court of Nations. It performed also for the Board of Education of New York City and Columbia and New York Universities. Furthermore, the group traveled extensively, and sang in many cities, such as Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, and Hartford.

This resumé of the most important activities of an all-youth group clearly indicates the effort exerted to take Ukrainian songs out of the Ukrainian concert halls and offer it to America mainly because it loves the music of Ukrainians and desires to acquaint others with it. Their program was not prodigious or astounding, but considering that it was a purely amateur group without financial support, it did more in the interest of Ukrainian music than many of the older folks have been doing.

Now let us see what has been done to promote Ukrainian music in America. Looking back over the past years, I frankly do not see any real effort to promote the cause of Ukrainian music in America since the tour of the chorus under the late and now deeply mourned Prof. Alexander Koshetz. Of course, there are a few individual exceptions, such as Mr. Prydatkevitch's society, "Friends of Ukrainian Music," or the original "Simka" (seven church choirs in the N. Y. Metropolitan area) led at first by Mr. Hayvoronsky and then by Koshetz.

Lack of Printed Chorus Music

To give you a clear picture of what I'm attempting to point out, let us consider the question of printed music. Has there been any endeavor to create at least a music library so that there would be one central source to which someone could go or write for information or material? The majority of choir members still have to crane their necks to look into an old yellow ragged piece of manuscript. Usually there are four or five persons trying to peer into one copy.

Now, after so many years of organized life could there not be printed music available for any music organization? In fact, if properly planned and distributed, printed music would pay for itself. Those choruses and choirs which have only a few copies of music for an entire group would be only too glad to procure more copies of songs for their group if they could, because it would facilitate teaching and learning. Why should there be any difficulty for anyone to obtain music whether it be for the violin, piano, solo voice, chorus, operetta, or even band or orchestra? The mere fact that most groups cannot secure material keeps them from progressing musically. Many still cling to the cheaper type of music. Don't be surprised at that statement, for even Ukrainians have their share of inferior music. "Where can I get some music?" is the most frequent question I hear from young and older musicians and directors alike.

What has been done to translate some of the better and more appealing choral and vocal compositions? There is a wealth of publicity in store for Ukrainians if that were done. "Schedryk," for instance, has been sung at concerts, schools, and over the radio by outstanding choruses in the country under the titles "Ring Out Wild Bells" and "Blue Birds." Fortunately the Ukrainian origin is acknowledged. Many other Ukrainian choral, vocal, even band or orchestral compositions would gain popularity among Americans provided this material were made available to them.

I sincerely believe that we have been on the wrong road and that it is about time that we awaken to the situation and change our direction for the benefit of our culture. Looking over the field, I see very few new names in the Ukrainian musical life. You see only the same old names doing the same old things. There is something wrong in such a state of affairs. To me, it means stagnation. Where are the young people who are to take up the reins and maintain Ukrainian music on the road of recognition and development?

Future of Church Choirs

What will happen to church choirs in the near future? Year by year there are fewer and fewer people left to carry on the musical portion of our beautiful, exalting, and inspiring church service. Are preparations being made to meet this situation?

The church should be under the direction of a person who has a well-balanced musical education. It is a position which requires talent, ability,

and extensive training. You cannot prepare someone in a couple of months for this highly specialized vocation and then expect excellent singing from a group.

There are many qualified young persons (American-born) who could be obtained to conduct the musical organizations either in the churches or in the communities. I know of many who are, at present, teaching music in high schools and universities, and many others who are professional musicians in outstanding bands and orchestras. These people could raise the calibre of any musical group. But to gain the services of these persons two requisites are of vital importance. One is to raise the dignity of the position of choir director as the American churches have done; and the other is to raise the salary scale. Otherwise, it is very unlikely that trained persons would be interested in a field which would not give them a secure economic existence.

American-born vs. European-born Singers

Many or most of these trained musicians shun Ukrainian activities and circles for a very good reason. That reason is always the same—American-born against the European-born. I'll use a singer as an example. This girl has been studying for many years, while also working daily, to pay for her own lessons to keep her body and soul together. Because she has an excellent voice, she is invited to participate in concerts for which she, as a professional, receives a ridiculous fee, or nothing at all, and very little publicity. That would be somewhat tolerable if the same policy existed for all cases. But, on other occasions, singers from Europe, both new and old timers, and many with an obscure past, are invited at fat fees and pages of publicity.

What is the reason for such discrimination? Difference in ability? In the majority of cases such differences do not exist. The given answer is always the same—"She is young and lacks experience." Lacks experience! These young singers have sung in operettas, operas, concerts, churches, and over radio networks which were not sponsored by Ukrainians but by Americans. Then our concert arrangers have the gall to say, "No experience." They resemble parents who don't realize that their sons and daughters at 20 are grown people and not children. No wonder, dear Ukrainians, that you don't have new-comers in your circles. You discourage them. Nothing is done to encourage talent.

The main reason for the static position of Ukrainian music is the lack of organization and centralization, both locally and nationally. To the present time all communities have carried their musical activities in their own peculiar manner without much concern about advancing Ukrainian music as a whole. That is the essential trouble. Every community is satisfied to plod along regardless of the common difficulties encountered, without endeavoring to remedy this mentioned obstacle in coordinate union.

Advocates National Music Society

I advocate a national Ukrainian American musical society of all music directors, prominent Ukrainian musicians, composers and students of music. A purely musical society without political, religious, and professional prejudices could advance the cause of Ukrainian music in America to considerable heights. Where music is concerned, political and religious differences should play no part. This national music society should likewise be complemented by sectional societies. The area around New York would have its individual music so-

NAZIS TAKE HOSTAGES TO PREVENT REVOLT BY FOREIGN WORKERS

WASHINGTON.—Faced with the threat of action by 12,000,000 enslaved foreign workers in Germany factories, following an appeal broadcast by Gen. Eisenhower, Nazi authorities have now assigned members of the German labor front, as well as the Elite Guard (SS) and the Gestapo to guard these workers, the Swedish paper Stockholms Morgentidningen said in a recent article. Among these enslaved foreign workers are many Ukrainians.

Quoting "private sources," the article, reported to OWI, said that hostages have been taken in all camps for foreign workers, and that the Nazis threaten to shoot them "in the event of sabotage."

In spite of close supervision, at least 50,000 foreign workers are reported at large within Germany, ready to aid the Allies at an opportune time.

society as would Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Detroit and so forth.

The possibilities of such national organization are unlimited. In the first place it would bring Ukrainian music into the light and, in general, benefit all concerned, both professionals and students of music as well as the laymen. Directors could then become acquainted with each other and with other composers, and, most important, make plans without which there can be no logical development in the future.

What It Could Sponsor

The following, briefly, are some of the projects this Music Society could sponsor:

- (1) Creation of a music library;
- (2) Preparation for printing music;
- (3) Dissemination of opinion and advice through lectures or periodicals for all member music groups;
- (4) Provisions for the compensation of our composers in America for their compositions.
- (5) Stimulation of interest in the establishment of bands and orchestras in all communities. Likewise, stimulation in the writing of original music based on Ukrainian folk material for instrumental groups and provisions for their publication;
- (6) Establishment of an annual national "Music Festival" which would be preceded by local festivals from which the best material would be sent to the national festival.

I would like to see a yearly music festival which would bring together the best of Ukrainian talent. The Ukrainian Youth's League of North America held such festivals annually with great success. But under the auspices of a national music society these festivals could assume magnetic importance.

Undoubtedly the question of financing some of these projects may make some dubious about this possibility of establishing them. To that, I say that if properly executed, these projects could and should pay for themselves. In sharp contrast, how many times have Ukrainians contributed thousands of dollars for some project for which they received nothing more in return for their investment than a vague memory? These projects, if financed, will leave something for prosperity when others may benefit by them.

To all lovers of Ukrainian music—I beseech you to come out of the darkness and organize. Any organization, no matter how small, will accomplish something worthy. We must lay the foundation now for the future.

I have not mentioned all the possibilities open for Ukrainian music through organized life, but I believe that this article will give many something to think about. Ukrainians as a rule do a great deal of good thinking, but thinking without action isn't worth much. Therefore, let us roll up our sleeves and start some constructive work.

AN INTERVIEW WITH KOSHETZ

(By way of reminiscence, we reprint below an excerpt of a Weekly reported interview we had with the late Prof. Koshetz in February, 1938. —Editor.)

AT the last annual "Obyednanye" meeting, Prof. Alexander A. Koshetz expounded some of his views on how important a role Ukrainian songs could play at the coming New York's World Fair in 1939. Knowing that the views of this outstanding figure in Ukrainian music would be of interest to our readers, we decided to seek him out and interview him on this and other related subjects.

Our meeting took place in the Ukrainian film studio on Broadway, where Prof. Koshetz is at present engaged in the preparation of a film based on Ukrainian life in the old country, "Marusia."

In the studio

Entering the studio we were greeted by Mr. Nicholas Danilchenko, treasurer of this film enterprise and a man who some twenty years ago was Director of minting operations the Treasury Department of the Ukrainian National Republic. In response to our inquiry, he told us that we would have to wait a few minutes until Koshetz had finished rehearsing the chorus, whose singing we could hear through an open door leading into a small hall. Peeking in we recognized some of the choristers, former members of Koshetz's world famous Ukrainian National Chorus.

The rehearsal was soon over. A moment or two passed, and Koshetz strode into the room, mopping the perspiration on his glowing round features. His stride was swift and elastic, belying his 60 years of age. "Mr. Kist," he addressed a man behind the railing that separated the waiting room from the offices, "please take a letter to Mr. —. Convey to him my compliments, and inform him that due to his failure to attend chorus rehearsals regularly, his services are no longer required. Missing rehearsals is something I cannot tolerate in my chorus. That's all." His direct glance swept the room and spotted us. "Ah, you are here," he smiled, advancing upon us. We shook hands, and briefly explained the purpose of our visit.

"Very well," said as we both sat down. "Just exactly what would you like to learn from me."

"Well, first of all, with what are you busying yourself at present?"

"Hmm, let me see. I have just completed a liturgy of Ukrainian Galician and Carpatho-Ukrainian songs. Also, I am nearly through with a work on the life and music of A. L. Wedel, the Ukrainian who composed that beautiful "Open the Door of Penance to Me," which, as you remember, the United Ukrainian Folk Choruses sang so effectively under my direction at Carnegie Hall a few years ago. In addition, I am continuing my labors on a history of Ukrainian music."

"That's quite some work you have on your hands," we observed.

He nodded. "I must confess, however," he said, "that I've had to let go most of my research and writing for the present, on account of my duties here with this film."

Ukrainian films

"Do you attach any importance to the production of Ukrainian films in America?"

"Considerable importance," he replied, speaking with emphasis. "Our Ukrainian folk-culture is very rich, and a well produced sound film is an excellent medium to make it better known to ourselves and to all others as well. For that matter, Hollywood would do well to explore the pos-

sibilities of filming pictures drawn from Ukrainian life in its native heath, for they would not only be entertaining but educational as well. Yet thus far it has been blind to the very existence of such possibilities. What few, if any, aspects of Ukrainian culture have become a trifle familiar to it, have usually been labelled as Russian. So it is up to the Ukrainians themselves to produce their own films; but these films must be first class, comparing well with American productions; otherwise it will all be useless, and even harmful. If, however, they make a success of their films, they will thereby encourage similar efforts in Europe as well. In this way, the world will sooner learn of the culture of Ukraine, especially of her songs."

Future of our songs

"Speaking of Ukrainian songs," we said, "what do you think of their future here in America?"

"In my opinion," Prof. Koshetz replied, "their future is tied up with that of our Ukrainian American youth. Thus far, I am glad to say, this youth is showing a most encouraging interest in Ukrainian songs. Just recently this fact was again impressed upon me. I visited, as you know, the Ukrainian Youth Chorus of New York and New Jersey during one of its regular rehearsals at the International Institute. Dropping in unexpectedly, I was able to judge them better than if they had known of my coming and prepared accordingly. I must say that their singing pleased me very much, and if they continue working hard a bright future is assured for them. What especially impressed me, however, was the love and enthusiasm for their work that these young singings displayed. This love and enthusiasm, I am sorry to say, is something most professional singers do not seem to possess. As long as it remains with our young people, however, Ukrainian song in America is bound to reach even greater heights than it has thus far."

"Did you have such a love and enthusiasm for Ukrainian songs when you were young, Prof. Koshetz?"

Personal experience

"Not at first. The fact is that although I was reared in what might be called musical surroundings, I did not feel any special urge to devote my life to music. In fact, I seriously considered various other professions in this respect. Yet one day I happened to hear a chorus directed by our great composer, Mikola Lysenko. That was the turning point in my life. For right then and there my eyes became open to the beauty, charm and originality of the Ukrainian song. All my youthful ardor and enthusiasm went out towards it, and I decided to dedicate my life to Ukrainian music, and with it to—Ukraine. For he who loves Ukrainian music soon gets to love Ukraine. And that it precisely why I attach so much importance to the development of Ukrainian choruses here in America. Through them and through the songs they sing, our young people will ever keep strong the ties that bind them with the old country, and all for which it stands."

Suggestions to choruses

"Have you any suggestions to make to our young people in regards their choruses?"

"Yes, I have. I feel that every locality wherein Ukrainian-Americans dwell should have such a youth chorus as the one that meets here in New York. Each such chorus, however, should realize that only through hard and unremitting labors, through constant and painstaking rehearsals, can it achieve any worth-

CARPATHO-UKRAINE'S AWAKENING

By HONORE EWACH

IT is not without good reason that many Ukrainian folk songs still speak of "the blue Danube". Usage of that term among Ukrainians extends to medieval times. Thus the great Ukrainian poet of the twelfth century has Princess Yaroslava in his famous poem "Ihor's Raid" speak of the blue Danube. Princess Yaroslava says that if she were a bird she would fly to the Danube to fetch water to bathe her husband's wounds, who, she believed, fell wounded in the battle against the fierce Cumans (Polovtsians). Though at present the river Dnieper flows through the middle of the territory where Ukrainians live, Ukrainians still mention the Danube in their songs as their beloved river. In fact the word "Danube" is so often used in Ukrainian songs and legends that it has become almost a synonym for the word "river."

It is true that the Danubian Delta belonged to the Ukrainian dukes and kings of Galicia and Volodimiria (Volhynia) for over two hundred years, until 1349. The present city Galatz in its beginnings was really the little Halich (Galich). It was then a far-off colony of the Ukrainian kings. But it was certainly not during that period when Ukrainians learned to speak fondly of "their blue Danube." Most of the Ukrainian folk songs that mention the Danube had their origin many centuries prior to that period. Today the Danube looks on the plains of Hungary.

Ancient Ukrainians Dwelt by Danube

Besides, there are many more indications than those contained in the Ukrainian folk songs that the ancient Ukrainians lived in the country through which flows gently and majestically the Danube. There is no doubt that in the pre-historical times Ukrainians lived for many centuries on both sides of the Danube, in the present Hungary. They had for their nearest neighbors, to the west and south, the Croats and Serbians. Even their languages, the Serbo-Croatian and the Ukrainian, had a great influence on each other. Those influences were noticed in the modern times by several Ukrainian linguists as grammatical and phonological similarities between the two languages.

In short, there is evidence that in the pre-historical times Ukrainians

while results. It is exactly here that the chief failing of our choruses can be found. They do not prepare well enough. There's too much slipshodness in their rehearsals. They do not seem to realize that three-fourths of art lies in preparation. It is here, I must admit, that American choruses are superior to ours. First they organize themselves better than we do, and secondly they prepare much better than we do. They rehearse and rehearse until they really feel they are ready for a public appearance; whereas with us it is often just a comparatively few rehearsals and then the concert. Our young people, therefore, should begin to remedy this condition."

American choruses

"What is your opinion of American choruses?" we asked curiously.

"From the viewpoint of organization and rehearsals, they are excellent," he replied. "Yet they cannot seem to achieve the results that Ukrainian choruses do."

"Why is that?"

"Well, generally speaking, it is because their interpretation of songs borders too much on the mechanical, and also they are handicapped by the fact that their songs lack those inimitable qualities found only in Ukrainian and some other Slavic songs."

lived for many centuries in the present day Hungary and in the provinces of Galicia, Volhynia, Chernihiv, and in the northern parts of the later provinces of Kiev and Podolia.

Not much is known of those times when Ukrainians lorded it over in Hungary. In the ninth century Ukrainians were already on the retreat from the lands of the blue Danube. They were continually harassed there by hordes of the Huns, Avars, Bulgars, and other Asiatic nomads which tried to make their home in Hungary. For the time being the Danubian lands of the Ukrainians remained under the sway of the great Bulgarian King Semeon. Hard times began for them in 896 A. D. when a big horde of Magyars settled down permanently right in the middle of Hungary.

The Magyars cleft in two the Slavonic lands in Hungary. They drove a wedge between the Croats and Ukrainians. A small part of the Croats, the so-called White Croats, were cut off from the rest of their compatriots, and had to retreat east, together with the Ukrainians. In fact, so many of these White Croats got tied up with the retreating Ukrainians that in the tenth and eleventh centuries the Ukrainian inhabitants of the Carpatho-Ukraine and Galicia were known simply as the White Croations. Of course, the White Croats constituted only a small part of the native Ukrainian population in the Carpatho-Ukraine and Galicia. That is why they were soon absorbed and assimilated by the Ukrainians. But even now in some villages of Galicia Ukrainians decline some of their Ukrainian nouns in the Serbo-Croat fashion. (For instance, in some districts of Galicia Ukrainians still say, "Vin pishow za vodom.")

Most of the Ukrainians who retreated, under the pressure of the Asiatic hordes that tried to settle in Hungary, to the north and east settled in Galicia and Podolia. Only a small part of the retreating Ukrainians remained behind, on the western and southern slopes of the Carpathian mountains, in the present Carpatho-Ukraine. Later on, at the end of the fourteenth century, the Carpatho-Ukrainians were strengthened by many thousands of Ukrainians from Podolia who were brought there by the Ukrainian Duke Fedir Koriatovich.

10th Century Carpatho-Ukraine Ukrainian Ruled

During the tenth century Carpatho-Ukraine was still under the rule of Ukrainian rulers of Kiev—of Ihor, Olha, Svyatoslav, and Volodimir the Great. In 1099 the Hungarian King Coloman tried to annex Carpatho-Ukraine to Hungary but failed, as he lost in the war against the Grand Prince of Kiev. Under one guise or another Carpatho-Ukraine remained autonomous or under the rule of Ukrainian kings until 1414.

Carpatho-Ukraine's Golden Age began in 1399 when one of the Ukrainian dukes of Podolia, Fedir Koriatovich, began to rule. Carpatho-Ukraine was given to him by the king of Hungary when he was ousted from his dukedom in Podolia by the Polish forces. Prince Koriatovich came to Carpatho-Ukraine with many thousands of his Ukrainian subjects from Podolia. He also brought there many Ukrainian scholars and clergymen. Prince Koriatovich was patron of Ukrainian culture and church. He founded the famous Ukrainian monastery with a printing shop at Mukach. Thereafter many Ukrainian books were published at Mukach. Koriatovich was also an active colonizer. He brought more and more Ukrainian settlers from Podolia to his new dukedom.

Later on Carpatho-Ukraine remained for over two hundred years

(Continued on page 6)

"10 MINUTE BREAK!"

Downed pilot (on cannibal isle):
"Why do you look at me so intensely?"

Cannibal: "I am the food inspector."

Nowadays, Junior is a good boy and he studies hard so some day he'll have a chance to be Vice-President.

I eat my peas with honey,
I've done it all my life,
It makes the peas taste funny,
But it keeps them on my knife.

It was necessary for taxation purposes to decide on which side of the Canadian and United States border lay a farm which an old lady had just purchased. Surveyors finally announced that the farm was just on the United States side of the border. The old lady smiled with relief. "I'm so glad to know that," she said "I've heard the winters in Canada are terribly severe."

To a lot of husbands who were drafted, going into the army simply meant moving from the doghouse to a pup tent.

A football team from the state prison beat one from the army training camp. Apparently the pen is still mightier than the sword.

The reason a dog has so many friends is because his tail wags instead of his tongue.

Jeff: "My wife gets very historical when I stay out nights."

Bill: "You mean hysterical, don't you?"

Jeff: "No historical. She digs up my past."

First recruit: "What did the little rabbit say as he ran out of the brush fire?"

Second recruit: "Gosh! I've been defurred."

A recent high school quiz asked students to name two ancient sports. One bright freshman wrote: "Anthony and Cleopatra."

The Navy cook had just whipped up orders of fried eggs for a hungry mob of sailors. Wearing by his herculean efforts, he sat down, yawned, lit a cigar and wrote a letter to his sweetheart.

"Darling," he began, "for the past three hours shells have been bursting all around me."

"Gee, Sarge, this shirt, pants and blouse fit me perfectly."

"Boy! you must be deformed."

Perhaps it is better to remain silent and be thought a fool than to speak and remove all doubts.

Keep your temper—nobody else has any use for it.

A Marine fighter pilot started it one day over Rabaul, New Britain. Now if you should listen in on the fighter radio frequency during an air battle, you'd hear something like this: "I'm the Green Hornet! Bzzzzz—watch me sting this Jap!" Or "Here comes Jaaaack Aaaaarmstrong, the Aaaall Aaaaamerican Bbbboy—ratt-ata-tat." "Whee, I'm Dead-Eye-Dick and I never miss." "Which way did they go pardner?"... "Stop you villian—I'll pay the mortgage." "Take this and that and that and that."

Taking a busman's holiday, a soldier home on furlough went for a walk in the mountains. As rounded a turn in the road, he saw a hillbilly playing checkers with a dog. Highly impressed, the soldier remarked that

Wacs in Manahatas and Pagganek

The Dutch Knew Manhattan as Manahatas, Governors Island Was Known as Pagganek

MANHATTAN has a "moodmagic" that touches the most remote American. Father Knickerbocker crooks a beckoning finger on the screen; he blares a promise of excitement and gaiety in the Nation's press and shouts his whimsey and pathos over 25 million radios... and everyone wants to visit him.

It's been a long time since the irascible Peter Stuyvesant beat his stumped leg across the hardwood floors of Fort Amsterdam on the southern tip of Manhattan. In those days Bowling Green was more than a subway stop, it was pleasant little grass plot where the Dutch whiled away leisure hours at bowling on the green. A day's hunting brought down many a deer where millions throng today at a spot now called Times Square.

One is tempted to write of the history of the world's largest city after reading the glowing terms used to describe other historic spots of the Nation, because so much has been said of New York as a metropolis and so little concerning that portion of its history which is closely allied to our military traditions.

The term "military traditions," however, expresses the original theme of this article which was occasioned by the recent "invasion" of Governors Island by a group of about 175 Wacs who are now permanently stationed at that Army post. An Army Life writer and a staff photographer were assigned to follow the meanderings of six of these Wacs who set out to "do" the historic sites of lower Manhattan and Governors Island. In the process of this altogether pleasant assignment, much was learned concerning the proud little island that nestles in the middle of a busy harbor, within the shadows of lower Manhattan's skyscrapers.

Governors Island was called Pagganek by the Indians who inhabited it. The name implies that there was an abundance of nut trees on it. The Dutch of the time translated this into "Nutten."

he thought the dog was extremely clever. "Naw, he ain't so smart," the native drawled. "I just beat him two games."

Lend lease language in England:
Britisher: "It was swell of you to come over, Joe."

GI Joe: "Think nothing of it, Old Chap, I jolly well like being here."

Scene: A Nazi court martial—"You Mueller! You have called our Fuehrer an idiot. You are, therefore, guilty of three crimes. One, you have indulged in enemy propaganda. Two, you have libeled the head of the Reich. Three, you have betrayed a military secret."

"Keep on fighting, men," shouted the Nazi general. "Never give up until your last shot is fired. When it is fired, then run. I'm a little lame, so I'll start now."

Is it true that a sailor took a shoe ration stamp along when he went for his boot training?

Ad: "Farm hand wanted. No experience necessary. May spend afternoons in hammock on south porch. Must be able to come to meals on time."

There is nothing to lose in being kind to your laundryman. He may be the president of the laundry.

(St. Josaphat's "Advocate")

Bought for \$24

Peter Minuit, first governor-general of New Amsterdam, had already purchased Manhattan for twenty-four dollars' worth of cloth and trinkets when two Indian lads named Cakapateyno and Pehiwas, canoed over to New Amsterdam from Governors Island with the same idea in mind. They knocked on the door of Wouter Van Twiller, Director of New Netherlands, and when they departed, a little later, carried away with them "certain parcels of goods" and left the Dutch trader a deed to the island.

The Wac Detachment which now makes Governors Island its home is the latest addition to a long list of military units that have occupied and vigilantly guarded the compact post.

In the year 1698, the island was set aside by the Assembly as part of "the Denizen of His Majestie's Fort at New York for the benefit of His Majestie's Governors." Because of this, it became known as "The Governor's Island."

The English took final possession in 1674 and kept it until the evacuation of 1783. During that time, various governors held the island as a perquisite of office.

Among some of the more famous regiments to be quartered on Governors Island were Sir William Pepperill's Regiment in 1755, the 22nd and the 44th and Royal American Regiment. The latter became the King's Royal Rifle Corps, of which the King is Honorary Colonel today. In the post chapel of Saint Cornelius the Centurion, there hang among other famous battle flags the ancient regimental colors of this regiment. It was presented to the post in 1921 by Lord Grenfell, Field Marshal and senior colonel of the Royal Rifles, as "a memento of the fact that the Royal American Regiment and the regiments of New York fought shoulder to shoulder, not only during many years of warfare which ended in the conquest of New France and the subjugation of the Indian tribes bordering on the Great Lakes, but, also, after the lapse of a century and a half, against a common enemy in a more terrible European conflict."

General Washington recognized the value of Governors Island during the Revolutionary War and commented on the "strong works" erected there by General Putnam in 1776. When the Army took possession in 1783, these works were elaborated upon. They were completed in 1801. Fort Jay thrusts its red stone facade proudly against the background of modern Manhattan. Grass grows in the fort's moat, it has been stripped of many old cannon, the chains of its drawbridge are crusted with rust but, walking through its arches and stepping through the tree-lined quadrangle upon which no enemy soldier has trodden, one senses the stern pride of a structure which has replaced its military strength with the grace of tradition.

Historic Spots on Governors Island

Governors Island boasts of many historic spots and structures. There is Castle Williams, begun in 1807 and "completed" in 1811. It is a thick stone-walled, circular fortress which abuts the sea wall facing the New Jersey coast line. Past its slit-like embrasures course the busy river traffic from ferry boats to battleships. British cannon balls fired on the island by Admiral Howe have often been found.

The island's well-paved streets are lined with old and leafy trees. Through the foliage of weeping willows one sees modern and well-equipped barracks, the tiny white clapboard chapel, the larger modern Gothic church of Saint Cornelius the Cen-

WOUNDED IN GUAM

Pfc. Stephen Zidonic of the Marine Corps, a Ukrainian by descent, is hospitalized in New Caledonia for wounds suffered July 21 in Guam. He sent his Purple Heart to his parents Mr. and Mrs. Michael Zidonic of 59 South Munn ave., Newark, N. J., telling them "I was shot in the right arm after our machine gun went out of order."

Pfc. Zidonic, 22, was born in Newark, was graduated from Alexander Street and West Side High schools and was employed by the Bell Telephone Co. He enlisted in July, 1942, trained at Parris Island, S. C. and went overseas in March, 1943. He has two brothers in the Army, S/Sgt. Joseph Zidonic in Egypt and Cpl. William Zidonic at Fort Tilden, N. Y.

WHAT THEY SAY

Thomas J. Curran, Secretary of State for the State of New York:

"By what weird process is it decided that but a very small proportion of the Negroes in the armed forces of the nation can be used in combat? Frankly, I don't know. And I speak as a man who has served in the armed forces. Time after time in this nation's history Negro members of the armed services have distinguished themselves in battle."

Vice President Henry A. Wallace:

"The most important seedbed of the future for the production of great scientists, great artists and great liberal leaders is our twenty million white collar workers. These are the forgotten men and women. During war the cost of living always runs away from their wages. They are poorly organized, but any liberal movement if it is to succeed should remember that it must not only represent farmers and factory workers but also white collar workers and their cousins, the small business men... Any Government which does not give confidence to our workers and farmers, and to the great white collar twenty millions, that they shall not be idle, will be responsible for a panic mass movement. This panic would find millions in ill-considered shifting, each man trying to find the safest spot, many men forgetting that each should, in calm bravery, stand at his lathe or plow his furrow, until the job of Tokyo and Berlin is done—until the boys who have done the job of Tokyo and Berlin are back with us in work and comradeship. All may help in this—the individual, the business man, and our Governments—city and country and state and national... Our people are winning a magnificent military victory against despotism. Our people shall also win a victory even more exciting than the victories of the war. The constructive victory of the peace to come will be won on the farm, in the factory and at the fireside. Those who believe in human rights as a first love and a first duty shall win the peace. The new liberalism shall carry on responsibly and bravely confident that peace on earth and goodwill towards men is a practical endeavor. There shall never be a return to the normalcy of yesterday—to normalcy for the few and subnormalcy for the many."

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turion and the Officers' Club. Old-fashioned brick walks weave around well-cared-for quarters. Surrounding the old fort is a tricky nine-hole golf course available alike to officers and enlisted personnel. There are tennis courts and a swimming pool. The large YMCA boasts a fully-equipped gymnasium. The polo field, used for drill, also serves in the interests of baseball, softball, and football.

FRED METHOT.

EIGHT ROCHESTER GIRLS IN SERVICE

NOT to be outdone by the men in doing their part toward victory, the Ukrainian women of Rochester, N. Y. have also joined the fight and are hard at work both in the service on the home front. In every phase of the war effort—on battle fronts, in war relief activity and in a host of other jobs—our women are taking part and helping our men to a quicker victory.

As reported by the "Catholic Advocate" of St. Josaphat's Ukrainian Church, there are in the armed forces eight Ukrainian girls from Rochester now serving in various capacities. They are:

Pvt. Rosselle Klimcow, Cpl. Anna M. Kobel, HAI/c Esther Lazoration, Pte. Marion Luciw, S/Sgt. Mary E. Patrick, Pvt. Catherine Schwartz, Pvt. Mary E. Tretiak, Sgt. Rose M. Yarton.

Another young woman, Mary Lazoration, sister of Esther, joined the WAVES on September 13th and has been assigned to Hunter College for her training.

On the home front, most of the Rochester women are engaged in defense work and spend much of their spare time with the various church groups in contributing toward the many war needs.

The "Catholic Advocate" publishes in its current issue the following brief accounts of some of the girls in service:

★ ★ ★

PTE. MARION LUCIOW

Of the eight Ukrainian girls now in the service, Marion is the only one in the Canadian Women's Army Corps. She enlisted in March, 1943, in Toronto and was sent to Kitchener, Ont., for five weeks of basic training which consisted of drill, gas warfare, first-aid, army organization, strategy and physical training.

After basic, she returned to Toronto and was posted to the precision instrument mechanic shop of ordnance, working on range-finders and predictors. A few months later, in view of her pre-enlistment commercial schooling, she released the soldier in charge of statistical reports office and also started a new time study of labor system in the motor transport repair shop of the same unit. This new work enabled Marion to become quite familiar with the various types of vehicles used by the army—from carriers to jeeps.

In August, 1943, Pte. Luciw was sent to Niagara Camp to introduce the same system in the ordnance repair shop there. While at Niagara, she went on several convoy trips up in Northern Ontario to study new modifications installed on different vehicles and to make detailed reports about them. This proved to be quite an adventure because of the night driving. After this information had been gathered, Marion settled down to a daily routine with few interruptions until March 1944 when she was transferred to the Signal Corps and sent to Barriefield, just outside of Kingston, Ont. to take a wireless operators course, one of the first of its kind for the CWAC.

There were only 18 girls in the course from all the provinces of Canada. The need for operators was so great that the Signal Corps decided to see whether CWAC would fit into that sort of work. The course usually took a year but since the operators were needed so badly, it was condensed to four months. This required four months of solid study for the girls, code day in, day out, 8 hours a day and six days a week along with the commercial radio procedure. Marion writes this about her graduation day:

"It was a proud day for us when we qualified as operators during the latter part of June.

The girls were immediately sent to Ottawa and started work at Ver,

the Army Signal Radio Station there. Pte. Luciw's work at Ver is of a confidential nature on a Trans-Atlantic circuit.

As for Marion's personal opinions and those of her friends, she writes that most of them are very happy and content to be in the service and grateful for the opportunity. She says the Army has taught the women in the service a lot in discipline, loyalty, ability to live with anyone at any time, under any conditions and they have also been able to acquire a valuable trade. However, in Marion's opinion the most important advantage has been that the girls have been given a chance to have a very personal part in the war. The proudest reward for any CWAC is not the service ribbon she wears, but a far greater thrill is received when she sees her name on the unit's part two orders as "Covering off a vacancy establishment." These few words mean that she has released a man for active duty overseas.

From this brief service history of Pte. Luciw, it is very apparent that she is playing an important part in the CWAC. Her many experiences from basic training to radio operator and from a driver of a tiny jeep to a huge Army truck will no doubt be long remembered. We are proud to have one of our Ukrainian girls in the "foreign" service of the armed forces.

★ ★ ★

S/SGT. MARY E. PATRICK

With a year and 10 months of service to her credit, Mary has served in various branches of the W.A.C. following her basic training at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., which was followed by six weeks of Army administration school at Denton, Texas.

S/Sgt. Patrick's first assignment was at Fort Devens, Mass., and then came work in the "Wing Operation Room" at Orlando, Fla. This had to do with Radar but was disbanded in June of this year and the move found Mary in the Finance Division.

Prior to Mary's enlistment, she was employed at Delco Appliance Division and worked as a winding instructor. Mary had five brothers in service but two have received medical discharges after serving 18 months in the armed forces. One of the brothers, Pfc. John Patrick, has been overseas for more than three years and has participated in many of the battles in the Pacific area.

As to Mary's opinion of the women in the service, she believes that the great many different jobs they are doing is a great help toward victory and she is glad to be one of them.

★ ★ ★

SGT. ROSE M. YARTON

Sgt. Yarton was inducted into the service in February, 1943, and took her basic training at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. Following her six weeks of training, she was classified and sent to the various camps and air fields to which the W.A.C. is assigned for administration work.

On April 10, 1943, Rose was assigned to the Field Artillery School at Fort Sill, Okla., where she is presently working in the Reproduction and Printing Office. Her duties consist of general office work, filing, posting film news bulletins for training film, making out work orders, etc.

Being able to serve with the armed forces has not only given Sgt. Yarton an opportunity to help toward victory, but she has also experienced the satisfaction of knowing that the women of this country are having a part in the war.

★ ★ ★

CPL. ROSELLE KLIMCOW

Corporal Klimcow enlisted in the Marine Corps Women's Reserve on

It's Entirely Up to You

Four years of high school, four years of college, and then what? Knowledge for what? Let's be honest. Can university graduates today face these questions openly without embarrassment?

How much better are the educated than our parents who came to this country with untutored minds. But what willing hands and hearts they had! Mistakes they made but not because they were afraid to try.

They provided political, education, social and religious organizations for us. No doubt these could be better. But are we willing to make them better? Are we willing to give the time, the effort, and the sacrifice to make our lives better?

As individuals, we are all willing to work—but for ourselves. For our neighbor, for the group, for the organization, we won't move a finger unless there is something in it for us. So then, for ourselves, our individual selves, what can organizational work do? It gives us practice in speaking, it gives us an opportunity to write; it gives us an opportunity to learn how to work with other people. We can work together at what we like and we can also enjoy social activities not possible otherwise.

The other alternative is to live within ourselves, by our poor selves, and become isolated. We spend our evenings reading and going to the movies day after day. Eventually someone of us will wake up to the fact that something is wrong. After a year or two of this meager living, we find the days add up to nothing. We won't ask Mr. Anthony what the trouble may be, but maybe a book or two may help. So we try reading "Wake Up And Live" or "Discovering Ourselves" or whatever may be the best seller at the moment.

Instead of living actively by trying to solve our problems, we become discontented over watching others in books and movies work out their difficulties. We wonder what the trouble is.

And we have plenty of problems on our hands. Now that the boys are at war, we have the simple problem of spending an evening alone and liking it.

What's Happened to University Societies

The fact that the men are not around does not mean that nothing

can be done. What has happened to the Ukrainian University Clubs so evident in the news not so long ago? Can't they work together on such a personal matter as being interested in the welfare of the boys in the Service? Can't they arrange to send occasional news-letters from home; birthday reminders and holiday gifts? Perhaps, even arrange holiday gatherings in our larger cities. The program need not be ambitious. There is just as much satisfaction to be had from the small program.

Even in such matters as these, our parents have shown the way. The Ukrainian American Parent's Association of N.Y.C. is already operating along these lines as is being run without the help of the "educated."

What about post-war possibilities? How can our diversified knowledge be pooled together for the benefit of ourselves and the group?

Must we take a back seat in obtaining any benefits that are to be derived from the new trends in housing? Can we not learn and "each one teach one" the practical mechanics of obtaining better living conditions? Can we buy better houses than our fathers did? Are we not in a better position than others to secure speakers who have knowledge on the subject?

How about food? Can we not have the foods that mother cooks but with vitamins? Can we not do it with the same amount of money but better?

What about reconversion? What suggestions can we offer to our insurance organizations as to helping our defense workers in adapting themselves to peace time conditions?

If nothing else we can study what other groups are doing and planning along these lines. Surely college training should equip us for such projects. Surely we all realize that Ukrainian group life in this country has operated too long on the narrow base of politics. It should be our job to broaden that base by reconsidering the problem of the individual the family, and the group within American life.

We can justify our education by bringing to light modern problems and suggesting possible solutions that could be applied by our organizations and papers for the benefit of all of us. We can let our education come to a dead end or we can use it. Let's use it! PAULINE DYKE SEREY

November 24th, 1943, and left Rochester for training at Camp Lejeune, N. C., February 7th, 1944. She spent six weeks in North Carolina where she went through her boot training, swabbing decks, etc., going to class and becoming acquainted with the Marine Corps rules and regulations.

This is what Roselle has to say concerning the initial training period: "That was an experience in itself, and it teaches one how to take care of themselves. We had no laundries or beauty shops or any conveniences and had to make the best of it and we did."

On March 23rd of this year, Cpl. Klimcow was shipped to Washington, D. C., and assigned to do office work for the Marine Corps Institute. This is a correspondence school for the boys in the corps and gives them a chance to finish their high school education or prepare for college—free of charge. Roselle advises that there are a large number of boys overseas taking the courses and getting their education while doing their duty fighting.

Promoted to Corporal May 1st, Roselle is still stationed at Washington and although she finds the city quite exciting, she still prefers Rochester any day.

Answering our question: What are your views and opinions of the work

being done by the girls in the service? Cpl. Klimcow writes: "... and I agree that the girls are doing a lot for their country. We choose to give up wonderful jobs and homes, and I don't think we are getting the credit we deserve! Any girl in uniform is proud of her uniform because she really earned it. We just didn't step into them." We are inclined to agree with these statements but are sure that our boys in the service realize the work being done by the women in the service as many have expressed this opinion in their letters to us.

Cpl. Klimcow has brother, Sergeant John Klimcow, who who has been in action in Africa, Sicily and Italy for about three years.

A HISTORY OF UKRAINE

by

MICHAEL HRUSHEVSKY

Published for

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

by

THE YALE UNIVERSITY PRESS

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CARPATHO-UKRAINE'S AWAKENING

(Concluded from page 3)

under the overlordship of the dukes of Transylvania who were under the domination of Turkey. The Austrian troops came into Carpatho-Ukraine for the first time in 1678. Since then Carpatho-Ukraine was under Austria.

The revolution of 1848 forced the Austrian Emperor to abolish the feudal system in his empire. From then on Carpatho-Ukraine underwent a short period of national rebirth. Ukrainians were given certain national rights. Ukrainian language was to be taught as one of the regular subjects at school. All this fine work was stopped short when in 1866 Austria was transformed into a dual monarchy of the Austro-Hungary. Carpatho-Ukraine was allotted then to Hungary. Soon the Hungarians began an intensive policy of Magyarization there. The Ukrainian language was outlawed here in the schools. Official positions were given there only to such Ukrainians who would approve of the Magyarization and who would speak only Magyar.

Modern History

When Galicia announced its independence on November 1, 1918, some of the regional councils of Carpatho-Ukraine decided in favor of casting their lot with Western Ukraine. The decision of the American Carpatho-Ukrainians of November 19, 1918, to incorporate Carpatho-Ukraine with the Czechoslovak Republic was realized in May, 1919, when the armed forces of the Western Ukraine, hard-pressed by General Haller's Polish army from France, failed to come to Carpatho-Ukraine's rescue. Though the Czech administration favored the so-called "Carpatho-Russians," yet the period from 1919 to 1938 was a sort of breathing space from the Hungarian oppression.

Until the end of September, 1938, Carpatho-Ukrainians were still under the dominance of the old national consciousness. They still regarded themselves as "Rusiny," for such was the name of the people inhabiting the vast territory of the ancient Ukraine State, known as Rus'. The people of Carpatho-Ukraine got used to the new national consciousness, as Ukrainians, especially in the space of five months, from the middle of October, 1938, to the middle of March, 1939—when their parliament at Khust proclaimed Carpatho-Ukraine's independence. It was a day of triumph and tragedy. Right then the overwhelming forces of Hungary invaded and annexed Carpatho-Ukraine to Hungary again, in spite of the heroic fight put up against the invaders by the Sich army. Since then Carpatho-Ukraine has been oppressed by Hungary.

Now that the Soviet forces are marching into Hungary the problem of Carpatho-Ukraine comes again to the forefront.

What is to happen with Carpatho-Ukraine now? At present the Soviet papers mention Carpatho-Ukraine as a Ukrainian land, quite often.

Commissioned Second Lieutenant

Joseph J. Parnicky of Freehold, N. J., a member of U.N.A. Branch 69, was graduated recently from officers candidate school at Camp Berkeley, Tex., and commissioned a second lieutenant in the Medical Administrative Corps.

Lieut. Parnicky, son of Mr. and Mrs. Parnicky of New York City and Freehold, N. J., was graduated from Brown University in Providence, R. I. and was attending the graduate school at Boston University when he enlisted in the service. He was stationed at Camp Crowder before being assigned to O.C.S.

He and Mrs. Parnicky are visiting in New Jersey and New York and will return to Abilene, Tex., where Mrs. Parnicky will make her home while her husband returns to Camp Berkeley.

"NORTH STAR" NOT UKRAINIAN, SOVIETS SAY

The recent Moscow session of the cinema section of the USSE Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, while praising the Hollywood-made "The North Star" film as interpreting "Soviet life correctly, interestingly and with feeling," and Walter Huston for being "so thoroughly Russian," expressed criticism of the film because:

"The songs in this film are not real Ukrainian songs; the kerchiefs aren't tied as Ukrainian women tie them; the birch trees aren't the typical of the Ukrainian nationality."

WASHINGTON CLUB LOSES MEMBER

Wesley Capar, who was with the Signal Corps, War Department, Washington, D. C., since 1941, is now with the armed forces, stationed at Ft. George Meade, Maryland. Wesley's home town is Jeannette, Pennsylvania.

A very active member of our Ukrainian Club in Washington, Wesley made constant efforts to contact all newcomers of Ukrainian descent. He contributed his services generously for all social events and was responsible for more than his share of trying to make everyone feel at home.

Ann Dudlak

ST. BASIL'S LOSES TO NEW ROCHELLE SCOOLE GRIDDERS

The St. Basil's Prepsters opened their 1944 football season, Saturday afternoon, September 30, at New Rochelle, by bowing to the Blessed Sacrament High School eleven, 18-0.

Blessed Sacrament received the kickoff but in a few minutes the Saints had possession of the ball. Wynchuck gained 20 yards but Blessed Sacrament intercepted Fedorik's pass. They then advanced to the three-yard line and Murray went over for the first touchdown. The kick for point was blocked.

At the beginning of the 2nd quarter Wynchuck caught a pass and ran another 20 yards. However, near the end of the second quarter Blessed Sacrament again obtained the ball. Murray rushed through for the second touchdown but the kick went wild.

After a few minutes of the second half Blessed Sacrament again rushed to the two yard line and on the next play Demachowitz crossed for the third score. In the last few minutes of the quarter Baranet, substituting for Fedorek who was injured, caught a punt and ran 40 yards to the 20 mark.

The opening of the fourth quarter found the Saints on the 20 mark but the Sacrament line held. The Prepsters stopped another scoring threat.

JOHN GULKA,

Manager of Athletics at St Basil's Ukrainian Catholic Preparatory School in Stamford, Conn.

1929 — 1944

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