



The Ukrainian Weekly

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

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Rochester Casualties Rise

According to St. Josaphat's Advocate the total casualties of servicemen of Ukrainian origin from the Rochester area have now mounted to twenty seven.

Pfc. Basil C. Babey, Jr. 27, son of Mr. and Mrs. Basil Babey, 745 Maple street, Rochester, was seriously wounded in infantry action in France on November 12th, his wife, Mary, Sorokti Babey, 314 Wilkins has been informed.

Pfc. Babey was born in Rochester but lived for a time in Europe, where he received his education. He was employed by Eastman Kodak before entering service in December, 1943. A holder of the Infantryman's Badge, he has served overseas with the Third Army since June.

* * *

Pvt. Michael R. Matkoski, Jr., 19, was wounded in infantry action in France on November 18, his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Matkoski, 171 Berlin street, Rochester, have been advised. He is hospitalized in England.

Matkoski attended Edison Tech and was employed by the American Brake Shoe Co. when he was inducted July 3, 1943. He went overseas last September.

* * *

Sgt. Nicholas Popowich, son of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Popowich, La Due road, Brockport, was wounded in action in France on November 11th, it has been learned.

Sgt. Popowich attended Brookport High school. His brother S2/c Frank Popowich, has been on duty in the Pacific since August, 1942.

* * *

Pvt. William Sheremeta, 25, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Sheremeta, 137 Alphonse street, Rochester, was slightly wounded in infantry action in Germany on December 5.

He is a graduate of Washington High School and was employed by the Eastman Kodak before entering the service in May. He has been overseas since October last.

A brother, Pvt. James Sheremeta, is in the Philippines.

* * *

Pfc. John Romaniv, 23, suffered shrapnel wounds in the hand while serving with a Medical Detachment in France on August 10, his wife, Mrs. Carol Romaniv, 7 Riverbank, Rochester, has learned. Pfc. Romaniv has been home on furlough and is now at the convalescent hospital for further treatment.

He attended Washington High school and worked at Delco Appliance before joining the Army in November, 1942. He went overseas in October, 1943.

REPORTED SAFE

Pfc. Benjamin A. Fedyk, 27, of Rochester, N. Y., formerly listed as missing in action in Italy since September 30, is now reported safe. He entered service in November, 1943 and has been overseas since last July.

Killed in Action

Pvt. Philip A. Turek, 21, son of Mr. and Mrs. Anton Turek of 41 Berlin street, Rochester, New York, was killed in infantry action in Germany on November 18 last, St. Josaphat's Ukrainian Catholic Advocate reports in its current monthly issue.

Pvt. Turek is the seventh man from St. Josaphat's parish to lose his life in this war.

The slain soldier was a graduate of the local Washington High School, and enlisted in the Army in November, 1942. He trained under the Army Specialized Training Program at Princeton University, where he was graduated with second highest honors in his class, before being assigned to the infantry. He went overseas in September and fought in Belgium, Holland and Germany.

Besides his parents, Pvt. Turek left behind a sister, Mrs. John Tsi-bulsky of Hornell, N. Y.

Supreme Sacrifice

The "Uke-Views" bulletin of Olyphant, Pa. reported in its Dec. number that the following servicemen of Ukrainian descent have died in action:

Pfc. George Semko, 26, son of Mr. and Mrs. Wasyl Semko, 1003 East Lackawanna Ave., Olyphant, was killed in action in France on September 6, 1944.

Pfc. Semko entered service in July, 1942. He received basic training at Camp Phillips, Kan., and also took part in desert maneuvers in California. He went overseas from Camp Kilmer, N. J., in July, 1943.

* * *

Pvt. Stephen Shayka, 24, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Shayka, 1208 Frieda street, Dickson City, who was previously reported missing in action in France since July 14, was killed on that date.

One of three brothers in the army, Pvt. Shayka was employed by the Throop Mining Company before entering the army in November, 1943. He received basic training at Fort McClellan, Ala., and went overseas in April with an infantry division.

* * *

Marine Pfc. Michael W. Wesko, 21, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. William Wesko, Greenfield Township, and native of Olyphant, was killed in action in the Palau Islands on October 3.

Pvt. Wesko, a native of Olyphant, entered the marine corps October 3, 1942. He received boot training at Parris Island, S. C., and amphibious training at Dunedin, Fla., before going overseas last April.

U. N. A. TEAMS TO PLAY TOMORROW

In what promises to be an exciting game, the traditional rivals, the U.N.A. basketball team of New York City and the U.N.A. team of Philadelphia, will meet tomorrow, Sunday, afternoon at the Ukrainian Hall, 849 North Franklin street, in Philadelphia.

In veteran material the clubs will

HELP KEEP UP HIS MORALE

A service that our Ukrainian churches and community centers can perform for servicemen of Ukrainian extraction, is to make it possible for them when they are in town to learn where they are located, so that they could attend services at the church or have a socially good time at the center.

Many a serviceman on furlough or leave, whose hometown is too far away to visit, will go to the nearest large center of population and wander about aimlessly. To be sure, there is always the USO or some such other recreation center for him to visit. But his natural desire is to go among his own kind, to attend the beautiful Ukrainian church services, or to enjoy himself at a Ukrainian hall. There, too, he may meet a hospitable "hospodar," who will invite the soldier over to his home for some good old fashioned Ukrainian home cooking. A day or two spent in this fashion will cure a good deal of the homesickness that he may have.

Comes now the practical question, how can a church or center apprise the transient serviceman of its location. Several ways suggest themselves. One of them is to contact the local USO or Red Cross recreation center and arrange to have posted on its bulletin board a brief notice inviting servicemen of Ukrainian descent to pay the church or center a visit.

Another method, directly applicable to churches, is for the diocese to print a pocket-sized directory of its churches throughout the country, distribute it among all the parishes, and then have the parishioners mail it to their sons, daughters and friends in service.

Then, of course, there is still another good method. Utilize the Ukrainian Weekly for this purpose. Of all the Ukrainian publications, the Weekly has by far the widest circulation among our servicemen, reaching them all over the country, Canada, as well as on the far-flung fighting fronts. Run a little box ad regularly in the Weekly, such as:—Attention servicemen. When in (name of city), you are cordially invited to attend services at (name and address of Ukrainian church)—or—You are cordially invited to visit (name and address of Ukrainian community center or hall).

Any one or all of these methods are worth trying.

To Sing in Boston Opera

After hearing Anne Trocianecky, young Ukrainian American soprano of New York City, sing the role of Musetta in La Boheme at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, the manager of the Boston Grand Opera Company has engaged her to sing the same role in the Boston production of the opera on January 29th.

Before concentrating on operatic singing, Miss Trocianecky, who in private life is Mrs. William Haines, became widely known among Ukrainian music lovers by her many appearances as soloist at concerts. As a member of the Ukrainian Youth Chorus of New York and New Jersey under Stephen Marusevich, she appeared as soloist at the various musical festivals held in different cities in conjunction with the annual conventions of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America.

The operatic debut of the young

Missing in Action

Two Rochester Ukrainian boys have been reported missing in action.

Pvt. Charles Fideor, son of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Fideor, has been reported missing in action somewhere in France. He entered service over a year ago and was sent to Italy last summer. He was attached to the Seventh Army.

Reported missing in action for the second time is Pvt. Charles Andrew. He was first taken prisoner somewhere in Germany and subsequently freed by American soldiers. His parents have just been informed that he is again missing in action.

singer—whose parents reside in Irvington, N. J.—was made in the role of Micaela in the opera Carmen, given at the Mosque Theatre in Newark, N. J. in November, 1943. Since then she has appeared in various other roles, including that of Nedda in Pagliacci.

GETS AWARD

Cpl. Michael Krachkowsky of New Britain has been awarded the Combat Infantryman Badge.

be at about equal strength. Thus far the Metropolitan courtsters have bowed to Philadelphia but once, and that was in 1939,

The Democratic Trend of Ukrainian Literature

By PROFESSOR CLARENCE A. MANNING

EVER since the appearance of the Eneida of Kotlyarevsky in 1798, Ukrainian literature has moved steadily along the pathway of democracy, as it has been understood throughout the world during the last century and a half. Yet during this period, while the general trend has been toward the increasing of interest in the common man, there have been many changes in the particular emphasis placed upon various aspects of it by the different writers.

The late eighteenth century saw two contradictory ideas swelling into open flood. The first of these perhaps considered itself conservative in essence. It was the desire of the people of some province or country, working through their traditional institutions, to recover some of that power that had slipped from their grasp with the rise of the autocratic imperial states of the century. Later to this was added an idealization of the past, of the Middle Ages, and of the age of chivalry, which was summed up in romanticism. Yet side by side with this was the other tendency to emphasize the rights of the individual and those principles which culminated in the French Revolution. Along with this went a renewed emphasis on the potentialities of the peasant speech and a new desire to make all persons literate in the language of their parents.

Conflict of Two Ideals

These two ideals which were often in strong opposition were in conflict in every portion of Europe but their individual weight in each particular case varied with the general political and cultural situation of the people who espoused them. Thus the eighteenth century witnessed in the elimination of the Hetmanate and the disruption of the Sich the last annihilation of the old political rights of Ukraine. It was the culmination of a process which had begun when the free Kozaks of the Sich lost the right to elect their own officers and when the traditions of a class society first appeared among the free warriors of the Sich and the Kozaks and a yearning for that time when the brave warriors were able to play a lone hand and to be a menace to the King of Poland, the Tsar of Moscow, and the Sultan of Turkey. Yet the development of the Russian Empire had been such that it was futile for the Ukrainians to dream of recovering their ancient liberty and of going back to the life as it was before the Treaty of Pereyaslav, when the Kozaks came into direct and legal contact with the Tsar of Russia.

On the other hand, the steady loss of liberties by the peasants and the increasing demands for their labor by the landowners led to an appreciation of the need for a general change in conditions and inspired some of the more enlightened to look to the new reforming movements that were being given at least lip service by some of the philosophers around Catherine the Great. At the same time the new interest in language and folksongs urged a steadily increasing number of scholars and educators to take down the songs of the average Ukrainian village and to strive to prepare written materials in the local vernacular speech.

It was under these circumstances that Kotlyarevsky prepared the Eneida. We have no record that he was threatened with any persecution by the authorities for his unprecedented work. Burlesque epics had long been known both in the Academy of Kiev and in the Russian writings of many of the Russianized Ukrainian noblemen. There was nothing openly seditious or even menacing in the work and yet the theme of disinherited peers under the leadership of

a former prince of a once reigning house tended to a classless delineation of existence quite as it was in Virgil's original work. The Roman poet drew no sharp line between Aeneas and his followers. With the destruction of Troy and the Roman tradition that their great families were descended from these self-same exiles, there was small point in differentiating between master and man in the great debacle which he was picturing. We cannot analyze Kotlyarevsky's motives in this work. They were probably mixed and once the work was published and read with interest and amusement by Prince Repnin, himself of Ukrainian stock, and his friends, Kotlyarevsky had no need to worry over his laudation of the past ages.

Beginning of a New Period

The work naturally had a glorification of the Ukrainian folk customs, a sharp criticism of many of the abuses, but it was couched in such a form that it was not to be attacked. It was, however, taken up by various other writers and a new period was inaugurated. On the one hand, the very classlessness attracted attention to the classlessness of the old Sich and on the other to the abuses of modern Ukrainian life. In his later dramas and in the Ode to Prince Kurakin, he was able to speak more freely about the present abuses but there was already a certain literary tradition of this, even among the gentry who dominated Russian literature, and he was still on firm ground.

The succeeding authors played with the same ideas. There grew up not only in Ukrainian but also in Russian and Polish, a very definite ethnographical, idyllic school of writers which emphasized every possible characteristic of Ukrainian life distinguishing it from the surrounding groups. Besides that, as the nobility had largely passed into the culture of one or the other of the dominant powers, Ukrainian literature when it dealt with the present pictured an oppressed people sympathetically, and when it dealt with the past, it glorified the free and independent Kozaks of the Sich and their fearless, democratically-elected leaders. Both ideas, therefore, detailed the study of the sad present and the glorification of the past, combined in Ukrainian to emphasize the democratic elements of life and thought and to avoid that picturing of noble culture that was such a marked feature of both the Pushkin school in Russian and the Polish romanticists.

Early in the nineteenth century there had come a remarkable outpouring of poetry among both the Russians and the Poles. In both languages a group of geniuses and highly talented writers advanced the literature to a new artistic level which has never been equalled since. Shevchenko took his place among this galaxy to express the Ukrainian spirit. He reached the same artistic level but the influences of his background and of his early life naturally separated him very sharply from their feelings, except in that noble and elevated atmosphere where genius would seek its own company to touch subjects that were of interest to all.

Taras Shevchenko was born a serf but his grandfather had taken part in the last and one of the bloodiest of the uprisings of the Ukrainians against the Poles, the Koliischina in 1768. After its failure he had suffered with the others and now he left to his grandson a flaming memory of the stories which he had told of those heroic and bloody days. On the other hand, the young boy could not fail to appreciate the sufferings of the present in the forced ser-

itude of his people. Circumstances and his artistic talents carried him to St. Petersburg and brought him to the attention of the painter Bryulov, the darling of the Russian aristocracy and the loving painter of those classical scenes which had given Kotlyarevsky his original idea.

So from the first edition of the Kobzar in 1840, Shevchenko fearlessly represented the two Ukrainian democratic interests, the admiration for the independent life of the Kozaks of the Sich and their struggle against the adjacent countries and the demand for a new and better life for the oppressed serfs of the present. At first under the influence of the tales of his grandfather and the striking classical models of Bryulov, he gave predominance to the hopes of independence won upon the battlefield and to the martial exploits of the old Kozak leaders. Yet even in Katerina, he pictured the injustice of the present. To him the national enemy was the traditional Poland of the Middle Ages.

Shevchenko Fights Against Russian Mastery

Yet after his return to Ukraine in the full flush of manhood in 1843, he could not fail to notice and be impressed by the overhanging atmosphere of gloom and of oppression. Never himself possessed of real desire to take part in war, Shevchenko found more to his taste the struggle against social injustice. More and more he turned against the power of Russia. More and more he became dissatisfied with the result of Russian mastery of Ukraine and the evils that this brought with it. More and more he came to defend the injured and the unfortunate, especially young girls who had transgressed the iron traditional laws of the village and were cast out helpless to make their own way.

It was Shevchenko who made for Ukraine the fusion of the two literary types, of the past and of the present, and who transferred to the present situation that fierce spirit of national independence of the past which was needed not only on the battlefield but in the elimination of the evils of serfdom, now that Ukraine was under Russian domination. Even before his arrest and induction into the Russian army, Shevchenko had mapped out a course of action which was anti-imperial, anti-tsar, and for the people, and it was the elements borrowed from the past and the need for action that differentiated him from many of his friends in the Society of Saints Cyril and Methodius, which represented the more truly intellectual strivings of people trained in the modern ideas of liberty.

It was this that differentiated him from Panteleimon Kulish. No less ardent in his desires to help his people, Kulish could not appreciate the positive sides of the old independence. He tended to see the anarchistic nature of the Sich and it was this, undoubtedly one weakness of the old free organization, that made him finally a Kozakophobe and led to the misunderstandings between him and many of his fellow countrymen. Meanwhile life had moved on. In both Russia and Poland a new generation was arising that had no personal contacts with the eighteenth century struggles. In Russia the new intelligentsia were permeated only with the Western demands for social reform and they turned against the glorification of the past. In Poland it was already a half century since the last remnants of a Polish army had gone to battle under their own flag and for their own recognized country. There too the heroic urge was rapidly being replaced by the nineteenth century conceptions of civic and individual liberty. The Ukrainians of the next generation could not have direct personal contact with men who had dared to strike an open blow for

their national rights and independent existence.

Hence it is that the following writers as Marko Vovchok turned away from the struggles of the Kozaks and the life of the Sich to express in their own tongue the cruder and inconceivable enormities of the life around them. The floggings, the forced labor, the arbitrary separation of families, the unrestrained autocracy of those land owners whom Lermontov had so aptly scourged in his poem on the Death of Pushkin, "Degenerate descendants of sires famed for their rascality," these were the themes of the younger writers. Not emphasizing for the moment the political slogan of a free Ukraine, they turned their attention to the hardships of the present and for the next half century in Eastern Ukraine, we find a steady emphasis on the same problems that marked the democratizing of Russian literature—the need for a better social order in the village, the defects in the emancipation of the serfs, when it finally was proclaimed, the newer concepts put forward by the radical and liberal thinkers. But always and in all the writers, there was an unflinching emphasis on the cultural and psychological differences between the Ukrainians and the Russians, the Moslems, and on the absorption of large parts of the newly educated classes into the general world around them.

Russia Denies Ukrainian Identity

The new generation found themselves in a hard position. The Russian government was openly and without subterfuge denying the existence of a separate Ukraine nation, separate Ukrainian culture and language. It had forbidden the publication of books of literature in Ukrainian. It was exerting every possible influence to standardize Russian culture and to throttle all manifestations of particularism, except in the archaeological and ethnographical fields and here it was endeavoring to stop everything that was not purely scientific. It was not even possible to write such glowing descriptions of Ukrainian habits as had been done by Kvitka-Osnovyanenko a half century earlier. On the other hand, the radicals themselves were as permeated with the spirit of Russian solidarity as were the conservatives and perhaps even more so, for their philosophy, based upon Western ideals which had been formulated in distinctly national states, and their indifference to poetry and the arts led them to undervalue and condemn precisely those fields which had proved most inviting in the early days of the Ukrainian revival. That same magnetic attraction of mere size which had been an overpowering menace to the Kozaks on the battlefields of the seventeenth century was now revealed in the intellectual radicalism of nineteenth century Russia. The new leaders had to find a role and a mode of working and there is small wonder that many of their writings drifted into a sterile repetition of old motifs or carried them into the all-alluring field of Great Russian disputes.

(To be concluded)

"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."

From the Foreword to—

UKRAINIAN GRAMMAR

— by —

ELIAS SHKLANKA, M. A. (Chicago)
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A Survey of Ukrainian History for Young People

(Continued)

The Legend of Kozhemyaka

IN 922 when Volodimir returned to Kiev after having regained Galicia from the Poles, he found fresh trouble at home. From the left bank of Ukraine came reports that a large Pecheneh horde was steadily advancing towards the capital of his kingdom. Volodimir immediately remobilized his army and advanced to meet the enemy. The two forces sighted each other at the Trubez river, a tributary of the Dnieper. Each side was hesitant about opening the hostilities. Finally the Pecheneh Khan approached his side of the river bank and called out to the Ukrainians that he was willing to have the battle decided by a duel between a picked man from each side. Volodimir agreed to this proposition and bade that his soldiers choose amongst themselves the strongest and the bravest to represent them. The following day the Pechenehs signalled that they had their champion picked out and that he was ready. In the words of an ancient chronicler, he was a "very terrible" giant. The Ukrainians were dismayed when they saw him, for they had no one his size. At length an old warrior approached Volodimir and told him that at home he had a son, the youngest, who was so strong that he could tear a hide in half with his bare hands. At Volodimir's order, the lad was brought before him. In answer to the demand whether he thought he could vanquish the Pecheneh, he said, "I do not know. Suppose you try me out." So they let loose upon him a huge bull whom they had made all the more savage by burning him with flaming brands. The boy stopped the bull in his tracks by seizing him with one hand and tearing out a piece of his hide. Volodimir said, "Good enough. You fight the Pecheneh." When the Pechenehs saw the boy, they laughed loud in derision, for he was very small in stature. A circle was drawn between the two armies and the two contenders entered it. At a signal they seized hold of each other. For a moment neither was able to move the other. Suddenly the young Ukrainian lad shifted his hold and threw the Pecheneh giant heavily to the ground. The sight demoralized the Pechenehs and with cries of fear they began to flee, with the Ukrainians hot in pursuit. And so, in this manner, the Pecheneh horde was shattered.

Volodimir decreed a holiday in honor of this signal victory over the Pechenehs, and on its site he bade that a city be erected, which he named Pereyaslav, which name meant that here the lad had "perenyav slavu" (had won fame) from the Pechenehs. At least that is what the ancient legend says, although as a matter of fact Pereyaslav had been in existence already during the reign of King Oleh.

The legend calls the young hero, Kozhemyaka, which is based on two Ukrainian words, whose English equivalents are "knead" and "hide."

Legend of the Bilhorod "Kisil"

Another legend of this period is based upon the siege of the present day city of Bilhorod, near Kiev. The legend tells how in 997 Volodimir went to Novhorod to raise troops for a fresh expedition against the Pechenehs. The latter took advantage of his absence by besieging Bilhorod. For awhile the city withstood the

siege quite well, but as its supplies gave out and hunger began to stalk among its population, its fall seemed imminent. One day its citizens met and decided it would be best to give up to the enemy. "Better to give up," they said, "for then although some of us will be slain, yet others will be spared; whereas if we continue to resist, all of us will die of starvation." But one old man advised them not to surrender but to fight the Pechenehs with trickery. He told them to gather some oats, some wheat, or if they had none of the latter then some bran, mix it with water and let it ferment until it became "kisil" (porridge). When this was done, they lowered a barrel of the porridge into a well. Into another well they lowered a barrel of mead. The next day they invited the Pechenehs to send their emissaries into the city in order to negotiate for peace. When the mission arrived, the burghers led them to the wells and said, "Of what use is it for you to try to capture our city. You're only wasting your time and strength. For even if you besieged us for ten years, still we wouldn't surrender, as we have plenty of food on which to exist." With these words they lowered a bucket into the well, and pulled it out full of porridge, which they gave the Pechenehs to taste. Then they went to the other well and gave them some of its mead. This trick fooled the Pechenehs emissaries completely, for they quickly returned to their camp and told their leaders that it was no use to besiege the city any more. And thus the Pechenehs withdrew and the city of Bilhorod was saved.

Union with Byzantium

Not all of the many Pecheneh invasions by Ukraine were started by the invaders themselves, for Byzantium was responsible for some of them too. From the time of Sviatoslav's (964-972) wars with it, this "Second Rome" had feared a repetition of another attack from the north, and strove by all means within its power to stem the growth of the lusty kingdom. And so it was only natural that its diplomats incited the Pecheneh hosts to attack the Ukrainians at every possible opportunity. As a result, the relations between ancient Ukraine and Byzantium became quite strained.

Came the time, however, when Byzantium found itself in sore need of Ukraine's help. Basil II, successor of the brilliant military leader, John Tzimisces (who proclaimed himself Emperor of Byzantium in 969), found himself confronted by an uprising led by Barda Phoca, a nephew of the former Emperor Nicephorus (963-969—assassinated by Tzimisces). Barda's troops had already emerged out of Asia Minor and advancing upon Bosphorus threatened to capture the Grecian capital, Constantinople. In the face of this grave danger, Emperor Basil pleaded with Volodimir to send him help.

Such help had been extended to the Greeks in the past several times. Both Varangians and the ancient Ukrainians and other Slavs had fought together on Grecian soil for Grecian rulers. Usually they were paid in gold. Sviatoslav's alliance with Emperor Nicephorus Phocas, for example, designed to stop the Bulgar expansion at that time, cost the emperor one and one half thousand pounds of gold. When Basil asked for Volodimir's help, he thought the latter would too ask to be paid only

in gold. Volodimir, however, had different ideas on the matter. In return for his aid he demanded that Basil give him his sister, Princess Anna, in marriage.

Volodimir's Unheard of Demand

This was an unheard of demand, and Basil was taken aback by it. Byzantine ruling dynasty was one of the oldest and proudest in all Europe, considering itself as heir to the ancient glory that was Rome, and therefore, such a demand, made by a "barbarian" ruler, for the hand of its princess, was nothing less than an insult. He could not help but recall what the former Emperor Constantin Porphyrogenitus (912-959; also a writer of no mean ability) had once advised his people what course of action to take against any such "shameful" demands:

"If the Khazars, or the Turks, or men of Rus', or any other northern or nomadic people," he wrote, "begin, as it so often happens, to beg to send them the robes of the Emperor, his crown or any other part of his apparel, as a reward for their services to us, then the way to refuse such a plea is to tell them that the Emperor's robes and crown were not made by human hands, but that they were brought to this earth by an angel direct from God for the Emperor Constantine" (the one who first became converted to Christianity).

"Furthermore, if any one of these pagan and lowly northern peoples begin to demand closer relationship with our ruling house by way of marriage, then you should reply to such a shameful proposition that it is impossible, for it is strictly forbidden by the great St. Constantine."

With such arguments the Greeks had managed up to this time to refuse all efforts on the part of their neighboring "barbarian" rulers to marry members of their royal family. The crisis confronting Emperor Basil however, together with Volodimir's adamant attitude in the matter, made Porphyrogenitus' advice valueless. Consequently, Basil had to agree to give his sister, Princess Anna, in marriage to Volodimir, ruler of ancient Ukraine. As a result, Volodimir sent Basil a corps of Varangians, six thousand strong, and this corps proved to be of great assistance in quelling the uprising of Barda Phoca.

(To be continued)

Words, But Not Immortal

One day, at Kensington Museum, an ardent admirer of Lord Tennyson came upon the great man while he was enjoying the company of his family. Eager to hear some pearl of wisdom or beauty fall from the lips of the noble poet, the adoring disciple dogged the footsteps of Tennyson as he went about examining the various wonders of the great institute.

Nearly two hours had transpired before the poet paused, turned to his wife, and prepared to speak. Palpitating with eagerness, the admirer pressed forward

St. Vladimir, Ukrainian

The "Register," a Catholic publication, published in a recent issue the following editorial comment concerning St. Volodimir (clipping sent to the Weekly by U.N.A. auditor Roman Smook of Chicago):—

"An intelligent young man of Ukrainian blood, now in the U. S. air forces, informs us that he was greatly interested in recent news articles about St. Vladimir, the ruler who introduced Christianity of the Catholic Byzantine Rite to "Russia" in the tenth century. The USSR, although it does not tolerate the Catholic Church, was reported as promoting archeological investigation of this Catholic saint's grave, where the body of the great ruler, who died in 1014, was found incorrupt after 622 years by the Russian Orthodox in 1636. In 996 Vladimir himself erected the Tithe church in Kiev, where his remains were placed; he has the distinction of founding the first school in "Russia." In addition to its archeological investigations, the USSR recently erected a statue to Vladimir. It is not necessary to point out that the purpose of these acts is historical and nationalistic, not religious.

"But our young military friend asserts that Vladimir was not a Russian, but a Ukrainian. Inasmuch as we have more than 300,000 good Catholic Americans of the Ukrainian Rite, it is important that all of us get the distinction. "St. Vladimir was not a Russian, as we speak of the Russians today, but a Ukrainian, as is obvious, since his capital was called Kiev, ancient and symbolic capital of the Ukraine. In the time of St. Vladimir, the present-day Russians were called Muscovites and their capital was in Moscow. The people over whom St. Vladimir reigned as Grand Prince of Kiev were at that time called the 'Rus' and Vladimir's domain was the 'Kievan empire.' It was only after the Muscovite Czar Peter the Great changed his country's name from 'Moscovy' to 'Russia,' or 'Rossia' more correctly, that the Ukrainians, faced with losing their national identity as being of different nationality from the new 'Russians,' formally adopted the [ancient] name 'Ukrainians'... Many people do not realize that the Ukrainians are not just a 'different kind of Russians' but are as distinctly different from the Russians as the Poles or the Slovaks or the Czechs. The only connection is that both Russians and Ukrainians use Slavic languages." The letter is signed A/T G. Drance.

"The Ukrainian people, who number about 45,000,000, will undoubtedly be an independent nation again some time, although the chances at present are nil."

to hear the golden message. "Dear," said the poet, "please take care of the children while I go and get some beer."

THE UKRAINE:

A Submerged Nation

By WILLIAM HENRY CHAMBERLAN

Published by

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The story of a courageous people with a fierce desire for freedom, and their political prospects under Soviet domination.

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UKRAINICA IN AMERICA

By SIMON DEMYDOHUK

AMERICAN INTEREST IN UKRAINE'S HISTORIOGRAPHY AND GEOGRAPHY

REFERENCES TO UKRAINE IN AMERICAN ENCYCLOPAEDIAS

It is difficult to trace chronologically the earliest American written references to Ukraine and her people, but we can without great difficulty trace such references in the various "dictionaries of arts, sciences and miscellaneous literature," usually called "encyclopaedias."

In 1798

One of the first, if not the first, American encyclopaedia is the First American Edition of English Encyclopaedia, published in Philadelphia in 1798 by Thomas Dobson under the simple name of "Encyclopaedia." From its section on the history of Russia (Vol. XVI.) we learn that the name of Ukraine existed previously to the seizure of the Principality of Halych by the Polish king Casimir the Great in 1340. Thus on the page 556 we read: "The Tartars and Russians, whose interests in this case were the same, often united to oppose their common enemies [the Poles]; but were generally worsted; ... the Poles made themselves masters of the Black Russia, the Ukraine, Podolia and the City of Kiow. Casimir the Great, one of their kings, carried his conquest still farther. He asserted his pretensions to a part of Russia [Rus']... and forcibly possessed himself of the duchies of Perzemyslja [Peremyshl], Halitz [Halych] and Luckow [Lutzk], and of the districts of Sanock, Lubaczow [Lubachiv], and Trebowla [Terebovka]; all of which countries he made a province of Poland."

Since our main concern here is in the name of Ukraine we shall not quote from this encyclopaedia any more historical data other than that pertaining to the name. Thus in the outline of the role of Ukraine by Czar Peter I we read (page 57) that he "divided the empire into eight governments: of Moscow, Archangel, Asoph, Casan, Chioff [Kyiv] and the Ukraine, Siberia, Livonia, ... Smolensk and Veronitz [Voronezh]."

In volume 5 of this first American encyclopaedia we find (page 484) a paragraph on the Kozaks ("The Cossacks"): "towards the beginning of the 16th century the Zaporog Cossacks fixed their habitations on the spacious plains that extended along the banks of the Dnieper" ... and that "the country of these Cossacks, who are an assemblage of ancient Roxolans, Sarmatians, and Tartars, is called the Ocraine or Ukraine. It lies upon the borders of Russia and Poland, Little Tartary and Turkey, and was anciently a part of Scythia."

Ukraine itself is explained (in vol. 18, page 663) as "a large country of Europe, lying on the borders of Turkey in Europe, Poland, Russia and Little Tartary," thus covering the same territory that is inhabited by the Kozaks.

After having covered the history of Ukraine in more or less the same fashion as other impartial historians of that period were doing, the author of the article on Ukraine states: "The Russian part [of Ukraine] is comprised in the government of Kiof; and the empress of Russia having obtained the Polish palatinate of Kiof by the treaty of partition in 1793, the whole of Ukraine, on both sides of the Dnieper, belongs now to that ambitious and formidable power. The principal town is Kiof [Kyiv]."

In 1832

In the "Encyclopaedia Americana, edited by Francis Lieber" and published in Philadelphia in 1832, we find the same elaborate treatment of the subject of "Cossacks" with the explanation that they are "the tribes who inhabit the southern and eastern part of Russia, Poland, the Ukraine," whereas about Ukraine (vol. 12) it is said: "Ukraine (the frontier: from the Teutonic word Uker); an extensive country in the south-east part of Russian Poland, now forming the Russian Government of Kiev, Podolia, Charkov and Poltawa." Then we read that "the chief town of Ukraine is Kiev. The chief outlet for its exports is Odessa. The surface is generally level; and it is one of the most fertile parts of Europe."

In the 8th edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica (Boston, U.S. 1860) we find (Vol. 21) also the same description of Ukraine with the advice to trace its history in the articles on Poland and Russia.

In 1877-88

A somewhat different treatment is given this subject in the ninth American edition of Encyclopaedia Britannica (1877-1888). In volume 6 of the Philadelphia printing of this edition (J. M. Stoddart, Co. 1877) we find an extensive article about the "Cossacks" with references to the source material on this subject. The author mentions among others Alfred Rambaud's "L'Ukraine et ses chansons historiques" ["The Ukraine and her historical songs] in the "Revue de Deux Mondes" of 1877.

In the article (vol. 21) on Russia we find a colored map of Russia and in it we see the inscriptions "West Russia, Little Russia, South Russia" as pertaining to the Ukrainian provinces. Writing about the "Slavonians" in Russia the author explains (page 86): "If the Slavonians be subdivided into three branches, the western ... the southern ... and the eastern; it will be seen that with the exception of some 3,000,000 Ukrainians or Little Russians, in East Galicia and in Poland, and a few on the south slope of the Carpathians, the whole of the East Slavonians occupy, as compact body, western, central and southern Russia..."

"Three different branches, which may become three separate nationalities, can be distinguished among the Russians since the dawn of history: the Great Russians, the Little Russians (Malorusses or Ukrainians) and the White Russians (Bielorusses)..." Of the "Little Russians" the writer says that "they number about 17,000,000, occupy the Steppes of southern Russia, the south-western slopes of the central plateau and those of the Carpathian and Lublin mountains, and the Carpathian plateau."

Testifies to the Ban of Ukrainian in Russia

Having traced the history of the Ukrainian people down to the date of the publication of the Encyclopaedia the author says (page 88): "In Western Russia, while antipathy exists between Ukrainians and Poles, the Russian Government, by its harassing interference in religious, educational and economical matters, has become antagonistic, not only to the Poles, but also to the Ukrainians: printing in Ukrainian is prohibited,

A POSTHUMOUS AWARD OF THE PURPLE HEART

A posthumous award of the Purple Heart has been received by Mrs. Mary Fedorchak, 1 Bay Ave., Bloomfield, N. J., for her son, Seaman 1/c Joseph Fedorchak, who is presumed to have perished April 27 after being missing in action in the Pacific area for a year, as previously reported.

Mrs. Fedorchak also received the Submarine Combat Insignia and the Submarine Combat Patrol Insignia, with three gold stars. The third gold star indicates four or more successful patrols.

Seaman Fedorchak enlisted in the navy in July, 1942, and volunteered for submarine duty after retraining at Newport, R. I.

His father, Fred Fedorchak, is a former Olyphant police officer.

ad 'Russification' is being carried on among Ukrainians by the same means as those employed in Poland."

Interesting for the present day reader may be the bibliography quoted by the author of this article, of which worth mentioning are: Ritlich: Ethnographical map of Russia, and Ethnographical composition (Plemennoi Sostav) of Russia; Vemhoff: Outskirts of Russia (Russ); Pauli: The peoples of Russia; Narody Rossii, popular edition by M. Ilin.

On the map (Plate 3) depicting the "Accessions to Russia 1689 to 1825" we note the inscriptions: "Ukraine, Little Russia, Zaporogian Cossacks" over the part of Russia inhabited by the Ukrainians.

Mentions Modern Ukrainian Literature

After having outlined Russian literature the encyclopaedia (page 118) gives also a brief outline of the "Little Russian" literature, by devoting some space to Ivan Kotliarevsky and to the significance of his travesty of "Aeneida." Taras Shevchenko's biography is given quite extensively, and then there is a brief mention of other Ukrainian writers from Russian and from Austrian Ukraine of the middle of the 19th century.

In the section on "Slavs" (volume 22 of the 9th edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica, published by Little, Brown, Co. in Boston) we read: "According to the tables published by Budilovich in connection with the admirable ethnological map of Mirkovich (St. Petersburg, 1875) the Slavs may be grouped geographically as follows:

"I. South-Eastern Divisions: I. Russians (a) Great Russians; (b) The Little Russians (Malorossians), who include the Rousines or Rousniaks in Galicia and the Boiki and Gouzouli [Hutzuls] in Bukovina; they number 16,370,000. Drawing a straight line from Sandec near Cracow to the Asiatic frontier of Russia, we shall find their language the dominant tongue of Galicia and all the southern parts of Russia till we come to the Caucasus. It is also spoken in a strip of territory in the north of Hungary. (c) The White Russians"

The Country That Was Ukraine

It is interesting to note that whereas in prior editions of this encyclopaedia Ukraine is recognized—as such, in volume 23 of the 9th edition, however,—probably as a consequence of the ban by Russia of the Ukrainian language (mentioned in vol. 21)—Ukraine is defined as merely: "Ukraine, (frontier)," the name formerly given to a district of European Russia, now comprising the governments of Kharkoff, Kieff, Podolia, and Poltava (1911)."

(To be continued)

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Raymond Gram Swing, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Council for Democracy quoting the Council's statement:

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4. You may organize peaceably with others to change the laws and the people who make and enforce the laws;
5. You may expect unbiased treatment by your courts, without favor for or against you;
6. Under free and open opportunity you may choose any lawful means to develop your individual abilities and you shall be protected in your right to fair compensation for your work;
7. Your public schools shall represent no special political or religious doctrines;
8. You may strive for a constantly wider distribution of the national wealth, for greater physical and spiritual comforts, for better health, for security against the hardships of enforced idleness and old age.

In short, the system of democracy under which you live is founded upon:

- Free association under freely chosen political, social, and economic arrangements of people
- who willingly settle disputes by peaceable negotiation under rules of their own making;
- who recognize the right of disagreement and the just claims of minorities;
- who assure individual responsibility to make the system work;
- who gladly and zealously defend and protect the system—with their lives, if need be; and
- who, in all loyal and constructive ways, fulfill their duties as free citizens in return for the rights and privileges of their citizenship."

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PA. MID-VALLEY SERVICEMEN IN ACTION

THIS month's number of the "Uke-Views for Ukrainian Youth" bulletin published in English and Ukrainian by the parishioners of the Sts. Cyril and Methodius Ukrainian Catholic church in Olyphant, Pa., reports the following items of news about doings and exploits of servicemen from the Mid-Valley area:—

Cpl. Stephen Smetana Jr., Las Vegas, Nev., en route to Lincoln, Neb. spent seventeen days at the family home, 112 River St.

2nd Lieut. Stefana Borick, army nurse corps, Camp Swift, Tex., and Pvt. Paul Borick, army air force, Nashville, Tenn., visited their mother, Mrs. Tillie Borick, 312 River St.

M/Sgt. Paul Mariangeli, son of Louis Mariangeli and Mrs. A. Beckage Mack, Washington, D. C., formerly of Olyphant, has been awarded the Silver Star for heroism while serving overseas. The decoration has been sent to Sergeant Mariangeli's mother.

Cpl. Peter Borick, Mountain Home, Idaho, spent a fifteen-day furlough at the home of his mother, Mrs. Tillie Borick, 312 River St.

Seaman 1/c Thomas C. Casey, Jr., has returned to duty after spending a leave at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Casey. A gunner on a Liberty ship, recently he returned from Murmansk, Russia. A veteran of action in Tunisia, Oran, Bizerte, Sicily Salerno, Italy, and England, he wears the American and European defense ribbons.

S/Sgt. William Barniak, Lake Charles, La., spent a furlough for 19 days at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Onufer Barniak, 1242 Dundaff St.

Pvt. William Smetana Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. William Smetana, Dalton, has completed a course of electronics at Chanute Field, Ill.

Apprentice Seaman William Guman, Great Lakes, Ill., spent a leave for 9 days with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Guman, 317 Mooney Street.

Pvt. Peter Oskorip is spending a 30 day leave at the home of his mother, Mrs. Mary Oskorip, 214 James St., after service overseas where he participated in four invasions, including that of D-Day in France. He joined the army on Feb. 10, 1943, trained with the engineers at Camp Breckenridge, Ky., and went abroad last January to New Guinea. Action at Tappe, Watkem, Yellow Beach and other points followed. He was wounded and is receiving treatment at the Nichols General Hospital, Louisville, Ky., where he will return at the expiration of his leave. In New Guinea, Private Oskorip served with the following Olyphant boys: Michael Beckage, John Wanas, Steve Machewsky, John Chomko, Albert Vnencak and James Walsh.

A brother, Cpl. Gene Oskorip, is with the air forces in Saipan.

Pfc. Nicholas Matusko, 29, son of Mrs. Rose Matusko, 420 Third St., Blakely, is missing in action in Germany since Nov. 30. He joined the army Nov. 24, 1943, trained at Camp Croft, S. C., and went overseas in July with an infantry unit. He was attached to the 1st Army. A brother, Pfc. John Matusko, is in Germany with an infantry outfit.

Sgt. Joseph Yeck has been promoted to Staff Sergeant somewhere in New Guinea, according to word received by his mother, Mrs. Anna Monasky, 637 E. Grant St. Yeck served for a time in Australia and has been in New Guinea for the past thirty months.

Pfc. Joseph C. Kranick, 19, son of Mrs. Mary Kranick, 321 Jackson St., suffered slight wounds in action with the marines at Palau in September. Pvt. Kranick entered service on Oct. 15, 1943, trained at Camp LeJeune and New River, N. C., and went overseas to the Pacific theater in June of this year.

John Evanick, son of Mr. and Mrs. M. Evanick of East Benton, has been promoted from Corp. to Sgt. some where in England.

T/Sgt. Stephen Rydzanich, 24, son of Mrs. Anna Rydzanich, 832 E. Scott St., was wounded in action for the second time in less than three months, according to War Department advices received by his mother. He was first wounded on August 8 in France, and was wounded again on November 2 in Germany. A brother, Pvt. Nestor Rydzanich, was also wounded in Italy on October 16. Sgt. Rydzanich was a member of the 109th Infantry Regiment when it was federalized in February of 1941, and underwent training at a number of camps before going overseas.

Pvt. Michael Beckage, who is recuperating at Nicholas General Hospital, Louisville, Ky., after having been wounded in action last July in the Pacific theater of operations, spent a furlough at the home of his mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Beckage, 204 Adams Ave. Pvt. Beckage entered service on Feb. 3, 1943, and went overseas in January, 1944, going to New Guinea and other points in the Southwest Pacific. He has been awarded the Purple Heart. A brother, William, is in New Guinea. Another brother, Stephen, was honorably discharged from the army last August.

A Ninth Air Force Fighter Bomber Base, Belgium.—The Bronze Star Medal has been awarded to Master Sergeant Elmer Beckage, 933 E. Lackawanna Avenue, in recognition of meritorious service in connection with military operations against the enemy. Sgt. Beckage is the son of Mr. and Mrs. George Beckage, of Olyphant. An aircraft inspector in Colonel William L. Curry's P-47 Thunderbolt group, a unit of the XXIX Tactical Air Command, Sgt. Beckage has been in the European theater of operations since April, 1944. He entered the service at Philadelphia, Pa., in June, 1943. His wife, Mrs. Elmer Beckage, lives at 809 North Valley Avenue, Olyphant.

Miss Ann Kosakevitch, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Kosakevitch, 416 4th St., has entered the United States Army Nurse Corps and has been commissioned a Second Lieutenant. A graduate of Blakely High School and St. Joseph's Hospital School of Nursing, Carbondale, Lieutenant Kosakevitch reported to Fort Meade, Md., and upon completion of basic training, will be assigned to Deshon General Hospital, Butler, Pa. A brother, Pvt. Michael, United States Army, has been a prisoner of war of the Japs for nearly two years.

Pvt. Thomas Frenak, nineteen, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Frenak, 114 Swallow St., was slightly wounded in Germany on Nov. 22. He entered service Oct. 23, 1943, and trained at Camp Chaffee, Ark., and Camp Van Dorn, Miss., with an infantry unit. He went overseas in August, first to England and then into action in France and Luxemburg.

S/Sgt. Alex E. Chomin, Salina, Kan., spent a furlough for twelve days at the family home at 526 Delaware Avenue.

Pfc. Theodore Labowsky, 36, son of Mrs. Anna Maznick, 409 Garfield Ave., was seriously wounded in France on November 17. Pvt. Labowsky, a graduate of Olyphant High School, received infantry training at Fort Benning, Ga., and Camp Gordon, Ga., before going overseas in September of this year to France. He holds the sharpshooter's medal and the Good Conduct Badge. Pvt. Labowsky was a singer of note and studied voice under Madame Fitz-Randolph. He frequently was a featured soloist on camp entertainment programs.

Pfc. Michael Urishko, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Urishko, 127 River St., spent a furlough at the family home after eighteen months overseas duty. Pvt. Urishko entered service on Feb. 5, 1942 and went overseas to Africa on June 3, 1943. He participated in the invasion of Sicily and Italy, and was at Messina. He wears ribbons indicating service in the European theatre of operations, the Good Conduct Medal, Combat Infantryman's Badge and has the Silver Star and the Purple Heart. The Silver Star was awarded for evacuating a wounded man. On another occasion, his first day in Sicily, he saved the company bugler from drowning. Pvt. Urishko likes Rome the best of all the places visited, and especially mentions St. Peter's Cathedral. He found Vatican very beautiful and all of Italy most interesting. A brother, Lieut. Charles, is in India.

Pfc. Joseph F. Panko, 23, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Panko, 1102 Frieda St., Dickson City, was slightly wounded in action in France on Nov. 8. Pvt. Panko, a graduate of Dickson City High School, employed at the Blakely Home before entering service in September of 1942 was trained at Camp Wheeler, Ga., as an infantryman, had further training at Camp Atterbury, Ind., and went overseas from Fort Meade, Md., on October 2 last, arriving in France on Oct. 14. He has been awarded the Purple Heart. Pvt. Panko has two brothers in service, Cpl. Andrew F. Panko with the medical corps in Germany, and Cpl. George Panko, with the infantry in England.

Pvt. Michael Mezick, son of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Mezick, 800 Dunmore St., Throop, is now stationed in New Guinea. Pvt. Mezick trained at Camp Toaco, Ga., and Fort Leonard Wood, Mo. Since going overseas he has been stationed in New Caledonia, New Georgias Islands in Munda, New Zealand, Guadalcanal and is now in New Guinea with the 169th Infantry which have seen plenty of hard and tough jungle fighting throughout the South and Southwest Pacific.

Sgt. Michael Kulick, 130 Lincoln St., is assistant crew chief of a B-29 Superfortress, at a 20th Bomber Command Base in India, where he helps prepare the giant bomber for another attack on Japan. He is part of the "army" of group crew members who have played an important part in the success of the B-29 raids on Japan.

Pvt. Joseph Sembrat, 27, 118 2nd St., Blakely, son of Mr. and Mrs. Simon Sembrat, 829 North Valley Ave., was slightly wounded in action in Germany on December 13, the War Department has notified his wife, the former Miss Olga Wysochansky. He has an eighteen-month-old son, Joseph Jr. Pvt. Sembrat entered the military service last April. He trained at Fort McClellan, Ala., and went overseas in October. A brother, Seaman 1/c George Sembrat, is in the South Pacific.

Word has been received by Mr. and Mrs. George Guman, 707 E. Scott St., that their son, George Guman Jr. has been promoted to Yeoman 3/c on Nov. 1, somewhere in Hawaii.

After 30 months of overseas service, Pvt. Peter Roman, son of Mr. and Mrs. Simon Roman, Peckville, is spending a well earned furlough at his home. He holds four stars for major campaigns he participated in. He also holds the pre-Pearl Harbor, European, and Good Conduct service ribbons. Pvt. Roman has served six years in the armed forces.

Sgt. Walter Smetana, a former member of our choir, has returned to the States after being overseas for 26 months. He is spending a 40 day furlough at his home, 302 River St., Olyphant, after which he will report to Denver, Colorado. He enlisted for service January 20, 1942. He wears the European Theatre Ribbon with three stars for participation in the African, Sicilian and Italian campaigns; also the Good Conduct Medal.

In Egypt

Staff Sergeant John Terleski, son of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Terleski, 218 6th street, West Easton, Pa. is now stationed somewhere in Egypt, according to a letter received from



S/SGT. JOHN TERLESKI

him by his parents. Prior to that time he had been stationed in North Africa. Prior to his induction he was secretary of Branch 438 of the Ukrainian National Association in West Easton.

A LETTER FROM HOME

Dere Sohn Izzie:

Ve are heppy to knowink you got demotion from croporal to private. If you keeping up der goot work up, maybe ve hear you gottink goot job in charge of PX-like Hymie Goldstein vas before he got promotion to der stockade. He vas court-martialed by der Colonel. Dot boy sure meetink some important peoplest!

Mrs. Goldstein sayink to me der odder day, "Mine sohn Hymie iss a PFC and mine sohn Abie iss got gold bars." "Dot's nottink", I say. "My sohn Izzie is a AWOL and he says he iss a class one goldbricker alreddy. Anybody with half der brains like I got is knowink a gold bar iss just a chip off der Goldbicker!"

Did you knowink dot Hymie Goldstein got der grape nuts at breakfast the odder morink? Dot boy don't care what he catches. Do you meebie knowink Hymie? He iss in der second platoon at Fort Yard Birds.

Ve are heppy knowink you getting so much extra duty. You can use der money. Your poppa say he iss goink to send you box of schoolaces for you can sell on der company street, makink two hundred percent profit, easy, oh boy! Mebbie you get goot job sellink peanuts at big parade you goink to have?

Am sorry to hear your bunk iss not soft. Ve are gettink up petition to send congressman to get softer beds so you have not havink so much bunk fatigue. Mebbie you tellink der Heutenant when he iss making up your bed in der mornink I say he should use clean sheets.

Ve are vanting you should work hard und mebbie if you practice Sundays you get to be policeman in der kitchen like Sammy Finkelstein. Ve are valtink for der winter to come since you sayink your Captain say, "It will be a cold day when I giff you a furlough, Izzie." Mebbie comes der winter ve see you soon. Eh? YOU LOVINK MOMMA

Word has been received by his family that his brother, Pvt. William Smetana, Medical Corps, U. S. Army, has arrived somewhere in France and has been assigned to a General Hospital.

According to word received by his father, Andrew Taras, 215 Willow St., Lt. Michael A. Taras has arrived safely overseas.

Cpl. Joseph Petronchak, holder of the Purple Heart, and Oak Leaf Cluster, and wounded twice in Italy, is home on leave. He is to return to the England General Hospital in Atlantic City.

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(2)

HARTFORD

Sophia Groggoza has finished her pre-nursing course at St. Joseph College, and will enter the St. Francis Hospital in January.

Pvt. A. Kutcher and Stella Pilczak were married recently at the St. Michael's Ukrainian church. Both were active in the UYOC bowling league.

Helen Kutcher has returned from Philadelphia and has taken a position with the Hartford Hospital. Mary Gwiso has returned from Texas where she visited her husband.

Pfc. P. Oleskiw spent a furlough at home after 32 months in southwest Pacific. His brother, Sgt. John Oleskiw, is in the Pacific, and another brother, Seaman Steve Oleskiw, is with the Navy in the Pacific area. Pfc. Michael Spasobits, buddy of Peter, is also back in Hartford after 32 months in the southwest Pacific.

Cpl. Katherine Olynik, WAC Air Corps, recently returned from Europe after being in Iran, Africa, and Italy. She spent a 21 day furlough with her parents in Bloomfield. She is leaving for Virginia for reassignment.

Aviation Machinist Mate 2/e Paul Dysenchuk of Glastonbury is home for a 15 day leave. He has been stationed at the Naval Air Base in Bermuda for the last 10 months. His brother, Pfc. John, U. S. Marines, is in the Pacific area, and took part in the invasion of Saipan.

BRIDGEPORT

In article recently in the local Sunday Post a "look in" was made on Bridgeport's citizens of various nationalities. They were found to be wholehearted supporters of the Bridgeport's Better Breakfast Campaign. People of eleven nationalities in the city were interviewed to get their opinions of breakfast in their native land and the United States. One of the women interviewed was dark haired Mrs. Demetri Charnosky, a very active member of the International Institute, where she represents the Ukrainians. "I'm sure that all the Ukrainians here don't eat proper breakfast," she said, "Many

of them have turned to coffee and doughnuts instead of their traditional large breakfasts. In Ukraine, the peasant people ate nourishing buckwheat cereal with milk but no sugar, potatoes boiled in little water or mashed with butter, and drank buttermilk. Eggs were sometimes scrambled with bacon or salt pork. Borsch made of red beets, potatoes, cream and sometimes cabbage and carrots was a favorites. Pot cheese was often spread on bread or used with the potatoes. Other breakfast dishes were: Lima or kidney bean soup; potatoe pancakes made of grated potatoes, eggs, and flour; and noodles with milk poured over them. Sweet rolls and pastries were only served around the holidays." Many of Mrs. Charnosky's friends attend the local Ukrainian Orthodox church, and in asking them about breakfasts of other Ukrainians, she found they no longer followed the custom of eating large breakfasts.

Mrs. Demetri Charnosky, a member of the Red Cross home nursing, recently organized a home nursing class in the Slovak Lutheran church.

St. Mary's Ukrainian Orthodox church had a mortgage burning celebration and banquet November 19. The church paid off its complete debt. Rev. A. Beck is the pastor of the parish.

Lt. Alex Datzenko was one of the first flyers to arrive in the Philippines. He is stationed there now.

Mr. Leonty Byshe died recently. He was an officer of the senior state organization, devoting much time to that organization and organizing the Ukrainians on a statewide basis. His son, Cpl. George Byshe, is stationed in England.

Mr. and Mrs. Demetri Charnosky celebrated their 25th wedding anniversary on Thanksgiving day with a small party in their home. They have one daughter, Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Charnosky donated \$10 to the Ukrainian Congress Committee in honor of their celebration.

NEW BRITAIN

"The Global Echo" a new mimeographed publication has been released by the Letter Writing division of the Ukrainian American Servicemen's Club. It is complete with a list of over 100 names and addresses of the 220 servicemen of the parish.

Pvt. Walter Demetro recently received the Purple Heart award. He had been wounded on the Italian war front, and now he is back in action. Pvt. W. Demetro was an officer of the UYOC, and a sports director.

Myron Timchissin is in the Philippine area. He is serving on a PT boat.

In the New Britain Herald there appeared recently a picture of Coast Guardsman Peter Procko, S1/e displaying a Jap flag aboard a Coast Guard manned invasion transport on which he served in the invasion of Philippines.

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PHILADELPHIA, PA.**THE CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL CHOIR'S ANNUAL CHRISTMAS CONCERT**

will be held

SUNDAY, JANUARY 21, 1945**UKRAINIAN HALL, 849 NORTH FRANKLIN STREET**

TIME 6 P. M.

CONCERT FOLLOWED BY A DANCE