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JOURNALIST RECALLS HEROIC CARPATHO-UKRAINE DEFENSE

The courage of the Carpatho-Ukrainian defenders against the Hungarian invaders in the dark post-Munich days, and Hitler's go-ahead signal to the Hungarians in order to gain Stalin's confidence as a prelude to the Hitler-Stalin pact, are strikingly brought out in Headquarters Budapest by Robert Parker, foreign correspondent, published within recent months by Farrar and Rinehart (New York, Toronto).

It was in the course of a confidential interview before the war with the Hungarian Prime Minister Telecki, Horthy's right hand man, that Parker got a clear answer why Hitler had allowed the Hungarians to overrun and occupy Carpatho-Ukraine in March 1939.

Hitler Appeases Stalin

"We talked about Germany and Poland and Hitler's new economic campaign in southeastern Europe. I asked Count Telecki whether Germany had agreed to let Hungary take over Subcarpathic Ukraine or whether it had been done against Hitler's will. "Frankly," said the prime minister, polishing his silver-rimmed spectacles, 'we were told to go ahead.'

"He smiled and stood up.

"It was the price Hitler paid for the right to talk with Stalin. After we took over the Subcarpathic Ukraine, Hitler sent word to Stalin that it was proof Germany no longer had any designs on the Russian Ukraine. The Fuehrer stressed that inclusion of territory in Hungary, abandonment of the Ukraine militia, and dispersion of the local government showed Russia had nothing to fear from him."

As for the bravery of the Ukrainian Sich Guards who though greatly outnumbered and ill-armed put up a terrific battle against invading Hungarian army, Parker recounts what Colonel Baron Unger, Hungarian commander, told him about the Ukrainian fighters.

"They Show Great Courage"

"These Ukrainians are fighting desperately," said the baron. "I must say they show great courage. It's a pity to kill them because we could use them in the Hungarian army after this is over."

This was said to Parker while he was headed for Chust, capital of Carpatho-Ukraine during its fleeting moment of independence. Unable to get a train at Beregszasz for Chust, especially since fighting was already going on between the Hungarians and Ukrainians along the railway, Parker much to his great surprise found a cab driver who was willing to drive him to Chust, about thirty miles in all. After riding along the military highway awhile, he encountered Colonel Baron Unger who invited him to join in his military car.

Riding towards the battle, the colonel remarked to Parker:

"We shall probably have some fun when we get near Chust. Up there our tanks will push them easily off the roads. But they've dug trenches this side of Chust, and will fight like hell. I want to get into town at four o'clock."

Later after Chust had been captured by the Hungarians and Parker and the colonel were back in Beregszasz, the colonel told Parker why he wanted to be in Chust. He said he wanted to be there in order to talk to Andrey Melnyk, a former high ranking officer in Ukrainian forces of the post-World War I Ukrainian republic, and later successor of the assassinated Evhen Konovaletz as head of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists. Whether Melnyk was actually in Chust on that particular day when it fell to the Hungarians is doubtful. Nevertheless, Parker quotes Colonel Baron Unger as saying to him:

"Melnyk was in Chust today. That's why I wanted to get there by four o'clock. I wanted very much to talk to him. But he got away into Rumania."

The Sich defenders opposed every step of the Hungarian army's advance on Chust. At a point about five miles outside Chust, the Hungarian commander ordered an attack on the blocking Sich trenches. The attack succeeded in driving back the Ukrainians. Parker describes what he saw then:

They Fought to Free Ukraine

"As soon as we got around the bend in the road I saw what had been holding us up. The Ukrainians had strung barbed wire in apple orchards on both sides of the road. Behind the orchards they had dug trenches. Behind the trenches they lined up tanks, using their guns as artillery. The sides of the road and the fields were covered with bodies.

"The Baron and I got out of his car and walked over to some of them. Blond young boys, some of them scarcely more than sixteen, wearing the blue uniform of the Sich Guard... uniforms in which they were going to liberate the Ukraine, bring liberty to the land of their ancestors, liberty to Kiev. Uniforms for proud parades behind brass bands and the blue (and yellow) flag of the resurrected Ukraine. Now they lay in snow-covered apple orchards, sightless faces staring into cloudless skies."

Parker recounts other details concerning the Hungarian invasion and occupation of Carpatho-Ukraine, including Polish jubilation over the occupation. After the Hungarians had captured Chust they pushed on into the mountains where the Sich lads continued to offer resistance. Not far from the Polish border, some several miles, they encountered Polish tanks.

"The Polish army," says Parker, "bearing out the colonel's estimate of Warsaw's eagerness for com-

CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S "UKRAINIAN QUARTERLY" OUT

The first number of The Ukrainian Quarterly published entirely in English by the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America made its appearance last Thursday. The quarterly is designed chiefly to meet the needs of serious students of the Ukrainian people and their centuries-old struggle for national freedom.

Containing well over 35,000 words within its pages, The Ukrainian Quarterly features in its first issue the following articles: "Introducing the Ukrainian Quarterly," an editorial; "Ukraine and the Soviet Nationality Policy," by William Henry Chamberlin; "The National Revolution in Ukraine (1918-1919)," by Nicholas D. Czubytyj; "The Democratic Trend of Ukrainian Literature," by Clarence A. Manning; "The Ukrainian Americans," by Stephen Shumeyko; "The Ukrainians and the Polish Russian Border Dispute," by Nicholas D. Czubytyj; "The Problem of Ukraine in Recent American Peace-Planning Literature," by Roman Olesnicki. There are also sections devoted to "Ukrainian American Life," "Book Reviews" and "Ukrainica in American Periodicals."

The quarterly is edited by an Editorial Board. Prof. Czubytyj is managing editor.

Annual subscription of The Ukrainian Quarterly is \$4; single copy \$1. Orders should be sent to Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

plete Hungarians occupation, had advanced many miles across their own frontiers to meet us. Their officers told us they had done some fighting on their own [evidently with the Ukrainians]."

Polish Joy over Hungarian Occupation

The Polish commander arranged a great banquet, "a joyous celebration," he called it, for the Hungarian officers. The best of food and drink was served in plentiful quantities. Then during the festivities the Polish commander rose to his feet, champagne glass in his hand, and exclaimed: "Three cheers for the Hungarians who've settled the Ukrainian question."

Apparently influenced by his association with the Hungarians, who like the Poles and Russians have always opposed the creation of an independent Ukrainian state, Parker has a tendency in his book Headquarters Budapest to regard the centuries-old movement for a free Ukraine as unreal; accordingly he becomes a rather gullible victim of anti-Ukrainian propaganda that the Ukrainian independence movement was before the war chiefly Hitler-inspired. Perhaps had he an opportunity to interview some Ukrainian patriots, he would have learned and reported that the Ukrainian movement preceded the coming of Hitler by many, many centuries, and that it has always been very real—as those bodies of slain Ukrainian Sich Guards Parker saw well testify.

TO EXHIBIT AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

Upon invitation from the Women's National Institute to the Ukrainian American women in the New York area to take part in its 21st annual Women's International Exposition of Arts and Industries, a committee called United Ukrainian American Women of the New York Metropolitan Area came into being several weeks ago, upon the initiative of "Soyuz Ukrainok," for the purpose of arranging Ukrainian participation in the exposition, which is to held at Madison Square Garden, November 14-19 inclusive.

The committee, headed by Mrs. Annette Kmets of Yonkers, N. Y., has been meeting weekly since its formation and has already laid out plans to make the Ukrainian exhibit at the exposition worthy of Ukrainians skills and arts. The Ukrainian exhibit will feature an exposition of Ukrainian folk and fine arts, a Ukrainian fashion show, a concert, and a forum on the Ukrainian national problem, together with several talks in English and Ukrainian. The staged program will be held Sunday, November 19.

Tickets for the entire exposition, including its Ukrainian part, should be obtained in advance from the members of the Ukrainian committee.

SINGERS ENTERTAIN AT ARMY HOSPITAL

A program of Ukrainian choral and vocal solo music was presented in an Army hospital at Weequahic Park on the outskirts of Newark, N. J., Wednesday, September 27, under the auspices of the Ukrainian branch of the Newark chapter of the American Red Cross, and upon invitation of the latter. The program was presented by a girls' chorus of about twenty voices under the direction of Stephen Marusevich, and by Mary Polynack, soprano, with Olga Dmytriw at the piano.

As reported in last Wednesday's "Svoboda" by Mrs. Anna Nastuk, head of the Ukrainian chapter of the Red Cross, the program was very enthusiastically received by the convalescent soldiers, and they constantly called for encores, and only the fact that regulations forbid visitors after 10:30 P.M. in the hospital prevented the girls from further entertaining the soldiers.

Besides singing for them and distributing cigarettes, the girls, led by Miss Polynack, went into the wards and visited many of those soldiers who are too incapacitated to leave bed. Before the group left it received a hearty invitation to present another such Ukrainian program at the hospital.

October is Buy a Book on Ukraine Month. Books in English on Ukrainian history, culture and literature are listed on page 4. Send Your Order to Svoboda Bookstore.

The U. N. A. and Its Cultural Work

By PROFESSOR CLARENCE A. MANNING

SUCH organizations as the Ukrainian National Association have come to play an ever more varied and important role in the cultural life of the United States, especially among the groups of non-Anglo-Saxon origin. Originally intended as fraternal mutual benefit societies, they have extended their influence into far wider spheres of activity and it can be confidently predicted that they will continue to broaden the scope of their activity and become a still stronger factor in American cultural life. They differ in accordance with the cultural level and financial success of their members as well as with the size of the population from which they can draw support. One and all, however, have passed through similar phases and they will undoubtedly continue to develop along similar lines.

They owe their origin to the fact that the vast bulk of the immigrants in the nineteenth century brought to America a reservoir of physical vitality, with little material wealth. Coming largely from the peasant classes of Europe, they had a minimum of formal education but they still possessed an appreciation of life as it was lived for good or ill in the villages of Europe. In many cases the better educated immigrants were speedily absorbed in the great current of American life. They found the English language less of an obstacle and they very soon lost their identity and their consciousness of belonging to a distinct group.

Rise of Press and Fraternal Societies

The others, the vast majority, saw themselves isolated and felt it necessary in halting ways to build up for themselves their own institutions. Their first task was to build churches, to establish contacts with one another and to find some way of helping one another in formal ways under the changed conditions which they found in America. Hence arose the foreign press. Then the American laws for fraternal mutual benefit societies seemed the most favorable device for effecting a legal consolidation of groups living in widely scattered communities, and in procuring financial assistance and protection.

Before the First World War and during the period of unrestricted immigration, these societies were largely interested in their local and group problems. Now and then one which was more ambitious might be moved to establish educational institutions of various kinds where the instruction would be given exclusively in the native language and where English would be treated only as an afterthought. It was a conscious attempt to give to the children of the immigration that which parents would have liked to have received in the homeland. The results were almost never satisfactory. Either the education was so poor that it could not measure up to the American standards or if an attempt were made to adapt the work to them, the resulting institution on whatever level it was, tended to drift away from the interests of the group and to become a more or less typical American institution.

The First World War brought to these societies a consciousness of a new mission. With immigration cut off, with their young men entering the American army and with steadily growing demands for assistance and support from the old countries, the leaders came to realize that they were forced to be the spokesmen of

their people to the American public. It was their task to make known to the people and officials of the United States the aspirations of their relatives abroad. In many cases they were the only representatives who were free to speak. Delegates, official and unofficial, from Europe sought their aid and by 1918 and the Congress at Versailles, the leaders of the various American fraternal organizations were fully conscious of the role which they were destined to play in the future.

The Coming of the Younger Generation

In the post-war period with the final ending of large scale immigration, these societies gradually began to pass into the hands of a younger generation which was more at home in English than in the language of their parents. This has introduced new problems which have not yet been completely solved, but with every decade it becomes clearer that English is here to stay and that the work of these societies must be adjusted to meet the new situation. English is becoming more common in their publications and in their meetings and their newer members are becoming more typical of the great mass of the American public of the same age. The newer leaders will come from young men and women who have completed the American colleges and universities and have won respected places in American life.

The Second World War with its tremendous upheavals in the Europe and its widespread destruction of populations and of cultural monuments will only speed up the already existing process and will lay a still larger responsibility upon these societies, if there is to be preserved in Europe any knowledge of its past or care for its traditions. Likewise it is only by people from these same groups that American public opinion can be guided to a realization of the problems that its statesmen will have to face.

U.N.A. Destiny Bulks Large

All of this means that organizations as the Ukrainian National Association are destined to play an even larger role in the coming years. It is their duty to establish close contacts with all American cultural institutions and to support them in every way possible. This support will take many forms.

With the American tradition of gifts to educational institutions for definite purposes, the universities and colleges will look to the members of these groups for financial support of work in the linguistic and cultural history of the homeland from which its members are drawn and for the development of collections of books on these subjects. The American museums can thus be aided.

This is going to be particularly marked at the present time when it seems likely that the study of foreign languages will play a more important role than ever in American education. With each generation, as the linguistic isolation of the members of these societies passes and the young people adopt English, the vast bulk of their instruction in the language of their parents can pass easily into the American colleges, universities, and high schools. It will give the young men and women the possibility of studying and at the same time receiving normal educa-

tional credit for their work. We can confidently predict that in this and in many other cultural fields, all these societies have barely scratched the surface of opportunity for making themselves at home in the United States and of being useful both to this country and the homelands.

In this connection, when we think of the tremendous devastation of libraries in Europe, we can only regret that there has not been built up in the United States large collections of books especially in the modern literatures. The United States government has been seeking maps, photographs, and all kinds of material for the war effort but in far too many cases the material is not available. When the struggle comes to an end, there will be the reverse desire on the part of the shattered and plundered universities and libraries in Europe to recover from the United States books and materials for replacing their lost collections. Again there will be the same regret that so little has been gathered.

These are but a few possibilities of the enormous opportunities that are opening to the fraternal and national organizations, as their members find real and respected places in the life of the United States and as their officers, trained in the schools and life of this country, become aware of the possibilities that are opening before them. It is a far cry from the time when these organizations were established to meet the pressing needs of neglected and too often uneducated immigrants who felt themselves strangers in a strange land, and sought the help and support of others who were in the same position.

The Ukrainian National Association has long been one of those groups which have visualized their opportunities. Under its wise and progressive leadership it has for years been seeking to establish firm contacts with all outstanding organizations in American cultural life and to utilize every possibility for securing desired results without wasting its resources in duplicating already existing facilities.

The U. N. A. Sponsored Courses at Columbia

It would take too much space to list all of its many activities. By way of example, however, worth listing here are several of such activities. Thus thanks to the initiative of the Ukrainian National Association there was conducted some years ago at Columbia University through the Department of East European Languages and University Extension a course in the Ukrainian language by the late Mr. Joseph Stetkewicz, which was well attended and for which the students were able to receive the normal university credit. In 1938 this was suspended because of certain changes in the university policy. Worth noting here is that during those years the Ukrainian University Society collaborated with the University in arranging several public evenings at the University and published a Short Survey of Ukrainian Literature by Dr. Arthur P. Coleman and a pamphlet on Ivan Franko by Prof. Clarence A. Manning.

The Lectures on Ukraine

During the winter of 1941, the Ukrainian National Association arranged a series of lectures on successive Friday evenings at Colum-

bia. The subjects and speakers were: 1. The Kievan and Kozak Periods of Ukrainian History, by Professor George Vernadsky of Yale University; 2. Modern Ukrainian History by Stephen Shumeyko; 3. Survey of Ukrainian Culture (in Ukrainian) by Professor Mikola Chubaty of the Ukrainian Catholic College, Stamford, Conn.; 4. Survey of Ukrainian Music (in Ukrainian) by the late Professor Alexander Koshetz, formerly conductor of the Ukrainian National Chorus; 5. Survey of Ukrainian Literature by Dr. Arthur P. Coleman of Columbia University; 6. Taras Shevchenko, Torchbearer of Ukraine (in Ukrainian) by Dr. Luke Myshuha; 7. Ivan Franko by Professor Clarence A. Manning of Columbia University and 8. My Impressions of Ukraine and the Ukrainians by H. Hessel Tiltman, British journalist and author. There was also in the series an excellent program of Ukrainian songs and dances.

As another part of its activity, the U. N. A. materially assisted the Cleveland Ukrainian Americans in establishing the beautiful Ukrainian Cultural Garden in Cleveland Ohio, with statues of St. Volodimir, Taras Shevchenko, and Prof. Michael Hrushevsky, and at the dedication ceremonies on June 2, 1940, Prof Manning of Columbia University was the chief speaker before a large and enthusiastic audience.

Still more recently Prof. Manning spoke on the development of Ukrainian literature on December 3, 1943 at the Chicago campus of Northwestern University and there was also arranged a very fine performance of Ukrainian songs and dances.

The Publications

In addition to such work, we cannot fail to mention the publication of an English translation of Prof. Hrushevsky's History of Ukraine which was brought out for the Association by the Yale University Press in 1941, and a biography of Bohdan, Hetman of the Ukraine, by Professor George Vernadsky of Yale University in the same year. Both works are models of accurate historical writing and are a tribute to the Ukrainian people and a worthy monument of the work of the Ukrainian National Association. Recently the U.N.A. sponsored the publication of the book Ukrainian Literature, by Professor Manning.

The Ukrainian Weekly Translations

Besides this, there are the long list of translations which have been made by Mr. Stephen Shumeyko and published in the Ukrainian Weekly, including the historical novel, the Black Council, by Panteleimon Kulish. It is not too much to say that the Ukrainian Weekly has done more to make the masterpieces of Ukrainian literature available in English than all other publications together.

There are but few examples of U. N. A. cultural activity and they constitute only a beginning, but it is enough to show that the Ukrainian National Association is proceeding on constructive lines in its task of making the Ukrainians and Ukrainian culture properly known and understood in the United States. There is a great task ahead of it but the first half century has been necessarily one of laying foundations, of adapting traditional methods of work to the American scene, and all friends of the Association and of the Ukrainian people can look forward with confidence to the work which it will certainly accomplish during the second half century of its existence.

Text of Ukrainian Congress Committee Message to President Roosevelt Proposing Plebiscite in Western Ukraine

Mr. President:

Deeply concerned as you are with securing peace in post-war Europe, you received last Wednesday, October 11, the Memorial Committee of the Polish American Congress and listened to its view on, among other things, the future eastern boundaries of Poland.

Since before the war, the eastern boundaries of Poland embraced Western Ukraine with its some seven million Ukrainian population, we believe that for the same reason that you heard the Polish American delegation you will likewise give heed to the Ukrainian American view on those boundaries, as expressed below by the undersigned Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, which represents communities, organizations and parishes throughout the country composed of both older and younger generation Americans of Ukrainian descent, the older generation being born and raised in Western Ukraine and the younger generation here in America.

At the very outset we are obliged to call your attention to a very important fact which, judging by press reports, the Polish American delegation unconsciously and completely ignored in its inferential references to the current Soviet-Polish border dispute. That fact is that the preponderant majority of the population involved in the Soviet-Polish border dispute is neither Polish, as the Polish delegation would have it appear, nor Russian, but purely Ukrainian, approximately seven million in number, and an integral part of the over 40 million Ukrainian nation which before the war was mostly under Soviet or Polish occupation.

Although it is their fate that hinges on the outcome of the border dispute and although actually they are a third and certainly the most important party to it, these seven million Western Ukrainians are denied, by those who rule them, or by those who pretend to speak for them, the slightest opportunity of freely expressing their will in the matter. Obviously that is contrary to the Atlantic Charter which clearly and unmistakably lays down as a principle the right of a people to determine their political destiny.

May we respectfully remind you, Mr. President, that denial to the Western Ukrainian population involved in the Soviet-Polish border dispute of the right to express their will concerning it, will make impossible any just and permanent settlement of the dispute.

Moreover, it will leave the post-war situation there fraught with considerable danger to peace, for a people who are bartered away by the powers that be without the slightest regard to their wishes and rights are bound to be restive. Pre-war history of the Ukrainian people under both Soviet and Polish domination abounds with evidence of such restiveness, especially in times when the foreign occupants of their native land subjected the Ukrainians to oppression and "pacifications" in Western Ukraine and to purges, forced labor, and terrible man-made famines in Eastern Ukraine. Similar evidence can also be found during the recent period of Nazi occupation of Ukraine when the Ukrainian people constantly fought against and harassed their brutal occupants and did not

produce from their midst even a single quisling.

Since, however, the Ukrainians over there are denied an opportunity to express their sentiments concerning their post-war fate, and since, moreover, Polish propaganda virtually ignores the very existence of the Ukrainians as such, while Communist propaganda would have the world believe that the Ukrainians under Soviet rule are a happy and contented lot, we, their American kinsmen, removed from them at most by one generation and in the great majority of cases bound to them by family ties, are conscience-bound to speak out in their behalf, as we have so often done in the past.

Accordingly we earnestly petition you, Mr. President, to recommend to the Allied conferences in Washington, London, and Moscow on matters relating to the Soviet-Polish border dispute that, in order to promote peace and security in post-war Eastern Europe, a plebiscite be held in the territory involved in the dispute, namely, Western Ukraine, for the purpose of determining the true wishes of the population therein on the question of their national allegiance.

In order, however, that the proposed plebiscite in Western Ukraine be fair and convincing, in order that, in the words of the Atlantic Charter, it constitute "the freely expressed wishes of the people concerned," we respectfully suggest that it be held without the presence of Soviet or Polish troops or police, and with local order to be maintained by a United Nations police force, recruited from nationals of countries that have no direct interest in the outcome of the vote.

It is our deep conviction, based on our intimate knowledge of our kinsmen and relatives in Western Ukraine, that the plebiscite we propose would clearly reveal that the Ukrainians there prefer neither Polish nor Soviet Russian rule, but only free and independent Ukrainian rule. And this they would attain only if they would be permitted to reassert their centuries-old freedom-loving traditions by invoking the historic Act of November 1, 1918 establishing the Western Ukrainian Republic, and the historic Act of January 22, 1919, uniting their republic with the Ukrainian National Republic, and proceed as then, twenty-five years ago, to unite themselves with their fellow kinsmen of Eastern Ukraine and establish, within Ukrainian ethnographic boundaries and embodying the entire 40 million Ukrainian nation, a free and independent and sovereign Ukrainian national state, founded on the traditionally Ukrainian democratic principles, and living in peace, security, and close economic collaboration with the neighboring states.

In a word, it our sincere and well-founded conviction that the unbreakable and centuries-old will to control their own national destinies and to live their own national life would be again clearly demonstrated by our Ukrainian kinsmen in their war-torn native but foreign-occupied land if they would get the opportunity to express their will and wishes in the matter freely and without alien coercion or interference.

Ukrainian Congress Committee of America
Stephen Shumeyko, Pres.

Transliteration of Slavonic (Cyrillic) Alphabets

In the Bulletin of the American Association of Teachers of Slavonic and East European Languages (of which Dr. Arthur P. Coleman of Columbia University is secretary), for December 15, 1943 (No. 2, p. 10), a table of transliteration for the Russian alphabet was proposed by Professor Strelsky, Chairman at that time of the Association's Committee on Transliteration.

The table provoked comment, and a number of suggestions for its amendment and improvement were sent in by the Association's members. Valuable advice was received also from an authority in the field, Dr. George L. Trager of the U. S. Board on Geographical Names.

On the basis of the suggestions and advice received, and his own thorough knowledge of the Slavonic tongues, Dr. Raiko Ruzić, the present Chairman of the Association's Committee on Transliteration, has compiled the following Tentative Table. Dr. Ruzić's Table, it will be noted, is valid for all the modern Cyrillic alphabets, not for Russian alone.

As far as the strictly Ukrainian table is concerned, Ruzić's differs from that of Strelsky but slightly, the principal differences being: (1) For **Ѡ** Ruzić proposes **Y** instead of **I** (Tolstoy, rather than Tolstoi); (2) For the Ukrainian **Х, Н** instead of **Kh**.

Study the table carefully. The Weekly will appreciate your comments on it

Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Serbian	English
А	А	А	А	A
Б	Б	Б	Б	B
В	В	В	В	V
—	Г	—	—	H
Г	Г	Г	Г	G
Д	Д	Д	Д	D
—	—	—	Ђ	Dj
Е	Е	Е	Е	E
Ё	—	—	—	YO
Ж	Ж	Ж	Ж	ZH
З	З	З	З	Z
И	И	И	И	I
Й	Й	Й	—	Y
—	—	—	Ј	Y
—	І	—	—	I
—	Ї	—	—	YI
К	К	К	К	K
Л	Л	Л	Л	L
—	—	—	Љ	LY
М	М	М	М	M
Н	Н	Н	Н	N
—	—	—	Њ	NY
О	О	О	О	O
П	П	П	П	P
Р	Р	Р	Р	R
С	С	С	С	S
Т	Т	Т	Т	T
—	—	—	Ђ	TCH
У	У	У	У	U
Ф	Ф	Ф	Ф	F
Х	Х	Х	Х	H
Ц	Ц	Ц	Ц	TS
Ч	Ч	Ч	Ч	CH
—	—	—	Џ	DZH
Ш	Ш	Ш	Ш	SH
Щ	Щ	—	—	SHCH
—	—	Щ	—	SHT
Ъ	—	—	—	"
—	—	Ь	—	(double apostrophe)
—	—	—	Џ	(omitted when final)
Ы	—	—	—	Y
Ь	Ь	Ь	—	'
—	—	—	—	(single apostrophe)
Э	—	—	—	E
—	Є	—	—	YE
—	—	Ѣ	—	YE
Ю	Ю	Ю	—	YU
Я	Я	Я	—	YA
—	—	Ѧ	—	Ї

WANTED: More news reports and articles on Ukrainian American war effort and other activities, for publication on these pages. Pictures also (enclose with picture \$3.00—cost of making cut).

PROF. A. KOSHETZ AS I KNEW HIM

By HONORE EWACH

ONE day I passed by Prof. A. Koshetz and his wife on a street in Winnipeg. I barely caught a glimpse of him. I had never seen him before. Yet I knew instantly who he was. True, I had seen pictures of him before. But it was something deeper within me that made me recognize him instantly. I saw in front of me for an instant a man of great personality and genial talent. His great individuality was written all over him. A bare glance told me he was a great man—a great Ukrainian; with typical Ukrainian individuality stamped all over him.

Later I saw Prof. A. Koshetz again, at a distance, on the stage, directing his choir. I knew that the famous chorus conductor in front of me must have possessed some very extraordinary qualities as a musician and as a man of magnetic personality, for his choir responded, to all the little signs made by his hands, like some wonderful church organ. But, I confess, I could not then divine wherein lay his special gift. I wanted to meet him personally, to hear him talk in company, and to see him in a circle of intimate friends. It is at such moments that I get a clearer insight of the people I meet.

It was a year later that I met Prof. Koshetz face to face and was introduced to him. It was at the beginning of July in 1943. Prof. A. Koshetz was just about to begin his lecture on the development of Ukrainian music at the Fourth Ukrainian Summer Courses, held at Winnipeg, when we met, in the school office. As Dr. P. Macenko introduced us, Prof. Koshetz shook hands with me. It was a hearty, warm, and friendly handclasp. (Those who ever shook hands with Prof. Koshetz remember well how much friendly warmth he used to put even into a handclasp with a friend). I said something like, "What a great pleasure it is to meet you, Bat'ku Koshetz!" But I knew right then how incomplete and trite was my greeting. Perhaps I said more through my eyes and my handclasp. I don't remember what Prof. Koshetz said. But I do remember his big, hearty genial smile. That hearty, radiant smile of Prof. Koshetz was one of the great powers that the renowned Koshetz possessed. Whoever even once came face to face with Prof. Koshetz and fell within the orbit of his warm, cheerful smile became his friend and admirer.

His Word Pictures

Then I listened to his lecture on the development of Ukrainian music. I listened in rapture. Prof. Koshetz, like a great poet, spoke in perfect word-pictures. He could paint wonderful pictures of what he spoke. For instance, at one point during his lecture he said that, in order to counterbalance the church organs of the western and central Europe, the Ukrainians had to invent "a living organ"—a big, many-voiced choir. Then to make his words more vivid, he drew a picture in front of us of the two multiple-voice choirs singing at the same time in the Cathedral of Saint Sophia at Kiev. The picture was so vivid that all of us could almost witness that solemn moment in the great Cathedral. He could move his listeners to tears and ecstasy.

I have also seen Prof. Koshetz in his moments of relaxation. At such moments he could always find an appropriate joke. It was a real treat to hear Prof. A. Koshetz retell even a threadbare joke, one that you heard many times before. The magic touch of his personality could refurbish not only a well-known song, but even a trivial joke. Prof. Koshetz was great in all respects.

Was Prof. A. Koshetz great as a chorus conductor? One of the greatest in the world. Was he as great

as a composer? He was great as a composer, particularly in one respect. He was strong in the musical technique. But there might be others among the Ukrainian composers who are as strong in the musical technique. The special gift that Prof. Koshetz possessed was in his intimate knowledge of the Ukrainian folk music and church music and in his great power of musical visualization. He could see in his mind the scene described by the words of the song and he could imagine appropriate music for the scene. For instance, it was Prof. Philaret Kolesa who took down the notes of "Yahilochka" from the lips of the Ukrainian village girls. But it was Prof. Koshetz who made musical arrangement for the song—one that would fit with his visualization of the girls on the bank of the Danube, joyfully splashing in its blue waters. . . . In other words, Prof. Koshetz dramatized "Yahilochka." And, as a choir conductor, he taught his choir to render "Yahilochka" as a song-drama.

His Main Power

When I heard the chorus conducted by Prof. Koshetz sing "Yahilochka," all of a sudden, intuitively, I realized wherein lay the main power of Prof. Koshetz. Prof. Koshetz had a magnificent power of poetic and musical visualization, his visualized scenes and music being all the time true to the purely Ukrainian pattern of life and music. He was less concerned with the original musical composition than with the musical arrangement. Whatever he retouched it sounds now more delicate, more refined, and more true to the Ukrainian patterns of music.

On some points Prof. A. Koshetz was very touchy. True, at times he would burst out with magnificent fury or with a very peppery remark, especially against men with false pretenses. He simply adored such great Ukrainian composers as Vedel, Bortnyansky, Lysenko, Stetsenko, and others. But sometimes he used to say very bitter and right-to-the-point remarks against the men who just dabble in musical composition, having no natural gift for composition and even less intimate knowledge of the Ukrainian music. He was also very touchy when men of very little culture tried to get him interested in musical stunts, for the sake of money. He was also very touchy when some ignorant person tried to butt into his musical projects. But he was always very kind to persons of sincere convictions, no matter what their station in life.

Now the famous grey-haired musical wizard is gone. He was busy till his last moments. He was still writing an article—an article that I asked him to write—even on his death bed. That unfinished article is to appear in print in due time. It describes his boyhood life in the village of Tarasivka, next to the village where Taras Shevchenko spent his boyhood.

Prof. Koshetz is gone, but his musical individuality will live on in his compositions, in his musical arrangements, in his still unpublished works on music, and in the hearts of those who either heard his chorus or met him personally.

No one can replace the great Alexander Koshetz. He was a great and unique musical personality. Such individualities cannot be replaced or imitated. But the influence of such great individualities as that of Prof. A. Koshetz could be extended by sincere and modest Ukrainian musicians and choir conductors.

Prof. A. Koshetz was great such as we knew him, but, no doubt, he would have done even more both as a chorus conductor and as composer for the good of his people if he were not living a life of an exile, far

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AHAPIY HONCHARENKO

AS reported on these pages some time ago, "Ahapiy Honcharenko" will be the name of one of the Liberty Ships which the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America won for itself the right to name after prominent deceased Ukrainian Americans as a result of its successful five million war bond drive of last March to May. The launching and christening of the ship will take place December 11 in New Orleans.

The second ship will bear the name of Soter Ortynsky, who was the first Ukrainian Catholic bishop in America (died in 1916). The date of the launching of the Soter Ortynsky Liberty Ship has not yet been announced.

While the name of Bishop Ortynsky is quite well known among our young people, that of Honcharenko is not.

His Contribution to American Life

Priest, liberal, world traveler, and publicist, Ahapiy Honcharenko is generally considered as the first Ukrainian immigrant of note in this country. A zealous reformer, Honcharenko's chief contribution to American life was his crusade to improve working conditions in Alaska following its purchase by America (1876) and remove some of the abuses the authorities were guilty of in their dealings with the local populace. H. H. Bancroft in his History of Alaska (San Francisco, 1886, page 602) cites Honcharenko's work which eventually led to an improvement in conditions there.

Ahapiy Honcharenko was born August 19, 1832 in the village of Kryvny, near the town Brusyliv, county of Radomyshl, in the Kiev province, Ukraine. His father was an Orthodox priest. Upon completing his theological studies, young Honcharenko entered the Pecherska Lavra Monastery. Eventually he was assigned to an Orthodox church at the Russian Embassy in Athens, Greece. Here he established contacts with a

from his beloved Ukraine, far from Kiev, the city of his first great triumphs as a leading Ukrainian chorus conductor. Moreover, he suffered from a weak heart. But it was also nostalgia, the continual longing to be back in Ukraine, his beloved homeland, that kept on sapping his strength.

Prof. Koshetz is gone, but not from my heart . . .

group of Russian liberals and revolutionaries and became a contributor to the Kolokol journal published in London by the famous Russian liberal, Alexander Herzen.

Fleeing before the long hand of Tsarist secret political police, Honcharenko wandered through Turkey, lived for awhile in London, then in Egypt, where Tsarist agents attempted to assassinate him in Cairo, and finally, in 1865, came to New York. Here he taught Greek in school and officiated at Orthodox church services. To make ends meet he also did etching and wood carving.

Published "Alaska Herald"

When the United States purchased Alaska, Honcharenko was engaged to help the authorities there establish working relations with the local populace and to raise their general enlightenment. For that purpose he began to publish in San Francisco in both English and Russian (1878) the bi-monthly "Alaska Herald." In it he published an article about Ukraine's great poet, patriot and martyr, Taras Shevchenko, together with a translation of some of his verses.

Following his exposé of the exploitation of workers in Alaska, Honcharenko lost his government job. He thought of returning to his beloved native land Ukraine, but, as he wrote in an article in his "Svoboda," which he published for awhile after the "Alaska Herald" went out of circulation, he could not return to Ukraine "because there the Russian debaser rules."

Until his death Honcharenko was active in helping refugees from Tsarist Russian exile in Siberia. He finally settled down in Hayward, California, on a little farm, which he called "Ukraina." Besides a large sign bearing that name, over the door to his house he painted in the national colors of Ukraine, yellow and blue, the word "Svoboda"—liberty. It is this latter quality, liberty, which Honcharenko regarded as America's most prized possession. Having been deprived of it in the Old World, Honcharenko was all the more grateful that here in America he had at last found it and was able to enjoy it.

EVERYBODY SAVING IN
EVERY PAYDAY  WAR BONDS

CONNECTICUT STATE NEWS

NEW BRITAIN

The Servicemen's Day sponsored by the Ukrainian-American Servicemen's Organization of New Britain on September 3, turned out to be a great success. Close to a 1000 people attended, with many from various parts of the state.

The highlight of the event was when some thirty odd servicemen were given a dinner prepared especially for them by the women of the parish. Many of the women had tears in their eyes as they served these boys, no doubt recalling their own sons who are at many fronts in the various parts of the world. During the dinner members of the New Britain Choir sang a number of old favorites in English and Ukrainian.

A profit of more than \$1,200 was realized toward the \$10,000 fund for the servicemen to be used for the veterans of this war in the post war era.

The affair was under the supervision of Peter Kerelejza, assisted by Mrs. Barbara Hlesciak, Mary Platosh, and J. Kotyk. President John Selman thanked all for their sincere cooperation.

Attorney Carlos A. Richardson, State Commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, spoke to the Ukrainian American Servicemen's Club at its October. He stressed the point that it is the duty of the organization near the church and the church itself to prepare the community for the returning servicemen. We must learn to lead a life that is pictured in the minds of our servicemen—that of trusting your neighbor and giving the next man his rightful chance in this land of the free. He praised the club for starting to make plans for the returning men at the present time.

During the meeting it was voted to hold a Card Party on Sunday, October 29th, for the benefit of the fund; and plans for a large Ukrainian New Year's Eve Dance to be held January 13, 1945.

At the conclusion of the meeting President J. Selman read several letters from servicemen written to the Letter Club. In one letter from Sgt. Andrew Clem, who returned to action following a long furlough received after completing 50 air mission, he stated in it that he regretted that he had to go back to Europe for he had his heart set on fighting the Japs. He stated that he wants to fight the Japs to settle the score for his friend Joseph Sincko who was killed last year in the Pacific.

Six Brothers In Service

Joseph Prestash, son of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Prestash, 163 Oak St., has entered the armed forces recently. He is the sixth member of the Prestash family to enter the service. He has three brothers somewhere in France, and two others in the states.

BRIDGEPORT

A war gardeners harvest show sponsored by the Holland Dry Goods Store, in which more than a 1,000 entries were made, also had Mrs. Charnosky as one of the participants. She had a table of Ukrainian Dishes. Mrs. Charnosky gave the recipes for holubtsi and apple soup for which many people asked. She had her native costume on and it added to the originality of her exhibition. Her picture appeared in the Bridgeport Post. Last year she also had a table at the same show. The show lasted three days, September 14-16.

TERRYVILLE

The Ukrainian Youth Organization of Connecticut at its last meeting voted to have a bowling league as last year. Teams and their captains will be picked shortly.

WILLIMANTIC

Mr. and Mrs. Dmytro Galysh of Norwich were pleasantly surprised with a Twenty-fifth Wedding Anniversary Party arranged by their son, Captain Theodore R. Galysh and many friends. The event took place August 27th in the Ukrainian church hall in Willimantic. The guests of honor were presented with appropriate gifts.

Captain T. R. Galysh, the son of the couple, recently returned from the Pacific after two years in the thick of the fighting. He spent a thirty-six day leave at home. He has been to Guadalcanal, New Zealand, Australia, Goodenough Island, New Guinea, Cape Gloucester, and New Britain. He was in charge of a battery of marine artillery which aided in capturing the Cape Gloucester airstrip. He is Villanova College graduate, and while at college attended the marine school in Quantico.

Petty Officer 1st Class Paul Lucas was home recently after making trips to England, France, and Ireland and states, "if all the countries I've been to, I'll take the U.S.A. anytime."

NEW HAVEN

Tech. 4th Grade Walter Szykar was recently wounded in France, while Pvt. S. Kuczurha, and Pfc. N. Gojih, U. S. Marines, were wounded in the Pacific.

After 40 years of separation Ahafia Bundziak and her nephew, John Bundziak, recently met. He lives in Vancouver, Canada. Indeed it was a happy reunion.

The following have been promoted: Wasyll Gina, Mike Fers, Bohdan Chabinic, and J. Golebiewski to sergeants; Jerry Ososhowsky to corporal. Pfc. J. Muzyka and Pvt. W. Fers spent their furloughs at home recently.

THOMASTON

Pfc. Edward Hewko, formerly U. Y.O.C. officer, is stationed in Italy. Sgt. W. Mushlook, U. S. Marines, spent his furlough at home recently.

Lt. W. Kisiluk is in New Guinea with the U. S. Army Air Force.

Lt. Joseph Bystry took part in the battle of Guam.

(Ukrainian Affairs Bulletin of Connecticut)

Letter To The Editor

PRAISES ARTICLE ON MUSIC

Dear Editor:

High praises must be given to Stephen Marusevich's ideas on "Ways of Advancing Ukrainian Music," which appeared in last week's Weekly. He expresses in the music sphere what I desired to express in the social-economic spheres. Let me be among the first who will enlist their enthusiastic support for his far-sighted project, which is highly important and necessary if our music is to continue to expand. Time is passing and with it many of our outstanding people. We must continue their good work and the only effective way is by organizing on a national scale.

It is not so long ago that I had the perplexing problem of selecting a vocation. At the time of my pressing problems, I was fortunate in getting the opportunity to make contact to talk with Stephen Marusevich. But how many Ukrainian American youths fall by the wayside because of the inability to get the right counsel or encouraging advice. Then we wonder why our group is not as strong and talented as it could very well be.

Let's hope that our Ukrainian

'ESCAPIST' NAZI GIRLS

WASHINGTON. — Numerous German girls, particularly the kind which exposed themselves to acts of revenge through their own Nazi activities, are now trying to conclude 'marriages of convenience' with foreign laborers or even war prisoners to be able to claim the nationality of their "fake husbands" and thus protect themselves against any eventualities, the Swiss newspaper "Die Nation" reports in an article relayed to OWI. The report is contained in an interview with a Bulgarian student who just arrived in Switzerland from Berlin and who was able to give details on the "clandestine" marriage of one of these German girls to a Russian worker.

According to this report, "the marriage ceremony was performed under the rites of the Greek Orthodox church, and the girl herself told that marriages of this kind between German girls and foreign workers and prisoners are an almost daily feature nowadays. They are performed mostly by Orthodox priests, according to the rites of the Greek Catholic church, but also by Roman Catholic priests and Protestant ministers. By these marriages these girls hope to protect themselves in the future, believing that after the war they will no longer be considered Germans on that account. The girls and women stake their hopes primarily on Russians because they presume that church ceremonies will be recognized by the Russian authorities. Furthermore it got around among German girls that in Yugoslavia, Greece and Romania the church ceremony takes the place of the civil marriage, and consequently nationals of these countries also are very much in demand.

"The prices paid by the girls are rather high and consist partly of cash and partly in food and clothing. In view of the indescribable misery of the foreign workers and war prisoners it is understandable that despite the great danger of such undertaking, many are willing to conclude such marriages to relieve their distress even to some extent.

"The brides in most cases are party members or belong to the 'Association of German Girls' (Bund Deutscher Maedchen, abbreviated BDM) who have a bad record through their Nazi activities and are therefore afraid for their future. Most of them have many denunciations on their conscience and therefore no financial sacrifices are spared for escape from revenge. The girl whom the Bulgarian student knew personally chose this solution because two years before she had betrayed a group of German students who were politically active against the Nazi regime, and consequently six members of this group were executed. Since then she has received threatening letters in which she was informed that the day of reckoning is not far off and that she too will have to answer for her deeds. In order to 'submerge' she paid 6,000 marks, 2,000 of that to the priest who performed the marriage, the rest to her 'fake' husband. In addition she gave him one suit, half her rationing card and 30 cigarettes."



Americans will cease wasting their resources. Support and cooperation is needed for the success of a project, especially one that is so badly needed and yet so desirable. We cannot expect success if we continue to sit back and wait for the other fellow. Each must do his share, and now!

Pauline Dyke Serey

Funny Side Up

"GRIDIRON GROANS"

Hello Folks! Pull up a chair and join in the monotony. This appears to be as good a time as any to discuss football. After all, isn't this the season for it? That's us all right; right in line with the times.

Last week-end we traveled out to New Jersey and witnessed quite an unusual game. It was unusual because an old chum of ours, Swayback Jones by name, was playing in it, and besides, his were the only complimentary tickets we could get for that weekend! We remember several years back when Swayback played football at High School. He was a football player with a bad case of athlete's head! They used to call him "football" because he was just a big bag of wind! Swayback was the only person on the team to play as drawback! Several times his own team-mates had to tackle him. Seems whenever he got the ball he'd run towards his own goal line! He was the lemon in the T formation!

After High School, he played with William and Mary. But that's nothing; we played with Mary before he ever met her! (yak! yak!). In his first year at college Swayback was such a dirty player the coach put him on the scrub team! A year later you should have seen him plunging, kicking and twisting. He needed the whole bench for himself! In his senior year at college the coach put him in the game with two minutes to go. Swayback got the ball and before he got two yards he was tackled. "What's the idea of running in a sitting down position?" inquired the coach later. "Well," explained Swayback, "I've been sitting on the bench so long, it's hard to get used to any other position!" Consequently, the team didn't get a bid to the Rose Bowl. With Swayback on the team, they couldn't even get a bid to the finger bowl!

Getting back to last Sunday's game . . . it was held in what used to be a cow pasture and because of the manpower shortage they couldn't get anyone to draw the white lines on the football field, so just before the game time they got a cow to walk across the field twenty times. American ingenuity, eh what? It was a bit chilly that afternoon so we wore our raccoon coat. It was a bit tight (so was the guy next to us!). The next time we wear it, the racoon will have to get out! We had a tough time getting a seat with a good view of the playing field. As a matter of fact, we changed seats so often the usher wanted to penalize us for having our backseat in motion before the playing began!

At the kickoff Swayback got the ball and carried the ball for a ten yard loss while the rooters for the other team cheered! So, for an encore, he fumbled the ball! Good old Swayback, he hasn't changed a bit! Right after that, Swayback made a 90 yard run, after the guy who had the ball. Swayback was all over the field, but he didn't get hurt while he was on the eleven. Only when the eleven was on him!

Well, folks, it's sad to relate, but the opposing team bowled over Swayback's team faster than bad booze on the Bowery, to the tune of 60-0, and when the game was over, Swayback made a 99 yard run . . . for a rubdown!

Incidentally we went to the game alone. We tried to get the girl-friend to come along but she wouldn't. Seems somebody told her that at a football game fellows make passes!

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OUR FLAG

When you see The Stars and Stripes displayed, son, stand up and take off your hat. Somebody may titter. It is in the blood of some to deride all expression of noble sentiment. You may blaspheme in the street and stagger drunken in public places, and the bystanders will not pay much attention to you; but if you should get down on your knees and pray to Almighty God or if you should stand bareheaded while a company of old soldiers marches by with flags to the breeze, some people will think you are showing off.

But don't you mind! When Old Glory comes along, salute, and let them think what they pleased! When you hear the band play The Star

Spangled Banner while you are in a restaurant or hotel dining room, get up even if you rise alone; stand there and don't be ashamed of it, either!

For of all the flags since the world began there is none other so full of meaning as The Flag of this country. That piece of red, white and blue bunting means five thousand years of struggle upward. It is the full-grown flower of ages of fighting for liberty. It is the century plant of human hope in bloom.

Your Flag stands for humanity, for an equal opportunity to all the sons of men. Of course we haven't arrived yet at that goal; there are many injustices yet among us, many senseless and cruel customs of the past still clinging to us, but the only hope of righting the wrongs of men

WHAT THEY SAY

Major General Phillip B. Fleming, Administrator of the Federal Works Agency:

"As the time approaches when we must reconvert from war to peace, we are confronted with the task of providing more jobs for our people—millions more—than ever before in our history... Granting that private business will do everything possible to create worth-while employment at good wages, we must not expect miracles. Industry will be confronted with a problem of vast proportions, and while it is reconverting it cannot provide jobs in abundance. The length of this reconversion period will vary, depending upon the nature of each particular industry. We must expect then a gap between the wholesale cancellation of war contracts and the resumption, on what we hope will be a vastly expanded basis, of production for peace... For a long time I have felt that the construction industry, if adequately stimulated, can provide a partial answer to our problem. When construction activities are flourishing they provide many jobs not only at the site but also off the site in the mines, forests and on the railroads in the production, processing and transportation of the needed materials. The production industry itself has little problem of conversion. It can begin operations just as soon as materials and manpower are released from war production—provided plans for building are well prepared in advance."

Sumner Welles, former Under Secretary of State:

"The great essential now is the establishment of an organization based upon the plan agreed upon at Dumbarton Oaks, even if it is not completed to our full liking. We are far more likely to perfect it to our liking if we are in it from the start. The surest means of securing a peaceful world is a rapid agreement upon such an international organization, with the United States a member of it, so that it may be functioning when the victory over Germany is won, and the task of pacifying Europe is commenced... The average American knows that, however important problems of domestic policy may be, these cannot help but be subordinate to the supreme question whether after the victory is won our sons will be able to live out their lives in peace, in a peaceful world."

Vice President Henry A. Wallace:

"Many say labor should not meddle in politics, but I never heard the same ones say that banks, industrialists, insurance executives and capitalists should not meddle in politics. It is well that in America all sincere men can have their say. But it is also important that the common people can have their vote on what is said..."

lies in the feeling produced in our bosoms by the sight of that Flag.

Other flags mean a glorious past, this Flag a glorious future. It is not so much The Flag of our fathers as it is The Flag of our children, and of all children's children yet unborn. It is The Flag of tomorrow. It is the signal of the "Good Time Coming." It is not the flag of your king—it is The Flag of yourself and of all your neighbors.

Don't be ashamed when your throat chokes and the tears come, as you see it flying from the masts of our ships on all the seas or floating from every flagstaff of the Republic. You will never have a worthier emotion. Reverence it as you would the signature of the Deity.

Listen, son! The band is playing the National Anthem—The Star Spangled Banner! They have let loose Old Glory yonder. Stand up—and others will stand up with you.

FRANK CRANE
in the old New York Globe

Reported Missing

First Lieutenant Michael Sopko, navigator bombardier, son of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Sopko, 629 W. Cumberland street, Philadelphia, and a member of U.N.A. Branch 239, was reported missing in action over Italy, Dr. Walter Gallan, a U.N.A. auditor, reports.

Lt. Sopko is a holder of an Air Medal and an Oak Leaf Cluster. He has been overseas for the past five months. He was born April 4, 1919 and attended Northeast High School. He enlisted in the Army Air Corps on May 13, 1942 and upon graduation from the bombardier School at Midland, Texas, on December 24, 1943, he was commissioned as second lieutenant. August 22 he attained first lieutenantcy.



1ST LT. MICHAEL SOPKO

Blackmail and fear no longer rule among men who sweat. The men who make tools know why they made them and for what they made them. And they have a much right to political action as capitalists."

Philip Murray, president of the CIO:

"Labor asks for both re-employment and new employment of veterans on the basis of accrued seniority."

Accrued seniority means that the months spent in military service shall be added to any time previously at work. In the case of men who never previously had a job, in means immediate credit for the months spent in military service when the veteran is employed. Such arrangement maintains the existing seniority provision of collective agreements, and assures that veterans of 1917 and 1918 will also be secure in their jobs. Maintenance of the labor union seniority principles is the best insurance for veterans of World War II, since protection of Selective Service stops at the end of the first year of re-employment, whereas the union contract with seniority increases the veterans' security on the job the second and all succeeding years."

Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior:

"The best way for this country to assure itself the unending enmity of the people of the devastated countries is to refuse to help from our own storehouses which will be bursting with goods, and the best way for us to assure ourselves of their friendship and regard and their business and trade is to aid them to get back on their feet. We do not propose to be parties to any policy of economic isolationism while giving lip service to political cooperation between the nations. I have said on former occasions that economic freedom is even more important than political freedom, because, after all, one of the chief values of political freedom it to win and hold economic freedom."

1929 15th ANNIVERSARY 1944
BANQUET & BALL
sponsored by the Ukrainian Social Club
of Carteret, N. J.
SUNDAY, NOV. 5, 1944, at 5 P. M.
at the Ukrainian Pavilion
691 Roosevelt Avenue, Carteret, N. J.
Tickets \$1.50. Music by Walter Kross
& His Orchestra. Dance only 60¢. 8:30
P. M.
Write to Gene Wadiak, 13 Hayward
Ave., Carteret, N. J., for information &
Banquet Reservation prior to Nov. 1.