



SECTION II.

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

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TIMES REVIEWS "UKRAINE:
A SUBMERGED NATION"

"CHAMBERLIN AGAIN SWIMS AGAINST THE STREAM"

THE New York Times Book Review section featured last Sunday an extensive, deeply penetrating and very interesting review of William Henry Chamberlin's recently published book, "The Ukraine: A Submerged Nation" (Macmillan, \$1.75) by Bertram D. Wolfe, prominent author and book reviewer. The review is entitled "Soviet—or Enclave?"

Text of the review follows.—

William Henry Chamberlin again swims against the stream. At a time when friendly sentiments toward a war ally and gratitude for its share in the fighting are uppermost in most people's minds and cause many to urge that Russia should have the right to determine the nature of the governments in neighboring lands, Mr. Chamberlin chooses to pry into the condition of a people already largely included in the Soviet Union. In "The Ukraine: A Submerged Nation" he has picked himself a difficult, controversial and unfashionable subject.

Is the Ukraine a submerged nation? I tried the question on Russians, Poles and Ukrainians who play leading roles among their countrymen here. The Russians ranged from an ex-Premier (Kerensky) and leading Social Democrats to unreserved partisans of the Soviet regime. They all assured me that the whole problem was "artificial," nor could I find one among them who would accept the right of self-determination for the Ukrainian people if that involved separation from Russia.

Chamberlin Makes Good Case
for Ukrainians

The Poles disclaimed interest in the 30,000,000 Ukrainians living in the Soviet Union, but were terribly excited about the five or six million living in the part of Poland now claimed by Russia. They assured me that these latter were "Polish citizens speaking Ukrainian" and that the problem of their nationality as Ukrainians was "artificial." The Ukrainians I spoke to were men who had exiled themselves from Russia to fight for the independence of their native Ukraine. They were grateful to Mr. Chamberlin for his sympathetic and illuminating review of their history but not much pleased with his conclusion (quoted at the end of this review). Yet it must be recognized that Mr. Chamberlin, like Hrushevsky and Allen before him (the two standard works in English), has made a good case for considering the Ukrainians as a "submerged nation." His little book is in a genre rarely cultivated today: the historical essay.

He puts the national movement in the setting of the general nineteenth-century awakening to self-consciousness of peoples who had lived for hundreds of years under alien rule. This awakening was part, though many democrats don't know it, of the great democratic awakening which proposed that the common man should determine his own destiny. Its recognition, however incomplete, was the best feature of the Versailles

Treaty, and the national questions that treaty left unsolved plagued us all the time between the two wars and will obtrude themselves again at the coming conferences.

The Ukrainian movement began first among intellectuals who renounced careers in the great ruling nation to write in the household tongue of a largely illiterate people. They sought to systematize the language, uncover the buried history, revivify the arts, record the ballads, tales, lore and traditions and raise the whole to the status of a national culture.

In Russia, as in all the great states secure in their greatness and enjoyment of cultural autonomy, there were not wanting people to pooh-pooh the whole movement as "artificial." Philologists reduced the folk-tongue to a "mere dialect" (as if that made any difference to people whose whole being found expression in it). Liberals, democrats lectured the awakening nationality on the superior efficiency of great states and the obsolescence of nationalism, forgetting that the democracy or socialism they professed was inseparable from the whole complex of democratic rights, which includes self-determination; forgetting, too, as this war was to prove, that this "obsolete" right was one of the few things simple men and women were ready to risk their lives for.

At Versailles the Ukrainians were the largest people to fail to get a hearing. Neither France, "committed to a strong Poland," nor the United States, wanting nothing done which might "prejudice the future claims of a post-Bolshevist Russia," nor England wavering between Churchill's "anti-bolshevism" and Lloyd George's tentative approaches to peace with the Soviets, showed any sympathy for Ukrainian aspirations. The democratic government they set up was driven from western Ukraine by the Polish, from eastern by the Red Army. Splinters fell to Rumania and Czechoslovakia. The result: 30,000,000 in Soviet Ukraine; 5,000,000 or 6,000,000 in Polish Galicia; 2,000,000 divided between the other two countries.

The Poles, Chamberlin notes, gave more civil liberty but less cultural freedom than the Russians. The latter proclaimed Soviet Ukraine an autonomous republic, encouraging it to use its own language, but gradually subordinated the rich breadbasket and heavy industry center to Moscow, while it visited impartially the same civic and political unfreedom on Ukrainians as on all other peoples in an equal but not very free union. More than half the book

Parish Gazette Gets
Story from Mrs.
Roosevelt

The current November-December number of The Home News bulletin published "for the servicemen and servicewomen of St. Demetrius Ukrainian Church" of Carteret, N. J., of which Rev. John Hundiak is pastor, features a story about Fala as well as Christmas wishes from Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt.

A prior number of the bulletin contained a story "And Fala Came Too" by Miss Ethel O. Kaskiw. Several copies of this issue were sent to Mrs. Roosevelt together with a letter asking for a few words of Christmas greetings. In response Mrs. Roosevelt sent the following letter, dated Nov. 30:—

"My husband and I both enjoyed the story about Fala, but my husband had already told me about the fact that Fala had to be protected on the ship because the boys started to cut off his hair! We thought it very amusing.

"There is one other tale about Fala that might amuse your boys in the Services. In the very early days when Fala was a puppy, in fact, on one of his very first cruises, he went out early one morning and found that, because of the heat, some of the boys were sleeping under a turret, their bare feet protruding from the ends of their blankets. It was very tempting to a puppy so he walked over to one boy and licked his feet. The boy woke with a yell,

deals with the fate of the Ukraine under Soviet rule, a story on which Mr. Chamberlin writes with first-hand knowledge.

Book "If Unfashionable, Is Not
Untimely"

The most interesting of his contentions is that at all times the Ukrainian Communist leaders felt the pressure of Ukrainian aspirations for greater autonomy and freedom. The proof he offers is that the purge of Ukrainian Communist leaders began long before the general purge, was in fact continuous throughout the two decades. The list he gives, including three successive Premiers, two party secretaries, two Politburo members who were Stalin's closest Ukrainian lieutenants, etc., is impressive—but not conclusive—evidence on the point which he raises. More astonishing is the fact that the present secretary of the Ukrainian Communist party is a Great Russian, Krushchev, and the Premier the old Comintern leader Manuilsky.

Mr. Chamberlin is convinced that there will be a delegation of Ukrainian nationalists knocking at the doors of the coming peace conference. In this sense his study of the "submerged nation," if unfashionable, is not untimely. But the solution he offers for their problem will hardly please either them or the Polish or the Soviet spokesmen:

UCSA Acknowledges
U.N.A. Gift

The recent gift by the Ukrainian National Association of fifty copies of Prof. Manning's book "Ukrainian Literature" to the Ukrainian Canadian Servicemen's Association overseas was gratefully acknowledged by the latter in a letter received from London early this week.

Signed by Lieutenant Ann Crapleve, the association's treasurer, for Flying Officer Bohdan Panchuk, president, the letter reads in part:

"It (gift of the books) is an invaluable contribution to the Club library and important libraries in the U. K. (United Kingdom). Such reading material is very much appreciated by all our Canadian and American members who visit the Club. Also by important people who are very interested in the Ukrainian History.

"It is hard to find words to describe how grateful we are to you for the invaluable gift.

but the other boys slept on. Seeing what had happened to him, in true American fashion the first boy just pointed to the others and urged the little dog on, so he made the complete round of all the boys' feet and every boy woke up with a yell.

"I want to send to all your men in the Services my best wishes for a safe return, and my hope that another Christmas will find them back with their families and the world a happier place for all of us.

All the Ukrainian will be gathered within the future frontiers of the Soviet Union * * * so the future prospect of freedom for the Ukrainians is inseparably bound up with the realization or nonrealization of political and personal and civil liberties in Russia itself, and in the other republics of the Soviet Union. It would certainly be utopian to expect secession. * * * Let respect for personal and civil liberty and genuine elections be introduced and the Ukrainian national problem will lose most of its urgency. Ukrainians are not isolationists. They know that it is advantageous for them to share with the peoples of the Soviet Union a variety of intimate trade and cultural contacts, * * * if the western democracies after the war will face the difficult problem of grafting more economic security onto their free political institutions, the great Eurasian federation of peoples included in the Soviet Union will face an equally urgent problem in supplementing its publicly owned and operated economic system with adequate guarantees for the individual against the arbitrary acts of the State. * * * A free Ukraine, 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 a free world.

DMYTRYK — HOLLYWOOD UKRAINIAN FILM DIRECTOR

By G. WATAMANIUK

(Translated from "Svoboda" by Anastazia Kurdyna)

IT is with the greatest pleasure that I present to the Ukrainian American reader a fellow Ukrainian who holds an important position, that of a film director, in today's American film world. He is Edward Dmytryk of Hollywood, California.

The family history of Mr. Dmytryk is as follows: Edward's great grandfather, Wasil Dmytryk, was at one time a well-to-do land owner in Galicia. His grandfather, Dmytro, studied at a university in Athens, Greece, and upon his return to Kolomeya became the editor of a journal "The Star." Edward's mother came from Galicia, and was a woman of education.

Michael Dmytryk, Edward's father, came to Canada in 1907. Being a contractor by trade, he went at once to Grand Forks, British Columbia and practiced his trade there. It was here that Edward was born, September 4, 1908.

Within the next few years, the Dmytryks returned to Galicia. The Shevchenko Educational Society in Lwiv learned of their arrival and called upon Michael Dmytryk to tell its members of the life of the Ukrainian immigrants in Canada.

It wasn't very long before Michael took part in the elections in Galicia and as a good Ukrainian his activities were to the interest of the Ukrainians, which forced him to leave his foreign-occupied country.

This time, however, he came to the United States instead of Canada which was in 1915. He looked for a place to settle down where the climate would be as suitable as in British Columbia. He came to Spokane, Wash., and decided to sink his roots here. Misfortune, however, upset his plans as his wife died and left him a widower with four small boys. He left Spokane and went to Los Angeles, California with his children.

In California he founded the Ukrainian organization called "Narodny Dim" which lasted a few years and was reorganized under the name of "Shevchenko Prosvita." In 1927, however, a new society was formed.

In the meantime, for the sake of his four motherless boys Michael remarried, but this lasted only a short time. As it is with orphans—God is behind them and takes care of them—and so in this case we can see that the Dmytryk brothers have not only made the grade but have also made a niche for themselves in American life.

Dmytryk's Life Story

The story of film director, Edward Dmytryk:

It was in a luxuriously and beautifully furnished office in the R.K.O. Studios that I heard Edward Dmytryk tell his life story.

"My story is so varied that I don't know where to begin," said Edward thoughtfully, "because my family was not well off materially as one would have liked them to be. I began to work at the age of 14. When I went to school I worked nights, and vice versa. In high school and my first two years at the California Institute of Technology I found that mathematics was my favorite subject. But how I ever developed such a liking for film art and the film industry is still a mystery to me."

"While at school I had the good fortune of meeting a fellow Canadian, Harry James, who was the director of the film actress Mae Murray, and at that time was very influential in Hollywood. I confided in him my interest in film making. Harry James smiled at me good-naturedly after hearing me, for he saw before him an inspired young fellow with ambition to become connected with 'filmland in someway,' but who didn't realize the heartaches and effort

that was to be needed as the price to be paid to become a 'somebody'—then maybe a 'nobody,' and so he wrote out a recommendation and sent me to the Paramount Studios.

Started as a Film "Cutter"

"What was there for me to do in such a large studio when I knew absolutely nothing about making movies? There was no special spot for me so the studios made me a messenger boy. I realized then I was starting from the very bottom.

"I had read somewhere that the Ukrainians were a 'restless people' and I began to think this to be the truth, for I didn't remain a messenger boy for long. I began to take an interest in sets and watched carefully how sequence followed sequence (this was in the days of silent films). This led me to a job in the projection room. I did my job so well there, never missing the sequence of scenes, that the studio gave me an opportunity to become a 'cutter' (film editor).

"Here began my movie career, exactly where many careers end. I began watching others work and tried to profit by their experiences. In order to know why one setting and scene is better than another is a study in itself and needs years of experience in order to master it completely." Dmytryk was telling all this in such an absorbing manner that it seemed as if he was reliving the beginnings of his career.

"How did you finally come to be a director?" I asked.

"Oh! That was a bit of luck, replied Edward. "A film was being made and an important director was directing it, but somehow he got into a rut and wasn't making any progress. I was told to take over and complete it. This I did, and curiously enough it had plenty of box-office appeal as the financial returns showed. The name of the picture was "Million Dollar Legs" and was produced in 1939."

"What professional men gave you a helping hand in the beginning?"

"Before I became assistant-director I worked with Leo McCary. He is the one who really 'prepared' me for my profession. George Zukor also gave me a helping hand."

"Could you tell me what a director should know to be successful in his profession?" I asked.

"You've asked me one of the hardest questions to answer. If you asked one hundred directors no two would answer alike. Generally speaking, I'd say a director should know:

- 1) He must become thoroughly acquainted with the story from which a picture will be made.
- 2) Must know how to pick actors and actresses suited for the parts in the story.
- 3) Must know his camera and create and get the desired results; that they be interesting and understandable to the onlooker.
- 4) A director must understand characterization.
- 5) He must pay particular attention to speech effects, gestures, mimicry, and to see that such emotions, as happiness, hatred, and sadness are correctly portrayed. All this is important because the movie-goer must relive what the actor is 'imitating.'
- 6) A director has to be a psychologist because he is dealing with actors, and each one is to the fullest extent an exhibitionist, sensitive and temperamental. Each actor is an individual who requires a different approach and handling—one needs to be praised, another to be pleaded with, and then some are best when left alone.
- 7) A good film director is born and only improves himself with experience. There is no school in this world capable of turning out and teaching someone to become a director. This boils down to the fact that the talent to be a director must

UKRAINICA IN AMERICA

By SIMON DEMYDCHUK

(Continued)

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AMERICAN INTEREST IN UKRAINE'S HISTORIOGRAPHY AND GEOGRAPHY

III

HAVING dealt with the Ukrainian territories of Hungary and Russia, Malte-Brun finally comes to the Western Ukraine which at the time of the publication of his "Universal Geography" (1829) was part of the Kingdom of Galicia, or Austrian Poland," as he terms it.

Before we proceed farther it is necessary to correct the spelling of "Gallicia" into Galicia in order not to confuse it with the Spanish province of Galicia.

Malte-Brun's Description of Western Ukraine

"The Austrian possessions in Poland are officially designated Galitzia and Lodomeria," Malte-Brun begins (page 363) and then (p. 364.) tells his readers that "that mountainous region . . . was the principal country of the Slavonic hordes that inundated the Roman empire. The Western Russians [meaning the inhabitants of Rus', which was the ancient name of Ukraine], the Russniaky of the Polish writers, might have been confounded under the vague denomination of Slaves or Slavini. It is unnecessary to suppose them a colony of eastern Russians that arrived about the fourth or fifth century. Their existence, as a distinct nation from the other Slavonians, particularly the Poles, is dated from the year 884, the epoch of the Hungarian migrations, but they must have existed as a people, or formed a mass of inhabitants, long before that period. The Hungarians or a number of Finnic tribes left the provinces which now make up central Russia, invaded first the powerful state of Kiow . . . They travelled in peace through the two Russian [Rusky—old Ukrainian] principalities of Galitz, or according to the Polish orthography, Halicz and Wlodimir or Lodomer, they remained several weeks in these states, and received hostages and considerable re-enforcements. Guided by the Russian nations, the Hungarians crossed the Carpathian mountains by the forest of Hours, and settled in the provinces of Ungh and Beregh. The position of two Russian principalities may be determined by their march. When Wlodimir, great duke of Kiow, and sovereign of these principalities, made war in 981 against the Leches or Poles, Przemyshl [Pereмышl] was the most important place that he gained from the enemy. . . . The history of the frequent wars between the Kiowian Russians, the Poles and Lithuanians may afford us some information concerning many other places, then the capitals of petty states, among others, Iaroslav,

Lubaczow, Trembowla [Terebowla] Leopollis—Lwow [Lwiv] or Lemberg; the last town was founded by prince Leo in the year 1200. The extension of the western Russian nation [Western Ukraine] was nearly as great on the side of Poland, as on that of Red Russia. Wlodimir in Volhynia appears to have been the most northern town; it was contiguous to the frontiers of Black Russia [Black Rus'], at that time subject to Lithuania. All the Polish and Hungarian chroniclers agree that Russia or Ruthenia lay to the north of Hungary from which it was separated by the Carpathian mountains. The name of Gallisia, Galitza or Gallea was well known about the middle of the twelfth century; it is mentioned in the works of Arabian, Byzantine and Icelandic geographers, who flourished in that period. It became gradually of more general application, and was in time confounded with Russia. The same name is used in the treaties of 1412 and 1423, by which the Hungarians ceded the country to the Poles."

Links Ukrainians With "Russini"

Having thus explained the origin of the name "Russia," "Red Russia" and "Ruthenia" for the Western Ukrainian provinces, M. Malte-Brun reminds the readers that the Austrian Empress Maria Theresa "having obtained Galicia and Lodomeria in the name of Hungary, governed them as a distinct state."

It is interesting to read Malte-Brun's explanation of the name of "the people in the central and eastern districts [of Galicia]; although many of them speak a dialect made up of the Russian and Polish they are descended from the Russini or Rousniacs, who were thus denominated by the Poles to distinguish them from the Roszieni, Moscowali, or Great Russians." Referring to the Poles who inhabit some parts of Galicia, the author (p. 374.) wrote:

"One important truth may be established, a truth of which several historical writers appear to have been ignorant. The Sarmatians were not the ancestors of the Poles. The former were conquering tribes that invaded Scythia or Southern Russia, a great portion of the Ukraine, Galicia and Moldavia and governed these countries nearly three centuries. The natives were not expelled but the victors, like the Turks, changed the names of the vanquished and tributary states. The first Sarmatians mentioned in history were sprung, according to Herodotus, from young Scythians and Amazons or warlike women."

(Continued on page 5)

be inborn and the ability to get along with people smoothly must come naturally.

Would Like Several Ukrainian Films

As I listened to Dmytryk I realized that he possessed a deep understanding of human nature.

"Would you care and like to visit Ukraine?" I asked.

"Yes, I have plans to visit Ukraine after the war. I'd like to make a few Ukrainian films. It is true that I don't speak Ukrainian fluently. However, I'd ask you to be my tutor." And we both laughed heartily.

"Yes, it is no secret. Film directors are paid for each picture they direct, or by yearly contract. I'm under contract for \$60,000 per year plus bonuses."

I thanked Mr. Dmytryk for his most interesting interview and left. It did my heart good to be able to find a Ukrainian who held such a prominent position and remained a 'true Uke' body and soul and one the Ukrainians can be proud of.

Editor's note: Here some of the more recent pictures directed by Edw. Dmytryk—Tender Comrade; Behind the Rising Sun; The Falcon Strikes Back; Hitler's Children; Captive Women.

Pa. Mid-Valley Servicemen in Action

AMONG the news items about Ukrainian American servicemen from Mid-Valley, Pa. which appear in the current number of the "Uke-Views for Ukrainian Youth" bulletin published in English and Ukrainian in Olyphant by the parishioners of the Sts. Cyril and Methodius Ukrainian Catholic church, the following items are outstanding:

S/Sgt. Andrew Ewanus, Fort Dix, N. J., recently spent a twenty-four-day furlough with his mother, Mrs. Stella Ewanus, 705 E. Scott Street. S/Sgt. Andrew Ewanus had been ordered back to this country for a rest after completing twenty-eight missions as an assistant engineer on a bomber. He was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross, Air Medal and four Oak Leaf Clusters.

Pfc. Joseph Oprisko, son of Mrs. Michael Oprisko, 201 Lillibridge St., Peckville, has returned from overseas duty and spent a 20-day furlough at his home. Pvt. Oprisko was recently awarded the Purple Heart for leg wounds incurred in the Sicilian campaign. He also took part in the Salerno and Anzio campaigns. Pvt. Oprisko entered the Army Jan. 8, 1942, and took his basic training at Camp Croft, S. C. He was sent overseas June 4, 1943.

Sgt. Louis Mosley, Jr., 23, son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Mosley, 922 So. Valley Ave., Throop, was seriously wounded in action August 19 in France. He landed there August 6, with an infantry unit.

S/Sgt. John Danylak, 23, son of Mr. and Mrs. Wasil Danylak, 511 Pancoast St., Dickson City, previously reported missing over Yugoslavia since July 26, is held by the Germans as a prisoner of war.

Marine Pfc. Elmer Yeck, 18, son of Mr. and Mrs. Michael, 709 East Grant St., was wounded in action during the invasion of Tinian Island in the South Pacific.

Three brothers, sons of Mrs. Anna Homick, 505 Ridge Rd., Peckville, are with the U.S. Marine Corps. **Pfc. John Homick** entered service in May, 1943, and went to Parris Island, S.C., for boot training. He went overseas to the Pacific theater of action from New River, N. C., in November, 1943, and participated in the Battle of Saipan, and is now on Tinian Island. **Pfc. Nicholas** began military duty last December, went to the South Pacific area from New River last May. He is with an artillery unit. **Pvt. Michael** enlisted in May, 1944, and is now with the infantry at New River.

Michael Duick, 426 Fourth Avenue, Blakely, was appointed a flight officer and received his silver wings at the graduation ceremonies held recently at Freeman Army Air Field, Seymour, Ind.

S/Sgt. George Spryn, 22, is in U. S. A. under the army rotation plan after twenty-nine months of service overseas. A son of Mrs. Sophie and the late Nicholas Spryn, 1313 Frieda St., Dickson City, Sergeant Spryn enlisted in the army in August 1940, as a ground man in the army air force. He trained at Bolling Field, Washington, D. C., and at various camps throughout the country, going overseas on June 8, 1942, to England. His travels took him to Africa, Sicily, Italy and other points, and he considers Sicily the "toughest" place of the five campaigns in which he participated. He was with the 31 Fighter Group which, according to Yank Magazine, was the first to land in England since the first war and first to go on operational status in the European theater.

1st Lieut. William Urinoski, 720 East Scott St., has been awarded a certificate of merit in recognition of conspicuous meritorious service in England from April 14 to May 13 in connection with military operations not involving participation in aerial flight against the enemy.

Pfc. Paul Duchnik, son of Mrs. Catherine Duchnik, 310 Susquehanna Ave., spent a furlough at his home after 28 months service in the Pacific.

Marine Pfc. Joseph J. Moskalczak, 21, was wounded in action in the Palau Islands on October 17, Lieut. Gen. A. A. Vandergrift, commandant of the marine corps, has notified his parents Mr. and Mrs. John Moskalczak, 109 Sixth St., Blakely. He enlisted in the Marines on December 15, 1943 and went overseas last March.

Pfc. Nestor Rydzanich, 22, second son of Mrs. Anna Rydzanich, 832 E. Scott St., to suffer wounds in the current war, became a casualty in Italy on October 16, according to information from the War Department. With the disclosure that Pvt. Nestor Rydzanich was wounded, it was also learned that a second son, **T/Sgt. Stephen Rydzanich, 24**, was also slightly wounded in France on August 8, but returned to duty on October 25.

Pvt. John Rovinsky, son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Rovinsky, 518 Main St., Peckville, was wounded in action in France in September according to word received by his parents. He suffered shrapnel wounds of the leg. The Purple Heart has been awarded to him.

Technician (4G) William N. Federko, 216 Cherry St., Jessup, has been assigned to a B-26 Marauder headquarters in Corsica. He has been overseas thirteen months and was recently awarded the Croix de Guerre. He also wears the Mediterranean Theater Ribbon.

Mr. and Mrs. Michael Sepinsky, 625 E. Pine St., have received word that their son **Cpl. Joseph Sepinsky** has been promoted to Sergeant somewhere in the South Pacific.

Andrew Shekitka Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Shekitka, 418 4th St., Blakely, was commissioned an ensign on Wednesday, November 22, at Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill. His brother, John, is with the navy in England.

S/Sgt. John Klapatch, son of Mrs. Mary Klapatch, 135 School St., is recuperating at the AAF Regional Hospital No. 1 in Coral Gables, Fla. Of his three years and ten months in service, he has spent two years overseas with the transportation corps in Iran.

Cpl. Frank Badera, McChord Field, Wash., spent a thirty-day furlough at the home of his father, Andrew Badera, 342 Lynch Street, after 22 months of service in the Aleutian Islands. He entered the air force on June 18, 1941, trained at Camp Blanding, Fla., and Scott Field, Ill., going abroad in April, 1943. He wears ribbons denoting service in the Asiatic-Pacific area with a star indicating a major battle and holds the Good Conduct Medal.

Pfc. Stephen Petronchak, son of Mrs. Mary Petronchak, 830 East Lackawanna St., is a patient at Stark General Hospital, Charleston, S. C., after having served in the Mediterranean area for the past ten months. **Pvt. Petronchak, who was wounded in action**, holds the Infantryman's Combat Badge and the Purple Heart.

S/Sgt. Andrew Nesevitch, 26, son of John Nesevitch, 305 River Ave., was slightly wounded in action in France on Sept. 19. He was formerly employed by Michael Chomko, jeweler, who a few days ago received a letter from him in which he stated he suffered wounds of the arms and legs and is in a hospital in England. **Sgt. Nesevitch, who entered the army on Jan. 6, 1941**, has twice been cited for gallantry in action in Italy. He won the Silver Star in July, 1943, and later was cited for "outstanding courage and aggressive leadership" in action in the vicinity of Troina, Sicily, on August 3, 1943, receiving

a Bronze Oak Leaf Cluster. He received basic training at Fort Devens, Mass., and Camp Blanding, Fla., and was on maneuvers in North Carolina before going to North Africa in July, 1942.

Pvt. Leo Danylak, 20, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Danylak, 302 Pancoast St., Dickson City was seriously wounded in action in Belgium on September 10. He attended Dickson City High School prior to starting military service on Nov. 30, 1942. He trained in California and Texas and went overseas in May with a motorized unit. He is in a hospital in England.

Cpl. Peter Sucharick, 26, has been promoted to sergeant somewhere in Italy, according to word received by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Sucharick, 110 James Ave. He entered service in June, 1942, went from Fort Dix, N. J., in September, 1942, to England, thence to North Africa and finally to Italy.

Sgt. Joseph Cheplick, whose home is on East Grant St., has returned to duty in Persia, after a furlough spent in Palestine, according to word received by friends here.

Pvt. John Koban, on duty with the Army Air Transport Command at Long Beach, California, made the personal column in Roger official publication of the Long Beach Air Field. Here is what the service paper said of the Olyphant soldier: "Pvt. John Koban has the whole Third Platoon jealous of him, due to the fact that John was kissed by Linda Darnell and Lana Turner in the same evening at the Hollywood Canteen."

Pfc. Peter P. Borick, son of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Borick, 312 River St., recently received his wings at the Harlingen, Tex., Army Air Field. He is an aerial runner.

Pfc. John Babicz, 20, son of Mrs. Babicz, 518 Delaware Avenue, was wounded in action in France on Sept. 25. He has been awarded the Purple Heart.

Pvt. Michael Beckage, 29, son of Mrs. Elizabeth Beckage, 207 Adams Ave., and the late George Beckage, was slightly wounded in action in the South-west Pacific on July 29. He was stationed in New Guinea since going overseas in February. He is a patient in a hospital in that area and his left leg is in a cast, he has informed his mother. His brother, **Pvt. William Beckage**, who is an infantryman in the Southwest Pacific, visited him in the hospital. Another brother recently received a medical discharge from the army.

Pfc. Joseph Kushner, 21, son of Mr. and Mrs. Roman Kushner, 123 7th Street, Blakely, was wounded in action in France Sept. 16. A brother, Myron, was recently given a medical discharge from the army after four years' service.

Marine Sgt. Michael Zadorozny Jr., 23, son of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Zadorozny, 130 Swallow Avenue, was wounded in action at Guam on July 21. He was struck in the hip by shrapnel and is a patient in a hospital in New Hebrides.

His brother **Radioman (3C) Walter Zadorozny**, has been promoted to radioman second class somewhere in the Pacific theatre of action.

Sgt. Myron Kiballa, son of Mrs. Catherine Kiballa, 806 Susquehanna Ave., who was wounded in action in Italy on May 24, has returned to combat duty.

T/Sgt. Joseph Vladika, son of Mr. and Mrs. Alex Vladika of 1235 Dundaff St., Dickson City, has returned to the United States in compliance with the existing policy of rotation. **Sgt. Vladika landed overseas on February 25, 1942**, and has been a member of "The Sun Setters," one of the oldest and best known B-25 bomber-strafer units of the 5th Air Force, since the unit helped spearhead the aerial blitz which led to the reconquest of New Guinea, Britain, and the Bismarck Archipelago. Shortly after becoming a member of the outfit he was assigned the duties of engineering clerk and has served

What They Say

President Franklin D. Roosevelt in his message to the AFL convention in New Orleans:

"It is the task of us at home to leave nothing undone so that our fighting men may continue gaining their glorious victories on every front. We have been discharging that high duty in a very full measure. American working men and women have done a production job the like of which the world has never seen before. They have supplied our fighters with the finest weapons in record quantities, weapons with which they are beating the enemy and with which they will keep on beating him everywhere they meet. American employers with their ingenuity and drive and American farmers with their industry and patience have shared with American working men and women in getting so well done the job of producing the weapons, materials and supplies needed by American fighting men. We have all worked to that end and it has paid off in victories and the saving of lives. We can and we must stay unceasingly at the production job so to shorten the war."

Brigadier General William C. Rose of the War Manpower Commission before the American Society of Mechanical Engineers at their annual meeting in New York City:

"Until we have won the war, until the day of final victory is here, the challenge of the peace cannot be met, and let no one of think otherwise. ... The mobilization for peace will not be easy. ... The problem of veteran placements would become increasingly important since more than 2,000 men a day are now being discharged from the armed forces. ... We in the War Manpower Commission are prepared to do our part. Upon the surrender of Germany, the War Manpower Commission will pass from a regulatory body to a service organization."

Vice-President Henry A. Wallace in tribute to Dr. Chaim Weizmann, noted chemist, on the occasion of his 70th birthday:

"Dr. Weizmann is one of those rare people to whom tens of millions of people owe a great debt of gratitude. ... As a chemist he helped mightily in the rapid production of synthetic rubber. As a Jew and humanitarian he has given spirit and courage in their darkest days to millions of his own race."

James G. Rogers, Jr., Deputy Administrator, Office of Price Administration, in an address before the National Industrial Conference Board in New York City:

"During the first phase of the re-conversion period, when prices will look stable or even decline a bit, many will rise to say that there is no longer any need for price control. During that phase, the OPA will need particularly the help of thinking businessmen who will see the inherent dangers in the second phase. At that time men dropped out of war industries will go back to work. Re-converted industries will determine that they need substantial inventories of material to be used in manufacture. The accumulated buying power will then tend to go to work, and very likely will be felt in terms of greatly increased pressures against price ceilings. Without substantial and effective controls, the chances are very good that prices would increase sharply, as they did after March 1919."

in this capacity during his entire tour of overseas duty. A graduate of Dickson City High School, Sgt. Vladika was a student before entering the army. He has served 32 months overseas and is entitled to wear the battle stars for the Papuan, the New Guinea, and the Bismarck Archipelago campaign.

A Survey of Ukrainian History for Young People

(Continued)

PRINCE OLEH

THERE is but scant information concerning such early rulers of Ukraine as Askold and Dir. More is known about their successor, Prince Oleh. His memory remained fresh in the minds of the Ukrainian people largely on account of the songs and stories about him. The people not only made of him a great warrior but also attributed to him a magical ability to turn himself into an insect, a bird, or a beast: thus the real Oleh was lost sight of.

The first definite historical evidence of Oleh's reign was his trade treaty with Byzantium dated 911, which is recorded in both Grecian and Ukrainian histories. It provided for certain concessions for the Ukrainian traders. Besides the 911 treaty the Chronicles mention an earlier treaty with the Greeks, made in 907.

Expedition Against Constantinople

The chronicler informs us that these treaties were made after Oleh's successful attack upon Constantinople. It is said that he gathered a great force of fighting men and put them aboard two thousand vessels and sailed down the Dnieper. The Byzantines, in order to prevent his landing, tied chains across the Bosphorus. Oleh, however, outwitted them by ordering his soldiers to set "the boats on wheels," and when the wind blew into the sails the boats moved forward on land toward the gates of the city.

Fearing the results of a siege of Constantinople, the Byzantine rulers Leo and Alexander, made haste to conclude a treaty of peace with Oleh, which provided the already mentioned concessions to Kievan traders. Oleh then collected a huge tribute from the Byzantines and as a sign of his victory he nailed his shield to the gates of Constantinople.

Sources other than the Chronicles, including the Arabian writer Masudi and folk songs of that period, indicate that after having made with Byzantium Oleh turned east for further conquests. Near the close of 913 a great Ukrainian expedition penetrated deep into the Caspian region and plundered the rich region of Tabaristan on the southern shores of the Caspian sea.

Legend About His Death

The exact date of Oleh's death is not known. It was sometime during 913-14. There is an interesting legend about Oleh's death. According to the Chronicles Oleh was about to depart on one of his warring expeditions when the thought occurred to him that since he was already getting old perhaps he might not return from the expedition alive. So he summoned a soothsayer.

"Tell me, soothsayer," he said, "When will I die and in what manner?"

The soothsayer replied:

"You are a great ruler and warrior, o Prince! Always you are in the thick of fighting, with enemy arrows flying all about you. Yet you shall not die from arrows, for you are immune from them. Your death shall be caused by your own beloved horse."

Prince Oleh laughed uproariously. "My horse shall cause my death? But that's impossible. Nevertheless I shall give heed to your advice and not use my horse on my further expeditions, even though he has always been true and faithful to me."

With these words Oleh bade his retainers to unsaddle his mount and

let him loose in the pastures. Then mounting another horse he rode off to wars.

Many months later Oleh returned, victorious. Riding into the grounds of his castle in Kiev he said:

"I do not see my favorite white-maned horse. Where is he?"

"Your mount," his retainers replied sadly, "died long ago and now only his white bones remain, yonder in the steppe."

Deep sorrow gripped Oleh, and he bade his retainers to lead him to the spot where his horse's bones lay. Arriving there and standing by the horse's skull he exclaimed with tears in his eyes:

"The prediction of that old soothsayer was false. For here is my horse—dead, and so how can he cause my death."

He had barely uttered these words when suddenly he felt a sharp pain in the calve of his leg. Soon everything grew black before his eyes and he sank to the ground, dead. For a fleeting second the members of his retinue did not know what had happened. Then they saw. Their prince had been bitten by a deadly snake which had made its nest in the horse's skull. And thus the old soothsayer's prophecy had turned out to be true after all. At least such is the story of Oleh's death as told in some ancient Ukrainian folk songs.

PRINCE IHOR

Oleh was succeeded as Prince of Kiev by Ihor (914-945). The latter's treaty with Byzantium, like Oleh's, has been preserved and with it much historical information pertaining to the remaining years of his reign. Dated 944 the treaty bore beneath Ihor's signature the signature of twenty dukes, which shows that at that time the Kievan State had many principalities, ruled by these dukes, but all owing allegiance to the Grand Prince of Kiev—Ihor.

Ihor was a great warrior. Like Oleh he too engaged in wars against Byzantium and the principalities around the Caspian, as far as Persia. From most of these warring expeditions he returned home a victor. His invasion of Byzantium, however, was unsuccessful. He managed to advance nearly to Constantinople but the Byzantines collected enough ships to block the passage through the Bosphorus and then fought Ihor's men with the aid of Greek fire. The treaty that Ihor signed that year, 944, showed the effects of that ill-starred campaign, for some of the privileges the Ukrainians had obtained through Oleh's treaty were now somewhat limited.

That same year, however, Ihor conducted a more successful expedition against the coast of the Caspian sea. The famous Persian poet, Nizami, described this expedition in a fantastic poem, which is not accurate in details. According to it, however, Ihor was opposed by Alexander the Great, and it took seven battles for the latter to expel the invaders, who nevertheless managed to escape scathless and with much booty.

Like Oleh, Ihor did not die on the field of battle. He was killed by his own subjects, a Ukrainian tribe known as the Derevlans—dwellers of the forests.

Killed by His Own Subjects

According to the Chronicles, what led to his death was the excessive tribute he was levying on the Derevlans. He was doing that mainly in order to satisfy his greedy military chieftain, Sveneld. One day

Instead of Simplicity—Complexity and Mystery

Some time ago The Ukrainian Weekly reprinted without comments the table of transliteration of the various Slavonic (Cyrillic) alphabets as suggested by Dr. Raiko Ruzic, the Chairman of the Transliteration Committee of the American Association of Teachers of Slavonic and East European Languages. The reprint was made without any comments for its suggestions, as far as the Ukrainian alphabet went, appeared sensible.

A few weeks later, however, there appeared a "Special Report of the Committee on Transliteration," by the same Dr. Raiko H. Ruzic, Chairman, with a most amazing suggestion of corrections of the first table. As some of them refer to the Ukrainian section of the table, those versed in the Ukrainian language and interested in the proper transliteration of it, feel naturally bound to comment upon it.

Dr. Ruzic prefaces his suggestions of changes with an enumeration of qualities which a good system of transliteration should possess. Of these he cites three: 1) simplicity, 2) consistency, and 3) reversibility. With such ready standards on hand, he proceeds to evaluate the old table and to suggest new some new changes. In the name of the three qualities, Dr. Ruzic suggests that Ukrainian I should be represented not by English H, as it was in the original table. It was merely an arbitrary choice, he says, made for the sake of distinction between I and I. "A better transliteration," he continues, "might have been the English G, regardless of its pronunciation, as H, and of I by Gh. The correct transliteration would then read: Ukrainian I is represented by GH. This change would aid reversibility."

In what way it would, would indeed be interesting to find out. The Ukrainian "r" is absolutely like Russian, Serbian, Bulgarian "r", or English G in its usual pronunciation (in such words as: gab, gable, gain, get, give, grand, and so on). Why should the same sound be now rendered by "g", when in Bulgarian, Russian, or Serbian, and then by "gh", when it occurs in Ukrainian—

when the Derevlans heard that Ihor was coming with Sveneld to collect tribute from them, they held a conference, led by the chief of their tribe, Mal. They said, "When a wolf gets used to stealing sheep he will soon destroy the herd, if no one kills him. So it is with Ihor, if we do not kill him, he will ruin us." So they warned him not to come. He scorned their warning and proceeded about the work of collecting the tribute. So a large force of Derevlans ambushed Ihor's small force, killed and dispersed it, and captured Ihor. Then they proceeded to execute him by tearing him asunder by tying him to the tops of bent trees and letting the trees spring back.

His Widow's Revenge

Ihor's widow, Olha (945-60), becoming regent in the name of her infant son, Sviatoslav, determined to revenge her husband's death. And thus as one legend tells us, when eventually the Derevlans sent their deputies to Olha with the proposal that she marry their chief, Mal, she ordered that they be carried in their boats from the river to her castle. The deputies thought that they were thus being honored. But when they reached the castle their bearers suddenly cast them all with the boats into a deep ditch which Olha had caused to be dug especially for this purpose. They were then buried alive. Thus Olha avenged her husband's death, in accordance with the old Slavonic proverb: "Whosoever does not avenge himself, God will not avenge."

REGENT QUEEN OLHA

As was the custom in those times, Olga faithfully fulfilled her duty as a widow. She educated her children, governed the Kievan State wisely,

would probably be beyond anybody's power to imagine. And where is that redoubted reversibility when the same sound in English is rendered usually by "g", and when occurring in a Ukrainian word can be rendered only by GH? And what about the requirement of simplicity? Is it simplicity to render a sound by two letters, and would it be complexity if we used there one letter (G)? Naturally, we use occasionally two letters for transliteration into English when the English language has absolutely no such sound—then we transliterate the Ukrainian "X" by "KH",—but why should we use two letters to transliterate one Ukrainian sound which could be very well rendered by one English letter, when, in addition to this, that letter would surely be enunciated just as it is in Ukrainian?

In another section of the "Special Report," the Chairman of the Committee on Transliteration states that "Ukrainian H is represented by I, although it is pronounced like Russian Hl."

Now, there is no valid objection to transliterating Ukrainian "H" by the English I, but it is not true that Ukrainian H is pronounced like Russian Hl. To the ordinary ear not trained in niceties of sounds this may be so, just as such an ear cannot differentiate between "a" in "bad," and "a" in "bed,"—they are for him both "e" sounds; but to a trained ear of a philologist the sound of Ukrainian "H" and the sound of Russian "Hl" are two different sounds. Some Ukrainian dialects, notably the Boyko and the Lemko, have that sound, and the Ukrainians of other dialects are sensitive to that difference. Other Ukrainian dialects have no such sound; hence the literary Ukrainian does not recognize it.

As to Dr. Ruzic's argument that the final Hl in adjectives is hard to transliterate by YY as that offends the eye, I am in full accord with it. The Ukrainians have consistently transliterated such endings in their adjectives and adjective names by a single Y.

EMIL REVYUK.

and was not eager to marry again, even though the Byzantine emperor proposed to her.

Her innate shrewdness enabled her evade the emperor's proposal. According to the Chronicles, the Byzantine emperor took a liking to her and proposed to her during her visit to Constantinople for the purpose of becoming baptized, as she had then decided to accept Christianity. She did not care for him and in order not offend the emperor with a direct refusal, she said to him:

"Good, I shall marry you, but first I must become baptized, since you are a Christian and I am still a pagan." She then was baptized and she managed things so shrewdly that one of her god-fathers was the emperor himself. Thus when after the baptism the emperor renewed his plea to her to marry her, she replied:

"I would gladly be your wife, but you are my god-father. And according to church laws you are not allowed to marry your god-daughter."

The emperor was powerless now to do anything, and finally he allowed her to leave for her native land Ukraine. But first he showered her with many gifts, as a mark of his esteem for her. Olha returned home for years afterward ruled her country wisely and justly.

Isn't It True?

A reader of the Indianapolis News insists that a feminine war worker's popularity is measured these days by the number of share-the-ride clubs she is invited to join.

Taking a Hint

Host: "Talking about Africa, reminds me of the time—"
Bored Guest: "My goodness, you're quite right. I had no idea it was so late. See you later."

A Tribute to Metropolitan Sheptytsky

By L. BIBEROVITCH, (Ottawa)

ON November 4 the Moscow Religious News Service reported the passing in L'viv, Western Ukraine, of the Metropolitan Archbishop Count Andrew Sheptytsky in his 79th year of age. His death has brought to a close one of the most interesting careers of contemporary Central Europe and the Ukrainian Catholics all over the world, in fact all Ukrainian people, have lost in his person, one of the greatest spiritual and cultural leaders they ever had.

Born in 1865 as a son of Count John Sheptytsky and Sophie, nee Countess Fredro, Roman, Marian, Alexander (these were his baptismal names) Sheptytsky went with brilliant success through public and intermediate schools and studied law at the University of Cracow, where, in 1888, he received his L.L.D. degree. It seemed only natural that this highly talented young aristocrat, an accomplished linguist and of a striking appearance (he was 6 feet, 7 inches) would select the imperial diplomatic service as his life's vocation. Yet Providence had apparently different plans for him. Young Count Sheptytsky, like his father John, studied assiduously his family history and he discovered that some of his illustrious ancestors had become high dignitaries of the Ukrainian Catholic Church and left a heritage of loyal and utterly fruitful leadership and service to their people. It is also likely that his acquaintance with the distinguished Russian-Ukrainian religious philosopher Solov'yev, whom he met in Moscow in 1887, directed his thoughts toward spiritual things. At any rate, immediately after his graduation as Doctor of Laws, young Roman Sheptytsky entered the Basilian Order and started his theological studies and was ordained in 1892 as Ukrainian-Greek Catholic priest. When seven years later, the young and talented Father Andrew (the name he adopted as the member of the Basilian Order), was consecrated as Bishop of the Greek Catholic Diocese of Stanislaviv, the Ukrainian people looked with a certain degree of amazement at this young aristocrat who had renounced the most brilliant opportunities of a layman to assume the simple garb of a Basilian monk, and to devote his life to the service of Christ. There was also a thought of distrust in their minds. This, in view of the mass desertion of the Ukrainian nobility in the 18th and 19th centuries to the Polish and Russian camp, could be easily understood.

Archbishop in 1900

The new bishop proved himself so capable and efficient in the exercise of his responsible duties that, after a very short time, he was elevated to the highest position in the gift of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, and became in 1900 Archbishop and Metropolitan, with his seat at the ancient city of L'viv.

Ukrainian Position

The Ukrainian-Greek Catholic Church occupies a special position in the Catholic world. Having joined Rome at the end of the 16th century, it received from the Holy See various privileges, such as the preservation of the Oriental rites, Slavic language, etc., so that it appears a natural connecting link between Rome and the vast millions of the Greek Orthodox Ukrainians and Russians of Eastern Europe. Thus, the Ukrainian Metropolitan in L'viv, who bears amongst others the significant and proud title of the Metropolitan of Kiev, is called upon to carry on a mission which was already visualized by Pope Urban VIII when, in 1629, he exclaimed: "O mei Rutheni, per vos ego Orientem convertendum spero!"

Achievements

It is impossible to give here more than a brief glimpse of the manifold

achievements of this outstanding prelate during the 44 years of his primacy. He became, not only a great administrator of his Church, but also a true leader, friend and father of his people. Practically no sphere of life remained without the imprint of his labours of love. He built churches and monasteries, schools and orphanages, homes and hospitals, contributing generously millions of dollars from his own private purse. His particular pride was the Ukrainian National Museum at L'viv, which he established forty years ago, and he spent a fortune in providing it with selected objects of art.

And how many Ukrainian artists, painters, musicians and singers, owe their training in outstanding academies of Western Europe and their subsequent careers, to his unstinting and generous support?

No wonder then that when in 1936 Archbishop Sheptytsky celebrated the 35th anniversary of his accession to the ancient Metropolitan throne on St. George's Square in L'viv, this event, originally intended as a quiet domestic affair, gave rise to an enthusiastic national manifestation of love and gratitude as never seen in Ukrainian lands since Bohdan Khmelnytsky's triumphal entrance into golden-domed Kiev.

Great Churchman

However, the greater part of his life was devoted to the development of his Church, and the great work of the reunion of the churches of the East and West. He founded in L'viv a theological academy, conforming to the highest standards of the European theological schools. His was the initiative responsible for the famous international religious congresses in Velehrad, where every year leading representatives of the Catholic and Oriental churches were meeting in a congenial atmosphere in order to study ways and means toward achieving a final reconciliation.

The Ukrainian Religious Committee, later renamed as Unio Catholica, founded in Vienna in 1921, under the auspices of the late Cardinal Dr. Piffi, and which under the capable management of its president, Rev. Father Augustinus de Galen, has so strongly advanced the idea of the Ukrainian religious unity, can also be justly regarded as a product of His Excellency Archbishop Sheptytsky's friendly inspiration.

In spite of his high office Archbishop Sheptytsky was undoubtedly one of the most democratic church dignitaries in the world, and his door was always open to the humblest petitioner and the poorest peasant who sought his help and consolation. As a true shepherd, he never abandoned his flock, even in the most perilous moments. When, in 1914, at the outbreak of the Great War, the Imperial Russian armies occupied L'viv, the Metropolitan never forsook his post, although his fidelity led to deportation and a long imprisonment in Siberia. But a great triumph was in store for him: In 1917, when the revolutionary Kerensky government set him free and permitted him to travel home via Sweden, the Ukrainians of Russia, though non-Catholic, accorded Archbishop Sheptytsky a royal reception in Kiev, before his departure, paying enthusiastic homage to this great son of the nation; and the City Council in historic Poltava, where once another great Ukrainian, Ivan Mazepa, had vainly tried to break the military power of Peter, the Great, named a students'

KILLED IN ACTION Meets Cousin in France

Mr. and Mrs. John Andrusyk, 19 Cedar street, Ludlow, Mass. were notified recently that their son, Marine Corporal Stephen Andrusyk, 22, was killed during fighting on one of the Pacific islands, according to a report received by the Weekly from Mr. John Prystupa, U.N.A. Branch 253.

Corp. Andrusyk, a member of U. N. A. Branch 253, enlisted in the Marine Corps soon after he had attained 18 years of age, in July, 1942. From that time he had never received sufficient furlough to get home.

Besides his parents, Corp. Andrusyk is survived by two brothers, Peter and Michael, both officers in the Navy and on duty somewhere on the Pacific.

Awarded Air Medal

Award of the Air Medal for "exceptional meritorious achievement while participating in sustained bomber combat operations over enemy occupied Europe" to Staff Sergeant Eugene Ozyjowski, 24, of Alphano, N. J. was announced recently, according to The Hacketstown Gazette (clipping sent to Weekly by Mrs. E. Dudiak).

A ball turret gunner on a B-17 Flying Fortress, Sgt. Ozyjowski, son of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Ozyjowski of the same address, has taken part in more than 10 bombing attacks against targets in Germany. A graduate of Hacketstown High School in 1940, he was employed by the Lockheed Aircraft Corp. at Burbank, Calif., prior to entering the service in December, 1943. He is married; Mrs. Edna Ozyjowski residing at the Alphano address.

Sgt. Peter J. Gural, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gural of RFD No. 9, Norwich Town, Conn., and a member of U.N.A. Branch 434, to which his father also belongs, recently met his cousin, Pfc. Joseph Kropp, somewhere in France where both of them are stationed.

Sgt. Gural entered the army in March, 1943 and is with an engineer's maintenance company. He was employed as a carpenter at a submarine base before entering service.



SGT. PETER J. GURAL

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home after His Excellency Archbishop Sheptytsky, an example which soon found many imitators.

In 1923, on his return from an extended voyage to the Americas, in the capacity of a Papal Visitor, he was made prisoner by the Polish government, and barely escaped a like fate in the autumn of 1930 when, in a special pastoral letter, he protested against the well-known punitive expeditions in Eastern Galicia.

Visited Canada

Archbishop Sheptytsky visited Canada twice, the first time back in 1910, when he took part in the Eucharistic Congress in Montreal and then again in 1921 in his capacity as Apostolic Visitor to Ukrainian Catholic communities in South and North America. He made here, as everywhere he went, countless friends, who could not help being deeply impressed by his exquisite erudition,

his natural kindness of heart and his unassuming, truly democratic manners.

Today, when his passing is reported by the world press, millions of Ukrainians turn mourning to his bier in boundless love and respect. Wherever beats a Ukrainian heart—in the Brazilian jungle of Parana and Curitiba, the coal pits of Pennsylvania, the Canadian prairies, the war-factories or war fronts, but most fervently in the vast expanse of Ukraine, from the Tatra mountains to Caucasus—his name is spoken with love, gratitude and reverence; it has become a symbol for unswerving faith and unselfishness, for religious, cultural and national progress and unity. His memory will live forever among the Ukrainian people as that of a guiding tower of light in the greatest darkness they have ever encountered in their thorny historical path.

(The Canadian Register)

WACS WITH THE INFANTRY SCHOOL

CROUCHING low, a camouflaged infantryman moved up a trail through a patch of woods in which the fog of early morning still hung heavy. One after the other, the members of his squad advanced in short runs, dropping at intervals behind the cover of scattered trees.

Suddenly, men in the field-green uniforms of the German army rose in fox holes at the crest of a ravine. There was a swift exchange of fire, a brief period of silence; then mortar shells began feeling out the positions of the entrenched enemy as the attackers launched a flanking movement.

This scene might have been set in France, Italy, Germany—on any of the battle lines of the world. Actually, it was in western Georgia—in the heart of the 220,000 acres of terrain that comprise Fort Benning. Troops of The Infantry School were executing Field Problem 147-A, training future doughboy officers to meet a real enemy in close combat with rifles, bayonets, mortars and grenades; preparing them to carry forward the battle on every front.

There were no members of the Women's Army Corps participating in this problem on the rolling fields across which tracer bullets flicked. But the Wacs of The Infantry School were playing an important part in the demonstration.

Wacs of the Army Ground Forces helped schedule the problem. They arranged for the ammunition used by the School Troops Brigade. They typed the dialogue of the instructor who explained the action to students of the Officer Candidate School as they watched the "battle" unfold from a bleacher grandstand in the woods. Wacs worked on the terrain maps used by the troops—fully aware that a mistake might have serious results. At the completion of the problem, Wacs typed the observations of the tactical officers and recorded the grades made by the candidates.

The 233 enlisted Wacs assigned to TIS—The Infantry School—perform a variety of duties, but each one of them plays an important role in the primary mission of the school—to make American infantrymen the best-trained soldiers in the world.

Behind Scenes of Problem 147-A

As an example of the part performed by Wacs in this training, let us look behind the scenes of Problem 147A. It is in the office of the combat training, rifle and weapons platoon committee. TIS, that the problem originated, and here we find Technician Fourth Grade Margaret S. Drummond, of 5749 Saloma Ave., St. Louis, Missouri, whose classification of clerk-typist barely hints at the varied nature of her work.

Sergeant Drummond helped the committee's officers schedule this and other problems for the training of rifle and weapons platoons, typed the dialogue of the instructors, made sure that the demonstration troops received the proper amount of ammunition, and arranged to have sound equipment and grandstand available for the lesson. At the conclusion of the problem, she typed the instructor's comments on the students.

Sergeant Drummond understands the importance of her work because several times she accompanied the troops to the field, and watched her efforts bear fruit in dramatic form. She saw the attacking rifle platoon meet opposition and deploy on the edge of the ravine which lay between its riflemen and the enemy-held ridge. Standing beside the bleacher grandstand of the OCS candidates she heard the platoon leader of the attacking group contact his squad leaders by shortwave radio, their voices being picked up by a radio in a command car which also carried the amplifiers used by the instructor.

The WAC sergeant saw the attacking riflemen and BAR (Browning automatic rifle) men lay down a covering fire, aided by their mortars, and found herself cheering wildly as the squad which had slipped through the woods to her right hit the "enemy" on his left flank and mopped up with rifles and grenades. She has a very special reason for wanting to help in the training of American soldiers. Her fiance is fighting right now in the South Pacific.

Goes to Operations Section

From the office of combat training rifle and weapons platoon committee, Problem 147-A goes to the operations section of TIS, where it becomes a small, colored card on a master schedule board that cover an entire wall of the big room. Sergeant Mary E. Buckley, of 452 Plain St., Aurora, Illinois, whose husband, Sergeant Tim Buckley, is an infantryman in Burma, works at this board.

Sergeant Mary Buckley, who has to step up on a chair to reach the upper regions of the schedule chart, helps coordinate the work of the demonstration troops, the OCS students, advanced classes and special basics at TIS. As a civilian, Sergeant Buckley was a dress buyer, but now she sets up classes in map reading, compass reading, machine guns, combat intelligence, heavy weapons, supply in combat, defense against chemical attack, mechanical fring, tactics, and a variety of other military subjects.

On the basis of information turned over to her by the operations officer, the WAC sergeant schedules classes two months in advance, and from her master board sends out breakdown schedules to participating units.

The maps used in Problem 147-A were traced in the operations section by Technician Fourth Grade Ella E. Hornig, of 2737 South Ninth Street, Omaha, Nebraska, who was a saleswoman in an Omaha department store before she signed up with the WAC, Feb. 16, 1943. She wanted to do "something tangible" to help out her brother, Sgt. Peter Hornig, Jr., an engineer with the AGF in Belgium, and she's doing it at The Infantry School.

An error in one of these maps might put troops under fire in the maneuver areas, but each map is carefully checked by a WAC proof-reader, Sergeant Katherine L. Brown, of 126 River Bend Drive, Dayton, Ohio, who is assigned to the Reproduction Plant at TIS. Sergeant Brown reads proof on all printed matter produced at the plant, and also acts as plant librarian. She was a teacher at Crookston, Minnesota.

The vigilance of Technician Fourth Grade Priscilla M. Groton of 376 West Street, Brickton, Massachusetts, assigned to the operations section, also prevents mishaps which might result from an overlapping of field problems. Sergeant Groton, a Wac since February 13, 1943, types coordinations for firing and non-firing problems.

The progress of all students at The Infantry School, including that of the officer candidates, is recorded in the grade records section at TIS headquarters. Here, Master Sergeant Sue Roller, of 2511 Pike Avenue, Little Rock, Arkansas, is in charge of an all-WAC staff, the work of which is confidential.

Sergeant Roller, formerly an assistant office manager in an ordnance plant in Arkansas and one of the few master sergeants with cute dimples, joined up, when the WAC was the WAAC, on December 23, 1942. No one at the school ever wheedles information as to his grades from the Wacs who work with Sgt. Roller.

Indicating the variety of examinations recorded in this section, Sergeant Jean Cheshier, of 312 West College Avenue, Monticello, Arkansas, sits behind a rack of sixty-eight rubber stamps—a formidable

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Досвід непотрібний

ЯК

ПОРТЕРІВ

I

РОБІТНИКІВ

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ports, pay vouchers and endorsements—she types the reports of the tactical officer on the manner in which members of the two companies execute their field problems.

The Army Ground Forces have opened up an entirely new field of endeavor to Technician Third Grade Lucy M. Braga, of 285 Summer St., Bridgewater, Massachusetts, assistant to the public relations officer at TIS. Before her enlistment February 4, 1943, Sergeant Braga was a secretary in the educational department of a Boston publishing firm, but now she is a full-fledged public relations aide.

UKRAINIAN HISTORY

(Continued from page 2)

Whether that origin be fabulous or not, Malte-Brun considers the ancestors of the present day Ukrainians as heroic race, including their women.

Enumerating the nationalities of Galicia according to the statistical table of 1917 Malte-Brun states that there are: "Poles [in the western districts] 1,659,800; Rousniaks [Ukrainians] (in the eastern) 1,889,650; Wallachians 192,000 [in Bukovine]; Germans 72,000."

array. Each of these represents a different subject studied at TIS. Sergeant Cheshier, who was a cashier at Malverne, Arkansas, before joining the WAC, December 18, 1942, has two brothers in the armed forces and a sister in the Cadet Nurse Corps. Her fiance, a sergeant in the Engineers, was fighting on Saipan when she last heard from him.

The two detachments of Wacs assigned to The Infantry School include mail clerks, file clerks, bookkeepers, clerk-typists, stenographers, personnel clerks, and message-center clerks, as well as supply sergeants, record clerks, classification specialists, information clerks, operations non-commissioned officers, and drivers. The Wacs also manage a post exchange, work in public relations offices, and serve as company clerks.

Some of the Wacs, including those who have assignments in the majestic building that houses the headquarters of The Infantry School work and live on the main post. Others are stationed in the Harmony Church area of Fort Benning, where the Third Student Training Regiment is located. This regiment includes Infantry officer candidates, officers who are taking the officers' cannon course, and enlisted men studying the artillery mechanics' course.

An Envidible Assignment

No Wac at TIS has a more enviable assignment than Technician Third Grade Dorothy Saxton, secretary to Major General Fred L. Walker, commandant of The Infantry School. Sergeant Saxton whose home is at 5225 Main Street, Donners Grove, Illinois, was secretary to a railroad executive in Chicago when she entered the WAC.

"I'm glad I was assigned to the Army Ground Forces," said General Walker's WAC secretary, "because it has given me an opportunity to know and understand the training given to our soldiers. It has enabled me, in a way, to share the experiences of the men of the Infantry."

A busy soldier is Technician Fifth Grade Mabel I. Turner, of 45 Fenton Avenue, Williamsport, Maryland, who is company clerk for both the 21st and 22nd officer candidate companies of the Third Student Training Regiment. In addition to handling the usual duties of company clerk—keeping track of allotments, furloughs, passes, service records, morning re-