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# The Ukrainian Weekly

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

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## LETTER FROM BRUSSELS DESCRIBES PLIGHT OF UKRAINIAN WAR REFUGEES

**T**HE first clear indication of the plight of the millions of Ukrainian war refugees and forced labor workers throughout Central and Western Europe, appears in a letter received in this country and Canada from Mikola Hrabar of Brussels, acting chairman of the Ukrainian National Council in Belgium.

The letter was written after the Allied forces had liberated Brussels, and is dated November 5. Hrabar mailed it to the Ukrainian Canadian Committee and sent a copy of it to Prof. Nicholas Czubatyj, as he was not aware as yet of the re-establishment of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and the formation of the Ukrainian American Relief Committee. The letter begs Ukrainian-Americans and Ukrainian Canadians to come to the succor of the Ukrainian war refugees.

Hrabar, incidentally, was an officer in the Ukrainian army that fought for Ukraine's liberation at the close of the last war. Following the collapse of the Ukrainian republic he emigrated to Belgium, graduated from a university there, married a Belgian girl, and eventually became a Belgian citizen. Before the war he figured prominently at various Ukrainian international congresses, acting as a substitute for those Ukrainian delegates whom the Polish authorities would refuse to allow to leave the country. In time Hrabar became vice-chairman of a prominent Belgian importing concern, and eventually became its chairman.

Text of Hrabar's letter, translated here from Ukrainian, follows:

### Text of Letter

As vice-chairman of the Ukrainian National Council in Belgium, the chairman of which, Mr. Dmytro Andrievsky, was arrested by German police and is now in a German prison, I desire to turn to you concerning an important and urgent matter, which I expect you will make known to your fellow countrymen in America. At stake here is the fate of the Ukrainian immigration in Europe, and especially in Germany.

As you are aware, up to the Second World War the Ukrainian immigration in Europe consisted largely of political refugees and veterans of the Ukrainian war for freedom (1917-1921); subsequently also of students; and finally of workers, scattered mainly through France and Belgium. All these immigrants were organized in Ukrainian societies of various political orientations and they were well known to our immigrants abroad through the press, reports, and missions.

A new emigratory wave was set in motion by the fall of the Carpatho-Ukrainian state (March, 1939). Its statesmen (including Rev. Dr. Augustin Voloshin) and politicians emigrated mainly to Czechia and Slovakia, while members of the Sich Guards and other veterans of the fighting emigrated to Germany, where they were given work in the factories, which were expanding then in pre-

paration for the war. Their economic situation was quite secure.

A second wave of emigration began when Poland fell, September, 1939, and the Soviets occupied Western Ukraine. It is estimated that among the captured Polish troops there were about 100,000 Ukrainians. Through the efforts of Ukrainian organizations in Germany they were freed for awhile and given work on farms and factories. Political refugees settled in Poland [proper], Austria and Czechia and when Galicia emerged from Soviet occupation they returned home. The good work of those of them who had settled in the Lemkivschyna region and in Ukrainian communities of western Galicia, was unfortunately terminated when they quit those areas to return to Western Ukrainian lands.

### Ukrainian Women and Children Forced to Labor in Germany

Following German occupation of Galicia and Soviet Ukraine (1941-42) a third wave of Ukrainian emigration started rolling. It was the terrible forcible removal of Ukrainian workers to labor in Germany and German-occupied countries, to help keep the German armies supplied. When the initial volunteering for this work did not attain German expectations German military and civilian authorities peremptorily established quotas of workers which each community had to supply and which were taken away under military guard. Among them were students, intellectuals, workers, peasants, women, and children as young as 12 or 13 years. Their total number is estimated to be from three to five million, and they are scattered throughout Greater Germany, France, Belgium and Holland.

While workers from Western Ukraine were being treated on a basis well nigh equal to that of the labor from Western Europe, the workers from Eastern Ukraine on the other hand, were treated as half-prisoners. The pretext here was that they constituted Communist danger. And so they were made to wear on their sleeves or backs the letter "O" (Ost Arbeiter). They were forced to contribute from 25% to 50% of their salaries for a fake fund for the reconstruction of Ukraine. Being forced to dwell in unhygienic barracks behind barbed wire fences, and banned to go into town or city when free from work, are but minor examples of what our countrymen from Eastern Ukraine had to endure in Germany in order to build a "New Europe." Many of them, however, especially the younger ones went purposely into Germany in order to

see at first hand the Europe from which they had been barred [by Soviets] for twenty years.

Within more recent times the Ukrainian workers were promised greater freedom. Thus in place of the "O" they were to be allowed to wear the trident on a field of blue and yellow; their pay was to be equal with that of the Western European workers; they were to be allowed to do what they pleased after working hours; while the barbed wire fences surrounding the barracks were to be removed. But all these concessions rested upon the discretion of the local factory and police administrations which did not always obey the directives of the central authorities.

### Gestapo Stops Efforts to Help Ukrainians

The religious wants of these workers were taken care of by ten Ukrainian Greek Catholic priests, headed by Prelate P. Verhun, who did the best they could in the face of police interference. To protect the interests of the factory and farm workers a Ukrainian Protective Association was established. Although they were imbued with patriotic zeal these Ukrainian protectors were unable to accomplish much in remedying any of the forced labor evils, as they had to contend with the Gestapo and the employers. A number of Ukrainian newspapers were published for the workers, some for the Galician and some for those from Eastern Ukraine. The workers, however, were not allowed to belong to any immigrant organizations. Nevertheless many of our countrymen from Eastern Ukraine have been able to live as ordinary immigrants. In Berlin the Ukrainian immigrants published their own journal, *Ukrainsky Vistnyk* [Ukrainian Herald], which with some interruptions appeared regularly and was the organ of the *Ukrainske Natsionalne Obyednanye* (UNO—Ukrainian National Union). In Prague at that time the "Ukrainska Diysnist" [Ukrainian Reality] was being published as an organ of the "Ukrainska Hromada" [Ukrainian Commonwealth] in Germany, which is of a Hetmanite orientation.

The Galicians were allowed to go home on brief vacations and only a few of those who did take such a vacation ever returned back to the Germany paradise. Of those whom the German police sought to apprehend, many went into hiding in the forests, or into various institutions, or enrolled in the Galician Striletska Division.

The climax to the forced importation of workers into Germany was the terrible and methodical evacuation of the Ukrainian population by the Germans when their armies were being driven out of Ukraine. The Left Bank Ukraine (left of the Dnieper river) became far more depopulated by this forcible evacuation than the Right Bank Ukraine. This was because the German retreat from Left Bank Ukraine was more deliberate and thus the Germans had more time to evacuate its population, first to Galicia and subsequently to Poland.

The people of Galicia welcomed the evacuees in a brotherly fashion and tried to aid them as much as possible. Among the evacuees were all those who occupied the minor municipal posts the Germans had allowed them to hold; all other posts, such as those governing districts, postal service, railways, banks, were administered by the Germans only. Close on their heels were all those who had been connected with schools, agriculture, as well as with factories, cooperatives, and also entire opera troupes, museum staffs, the clergy, in a word all those who voluntarily or involuntarily had anything to do with German administration. Among these refugees were whole opera troupes from Kiev, Kharkiv, Poltava, etc. engineers, professors, doctors. All of them were housed in communal barracks and then sent to labor in Germany.

### Ukrainian Refugees Number 5 to 6 Million

The longer settled Ukrainian immigration there tried to help this new wave of refugees morally, materially and religiously, but its efforts proved to be unavailing on account of the savage German police system which took over the control of the entire German administration, especially of labor. Efforts were made to send some intellectuals to Western European countries, and some of them did manage to get to France, but this project was never fully realized because of the rapid liberation of France and Belgium by the Allied armies. If to the number of these forced labor immigrants we add the number of the Soviet Ukrainian prisoners of war, who total about two million—that is if that many still remain alive, for the death rate among them has been terribly high—then we find ourselves confronted by the question: How to help the five to six million Ukrainian immigrants, refugees, evacuees in Europe?

The Soviet government has assumed care of all those in Western European countries who had been made prisoners by the Germans. Some of them were in volunteer units of the German army on the Western Front. Rumor had it that there were some Ukrainian units, but they were never officially mentioned by the Germans. There were plenty of those whom the Germans had conscripted in Western Ukraine, but at the first opportunity these conscripts deserted or surrendered.

### Fear to Return Under Soviet Rule

... A considerable portion of these Ukrainian workers and refugees will never voluntarily return home, for they know what fate awaits them there. There are among them many individuals who are very important to Ukrainian culture, such as professors, singers, musicians, and artists. To settle them in the liberated countries would be our task. There is very little time to waste, for it's possible that in a few months German territories may be occupied by

(Concluded on page 5)



# UKRAINIAN WISDOM

By IRENE T. GRANOVSKY

(1)

THROUGH the ages the people of any country develop not only a language and folk lore but also a peculiarity of expression which becomes typical of that country and singularly its own.

Among the people of Ukraine this has been especially true. They have not only developed their folk arts and national traditions to a high degree, but they have also created a sound philosophy of life and a deep-seated and penetrating wisdom of thought. This folk wisdom is manifested in a keen sense of expression in lyrical and rhetorical utterances, especially when wishing to emphasize a point without detailed conversation. These sayings are usually referred to as proverbs.

It has been said that "the proverbs of a nation furnish the index to its spirit and the results of its civilization." This is true to a great extent in Ukrainian. There they have countless numbers of proverbs of their own for various occasions. It must be remembered that although proverbs are developed by the people of any given country, they have also borrowed phrases and sayings not only from their neighbors, but also from far distant countries.

Tracing the origin and development of proverbs, it is found that true proverbs are those which have been in constant use by the people of any region or country for a long period of time and are particularly fitted to their daily life, especially as they influence, determine or depict the thoughts, feelings, situations and purposes of the people.

## Their Parallels in Other Languages

Since proverbs form such an integral part of any nation's speech, and since human nature is much the same throughout the world, it is not surprising that similar or parallel types of thought and expression are used widely in human speech. We find that the Ukrainian proverb "her own child is dearest to each mother" is likewise used in other countries as:

"A son, although full of faults, is perfect in his father's eyes"—Persian.

"Every crow thinks her own bird whitest"—Scotch.

"Every mother's child is handsome"—German.

"No ape but swears he has the handsomest children"—England.

"Every bird thinks its own nest beautiful"—Italian.

A witty phrase or a catchy sentence which aptly expresses the intended or parallel thought of a speaker, its adoption into wide public use, its change of meaning but not of form to express a thought, and its retention in common usage for a long period of time makes that phrase or sentence a proverb.

Proverbs express complete thoughts and among the Ukrainians are usually expressed in rhyme. This frequently makes an accurate translation very difficult, due to the language differences of any country. The meaning, however, may be retained.

By the use of proverbs Ukrainians succulently express their thoughts. For the Ukrainian people proverbs are a versatile medium of expression. They lend themselves to conversation among companions and to instruction by teachers. They are also very aptly applied by parents in the direction of children, stimulation of thoughts by preachers in their pulpits, and as moral guidance to the wayward. We also find among the Ukrainians proverbs which seem to have been created expressly for the conduct of business, as well as for the consolation and comfort of the humble, dejected and oppressed.

## Created Mostly by Peasants

The use of proverbs has not been

the peculiar right of any group of Ukrainian people. All walks and classes have liberally used them to enrich their conversation and thought through the centuries. Yet, they have been primarily created by the Ukrainian peasantry and thus truly represent the wisdom of the Ukrainian people.

In the early history of man many proverbs originated spontaneously. They were accepted by the people and passed on by word of mouth to form the basis of moral conduct. Many of such proverbs later found their places in books of morals and Holy Scriptures. It has been said that only on the lives and philosophy of living than have proverbs. This hardly can be true for the people who profess other religions, for they have likewise developed a rich philosophy of life on the basis of their proverbs. Although the Ukrainians are Christians, many of their proverbs definitely harken way back to the pre-Christian era.

While it is true that today proverbs are less frequently heard among some peoples, it does not mean that they are outdated. Rather, their use has been reduced due to changes in the thoughts and habits of men. Today men may no longer accept a saying as true because it is old or has been used for centuries to express a thought. Nevertheless proverbs are generally used and accepted. Ukrainians are fond of using certain striking proverbs.

These "wisdom of the ages" are stored in the mind to give pleasure, thought and guidance. Education of the people has not changed the value of the proverbs. It has changed the character of the service of the saying, for although a proverb contains a truth, it is no longer regarded as a law for the conduct of life.

Every language enriched by the free use of proverbs has given us a heritage of wisdom and truth.

Among the Ukrainians proverbs have been used with discretion in order not to dull the aptness of their application. The Ukrainians have learned the knack of applying these adages with propriety, thereby giving charm and pungency to thought and expression. We also find that they have been humorously used to characterize an individual or a situation.

A few examples drawn from the rich repository of Ukrainian thought and wisdom are given here to illustrate the wide scope and use of proverbs which are an integral part of the language and expression of the people.

## Various Types

Deep religious faith is one of the underlying and fundamental Ukrainian characteristics and we naturally find many proverbs which give expression to this ideal. "Without God not even over the threshold,—with God beyond the sea," is frequently used. Others of a similar nature are "Man doth what he can, but God what he will," "Oh Lord, give wisdom, not luck," "Respect God and your father—your life's path will go farther," and "Trust in God, but be wise and mind your own business."

Two very apt proverbs which express love of country are "There is no other Ukraine no other Dnieper," and "One cannot die twice, and one death we cannot avoid."

The closely knit Ukrainian family has been one of the strong pillars of Ukrainian society. This characteristic is maintained throughout adulthood. Proverbs showing these characteristics are very plentiful but three will be sufficient to illustrate this type of saying. "Her own child is dearest to each mother." "For our children we would like to bend the blue sky and cover them with stars." "A mother's blessing cannot

## "The Modern Ukrainian Nationalist Movement"

Under the above heading the Journal of Central European Affairs quarterly (vol. 4, no. 3, published by Colorado University) contains in its current number an article by Prof. Nicholas Czubytyj which effectively points out the strength and potentialities of the Ukrainian nationalist movement as well as the advantages that would have accrued today to European peace and security if the movement had been allowed to attain its ultimate goal of a free and independent Ukraine.

"What is most important," the article states, "is that if the Ukraine were an independent nation containing a population of 50 million—wealthy in its natural resources and with access to the Black Sea, then she would become a natural nucleus around which the smaller and larger nations of Central Europe could form into a Democratic and Baltic Sea Block [bloc] with a territory of 1½ million square kilometers and a population of 150 million people. Such a block of democratic nations would have the power to halt German and Russian imperialism and to insure a lasting peace in Europe. Ukrainian nationalism has matured to the point where it can assist in the realization of such a plan."

What are the basic tenets of Ukrainian nationalism? Prof. Czubytyj's article quotes them from the Literary-Scientific Herald of L'viv (May, 1922) as follows:

"1. The foundation of the Ukrainian nation is the peasant class, not the industrial proletariat.

"2. The A to Z of Ukrainian national life is the right of the Ukrainian people to self-determination.

"3. The Ukrainian people must depend on their own strength for liberation.

"5. In the social field we are adherents of private ownership but organized into collective institutions. Cooperation is [cooperatives are] best suited for the Ukrainian spirit.

"6. We must shake off the vestiges of eastern culture in our spiritual life. We henceforth orient ourselves toward western European culture.

"7. The Ukrainian nation is bound neither by the traditions of Pereyaslav (1654), that is, dependence on Russia, nor by the traditions of Hadiach (1658), that is, dependence on Poland.

"8. We do not desire to be the object but the subject of history. We believe that the historical trends are in our favor."

The article is divided into the following sections: "Ukrainian Nationalist movement to 1914"; "The First World War and an Independent Ukraine"; "The Union of Western and Eastern Ukraine"; "Modern Ukrainian Nationalism and Poland"; and "Ukrainian Nationalism and Its Unsuccessful Battle for Liberation." There is also a "Selected Bibliography."

The article is informative and replete with interesting details. On the negative side, however, is its rather awkward translation into English which careful editing could have remedied.

## AT LEAST ONE BOOK

Why is it necessary to circulate English-language books on or about Ukraine and Ukrainians?

There are two important reasons why this must be done, notwithstanding the cost.

Firstly, a book on Ukraine in English is essential to our younger generation in their efforts to acquaint themselves with the basic elements of their Ukrainian cultural heritage.

Secondly, such a book can be of great value when circulated among non-Ukrainians in stirring up among them an interest in things Ukrainian, especially in the Ukrainian national struggle for freedom.

In regards the first reason, it should be borne in mind that such books may help to fill in the gap of knowledge concerning the Ukrainian cultural background which many of our young people have. In many cases it is there on account of the failure or inability of the parents or our schools to impart such knowledge to their children. Of course too much blame for this situation should not be placed on the parents or the schools, as the young folks themselves have often been to blame. For even when there were opportunities to learn something from their par-

ents or schools they stubbornly refused to take advantage of them.

No matter who is to blame, however, the fact remains that through the medium of the steadily increasing number of books in English on Ukraine and Ukrainians all of our young people now have a good chance to remove any ignorance that they may have in this respect.

Every Ukrainian American home, there, should have on its bookshelves books, booklets and periodicals on or about Ukrainian life.

Moreover, I am sure that once our young Ukrainian American starts reading these works and periodicals on his Ukrainian cultural heritage, on Ukrainian traditions, customs and art he will in the end not only know something about them but likewise bear a warm appreciation of their high values and of the role they can play in enriching his own personal life.

Our Ukrainian Christmas is only two weeks hence. Here then there will be a splendid opportunity to give on Ukrainian Christmas—gifts Ukrainian, primarily books on Ukraine in English.

Finally, after you have received such books as Christmas gifts and have read them, be sure to pass them on to your fellow American friends of non-Ukrainian extraction. Persuade them to read them too. In this way you'll be doing your bit in spreading the truth about Ukraine and thus help to combat all the hostile propaganda which attempts not only to libel the Ukrainian movement for independence but also tries to deny the very existence of the Ukrainian people as such.

In former years when such books were comparatively scarce, the anti-Ukrainian propaganda was able to flourish to quite an extent and do a lot of harm. Now with the means in our hands to combat it, in form of books and periodicals, we should do our best to utilize them. But begin doing that now. Start off by buying for yourself or for your friend at least one book. A. Z.

(To be concluded)



# UKRAINICA IN AMERICA

By SIMON DEMYDCHUK

(Continued)

## AMERICAN INTEREST IN UKRAINE'S HISTORIOGRAPHY AND GEOGRAPHY

(9)

### II

LET us now become acquainted with the Ukrainian people as they appeared to M. Malte-Brun in his *Universal Geography*. In his description of the various states or kingdoms of Europe of his time he gives (pp. 155-208) a description of Hungary. On page 157 he asserts that "historical and political considerations of the highest importance depend on the solution of physical geography. If Hungary is of easy access on that side [by a low ridge of Carpathian mountains from Galicia] the Goths (particularly the Visigoths), the Sarmatians and the Huns might have penetrated by this way, as well as by others into Europe. The Rousniaks [Ukrainians] might, in like manner, have migrated to Hungary, and the Magiar obtained an easy entrance into his new possessions. If the Carpathian mountains are so low, where is the bulwark of the Austrian empire? [at the time this book was published]. The numerous armies of Russia cannot be confined by imaginary Alps." The author then quotes two geographers to show the error prevalent then in estimating the real height of the Carpathian mountains.

"Having enumerated all the towns of any consequence in northern Hungary," says the writer, "some remarks may be offered concerning the different nations that inhabit them. The descendants of the Slovaks or ancient Slavonians, the subjects of the Moravian kings, have peopled all the north-west districts; they are scattered along the northern confines. The Rousniaks or Red Russians possess almost exclusively the country in the north-east. The Magiars are less numerous than either of the other two, they are confined to the frontiers on the plains . . . some of them still remain in the counties of Unghvar and Beregh. Thus the two dominant nations are branches of the great Slavonic race . . . The total number of Slavonians, without including the Rousniaks, Szotaks and Croatsians, amount to 2,900,000 individuals.

#### Reference to Carpatho-Ukrainians

"The Rousniaks or Ruthenians, who are sometimes called Greeks on account of their religion," continues Malte-Brun—"are natives of Red Russia or eastern Galicia, from which they are driven by civil wars, changes in dynasties, and feudal oppression. They settled in Hungary about the 12th century; they now form the greater part of the population in the counties of Saros, Beregh, Ugots, Ungh, Zemplin, and perhaps Marmarosh. Thus placed on the borders of their native soil, they mix with their countrymen in Galicia, and in the circles of Stanis, or with the Slavonians of Stry and Sambos. The same people have migrated to Bukovine, and even to Transylvania; in the last country they are confounded with the Wallachians. The number of them in Hungary is not fewer than 360,000." This figure that Malte-Brun cites refers to the early 19th century.

"The good qualities of the people are stifled by oppression," Malte-Brun avers in his survey of the Turks in Europe (page 137). In the light of such explanation we only may accept the characteristics given by him to the section of Ukrainian

people called in the books as Rousniaks, otherwise the present evaluation of their characteristics would not tally with his remarks of about 1820 or earlier when he said, (page 174):

"The Rousniaks belong to one of the semi-savage tribes in Europe. Averse to labour and industry, they have continued indolent and poor; fugitives on their arrival in the country, they still live apart from the other inhabitants. Although their language is a Slavonic dialect, they have not associated with their neighbors; circumstance, it is true, may be partially ascribed to their religion. Some of them are members of the united Greek church, others adhere to the eastern rites."

The writer then describes the pre-marriage usages of the "Rousniaks" and agrees with certain German writers that these "may throw some light on the manners of pastoral tribes, and on that period of barbarism or civilization, in which poetry and romance have flourished. Much interesting information might be derived from a residence among the aborigines of Carpathian mountains, in all probability, the first country of the Servians; but it would be necessary for the traveller to study language, to collect their national songs, and to observe their customs and superstitions." Finally the author informs us that "the Slovaks, the Rousniaks, and the Magiars, in the district of Zemplin, are all of them confounded under the general name of Shotaks."

With these remarks Malte-Brun leaves the region of north-eastern Hungary and gradually goes over to a description of Russia, beginning with its southern part, to which he devotes about one third of the space allotted by him to entire Russia. The author uses promiscuously the names of Ukraine, Little Russia, even New Serbia or New Russia for this part of the Russian empire. To reprint all the interesting details of "Southern Russia" would require a book. For this reason we limit ourselves to quoting only excerpts of his voluminous geographical, historical and ethnical references. They will enlighten us upon many things that the present writers hardly ever mention. We cannot fail to notice, however, his difficulties in finding, for instance, a proper word for the inhabitants of Ukraine whom he usually calls either Cossacks, Little Russians or Malo-Russians, sometimes Ruthenians, etc. Yet it is quite clear that he is referring all the time to Ukraine and Ukrainians.

#### Malte-Brun's Account of the Cossacks

"Little Russia is the native country of the Cossacks," the writer recalls on page 217, and then continues: "The Slavonians of Kiow formed a distinct colony from those of Novgorod; the nature of their government was not the same, their destiny has been widely different. Separated from each other for more than three centuries, they have been at last united; but their language, manners, and even physical constitution are so many marks of a distinct people. The Malo-Russians or inhabitants of Little Russia, are at present settled in the Ukraine, or in the government of Kiow, Tchernigow, Novgorod-Severski, Kursk, Orel, and Tambov. All the military peasants in

these provinces are denominated Cossacks. . . . The Cossacks of Little Russia are not mentioned before the year 1320, when Gedymin, Great duke of Lithuania, conquered Kiow. The origin of their military republic has been ascribed to the terror excited by the victories of that prince. Swarms of fugitives left their country, assembled at the embouchure of the Dneiper, and formed a petty state. They were compelled, in order to resist the aggressions of their neighbors, to live under a military government, and to submit to military laws. Their number was considerably augmented after Kiow was a second time laid waste by the Tartars in 1415, and they increased still more rapidly when that large principality was united to Lithuania and Poland. The new colony was called Little Russia, and thus distinguished from the great empire. . . . The inhabitants extended gradually to the banks of the Dniester and the Bog, and occupied all the country between these rivers and the Dneiper. The Cossacks built towns and burghs, in which they resided with their families during winter. . . . wandered in the steppes, or, like the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, waged continual war against the Tartars and Turks. Poland was thus protected against its most formidable enemies. . . . [Later on] the Poles settled in their country, and to them the highest offices in the state were committed. . . . The Cossacks, after an obstinate war shook off the yoke, and submitted to the czars. That event happened in 1654."

Having in this way presented the origin of the Kozaks, M. Malte Brun then writes about the migration of them into the southern provinces during the wars with the Poles, the establishment of the Zaporoghian Sitch stronghold and other such events as we know them well from history. Beginning on page 307 the author again dwells on the "Province of Little Russia," saying: "We have still to describe Little Russia, or the government of Kiow, Tchernigof, Pultava, Charkof; to these shall be added the former Polish provinces of Podolia and Volhynia, because the great majority of the inhabitants are Little Russians by origin and the still adhere to the rites of the Greek church. These causes may account for the great success of the Russians in their invasion of the late Polish republic; which was chiefly composed of provinces wrested from Russia, or from the great dukes of Galitch, Vladimir Volynski, Polotzk, and particularly Kiow, by Boleslas the Victorious, Casimir the Great, kings of Poland, and by Gedymin, great duke of Lithuania. All the peasants were Rousniaks or little Russians ignorant of the language and customs of Poland. . . ."

#### Gives Size of Ukraine

"Little Russia and the Polish Ukraine," explains Malte-Brun, "make up a country of 32,156 square miles or 6425 square leagues and the population is not less than 9,200,000 individuals. . . . The Ukraine forms a great plain, varied only by considerable heights. . . . The people are not degraded by slavery in the Russian Ukraine. The Malo or Little Russians, who make up the mass community, enjoy personal freedom; they are either *odnodworzi* (petty proprietors), or *posadki* (free husbandsmen). They are frank, hospitable, and gay, their happiness is seldom disturbed by worldly cares, and their affluence is proportioned to their industry. The nobles are for the most part of Polish or Great

Russian origin; they have no slaves, and are distinguished rather by their virtues than the vices of their order. . . . The Polish Ukraine is very different; it is true that the peasants are not less gay, but they are poor and wretched; all of them are covered with rags, and inhabit dirty cottages."

The author then describes Ukraine's most important cities, such as Kiow, Kharkof, Pultava, Nejin, Cherkassy or Wlodimir, the latter which "has given its name to the kingdom of Lodomiria which still forms a part of the Russian empire, although it was claimed by Austria in 1772."

#### Cites Differences Between Russians and Ukrainians

Concluding this part of his geographical description of Ukraine Malte-Brun adds the following interesting remarks about the differences between the Russians and the Ukrainians: "The German writers pay little attention to the difference between the Great and Little Russians, and suppose, incorrectly, that they are now confounded, or form one and the same people. But the Little Russians or more ancient inhabitants retain their national physiognomy, and are easily distinguished by their finer features, dark and hazel eyes, loftier stature, and more harmonious language. The Great Russians, who are scattered over the wide territory inhabited by the Huns and Fins, must have necessarily mingled more with these races, which are essentially different from the Slavonic; hence the red or yellow hair, the coarser features, and the stupid expression of the Great Russian peasants. Their moral character is not the same. The Great Russian is selfish, cunning, avaricious, devoted to the chicanery of trade, and regardless of probity or faith with strangers. . . . The Little Russian, on the other hand, is indolent, confiding and generous; he never thinks of the morrow, enjoys his mild climate. . . . Although the Malo-Russians were long oppressed by the Poles, they are not degraded, like the Great Russians, by the absence of these virtues which are incompatible with a state of bondage. The free and fierce nation of the Cossacks has been modified by its intercourse with strangers, but it is sprung from Malo-Russians."

#### Ukraine's Population Early Last Century

In enumerating the inhabitants of Russia Malte-Brun distinguishes "A. European Russia with 44,118,600 population; B. Kingdom of Poland with 3,541,900; C. Asiatic Russia with 11,663,200; and C. American Russia with 50,000 individuals." The date of the census is given as of January 1, 1823, according to "M. Hassel's Table of the Population in Russia, Poland, and in the vassal States."

The present day American generation should bear in mind that in 1823 Russia was the master of American Alaska, hence there was also an American Russia.

The table of the population of the different Slavonic nations in the Russian Empire of that time is given by Malte-Brun as follows:

"1. Great Russians 34,000,000; 2. Little Russians (Ukrainians) 9,000,000; 3. Lithuanians 1,300,000; 4. Poles 5,500,000; 5. Lettonians and Kures 600,000; 6. Bulgarians and Servians 30,000 individuals."

(To be continued)

FOR VICTORY BUY BONDS



## A Survey of Ukrainian History for Young People

(Continued)

### Early Trade

THE development of trade with foreign countries led Ukraine to become one of the leading states of Europe during the 11th and 12th centuries.

These trade relations had existed since the earliest of times, and when the Ukrainian Slavs settled there, the trade naturally fell into their hands. At first this trade was only with the Grecian cities located in Crimea and around the Danube. Later it expanded to include the Byzantium and its capital Constantinople. Carrying with them skins, furs, wax, honey, and slaves for sale, they obtained from the Greeks in return all sorts of fine fabrics, metals, various articles of gold and silver, glassware, wine and fruits. However, with the coming of the Pechenegs at the close of the 9th century, the route to Constantinople became very dangerous and the traders were forced to descend the Dnieper only in great bands and with armed retinues.

The Byzantine king Constantine Porphyrogenitus in a very clear manner describes the bands which came to his capital. During the winter, he recounts, the Slavs would construct boats and in spring float them down the rivers into the Dnieper and then to the various towns and cities along its bank, especially Kiev. Here they would complete the outfitting of these boats and in the meanwhile await the coming of the buyers with their stock. Upon their arrival the boats would be loaded, and about June the entire flotilla would descend the Dnieper, keeping a careful watch for marauding Pechenegs. The greatest danger from the latter was at the famed "porohi" (rapids) of the Dnieper, which being too rough had to be surmounted by portage. Having passed them the traders would land on the island then known as the Isle of St. George, which later became the site of the famed Zaporozhian Sitch. After having rested there and made offerings to their gods, for a safe voyage, they continued to Constantinople by hugging the coastline of the Black Sea.

Arriving at that metropolis they encamped on a spot outside the city gates, which was reserved for them as their trading place. Because of their plundering habits these traders were feared by the Greeks and who therefore conducted all negotiations with them very cautiously, being careful not to offend them in any manner. They were never permitted to enter the city except through a certain gate and then only unarmed and in groups not larger than fifty persons. All the trading was done outside the city, and was usually in form of barter.

### With the East

Another important trade connection was with the East. Most of this trade took place in Itil, the capital of the Khazars, at the mouth of the Volga River, now known as Astrakhan. It flourished to a lesser extent in Bulgar, on the upper Volga, near its junction with the Kama river. From these centers the Ukrainian Slavs obtained in exchange many of the luxurious and exotic articles which are symbolical of the East. Many of the traders organized themselves into trade caravans and penetrated as far east as Persia and further.

In addition to these leading trade routes there were lesser routes with the Baltic and western races, including the Poles, Czechs, Germans and

Italians. They served as a connecting link between the eastern and western European culture and prevented the former from being completely assimilated by Asiatic influences and culture.

As previously pointed out, the traders of those days on their journeys had to be continually on the alert against the attacks of the wandering Asiatic tribes. To counteract this danger they had armed retinues accompany them on their journeys. These armed retinues were at first merely armed employees of the traders but as their importance increased they became independent bodies of fighting men known as "druzhyny," headed by chieftains and hiring themselves out to any one who could pay the price. Their chieftains, in addition to receiving regular pay for their services, also had a share in the undertaking. Through their indispensability and growing wealth they became very powerful. Kiev, being the most important commercial center, became the focal point for the congregation of these various "druzhyny," who combining in many instances became a powerful factor in the formation and rule of the early Ukrainian State of Kiev.

### BEGINNINGS OF KIEVAN STATE

The Ukrainian historical tradition has its roots in the ancient State of Kiev. Legend has it that Kiev derived its name from the eldest of three brothers, Kiy, who settling on that site erected a "horod," as a protection against marauding tribes. Its advantageous trading location attracted towards it other "horods," and Kiev soon became a rural trading center. From this stage it evolved into a great trading center with trade districts attached.

Kiev's rapid growth in size and importance was due largely to its most advantageous position on the trade route, and the resultant economic dependence upon it by the other trading centers. The facilities offered by the south-flowing rivers of ancient Ukraine served to attract the attention of the ancient Ukrainians to the establishment of foreign trade. Because of its key position to the trade with the Byzantium and the Caspian Sea, Kiev became a commercial center, attracting traders and their wares from Volkhov, from Western Dvina, and from the upper Dnieper and its tributaries. Contributing to its growth, was its strategically important defensive position to the rest of ancient Ukraine, from the vast hordes of Pechenegs, who appeared at the opening of the 9th century and threatened the safety of the various trading towns and provinces.

The two factors, namely: the economic dependence upon Kiev, and the pressure of external danger, were instrumental in causing the surrounding provinces and towns to voluntarily submit to the authority of Kiev. They well realized that the threads of their prosperity met in Kiev, and if Kiev pleased it could easily disrupt their trade by preventing the passage of their boats to the markets of the Black and Caspian Sea. Furthermore, they knew that with the coming of the Pechenegs, the need of a powerful outpost of defence, such as Kiev, was imperative to insure the safety of the foreign and local trade. Therefore, it was to their best interests to curry her favors and to live on good terms with her. Where, however, any province refused to submit to the authority of Kiev the military superi-

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ority of the latter would quickly remedy such a situation. Such opposition, however, was comparatively rare and arose usually when the recalcitrant tribe or province was off the beaten trade routes and contained no important trade centers. An example of this was the never ceasing strife between Kiev and the Derevlyans and the Radimitchis.

### Rus

The political result of this economic and defensive dependence upon Kiev was the eventual formation of the ancient Ukrainian State of Kiev, or as it was then known "Old Rus Kingdom."—Incidentally, this ancient state designation, "Rus" of the early Ukrainian State of Kiev, later proved to be a hindrance to the realization of Ukrainian freedom. During the time of Peter the Great, the Muscovite Empire evolved the "Theory of the Unity of the Russian Nation." To develop this theory Muscovy usurped the name "Rus" and applied it to all Eastern Slavic nations, including herself. This act together with the restriction of the knowledge of Ukrainian among Slavists, the interpretation of Eastern European history always from the Russian or Polish point of view and the common church language, made it possible for a long period of time to conceal the real state of affairs from the eyes of the world and helped to establish the Russian unity theory.

Simultaneously with the formation and growth of the Kievan State, was the rise in power of the Kievan princes and their druzhinas or retinues. From being mere guards of the trade expeditions they gradually rose to political and military power. The result of their rise was the importation of the able Varagian mercenaries to aid them. Other Varangians came, of their own volition, attracted by the growing wealth of this commercial center.

### Askold and Dir

Among the incoming Varangians, were two brothers, Askold and Dir. Whether they were really brothers and whether they lived during the same period, is a matter of conjecture. According to Nestor's Chronicles, they had originally come from Sweden with Rurik, who, on the invitation of the inhabitants of Novgorod, had come to help govern that city and furnish protection against its enemies.

The Chronicles recount how Askold and Dir, while sailing down the Dnieper to join the emperor's guard, reached Kiev. Attracted by its thriving activity and realizing that to become rulers of this city would be to hold in their hands the main outlet of the ancient Ukrainian commerce, they settled there. Through various circumstances, most of which we today are ignorant of, they quickly rose to power and became the

### To A Friend

"I sort of miss you, pal  
Since you went away  
I sort of miss your sunny smile  
And belly laugh each day—

Get kind of lonesome for a friend  
When he's not around  
A friend is a mighty important guy  
When once a friend is found.

Remember those little lectures  
You'd give me now and then  
Aunt the fate and misfortunes  
In the lives of other men?

They sort of got me thinking  
And a' trying harder still  
To set my goal to higher things  
To live and work with a will.

In this land of toil and strife,  
Fame comes not from "master deeds,"  
Fame is more often founded  
In the little things of life.

I know you're feeling sick as hell  
And darn near want to croak  
But put your shoulder to the wheel  
And each friend will be a spoke.

A man of your cut and calibre  
May be down but he's never out  
Because you're just the type of guy  
Who knows what life's about.

And Leo don't think of me a sissy  
Because I write in such a trend  
It's just my way of expressing  
My affection for a friend.

And if this poem has made you feel  
Just a shade bit better  
I'm glad I wrote it this way, pal  
Instead of in a letter."

T/4 HENRY HAWRYLEW

rulers of the Polians and their capital, Kiev. Their position was further strengthened by the arrival of other Varangians, who at that time were overrunning Europe.

It is this rapid ascension to power by the Varangians, that has led some historians to conclude that the ancient Ukrainian State of Kiev was founded by the Varangians. They trace the beginning of Ukraine to the arrival of Rurik in Novgorod; overlooking the fact that he was clearly a mercenary hired by Novgorod to help regulate and protect itself. It is true that under his rule a Varagian principality arose; but it was short lived. As Rudnitsky has pointed out, anthropogeography knows no instance of a pirate band, at most a few thousand strong which, within a few decades, could constitute a state embracing half a continent. The Normans, to be sure, were able to found governments in Normandy, Naples and Sicily; they were even able to conquer the England of their day and settle there, because everywhere they could take advantage of already existing state organizations and modify them to suit their purpose. Whenever the state organization was just in its beginning, as for instance in their own country, the Normans exhibited no particular capacity for state organization.

(To be continued)



## THE LIGHTER SIDE Slanguage Slaughter

By L. A. C. Yuzyk

The sergeant was lining up a bunch of new recruits. "I want all of youse guys wid college educations," said the sergeant, "to step out." About four men fell out and the sergeant said, "Pick up all the cigaret butts on the floor."

"Now I want all those guys wid high school diplomas to step out." About six more fell out and the sergeant said: "Pick up all the papers on the floor."

Then turning to the rest of the men that were left, the sergeant said, "Now I want the rest of youse guys to stick around and loin somethin."

The doctor had a difficult case. A fellow who stammered badly was in his office for an examination and consultation. The doctor was young and hadn't had any experience with cases like this. But he was doing his best to help. He asked the man: "Did you ever go to a school for your stammering? There are schools for that, you know?"

"No-o-nope!" the stammerer replied. "I-I-I p-p-picked it up m-m-m-myself."

At a tiny village on the western front, during a series of mopping-up operations, a Hilly-Billy Corporal was assigned to cut off a detachment of Nazis who were believed trying to escape by rail at the town's junction point.

Said Corporal returned with his squad almost immediately and reported to the General. "Well?" thundered that dignitary, "did you catch 'em?"

"No, sir," beamed the Corporal, "but they won't escape that way—I broke into the railroad station and burned all the tickets!"

Son: "Father, what is a traitor in politics?"

Father: "A traitor, my boy, is a man who leaves our party and goes over to the opposition."

Son: "Then what do you call a man who leaves a party to come over to our party?"

Father: "An enlightened convert, my son!"

Accompanied by a driver, an American major in a motor vehicle was stopped by a sentry on guard at a cross-roads.

"Who goes there?"

"One American major, a one-ton truck of fertilizer and one buck private."

They were allowed to proceed, but at every cross-roads they went through the same formula:

After a time, the driver asked if they were likely to be stopped again.

"I guess so," replied the major.

"Well, major," said the private, "the next time we are stopped would you mind givng me priority over the fertilizer?"

### The Fainter the Better

A Negro soldier, who had been wounded overseas, lay in the sick bay of a hospital ship entering New York harbor. A medical officer stopped by on a last-minute check-up to ask the soldier whether he had any personal belongings which he wished carried ashore. The shook his head.

"You don't mean to say that a soldier who saw as much action as you did has no souvenirs?" exclaimed the officer.

"Captain," said the soldier, "I don't have no souvenirs—'cause all I wants of this here war is just a faint recollection!"

### UKRAINIAN REFUGEES

(Concluded from page 1)

the Allied forces and then the action to return the foreign workers to their native land will be taken over by a suitable committee established by the Allied Military Administration. We should be ready for that moment.

We don't know what facilities are at the disposal of your Committee in Canada as well as in America, and whether they would be able to send aid to our immigrants here or make it possible for them to settle in Canada or America. Our organizations in Germany know more about the status of Ukrainian immigration than do we here in the west, but because we now have means of communicating with our countrymen beyond the seas we have undertaken this relief work, especially since our people and active figures in Germany asked for our help when we were still under German occupation.

We realize that this brief report is not complete, but because of the present war situation it is impossible to write fully.

I find myself in a most appropriate setting with airmen in their billet, some reading, others making up their kits (beds to you) and the rest carrying on a limited conversation—why I say limited is that the subject is a favorite amongst airmen; matter-of-fact it's about the only subject some folks, I mean airmen, ever talk about—off duty on duty or

The conversation is also limited because only a few of the brighter erks, who have managed to whittle down the basic to about two words (it's surprising how these words can express the complicated workings of the erks' mind) are taking part. As the chatter goes on I mind (that's Irish for I remember—reference "My Irish Diary") me the following lines,

To those who talk and talk and talk  
This adage will appeal.  
The steam that blows the whistle  
Will never turn the wheel.

But after living under wartime conditions, with rationing, salvaging, conserving essentials, etc., we realise that our boys in the services have gone even a step further. To allow more "steam for the wheels" for less effort, certain terms of expression have appeared.

In pre-war days it may have taken a paragraph or more to express a mental impulse. Today we have one-word expressions that seem to say volumes.

For instance the word "GEN," when used by an erk is usually an explanation for everything.

When an erk is "BINDING" it may be his way of expressing his dissatisfaction with his work and life in general. When one word can say all that it certainly packs a wallop.

When a ground erk is on a "BLIND APPROACH" it usually means a telephone date with a W.A.A.F.

On arrival in England most of us had to substitute "petrol" for "gas," but the hangar rats prefer "BANG WATER." So if you ever happen to hear that expression don't mistake it for something from the local Pub.

But there is one word that made its appearance recently amongst the airmen in Africa, in Italy and has spread in England. A word that can express any kind of impact—From a Block Buster, a burst from a cannon, to an accidental sock of one's eye against a lamp-post in the black-out.

Yes, when I think of the potentialities of this word, I believe that even such Hollywood adjectives as colossal, stupendous, glamorous . . . all look weak.

What a boon to newsmen, reporters, radio announcers, politicians and even Hyde Park soap box orators, who in one word can express their feelings, impressions, expressions and what-not.

Yes, with such a word added to our vocabulary, it will certainly make our future less complicated.

When some smashing events make head-lines, all we'll see will be GEDOINK.

When a new Screen Star is born, GEDOINK will do her justice.

When Hitler is hanged, GEDOINK will be his Amen.

When Hirohito commits hari-kari, GEDOINK will confirm it.

Yes boys, when the lights are on again, we no doubt will take this weird RAFese expression back home with us.

Before I bring this Slanguage Slaughter to a close, I'd like some "PUKKA-GEN" from some of the army gravel bashers—especially if they have one that can de-Gedoink GEDOINK.

P.S. The Tannoy is just reminding us it's Blackout Time. "Hello, hello, hello—" Oh, mother!

P.P.S. We've heard of the sweet

## FATHERS AND CHILDREN

By HONORE EWACH

SOMEBODY said, "We are what we eat." There is some truth in that statement, but not the whole truth. Why? Simply because we do many more things than eat, and we are affected by more things than food alone. Thus it is not only food that builds us up. We are also constantly being built up by our environment. That is the reason why a child of American parents that grows up in Ukraine behaves like the rest of Ukrainian children there. Similarly a child born in America of Ukrainian parents behaves like other native born American children.

While visiting Detroit last June I met first of all the "old" generation of Ukrainian Americans, who had been born and raised in Ukraine. They speak good Ukrainian and are very much interested in what is going on in the "old country." From time to time they see a little of that "old country" in the stage presentations in the local Ukrainian community halls. Of course, they enjoy eating borshch, holubtsi, vareniki, and they like to discuss the old country politics. At the same time they have integrated themselves into much into the life that surrounds them at Detroit. In many ways they behave like the "old" Americans who were born and raised here. They dress like other Americans. Their homes are furnished in the American style. They like to possess cars like the rest of Americans, discuss American politics, and they are interested in the American school studies of their children. And yet their growing up and grown up children are so different from them.

I had also a chance to talk with the native born children of these "old" Ukrainian Americans. They are grown up children—in fact, young men and women. To a great degree they were at ease with me. I could speak to them in English fluently. I had studied almost the same school subjects as they had, having passed all the grades of the

### Slain Soldier Honored

Memorial exercises for Pvt. Stephen Fik slain in action in Italy last September were held last Sunday afternoon, December 17, at the Ukrainian Sitch Hall in Newark, N. J. before an audience of several hundred persons, who had come to honor the memory of a young man who in civilian life had been very active in Ukrainian American life.

Eulogies for the slain soldier were delivered by several speakers, including the Rev. Dr. William Klodnytsky of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Newark; Michael Dutkevich, financial secretary of Ukrainian National Aid Society, of which Fik was recording secretary at time of his induction; and Maksym Ivaniw, president of the Chornomorska Sitch Association, of which Fik had also been an officer.

The musical program consisted of vocal solos, duets and quartets of Mrs. Mary Osadchuk, Mrs. Olga Kotovich, Mrs. Sophie Perchyshyn, Andrew Tsiupa, Myron Kushnir, with Mlle. Maria Hrebinetska at the piano.

Among those present at the memorial exercises was the bereaved widow of the slain soldier, Mrs. Stephen Fik. Also present was Sgt. Stephen Dmytriw, veteran of several years of fighting in the Pacific war theatre, and Pvt. Theodore Warneitzke, airborne trooper who had been wounded in the invasion of France.

melody, "When we Begin the Begin," but have you heard of "When we Gedoink the Gedoink?"

JOHNNY.

(U.C.S.A. News Letter, London)

Canadian public school and high school, having graduated from a Canadian university. And I knew of most of their interests. All in all I felt myself to be a sort of a link between them and their parents, especially since I could easily adapt myself to their ways and the ways of their parents.

I spoke to a young American soldier of Ukrainian parentage and asked him how he liked the army life. He replied that the army life suited him. He was proud to be a soldier, an American soldier. Of course, he missed his wife, but still it was nice to serve Uncle Sam. What did he think of outcome of the war? He said that everything was very plain to him. Uncle Sam had the finest and biggest army in the world. So who could doubt about the outcome of the present war?

### The American In Me

This young American soldier was enjoying his four-day furlough. But he was rarin to go back and by and by have a punch at the Nazis and the Japs. His bosom friend, an American officer, by the name of Michael, was also a perfect American. And so was the young soldier's wife—a school teacher, and the young officer's girl friend, and the young civil engineer who was there, and the young engineer's wife of Ukrainian parentage. All of them made me feel as if I had something American in me. And they were right. For a great deal of my life has been spent in Canadian environment which, as we well know, is very much like American life. Besides, weren't some of the great American writers my favorite writers? Much of what the great Walt Whitman wrote is already in my heart and mind. I have read most of what John Burroughs wrote. Henry Thoreau's writings are quite familiar to me. And so are Emerson's essays. And is there anything of Mark Twain's that I have failed yet to read? Well, need I enumerate any more famous American authors whose works I have read with enjoyment?

There stand the fathers who were born and raised in the "old country." I like them, sympathize with them, respect them, and understand them. On the other side there stand their children who were born and raised on the American soil. And I like them, too, and sympathize with them, respect them, try my best to understand them. They are so lovable, though they are so different in many respects from the young men and women of Ukraine. I am proud of them because they are proud of their Ukrainian descent and of being good Americans.

(What I have said of the fathers and children in the United States, of course, I could have said just as well about fathers and children in Canada, with just a few little changes.)

### The Persistent Type

"How you have changed! You used to have thick black hair and now you're bald. You used to have a ruddy complexion and now you're pale. You used to be stocky and now you're thin. I'm surprised, Mr. Canning."

"But I'm not Mr. Canning."

"Look! You've even changed your name."

A family with a summer cottage in a wild region in Wisconsin bought blueberries from an Indian for several years at 50 cents per pail. This year he upped the price to \$1.

"Why?" asked the vacationists. And the Indian replied: "Big war some place."

### Hollywood Standards

Two Hollywood kids were talking as they walked home from school. "I've got two little brothers and one little sister," boasted one, "How many do you have?"

"I don't have any brothers and sisters," answered the second lad, "but I have three papas by my first mama and four mamas by my last papa!"



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## THE INFANTRY SCHOOL

(Continued)

The Infantry School has been called the "Doughboy's West Point." There is the crucible, the field laboratory, where problems are worked out under highly realistic battlefield conditions; there the men who will lead American infantrymen in battle as platoon, company, battalion and regimental commanders learn the principles which will make capable leaders of the cream of the crop of frontline fighting men.

Its accomplishments during the present global conflict further establish The Infantry School as one of the world's greatest institutions for military education and the development of fighting leaders.

### The First School

The first school of its kind came into being at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, in 1826, being known as The Infantry School of Practice. After two years, however, the course was discontinued because of interruptions in its schedule caused by Indian wars.

In 1907 Lieutenant General Arthur MacArthur (father of General Douglas MacArthur), while commanding the Pacific Division of the U. S. Army, established within his department a School of Musketry at the Presidio of Monterey, California. The success of this school resulted in its removal, as an Army institution, to Fort Sill, Oklahoma; this was in 1913, when its name was changed to The Infantry School of Arms. Then came World War I, and Fort Sill was found too small to house both the Artillery School of Fire and The Infantry School of Arms. To relieve this congestion somewhat, a Small Arms Firing School was set up at Camp Perry, Ohio, and a Machine Gun School was established at Camp Hancock, Georgia, with The Infantry School of Arms continuing to function at Fort Sill.

This situation, with the three units so widely separated, was not satisfactory, however, and steps were taken by the War Department to select a site where all three schools could be concentrated and combined. could be concentrated chosen near Columbus, Georgia, and in 1918 work was begun on the erection of a group of frame buildings along Macon Road, eight miles north of the present Infantry School Headquarters. On October 4, 1918, the first contingent of troops arrived from Fort Sill.

The Macon Road site proving inadequate, work was begun at a second location, on a site known as the "old Bussey Plantation." This is the present site of The Infantry School on the main post at Fort Benning.

The post is named in honor of a distinguished Confederate Army officer, Brigadier General Henry L. Benning, whose home was in Columbus, Georgia.

At the present time The Infantry School extends over approximately 220,000 acres of ground, including all kinds of terrain, ideal for field training. Making full use of the woods and open spaces available on the huge reservation, the school is able to conduct training that simulates a wide variety of battle conditions.

### Its Missions Today

The principal missions of The Infantry School are (a) to teach the tactics and technique of Infantry with emphasis on practical instruction directly applicable to training and leadership of combat units; (b) to furnish working familiarity with the tactics and technique of associated arms; (c) to train selected officers and enlisted men for special technical duties in an Infantry unit, and (d) to serve as an agency of the commanding general of the Army Ground Forces in the development

## PRESENTS PAPERS AT AGRICULTURAL MEETINGS

Professor Alexander A. Granovsky of the Department of Agriculture at the University of Minnesota, and a member of U.N.A. Branch 345, recently presented papers at annual agricultural meetings of specialists in that field.

At the meeting held in Chicago on December 4 and 5 of the Potato Association of America and the International Crop Improvement Association Professor Granovsky read a paper on the "Recent Studies of the Potato Insect Pest."

At the meeting of the American Association of Economic Entomologists held in New York December 13-15 and attended by over five hundred delegates from all parts of the country, Prof. Granovsky presented two papers. One was on the "Possibilities of DDT in the Control of Potato and Truck Crop Insects," and the other was "Tests With the Insecticides and Fungicides in the Control of Agricultural Insects."

and perfection of Infantry tactics and technique.

In addition to the Headquarters and Academic Department, The Infantry School is composed of the First and Third Student Training Regiments, the School Troops Brigade, and the Academic Regiment.

In general, the work of the Infantry School is divided into three main categories—officer candidate school, officers' courses, enlisted men's courses.

The officer candidate course stresses the development of junior combat officers of Infantry elements. These candidates are the outstanding privates, corporals, and sergeants who have demonstrated certain qualities of leadership and intelligence. The course is designed to qualify these selected men to train and lead in combat, rifle platoons, heavy weapons, and antitank companies.

The officer course increases the qualifications of staff officers and unit commanders, with suitable training methods and standards, and this course also provides a certain "refresher" instruction regarding the training and operation of Infantry units. The officer course embraces basic, advanced, new division, communication, motor, and cannon officer courses of instruction and training.

Courses for enlisted men include training in communication, motor, artillery maintenance and radio repair.

The enlisted men's communication course emphasizes the development of qualified operators of all types of radio sets used in Infantry units.

The motor course is designed to produce skilled mechanics capable of performing and supervising second echelon maintenance and the operation of all types of motor vehicles which are organic in an Infantry regiment.

To produce skilled mechanics who will be capable of maintaining, in functional condition, the weapons of cannon platoons of an Infantry regiment is the purpose of the artillery maintenance course.

Designed to train selected enlisted men in the maintenance and repair of all radio equipment issued to and used in an Infantry regiment, the radio repair course is another of the interesting features of the enlisted men's courses.

### Training Literature

No story of The Infantry School would be complete without mention of the reproduction and army field printing plant, and the training literature and visual aids section.

The reproduction and army field printing plant produces a wide variety of printed and mimeographed in-

## Dies From Wounds

One of three brothers in service, Michael Dulinawka, Jr., 21, member of U.N.A. Br. 299 in Buffalo, N. Y., died in France Sept. 19, two days after he was wounded while serving in a mechanized cavalry reconnaissance squad, the Buffalo Evening



PVT. MICHAEL DULINAWKA

News reported early this month (clipping sent to weekly by J. Sydorowicz, Br. 299 secretary):

Graduated from Burgard Vocational High School, he entered the service in April 1943. He is survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Dulinawka of 188 James St.; three brothers, Sgt. Peter Dulinawka, in Belgium; Sgt. Nicholas Dulinawka, in France, and John Dulinawka, and three sisters, Mrs. Andrew Saladyga, Mrs. Edward Clonessy and Mrs. Leo Vurlow of Tampa, Fla.

### APPOINTED TO POLICE FORCE

Frank Joseph Konopada and Sam Sosnicky, two young Ukrainian-Americans of Newark were appointed to the Newark Police Force on November 1st. Sam Sosnicky is a member of the U.N.A., Michael Hrusievsky Branch 219 of Newark, and former national president of the Youth of Organization for the Liberation of Ukraine. Both were members of the Ukrainian Sichovi Striltsi of Newark.

EVERYBODY SAVING IN EVERY PAYDAY WAR BONDS

structional matter, and also turns out maps, charts, and other visual aids which are used for instruction and in training problems. This huge plant does printing for The Infantry School, the Army Ground Forces, and for all units of the Fourth Service Command. It also prints complete books and field manuals.

"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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