



The Ukrainian Weekly

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

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"Ukraine Pays the Bill"

(Concluded)

NO single European country has suffered deeper wounds in this war to its cities, its industry, its farmlands and its humanity than has Ukraine. Edgar Snow, editor of Saturday Evening Post, reported from Kiev in last week's (January 27) issue of that weekly magazine. Likewise Ukraine needs more reconstruction than any other part of Europe, he stressed.

"This titanic struggle," Snow wrote, "which some are so apt to dismiss as 'the Russian glory' has in all truth and in many costly ways, been first of all a Ukrainian war." Because of that fact and the economic importance of Ukraine to America, he asserted, "we should become more familiar with the Ukrainian people, which has its own language and culture and history, older than quite distinct from that of great Russian."

In our last week's report on Snow's very important article on Ukraine in the Post, we reviewed about a half of it, dealing mainly with a detailed exposition of Ukraine's human and material losses as a result of the war, and based on an exhaustive personal survey by this veteran American editor.

Briefly these Ukrainian losses amounted to the following (1) no fewer than 10,000,000 people have been lost to Ukraine since the start of the war, and this figure excludes men and women mobilized for the armed forces, (2) out of the estimated 50 billion dollars damage in the liberated devastated areas of Europe, between 30 to 40 billion dollars damage was done in Ukraine alone.

We concluded our report on how working with, it would seem, hands and feet alone, the Ukrainians, mostly women, children and old men, have done a wonderful salvaging job and "turned their country from a complete liability into an important producer of the Soviet Union."

Revealing some skeletal facts of this achievement, Snow cites the 1944 harvest as the most amazing feature of it. Big areas, he says were still battlefields, but everything possible was planted, including fields not yet demined—and some peasants were killed as a result. Everything that could pull was utilized. Around Kiev, 40,000 cows were harnessed up to pull plows, cultivators, etc. Everyone, including many army men, was mobilized to bring in the harvest. 70% of the crop was reaped by scythe and scythe. As a result late that October the "Ukrainian wheat field was found to be three fourths of a normal prewar harvest, covering more than 60 per cent of the area sown in 1940. So this winter nobody need starve in the Ukraine," concludes Snow. "True, they need not starve, but probably will, for, as before the war, much if not most of that wheat will be sent to other parts of the U.S.S.R., and then the huge Soviet armies will need a lot of it also.

As for cattle-breeding, Snow says that while Ukrainian workmen stayed in the east (Siberia, etc.) Ukrainian cattlemen and collective chiefs drove back such stock as they had earlier managed to evacuate. "Result, by the end of 1944: nearly 80 per cent of the Ukrainian collectives had already restored some kind of cattle-breeding sections; half of them had pigs

again, a third had sheep, two thirds had poultry."

To house the farmers the Ukrainian commissariat of agriculture began to mobilize farmers to rebuild their houses. By November of last year more than 100,000 houses had been erected. Lacking tools, nails, glass and transport, they had at their disposal, however, the state forests. "The state set up model housing projects where peasants could come, look and learn how to build the same thing in their village. The models are five or six rooms in New England style, put together joint by joint, made from top to bottom with little but an ax and a rip saw, covered with thick grass roofs and requiring very few nails. By the new technique, Snow says, fifteen hands can erect one house in a month.

When Snow asked a Soviet Ukrainian official, Starchenko, how long would it take "to get a roof over the heads of all your people?" the latter, grinning wryly, replied, "Given a little luck, we ought to have a roof for everybody in a year and a half or, at most, two years.

Industrial recovery is also in process, according to Snow, "though most of the restored floor space you see seems to be empty and waiting for machinery—American machinery, the Ukrainian at your side often hastens to add." Also, some mines have been drained of the water with which the German flooded them, hearth-furnaces restored, steel-rolling mills rehabilitated and some coal mines operated. "In terms of pre-war output, their significance was still negligible... but I happen to know that is more blast furnaces than the Chungking government of China has built for six years."

Industry in around Kiev, Snow reports, produced in 1944 about an eighth of its 1940 output. "Enough light industry was restored elsewhere to count on a 1945 production of around 15 to 20 per cent of 1940. But even in 1945, 85 per cent of the emphasis will be on repair and construction of buildings, only 15 per cent on machinery."

These and other developments, says Snow, have led "the astute young group of men and women who are putting this place together again" to expect full recovery within not so many years. However, "About the only thing these young people cannot predict with reasonable confidence is

the probably recovery of Jewish population."

Of course, the recovery of Ukraine is not being directed from Kiev but from Moscow. For, as Snow points out, "the new 'autonomy' does not, of course, enable republics like the Ukraine to make direct trade agreements with foreign states, or to plan interdependently of the center [Moscow]."—No doubt, if Moscow allowed the Ukrainians to plan and direct their recovery themselves, they would concentrate too much on their own national recovery to suit Moscow.

Only in the realm of diplomacy does Stalin allow the Ukrainian "republic" a little leeway, i.e. when it suits his ends. Thus the "republic" signed an agreement with the Soviet-sponsored Lublin Committee, calling for the mutual transfer of Ukrainian and Polish populations from their respective territories, and recognizing the 1941 boundaries, founded on the 1939 Nazi-Soviet partition of pre-war Poland, as final and legal. According to Vice-Chairman Starchenko these exchanges have rapidly gone ahead.

Snow quotes Starchenko as saying that, "by mid-November about 300,000 Ukrainians—out of a possible 450,000 [pre-war Poland had close to 7 million Ukrainians. Edit.] in Poland—had already returned to this state. He stresses the margin of errors in his rough estimate. Poles, too, have been going back across the frontier in considerable numbers. The evacuation includes Lvov, long the center of a tug of war."—Judging from the last statement rumors that Stalin will return L'viv to the Poles are unfounded.

To all this discussion of Ukraine, Snow adds several concluding observations.

(1) Though the war brought ruin to Ukraine it has given a big boost to the development of Siberia, for much industry and people were transferred there by the Soviets before the Nazi advance and there they will remain.

(2) Pre-war production for the whole of the Soviet Union was actually attained in 1943 in several important categories, notably, and of necessity of course, in the production of major weapons of war—"thanks in no small measure to Lend-Lease aid from American industry."

(3) "It seems entirely likely that the Soviet Union will, if helped by imports from the United States, surpass its pre-war production of industrial and agricultural goods round about the year 1948. When the Ukraine has come up from the depths, the nation as a whole will be the strongest single industrial power in the world, outside the United States."

Other observers, says Snow, even see an improvement in the standard of living by 1960 or so.

"But unfortunately," Snow shrewdly concludes, "all that is not at the moment very much consolation to the war-weary men and women facing still more years of sweat, toil and rationing. Nor is it especially cheering to the Ukrainian who is paying the bigger part of the bill."

Killed in Action

Stephen Iwankiw, son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Iwankiw, 838 N. Campbell Ave., Chicago, Illinois, and a member of Ukrainian National As-



STEPHEN IWANKIW

sociation, Branch 221, was killed in action October 24, 1944.

He was born in Chicago, Illinois on January 3, 1920 and attended the Chicago grammar and high schools. Entering the United States Navy in 1942, he trained at the Great Lakes Naval Station for six months and went overseas 1½ years ago.

He is survived by his parents and two brothers who are also members of the Ukrainian National Association, Branch 221. One brother, Stanley, is serving with the U. S. Navy and the other, Dmitro, is director of the St. Nicholas Ukrainian Church Choir in Chicago.

California Soldier Dies of Wounds

The War Department has notified Mr. and Mrs. John Colson of 666 South 30th street, Richmond, Cal., that their son Myroslav died of wounds which he received in action on one of the Pacific islands May 5, 1944, according to a clipping from the Richmond Record Herald (Jan. 24) sent to the Weekly by H. G. Skehar of Los Angeles.

Myroslav's parents are Ukrainian immigrants who settled upon the wild Canadian prairies in the early 1890's, near present-day Ethelbert, Manitoba. Myroslav was born at Canora, Sask., May 6, 1923. His father came to California quite a number of years ago.

When Japan attacked the United States in 1941 Melvin wanted to enlist, but was too young. In 1943 he joined the Air Corps. His training was done at Denver, Colorado and Utah fields. After training and before he left for the South Pacific he married Miss Kathryn E. Hart of Richmond. For meritorious service he received the Purple Heart.

The Problem of Ukraine in Recent American Peace-Planning Literature

By ROMAN OLESNICKI

BACON'S famous phrase: "Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested" has been quoted and applied to various occasions, but it remains nonetheless applicable to the torrent of peace-planning literature, now so profusely pouring on the heads of the American public. Hardly had the United States entered this war, when works on "winning the peace as well as the war" began to appear. It is well over two years since the appearance of "Problems of Lasting Peace" by Herbert Hoover and Hugh Gibson and over a year since "United States Foreign Policy" by Walter Lippmann, but the real avalanche came only recently, as an apparent result of the Moscow and Teheran conferences. Each work on the future peace endeavors naturally to sell to the American public a plan for a better and more permanent peace. The approaches to the problem, are manifold: some are motivated by a desire rather to achieve a social revolution than a lasting peace, some display a partiality for certain nations or forms of government, but all fail in one respect, and that is in overlooking or underestimating Ukraine, as a major factor in the problem of peace in Eastern Europe.

"Come Weal, Come Woe, My Status is Quo"

The most recent trend in American peace-planning seems to be away from utopias, super-governments and the revolution, so much so that it has provoked Professor Frederick L. Schuman (Williams College) to say: "Come weal, come woe, my status is quo." As I shall endeavor to point out later, that "status quo ante" now wished for, not only is "ante 1939" and "ante 1914," but assumes the Holy Alliance of the Congress of Vienna of 1815 as an ideal.

Out of the half dozen or so books which I have read for the purpose of this article, not one acknowledges the existence of a separate and distinct problem of Ukraine. In this respect the title given above may sound misleading, but further analysis shows that in many instances the problems of Soviet-Polish boundaries, of Poland, of Czechoslovakia and of other countries, although discussed by the respective authors under other titles, are in reality—although sometimes even unappreciated by the authors themselves—discussions of the Ukrainian problem. The denial of the existence of a Ukrainian problem, or at least its concealment have been common practice for such a long time that it is not the least surprising to find as little direct discussion of an reference to the Ukrainians and their country as possible, even in works which purport to picture all problems of Europe with impartiality. Russia has been pursuing her "freedom to subjugate Ukraine" too long, to permit any slips at this time, when all the odds are in her favor. Russia's everyday dispatches on the valor of her Ukrainian Armies, on the liberation of all Ukrainians to join one big happy family, appear too plausible for Americans to detect anything suspicious behind them. It remains for us, who either came from Ukraine, or have strong ties with Ukraine, to point out to the various authors of peace plans when and where they have erred, so as to forestall in time, if at all possible, the creation of a new boiling cauldron in Eastern Europe, which would be incompatible with a durable peace.

Shotwell's "Great Decision"

One of the few authors who does not deny the existence of a Ukrain-

ian problem, albeit only as a more or less internal problem of the Soviet Union, is Dr. James T. Shotwell in "The Great Decision." Making a most lucid analysis of all stages of Soviet development, internally and externally, Dr. Shotwell comes to the conclusion that in spite of the existence of so-called independent Soviet republics, and in spite of all constitutional guarantees, it is Russia and solely Russia which rules the whole Union through the Communist Party, and that, furthermore, in spite of his recent grant of more "freedom" to the Republics of the Soviet Union, Stalin is not hoping for the same kind of political evolution and status for Ukraine, which has been achieved by members of the British Commonwealth of Nations. It is significant that in discussing general problems of the rights and welfare of peoples, Dr. Shotwell clearly states that independence is the political embodiment of liberty. Further, that exploitation of non-self-governing peoples is in disrepute in enlightened circles of Great Britain and the United States (this in reference to Asiatics), and then without any qualms concedes to Russia all rights to annex, exploit and deprive of political liberty civilized European people like Ukrainians and White Ruthenians, not to mention the Baltic nations. Is it perhaps because it is politically expedient for America to scrap the Wilsonian principles and the Atlantic Charter in favor of Russia?

Callender's "Preface to Peace"

Hardly so, because, as another author, Harold Callender, informs us in his "Preface to Peace," it is America and only America, and not Great Britain, which is so closely tied to Europe that it can inject broad issues of principle into relations with Russia, which Mr. Callender would have us believe would mean the requirement of adherence to Wilsonian doctrines, as reaffirmed in the Atlantic Charter. Does this attitude of Dr. Shotwell result from insufficient acquaintance with the problems of Eastern Europe? Certainly not. Dr. Shotwell knows Europe, and he appears to know Eastern Europe right through and even down to the working processes of Stalin's mind. His attitude seems to have been influenced by the acceptance of Russia as one monolithic, indivisible unity. This has come about through centuries of Russian propaganda, which has been poured out of Russia into the western world since Peter the Great. Immediately after the beginning of the liquidation of the Hetmans of Ukraine, Russia gave Ukraine the name of "Malorosseyia" or Little Russia, and the Russians began to assume the role of the elder brethren of the Ukrainians. Through the centuries the Anglo-Saxon world came to believe that this is as it should be, and started to regard the Ukrainians in Russia as they did the Bavarians in Germany. This attitude is clearly revealed when Dr. Shotwell simplifies the whole problem of Ukraine by making his readers believe that Ukraine is a province of the vastly prepondering unity of Great Russia. This is precisely what the Russians having been trying to achieve through centuries of brutal extermination of Ukrainians, culminating in the greatest ruthlessness during the recent times of Stalin's Empire, when Ukraine was deliberately starved to death (with the applause of Walter Duranty) and untold millions were deported to Siberia, until now there are probably as many Ukrainians in Siberia as there are in Ukraine proper. The Russians are

themselves not quite yet sure that they have made Ukraine their "province," but here a representative of the most enlightened opinion of America concedes them this point without much ado. Thus we see that American scholars, who would not tolerate the withholding of at least some kind of self-government and freedom from exploitation from Asiatic peoples, simultaneously approve the application of a colonial system by Russia toward Ukraine.

The system of peace produced by the Congress of Vienna in 1815 resulting in Holy Alliance finds in Dr. Shotwell an apologist. The future peace, according to Dr. Shotwell, should face the fact that the era of small nations is a thing of past, and should be built around alliances between Great Powers, similar to the Holy Alliance. In this connection it might be pertinent to recollect that the Congress of Vienna did not produce a durable peace. It produced new wars, uprisings and revolts, especially against the enlightened leader of that Congress, the Tsar of Russia.

Shotwell's Comparison Wrong

On one more point it seems imperative to take issue with Dr. Shotwell's arguments. The point must be cleared up entirely, because on one side of his argument Dr. Shotwell places the question well known to Americans, and that is States' Rights. The comparison between the struggle of the Republics comprising the Soviet Union for severance and independence and the conflict of power (not for power) between States and the Federal Government of the United States, is completely without foundation, either in fact or history. All would be well if this comparison were used to show a struggle within the Russian Soviet Republic on one side, and its higher authority the Soviet Union on the other. But there is no analogy between conquered and subjected nations such as Ukraine, White Ruthenia and others and the States comprising the United States of the North. Secession is permissible in incompatible with the Constitution of the North. Secession is permissible and guaranteed (on paper) by the Soviet Constitution. There is no State in the United States of America which uses a different language, which has a different history and cultural heritage and which has been forcibly annexed into the Union, whereas all the Republics of the Soviet Union except Russia are diverse, have different languages, a different historical development and have been made to join the union by force of arms.

Visson's "Coming Struggle for Peace"

Another author, who purports to analyze every country and problem which would have a bearing on the future peace, but who omits to mention by name a specific Ukrainian problem is Andre Visson in "The Coming Struggle for Peace." Mr. Visson takes a more reportorial attitude towards the problems which he discusses, and discusses them broadly without analyzing them deeply, and as a result in some instances uses facts which have no support in history. To Mr. Visson the Ukrainian problem exists officially only as the Polish, or Polish-Russian Problem, and he calls it "an open wound on the Body of the United Nations." It suffices to read his chapter on Poland, however, to recognize that this is the problem of Ukraine. He does not hide the fact that this is just a squabble between Poland and Russia for the whole or part of Ukraine.

To quote: "The Russian-Polish boundary question is an old, old quarrel, older than the modern Polish state which emerged only after the Allied victory of 1918; older than Soviet Russia which dates back only to the First World War; older even than the Empire of the Tsars. It is the struggle between two neighboring Slavic peoples of Russia and Poland for the domination of White Russia and the Ukraine." This is absolutely correct. But if so, then the conclusion to be drawn from such fact is not to permit it to recur, by making adjustments of so-called Polish-Russian boundaries or swaying them this way, and that, according to the temporary preponderance of one neighbor over the other. On the contrary, the only sound and logical conclusion for the sake of peace is to solve the problem of Ukraine. By permitting Ukraine to become free and independent of either Poland or Russia "the open wound" will be healed automatically, with never again a problem of Polish-Russian boundaries arising. It must be pointed out to Mr. Visson, that there does not exist even one mile of a Polish-Russian boundary, since Poland borders in the South and center on Ukraine, and in the North on White Ruthenia and Lithuania. Therefore any admission of the existence of a question of Polish-Russian boundaries is not only an injustice (to Ukraine) but also a misnomer.

Visson's Mistatements

To point out a few historical errors committed by Mr. Visson. Mr. Visson would have Bohdan Khmelnytsky, Hetman of Ukraine "swear allegiance to the Moscovite Tsar in 1654," whereas in fact Khmelnytsky concluded a treaty of alliance with Muscovy. The treaty of Pereyaslav created an express alliance between Ukraine and Muscovy, with Ukraine retaining full independence in all internal and external affairs. It was after Khmelnytsky's death, when leadership in Ukraine could not rise to Khmelnytsky's talents and energy, that Russia began to encroach upon the liberties of Ukraine step by step, to the point of later interpreting the treaty of Pereyaslav as one of allegiance rather than alliance. Again Mr. Visson calls the Truce of Andrusiv of 1667 "one of the most enduring peace agreements in history." This statement finds no substantiation in history. The Truce of Andrusiv was virtually a partitioning of Ukraine between Poland and Russia. It produced no peace, and immediately after 1667 a fourteen year war started among Muscovy, Poland and Turkey, which lasted until 1681 and was known in the history of that part of Europe as "The Great Ruin." The result of this three-way war was a complete devastation of the object for which the parties were fighting, that is the full ruin of Ukraine. Moreover, by the Treaty of Bakhchissaray of 1681 terminating the war between Muscovy and Turkey, it was stipulated between them that it is a duty of the contracting parties to keep forever Ukraine an empty land.

Furthermore the creation of a common border between Poland and Russia facilitated Russia's gradual penetration of Poland in the 18th century, which finally led to the infamous three partitionings of Poland beginning in 1772 and ending with a fourth one between Ribbentrop and Molotov in 1939. Thus Andrusiv became not an enduring peace agreement, but a curse, the results of which it may still take centuries for Poland to live down. Finally in referring to quite contemporary events Mr. Visson misinterprets historical facts. As for example he charges that: "the Poles allowed themselves, under French influence, to become involved in a joint invasion of Russia. Assisted by Ukrainian nationalists, most of them from former Austrian Galicia, they attacked the Soviet Ukraine in April 1920," and further

Story of a Ukrainian Girl in a Nazi Labor Gang

By Nina Tyerdohlib who was rescued by American soldiers. As told to John Christie of the Stars and Stripes Army newspaper in Europe.
(Concluded)

American Landings

ALL through this summer there was a mounting sense of excitement among the impressed workers in the brickyard. We learned of the American landings from the conversation of the soldiers and of the officials of the place where we worked.

At first they were very contemptuous about the American troops who had landed in Normandy.

"Wait until we counter-attack," they said. "Then we will drive the Americans and British back into the sea. Days went by and some times when we asked about the counter-attack and how it was going the Hitlerites would become very angry. They would curse it, saying:

"Silence! When the Fuehrer is ready to attack, then we will attack. The Fuehrer knows..."

But we could see that they were beginning to get worried.

Then in August the whole atmosphere changed. That was when the Germans finally started their attack; and, in the brickyard, they were excited and anxious, boastful and nervous at the same time.

For several days things were uncertain and the Germans grew more and more difficult. A word called for a blow and there was much punishment given out.

Counter-Attack Failed

Then, suddenly, we knew that their big counter-attack had failed and for the first time in more than two years I really began to believe that we should be freed. I made up my mind to escape to the American lines if the opportunity ever came.

Through the latter part of the summer things grew much worse. There was much bombing from the American and British planes and the brickyard sometimes had to shut down because of the lack of coal or other materials. The character of the German troops was changing, too.

March to Dusseldorf

Toward the end of October it became clear, even to us, that Aachen was the principal object of an attack. Then, one day, we were ordered to pack up what belongings we had and

to be ready to start a march to Dusseldorf. The Americans were close and all civilians were being taken to the rear. We foreign workers were known to be hostile to Germany and they did not want us in the city if there was to be a battle there.

Most of the people saw nothing else to do but to obey. I, however, had made up my mind to escape. I spoke with several of my comrades who I thought could be trusted, and we agreed to try to get through the German lines together.

We waited for our opportunity, first arranging that our names would be answered when the roll was called. Then we hid, in the same place as that which we had used after the affair of the spinnach soup. It really was not necessary for us to have made the arrangements about the roll call because, when it was time for the people to go, there was an American raid on the railroad yards near the brickyard and the Germans just hurried the workers into ranks and marched them off as fast as they could. They didn't even bother to call out the names of the persons who were going to Dusseldorf.

A German Soldier

We were hiding in the cellar of a disused building when a German soldier came down the steps and saw us.

"Well, here we are," I said. What are you going to do?"

All he did was stand there a moment, his eyes blinking in the half light. Then he said:

"You're escaping, aren't you? So am I. I have had enough of this. I am going to give myself up to the Americans. But it is dangerous here. You must find another place. Go to the woods, you will be safer there."

"I... I am sorry for you. I can do nothing. But it is not safe here. You must go."

He turned and ran up the steps.

He did not understand that he and all the other little Germans, carrying their machine pistols and wearing their steel battle helmets, are the people who permitted this war. He probably knows now.

After the German had gone we waited for perhaps an hour. There

was a lull in the bombing then and we agreed that it would be safe to leave the cellar.

Nevertheless we hurried when we reached the open, running across the ground where there was no protection and then walking close to walls where they offered protection. So we got out of the city. There was much movement in the larger streets. German vehicles were driving toward the rear and foot-soldiers were moving into their defense positions. They were expecting an attack at any moment. It did not come for several days and during that period the Hitlerites became more and more desperate.

The Bombers Came

After we got out of the city itself, we went in the direction of some woods where we would be out of range when the bombers came again. Inside the woods the trees gave a feeling of security. We knew they would offer little protection against bombs or artillery fire, but it was a good feeling to be out of sight. Ever since I had been taken, so many months before, I had always been where someone could see me. At work, in the barracks—one was never alone. There, under the wet trees, it was almost like being a little child again. I could imagine I was drawing the trees over me, like the hood of a cloak, and that they would protect me from the eyes of the enemy as a hood protects one from the rain. It was a very nice feeling.

Firing Was Heavy

Bullets came through the forest, clipping small branches from the trees and sending down brown dried leaves which had not already fallen.

We found a hollow in the ground, where the stray bullets could not hit us, and stayed there all day. We were hungry. In the late afternoon we decided that the firing was getting too heavy and that it would be safer to return to the cellar during the next lull.

This was a very dangerous move, but fortunately no one was hit. We all reached the cellar safely and prepared to spend our second night of freedom there. All through the first part of the night there was a great deal of firing going on. We could hear heavy explosions in the direction of the center of the city. One of the girls said the Germans were blowing up buildings. Another said the explosions were caused by aerial bombs. A third insisted they came from shells.

Very Thirsty

We did not know what that meant and we decided that we might be able to get to a well on the other side of the brickyard. We were very thirsty, not having had anything to drink for nearly two days.

We found an old, rusty iron can, like a small barrel, which had been thrown into the cellar after it had been emptied of paint.

This, we thought, would do very well to carry the water in.

It was a distance of about 500 meters from the cellar where we had taken shelter to the well. The path ran along the side of our building and then across an open space, around the end of another building, and then between some stacks of materials to an angle in the fence surrounding the place.

Walking Quietly

Here there was a small cottage, where an old watchman lived. He had a small garden and a well. This was where we were going to get the water.

We tiptoed along, in the grey early-morning light, and we were very much afraid. We thought of turning back, but we were so thirsty we had to continue. It was very quiet. The firing had ended, except for shells which were bursting on some high ground on the other side of the city, several kilometers away.

When we got to the corner we waited a moment, getting up our courage to cross the open. I started across first. One of the other girls, carrying the can, was a few meters behind me. The others waited to see that we got across safely.

I had almost reached the end of the open space when I heard a voice. A man was calling to me, softly, from the piles of timber and other materials in the yard. I could not understand what he was saying, but when I saw him I realized he was an American soldier.

I have seen many soldiers, our own Red Army men, the Germans, the Poles, even some Italians. I have seen French prisoners. This man was unlike them all but he looked more like our own soldiers in Russia than he did any of the others. I remember thinking:

More Soldiers

"He looks like one of ours... He looks like one of our men," as I walked toward him.

He motioned me into a dark corner, with his rifle. I stood quietly and then, when the other girl had joined me, I tried to tell him there were three more of us, behind the building. He did not understand. Then I made signs with my hands and he finally nodded.

More soldiers were coming into the brickyard all the time so that at last they were behind every building and every pile of timber and brick. There was no shooting. It was quite light, by now. Then a sergeant came and then an officer and we were told to go with one of the men.

Never Be Forgotten

That is the first thing I want. This is the second:

I want to go back to my village in the Ukraine. I would like to know if my mother is still alive. I want to find out if she ever did find the partisans. I want to know what has happened to my brother. He was a good soldier, perhaps he is an officer by now. It would be nice for my brother to be an officer.

Most of all I want to go back to Ukraine so that I can help the children to grow to be strong and healthy; that is my nurse's profession; and I will be able, also, to tell them what Nazis means, and what freedom means, because, you see I have known both.

I think I can tell them about that. It is something which must be told and must never be forgotten.

"Just as the presence of Polish soldiers in the Kremlin in 1610 resulted in a Russian national revolt, the appearance of Polish soldiers in Kiev in 1920 provoked a surge of Russian patriotism." This period of Ukrainian history has been thoroughly analyzed by many Ukrainian scholars, but as these might sound partial to Americans, I use as my source of information a book entitled "The March on Kiev—1920" published in Warsaw in 1937, the author of which is General W. Kutrzeba, chief military historian of the Warsaw Historical Society.

General Kutrzeba's Testimony

The general who took part in the 1920 campaign, truthfully states that the war against the Bolsheviks was preceded by an agreement between Poland, represented by Marshal Pilsudski, and independent Ukraine, represented by the Chief of its Armed Forces, Simon Petlura. There were hardly any Galician Ukrainians in Petlura's army. On the contrary, the Galician Ukrainians were so taken aback by this alliance between Pilsudski and Petlura, with its tacit "désintéressement" on the part of Petlura in the fate of Galicia (just a few months previously conquered by the Allied-equipped Polish forces of General Haller), that it took the Galicians a number of years to re-

cognize Petlura's true statesmanship, which would have left the settlement of Ukrainian-Polish boundaries and relations until after the victory over the Bolsheviks. General Kutrzeba points out, in agreement with Ukrainian historians, that it was not "a surge of Russian patriotism" which defeated the Ukrainian and Polish armies, but a grave mistake on the part of Poland. The mistake was its immediate seizure of lands formerly belonging to Polish landlords, which the Government of Ukraine under an agrarian reform had parcelled out to the peasants. This made the local populace indifferent and at times even hostile towards the liberating forces, and permitted the Bolshevik slogan "all land to the peasants" to catch their fancy. These Ukrainian peasants have subsequently learned how wrong they were, when they were liquidated as "kulaks" by the Soviet regime and sent to islands in the White Sea and Northern Siberia. Some credit is due Mr. Visson for at least citing more or less correct figures of the Ukrainian population, as up to 7,000,000 in former Poland, and about 30,000,000 in Soviet Union. Mr. Visson forgot to point out, however, that the Ukrainians have one of the highest birth-rates of all Europeans, and that the Ukrainians on Soviet territory in spite of this high birth-rate showed,

according to Soviet statistics, no increase or practically none in the population of Ukraine. This would prove that millions of Ukrainians have been starved and deported by Russia, as consistently claimed by the Ukrainians. This state of affairs is not only an open wound on the body of the United Nations; it is a decay in the body of humanity.

Few Americans Realize Importance of Ukrainian Problem

From the review of the above literature, and some not specifically quoted, it is apparent that few people in the United States realize the importance of the solution of the Ukrainian problem as a prerequisite to the durability of the future peace. It would be of course grossly presumptuous on the part of the Ukrainians to expect the United States to set up for them and guarantee an independent Ukraine. But as the trend of the times is towards democracy and self-expression of the people themselves, it is not presumptuous to expect that the people of Ukraine will be entitled to exercise a free and uncontrolled vote on questions of their allegiance and form of government, without interference from any dictatorship.

Otherwise it is easy to foresee and predict that a future peace,

(Concluded on page 6)

—FOR VICTORY: BUY BONDS—

UKRAINICA IN AMERICA

By SIMON DEMYDCHUK

(Concluded)

Press References to Tsarist Russianizing Activity in America

THE average person is hardly able to trace or to discover the political means of suppressing an idea. It is, therefore, next to impossible to find out the amount of money and the ways it has been spent in the nefarious attempt to destroy the numerous and full of vitality Ukrainian nationality. The average man can only see the effects of such a propaganda, conducted usually either by fanatics or by vulture-like individuals who would prey on the defenseless and the inert. In both cases the zeal, mixed with hate, is a common characteristic among them. Only a psychiatrist may be able to give a satisfactory explanation of such sinister dealings either of individuals or of whole groups. The old Turkish idea of creating the privileged imperial body-guard of the historically famous "janizaries" from among the children of the war captives, may offer some clue for the solving of this riddle. Nevertheless such destructive activities are still traceable even today, although in different forms from the old.

That the old imperial Russia conducted an extensive propaganda among all Americans of Slavonic descent not one well-informed person can deny. And yet it is quite hard to find evidences of direct contact between the Russian propaganda activities in America and the Russian Government in Europe. When the activities of former Russian Orthodox Church, directed by the Russian Imperial Government, to Russianize the Slavonic immigrants in America became too conspicuous, some observers were finally aroused and tried to open the public's mind as to what was going on in this country.

So, for instance, in the **Public Opinion** of San Francisco, of June 8, 1889 we find an elaborate article about the activities of the Russian Church in America with the object of Russianizing the American Slavs. On the same topic there appeared the article "Russian Conspiracy against American Aliens" in **The New York Times** of March 16, 1913, which dealt mostly with the Russian intrigues to obstruct the development of the Greek Catholic Church in the United States.

Few Real Russians Here

The same subject was broached by Alexander Grau Wandmeyer before students of racial backgrounds at Columbia University, New York, July 28th, 1922 in his address on "Balkan Slavs in America and Abroad," which subsequently appeared in print. He stated then that "no less than 800 priests and missionaries were supported in this country by the former Russian Holy Synod of St. Petersburg. There were so few real Russians in the United States that the Russian Church authorities, after erecting a magnificent Cathedral in Chicago, had to appoint a Jew trustee of the Church."

The most illuminating light, however, that has been shed on the connection of the Russian Church Russianizing activities in this country and the Imperial Russian Government, is found in the Russophile weekly "Svit" (Light) established in the United States in 1898 with the avowed purpose of destroying everything that bears testimony of a separate Ukrainian nationality, including the Ukrainian Church which for cen-

uries has borne the name "Greek (Catholic or Orthodox) Church." The 5th and succeeding issues of the "Svit" of 1898 featured conspicuously the—"Remark. To publish the the newspaper 'Svit' in the Little Russian [Ukrainian] language a permit has been given by the decree of the Holy Governing All Russian SYNOD, No. 6570 of November 27, 1897. It has been issued in the name of the Most Reverend NICHOLAS, Bishop of Aleutians."

Anybody can easily note the paradox here: The Holy Synod, controlled by the Russian Government, issues a permit to use a language forbidden by the same Government in 1876 on the ground that it does not exist!

Stubbornly sticking to the Russianizing line the "Svit" and its adherents have to this very day been pursuing the policy of their spiritual patrons, the ill-famed Valuev and Katkov, who held that there "never has been, does not exist and never can exist" the Ukrainian language or the Ukrainian question.

"Is there a Santa Claus?"

On September 21, 1897 the editor of the **New York Sun** wrote the following answer to the above question of a young girl:

"Virginia, your little friends are wrong. They have been affected by the skepticism of a skeptical age. They do not believe except they see. They think that nothing can be which is not comprehensible by their little minds. All minds, Virginia, whether they be men's or children's are little. In this great universe of ours man is a mere insect, an ant, in his intellect, as compared with the boundless world about him, as measured by the intelligence capable of grasping the whole of truth and knowledge. Yes, Virginia, there is a Santa Claus. He exists as certainly as love and generosity and devotion exist, and you know that they abound and give to your life its highest beauty and joy. ... Ah, Virginia, in all this world there is nothing else real and abiding."

Is there a Ukrainian Question?

Under the influence of the Russian (old and modern) propaganda there are even today some otherwise enlightened individuals who still deny the very existence of the Ukrainian question and the Ukrainian nationality. Some of them are outspoken, others cover their denial by asserting that Ukraine is a controversial question.

After what has happened in Ukraine in recent years, beginning with the Russian (1917) and Austrian (1918) revolutions; then through the resurrection of independent Ukraine as the Ukrainian People's Republic with Kiev as its capital (Jan. 22, 1917) and the Western Ukrainian Republic with L'viv as its capital (November 1, 1918); and then the union of both of them in Kiev (Jan. 22, 1919); then the bloody wars of the Ukrainian people against their avaricious neighbors, entailing enormous sacrifices on the part of the Ukrainian people;—after all this, any attempt to revive in this super-realistic age the Tsarist Russian denial of the very existence of the Ukrainian question in whatsoever form is actually more naive than that girl's question about Santa Claus. If the answer to the Santa Claus question is in the affirmative then certainly the answer to the Ukrainian freedom is even more positively affirmative,

Slain Soldier Cited For Bravery

Pfc. Paul Maliborsky, son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Maliborsky, 40 Johnson street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa. and a member of U.N.A. Branch 223, received the following citation after having been slain in action on the Italian front late last spring.

"PAUL (NWI) MALIBORSKI, 33604607, Private First Class, Company C, 143d Infantry Regiment for gallantry in action on 21-22 January 1944 in the vicinity of SAN ANGELO IN TEODICE, ITALY. The 143d Infantry Regiment was ordered to cross the Rapido River and attack the enemy entrenched in the terrain beyond. The attack was launched under terrific enemy artillery, nebelwerfer, mortar and small arms fire across a deep, fast-flowing river and over ground further protected by mine fields, booby traps and barbed wire. Cover was negligible in the last seven hundred yards of the river approaches which further complicated the difficulties encountered in bringing boats and other equipment to the river line. Many boats were destroyed before leaving the river, and many others were destroyed in the water by short range enemy small arms fire. Some of the occupants of boats destroyed in the river were hit and all were thrown into deep water. In the face of all these obstacles, Private First Class Maliborsky pressed home the attack with indomitable fortitude, crossing the river and penetrating deeply into enemy held territory. Subsequently, repeated savage counterattacks by the enemy succeeded in over-running the positions. In the furious fighting which continued over a two-day period and which cost the enemy enormous casualties in killed and wounded, he lost his life. His great fortitude, tenacity of purpose and devotion to duty against vastly superior enemy forces constitute an outstanding example of fighting courage that will long endure as an inspiration to all who witnessed or have knowledge of his valorous deeds. His gallant action reflects great credit upon himself and the Armed Forces of the United States. Next of kin: Mr. Peter Maliborsky (Father), 120 Chestnut Street, Wilkes Barre, Pennsylvania."

since it is not only a belief, but a throbbing reality, founded on the hopes and aspirations of a 40 million people and millions of human sacrifices on the altar of freedom.

For those, however, "not affected by the skepticism" there exists an answer as given by the Ukrainian poet Ivan Franko. In the Prologue (as translated by Waldimir Semeny-na) to his poem "Moses" written almost on the eve of the October Revolution in Russia in 1905, he cries to his people:

Have all those many hearts in vain been burning
For you with love, the noblest they could offer—
That sacrifice from which there's no returning?

Have heroes shed their blood just to be praised in story?
Will not your prairies bloom with health and beauty,
And everlasting freedom shine in glory?

Oh, no! You are not doomed just to dejection
And tears! I still believe in will, its power,
In your uprising day and resurrection!

Recital by Lepkova

Olga Lepkova, prominent Ukrainian concert and operatic singer, will give a concert at Town Hall, New York City, Saturday evening, February 10, at 8:30 o'clock.

Next Saturday's concert follows by one year her concert at the Times Hall (Jan. 16, '44), which received favorable reviews in the New York papers. The N. Y. Times critic described Miss Lepkova as "slim, blonde and charming," and her voice as "rather dramatic rather than lyric. Her intonation... is generally sure, and her diction is excellent."

At her Town Hall recital Miss Lepkova will sing selections by Stradella, Poncielli, Verdi, Mozart, Schubert, Srauss, Paderewski, Tschalkowsky, Malotte, Hayvoronsky, Rudnitsky and others.

Airman Meets Rescuers

The young Ukrainian American naval airman of Elizabeth, N. J., Lt. Thomas Kinaszczuk, son of Mr. and Mrs. Hnat Kinaszczuk, who as reported at the time on these pages was rescued last May after spending five days on a tiny rubber raft in the South Atlantic, recently succeeded in meeting two of his rescuers, Capt. Armin Elsaesser and Capt. L. S. Boeck, Air Transport Command contract carrier pilots. As reported by the Elizabeth daily Journal, the three of them met in Miami, Fla., near where Lt. Kinaszczuk is stationed.

The Elizabeth flier learned in detail the part each of the men played in saving him and his crew members. On May 10, pilots making the South Atlantic jumps from Natal to Ascension were told to be on the lookout for Kinaszczuk's Naval Ventura reported to have gone down at sea in that area. The same day, from 7,000 feet up, Capt. Boeck spotted the oil slick marking the spot where the bomber had gone down. He reported it to the navy.

Two days later Capt. Elsaesser was returning to Natal from Ascension when crewmen and passengers on the big transport spotted a brilliant orange splotch on the water that meant a raft was there. He dropped supplies and a radio set, and reported the castaways' position. Apparently attracted by the A.T.C. ship, a navy bomber flew to the scene, spotted the raft and took up a circling vigil as Elsaesser continued on his way.

On his return flight to Natal Boeck again dropped supplies to the men. A third A.T.C. flier took part in the rescue. Capt. E. E. Jones picked up the radio distress signal from the raft reported the raft's position and continued to circle the little rubber boat for ten hours until he saw an army crash boat cut through the water toward the castaways. Then he continued on his flight.

Kinaszczuk while home on leave last July, told the story of his five days at sea. He had earned recognition earlier when he was awarded the Navy Cross for probable destruction of an enemy submarine.

The navy flier attended Thomas Jefferson High School and High Point College in North Carolina. He was a machine operator at the Elastic Stop Nut plant in Union when he enlisted in the Naval Air Corps in March, 1941. He received basic training at Floyd Bennett Field and qualified for his wings and a commission at the Naval Air Station, Jacksonville, Fla.

Secret Weapon

Wife: Wake up, John. There's a burglar in the next room.

Hobby: Well, I've no revolver. You go in and look daggers at him.

A Survey of Ukrainian History for Young People

(Continued)

(9)

Difficulties in Making Converts

FOLLOWING the baptism of the people in the Kiev district, Volodimir sent missionaries into the outlying districts. In the larger centers of population, especially among the higher classes, there was comparatively little difficulty of making converts to Christianity. But in the rural settlements, among the poorer people, it was a very hard task, made doubly so by the lack of missionaries. Even some cities themselves proved recalcitrant in this respect. In Novhorod, for example, Volodimir's representatives had to force the population to baptism virtually at sword's point. It was on account of such difficulties then that in some sections of Ukraine paganism flourished for several hundreds of years after the official introduction of Christianity in 988.

The Building of Churches

Wherever Christianity gained a foothold, there soon arose a church. It was usually erected on the site of the former idols. In Kiev, for instance, on the mound before the monarch's castle, where formerly Perun stood, Volodimir built a church named after his patron saint, Vasile. Still in another part of the City he built the Virgin Mary Church, a historically famous edifice commonly known as the Tithe Church, so named because for its building Volodimir had set aside a tenth part of the state revenues. These two and other churches were erected by Greek architects and builders, from which time dates the influence of Byzantium upon Ukrainian architecture. Inside they were decorated by beautifully wrought ikons and other church adornments, a great deal of which were part of the spoils of war with Crimea.

* * *

Bulgarian Influences

The organization of early Christian life in Ukraine was at first conducted by clergy from Kherson under the leadership of Nastas, the man who during the siege of that city by Volodimir, some time before, had helped to deliver it to him by secretly advising him from inside its walls the location of its aqueduct, which Volodimir cut and thereby forced the city to surrender; this Nastas became the pastor of the Tithe Church. But these Greek priests were not suited for missionary work among the Ukrainians, primarily because they did not speak the language of the people. Thereupon Volodimir turned to Bulgaria for priests, where there existed an independent patriarchate, and where Bulgarian was the official church language.

Church Slavonic Language

When these Bulgarian priests and monks came into Ukraine, they brought with them religious books and writings in their own language. The earliest of these writings was the work of two famous Greek missionaries, Cyril and Methodius, who had introduced Christianity into Bulgaria about a century prior to its becoming the religion of Ukraine. Like their successors in the latter country, these two missionaries had encountered great difficulty in making conversions among the Bulgarians, for the people did not understand Greek; so they translated the Bible and other religious works into Bulgarian for them.

Since Bulgarian was somewhat akin to the language used by the ancient

Ukrainians, the latter speedily adopted it as their church language when it was brought into their country in written form by the Bulgarian clergy. This was tantamount to making it their literary mode of expression, for practically all their literature then was ecclesiastical in nature. In such manner Bulgarian became the early literary medium of the Ukrainians, and with the introduction into it of various Slavonic elements, it became known as Church-Slavonic, the official and fashionable tongue of ancient Ukraine, just as Latin was of Western Europe at that time.

Development of the Vernacular

It should be borne in mind, however, that in their everyday life, the ancestors of the modern Ukrainians used a vernacular all their own, quite different from the Church-Slavonic, and that with the passage of time this difference became progressively deeper. Nevertheless, the use of Church Slavonic as a literary medium greatly hindered the growth of the people's national tongue, limiting it for a long while mainly to oral use.

Despite this great handicap, the vernacular slowly developed and gradually began to change the nature of Church Slavonic, and in time displace it entirely as the literary medium of the Ukrainian people. Today the Church Slavonic is used only in Ukrainian church services. Probably this process would have been greatly speeded up if the early ecclesiastical writers had not devoted themselves so much to merely recopying or translating, but had spent more time in producing original writings, for then they would have been bound to use fresh expressions, drawn largely from the people's tongue. The secular writers, for example, did this with the result that their works contain many folk expressions and reveal their gradual trend towards the use of the spoken tongue as a medium of literary expression. It was not, however, until Kotlyarevsky that Ukrainian literature assumed its native garb.

* * *

Early Metropolises

The early church leaders divided Ukraine into several ecclesiastical metropolises, with a metropolitan (archbishop) heading each one. The center of one was established in Kiev and another in Pereyaslav; later others were established in Chernihiv, Turov (in Polisy), Volodimir, Pere-myshyl and in other leading cities.

Volodimir's Statutes

The arrival of Christianity was accomplished by the introduction of ecclesiastical law in Ukraine. These laws were for the most part the creation of Greek and Bulgarian ecclesiastics. Volodimir had these laws codified and they became known as the Statutes of Volodimir. These statutes exist to this day, but very little of their original form is left, as with the passage of centuries they were amended and altered from time to time. Nevertheless, enough of their original form remains to make possible today a picture of them as they first appeared.

Their Provisions

The first section of these statutes provides for the financial support of the churches. One tenth of all taxes and revenue derived from every possible source—land holdings, court, trade, homes, grain, hunting, cattle raising—was to be for this purpose.

With Help at Hand

In the summer of 1944 infantile paralysis struck with epidemic force in the United States. Before the Crippler was through, more than 19,000 men, women, and children had been stricken.

Many communities were unable to cope with the tremendous number of cases that swelled hospitals and swamped normally adequate medical facilities. It was here that the foresight and generosity of the American people saved lives.

One of the hardest-hit areas in the country was in the western part of North Carolina. Almost without warning, infantile paralysis struck at children in mining villages in the hills, in mill towns of the lowlands, on farms, on city streets. The first recourse of local authorities was the telephone and The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis in New York. Almost immediately \$50,000 was sent to the stricken state by the National Foundation, with a promise that more would follow to fill every need. In the months that followed, this promise was made good, and and nearly half a million was spent by the National Foundation and its North Carolina Chapters to save the lives and the limbs of the children in the state.

In other states and cities throughout the nation, the same story of prompt aid was repeated. Wherever epidemics struck, money was at hand. If this were not sufficient, more was sent from National Headquarters. Equipment and supplies accumulated over a period of years, with the help of funds raised from the March of Dimes and the celebration of the President's birthday, were also available.

This year during the March of Dimes a generous American public is again responding. Whatever the year may bring, the people of the United States can say with a clear conscience, "We are ready."

The second section of these Statutes creates an ecclesiastical court of justice. This court was given jurisdiction over all cases arising from the banned pagan practices. It provided, for example, penalties for the abduction of maidens for the purpose of marriage (as was the custom in many parts of the country), as well as for witchcraft, in its various forms, the praying and sacrificing to heathen gods, and any such other practices connected with paganism. The Statutes also forbade under penalty various offenses against the Christian religion, such as the breaking of crosses, destruction of churches, and digging up corpses from the graves. Finally the Statutes gave the ecclesiastical courts jurisdiction over illegal marriages, separations, controversies over real and personal property, and the beating of parents by their children. Aside from these specific provisions, however, the Statutes gave to these courts general jurisdiction—over the so-called "church people," i.e. the clergy and their families, and all others that were directly connected with church administration, or were objects of its charity and beneficence.

In conclusion, the Statutes of Volodimir gave the care of weights and measures to the bishops, in order that they all times be just, "neither overweight nor underweight."

(To be continued)

Speaking of Figures

The small community was aware that the Jones couple did not see eye to eye on many things. The vicar of the village was delegated to speak to them.

"You know, my dear Jones, that you and your wife should be as one."

"As a matter of fact we are as ten," replied the other sadly.

"She's the one and I'm the nought."—Christian Science Monitor.

"The Philadelphia Story"

Jan. 27, 1945

Hi, there Chum!

This letter would have been written five days ago but I just got off a cigarette line!

I was down to Philadelphia last Sunday for the first time in over two years and met some of the old crowd there. It's the same old town but there have been a lot of changes made. Of course, most of the fellows are in the Armed Services, but a lot of the girls we knew are now married and have children. Even the Philly UNA team is winning basketball games now. Last Sunday they beat the New York UNA team for the first time of this or any other year. Naturally I can explain the reason for that victory. You see I played with the New York team last Sunday. Enough said.

After the basketball game, the Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral Choir gave a Christmas Concert at the Ukrainian Hall which was very well presented and enjoyed by everyone. Just before the concert Maestro Stephen Marusevich, the director of the Choir, cornered me in the hallway and offered me a job with the Choir, telling me how the Concert couldn't be a success without my help. He was right. The job was to open and close the curtains on the stage! In one of the tableaux, Jerry Juzwick acted the part of one of the three Kings and he had to wear a beard. His beard wouldn't stay on, so I had to give up my last piece of chewing gum to save his face! In case you don't get the hint, send me a stick of chewing gum. I hear the Army has been getting it all. In the meantime I'll be biting my nails until I hear from you.

Following the concert there was a dance in the lower hall, and believe it or not, yours truly can still do a mean polka. I met Pvt. Michael Elko at the dance, who had come in from Camp Polk, La. on a 14 day furlough. His sojourn in the Army hasn't dulled his polka ability any either. Even the Philly and New York UNA teams who ran themselves ragged on the basketball court that same afternoon went to town on the dance floor. And, brother, you know what one polka after another does to one.

I also met lovely Mary Bugera at the dance and all she wanted to talk about was Tony Hynda to whom she's engaged. Tony is in the Navy as a Technician 3/c and has been in Oran, North Africa for over nine months. It's a sure bet that wedding bells will ring for both of them when he returns to Philly.

What with the surplus of females, several of the local fellows were monopolizing the time of a damsel from Palmerton, Pa. Curious, we wandered over to learn that the big attraction was none other than Anne "Bobby" Kuys expounding on, of all things, the subject of operas.

I gave your address to John Sarchynsky. He's doing a grand job in Philly publishing "The Bugler" which is a monthly publication sent free to servicemen in all parts of the world. The Bugler contains items about the boys and girls home and abroad which will keep them informed of the news about Ukrainians. Incidentally, did you know there are Ukrainian clubs in Brussels, Paris, and also in Manchester and London in England. Should you hit any of those towns in your travels, drop in and maybe you'll meet some of the fellows from back home.

That's all for now chum! I've got a big job to complete by March 15th, trying to figure out if Uncle Sam owes me any money or whether I owe him any money on my Income Tax! So long for awhile.

Sincerely,

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КУПИТЕ ВОЄННІ БОНДИ!

Connecticut State News

The current January-February number of the Bulletin of the Ukrainian Youth Organization of Connecticut (UYOC), reports that following current happenings in the Ukrainian American communities of that state:—

ANSONIA

The concert given by the choir of the SS. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic Church, Sunday December 3, for the benefit of the American Ukrainian veterans' fund was well attended and was in every way a success.

The choir, under the direction of Mr. Alexander Lawriw, presented a program of Ukrainian national and folk songs, which were interspersed with solos.

The members of the choir were attired in native Ukrainian costumes. They presented a colorful appearance and the songs rendered were reminiscent of their heritage.

The principal speaker at the concert was Dr. Longin Cehelsky of Philadelphia, Pa., who spoke on "Ukraine, Its Past, Present and Future."

Rev. Roman Krupa also spoke and thanked all present for making the veterans' fund concert a success. He offered a prayer for the men and women in the armed forces and for a quick victory.

The choir presented a number of fine selections, and a duet was sung by Mr. A. Lawriw and Basil Korotash.

The program was concluded with the singing of the Ukrainian national anthem, "Ukraine Has Not Died," and "America" by the choir.

(1)

BRIDGEPORT

Boatswain's Mate 1/c Walter P. Dudko of the Coast Guard returned to active-duty recently after a leave at home spent with his parents Mr. and Mrs. Peter Dudko of Southport, Conn.

Pfc. Peter Yacishine, son of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Yacishine of Bridgeport, was seriously wounded in action in Germany on December 14. He was overseas three months and in service one year. His two brothers, John and Fred, are both overseas.

Pvt. Walter Budnick of Bridgeport was wounded in action.

Sgt. Steve Paprosky was home on a furlough recently after spending three years and four months in the Pacific.

Pfc. John Sendzik of Fairfield is now stationed in France.

Pvt. Walter Sherba of Bridgeport was reported missing in action.

The Red Cross Branch of the Ukrainian Church of Bridgeport gave a New Year's party on January 13th; the proceeds went to the Red Cross.

Pvt. James Pender was recently sent overseas. He is stationed in Italy.

Miss Dorothy Finick was home for the holidays. She is attending the University of Minnesota.

Miss Pearl Weichorsky was married to Cpl. Domonick Nucifora, on January 8th. Cpl. Nucifora is now stationed in Texas.

A number of people are planning to attend the gathering at the Hotel Garde, in New Haven, on Sunday, February, 11.

(To be concluded)

THE PROBLEM OF UKRAINE

(Concluded from page 3)

based like the peace of Vienna of 1815 on force and conquest, will not last. It is therefore a duty for all those of us, who through birth or descent have roots in Ukraine, to warn that no durable peace can come out of another injustice committed on Ukraine. A truce might be bought for the price of iniquity, but peace can only then be lasting if the people involved are satisfied, and not merely their alien rulers. The Ukrainians themselves did not in the slightest degree contribute to the starting of this war; it was their subjugation under four foreign yokes which made Hitler scheme to bring them under his fifth yoke. The Ukrainians wish to live their own free life, and will not start wars, as they have never in their history waged any, except the struggle for liberation. But as long as they remain enslaved, someone will covet them and their natural riches, and for that purpose will wage war.

Nature abhors a vacuum in politics as in all else. A subjected Ukraine is a political vacuum, which will always invite some ambitious nation to fill it. Such adventurers can only be restrained if the political vacuum is removed. Its only sure removal is to permit Ukraine to develop along the lines its people wish, towards freedom and independence.

(The Ukrainian Quarterly)

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