



SECTION II.

The Ukrainian Weekly

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

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Wounded, Dies Next Day Killed in Action On German Soil

Wounded during the Philippine fighting with the Japs on October 21st, Pvt. Michael Tydnyk, 26, son of Mr. and Mrs. Tydnyk, Box 369, Leadwood, Mo., died on the following day, October 22, according to a report sent to the Weekly by Mr. Onufrey Kopach, secretary of U.N.A. Branch 225 in Desloge, Mo. to which Pvt. Tydnyk belonged.



PVT. MICHAEL TYDNYK

Pvt. Tydnyk was born in Flat River, Mo. and entered the army September 21, 1941. In addition to his parents he is survived by his sister Mary.

Killed in Leyte Fighting

Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Pohranychny, 164 Fourth street, Elizabeth, N. J. have been notified by the War Department of the death November 16 of their son, Staff Sergeant William Pohranychny, 27 years old, twenty six days after being wounded in Combat on Leyte in the Philippine Islands, the Elizabeth Daily Journal reported last Tuesday (clipping sent to Weekly by Mrs. Roman Slobodian of Elizabeth).

A member of U.N.A. Branch 142, S/Sgt. Pohranychny was to have come home next month on furlough, his first since he entered service. He was attached to the infantry and took part in five major battles. Inducted June 5, 1941 he trained for six months at Camp Croft, S. C. and then was sent to Hawaii. From there he was transferred to Australia and later to New Guinea.

In addition to his parents, the soldier is survived by a brother, S/Sgt. Raymond M. Pohranychny, in the Air Corps in France, and a sister, Mrs. Charles J. Hoefling of Elizabeth. His fiancée, Miss Olga Seniw, lives in New York. His mother is president of U.N.A. Branch 37.

A veteran of the African invasion, the Sicily invasion, and finally of the historic D-Day, Staff Sergeant John Kushnir, a member of U.N.A. Branch 380, was killed in action on German soil October 11, the War Department recently informed his wife, Mrs. Fannie Kushnir, and parents, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Kushnir of 87 West 21st street, Bayonne, N. J.



S/SGT. JOHN KUSHNIR

Born April 1, 1920 in Bayonne, S/Sgt. Kushnir enlisted in the army in 1938. He served overseas twenty eight months. After he had taken part in the African and Sicilian campaigns he was transferred to England, from where he took part in the D-Day invasion of Europe. During the fighting in France he fell victim to malaria. After he had recovered from it, he rejoined his unit at the front. During fighting his division received a special commendation for bravery from King George of England. Finally on enemy soil he met with death.

In his last letter, dated October 7, S/Sgt. wrote he was getting weary of war and expressed his longing to see his 26-month-old son whom he had never seen.

Surviving him besides his parents are three brothers: William, who after serving seven months in the army received an honorable discharge, Pvt. Frank, in Australia, and Pvt. Dmytro in this country.

Rescuer Wins Medal

Theodore Smaydy, Ukrainian, ship-fitter, first class, 425 New Point Rd., Elizabethport, N. J. recently won a Navy and Marine Corps Medal for rescuing a pilot who had crashed into the sea, the Jersey Journal reported last Tuesday (clipping sent to Weekly by Mr. Marcel Wagner of Jersey City).

Dies of Wounds

Pictured below is Pvt. Walter Pyrih, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Pyrih, 64 Rufus street, Ansonia, Conn. and a member of U.N.A. Branch 67, who as reported here last week died October 13 of wounds incurred in action in Italy.



PVT. WALTER PYRIH

DR. ANDREYKO GETS VETERANS HOSPITAL POST

Dr. George Andreyko, well known New York physician and chief medical examiner for the Ukrainian National Association, was recently appointed to the medical staff at the Castle Point, N. Y. veterans' hos-

Macmillan to Publish Chamberlin's "Ukraine—a Submerged Nation"

Next Tuesday, December 5, Macmillan will publish a book by William Henry Chamberlin, noted foreign correspondent, writer and lecturer on East European affairs, entitled "Ukraine—A Submerged Nation."

Chamberlin's book should prove an important contribution to knowledge in this country concerning Ukraine and her centuries-old struggle for national freedom and independence.

The book will be on sale at bookstores throughout the country; as well as at the Svoboda Bookstore, from which we urge our readers to obtain their copy (\$1.75 per copy).

Dr. Andreyko is performing his duties as ward surgeon there now. To serve in the Veterans Administration Dr. Andreyko left his private practice in New York of 14 years standing.

A graduate of Columbia University, Dr. Andreyko studied medicine abroad. From Berlin he returned to this country. He began his medical work at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City, and was associated with Polyclinic Hospital and Manhattan Maternity Hospital.

Dr. and Mrs. Andreyko are now residing in Beacon, N. Y. Their permanent residence is at Pine Bush, Orange County, N. Y.

EVENTUALLY? WHY NOT NOW!

It is surprising how many young people there are who though quite active in Ukrainian American life have not as yet got around to joining its principal support, the Ukrainian National Association. When approached by a U.N.A. organizer or branch secretary they invariably stall him off with some excuse on why they have not as yet joined the association, and also with some vague promise about joining it in the near future. If only they stopped to think seriously they would realize that the sooner they join the cheaper for them will be the cost of the insurance that membership in the association carries, for with advancing years there is a steady increase in the membership dues.

As active young Ukrainian Americans, such as yet non-members of the U.N.A. should realize that the foundation of most Ukrainian American activities lies within that organization. After all, repetitious though it may be, the fact remains that the U.N.A. is the oldest (founded 1894) and largest (membership over 44,000; assets over \$7½ millions) organization the Ukrainian Americans have. Moreover, the story of the U.N.A. is a story of constant, unsurpassed and ever-increasing service by the U.N.A. to its members in particular and to all the Ukrainian American people and their institutions in general.

Consider, for example, the highly

important matter of publications in English concerning Ukraine and Ukrainians. There is today quite a number of them already, and more in the offing. How many of them would there have been if the U.N.A. had not published them or sponsored their publication? The answer is—very few. Then consider, too, the many Ukrainian institutions, ventures, and projects which owe a great deal, sometimes their very existence, to the moral and material aid of the U.N.A. And finally consider the enviable war record of the U.N.A., including its very high war bond purchases, which have won praise from Treasury Department officials.

Such sober reflection on the part of any conscientious young Ukrainian American on what the U.N.A. has accomplished and what it can accomplish in the future if more of our younger folks join it, coupled with a realization of the personal benefits flowing from membership in the organization, should prompt him or her to stop procrastinating and to join the U.N.A. now.

WANTED: More news reports and articles on Ukrainian-American activities, for publication on these pages. Picture also welcome with picture \$3.00 cost of making out.

A Survey of Ukrainian History for Young People

Editor's Note

RECENTLY we were talking with a younger generation American of Ukrainian descent, hailing from Newark, N. J., who has two teenage children whom he would like very much to have some acquaintance with Ukrainian history. Being a busy man he has not the time to impart to them such knowledge. A constant reader of *The Ukrainian Weekly*, he thought it would be a good idea for the *Weekly* to print an elementary history of Ukraine for young readers like his children of grammar and high school age.

From personal knowledge we know that there are other young parents who would like to see such a simple history of Ukraine appear on these pages for their children to read. Accordingly we have prepared the following young people's survey of Ukrainian history.

ANCIENT DWELLERS OF UKRAINE

The very first traces of mankind in Ukraine appear at the close of the geological period known as the last and fourth Glacial Age, which, to put it in more understandable form, is approximately from 12,000 to 15,000 years ago.

These traces, as well as subsequent periods, are very few and faint in Eastern Europe, for, unlike the prehistoric man of Western Europe who dwelt generally in dry and rocky caves, the man of Eastern Europe as a rule dwelt and died in the open spaces, and as a result thereof his bones and other remains soon disappeared entirely.

Up to 500 B. C. our knowledge of the ancient prehistoric (modern tendency is to call it pre-literary) man of Ukraine is based entirely on Archeology. As the story of the ancient prehistoric man of Ukraine is, with a few notable exceptions, similar to that of the prehistoric man of Western Europe (with which most high school students are familiar) we shall skip it.

Herodotus' References to Ukraine

About 500 B. C. the first literary references of the land of Ukraine appear: those of Herodotus, the famous Greek writer.

Prior to this time, however, we know that two great Asiatic-European states of the Aryan-Iranic race established themselves in succession on the shores of the Black Sea: (1) the Cimmerian-Thracian (10th-8th century B. C.) and the Scythian-Thracian (8th-3rd century B. C.) Of the former little is known. Homer, in his *Iliad* as well as in the *Odyssey*, mentions the land of the Cimmerians as being very cold.

Of the Scythians, however, we are more informed, thanks to the Greeks, who, being attracted to Southern Ukraine by its natural riches, established colonies along the southern shores of Ukraine as early as 700 B. C.

Having settled there the Greek colonies, taking advantage of the wonderfully rich soil, became one of the main sources of the supply of wheat for the Grecian Empire. And in addition to agriculture they also developed trade relations with their "barbarian" neighbors. In exchange for the Scythian grains, furs and fish, the Greek gave textiles, wine, oils, and objects of luxury. As a result of this trade the Greek col-

onies became very wealthy and powerful.

It is from these early traders that we get our first definite knowledge as to what kinds of peoples and tribes inhabited Ukraine two or three thousand years ago. Particularly we are indebted to the narratives of Herodotus, who furnished us with interesting as well as more or less reliable accounts of the Scythians. His narratives are not entirely drawn from hearsay accounts, for he actually traveled himself up the Dnieper to its famed "porohi" (rapids) and then overlaid throughout southern Ukraine.

Scythian Customs

Among the Scythians, he distinguished the agricultural Scythians along the black soil region "who sow not for food but for trade" from the inland nomadic tribes "who neither plow nor sow." The main tribes of the Scythians lived at Tanais, near the mouth of the Don River, and called themselves the "Tsarists" or the Royal Scythians.

His narratives are most interesting in depicting the life and manners of these early settlers.

The native Scythian upon killing his first enemy in time of war, drank his blood to celebrate such a signal event. At the close of the battle the Scythian would bring the severed heads of all enemies he had killed before his chieftain and thereupon receive his share of booty in proportion to the number of heads he presented. The one who killed the greatest number of enemies was feted, and henceforth at all national feasts was entitled to a double portion of wine. Similarly to the custom of the Indians of America he scalped his enemies.

Every Scythian tribe had as its image of the god of war a sword driven into the earth, over which they would pour the blood of their enemies captured in battle. They performed terrible burial rites in honor of their kings, and observed the first anniversary of their king's death by strangling fifty of their best slaves, horses and encircling the royal burial mound with these dead horsemen. This last custom, although strange is not an invention of the mind, for along the Dnieper River have been found numerous burial mounds containing all as described by Herodotus.

One must not suppose, however, that these Scythians were entirely savage, for they had many redeeming features. One of the more notable was the high value which they placed upon true friendship.

In those warlike days it was indeed a great asset for a Scythian to have a true friend. Having found a trustworthy and courageous man, he performed a "brotherly pact" ritual, which consisted of both of them letting some of their blood into a cup containing wine, dipping their weapons into this mixture, and finally drinking it down together. Henceforth they regarded themselves as being closer than even natural brothers.

Many very interesting stories of these friendship pacts were gathered by Lucien, a Greek writer. One such story tells of a certain Scythian in whose hut lived his "brother." One day, when his hut caught on fire, his first task was to save his "brother," leaving his wife and children to save themselves. After the fire, upon being told that his child had burned to death he merely shrugged his shoulders and said, "I can have more

children if necessary, but never such a true friend."

UKRAINE—CROSSROADS OF NATIONS

Close relationship between Scythians and Greeks

The close relationships of the Greeks and the Scythians gradually tended to modify the barbarism of the latter, especially under the influence of the powerful cities of Olbia and Chersonesus.

Excavations have uncovered many works of art showing that the artistic genius of the Greeks had accommodated itself to the taste of the Scythians. These monuments of Greek civilization which have been excavated in southern Ukraine are in form of funeral pillars, bas reliefs, statues and other works of art.

The decline of the Scythians

About the 4th century B. C., the Scythians, becoming weakened by internal warfare, were displaced by a stronger kindred tribe known as the Sarmatians, who previously had dwelt north of the Scythians.

About the time of the birth of Christ the Sarmatians were succeeded by the Roxalans and these by the Alans. These latter tribes were but branches of the same Iranian tribe to which the Sarmatians and the Scythians belonged. Of fair hair and dress similar to that of Persians, armed with bows and arrows and swords, they moved westward, carrying with them their small portable huts.

It is important to realize, however, that the displacing of one tribe by another did not mean the complete annihilation of the former but merely its subjugation. The direct descendants of these Iranians are the present Ossetins of the Caucasus.

The Coming of the Goths

Beginning with the second century after Christ, Germanic tribes known as the Goths using the great river roads of Ukraine gradually overran all of that territory occupied by the Sarmatians. In the fourth century A. D., under the leadership of King Hermanric they created a conglomerate empire composed of various races. They were of a lower cultural level than that of their predecessors, and while in power their main contribution to the growth of Eastern Europe was the development of trade with the north and north-west.

The Huns

The Gothic empire did not last very long, for about the latter part of the 4th century the Goths were driven westward by the great Hun invasions.

The Huns originated in among the nomad tribes of Mongolia who finding the soil too poor gradually moved westward. It was against them that the ancient Chinese emperors constructed the Great Wall of China.

Using the broad Pontian steppes of southern Ukraine as a military road they advanced in great hordes, conquering and absorbing tribe after tribe. In the 2nd century they were already past the Caspian Sea. About 370 A. D. they crushed the Iranian Alans living between the Don and the Sea of Azov. Joined by the Roxalans they then marched on the Goths and gradually overwhelmed them. And as a result of these conquests the Goths had to move westward and later founded the kingdom of the Visigoths in Spain and of the Ostrogoths in Italy.

Contemporary historians describe the Huns as of hideous physiognomy, huge heads, deep sunken eyes, broad shoulders, bow-legs like sticks, and most repulsive habits. They lived, conversed and even slept on horseback, and never changed their clothes until they dropped off.

Under the leadership of their famous chieftain Attila, the Huns overran Europe, and their hold was not

broken until after Attila's death in 453. Thereafter, the Huns, because of internal dissensions and uprising of tributary tribes, disappeared as a unit and of their actual kinsfolk folk many reappear later under new names.

The Bulgars

After the fall of the Huns a new Tribe appeared from the east—the Bulgars, who were of Turkish origin. Some of them made their way northward to the Finnish country and settling around the Volga and Kana Rivers founded a kingdom—while others of the same race settled at first between the Dniester and the Danube, but later moved westward and founded the present Bulgaria. Here they found many Slav tribes and were quickly absorbed by them.

The Avars

In the early part of the 6th century, in place of the Bulgars there appeared another eastern tribe known as the Avars (the Ovary—of the early chroniclers) of Mongolian origin, who maintained themselves in a despotic manner until the close of the 8th century, at which time a combination of German and Slav tribes thoroughly wiped them out.

The Khazars

Prior to that, however, about 700 A. D., another horde of the same Mongolian stock appeared—the Khazars.

The Khazars founded a large kingdom extending from the Caucasus to the Dnieper. This state, during its existence, was of great service to the Ukrainian lands because during 700-900 A. D. it served as a bulwark between Europe and Asia against the wild Asiatic hordes. It declined in power by the close of the 9th century, and finally in the 10th century was shattered by the Ukrainian-Rus prince Sviatoslav.

Other Invading Tribes

The Khazars were followed by the Ugrians, who after some migrations settled on the lands of present Hungary. They, in turn were followed by other Turkish-Tartar hordes—the Pechenegs, Turks, Berendians, Polovs, and last of all (beginning with 13th century) the Tartars and Kalmucks.

Thus we see, that for an entire period of 1000 years Ukraine, because of its border position, was the stage of an unceasing conflict between the inflowing Asiatic tribes and its inhabitants. The Pontian steppes of southern Ukraine were the natural military road to the West and Southwest, where the rich, civilized lands in the Mediterranean region lay invitingly open. And through these steppes these hordes poured unceasingly and irresistibly for over a thousand years, bringing with them wars, bloodshed, and misery.

(Next week—The Slavs)

Communique

News from the battleline to the west indicates that Japan is rapidly running out of oil, steel, planes, ships and South Pacific Islands.

A. as in Alas

After years of research a scientist discovered a chemical that, when mixed with gasoline, produces perfectly palatable bourbon whiskey. The poor fellow only has an A card and doesn't know what to do next.

King for a Day

A soldier in the air transport command brings up a point which may have been a sizeable factor in "getting out the soldier vote." "Thank you for the ballot application," he wrote. "It came as a welcome and very flattering surprise. This is the first time I have been invited to express an opinion on anything in sixteen months."

A STORM AT SEA

STORM. Ever since men have been going to sea, storm has been their most feared natural enemy; an enemy which destroys while holding its victims spell bound, as in a drama, by the fascinating manner in which it wreaks its havoc.

Last September the eastern seaboard experienced the tail end of a hurricane, which caused millions of dollars of destruction, killed many, and in general frightened all. I was at sea at the time, returning home from the United Kingdom in convoy when the hurricane warnings were received. Although, however, everything was in readiness we were totally unprepared for the sudden onslaught in which the storm descended upon us. In a few minutes everything was blotted from view by the clouds and rain, while the wind, which had been moderate, quickly increased in tempo to a fearful velocity.

The ship began to roll so badly that a chair couldn't stand up for more than a few moments before it overturned. Books, dishes and everything moveable were swept to the deck from where they had been standing or lying. A 45° roll was logged, that is, recorded, and it should be borne in mind that a ship cannot roll much more without capsizing. So we were forced to change course, heading into the storm.

Most sailors look at a ship as a thing alive. During the storm our ship looked especially alive. One moment her bows would be buried deep under the massive weight of swirling green water, and she would shudder under the impact, her stride momentarily checked, but the next they would rise majestically high into the air, while she trembled throughout her great length as the seas hissed as if reluctant to release her.

Time and time again it seemed she would never rise again, times when her main deck was completely awash, submerged beneath angry foaming seas, but each time she shook herself free from the waves' clutches. At short intervals her propeller would be thrown out of the water and its blades would thrash frantically in the air while the ship would vibrate terribly as if in wrath at having its purpose defeated.

Fury Thrilling to Watch

The fury of the storm was thrilling to watch. Waves, mountainous in size and turbulent in their action, covered with white foam, lashed at each other, while the deep roar of the water could be heard above the high shrieking of the wind. Seemingly all the forces that nature could muster at her command were intent upon destroying these intruders who had trespassed on her domain.

Says Paris Prices Are Very High

Prices in Paris are very high for the G. I.s who want to buy any thing, writes Pvt. Ambrose Kok from the French capital to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Lulka of Sykesville, Pa.

A Pennsylvania State College graduate, a member of U.N.A. Br. 401, of which his father, Mr. Lulka, is secretary. Pvt. Kok is at present attached to the Chemical War Service. Concerning Paris he writes:

"Paris is a beautiful city, but the Germans have left the people in it without much food. I have heard many people say they are glad we are here because now they can get much more to eat. They have had no coal or heat for several years. They may get some this winter, though that is hard to tell.

"Prices in Paris are very high for us if we want to buy anything. Our authorities pay us one franc for two cents. Our authorities are trying to

Meanwhile, inside the ship everything was in a turmoil. Water was inches deep in the alleyways and rooms and there were the men, hardly able to stand, trying to collect their shoes and other belongings which now, were floating like ducks float in a millpond. Other men who had by now hastily secured their gear, were in their bunks—which is the best place to be in rough weather or any weather for that matter.

Eating was all but impossible, for the utensils would be swept off the stoves and dishes off the tables. So for two and a half days we had to be content with coffee and sandwiches, which is a very poor diet. Most of the time was spent in bed, trying to sleep by wedging oneself between the mattress and the bulkhead and thus preventing oneself from being thrown to the deck.

A storm of any length taxes a man's strength immeasurably for his body must unconsciously flex itself every time the ship rolls in order to remain upright, therefore it was with much relief that we welcomed the storm's end. Soon, bit by bit everything, aboard ship, returned to normality and the storm became a thing of the past, for such is a sailor's life—come what may it is soon a thing of the past.

Still another day passed before the storm-scattered convoy was gathered together once again. That evening our ship had, what we jokingly referred to as a "Friendship Test." At 1:00 A.M. our ship's whistle accidentally began to blow and when a ship blows its whistle in convoy, it signifies that it has been torpedoed. So it wasn't more than 60 seconds later that we found ourselves completely deserted. The other ships had fled frantically in all directions with all possible speed, their crews thinking we were being attacked by submarines. It took us more than two hours to convince them that it was an accident and that we were not actually under attack.

It wasn't much later before we were threading our way up the narrows entering New York harbor. The past receded into the dim background as the promising future loomed ahead. We were home once again to enjoy ourselves, to attempt to forget the chaos in which the world is embroiled today; home to see our loved ones in the greatest country on this earth, before once again going back to brave the danger of the sea in addition to enemy submarines, hoping that in the not too distant future, we will be home to stay.

BASIL DEMYDCHUK,
Member of U.N.A. Br. 361.

stabilize the franc so that there will be no inflation. Though the franc is worth two cents to us, it is not worth that much to the French.

"We can buy articles that are not rationed. We are not allowed to eat in the French restaurants because there is not enough food for the French. We have very good food. Our authorities have taken over a restaurant for the American soldiers. French cooks prepare American food and it is served to us by French waitresses. The French cooks are very good. We soldiers like this very much because this is the first time we do not have to wash the dishes or peel the potatoes. However, most of the potatoes are dehydrated."

In another V-Mail letter to his parents, Pvt. Kok mentions that he speaks French "as well as a dog walks on two legs." While he was in England, he writes, he witnessed some of the devastation caused by German flying bombs, which fortunately for him, he says, missed him.

UKRAINE'S RELATIONS WITH SWEDEN

By HONORE EWACH

IT is not without a good reason why the national colors of Ukraine and Sweden are alike: sky blue and rich yellow. Both of them came from the same source: from Greece. In the olden days, during the 9th, 10th, and 11th centuries, Sweden received her much of her merchandise from Greece. The main trade route between Sweden and Greece ran in part through Ukraine. It was the Dnieper river and during the 9th century it was largely controlled by Swedish warriors. They were known as Varangians, that is warriors in Swedish. At times some of the trading centers along the route, like Kiev, were garrisoned by the Varangians. Some of the Varangians served in the Greek army, others settled at Kiev, intermarried with the local population and in time became thoroughly Ukrainized. Among such Ukrainized Varangians were the first kings of Kiev. It seems that even King Ihor (Ingvar) was still a Varangian when he married a local princess—Princess Olha. But their son, later known as King Svyatoslav the Brave (957-972), was thoroughly Ukrainized. In every respect he looked and behaved just like one of the local Ukrainian warriors.

Very close relations between Sweden and Ukraine lasted through the reign of King Volodimir the Great (979-1015) and his son, Yaroslav the Wise (1019-1054). Both Volodimir the Great and Yaroslav the Wise had some Varangians in their armies. Yaroslav was married to a Swedish princess, daughter of King Olaf.

During the second half of the 11th century the trade route along the Dnieper was severed by a strong nomadic horde of the marauding Cumans (Polovtsians). It was then that the relations between Ukraine and Sweden began to deteriorate. Subsequently the expansion of the tsardom of Muscovy and principedom of Lithuania cut off for good the trading routes between Ukraine and Sweden.

Centuries elapsed before the Ukrainians and Swedes met again. That was in 1598—on opposing sides in the dynastic war of Poland and Sweden. The Polish King, Sigismund the Third, a Swedish prince, at the head of a small Polish army and some detachments of Ukrainian Kozaks landed in Sweden to claim also the throne of the Swedish kings. The Swedes, however, experienced no difficulty in driving him back to Poland.

Khmelnitsky's Treaty with Sweden

Another half a century elapsed before the Swedes and Ukrainians met again. In 1654 Hetman Bohdan Khmelnitsky signed a military alliance with Queen Christina of Sweden. The following year Sweden gained a new monarch, King Charles X, as the lively Queen Christina had abdicated in 1654. Then Hetman Bohdan negotiated another military alliance between Ukraine and Sweden. As a result, King Charles X attacked Poland from the west and north and Hetman Bohdan from the east. Bohdan defeated the Polish army in Galicia, near Horodok. By autumn of that year both Warsaw and Cracow were occupied by the Swedes. Then a great Polish national uprising followed. The Swedes had to retire. In the summer of 1656, however, they again occupied Warsaw. It was then that Russia joined the war against Sweden. Russia's entrance into war on Poland's side greatly enraged Hetman Bohdan. He regarded such a step by Russia as a betrayal. It meant that Russia had broken her Pereyaslav Treaty of 1654 by which the Russian tsar promised military help to Ukraine in its fight against Poland. In September of 1656 Ukraine signed a military alliance with Transylvania. Transylvania was to help Ukraine to detach from Po-

land such Ukrainian provinces as Galicia and Volyn, in addition to White Ruthenia. By December of the same year Sweden and Brandenburg joined the anti-Polish coalition. In January, 1657, Prince Racoczy of Transylvania made a lightning march through Poland, occupying Cracow and Warsaw. He was joined by the Swedes at Warsaw. Meanwhile the Ukrainian Kozaks under Zhdanovitch occupied Brest and Zamoscie. But in the nick of time Poland received the necessary military assistance when Denmark attacked Sweden and Austria sent military help to the hard-pressed Poles. The Tartars also came to Poland's rescue. Finally the death of Hetman Bohdan Khmelnitsky, in August, 1657, dealt a hard blow to Ukraine.

When Ivan Vyhovsky was elected hetman on October 26, 1657, he immediately signed a new military alliance with Sweden. King Charles X of Sweden undertook to help Ukraine by planning to annex from Poland all the Ukrainian territories up to the border of Slovakia. But this new alliance with Sweden had no results, as Sweden soon found herself hard-pressed by Denmark. A renewal of a military alliance with Turkey, however, brought some results for Ukraine. Hetman Vyhovsky signed a treaty of friendship with Poland in 1658, and next year in June dealt the Russians a crushing defeat at Konotop. At Konotop the Tartars, as Turkey's subjects and allies, fought against the Russians, too. That was the practical result of Vyhovsky's treaty with Turkey.

Mazeppa's Treaty

The Swedes and Ukrainians met again as allies in the autumn of 1708. That year Hetman Mazeppa concluded a military alliance with King Charles XII of Sweden. The latter's armies ploughed victoriously through Denmark, northern Germany, Prussia, and Poland, and entered Ukraine from the north. By his treaty with Mazeppa the Swedish monarch bound himself to detach Ukraine from Russia and help to set it up as an independent principedom, with Mazeppa as its ruler.

When the Swedes and Ukrainians met in 1708 both were surprised to find that the rich yellow and sky blue were the national colors of both Sweden and Ukraine. Even the blue uniforms trimmed with golden bands of the Swedes and Mazeppa's Kozaks were similar. They did not remember that some seven hundred years before the Swedes and the Ukrainians were buying the rich blue stuffs embroidered with yellow from Byzantium. Since then the blue and yellow colors continued to be continued to be popular in both Ukraine and Sweden. Today the favorite colors of the Ukrainians continue to be sky blue and golden. They predominate especially in their church decorations.

It is interesting to note that although Charles XII lost the crucial battle of Poltava—where both his and Mazeppa's forces were greatly outnumbered by the Russians—he nevertheless continued to regard himself bound, until his very death in 1718, to help set up Ukraine as an independent state.



UKRAINICA IN AMERICA

By SIMON DEMYDCHUK

(Continued)

American Interest in Ukrainian Literature

I

AS long as the Ukrainian language and literature were allowed to flourish on their native soil and among their own people they found a suitable appraisal abroad in Europe and from there the reviews trickled into America. A sample of such interest is found in "The American Eclectic of Selections from the Periodical Literature of all Foreign Countries," New York and Boston, Vol I, January, March and May, 1841. It reprints (page 332 and following) from *The Foreign Quarterly Review* a complete review of the "Songs of Ukraine, published by Maxymowicz, at Moscow, 1834."

Its unknown author pays such a glowing tribute not only to the poetical ability of the Ukrainian people but also to their past that one cannot refrain from quoting almost entirely his introductory remarks about the inhabitants of Ukraine and their past:—

"During the period of the middle ages, when the west and the south of Europe were studded with Gothic castles and when Rhodes and Malta were the asylums of the military religious orders—the scanty wrecks of the great armies that had marched into Palestine—it was not so much as surmised that behind the rampart which Poland opposed to the barbarians of the East, there existed a powerful confederacy of warlike men, who, occupied incessantly in the pursuit of arms, lived only by war and for war. By strange fatality these men, though they struggled in a sacred cause—in the defense of their religion, nationality and the homes—gained ultimately, however, only a name of opprobrium, that of Cossacks, equivalent in the opinion of civilized nations, to that of robbers and savages. Notwithstanding their name of reproach, the history of these men occupies an important place in the annals of southeastern Europe..."

Reference to Kozak Independence

"Few subjects of historical investigation have had the ill luck to be worse comprehended than the Cossacks, and yet they have been written of and commented upon, by authors of all the nations of Europe. The cause of this seeming anomaly will be found, on the one part, in the ignorance of the Slavonic language which prevails universally amongst these authors, and on the other, in the multifarious incorrect reports circulated by travelers, the great majority of whom seem to have adopted as their rallying word, 'whatever differs from our own customs is bad.' Add to these the national jealousy, with which the Cossacks were confronted, who after having entirely lost their independence and their freedom have yet bequeathed to the posterity the indestructible mark of the nationality, their original customs and manners and their poetry is a question therefore that yet remains to be solved. Our present purpose is to say somewhat on the latter subject..."

The writer then introduces a bit of history and geography of the land of Kozaks, "taking as a guide two able writers, a Russian and a Pole, whom we rejoice to find meeting on this ground at least, in the char-

acter of friends (Polevoy: History of the Russian Empire; Gnorowski: Insurrection of Poland in 1830-1831)." Under the above guidance he proceeds to say [page 337]:

"Such was the existence and such was the spirit of the Cossacks... The Saporogue Cossacks were the nucleus of the Cossacks of the Ukraine. Their Sicza, or chief commandory, transferred for a time to the banks of the Dnieper, was first established in the island of Hortica and from this nest the grodzisko were gradually multiplied along the river. . . . The Swiss historian, Mueller, thus speaks of the Zaporogues about the middle of the last century [meaning about the year 1750]..."

Ukrainian Character Described

Here we leave out the praise of Mueller as well as of Polevoy, as quoted by the author and return to his statement on the inhabitants of Ukraine:

"The Ukrainian is slow, taciturn, difficult of speech, does not bow himself as does the native of great Russia, does not promise much, but is shrewd and intelligent and respects the word both given and received," the author writes, and then continues:

"Would you gain the friendship of the Ukrainian, be not pressing, for he is suspicious; but rather take part in his Cossack-like existence, for he is proud of the events of past times... You will be admitted into the sanctuary of his joys and sorrows, you will at length hear his song of the steppe, and be astonished at the cheerfulness of his disposition."

Coming to the review of the songs the author informs the readers of his time that:

"These songs still resound on both banks of the Dnieper, though ages must have rolled away before any heed was given to them. They were distasteful to the Poles, for these songs were wet with their blood, and the Russians have only of late begun to take interest in letters. It was not till after that passions, which had so long divided the Ukrainians and the Poles, had been quenched in blood of several generations, that the latter turned with sympathy to their former subjects, and to this sympathy, the offspring of their common misfortune, the people of the Ukraine will be indebted for the preservation of their history, and literature, the two strongholds of their crushed nationality. Lach Szyzma was the first Pole who drew the attention of the public to these subjects by printing the songs of the Ukraine, in a periodical edited at Vilno in 1824. The Russian Prince Certelef followed his example, and collected and published several others... A still richer contribution was expected from Chodakowski, a Pole who devoted his life and fortune to the subject. His premature death cut short these hopes, but the songs collected by him fortunately fell into the hands of M. Maxymowicz, who, assisted by some Russians, at length effected the publication of nearly three thousand songs of the Ukraine, at Moscow, in 1834."

Calls Songs Epic Poems

"These songs, some of which might more properly be called epic poems, if skillfully arranged in proper order joined to an ancient poem of the expedition of Igor, the work of an

A Ukrainian "Father of Perspective Painting"

ANOTHER Ukrainian whose services were of value to the development of arts in Ukraine and Russia was Serhey Constantine Zaryanko. The Great Russian Encyclopaedia calls him the father of the "perspective painting" in Russia.

Zaryanko was born, in 1818, of poor parents in the province of Mohylev, which lies on the northern edge of the ethnographic territory. At an early age he was sent to study at a gymnasium in St. Petersburg, the capital of Russia then. There he displayed a marked talent for drawing and there the Russian artist Avronin introduced him to the noted Russian painter Venetsyanov, who soon became Zaryanko's teacher. Through Vetsyanov's influence Zaryanko entered the Academy of Arts in St. Petersburg, for the development of which Ukrainians performed a considerable service.

Venetsyanov was a decided realist, devoted to depicting incidents from daily life. His honest art had a decided influence on his pupils, among whom Zaryanko occupied a prominent place.

Zaryanko branched off into two directions. At first, he devoted himself to the so-called perspective painting, which is that kind of painting which depicts the impressions of architectural views and strives to bring forth the beauty of the depth of the space. Especially famous was Zaryanko's Interior of the Nikolsky Sobor in St. Petersburg, for which he was made an Academician.

Zaryanko then went to Moscow where for awhile he painted religious pictures and where he also became a professor of painting at the Moscow School of Sculpture and Painting. He was soon drawn back to St. Petersburg, however, where he devoted himself mostly to portrait painting. For his portrait of F. Tolstoy he was made (1850) a professor at the Academy. In 1856 he went to Moscow, but soon returned to St. Petersburg. He died in 1870, a respected painter of portraits.

Those who have seen his pictures have noticed that Zaryanko treated both the landscape and the sitter in the same manner. A landscape—in his case usually a view of a plaza or of the interior of an imposing structure—is studied with the same scrutinizing attention to proportions, outlines, masses as is the face of the sitter. The Great (Russian) Encyclopaedia, in an article on Zaryanko, stresses that his portraits are known for striking resemblance and painstaking technique.

unknown author, might fairly take place by the side of the [German epic] Niebelungen, if not indeed by that of the [ancient Greek epic] Iliad itself."

Starting his review of the songs the writer guardedly remarks:

"We do not enter upon our task of delivering a critical opinion of these songs, without feeling to some degree perplexed; since certainly none of the rules laid down by Aristotle can be applied to them, and yet it is no less certain that they must be admitted within the domain of poetry... The songs published by M. Maxymowicz, may be divided into the dumas, and the songs proper.

"The dumas"—the writer continues—"are poems usually sung by the Bandura. They differ from the songs by their narrative or epic character, and their rythmical construction, consisting of indefinite number of syllables..."

After giving some brief examples of the dumas the author closes his remarks by a general definition of them: "The Duma, strictly speaking, is a heroic elegy, consecrated to the

A. S-v, in his article in the Encyclopaedia dictionary of Brockhaus and Efron, says that Zaryanko's portraits are known for powerful plasticity, splendid rendering of illumination, careful workmanship of detail, even in accessories, and exact rendition of the sitter's features. The writer thinks, however, that the painter caught better the outward side of the personality rather than the inward characteristics and the expression.

Modern critics were less satisfied with Zaryanko. The most condemnatory of them, Alexandre Benois, a painter himself, wrote of Zaryanko in his "Russian School of Painting":

"A good technician, but unfortunately a man of shallow mind, who turned the living precepts of his master [Venetsyanov] into a rigid, lifeless formula. His portraits are faultlessly drawn and methodically painted; by dryness and lack of animation they remind one of colored photographs."

To say of a painter that his was a shallow mind hardly puts the finger on something tangible. There must have been something awry in Zaryanko's nature to have produced that striking effect of photography upon a modern critic such a Benois. Was it perhaps due to the fact that Zaryanko was more of a naturalist, who considered nature as a perfect product of its kind, which the artist should blindly imitate rather than select and clarify?

If such was the case then Zaryanko's was another great talent spoiled by a wrong outlook on life. In spite of his defects, however, he performed an undeniable service for the development of the realization by his people of the beauties that lie in people and the views of the cities and towns about them.

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memory of some distinguished leader."

After reviewing other types of folk songs found in Maksymowich's collection—from which we shall quote later—the Foreign Quarterly Review writer returns to the "duma" and says:

"We shall conclude from extracts by a Duma, entitled 'The Flight of the Three Brothers from Asoff,' a composition which may be read with pleasure without any reference to time and locality."

The above entitled duma, incidentally, has been translated into English and published several times. The latest is by Florence Randal Livesay.

"We regret our inability to preserve in the translation the beauty, harmony and energy of the original," the Quarterly writer concludes. "Those only who understand the language of the people of the Ukraine can appreciate the richness of its grammatical construction and the almost countless and delicate gradations of meaning, of which the same word is susceptible by a slight change in its termination."

(To be continued)

Washingtonians Hear Prydatkevych

Roman Prydatkevych delighted the hearts of a highly appreciative audience when he gave a recital at the Y.W.C.A. in Washington on Friday, November 17. Playing exclusively for members of the Ukrainian club, the noted composer and violinist showed himself as an artist endowed with the rare technique of perfect toning and emotional content fully expressed, as well as with practical everyday wisdom.

A singer, he observed, makes his song understood by clarity of voice and words; a musician, by beauty of tone and presentation. With this sagacious remark, he preceded each selection with a brief explanation of its origin and theme, giving his audience a fleeting glimpse of the gaiety, tragedy and color that is Ukraine. His program included the "Prelude On A Chant to Our Lady of Kaminka," "A Lament" by Koshetz, "Danse" by Akimenko, "A Song of America" by V. Barvinsky, and "Melody" by I. Vorobkevych; also a medley of his own compositions, and several request numbers. He was accompanied by Mr. Stickney on the piano.

Mr. Prydatkevych, virtually stealing one hour of time out of his crowded calendar to play for the Ukrainian club, was rewarded for his generous gesture by hearty applause and an invitation to give another recital when he is again in the Nation's Capital. **Anne Dudiak.**

Ukraine Was Betrayed in 1919

There can be no permanent peace in Europe without a just settlement of the Ukrainian question. Allied war aims should include free Ukraine.

This writer spoke at the Ukrainian Day rally May 30, 1939, asking for unity among the Ukrainians of Russia and the Western Ukraine, East Galicia. As in the case of Ireland, so in our case, religion has kept us apart. I have also stressed the fact that a strong Ukraine and Poland could act as buffer states between Germany and Russia, but instead Poland embarked on the imperialism and conquest and now, distrusted by all her neighbors, can only turn to her benefactor, Russia.

The Ukrainians are the largest national group (45,000,000) in Europe to whom the doctrine of self-determination has not been applied. What of the Atlantic Charter? What of the four freedoms? Will we be one of the cherished few to come under it? After the last war the Ukrainians were divided up by four powers—Russia, Poland, Rumania and Czechoslovakia.

Poland's campaigns to extend its frontiers took place at a time when the people of Poland were suffering untold misery (see Buell's Poland Key to Europe.) Pilsudski marched on Viino. Gen. Haller, equipped by the Allies, took Eastern Galicia against the opposition of the Peace Conference of the Allies.

What of the forgotten peace of Brést-Litovsk? The Ukrainian Republic was proclaimed in Jan. 1918. Oct. 18, 1918, the Western Ukrainian Republic was proclaimed. Attacked fiercely by Poles and Russians, the Ukrainians strove in vain for recognition at the Paris Peace Conference. The Allies listened to the Poles, who claimed that the Ukrainians were under the domination of the Bolsheviks.

The case of Ukraine is a history of a people led astray by democracy, a people who lived and hoped in democracy. Instead of democracy the Allies gave the Ukrainians death and destruction when they decided to help Kolchak. Crushed between the Poles and the Russians and Allies, the Ukrainian government

All-American Dinner at Syracuse Ukrainian Home

The 26th Annual All-American Dinner of the Americanization League of Syracuse, New York was held recently at the Ukrainian National Home, 1317 West Fayette Street, under the supervision of the Catholic Daughters of the church assisted by members of the Blessed Virgin Sodality, who helped with the serving. All waitresses presented a very pleasant sight in their Ukrainian costumes. The invocation was delivered by the Very Rev. Michael Kuziw, pastor of the St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church. Welcoming over three hundred guest was Thomas E. Kennedy, Mayor of Syracuse. The church choir, under the direction of Professor Peter Dowhy sang three Ukrainian songs: Otche Nash (Our Father), Vecherniy Dzvyn (Evening Bells) and Oi Vydno Selo (A Village in Sight).

Arthur J. Karnuth, District Director, Immigration and Naturalization, Buffalo District, gave a short talk on that subject.

Following that, Mary Louise Wachna sang a solo. A symposium of short talks by representatives of various groups was the next on the program. Represented on this symposium were the Poles by Edmund B. Tyminski; Italians, Frank Del Vecchio; Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. Frederick Keppel; Chinese, A. Kamping Lew; Greeks, Daniel Pananicles; Ukrainians, Rev. Igor G. Pelensky; Negroes, Theodore Brown; French, George Vinette; Japanese, Mrs. Fume Kitozawa; Spaniards, Dr. Homero Seris; Council of Jewish Women, Miss Bertha Frensdorf; Germans, Clarence Foertch, and Irish, Hon. William E. McLusky.

A vocal solo was sung by one of Syracuse's prominent singers, Mrs. Pauline Hundshamer. She sang "Ave Maria" and "America the Beautiful." A patriotic tableau followed with all nationalities represented by girls dressed in their native costumes. The dinner consisted entirely of Ukrainian dishes; holubtsi with sause, hot beets, nalesnyky rolls, celery, olives, rolls, honey cake, jelly torte, tea and coffee. All people present were quite evidently pleased with the dinner and program.

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Candid Comments

If you wish to be a good sport you must let people teach you a lot of things you already know.

Diplomacy is the art of letting the other man have your own way.

Wisecrack of the Week

The way things have been going, perhaps it's time to start calling Nazis "Stupormen." — Louisville Courier-Journal.

Appreciative Russians

In Russia, John Jones, the average man, used to be dubbed Ivan Ivanovich. Before long he may bear the startling name of General Motors Ivanovich, or Studebaker Ivanovich. Major General John R. Dean, chief of the American military mission in Moscow, recently returned to Washington, told a press conference Russians so appreciate American trucks that "Russian babies are being named for popular makes of American automotive equipment."

gave way not only to Eastern Galicia but in Russia as well and the people grudgingly accepted Communism. What will be the fate of these Ukrainians after the war?

A Ukrainian Observer.
(Buffalo Evening News, Nov. 9, 1944)

Saw Results of Scorched Earth in Ukraine

In a recent letter from Africa to his brother, Michael, in the Navy, the young Ukrainian American soldier, Jim, whose descriptions of G.I. life in Africa have appeared on these pages several times, tells this time about what another American G.I. had seen in Ukraine when he was stationed there. As before both brothers prefer to remain anonymous, although their identity is well known to the Weekly editor. Dated November 1, Jim's letter to his brother Michael reads:

"Today I met a GI from the Air Corps who just got back from Ukraine. For the past four months he had been stationed between Myrhorod and Poltava, 180 miles from Kiev. He said he had visited Kiev. It took him 1½ hours by plane to get to Kiev. Said he almost visited Lviv, too, but missed the plane and therefore couldn't make it. This fellow almost visited Moscow also, but kept putting it off and off until he finally left without seeing it.

"He said that most of the towns and places he had seen in Ukraine had been blown out of existence, leaving the people in a pitiful state with their scorched earth. As for buying food in restaurants, there was no such thing. I asked him if he had seen or heard anything of the Ukrainian independence movement. He replied that if anyone is caught discussing such matters he is either put on the work gang digging sewers, ditches and such or sent to the salt mines, depending on the offense. He said he did not fail to notice the hard feeling between the Ukrainians and Russians.

"Likewise I asked him if he had seen many men there. He said no, since most of them are in the army except the old, crippled or young kids. He said most of the equipment the Russians got is GI [American], except for the uniforms. I inquired how did he like the native dress out there. He said the native costume is very pretty but a lot of people are turning to the western dress such as in the States. I guess this is because since, as he said, it is almost an impossibility to buy clothing there, so they probably have to wear whatever they can get.

"He showed me the pretty good Russian camera for which he had traded two wrist watches. It uses 35 millimeter film and the name on it was in Russian writing: ФЕДЯ. It had Russian writing all over it. Asked him if he picked up any of the Ukrainian language while up there and he said no, since his buddy was a Pole who used his Polish language and he strung along with him wherever he went.

"He said that everywhere he went or visited he saw scorched earth, except for Kiev, which wasn't so bad. I asked him if he had tried any of the native dishes while there. He said no, since what remained of the restaurants was off limits.

"The way he talked it appeared that as a result of the war the old barter system was in practice in Ukraine... There are many more things I would like to tell you about this whole story but I'm afraid they might infringe upon censorship regulations."

Kieपुरa's Comment on Pre-War Polish Persecution of Ukrainians

Detroit's Little Poland once more is agog. This time it is over Jan Kieपुरa, the noted Polish tenor. As reported by Philip Adler in the November 23 number of The Detroit News the furor over Kieपुरa, the Prince Danilo of the "Merry Widow," began in Detroit when in a long editorial on November 21 the Detroit Dziennik Polski (Polish Daily News) addressed an open letter to Kieपुरa, in part as follows:

"Dear Mr. Opera Star—Stage your operettas, chase your merry widows, sing your peasant songs, but, for God's sake, stop giving aid to the enemies of Poland that they may murder your fatherland; they can do that without your help. Let Poles die an honorable death; let them leave behind them a clean memory, unpolluted by your treason which you are now parading under the mask of cosmopolitan patriotism."

"As an introduction to this letter, the editorial read:

"When (Kieपुरa) began his operatic career in Berlin, he used to be the guest of Goering and say: 'I and Goering.' When he was making money in Poland, he used to say: 'I and Marshall Smigly-Ridz.'"

Interviewed at the Hotel Statler in Detroit, Kieपुरa responded, according to Adler, that the Dziennik Polski attack upon him was "all over a speech I delivered Wednesday, Nov. 15, before the Detroit Lutnia Singing Society. I told Lutnia precisely what I had told President Roosevelt, October 6, when I had the honor to be his guest at the White House. The substance of both was:

"What is happening in Poland today is precisely what happened there three years ago, when Premier Sikorski was killed, and what happened there in Pilsudski's days in 1918, and in the Napoleonic era 150 years ago.

"As far as the domestic policy is concerned, the government of Poland cannot forever go on persecuting her Ukrainian, White Russian, Jewish

and Lithuanian minority groups. I am for letting Poland have everything that belongs to her. But the territory in the eastern boundary is occupied by these groups. If they do not wish to remain with Poland, we should let them go.

"... Poland's domestic and foreign policies in the past left her without a friend. Russia, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Lithuania, Ukrainians, Jews—the Polish government has antagonized them all. As a result, Poland was left without a friend."

Kieपुरa then went on to recommend that post-war Poland should become "a partner with Russia in that country's future progress and prosperity."

Editor's Marginal Note: Although it is a welcome relief to find a prominent Pole admitting pre-war Poland's persecution of her minorities, particularly the Ukrainians,—something which most Poles, including their leaders such as Mikolajczyk, not only refuse to admit but go as far as to virtually ignore the very existence of the close to 7 million Ukrainians within pre-war Poland's boundaries—still the interests of truth and justice would have been far better served if Kieपुरa and others like him had made such an admission before the war, when it was most needed, during the hey-day of Polish persecution of the minorities; but then Kieपुरa and others remained eloquently silent on the subject.

Moreover, the interests of truth and justice would be better served if in recommending in relation to Poland's minorities that Poland "should let them go," Mr. Kieपुरa did not leave the inference that he favors the absorption of these minorities, particularly the Ukrainians, by Soviet Russia. In admitting Polish abuses of the Ukrainians he should have likewise admitted the incontrovertible fact that the Ukrainians want neither Polish nor Russian nor Nazi rule but only true Ukrainian rule, in an united and independent Ukrainian republic.

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PHILLY WINS TWO MORE

The Philadelphia U.N.A. Basketball Team batted .667 the week of November 20 as they dropped a 35-38 decision to the Franor A.C. the first part of Monday evening, went on to swamp the Bonsall A.C. in the second setto of the twin bill, 40-24, and then on Thursday evening racked up a 44-41 triumph over the Mansion A. C. All games were played at the Ukrainian Hall on North Franklin Street.

The pace-setter on the offensive for the Ukrainians in the week's defeat was the elongated Ted Bochey who scored 17 points. In this game the Gold and Blue Wave trailed all along, but remained within striking distance up until the final whistle. The second game of the evening saw Captain "Specks" Bukata score an unusual 14 pointers for himself as the entire team scored almost at will.

Thursday, the U.N.A. club took a commanding lead of 32-17 at half-time. Facing the possible loss of three more regulars to the service, Coach Juzwak used all six reserves in the second half in order to prime them for tougher engagements to come. Results will indicate the reserve strength was by no means top-notch, but the kids held down the Mansion regulars enough to insure another victory for the U.N.A.

The season record now shows three triumphs against one loss.

Quarter period scores:

Franor A. C.	14	10	6	8—38
Philadelphia	6	8	9	12—35
Bonsall A. C.	0	7	8	9—24
Philadelphia	10	8	14	8—40
Mansion A. C.	6	11	11	19—41
Philadelphia	12	20	8	4—44

Dietric Slobogin

Toronto Ukrainians Prominent in High School Football

Among the Toronto young Ukrainians whose names figure prominently in athletics, are the following:

Peter Karpuk, Norman Nykoliak, Peter Sulyma and Bill Danylchuk who were nominated recently for the Toronto High School All Star football team. Eugene Lazar was named the All Star Coach.

Peter Karpuk, age 17 is a kicking, plunging half. He set a new record of 12 touchdown passes in 3 games, also a record of 8 touchdown passes in one game. Besides football Peter is a well known baseball pitcher. He has offers from the Toronto Maple Leafs, Montreal Royals and Newark Bears. At present he is the property of the Leafs. Last season he spent part of his time with the Albany N. Y. team.

Norman Nykoliak, age 17, is a snap and centre. He is also one of the best juvenile softball pitchers in Toronto.

Peter Sulyma, age 17, played best defence in the finals. He is also a basketball and softball star.

Bill Danylchuk, age 17, set a new record of 55 points in 4 games. Scored 6 touchdowns in one game (a new record). Bill is also an outstanding baseball and hockey player.

Eugene Lazar, teacher of mathematics, science and health at Central Technical High School in Toronto, Coach of the Tech Football Team. Please note that the four above-mentioned players are from his team. It was under his guidance that Tech captured the group title first time in twenty years.

During his school career Eugene was named on the all Star Football team for four consecutive years. Was star player at University College. Was also a well known hockey player around Toronto.

Besides his school duties Eugene finds time for Ukrainian social life. He is a well known singer in the local circles, having appeared often at concerts. At present he teaches a church and folk choir at the Ukrainian Orthodox Church. Without a doubt Eugene is very popular and well loved by all.

JEAN PARASYM

—FOR VICTORY: BUY BONDS—

To the People of this Community

War Bonds kill Japs. Dead Japs can't kill any more Americans, Americans who may be from your own home. Do you want any better self-interest reason for buying all the extra War Bonds you can possibly find in money for above the bare cost of living necessities?



Just as the War Bonds you bought in the first five war loans piled up terrific superiority in fighting power over the Nazis and Fascists, so the Bonds you are acquiring in the Sixth War Loan do a similar job in the Pacific.

The Japs have it coming to them. Don't waste any pity on these fiends of Asia. They put the torch to everything within their reach; murdered millions of men and women, raped and looted people and cities on a staggering scale. They have their cruel eyes fixed on San Francisco, Seattle, Chicago—in fact on YOU. Do you think you would have fared any better than the people of Nanking, Singapore or Hong Kong, if our American fighters—your relatives and friends—had not stopped their bloody progress toward our West Coast?

We are fast coming to the reckoning day with the Japs. Your personal weight is needed. A sure way to count yourself in is to buy at least an extra \$100 War Bond above your regular purchases.

THE EDITOR

Funny Side Up

"GETTING THE BIRD"

A couple of years ago we made the following statement: "The U. S. is the only Nation that celebrates Thanksgiving because we're the only nation that's got the turkey!" Well, we take it all back, especially since our visit early last week to see our butcher about getting a turkey. Boy were we lucky... lucky to get away with only three broken ribs! How were we to know 300 housewives picked that hour to invade the butcher shop? All we can say is, the Pilgrims had it soft. All they had to fight were a few Indians when they wanted turkey!

Back at the house we picked up the phone and called Mr. Schultz, the butcher, and reminded him about paying off that election bet he had lost to us and that if he didn't have to pay off in cash, a turkey would suffice. This suited him, so when we asked when the turkey would be sent over, he said it would be over in a couple of hours. "But I won't be in then," we said. "Well," he replied, "in that case I'll have the delivery boy slip it in the letter box!" "Say, what are you trying to give me, a pigeon," we inquired. "Just send over that turkey you have showing in the window," O. K., he answered. Less than an hour later the turkey arrived. We had never thought that the turkey in the window might be papier mache, used for window display purposes. Well, it was! Along with the "turkey" were three pork chops, a picture of a roast turkey in color, a note from Mr. Schultz to wit: "Don't take it too bad Bromo. Here's a picture of a roast turkey to look at while you're eating the pork chops on Thanksgiving!"

Right there and then we made a hasty decision, to call on Uncle Fred and his Mrs. So on Turkey Day we hopped a bus for Connecticut and three hours later reached our destination. We got off in front of a Building Project, passed two bad investments to the left and Uncle Fred's place was the 3rd golden opportunity on the right! It's a large home and Uncle Fred's even got his initials on the side of the house... F.H.A.!

Uncle Fred has a pretty big family as families go, and his just seems to keep going! One by one they get married, and two by two they move in on him! At any rate, the house was so crowded with relatives when we arrived, that we didn't see Aunt Suzy until three hours later. We found out later that Aunt Suzy had kicked Uncle Fred out the kitchen. He wasn't at all good at getting the feathers off the turkey—seems that she didn't like the way he spread on the shaving cream!

When the dinner bell sounded, Uncle Fred sat at the head of the table, bowed his head to say Grace, and kept one hand over the butter! Aunt Suzy then brought in a 25 lb. turkey that will never see a White Christmas! The turkey was a little tough, but we didn't mind it at all. Besides we needed the exercise. To be honest, our appetite was really fierce and right after dinner we could see Uncle Fred counting all the children just to make sure!

We enjoyed our Thanksgiving dinner at Uncle Fred's very much. The good part about it was the fact that we didn't have to relinquish any red points and besides two more dinners out like that and our silverware set will be complete!

BROMO SELTZER

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