



SECTION II.

The Ukrainian Weekly

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

No. 48

NEW YORK and JERSEY CITY, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1944

VOL. XII

Killed in Action

Sgt. Stanley Frank Winiarski, 25, son of Mr. and Mrs. Sergey Winiarski, 482 Main street, Paterson, N. J., and a member of U.N.A. Branch 64, was killed in action August 28 in France.



SGT. STANLEY F. WINIARSKI.

A former football and baseball player Sgt. Winiarski entered service April 2, 1940 and received his infantry training at Fort Jackson, South Carolina. After serving in several other camps he went to Arizona desert maneuvers. There he also attended a Mine Laying School.

Later he served in Ireland and Scotland, and from there took part in the Invasion of Europe on D-Day.

He is survived by his parents and two sisters, Mary Ann and Mrs. Stella D'Aquito.

AWARDED AIR MEDAL

Mr. John Marsney, 40 A street, South Boston, Mass. recently received a letter from Major General St. Clair Street notifying him that his son Sergeant Nicholas Marsney, of the Thirteenth Air Force, operating in the Pacific theater, "has been awarded the Air Medal in the name of the President of the United States for meritorious achievement while participating in aerial flight."

Both father and son are members of U.N.A. Branch 238, the secretary of which and U.N.A. Advisor, Mr. Nicholas Dawyskyba, sent this item to the Weekly, and also the following:

Made Prisoner of War

John Rogowsky, son of Mrs. Anna Rogowsky, members of U.N.A. Branch 238, was recently reported to have been made a prisoner of war by the Germans.

Home on Furlough

After three years of service in the Pacific, Pvt. Philip Zolochivsky, son of Mr. and Mrs. Gregory Zolochivsky, home on furlough in Boston.

Missing Over Germany

Lieut. Bernard R. Hodowski, 21, bomber navigator, son of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Hodowski, 90½ Furnace street, Little Falls, N. Y., and a member of U.N.A. Branch 330, has been missing in action over Germany since September 30, the Little Falls Evening Times reports (clipping forwarded to Weekly by Mr. Nicholas Palamar, Branch 330 secretary).



LT. BERNARD R. HODOWSKI

Attached to the Eighth Air Force, Lt. Hodowski revealed in one of his letters to his parents that, "I guess I didn't tell you much about the outfit I'm with. Confidentially, it happens to be the best group in the entire American eighth air force. I'm really in with a swell bunch of fellows, who really know their business. Oh yes, this bombardment group was awarded a presidential citation just before we arrived here. The citation is for swell work the group has been doing."

Lt. Hodowski enlisted in the Air Corps in November, 1942 at Albany. After basic training he completed, at Fort Myers, Pa., a course in aerial gunnery. Last April he was graduated as a navigator from Selman Field in Louisiana, and received his commission as second lieutenant. He left for overseas last July. A brother, Second Lieutenant Leo Hodowski, is stationed in North Carolina.

VETERAN BROTHERS HOME ON FURLOUGH

Private Metro Lishak, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lishak of 379 Mechanic Street, Perth Amboy, New Jersey is home on a 21 day furlough after 32 months in the African and Italian campaigns. An infantry man, he was wounded twice, once in Africa, and again in the drive on Rome. His brother, Michael, fireman first class, was also home on leave after action in Normandy and southern France. It is the first time the brother have met in more than two and a half years. Both brothers make their home with their sisters, Mary and Rose Lishak.

A BOOK OF GREAT VALUE

At a very opportune time, when the shape of post-war Europe, including Ukraine, is being forged in the fire of the battlefields and the deliberations of the council chambers, there has appeared in this country a book on Ukraine which by reason of the prominence of its author, the high reputation of its publishers, and the authoritative treatment of the problem of the Ukrainian centuries-old struggle for national freedom, should make it—"The Ukraine: A Submerged Nation" by William Henry Chamberlin, published by the Macmillan Company—a book of great value in informing the American public with the true Ukrainian situation and thereby dissipate some of the distortions of that situation made by those who would keep Ukraine a submerged vassal nation.

The timeliness and importance of Chamberlin's book on Ukraine is attested by the publishers themselves, for, as their blurb on the book's jacket reads—

"Thirty million persons of Ukrainian nationality in prewar Russian Ukraine, about six million in prewar Poland, and about two million in other neighborhoods, make up the 'submerged nation' with which Mr. Chamberlin is concerned here. They are a people who during the last centuries have not, for any length of time, been an independent nation—a people the great majority of whom now form a 'federalized' part of the Soviet Union.

"Apart from the information Mr. Chamberlin offers on the history, culture, and political prospects of the Ukraine, his discussion is of great value for two other reasons: its connection with the problems in general faced by submerged peoples the world over; its picture of the role the various individual Soviet States are playing and may in the future play in relation to the central Communist Government in Moscow.

"Mr. Chamberlin has of course traveled widely in Russia and the Ukraine, and all readers of his

earlier books are aware of the authoritative and immediacy of what he has to say. His new book, though small in size, is of importance and broad scope."

Were one to sum up Mr. Chamberlin's view on the Ukrainian problem in a few brief sentences, one could well quote the following from the book:

(book's opening sentence) "The Ukrainians are the most numerous people in Europe without a sovereign state form of organization."

(p. 1) "A probable result of the Second World War will be the union of almost all Ukrainians under Soviet rule."

(p. 2) "This arrangement [union under Soviets] will not satisfy the nationalist aspirations of the Ukrainian people unless the Soviet Union is democratized from within and unless the Soviet Ukraine acquires genuine self-government."

(book's closing sentence) "A free Ukraine, no longer subject to political dictation from Moscow, united with other peoples of the Soviet Union only by voluntary bonds of mutual economic interest, is an indispensable element in a free Europe and in a free world."

Needless to say, we highly recommend this very important book to our readers and urge them to see to it that it is read also by their non-Ukrainian friends.

*(Table of contents: The Land and the People; The Heroic Age; The Ukraine in the Shadows; War, Revolution, Nationalist Rebirth; The Ukraine Under the Soviet; The Western Ukrainians; The Ukraine and the Future. 91 pages; index; price, \$1.75. Svoboda Bookstore and elsewhere.)

CHESTER BOND RALLY NETS \$26,875

War Bond sales totalled \$26,875 at a special War Bond rally for the Sixth War Loan drive held last Sunday night, December 3, at the Ukrainian American National Home, Fourth and Ward streets, Chester, Pa., the Chester Times reports (clipping forwarded to the Weekly by Mr. Peter N. Bronecke).

The well-attended rally was addressed by Douglas R. Faith, chairman of the Delaware County War Finance Committee; Clifford H. Peoples, chairman of the Chester Area Sixth War Loan Committee; Major Michael Darmopray, of Philadelphia; Judge Henry G. Sweney, Capt. Andrew Pupa, U. S. Army, of Youngstown, O., and Rev. Omelan Mycyk,

pastor of St. Mary's Ukrainian Orthodox Church.

Aiding in filling out the bond applications were: Mrs. Michael Edynak Jr., Dorothy Edynak, Olga Nayda, Betty Chawaga, Lillian Chawaga, Natalie Yagle, Jean Zarembo and Pfc. Peter Leischak, U. S. Army, studying at Hahnemann Medical School. The rally was sponsored by the combined organizations of the Ukrainian-American National Home under the chairmanship of Michael Wolk.

A one-act comedy, "Uncle From America," was presented by: Jean O'Har, Mrs. Eleanor Bartish DeMaio, Michael Tershawsky, Nicholas Yacyk and William Komar, under the direction of Father Mycyk.

AN EASY WAY TO LEARN UKRAINIAN

By HONORE EWACH

IN our modern times it is not enough to know but one language, no matter how well developed that language is. A well-educated person should know at least two languages well. If you have an opportunity to learn more languages, by all means take advantage of that opportunity. With the thorough knowledge of two or more languages you will discover, to your delight, that you are more aware of life and more awake to everything that surrounds you. The knowledge of language will make you a more refined and cultured person. That is the very reason why they spend so much time on Latin and Greek at the universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Harvard, Sorbonne, and such others.

It is well for such students who intend to be engineers, chemists, mechanical experts, or factory experts, to put the main emphasis in their studies at colleges on such subjects as chemistry, physics, higher mathematics, and so forth. Such subjects will give them thorough training in their profession. But even such students should learn well, in addition to their knowledge of English, a language that would deepen them spiritually and emotionally.

The Value of Knowing Languages

Every well-educated person should know at least one of such languages as Greek, Latin, Hebrew, Arabic, Sanskrit, Old Slavonic, Russian, Ukrainian, Polish, Irish, Welsh, or Lithuanian, as these languages still retain close unity with the deepest and tenderest emotions and thoughts of humanity. Some of the modern languages, especially of the highly industrialized nations, have already lost many of the qualities that stir in us the deepest and tenderest emotions.

As we have seen there are many languages that are still very rich in fine emotional qualities. Some of these languages are already dead; that is, nobody uses them in daily conversation. Among them are Latin, ancient Greek, Old Slavonic, and Sanskrit. The ancient Hebrew has been revitalized and has already become the daily language of the Jewish settlements in Palestine. Other such languages are still spoken by millions of people. To languages which are still very rich in fine emotional and humanizing qualities belong also all the Slavic languages. They continue to be very closely bound to the soil, and to be full of the natural flavor and of the juices of rural life. Besides, they are still fully inflected and are very rich in diminutives. To such languages belongs Ukrainian.

If you are an American of Ukrainian origin there is no reason why you should not know, in addition to your English, the mother language of your Ukrainian ancestors. It is the language that is bound to come most naturally to you. Just a little knowledge of Ukrainian will help you in learning more Ukrainian. In fact, with a little help from the outside and with some patience and a lot of enthusiasm on your part you could master the Ukrainian language in a few months. Then, in a few months, after you learn to think in Ukrainian, you will discover, to your own delight, that you have become a more alert and more wide-awake person. Such is the magic influence on one's soul of Ukrainian words and thoughts.

Shklanka's Ukrainian Primer

If you still know at least a little Ukrainian, you could learn readily more from Mr. E. Shklanka's Ukrainian Primer. A High School principal at Krydor, Saskatchewan, Mr. Shklanka has acquired a lot of experience in teaching Ukrainian to students. He found out that a diligent Ukrainian student can learn to

read and understand Ukrainian books almost in no time, if he is given a little help from a Ukrainian teacher or if he chances to find some book that would serve him as a key to Ukrainian. That was why Mr. Shklanka decided to write a Ukrainian primer, based on the best Canadian and American patterns, which would serve for the Canadians and Americans of Ukrainian origin as a key to Ukrainian. Finally, this autumn, his project was realized. Mr. Shklanka has produced a fine specimen of a modern Ukrainian Primer (Nova Pochatkova Chytanka).—Mr. E. Shklanka, P. O. Krydor, Sask., 75c.)

Mr. Shklanka's Ukrainian Primer, of 125 pages, is conveniently divided into eight parts: The Farm, Nature, The City, Work, Folk Tales, Stories, Ukraine, and Addenda. At the end of the book there are twelve pages of Ukrainian-English vocabulary. The book is profusely illustrated by Miss Margaret Messer, B. Ed. Ukrainian letters are introduced a few at a time. The author starts with four Ukrainian letters,—M, A, T, and O. The pronunciation of each letter is explained in English, thus: "M is sounded like M in Mary," etc. With such a key in his hands a clever student can learn Ukrainian all by himself. He can learn to understand Ukrainian by studying the Ukrainian-English vocabulary at the end of the book.

HOW TO LEARN A LANGUAGE

Writing in the current December 15 Bulletin of the American Association of Teachers of Slavonic and East European Languages, the Hon. John Dyneley Prince, Professor Emeritus, Columbia University, gives some hints on how to learn a foreign language. Says Prof. Prince:—

Whenever anyone asks me the best method of learning a living language, the formula I prescribe is as follows:

1. Ask yourself first whether you have a genuine interest in the language, one which will not disappear with the first difficult verb form.

2. If you have this interest, familiarize yourself first with the main principles of the grammar of the new language. Make no effort at this point to learn more words than the small number necessary in order to master the basic paradigms.

3. Next proceed to increase your vocabulary. Engage a teacher, preferably a woman, since women speak faster than men and thus give you good ear training from the outset.

Converse with your teacher from the start, about ordinary, everyday matters that interest you. Read timely articles in foreign newspapers, and have articles read aloud by your teacher.

4. Now go on to the reading of literary and scientific material, noting as you go along special words and phrases, writing them on cards, for drill.

Using the above method, I find that in about six months of intermittent work I am able to use the new language fluently for ordinary conversation, and to read in a specialized field.

The method outlined above, it will be noted, is precisely the converse of that traditionally employed in American teaching. I work first toward a thorough knowledge of the easy and practical, and then go on to material of high literary style. I recapitulate, in a word, the course followed by the people themselves whose language I am learning. This method, of duplicating racial experience, seems to me right and logical.

Where The Ukrainian Canadians Farm

First Came to Canada Fifty Years Ago; Two-thirds of Those in West on Farms; Most Settled on Bush Land

By W. KOSSAR, M.Sc.

Most on Farms

(Headed as above the farm section of the Free Press Weekly Prairie Farmer in Winnipeg published recently the following survey of Ukrainian farmers in Canada.)

In 1941 Ukrainian Canadians celebrated the 50-year jubilee of the arrival of the first Ukrainian immigrant to Canada. Such jubilees were celebrated with a high spirit in the prairie provinces—especially in Alberta where still today is living and farming the first Ukrainian farmer who arrived in 1891 on a homestead—Wasył Olyniak. Hence the Ukrainian immigration to Canada is 54 years old.

Although the immigration started in 1891—the Ukrainians began to arrive in appreciable numbers in 1896, following the action of Sir Clifford Sifton who was minister of the interior in Sir Wilfrid Laurier's cabinet. At this time, the conditions in the west were unsatisfactory. Saskatchewan and Alberta were practically unsettled and farmers were leaving Manitoba for the east and U.S.A. Sir Clifford Sifton made a comprehensive study in various countries as to the new settlers and was determined to improve the conditions in the west so as to attract the best type of settlers for this particular part of the dominion. He found the Ukrainian farmers were just the type of people needed to settle in western Canada. As a result, a great many of them came to this country in the early years of the 20th century. The valuable contribution which they have made to the development of the west upholds the wisdom of his policy.

The Ukrainian population of Canada in 1941 was 305,929, the fourth largest ethnic group, forming 2.65 per cent of the total population. The bulk of the Ukrainians live in the three prairie provinces: Alberta, 71,868; Saskatchewan, 79,777; Manitoba, 89,762—total 241,407, or 78.8 per cent of all Ukrainians in the dominion. In addition to those in the prairie provinces, 7,500 are living in British Columbia. Approximately a quarter of a million Ukrainians have made their homes in western Canada. The remainder live in eastern Canada, with 48,000 in Ontario, 8,000 in Quebec, and a few hundred in the maritime provinces—total 57,000.

BASIC LANGUAGE

"Obviously a seditious and subversive communication"—thus does the Manchester Guardian (England) editor label a recent letter to that distinguished paper, signed "E. B." dealing with the current potter about basic English: Text of letter follows:—

"If we are to go basic, let us at least do the thing properly and go thoroughly basic. What we want is not basic English, but an absolute common, simple, and fundamental language in which we could commune on terms of fraternal equality with the whole animal world. For example:

English:	Basic:
I am hungry.	Wouf.
I am cold.	Brrrr.
I am wet.	Ugh.
I am hungry, cold, wet, and thoroughly disagreeable.	Wouf, wouf, wouf.
I am fed.	Ha.
I am warm.	Ha, ha.
I am dry.	Ha, ha, ha.
I am fed, warm, dry, and satiated to the point of ecstasy.	Miaow.
I love.	Coe, coe, coeeee
I hate.	Grr, grrr, grrrrr
Aren't I clever?	Cock-a-doodle-do.
"What less could the weakest intellect desire?"	

Employment figures show that of approximately 114,000 Ukrainians, 14 years and over, who are gainfully employed in the three prairie provinces, 62.5 per cent are employed in agriculture with 71.8 per cent for Saskatchewan, 67.3 per cent for Manitoba and 48.4 per cent for Alberta. As for the whole Ukrainian population in the dominion, the percentage of those engaged in agricultural activities is 48.2. Of these, 60 per cent are classified as farmers and stock-raisers—the rest being classified as farm laborers. Of all Ukrainians occupied in agriculture, only 2.1 per cent are in eastern Canada, mostly in Ontario, with approximately 1,250 farmers and as many farm laborers. The attached map of three prairie provinces shows the areas where the Ukrainian settlers are living. In each province their farms are located in the northern part, once bush-covered and their first crop was cordwood. The factors determining their settlement were land available at the time of their arrival, the lack of proper arrangement as to proper agencies, the sentiment of wishing to be together, the strange country and strange language. All this influenced the newcomers to settle in groups, which with the time were described as the blocks.

This question is one which has been the subject of much comment and considerable adverse criticism among Canadians. Let us quote in this respect the opinion of a man with a high record in public life, W. A. Tucker, federal member for Rosethorn, who recently has written the following about the Ukrainian Canadians:

"It has been the writer's privilege to live near and mingle with the people in such a community during most of his adult life. As to the second Canadian generation, it is with a feeling of thankfulness that he can say that those communities are more than vindicating the hope of those who had faith in these settlers 40 years ago. Their schools are the equal of those in any part of the country. Their farming methods are as progressive as in any other part. They take a most active interest in community and governmental activities of all kinds. Canadians of Ukrainian origin have already made an enviable record in our provincial legislature and in parliament, in business, in professions and in every line of worthy endeavor. All but the most prejudiced now realize that they must regard the Canadians of Ukrainian origin as very good Canadians."

Began with Cordwood

The Ukrainians settled in thousands on farms remote from population centres, on unused land and without means of their own. Their start was a start with hardship, small returns for wood from clearing land during winter months and a few dollars for the work at the railroad during two to three months in summer time. It was a pioneer period lasting approximately to the years just prior to the First World War. The hard-working men and women very soon showed a progressive development in mechanized farming, which they shared with other farmers in the west.

Although in Saskatchewan they are mostly engaged in wheat-farming, mixed farming prevails in Alberta and even more in Manitoba. Many of them specialize in stock raising, dairy, and poultry farming. This change was due to the serious economic depression which followed af-

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UKRAINICA IN AMERICA

By SIMON DEMYDONUK

(Continued)

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II AMERICAN INTEREST IN UKRAINIAN LITERATURE

"Son-Trawa"

CONTINUING our review of Maxymovich's collection "Songs of Ukraine" as it originally appeared in *The Foreign Quarterly Review* (published presumably in London) and reprinted in *The American Electic* (New York and Boston) of March-May, 1841, we find that following the comments in that review on Ukrainian dumas, there appear comments on the other types of Ukrainian folk songs included in Maxymovich's collection.

"From amongst the songs proper," the Foreign Review critic writes "we select one called 'Son-Trawa' [Sen-trawa, evidently under the Polish transliteration], a flower of the species *Anemone patens*. The Anemones, according to the Greek mythology, sprang from the tears shed by Venus over Adonis. In Ukraine prophetic qualities are ascribed to this flower." After this introductory note a translation of the "Son-Trawa" follows:—

"The aged woman went weeping,
weeping,

Sadly she made her wail;
The aged woman about her dwelling
Went mourning like an old quail.

"The young sister pluck'd the Son-Trawa,

The flower foreshadowing doom;
'Oh mother, what does the Son-Trawa say?

Does it tell of the Cossack's tomb?"

"The Son-Trawa grew in the field,
my dove,
Sorrow pluck'd it and gave it to thee;

There is sorrow enough, for thy
brother John

From the tomb cannot wakened be."

"These few quotations," says the Foreign Review critic, "justify the conclusion that it is in the power of the man to ascend on the rays of feeling to that elevated sphere whither are born on the wings of thought whilst listening to the lyric strains of Schiller... The people of Ukraine still retain that high degree of clear-right feeling, they are ever magnetised by increasing sorrow".

There is nothing to be added to the above, so we next proceed to a book, published in 1850 by G. P. Putnam, New York, entitled:

"Historical View"

of the Languages and Literature of Slavic Nations, with a sketch of popular poetry by Talvi, with preface by Edward Robinson, DD., LL. D."

The writer of the preface explains (on page 9) who are the Rusniaks or Ruthenians, also called Russians and Malo-Russians. "They are found in Malo-Russia, the South of Poland's Galicia or Red-Russia, the Bukovina, also in north-eastern part of Hungary, and scattered over Wallachia and Moldavia. The Kozaks, especially the Zaporogeans, belong chiefly to this race." When he mentions the "Polish or Leckian branch" of the Slavs, "which comprises the inhabitants of the kingdom of Poland and of the Austrian province Galicia and Lodomeria," he divulges the fact that "the bulk of the people in this latter country are Rusniaks or Ruthenians. In the Russian provinces, which were formerly called White Russia, Black Russia and Red Russia, and were conquered by the Poles

in former times, the peasantry are Russian and Rusniaks."

Since the author is mostly concerned with the musical aptitudes of the Slavic peoples, his references to the country of the "Ruthenians" lie within that field: "Different dialects are spoken and different ballads are sung by the population of Malo-Russia," he writes "and of those Polish-Russian and Polish-Austrian provinces, where the peasantry is of the Ruthenian race. The musical element is still more prevalent among them; and their ditties are rhyme... Indeed, such an immense number of ballads have originated in the rich and fertile steppes of the Ukraine, that it would seem as if each bough of their forest trees must harbor a singer, and each blade of grass on these endless, blooming plains whistles the echo of a song."

Here the autor inserts a remark, that "the Polish poet Bogdjanski is said to have collected in the government of Pultava alone towards 8,000!" of them. We think that the writer erred as to the identity of the Bogdjanski, since there was a famous Ukrainian ethnographer O. Bodiansky, who collected the Ukrainian songs, and it is probable that the writer is referring to his collection.

The writer then continues:

"The pensive character of the Great Russian popular poetry becomes, in that of Malorussian and Ruthenian, a deep melancholy, that finds vent in a great variety of sweet, elegiac melodies. According to the author of the little collection of their popular songs, published first in German translation, 'these are the after-pains of the whole generation. These are the sorrows of the whole centuries, which are blended in one everlasting sigh'."

In asterisks the author mentions the book "Volkslieder der Polen gesammelt und uebersetzt, von W. P. Leipzig, 1833." "It ought to have been called Songs of the Ruthenian people in Poland," remarks the writer.

After this interpellation the author proceeds to portray the history of the Ukrainian nation in such a sympathetic way that one cannot abstain from quoting at least some of these passages. Thus the author explains:

Spirit of the Ukrainian Past

"If we look back to the history of these regions, we cannot doubt that it is the spirit of their past, that breathes out of these mournful strains. The cradle of the Kozak stood in blood; he was rocked to the music of the clashing of swords. For centuries the country on both banks of the Dnieper as far as to the northwestern branch of the Carpathian mountains, the seat of this race, was the theatre of constant warfare and aggression. There was no time for the blessing of a peaceful development. Their narrative ballads have, therefore, few other subjects than the feuds with the Poles and Tartars."

Having briefly gone over the history of the war of Ukraine against Poland and her union with Russia, the author continues his characterization of the Ukrainian past as follows:

"The struggles of this insurrection, their previous feuds with Poles, their oppressors, and afterwards their repeated revolts from the Russians, who tried to undermine their liber-

ties, have given birth to a great number of simple ballads, the bold spirit of which presents a noble relief to the habitual melancholy of the Malorussian poetry in general...

"They have professional singers, who are called Bandurists; and who, with a kind of simple guitar in their hand, ramble through the country, sure to find a willing audience in whatever village they stop."

Further on he comments on the subject of Ukrainian songs:

"We give here a few characteristic specimens of their poetry, serving to illustrate their warlike spirit, as well as their domestic relations."

From few cited examples of the Ukrainian folk poetry, especially of the dumas and the dumky, we quote here two stanzas of the

"Lament for yessaul Pushkar"

"Where art thou, O Pushkar?
Where art thou valiant knight?
Ukraina weeps for thee,
And for her fate so bright.

"His bones are in the grave,
Himself with it is now
O weep, O weep, Ukraina,
An orphan left art thou."

To show the uniform characteristics of the Ukrainian folk poetry the author selects some samples of it from Western Ukraine, and introduces "the following little elegy, heard and written down in Galicia, (that) we have always considered as one of the gems of poetry:

"The Dead Love"

"White art thou, my maiden,
Canst not whither be!
Warm my loved, maiden,
Cannot warmer be.

"But when dead, my maiden,
White was she still more;
And poor lad, I love her
Warmer than before."

To the above category of articles belongs the elaborate review of *Ballads and Bards of the Ukraine* by Sarah B. Wister published in the *Lippincott's Magazine* of Philadelphia, Vol. XVI, December, 1875. There the writer speaks of "the numerous articles on Russian topics in the *Revue de deus Mondes* by Anatole Leroy Boillieu and Alfred Rambaud. The latter has contributed a very curious paper on the Ukraine." The author then mentions among other writers on Ukraine also "A. M. Koulish" [probably Panteleymon Kulish] who had published a collection of the popular poetry of his country. Sarah B. Wisters writes extensively about the history of Ukraine and her struggles and songs, including the various kinds of Kozak songs.

In the period previous to the ban of the Ukrainian language by the Tsarist government there also appeared in the *Alaskan Herald* of San Francisco, Cal., March 1868, an article *Curious Ideas of the Poet Taras Shevchenko* written by Rev. A. Honcharenko, one of the first Ukrainian immigrants in the United States who settled in California.

In the field of fiction of the last century we find a novel from Ukrainian life—*For the Right*, written originally by Karl Emil Franzos (Austrian governor of Galicia) in German and translated into English by Julie Sutter. In the volume VII of *The Continental Classics* of Harper & Brothers, New York, it appeared with a preface by George MacDonald, LL.D. and was widely circulated to portray the heroic struggle of a Ukrainian (in original "Ruthenian") individual for the right of common peasants against the forces of oppression in imperial Austria.

What They Say

Earl G. Harrison, director of the Immigration and Naturalization Service:

"From a numerical point of view, the so-called alien problem is fast becoming a thing of the past. A relatively high death rate among aliens, a sharp decrease in immigration, and a greatly increased rate of naturalization during the last few years, have combined to narrow the ratio of non-citizens to citizens to one of the lowest points on record."

Adolph A. Berle, Jr. before the International Civil Aviation Conference in Chicago:

"In the matter of passage through the air, we are in a stage in which there should be developed, established and settled customs of friendly permission as between friendly nations.

"Indeed, failure to establish such customs would burden many countries and would actually jeopardize the situation of most of the smaller nations of the world, especially those without seacoasts...

"Privilege of friendly passage accorded by nations can only be availed of, or expected by nations which themselves are prepared to accord like privileges and permissions...

"No greater tragedy could befall the world than to repeat in the air the grim and bloody history which tormented the world some centuries ago when the denial of equal opportunity for intercourse made the sea a battleground instead of a highway."

Bishop William T. Manning at a service honoring merchant seamen:

"The problems and difficulties of the merchant service and the enormous scope of its work stagger the imagination... These problems include the difficult task of transporting an unending stream of men, munitions, and supplies thousands of miles, over all the seas and oceans, to all the fighting fronts, and keeping these fronts supplied in spite of submarines, mines, airplanes and every form of attack... This is the work of the men of the merchant navies, and if these supplies were not transported and delivered, the men at the fighting fronts would be helpless... It is a notable, a significant and most honorable fact that since Pearl Harbor there has been no strike in the maritime industry and no delay in the sailing of a vessel as the result of a labor dispute or a lack of men to man a ship."

Supreme Court Justice Frank Murphy:

"Good men of all faiths should come forward so that no segment of our people should be left hunted, declassified or segregated against. The hope of the future is to see to it that good men and women join hands and work together so that those who arouse ancient evils and make them agents of international power politics will not succeed."

John Dewey, eminent philosopher and scholar, on the occasion of his 85th birthday:

"President Hutchins (President of the University of Chicago) calls for liberal education for a small elite group and vocational education for the masses. I cannot think of any idea more completely reactionary and more fatal to the democratic outlook... Progressive education stands for the most solid, enduring discipline that comes from growth and power in self-discipline. The conduct of the boys on the battlefields shows what a democratic discipline developed from within is capable of accomplishing."

Mixed Metaphors

"The American noose is swiftly tightening on the doomed port. One prong is striking at the center of the line, another has swept in from west and a third from the east, ploughing deeper into the defenses."—*Egyptian Gazette*, spotted by Punch.

A Survey of Ukrainian History for Young People

(Continued)

(2)

The Appearance of the Slavs

IN the midst of this strife and mid-by of invading peoples there appeared a race of people known as the Slavs—the undoubted forbears of the Ukrainians. Their original prehistoric home seems to have been on the northern slopes of the Carpathian mountains, and vicinity. Herodotus speaks of certain tribes north of Scythia whom he calls the Neuri and Androfagi, while other writers call them the Amadoki. These ancient tribes about whom so little is known, lying between the Carpathians and the Dnieper, were the ancestors of the Slavs.

Roman writers of the 1st and 2nd centuries after Christ speak of these Slavic tribes as extending as far north as the Baltic. They are then known as the Venetes. The German Goths were their neighbors on the west, while to the northeast, in the direction to the Baltic shores, were the primitive Lithuanians. Further east, extending past the Volga were various Finnish tribes which later uniting with certain Slav tribes formed the beginnings of Russia proper.

From this region, beginning about the time of the close of the Gothic invasions, the Slavs radiated in all directions. The departure of the Goths, Burgundians, Vandals and Lombards had left in the west vast empty regions which the West Slavs (from whom descended the Poles, Czechs, and Slovaks) quickly took possession. They settled as far west as the Elbe River, and this was their western frontier at time of Charlamagne. Descendants of this particular branch of the Slavs are said to survive today near Berlin under the name of Wends, which name is a derivation of the word "Venetes."

Southern tribes of Slavs whose descendants today are the Bulgarians, Serbians and other Balkan Slovenes, migrated past the Carpathians, past the Danube and into the Balkan lands. These South Slavs became a source of constant annoyance to the Byzantine Empire by their innumerable invasions of the still unconquered Greek half of the old Roman Empire; these invasions extending at times even into Asia Minor. A Greek writer of that time complains that "the Slavs have taken from Rome all of Greece," while the Grecian Emperor Constantin Porphyrogenitus of the 10th century mourns, "our entire land has been Slavonized and barbarized."

The Antae

In the meanwhile, within the original home of the Slavonic family, the southeastern tribes, which undoubtedly were the forbears of the Ukrainians, had upon the retreat of the Goths and later of the Huns moved southward into the neighboring steppes and eastward as far as the Don. Jornandes, the 6th century historian of the Gothlanders, in referring to this particular branch of the Slavs, divides them into Sclavenes and Antae. The former were those who settled between the Danube and the Dniester and as far north as the Vistula, living in swamps and forests. The Antae—the most powerful of the Venetes—settled along the curving shore-line of the Black Sea, from the Dnieper to the Dniester. These Antae were the direct ancestors of the Ukrainian people.

From the 6th century writer Pro-

copius of Caesarea* we learn that the Antae, originally a peaceful people, became warlike from their contact with the Huns, and allied with them they engaged in many wars. At times they attacked the Greek colonies forcing them to pay indemnity. Because of their warlike qualities the Greeks in 580 A.D. engaged them to war upon other branches of Slavs, such as the Sclavenes, who were also continually harassing the Greek colonies. Menandra, another Greek writer, mentions the wars between the Antae and the Avars which at first turned out in favor of the former. The Avars laid a heavy yoke upon them, forcing them to fight in the front lines against the Byzantine Empire and harnessing their women to chariots. The Avars as a unit soon disappeared, however, and to this day they are held out as the very type of a vanished people.

This is the last time that we hear of the Antae for during the 6th century the Greeks, finding themselves unable to further protect their colonies from the continual onslaughts of the barbarians, abandoned them, and naturally the Greek writers no longer mentioned them. Another reason ascribed to the lack of records of these people for several centuries, was the Avar attacks upon the Slavs which caused the cessation of Slav raids upon the Byzantium.

By this time (end of Hun domination), however, the Slavs ceased to be regarded as merely materials entering into the making of the various conglomerate empires, which up to that time had ruled Ukraine. They now came forward as a political unit, with their own individual character and their own proper name.

Men of Rus'

Thus the Slavs disappeared suddenly, as it were, from Byzantine's ken—to reappear in its annals in the 9th century, when they recommenced their attacks upon the Empire from the sea side, by way of the Black Sea, and under a new name "Men of Rus'."

The first mention of them is made by the Byzantine emperor Constantin Porphyrogenitus, who writes of certain Antae tribes such as the Uliches, Derevlyans and Kievsky. It is not until over a century later that we are able to obtain a closer view of the identities of the various tribes, and for that information we are indebted to the "Ancient Chronicles" of Nestor, the monk historian of the 12th century. These Chronicles, of which there are several versions, such as the Laurentian and Ipatievsky, constitute the prime foundation upon which Ukrainian history is based and at the same time serve as our chief source of historical information. It is from them that we learn the names, description, and location of the various Slavic tribes as they existed prior to his time, during the 10th century.

Beginning from the north, near the sources of the Dwina and the Dnieper, were settlements of the Kriviches around their towns of Smolensk and Polotsk. Further north, on the Volkhov River, was the city of Novhorod, the founding of which is shrouded in pre-historic mist. A subsequent union of the Kriviches and some Viatices together with Finnish

*The Latin name for Tsarhorod which was later changed to Constantinople in honor of its first Christian emperor—Constantine)

tribes led to the formation of the largest of Slav states—Muscovy, later day Russia proper. West of the Kriviches were the Polotchans who also resided around Polotsk, on the upper Dwina. The Drehoviches were on the right bank of the Dnieper, south of the Kriviches and held Turiv and Pinsk. The ward "Drehovichi" probably inferred dwellers of muddy lands, since "drehva" meant mud.

On the left bank of the Dnieper, along the course of the Soja River, a tributary of the Dnieper, were the Radimiches who possessed the old cities or towns of Ovrutch and Korosten. They belonged to that branch of Slavs which was later known as White Russian. Along the higher Oka, a tributary of the Volga, were the Viatices who as previously mentioned belonged to the subsequent Great Russian branch.

Now, let us consider those tribes which were the direct ancestors of the present day Ukrainians. Of these tribes, the main ones were the Polyans, Severyans, Derevlyans, Dulchs, Uliches, and the Tiverches.

The Polyans

In around Kiev and its districts on both sides of the Dnieper were the Polyans, who coming eastward from the Carpathian Mountains had founded Kiev. "Polyany," in the Ukrainian language, means people of the plains. They were not as numerous as others tribe but were by far the most civilized. This was largely due to their close proximity to the civilized Byzantium. This comparatively small tribe was undoubtedly the center of the historic life of the Ukrainian people and it is from here that the name "Rus'" originated, which later was expanded to include Ukrainian and non-Ukrainian (White Russian and Muscovy-Great Russian) branches. With the Polyans we must associate the Severyans, who crossing the Dnieper eastward settled along the eastern tributaries of the Dnieper, founding Lubitch and Chernihiv on the north and Peryaslav on the south.

Further east of the Severyans in the basin of the Don, were some far-eastern tribes of Slavs who are not mentioned in the Chronicles, but who, as we know from other sources, lived there between the 5th and 10th centuries as a section of the Khazar state. However, during the latter half of the 10th century, these far-eastern Slavs were forced by the incoming Pechenehs to move further north.

Northwest of the Polyans in around the basin of the Pripet were their neighbors, the Derevlyans—people of the forests. This tribe led a primitive existence without any organization of any account and without any important towns; however, some historians credit them and not the Radimiches, with the founding of the city of Korosten.

South of the Polyans were the Uliches, at first on the lower right bank of the Dnieper and later moving to the middle and upper Buh, (Bug) River and the Dniester.

West of the Derevlyans on the site of modern Volhyn, were the Dulchs whose main cities were: Volhyń, Permyshyl, Lutsk and Chermo. Still further west were the Western Slavs, the nearest tribe of which were the Poles.

All of these described tribes belonged to the Eastern branch of the Slavs. On the north and east they came into contact with the Letto-Lithuanians and Finns. The former lived in the basins of the Niemen and Western Dwina Rivers, extending from the shores of the Baltic to the Pripet River and the sources of the Dnieper and the Volga. Later, due to the incoming Slavs they retreated and settled along the Niemen and Western Dwina, in the dense forests of the coastal region. The Finns, however, were scattered all around in numerous small tribes, being usually assimilated by the stronger people. Along the Baltic

The Lighter Side

The Observant Mr. Coolidge

One day a pushing young politician contrived to gain access to President Coolidge, and proceeded to lay before the Chief Executive an ambitious plan ostensibly for the improvement of his home town, but really for the improvement of his own personal fortune.

Mr. Coolidge listened patiently, while his visitor put forth his most eloquent and forceful arguments. At length the speaker paused to note the effects of his oratory.

"See that cat?" said Mr. Coolidge, pointing to one of the White House pets. "She has walked round the table three times since you began talking."

That ended the interview.

A Gem

In a railway station restaurant, a traveler was attempting a flirtation with a pretty waitress.

"Tell me your name," he pleaded.

"Pearl," she replied.

"Oh, what a lovely name," he enthused. "And what a lovely girl. Are you the pearl of great price?"

"No," was the cool rejoinder, "I am the pearl cast before swine."

Not Up to Their Standard

It was a rather dull day, and the two little sardines were swimming aimlessly about in San Diego Bay. In a bored tone, one of the sardines suggested they go up to San Francisco for the weekend.

"Oh, no," objected his companion. "It's much too long a swim to San Francisco."

"We could make the trip on the train," ventured the first sardine.

"What!" shouted the second, "and be jammed in like a couple of soldiers!"

Signs of the Times

On a rural bulletin board: "Young chicks, cheap."

On a highway truck: "Sorry pals; O.K. gals."

In a Wisconsin tavern: "Cigarettes—20c per pack; 2 packs for 35c. Only one to a customer."

FOR VICTORY BUY BONDS

were other Slavic tribes; such as the Pomeranians, Havelians of Handenburg, Sprevanians of the Elbe, the Obotritui, the Viltzui, Lutitzi, and Sorabui, or Sorbui, all one day to be absorbed by the German Conquest.

To the west of the East Slavs were some groups of the West Slavs which after the invasion of the Czechs and Liakhs from the 4th to the 7th century formed themselves into the states of Bohemia and Poland.

To the southwest were other groups which subsequently became the kingdoms of Moravia, Bulgaria, Croatia, Dalmatia and Servia.

East of the Don River were the Polovtsi, another of the invading Asiatic hordes, and at its mouth extending along the coast to the Dnieper were the Khazars, who were of Turkish origin. During the height of their power, the 7th and 8th centuries, they were quite civilized due to their contact with Constantinople and the Arabs. They were more commercial than military, although they subdued the local Slavic tribes and warred successfully with the Persians and Arabs for the possession of the Caucasus. Their rule over the Slav tribes between the Caspian and the Dnieper was not heavy but one marked with tolerance and freedom. However, subsequently due to the continual onslaughts of the Slavs as well as a new incoming Asiatic horde, the Pechenehs, their state fell and southeastern Ukraine once more became desolate.

(To be continued)

AFTER THE EXPOSITION

THUS far there have appeared but two, major comments in Ukrainian papers on the Ukrainian women's participation last month in the International Women's Exposition at Madison Square Garden, New York City. One—a critical survey by Dr. S. Demydchuk in the "Svoboda" of November 28; the other, an unsigned article in the English page of "America" of December 4, 1944. Each presented an entirely different opinion of the exposition: Dr. Demydchuk pointed out a number of shortcomings, and in conclusion questioned whether it is morally profitable to participate in such enterprises. America's reporter, on the other hand, did not find a trace of fault and proclaimed the exposition "an outstanding success," especially exaggerating the publicity given the Ukrainian exposition by the American radio stations. Reading through the list of radio stations and phrases about their enthusiastic propaganda of our participation, one may come to the conclusion that the broadcasting stations of New York devoted most of their time during the exposition to talks on the beauty of Ukrainian art, and rendered thus all Ukrainians a valuable information service.

Returning to the first quoted article by Dr. Demydchuk, I have the impression that its author set too high a standard for the whole enterprise, approaching it from a single angle: creating and spreading a good name for Ukrainian art and culture. Perhaps Dr. Demydchuk was disappointed (like some members of the Ukrainian Women's Committee) because of the many promises made by the promoters of the exposition, which were never kept. These were made for purely business reasons: So as to assure the participation of Ukrainians in the exposition and the profits from the sale of tickets by our group.

In previous years the management of this exposition used similar lures to get participants from among nationality groups. They were (like we were this year) tempted by promises of free publicity in press and radio to cover all fields of the participating groups' interests, even including their political aspirations. Many swallowed the bait, spending thousands of dollars (some could afford such luxury, it being paid for by their Governments-in-Exile).

This year, most of those who had learned their lesson before did not take part in the exposition at all, or else did it only pro forma, with a minimum of effort and expenditure.

Unfortunately, the Ukrainian participating Committee found these factors out only after the show closed.

Dr. Demydchuk justly stresses the fact that Ukrainian art and culture did not profit by this exposition. But this was not through a fault or negligence of the Ukrainian participating Committee; only due to the now clear and simple truth that the International Women's Exposition in its commercial attitude appears to have had no intention or means to render us any services of an idealistic nature.

Cites Failure of Exposition Management to Give Ukrainians Publicity

In promising us "the press and radio" the management appears to have no more influence or connections than any other person or organization willing to purchase space or time to be used as they see fit. Besides, the management of the exposition was extremely economical in spending money for this kind of publicity, and we, Ukrainian women, had counted most on getting the non-commercial kind. Hence our disappointment.

I was in personal contact with the members of the Exposition's management in charge of press and radio. As long as the number of tickets

sold by us was uncertain and undetermined, promises were made very freely. In order to enable the ladies in charge of press and radio to give us all the publicity which (they said) our Ukrainian group was entitled to, I was asked to bring all available material on Ukrainian art, culture, literature, immigration, etc., which I did by supplying them with "almost a library." A promised radio sketch on the life of Lesya Ukrainka for which we also supplied all material was never heard, or given. Neither were any of promised pictures published in the American papers.

The management did not give us nor any other group special publicity, treating all customers alike, which meant advertising only the exposition as a whole, so as to make it a financial success.

This year's International Women's Exposition was not much of a hit, and therefore the Ukrainian part of it did not get the plaudits it deserved. There were a few scattered reports in the papers, mentioning Ukrainian participation, also a few references to it on the radio. Ukrainian art received the best praise from the announcer of "The Food Hour"! This lady was spontaneously prompted to speak of the Ukrainian booth as "the most artistic and colorful," having by mere chance run across it. It would be naive, however, to consider this casual remark on the radio as gracious propaganda on our behalf.

Certain Moral Gains

Nevertheless certain moral gains were made by us at this exposition and these should not be shrouded. On the contrary, they should be emphasized, in special appreciation of the amount of unselfish effort devoted by the Ukrainian organized women of New York to its success.

The exposition drew great throngs of Ukrainian people who knew how to appreciate the Ukrainian exhibit, which was unusually artistic and arranged in the best of taste. The very good concert program and intelligently bold defense of the Ukrainian cause at the Forum provided the much needed moral stimulus to our people.

The exhibition also brought some material gains: for the private enterprise selling handicrafts and souvenirs, and about \$400.00 for the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and the Ukrainian American Relief Committee.

Ukrainian art has many values, which require, however, a discriminating public to appreciate them. The greatest works of art are not necessarily shown in great halls. Archipenko's or Picasso's works have been shown in small, one or two room art galleries. The point is to get them there, where they will be found by those willing and able to appreciate them. Such a discriminating public should be sought for exhibits of Ukrainian art and the proper contacts may be found at museums, universities and special cultural institutions.

Whenever, as was the case with the 21st Women's International Exposition, we decide to participate in an enterprise by making a contract, we must be cautious in taking on obligations, for fear that the other part will not fulfill theirs. The management of this exposition did not fulfill its obligations towards the Ukrainian Women's Committee and it must realize this fact.

Also this fact must not be made a secret, or veiled under loud publicizing of trivialities (granted to Ukrainian participants). By so doing we only underestimate the value of the treasures of art and culture which we possess, and which deserve a just appreciation from others.

CLAUDIA OLESNICKY
Editor, "Our Life."

Carteret Social Club Observes Fifteenth Anniversary

The Ukrainian Social Club of Carteret, N. J. (645 Roosevelt Avenue) was host to many of its former members and friends at a dinner dance held recently at the local Ukrainian Pavilion, in celebration of its 15th anniversary. At this affair some of the highlights of the club's existence were recalled, as—

The club came into existence on October 19th, in the hey days of 1929, and chose Walter W. Wadiak as its first president. Walter served in this same capacity for twelve years before being called to the colors.

The club was the first to bring before the general public some of the potentialities of the Ukrainian American population in Carteret, N.J. N. J.

Throughout the fifteen years of active life, the organization has always been interested in social, civic and athletic endeavors.

The presentations of "Minstrels" in 1932, 1933 and 1935 are still remembered for their excellent entertainment qualities.

In July, 1932 the first League of Ukrainian clubs in America was formed in Carteret through the sponsorship of the late Rt. Rev. Joseph A. Zuk, namely the "League of Ukrainian Clubs." As then so in 1935 the Carteret Club played host to the fourth convention of the L. U. C. Through this "League of Ukrainian Clubs" came the idea of further Ukrainian youth-cooperation throughout the nation.

The friendships made through the League and its social, cultural and athletic programs are very much in evidence to this day despite the fact that the League membership included many Eastern States.

The organization's athletic record stands out throughout the state of New Jersey, first for its outstanding scores and secondly for its everlasting sportsmanship. The baseball team was handled by Gene Wadiak, who held the post of manager for fourteen years; while the basketball responsibility was handled by John Hamulak, now a first lieutenant in the Army. Last year's basketball squad was coached by Gene Wadiak. Incidentally, last year the Carteret club lost but one game in sixteen starts, 48-46, in the last three seconds of play. It took a field goal by former All-American Larry Kelly of Yale to do the trick. Kelly had twenty-three points for his night's work.

Charitable enterprises have been the beneficiaries of successfully arranged benefit programs by both athletic teams. Benefactors have been the American Red Cross, Infantile Paralysis Committee, Carteret Servicemen's Club.

95% Membership in Service;
2 Gold Stars

The call to the colors has been answered by 95% of the club's membership and today the boys are scattered all over the world—ever mindful of the good old days at the club. The Honor Roll bears two gold stars in honor of the late Captain John J. Markowitz killed in action in Luxembourg and Sgt. Eugene Ginda of the Marines who fell on Guam.

The club's anniversary program was opened with invocation by the Rev. John Hundiak, pastor of the St. Demetrius church in Carteret, who called for a moment of silence in tribute to our fallen heroes. Eugene Wadiak, present president, was the toastmaster. Short talks were delivered by First Lt. John Hamulak, Councilman John A. Turk, Clarence P. Perkins—Lion Club President, John Ciko, Oscar Stein, James J. Lukach, Councilman elect Edward Coughlin, John Leschik, Mayor-elect Steven Skiba and Julius Kloss, Mayor

KOSHETZ WORKS STUDIED AT JULLIARD

According to Miss Luba Kowalska, Ukrainian student attending the noted Juilliard Institute of Musical Art in New York, the 650 students of that Institute are keenly interested in the choral works of the late Dr. Alexander Koshetz.

Igor Bouketooff, conductor of the School's chorus, introduced Koshetz's works to the students with a lecture on the life and works of the famous Ukrainian choral conductor. The future musicians who comprise the school's chorus are at present studying chorals of Rachmaninoff and Koshetz, as part of their curriculum, and are deeply impressed with the latter's arrangements of Ukrainian songs. The most popular seem to be "The Chicken Lady" and "Voin playing in the street."

Other students of Ukrainian parentage studying at present at the School besides Miss Kowalska, are Christine Zwick and Elvira Woloschuk.

CANADIAN FARMERS

(Concluded from page 2)

ter the first war and later on during the drought period. With the progress made by changing farming methods, came the change in equipment.

The Ukrainians have advanced in a remarkable manner. Acustomed to few acres of land and hand implements, they are today in many districts well-to-do farmers with up-to-date farming methods. Many thousands of Ukrainian farmers own today a section or more of land with tractors and power implements. Their farm homes and farm buildings are rapidly improving. Their old homes are used for summer kitchens or for other farm purposes. Their standard of living is higher, their use for more comfort is evident.

The desire of the parents to give their children a higher education has brought very encouraging results. Last census classified 2,383 persons of Ukrainian origin as professionals with 1,213 school teachers, 208 priests, 234 nurses, architects, chemists, engineers, lawyers, physicians, etc. Many farmers' children are employed in trade, finance, transportation, construction, manufacturing, mining and logging. More than 65 per cent of Ukrainian Canadians were born in Canada and received their education in Canadian schools.

Active in Co-operatives

Ukrainian farmers are successful not only in wheat farming, mixed farming or truck-gardening in the west. In Ontario and British Columbia they are making a very good progress as fruit and vegetable growers and bee-keepers. The cooperative spirit among Ukrainians is very strong. They are keenly interested in Wheat Pool activities, credit and savings unions, co-operative stores and other such activities.

Joseph W. Mittuch delivered the main address.

A floor show followed the dinner with Gene Wadiak acting as the master of ceremonies. The Junior orchestra rendered selections that were well received. The band is under Prof. V. Sostashop's direction. Musical medleys by a girls ensemble and a male quartet followed. Radio entertainers, Helen Witt, Evelyn Conway and Elaine Carcia, sang and danced. Dorothy Lynch blended her beautiful voice for "Always" and "Say a Prayer" with Lorraine Keller, blues singer. However the hit of the show was the rendition of Harry Lauter's Scotch ballad "When I was Twenty-One" by former choir director Demetri Zoznoworsky, who was all done up in kilts and a beard. The music of Walter Kross and his orchestra wound up a perfect evening.

GENE WADIAK

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Escapes from Flaming Tank Destroyer

Although burned when a shell struck the tank destroyer in which he was driving August 13 south of St. Lo, France, Corporal Stephen Stepanik, 22, son of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Stepanik, Jeanette, Pa., and a member of U.N.A. Branch 41, considers himself lucky to be the only member of the crew to have escaped alive. He is recovering at an army general hospital in England, and is well on his way to recovery, according to the doctors there, as reported in the Jeanette News Dispatch (clipping sent to Weekly by Rev. S. Prokopchuk).

"We were sitting in our tank destroyer awaiting for orders for our next mission when the shell struck," said Cpl. Stepanik. "I was sealed in the driver's heat. The inside of the tank was loaded with white phosphorus ammunition which burst into flames at the impact of the enemy shell," he said. His combat clothing caught fire and had to be stripped

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ОПЕРЕВІТОРКИ до звичайного шиття і на zig zag машинах. добра платня. стала робота. лиш кілька-годинна робота. M. Gittman & Co., 518 32 St., Union City, N. J.

Advice to a Pfc.:
When arguing with your first sergeant be sure you are right—then let the matter drop.

SAW ROME

Pvt. (Lc.) Walter Sakala, Ukrainian, son of Mrs. Katherine Sakala, 479 South 17th street, Newark, N. J. recently spent a short leave in Rome, the Newark News reported. He visited the Vatican City, Colosseum, and other ancient ruins.

"The tremendous difference between the old and the new which you see all over is what impressed me most," he said. "On one side of the street you'll see the ruins of a building built by one of the Roman emperors you studied about in school and across the street is a modern apartment building."

Private Sakala is with the Fifth Army in Italy. Overseas 13 months, he has been awarded one Bronze Battle Participation Star.

from him when he crawled to safety.

"I ran about 300 yards toward the aid station when a jeep picked me up and took me the rest of the way. They gave me blood plasma and morphine at the aid station and then sent me to an air strip to be evacuated.

UKRANBOMS

By ALEXANDER YAREMKO

The Lithuanians, like the Ukrainians, who have little in common or liking for their neighboring imperialistically-minded Poles and Russians, also find their country incorporated as an integral part of the USSR. For centuries the Lithuanians, like the Ukrainians, found themselves ruled by the Poles and the Russians. And famous Lithuanians, like famous Ukrainians, were erroneously labelled as Poles or Russians.

In America the Lithuanians have distinguished themselves in collegiate football and major league baseball. Here are some other Lith greats: Johnny Goodman, 1937 Nat'l Amateur Golf Champ; Joe Platak, Nat'l Handball Champ from 1935 to 1941; Joe Willman, world's A.B.C. champ and record-holding bowler; Jack Sharkey and Babe Risko, former top-notch heavy-weight boxers; Johnny Macionis, speed swimmer; and yes, girls, Russ Morgan, radio star and band leader, Scranton's pride.

Three former members of "Ukrainian All-American Football Teams" compiled annually by yours truly are playing bang-up football for the professional Cleveland Rams. At right end is Steve Pritko, a Villanova product who hails from Northampton, Pa. and who captained our 1942 All-Ukrainian team. At right half-back is Mike Kabealo, the Loraine, Ohio boy who led Ohio State University to a championship with his running and passing. Mike was a member of the 1938 All-Ukrainian team. And at the all-important quarterback post is Johnny Petchell, born in Freeland, Pa., who starred for mighty Duquesne University and captained the 1941 All-Ukrainian team. With Petchell calling the signals for Kabealo to toss passes to Pritko, the Rams have scored

To the People of this Community

You may be wondering what one man can do to help win a war. We refer you to the late Private John W. Dutko of Homer City, Pa. German guns had his battalion pinned down in a trench on the road to Rome. Armed with an automatic rifle and hand grenades he advanced toward an 88-mm. cannon and three machine gun nests. Running through a hail of gunfire, he silenced the first machine gun by killing its two-man crew with a grenade.

Nazi machine gunners in the second nest wounded him but he staggered on toward the cannon. With a mighty effort he killed all five of the cannon crew with a long burst from his rifle. Then he swung his rifle toward the second machine gun nest, killing the two Germans who had just wounded him. The third machine gun nest still blazed away, hitting him again. As the final burst from his "heater" cut down the remaining two Nazi gunners, he stumbled into their nest where he fell dead over their bodies.

You are not asked in the Sixth War Loan to make a contribution like that of Private Dutko to help the defeat of Japan. But Victory also is made up of individual efforts of millions of Americans at home and on the fighting fronts. How about dedicating your extra \$100 War Bond purchase today to fighters like Private Dutko?

THE EDITOR.

Becomes Gunnery Instructor

Pfc. Walter Shipka, son of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Shipka, 127-28 102nd road, Richmond Hill, N. Y. and



PFC. WALTER SHIPKA

like his parents a member of U.N.A. Branch 200, recently graduated from an Army Air Force gunnery school at Laredo, Texas, and is now an instructor at one of the seven Army Air Force aerial gunnery schools.

UKRAINIAN FOOTBALL PLAYERS

You could help us tremendously in our annual survey of Ukrainian college football players by sending us information about yourselves or others that you may know. Send name, school, class, and home town to: Ukrainian News Service 2154 North 7th Street Philadelphia 22, Pa.

many a touchdown and that is why it would be nice to see the Cleveland Ukrainians invite these three grid stars to a party at their Ukrainian Hall, or honor them in some way to obtain publicity for the Ukrainians.

Here are three boys of Ukrainian descent who'll grace the 1944 All-Ukrainian grid team: George Savitsky, Penn tackle, Thomas Mikula, Wm & Mary guard and Peter Barholak, Purdue tackle. We still need a few more names of Ukrainians playing collegiate football. If you know of any, write at once to me at 2081 East Venango Street, Phila. 84, Pa.

THE BUGLER

Monthly Publication

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"The purpose of this work is to present the principles of Ukrainian grammar in English for those who would like to learn the Ukrainian language. It is hoped that the grammar will meet the demand of both Ukrainians and non-Ukrainians: the former desiring to gain a proficiency in the language, and the latter wishing to get an understanding of it."

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