



SECTION II.

The Ukrainian Weekly

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

No. 17

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NEW YORK SERVICEMEN IN ACTION

The current monthly number of the Parish Bulletin of St. George's Ukrainian Catholic church in New York City, published by the Basilian Fathers, reports the following casualties and activities among servicemen from the parish:

★ ★ ★
KILLED

Sgt. Wesley Frinco of Air Corps was killed in action over Germany, July 7, 1944. His brother, John, was killed in the Great Lakes on December 3, 1942.

Pfc. Michael Hobartig, a member of the 115th Infantry, of the 9th Army's 29th Division, was killed in action February 25th in Germany. He held the Purple Heart for a wound received last August 1 in France. He entered service in March, 1942.

Pfc. John Nakinciw died December 5, 1944 in an English Hospital. He was wounded in Germany. Was one year in Service.

A/C Stephen Parella was killed in Plane Crash on B-29 off Puerto Rico on January 13, 1945. He was an engineer on fatal B-29 plane.

S/Sgt. John Piderkouny was killed in mine explosion in Italy, February, 21, 1945. He was 2 years in service, only one month overseas.

Stephen Yurchak, was killed in action in the Phillipines on January 14, 1945. He was in the Service since October 1, 1941.

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MISSING

S/Sgt. Peter Dibello missing in action since Jan. 16 1945 in France. Cpl. Michael Glusczak missing in action since Dec. 23, 1944 in Belgium. Lt. (jg) John H. Heubeck reported missing in action. Cpl. Sam Pysz missing in action since March 5, 1945 in Germany.

★ ★ ★
WOUNDED

Wm. Makowy, Chief Fire Controlman wounded in action. Lt. Walter Baran is now four months in a hospital in London due to a foot injury. Pvt. Michael Suzansky has left the hospital in France after a 3 months stay. He had been wounded once on a previous occasion. His brother, Lt. Stanley has just arrived safely overseas and is also now in Paris trying to locate his brother, Michael. Pfc. John Zukowsky was wounded in August of 1944 in France and spent five months in Hospital and is now back in action. He was decorated with the Purple Heart. He is a member of St. George's Choir.

★ ★ ★
ON FURLOUGH

Victor Charchan was called up for service but call was postponed 30 days due to his Father's death. Pfc.

Henry Chipak was home on 17 day leave. Now stationed in Ohio. Frank Darrack MM 2/c was home to attend his Mother's funeral, now stationed in Massachusetts. George Drance, A/T, was home 2 1/2 day leave from Alabama. We make due mention here of the article which George wrote to the Catholic Register about the Ukrainians, their conversion, history and distinction from the Russians. S/Sgt. Alexander Harosvm, home on furlough 21 days, 4 years in service. Overseas 3 years was in Buna Islands, and Hollandia invasion, Pre-Pearl Harbor, Asiatic-Pacific, New Guinea and Northern Australia. Sgt. Anthony Larber is home on leave after 29 months service overseas. He took part in the invasion in Africa Tunisian Campaign, Sicilian, Corsica, Italy, and Southern France. On April 8, he was married to Miss Stella Czeckowicz. Sgt. Anthony was also with the Knights of St. George. Sgt. Michael Lutzky was home on 2 days leave from McKees Rocks, Pa. and will now be stationed in Arizona. T/Sgt. Bohdan (Benny) Shamen is home on furlough and on March 24 was married to Miss Ann Buckel. Bohdan has been 37 months in the service, was in the Hawaiian Islands and took part in battle in Saipan, was overseas 37 months. Sgt. Walter Urochak was home from Texas to attend his Father's funeral on Friday, March 23. Sgt. Joseph Dzwonek has been given an honorable discharge from the Army after completing 4 1/2 years of service. Spent 2 1/2 years in the Aleutians and rest in the U. S. A. Took part in one major battle and one invasion. Has been awarded the Bronze Medal and has ribbons for good conduct and Asiatic and Pacific campaigns. Pvt. Ely Buoni has been honorably discharged from the Army. John Mandzak has been honorably discharged from the Army.

Killed On Corregidor

Cpl. Franklin Billisky, 25, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Billiski, 68 Craig St., Rochester, N. Y., was killed in action with the paratroopers in a jump over Corregidor Island, February 19.

He attended Madison High and was employed at Bausch & Lomb before he joined the paratroopers in January, 1942. He went over seas in October and participated in the battles for New Guinea and the Phillipines. Earlier, he served a hitch with the infantry from 1938 to 1941. A brother, Sgt. William Billiski, Jr., was wounded seriously a second time in action in Germany December 19 and is hospitalized now in Germany.

Besides his parents and brother, Cpl. Billiski leaves four other brothers, T/5 John in France; Cpl. Stephen, in Florida with the Air Corps; Mike and Nick Billiski and two sisters Miss Mary Billiski and Miss Anna Billiski.

DELEGATION CALLS ON STATE DEPARTMENT

On the eve of the United Nations Conference on International Organization at San Francisco, a delegation of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, consisting of Stephen Shumeyko, Dmytro Halychyn, Bohdan Katamay and Eugene Rohach, visited the State Department at Washington, D. C., Friday, April 20, and lodged with its head of the East European Division, a memorandum declaring that whereas a free and independent Ukraine is an indispensable element to lasting peace, the least that the San Francisco parley could and should do, in the light of the limitations of its agenda, is to adopt measures which would safeguard the rights of stateless peoples under foreign rule, particularly the Ukrainians.

Following the presentation of the memorandum by the Ukrainian American delegation, which received an assurance that the memorandum would be called to the attention of Secretary of State Stetinius, a conference of some length was held by the delegation with the State Department East European division head on matters relating to the current Ukrainian situation. The delegation also left copies of the memorandum with several United States Senators.

In advocating a Bill of Rights for

Stateless Peoples the memorandum likewise urged the creation within the international security organization to be set up at San Francisco of a Protective Council, charged with the duty of executing the provisions of the proposed bill of rights.

Another recommendation made within the memorandum dealt with the necessity of providing some manner of repatriation of the many Ukrainian war prisoners, impressed war workers as well as refugees being liberated by the Allied forces from Nazi bondage, many of whom "do not desire to be returned under Soviet rule, for as Ukrainian patriots and supporters of the Ukrainian independence movement they well know the dire fate awaiting them there. They would rather live in a land free of the evils of totalitarian rule."

Another measure advocated by the memorandum calls for a peaceable revision by the international security organization of peace treaties and for the rise of independent states without recourse to war.

The Ukrainian Congress Committee memorandum finally urged that in matters relating to Ukraine and Ukrainians at San Francisco conference the delegation of the committee be given an opportunity of presenting the views of democratic Ukrainian American public opinion.

Veteran of 60 Combat Missions

A 9th Air Force Reconnaissance Base, Germany: Eighth Air Force heavies were bombing the marshalling yards at Cologne. To get an idea of the resulting damage, a 9th Air Force P-38 Lightning photo reconnaissance pilot, First Lt. Russell J. Mykytyn of Central Falls, R. I., Ukrainian by descent, was assigned the mission of taking pictures of the yards. Making his photo run, he was attacked by 15 Messerschmidt 109's, who chased him for more than five minutes. When they gave up, instead of returning to his base, Lieutenant Mykytyn took his lone, unarmed Lightning back to Cologne, and got the photos, the Providence Journal of April 18 reports.

A veteran of more than 60 combat missions, and one of the first 9th Air Force pilots to be based in Germany, Lieutenant Mykytyn was recently awarded his ninth and tenth oak leaf clusters to the Air Medal.

Lieutenant Mykytyn, a flight leader in a P-38 squadron of the 19th Tactical Air Command, flies many other types of missions in co-operation with higher Air Force units and with Gen George S. Patton's 3rd

Army. North of Saarbruecken, he flew at the extremely flak-vulnerable altitude of 3500 feet to get photos showing enemy gun positions, for use by our artillery in counterbattery fire. When the army wanted to know the condition of railroads south and east of Paris, back in the early Fall, he flew two "dicing" missions, flying at altitudes of less than 50 feet and potographing through a nose-camera, to show the state of every tie and junction. He has mapped thousands of miles of the front lines, of road and river strips deep in Germany, of the Siegfried Line. And he has photographed ammunition dumps, bridges, road junctions and other pinpoints for study by fighter-bomber pilots slated to attack those targets.

Son of Mrs. Carolina Mykytyn of 519 Hunt Street, Central Falls, Lieutenant Mykytyn was employed by the Pawtucket Auto Supply Company prior to entering the army in March, 1943. He received his wings at Williams Field, Ariz., in January, 1944, and has been overseas since May, 1944. He is 21 years old.

ANNOUNCEMENT

In view of the fact that this year's Easter according to the old (Julian) calendar falls on May 6th, and a special, Easter, number of the SvoBoda will be published on Saturday, May 5th, the Ukrainian Weekly of that date will not be published. The next issue of the Ukrainian Weekly will appear on May 12th.

What They Say

Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr.:

"Let us keep the San Francisco Conference in its proper perspective. It is not a peace conference. It will not deal with boundaries or reparations or questions concerned with the disarmament and control of Germany and Japan. Its purpose is to prepare a charter of a world organization to preserve the peace in the future which can be submitted to the member nations for adoption. It will be a difficult task, a task as difficult as the writing on our own Constitution in 1787, for the conference at San Francisco, like the convention in Philadelphia, will be pioneering in a new way. The charter will inevitably be the product of a series of adjustments, just as our own Constitution was the product of a series of compromises between the North and the South, and large states and small, and merchant interests and agrarian interests. And without these adjustments of interest and viewpoint our Constitution could not have been written. Nor could it have been ratified by the thirteen original States."

General George C. Marshall, speaking on Army Day:

"The moment hostilities cease in Europe there will be an overwhelming urge in every man to rejoin his wife or his family, or to see his girl, to leave the scenes of destruction and desolation in which he has fought and labored at such great risks to life and limb. Yet at that moment it is imperative that we start the movement through the Suez and through the Panama Canal of the units needed in highest priority for the acceleration of the campaign in the Pacific. ... During this period of redeployment the attitude of the people at home will be of the utmost importance to the morale of the Army, which means its fighting efficiency. They must be brought to understand the urgent requirements of the situation, they must be persuaded to support us in a last great effort to hasten the end of this war."

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, speaking over a NBC network:

"The American people must keep pace here at home with the swift march of our armed forces on Berlin. Victory in Europe is now not only certain but imminent. When it comes we must be prepared for it and we must be ready to deal just as effectively with the problem of peace as we have with the tremendous task of winning the war. American labor and management have now taken a far-reaching step in that direction. After months of negotiation they have drafted and agreed upon a character of labor-management, cooperation which is unexampled in the history of our country. ... One of our immediate objectives in this charter is to reduce industrial conflicts to a minimum. We may not be able to achieve perfection or eliminate strikes and lockouts altogether, because we are living in an imperfect world. But we can prevent many of them through mediation and arbitration of disputes and by replacing the strife and bitterness which have characterized industrial relations for too many years with friendly understanding and cooperation. Perhaps this cannot be accomplished overnight. But it never will be accomplished unless a start is made. We have now made that start and we intend to keep going forward with the help and the support of the American people."

William H. Davis, Director of Economic Stabilization, in a letter to Chester Bowles, Price Administrator:

"We are approaching a critical day: the final defeat of Germany. Up to now our national policy of economic

DIES OF WOUNDS ON LUZON

"The going is not too easy but that matters not—for we have a job to do and the sooner it is finished, the sooner we can all come home." This message was the last received by the wife and parents of First Lieutenant Michael Senuta who died of wounds on Luzon Island on January 21, 1945, reports Genevieve Zepko, U.N.A. Advisor, of Akron, Ohio.

Lt. Senuta, a member of U.N.A. Branch 180 of Akron, had served in the New Guinea campaign and other Pacific battles as a member of the 103rd Infantry Regiment. He had been in the army for five years and served in the national guard before the war. He had attended the University of Akron for five years and was a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

Together with his two sailor brothers, Apprentice Seaman Donald Senuta, and First Class Aviation William Senuta, Michael was an active member of U.N.A. Branch 180. All are sons of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Senuta and a younger brother, Robert, also survives.

Lt. Senuta's widow, the former Jane Crocker, was the recipient of the Purple Heart, awarded post-

humously. He leaves an eighteen month old daughter, Prudence Jane.

Memorial services in tribute to the first member of their organization to give his life in the service of his country, are being arranged by U. N. A. Branch 180.



LT. and MRS. MICHAEL SENUTA

The Terrible Night

(Continued from page 2)

and automatically his hand reached under the pillow and touched the revolver.

He could hear the Jews in the adjoining room.

He heard how someone tried to quiet them down several times.

Halka tossed in bed for about one hour before sleep began to descend upon him. The conversation in the adjoining room grew quieter. All of a sudden, a stamping of feet was heard outside, and somebody drove into the shed. More stamping of feet and hoofs.

Halka sat up in bed and listened. "That must be the Mericants!" he thought.

"Decent people wouldn't travel as late as this!" Chairs were being moved. Someone was coughing.

Halka felt for the revolver. Suddenly the loud conversation stopped, and whispering sounds emanated from beyond the door.

"They are conspiring!" thought Halka.

He grabbed the revolver, got out of bed, bare-footed, quietly, on tip-toes, approached the door leading into the next room.

Halka caught a few words of their conversation.

"Shlooft?" [Is he asleep?] a voice asked.

There was a pause. "Shlooft!" [He sleeps!] whispered another voice.

"Gib a messer!" [give me a knife!] said the innkeeper a littler louder. Halka recognized the voice.

His body trembled.

"How many of them are there?" he wondered. "If three or four of

stabilization has worked very well, better than any one dared to hope. No one can doubt that VE-day will powerfully affect the swirling currents of a two hundred billion dollar war economy. ... Every understanding person with a fair share of the milk of human kindness will, I believe, be doubly alert in this eleventh hour to guard against the tragic evils of inflation. ... Now is no time to relax either the price controls or the wage controls developed under the Stabilization Act. ... It is rather a time to push ahead with all the seven points of the stabilization policy announced in the President's message to Congress of April 27, 1942."

them rush in suddenly. I won't be able to shoot more than once. I must hide myself. They will make for the bed. I must hide myself here, behind this clothes press. Before they reach the bed I'll bag one of them. Before they realize what happened, I'll have another one on the floor, and then, we'll see. I'll jump out of the window, on the street. But perhaps they are watching under the window? Anyway, it's better to hide myself, I'll gain time. If only my hand wouldn't tremble so. ...

Quietly he tiptoed behind the clothes press, knelt down on one knee, rested his elbow on the other and prepared to shoot.

Meanwhile, in the adjoining room bare feet were shuffling and the conversation was going on in a whisper. Then, slowly, one half of the door was pulled to one side, and a long streak of light broke into the room. A knife was inserted through the opening, slowly and carefully, raising the hook which held the door together.

"Here it comes!" Halka shivered and held his breath.

The hook was released, one half of the door was opened. On the threshold stood the tavern keeper with a long kitchen knife in his hand; behind him was his wife, holding a lamp in one hand and covering the light with the other, trying to let as little light possible into the room.

They were alone.

The innkeeper looked around the room, and quietly—he had no shoes on, only his socks—moved forward. It was a terrible sight—this hairy head, shaggy beard and athletic stature, knife in hand.

"Shall I shoot?" Halka pondered. "No, let him come near the bed, and turn around to me with his back. It'll be easier to hit him then. So far there are only two of them. I have time. ..."

The intruder moved quietly toward the table.

"He wants to get ahold of my revolver," Halka reasoned. "He thinks I left it on the table. ..."

The proprietor groped about the table with his left hand—in the right he held his terrible knife—then pulled the candlestick toward himself, took out the candle, cut it in two, replaced one half of it in the candlestick, and, taking the other half with him, just as quietly and carefully, started back toward his room.

"Shlooft?" [Is he asleep?] asked his wife in a whisper.

"Shlooft!" [He sleeps!] he answered, and noiselessly shut the door after him. ...

LAST THOUGHTS OF A FIGHTING MAN

(The following lines were sent to Grantland Rice by Gene Sarazen, one of the all-time great golfers. "These lines," says Gene, "were written by an American kid serving overseas. They were found by the stretcher-bearers who carried his lifeless body off the field of action. Apparently they had just been written. I am no poet but to me they are magnificent. Such thoughts are a big part of our strength in this war.")

Look, God, I have never spoken to you,
But now I want to say, how do you do.
You see, God, they told me you didn't exist,
And like a fool I believed all this.

I wonder, God, if you'd shake my hand,
Somehow I feel you would understand,
Funny I had to come to this hellish place,
Before I had time to see your face.

Well, I guess there isn't much more to say,
But I'm sure glad, God, I met you today.

I guess the "zero hour" will soon be here,
But I'm not afraid since I know you're near.

The signal! Well, God, I'll have to go.

I like you lots and I want you to know.

Look now, this will be a horrible fight.

Who knows, I may come to your house tonight.

Though I wasn't friendly to you before,

I wonder, God, if you'd wait at your door.

Look I'm crying! Shedding tears!
I wish I had know you these many years.

Well, I have to go now, God, good-by!
Strange, since I met you, I'm not afraid to die."

—GRANTLAND RICE.

The above poem was given by a member of the Connecticut Ukrainian American Parents Organization to the editor of the U.Y.O.C. Bulletin, with the following statement: "As more and more letters come to our organization from our boys who are fighting on many fronts all over the world we find that the boys are constantly referring to God, yet a number of these boys seldom came to their church, some none at all. Part of the trouble can be blamed on their parents who dropped their church for alien philosophies and politics causing the spiritual life of their children to be ignored. In time of need these people are turning to God. Recently Lt. Gen. A. A. Vandergrift, commandant of the Marine Corps said, "They fight in defense of a nation where they and their loved ones have known personal, civil, and religious freedom as few men have known it in this world's history. The returning men and women of our armed forces will come back with a determination to make their religious beliefs a more living part of their daily experiences." Then Brig. Gen. Adler has stated, "God is nearer to the servicemen, but to their families as well. Many of us for the first time have found God. Let's keep Him always near."

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★ BUY WAR BONDS ★

Our Women in Ukrainian and Canadian Life

By STEPHAN SAWCHUK

THE Ukrainian woman does not lag behind the women of other nations. From time immemorial, she has demonstrated great love and self-sacrifice to her fatherland. Undescribable hardships were the lot of the Ukrainian woman, and her love for her fatherland very often compelled her to exhibit various heroic deeds in its defence. During the principedom period of our statehood, women frequently headed the state as independent rulers, as counsellors to their husband-princes, or as commanders of military forces.

In the history of the Ukrainian nation, there are engraved in gold letters names of women who deserve great praise. Their deeds should encourage us in our struggle for a worthy future as citizens of this country. Recall the famous Ukrainian Princess Olga, who, after the death of Prince Igor, expertly governed the Kiev state and was simultaneously an excellent military commander and a keen diplomat in her dealings with the Greeks. Anne, the daughter of Prince Yaroslav the Wise as the wife of the French King Henry I and the mother of King Philip, was an exponent of Ukrainian culture in French court circles. Besides those mentioned above, there are many other noted princesses who ruled the state or who replaced their husbands in their absence.

On Military Campaigns

The Ukrainian woman frequently accompanied her husband during military campaigns; and many a time, she participated in battles. When left at home, she courageously defended her country from enemy attacks—as, for example, the princess of Slutsk, Nastya, who twice drove back the Tartars. Our women not only knew how to fight, they also knew how to die for their country. The wife of Captain Zavisny died a glorious death in the city of Bush. In order to escape capture by the enemy, she ignited barrels of gunpowder, blowing up herself and the other women who were defending the city of Bush. The daughter of a priest, Uliana of Vedmediwka, also distinguished herself by a heroic deed. When the Turks besieged the city and famine broke out, she forbade the burgess to surrender, and taking command of the besieged, she charged the Turks. True, she died in the ensuing battle, but her example so inspired the inhabitants of Vedmediwka that they defeated the enemy. All these women preferred a heroic death to a shameful surrender.

Women's role in Crucial Period

However, our women played their most important role in the life of the Ukrainian nation during the Kozak period. The destruction of Ukraine by the Tartars in 1240 brought long centuries of struggle and suffering for our people. The Ukrainian nation fought desperately for its existence on its native land against the rapacious assaults of the Tartars. During this dark period of the history of the Ukrainian nation, when Tartar bands ravaged every foot of Ukraine, the role of Ukrainian women was most responsible and honorable. Actually they saved the life and soul of the Ukrainian nation. If there had not been so much self-sacrifice on the part of the Ukrainian women for their children, then it is doubtful whether our nation could have survived those frightful historical storms which raged over it. During the great Kozak revolution under the leadership of Bohdan Chmelnytsky, the greater part of the male population perished. The Syrian monk, Paul of Aleppo, who travelled through Ukraine in 1654, wrote in his diary that at that time were very few men left in Ukraine, only the aged and crippled,

the rest being women and children. And every child, he wrote, was clean, taken care of, and brought up well by its mother. These mothers taught their children to love their country and to love freedom. These mothers reared their children to follow in the footsteps of their heroic fathers—warriors all. Nor was all this in vain, for Ukraine fought on against its aggressors until, on the basis of an agreement between Poland, Moscovia, and Turkey, it was given its independence.

Crushed Spirit, serves Conquerors

Later, however, the heroism of our women, so nobly demonstrated throughout the principedom and Kozak periods, was crushed into submission, and a period of slavery and general depression followed. This broke both the spirit and the national consciousness of the Ukrainian woman. The aggressors transformed her into a deaf and dumb slave. These conquerors knew that as long as the Ukrainian woman remained oppressed and degraded, they had nothing to fear. They knew that an enslaved woman could not rear her children to be good patriots who could be expected to fight for their nation.

As a result of these conditions, there appeared noted poetesses, writers and organizers, who began to arouse the Ukrainian woman from her deep slumber in slavery, for they were aware of the fact that if this was allowed to continue the Ukrainian nation would perish. Although full of difficulties and obstacles, this vital work of the pioneers of our Ukrainian movement was very successful. At the commencement of hostilities during the Ukrainian nation's war of liberation, 1917-1920, we see the Ukrainian mother trembling for the fate of her children; but realizing that the enslavement of her people is unbearable and that destruction is threatening them, she does not keep her sons at her side although she loves them so dearly. With heroic sacrifices she arms her sons, hides her emotions from them lest they too weaken, and sends them off to battle for freedom. In addition, many women themselves pick up arms and fight for the rebirth of the Ukrainian state. The rich, fertile soil of Ukraine is strewn with the white bones of many heroic mothers.

Tribute to High Ideals

After briefly mentioning these heroic deeds of Ukrainian women and their boundless love to their people, let us recall the historic address of the great president of the U.S.A., Abraham Lincoln, delivered by him in Gettysburg, over the graves of those who had died for the unification of the States. He said: "If the living wish to pay tribute to those who died for ideals, they should sacrifice themselves wholly in such work as would not allow these ideals to be lost, for which these heroes gave their lives."

Although the Ukrainian nation had once possessed sovereignty, a state and freedom, and although we had been courageous and brave, and although we knew how to defend our rights—yet, the overwhelming forces of our enemies robbed us of our freedom. Many of us, dispossessed of the free mode of living in our native land, left our villages and cities behind, and ventured across thousands of miles into foreign lands in the pursuit of a better life. A large number of us settled in Canada, mainly in the prairie Provinces.

Ukrainians Canadian Pioneers

A life of hardship was led by the first Ukrainian immigrants, for the vast stretches of Western Canada were then virgin soil, covered with grass and dense forests. In spite of these and other hardships, our wo-

men proved to be greatly instrumental in the development of Canada. Together with their husbands they ploughed the virgin plains, never before touched by the steel ploughshare or the iron spade. In a short period of time, our immigrants, with the aid of their women-folk and children, converted the wild plains into fields of golden wheat; and in place of shanty huts, they built comfortable dwellings and good farm buildings. And soon, these Ukrainians, previously oppressed and brought up under the yoke of foreign tyrants, made great progress in every branch of civilized life, for their wills were strong and their hopes were high.

Education as Citizens

In spite of the difficulties and the hardships of everyday life, the Ukrainian mother is undeterred by the personal sacrifices she must make in the rearing of her children. She realizes the importance of education, and very often denies herself food and other necessities of life in order to make it possible for her children to carry on with their education. Many of these children have graduated from the most advanced schools in Canada and now occupy very responsible positions. In addition, the Ukrainian mother reared her children to be good, respectable Canadian citizens, who, in the present world conflict, proved their devotion to Canada by spontaneous voluntary enlistment in Canada's Armed Forces. Many of her sons, because of their great love for Canada, have already given their lives on the battlefields of Dieppe, Hong Kong, and elsewhere.

In order to stimulate the Ukrainian Canadian women to higher ideals and practices, women's organizations have been formed as affiliated sections of the different organizations that are now represented on the Ukrainian committee. The members of these organizations are trying to safeguard and to preserve the cultural assets of the Ukrainians, so that their most worthy aspects may be incorporated into the cultural heritage of the Canadian nation.

Responsibility of Mothers

We, the Canadians of Ukrainian origin, believe that the family is the nucleus of a nation. We claim that a good, healthy family assures a sound and healthy nation. Therefore, our Canadian families must be morally sound and spiritually exemplary. It is the mother who must shoulder the chief responsibility for preventing harmful influences from breaking up her family. We must realize that we all shoulder the responsibility for the bringing up of our children. We cannot shirk that duty. A child today is a citizen of tomorrow; our present young generation—the nation of tomorrow. This citizen . . . this nation will be such as we have made them. No one else but the mother is responsible for the laying of the foundations

for the child's character. She alone must teach it to be an obedient, thinking, toiling, and useful person. A mother's duty is to develop in her child a sense of responsibility not only with regard to its family but also with regard to its fellow citizens. History tells us that careless upbringing of youth has led mighty nations into an abyss. On the other hand, there have been nations on the verge of collapse that later recovered and achieved might and glory by giving a good education to their young generations. Therefore, our primary duty is to educate our children to be people of character, who will be a tribute to our families and to our nation. The future of our people depends upon the education of our children.

Added Duties of Ukrainian Mother

The present trying times place upon our shoulders additional duties besides motherhood and the bringing up of our children, and these we, as Canadian citizens and daughters of the Ukrainian nation, must fulfill. We the Ukrainian women of Canada, realize that a time has come when we cannot be passive onlookers in the war being waged by Canada and the rest of the British Empire. We feel that it is our duty to help Canada in every way possible, and thereby to bar the road for any enemy wishing to enslave the country which gave us freedom and an opportunity to live decently.

Having experienced, under the heels of the oppressors, terrible living conditions in our lands in Europe, we treasure the freedom offered to us by Canada. The price of freedom is best known to those who have lost it. The Ukrainian nation lost its freedom centuries ago; but evidence how the Ukrainians treasure it can be seen in the mountains of dead bodies and the rivers of blood they have shed in order to regain their lost liberties. I dare say no other civilized people yearn as much for freedom from enslavement as do the Ukrainians in Europe. We feel it is our sacred and bounden duty to support Canada to the utmost in the present war to maintain that freedom, and to show by deeds that we not only know how to utilize the rights bestowed unto us by this country, but also that we are capable of carrying our share of Canada's burden. We wish to fulfil honorably our duties as good patriotic citizens of Canada. Let us be aware of these many responsibilities!

The freedom and the equality enjoyed by every Canadian woman should be used to strengthen her position as a mother, as a homemaker, and as a citizen. "Let each of you realize that much depends upon you, that you will be held responsible for the fates of millions." These are the golden words of the Ukrainian poet Ivan Franko. Remember them!

THE UKRAINE:

A Submerged Nation

By WILLIAM HENRY CHAMBERLIN

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Dentist Finds Patient

In carrying out the Army program of keeping the United States soldier the healthiest in the world, Colonel Wesley C. Cox, Department Surgeon, and Lieutenant Colonel William T. Williams, Department Dental Surgeon have placed in operation a mobile dental unit which traverses miles of jungle trails to attend to the dental needs of military personnel. It brings dental surgery to men stationed at isolated positions in jungle areas where only emergency dental stations are established and where men cannot be spared from military duty to make frequent trips to the dental clinics established on all the major posts.

"With this mobile unit we are able to keep the dental health of the men at the optimum level where not more than twenty-five percent are in need of dental attention at any one time. Lt. Col. Williams, a veteran of fifteen years in the Army Dental Corps, pointed out. "In time, we hope to bring the average down to fifteen percent insofar as the turnover of personnel permits."

Staffed by a dental officer and an enlisted man, who doubles as driver and operative assistant, the mobile unit makes scheduled rounds of the isolated positions which can be reached by passable roads, and stays long enough to take care of all the dental work indicated by the regular inspections and by personal request of the men. The unit is equipped to handle all operative dentistry as well as preliminary prosthetic procedures except the actual fabrication and insertion of the necessary dentures.

Complete modern equipment

The special U. S. Army Medical Department (dental) body is mounted on a two-and-a-half-ton chassis. It is equipped with the most modern dental operative equipment and fixtures, all of which are arranged for maximum efficiency. The latest-style chair is fitted with every facility

found in the modern dentist's office including power drill, running water, compressed air syringes, and an operating light, scaled down from an improved standard model. Within arm's reach of the dentist are drawer cabinets containing complete and systematically arranged assortments of instruments. Also within arm's reach are the electric sterilizer, wash basin with hot and cold water, and cupboards for materials and supplies.

A work bench where preprosthetic impressions are molded is installed opposite the chair so that the assistant can work without interfering with any dental operation in progress.

Carries Own Power Plant

Power for the equipment is supplied by a motor operating on 60-cycle current through an attachment which can be connected to any available installation. In places where the 60-cycle current is not available, the power is supplied by a generating unit carried on a trailer. The compressor for syringes is operated by the truck motor while heat for water from the 50-gallon tank is derived from a gasoline stove.

Heat for the operating room (something unnecessary in the sudorific climate of Panama) can be provided when necessary while air-conditioning is supplied through ceiling insulation and suction fans. Four modernistic light fixtures of special design furnish adequate light throughout the interior.

Field Kit 60 for minor needs

Operation of the unit rounds out the thorough program of dental care supervised by Lt. Col. Williams, who was a practicing dentist in Herrin, Illinois, and San Francisco, California, before he entered the Army. It completes the cycle between the established dental clinics and the field work done by dental officers with Field Kit 60 at outlying bases and remote guard stations.

Dental officers equipped with Field Kit 60 travel by plane, boat, and jeep to otherwise inaccessible positions and to stations where the relatively small number of men to be given dental attention does not warrant use of the mobile unit.

On duty with the mobile unit at present is Captain Robert De Lange (40 Grasemere Rd., Lockport, New York), a graduate of the University of Buffalo Dental School who has just completed his first year of service in Panama.

Connecticut State News

As reported in the current number of the U.Y.O.C. Bulletin

NEW HAVEN

On March 17th in the church hall the Ukrainian Parents Organization had a representative of the Red Cross, Mrs. Newton Feldman, speak to them. She mentioned the fact that the organization was indeed generous in its contributions, and that last year it had donated \$260. She stated that the Red Cross this year needs their support more than ever. She gave credit to Mrs. Frances Ormanczuk, and Mrs. Anne Nebor for donating blood, as well as organizing Ukrainian blood donors.

Mr. Caldwell and Mr. Durbacher then showed the film "Seeing Them Thru," its first presentation before the organization.

The Ukrainian Parents Organization extends to the following people in the service happy birthday greetings: T/Sgt. Michael Fers, somewhere in England-birthday Jan. 17; S1/c Myron Chabiec, overseas—Jan. 26; S/Sgt. Bohdan Chabinec, in the states, Jan. 10; T/4 Peter Bobbie in Neb., Feb. 15; Pvt. Myron Pidskalny, overseas, Feb. 18; Pfc. John Muzyka, overseas, Feb. 15; Lt. Martin Pysmenny, overseas, Feb. 19; Pfc. Adolph Maruschak, in Mass. March. 19th; Cpl. Michael Chuckrey, April 2; Pfc. Joseph Kowalchuk, March 3; Pvt. Bohdan Levitsky, March 10; S/Sgt. Andrew Brezicki in Kentucky, April 17; Capt. William Porylo, March 3; Pfc. Michael Holubovich, April 10; Cpl. Michael Pluhowsky, Luke Field, Phoenix, Ariz., April 10; Pfc. Charles Brezicki, in Europe, March 25; and Ph 1/c M. Markiza, April 27.

John Stasiuk of 79 Woolsey St. has been commissioned a second lieutenant at Fort Benning, Ga.

Pfc. John Muzyka spent a few hours with his parents before leaving for overseas duty. John is reported somewhere in France.

A surprise party-birthday, was held for Mrs. Nicholas Kisil Feb. 5th at the home of Mrs. John Podlisny. Mrs. Kisil was the former Mae Serbin of New Britain.

A farewell party was held for William Kravit and Nicholas Mikosky who left for the army Feb. 26th. More than 40 people were present from Ansonia, New York, and New Haven. The Boys were presented with gifts.

A shower was held for the benefit of the St. Michael's church, Feb. 25. Many beautiful gifts were received.

Mrs. Nicholas Muzyka was honored at a birthday party, Feb. 27 at the home of Mrs. N. Laurel.

Sgt. Joseph Shalagan spent a 15 day furlough with his parents.

The Ukr. Parents Organization held a successful St. Patrick's dance March 17th. A number of faces were seen from Hartford, Ansonia, and New Britain. There was dancing to the jig as well as to the kolomeykas. It was an evening of fun in Ukrainian and Irish style. Kolomeyka contests were won by Mr. Ray O'Diar of Ansonia and Mrs. M. Drobish of New Haven, and by Mr. Deren and Miss Drezd.

(To be continued)

CORRECTION:

In last week's concluding instalment of Shevchenko, Torchbearer of Ukraine, the name of Thadeus Czacki was misspelled. It should be as given here.

Funny Side Up

"CHECK, PLEASE"

Here we go again with another delightful episode from that high class emporium, Ptomaine Tommie's... a place that is so swanky that when the bouncer throws you out, a porter follows to pick you up and brush you off!

One Saturday afternoon an elderly gentleman walked into Ptomaine Tommie's and sat down at the counter.

"What'll you have, Mister?" asked the counterman.

The customer shook his head. "Not a thing," replied. "I'm not hungry."

The counterman grew peeved. "Then what's the big idea of comin' in here?" he growled.

The customer shrugged. "It's very simple," he explained. "This is my lunch hour!"

"Listen here," growled the counterman. "You can't sit here without ordering something!"

"All right," said the customer. "Let me have a cup of tea."

"What's that?" asked the counterman.

"A cup of tea," repeated the customer quietly.

"The counterman cupped a hand to his ear. "Sorry bub. I didn't hear you. You'd better speak louder," he said.

A truck driver, sitting at the end of the counter, grew annoyed.

"Listen, tin ears," he shouted. "The guy says he wants a cup of tea."

The counterman hurried over to the truck driver. "Did you call me?" he asked.

The truck driver swallowed hard. "Yes," he bellowed. "I told you to give that guy a cup of tea, and get it over with."

The countryman's eyes narrowed. "Look here, you," he growled. "Are you trying to tell my customers what they should eat?"

Just then a howl came from the other end of the counter. "I've been robbed!" screamed a customer. He was so angry that he found it difficult to talk.

Ptomaine Tommy, himself, scurried over.

"What's going on around here?" roared the customer. "What kind of a place am I in, anyhow?"

Ptomaine raised a hand. "Don't get excited, sir," he said calmly. "If anything is wrong, I'll be happy to adjust it for you. Just exactly what is the trouble?"

The customer waved his hands. "Somebody stole my topcoat."

"Take it easy, my man" suggested Ptomaine Tommy softly. "Now tell me, what kind of a topcoat did you have?"

"It was a brown coat," the diner asserted, "with raglan sleeves."

"Hmmm," mused Ptomaine. "Now that you mention it, I just saw a guy walk out of here with that very coat."

"The customer looked hastily toward the door. "Quick, quick!" he demanded. "What did the guy look like?"

Ptomaine Tommy shook his head. "Terrible," he replied. "The sleeves were 6 inches too short for him!"

The diner let out a scream. "I demand justice! I demand..."

"One moment sir," interrupted Ptomaine. "Would you mind telling me exactly how it happened?"

"You bet I will," cried the victimized diner. "I put my coat and hat on that hook over there. I turned slowly like this to order a cup of coffee and when I looked around... or, for goodness sake!"

"Yes?" said Ptomaine Tommy. "What's the matter now?"

"What's the matter?" yelled the customer. "Now my hat's gone!"

BROMO SELTZER

"PROFESSOR CLARENCE A. MANNING, OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, IS RENDERING A SERVICE TO INTERNATIONAL LETTERS IN MAKING AVAILABLE, IN ENGLISH, A BRIEF BUT COMPREHENSIVE HISTORY OF UKRAINIAN LITERATURE. IT IS A TIMELY TASK, COURAGEOUSLY CARRIED OUT."

PROF. WATSON KIRKCONNEL
Hamilton, Canada.

UKRAINIAN LITERATURE

STUDIES OF THE LEADING AUTHORS

By

Clarence A. Manning

Acting Executive Officer of the Department of East European Languages, Columbia University

With a Foreword by

PROFESSOR WATSON KIRKCONNEL

Published for the Ukrainian National Association by the Harmon Printing House, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

"Our young people of Ukrainian descent who are alive to their responsibility to become fully acquainted with their Ukrainian cultural heritage for its own sake and in order that its finest elements may be introduced into American culture, have long been asking for an authoritative work in English on Ukrainian authors and their writings. Such a work has now appeared—Prof. Manning's "Ukrainian Literature." Everyone of these young people should make it his business to get himself a copy of it and read it. Much will be learned and much will be enjoyed."—Ukrainian Weekly.

\$1.50

Svoboda Bookstore, P. O. Box 346, Jersey City 3, N. J.

ДРІБНІ ОГЛОШЕННЯ—WANT ADS

Classified Department—EErgon 4-0237—Ergon 4-0441

War Manpower Commission Employment Regulations

Essential Workers need Statement of Availability. If transferring to less essential need U. S. Employment Service consent is required. Critical workers also need both.

Сушні робітники обов'язані мати посвідку, що вони є до рід порядності. При переміщенні до менше сушних робіт, мусять мати крім цього згоду Юнаїта, Стату Емплоймент Сервіс. Критичні робітники потребують тем обох посвідок.

ПОТРІБНО МУЖЧИН

Постійна, або кілька-годинна праця Робітників Понч-прес операторів Левантмен у Фабриці сталі Borden Metal Products Co. Green Lane & Lehigh Valley Railroad Union, N. J. Tel. Elizabeth 2-5628 WMC правила заховуємо.

FREIGHT HANDLERS ДЕННА ПЛАТНЯ

Час у ніч після 8 годин PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD Голосінсь 275. Вовсегу або Room 204, 110 W. 42nd St., N. Y.

МУЖЧИН вчидся шити на машині мужеські убрання. Princess Clothes, 127 Chambers St., N. Y. City.

Мужчин — середного віку

Лейка портгерська робота Гендлмен Стала робота в довголітній фірмі \$35 тижнево, 48 годин Gladstone Brothers 472 Grove St., Jersey City, N. J.

ФАЕРМЕНА, СТОКЕР

\$100 на місяць Голосінсь Engine room

POST GRADUATE HOSPITAL

303 East 20th St., N. Y. C.

ПОТРІБНО МУЖЧИН

Мужчин до вергаву і ресін, клерка Мусять мати лйсенс драйвера, овертайм, повоедн нагода, також помічника ресівін клерка, не треба лйсенсу драйвера, добра платня. Durham Dye Works 46 W. 19th St., Weehawken, N. J.

ПОТРІБНО ЖЕНЩИН

ЖІНОК ЧИСТИТИ

5:30 пополудні до 10 вечером 80 НА ГОДИНУ Суботи і неділі вільні Голосінсь Mrs. Morriasy WILLIAM R. WARNER CO. 113 WEST 18th ST., N. Y.

ОПЕРЕЯТОРОК

досвідчених ТАКОЖ LOOK GIRLS dolls dresses. Добра платня \$30.00 і вище в першім тижні Аванс пізніше Знамениті робітничі умовини 5-денний тиждець 40 годин PRINCESS ANNA DOLL CO. 18 EAST 33rd ST., N. Y. C.

ФЛОП ТЕРЛС. Жіночі, діточі спідні убрання. Нейвнн платня. R. L. 818 McDonough St, Bklyn, G L 5-6153

МОЛОДОТ ЛІВЧИНІ: робота в малім промб. офісі, не треба досвідку. Market Contracting, 317 Greenwich St., N. Y.

Philadelphia Closes seventh Consecutive U.N.A. Basketball Season

FOURTH WAR SEASON NETS TEAM TOP AVERAGE OF 43 POINTS BY DISTRIC SLOBOGIN

A record-breaking point average of 43 per game and capturing of the U.N.A. championship proved to be the highlights of Philly's seventh consecutive basketball season under Ukrainian National Association colors. In all, 15 team records were either wiped off the books or equalled, and this, despite the continuous call of Uncle Sam for more U.N.A. basketball players to join his great outfit.

The 1944-45 aggregation made an impressive start on November 9 by trimming the Armenians of Camden, N. J. 56-27. However, they soon ran into trouble and, just before the Christmas vacation the record stood at 7 games won and 6 lost. Before action was resumed January 18 Walt Dykan, a very promising youngster, was called into the service. This didn't seem to bother the boys at all because Coach Jerry Juzwak had been working in a junior varsity team right along to take care of replacements just as fast as Uncle Sam needed men.

Several weeks passed and the first of U.N.A. competition was encountered. On January 21 the Quaker City quint had defeated New York 56-40. Later, New York evened the series at one each, and on March 31 Philadelphia won the odd game and the U.N.A. championship by 64-51. In the meantime, the boys were doing a little better than 50% in independent competition with the exception of the last weeks of the season when they won seven of their last eight games.

A quick recap of individual per-

formances shows that old reliable Jerry Juzwak thrived in the highest average of points per game with 11.6. Al Demnlianyk registered 134 field goals in 35 games to top that field. All in all, the season was a highly successful one, and we hope to have more veterans on the court before another season has passed.

PHILLY'S COMPLETE 1944-1945 RECORD:

Date	UNA	Opponent	Score
Nov. 9	56	Camden Armenians	27
20	35	Fra-Nor A. C.	38
20	40	Bonsall A. C.	24
23	44	Mansion A. C.	41
27	27	Ascension C. C. JV.	29
27	42	Ascension C. C. Var.	29
29	16	Cloer A. C.	45
Dec. 4	41	Bridesburg A. A.	36
7	34	Clemos	40
11	48	Abington YMCA	53
18	49	Johnsville Navy	52
21	36	Lighthouse B. C.	34
1945 Jan. 4	81	Camden Blue Jays	20
18	47	Mansion A. C.	36
21	56	New York UNA	40
27	26	Bridgeport Ukes	54
29	29	Clover JV	28
29	38	Clover Varsity	31
Feb. 1	29	Nesbitt Steel	30
4	53	Bridgeport Ukes	78
15	56	Aramingo A. A.	32
18	36	New York U.N.A.	48
19	55	Penn Fruit A.A.	42
22	40	Bridesburg A.A.	43
26	37	Panthers	42
Mar. 1	50	Johnsville Navy	30
6	38	Colleys	39
12	19	Aramingo A. A.	30
12	39	Colleys	37
15	39	Olney Aces	18
19	49	Penn Fruit A. A.	37
22	46	Johnsville Navy	49
26	42	I-P	27
29	46	Abigail	33
31	64	New York U.N.A.	51
Apr. 5	71	Olney Aces	23
1548			1352
Won		27 games	
Lost		16 games	

MISSING IN ACTION

Sgt. John Nostin has been reported missing in action in Germany since March 2. He has been in the service since March 1941. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Nostin. His father was formerly the president of the St. Mary's Ukrainian parish.

PHILLY'S BROKEN RECORDS 1944-1945

- Individual**
- (1) Most Fouls Tried: 75. J. Juzwak in 25 games.
 - (2) Most Fouls Scored: 44. J. Juzwak in 25 games.
- Team**
- (1) Most Field Goals—One game: 39 vs. Camden Blue Jays 1-4-45 at home.
 - (2) Most Fouls Tried—One game: 36 vs. Mansion A. C. 1-18-45 at home.
 - (3) High Score—One game: 81 vs. Camden Blue Jays 1-4-45 at home.
 - (4) Most Field Goals—One Season: 707.
 - (5) Most Fouls Tried—One Season: 354.
 - (6) Most Fouls Scored—One Season: 134 (tied 1940-41).
 - (7) Total Points Scored—One Season: 1548.
- General**
- (1) Most points scored by opponent in single game: 78 vs. Bridgeport Ukrainians 2-4-45.
 - (2) Most points scored by opposition—Season: 1352.
 - (3) Most points scored in one quarter in one game: 28—first quarter 1-4-45 vs. Camden Blue Jays at home.
 - (4) Most points scored by team in one quarter in one season: 431—last quarter 1944-45.
 - (5) Most players used in one game: 11 vs. Mansion A. C. 1-18-45 at home (tie of three other seasons)

SEVEN YEAR SUMMARY

SEASON	Games Played	Games Won	Games Lost	Pct.	Field Goals	Fouls Total	Fouls Scored	Pts.	Total Points	Avg. Points Per Game
1938-1939	17	8	9	.471	257	—	81	595	35,000	35.000
1939-1940	16	6	10	.333	242	197	109	523	587	32.611
1940-1941	29	8	21	.276	317	267	134	502	768	26.483
1941-1942	22	14	8	.636	377	195	96	492	850	38.636
1942-1943	27	21	6	.778	494	202	89	411	1071	35.963
1943-1944	20	9	11	.450	316	236	115	487	747	37.350
1944-1945	36	21	15	.583	707	354	134	379	1548	43.000
1938-1945	169	87	83	.515	2710	1451	746	514	6166	36.491

