

СВОБОДА

Український Щоденник

PIK LIII. Ч. 187.



SVOBODA

Ukrainian Daily

VOL. LIII. No. 187.

SECTION II.

The Ukrainian Weekly

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

No. 36

NEW YORK and JERSEY CITY, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1945

VOL. LIII

Pittsburgh G.I. Present at Tojo's Attempted Suicide

Former Japanese Premier Tojo's attempted suicide on Sept. 11 was committed within earshot of a Pittsburgh Ukrainian American soldier, who had chattered correspondents to the one-time warlord's country estate for an impromptu press interview.

The soldier is Corporal Paul Korol, 24, of 49 Roanoke street, Pittsburgh, according to the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette. In company with him were two other GIs, Pfc. John Potkul, of Moon Run and Pfc. James Safford of Sprague, W. Va. They had driven the correspondents to the former premier's home on the fringe of Tokyo, and were about the leave the grounds when they heard the revolver shot that rang out from the house.

With officers of the counter-intelligence corps leading the way, the three GIs helped to batter down the front door of Tojo's bungalow and found Tojo slumped in a chair, moaning, with blood streaming down the front of his white shirt.

Cpl. Korol, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Korol, has been overseas two and a half years of his three years in service, and recently had a reunion in the Philippines with his brother, Sgt. Miroslav Stephen Korol, their first in three years.

"Tojo was dressed in riding boots, pants and white shirt," said Corp. Korol. "His eyes were half closed and his face screwed up like he was in great pain. A counter-intelligence corps major told me to take a lieutenant and go back to Tokyo for MPs and a doctor on the double, so we ran out of the house, and took off."

About two hours later Korol brought back the doctor. The reason it took so long, said Korol, "was that we couldn't find the MP headquarters nor the GHQ building in Tokyo. So we had to go back all the way to the First Cavalry Division headquarters near Meiji Shrine. There we got an MP detail and ambulance and set off for Tojo's estate

again." After treatment by the American doctor, the MPs took him to the General Hospital at Yokohama.

Korol had seen Tojo a few minutes before he tried to kill himself. He was standing with correspondents on the side lawn beneath a window of Tojo's bungalow.

"He stuck his head out of the window and smiled at us and then pulled his head back in," said Korol. "We figured he wouldn't show himself again, so we had started around to the front of the house when we heard the shot. Then we all made a dash for the front door."

Before leaving Korol picked up a souvenir, an amber cigaret holder that he picked up from a table in front of the chair where Tojo had slumped after sending a bullet through himself.

Killed by Jap Suicide Pilot

Earl Procai, 19, Navy bugler, second class, was killed aboard the USS Indianapolis March 31 when a Japanese suicide plane struck his ship, his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony



EARL PROCAI

Procai, 707, Tenth avenue, S. E., Minneapolis, Minn., were informed recently, the Minneapolis Times reported (clipping sent to Weekly by Rev. A. Kist).

Procai, who had been in the South Pacific area since early in 1944, was buried on Zamami island, ten miles from Okinawa.

He joined the Navy, after attending Vocational High School, in September, 1943. Besides his parents, he is survived by three sisters. Memorial services for him were held in St. Michael's Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Minneapolis.

**JOIN SVOBODA'S MARCH OF
\$100 BILLS
FOR
UKRAINIAN WAR RELIEF
SEND IT NOW!**

Club Watchword Now: ACTIVITY!

Now that our servicemen are returning to civilian life every attempt should be made to get our younger generation organizational activities going again. Long dormant societies, clubs, choruses, and especially U.N.A. youth branches, should start meeting again and making plans for immediate activity of one kind or another, depending upon the group's purposes and aims.

If Ukrainian American society is to exist as such, if what it stands for is to remain in being, and if the ties that bind our young Ukrainian Americans throughout the country are to remain strong, organizational activity must be resumed as soon as possible and on a scale equal at least to that of pre-war times. Otherwise there will be a general and steady deterioration of interest in Ukrainian American life.

There is too much at stake for the latter to happen. For one thing, the fate of all the institutions, organizations and churches, built up laboriously and at much self-sacrifice by the older generation within the past half century, is now dependent upon how well their American-born children carry on the torch of progress, upon their interest in the accomplishments of their parent, and upon how much initiative, effort and originality they apply to the continued development of Ukrainian American life.

This is notably true of the Ukrainian National Association. Without the slightest exaggeration it can be said that the U.N.A. is the supreme Ukrainian American achievement within the organizational field. Starting from practically nothing some fifty years ago, the association has been developed to a point where today it has over 45,000 members throughout this country and some in Canada, and over 8½ million dollars in assets. But these figures do not tell the whole story. For aside from providing modern life insurance protection a minimum rates to its members, the U.N.A. has, by reason of its fraternal and progressive character, notable accomplishments to its credit in the field of social and cultural relations of the Ukrainian American people. Suffice it here to merely point out (a) the great financial and moral assistance our various cultural and religious institutions have received from the U.N.A. down through the years, (b) the similar assistance received from it by the Ukrainians in their native land and beyond its borders in their struggle to improve their lot and win their national freedom, (c) the big helping hand it gave to our younger generation in their organizational and cultural activities and development, and finally (d) the host of publications, including this Week-

ly, the U.N.A. has sponsored into being, which have acquainted our young people in particular and their fellow Americans in general with the cultural and historical heritage of the Ukrainian people, with what they have contributed to mankind in general, and toward what goals they are striving and for what purpose.

Such are some of the accomplishments of the U.N.A. and its members, both the older and younger. Obviously there must be no interruption in the course of these and similar accomplishments and services of the association. The younger generation, which in the near future will be the dominant element in the association, must continue them and improve upon them. To that end, to the taking over of the organizational reins, it must prepare itself. It was thus preparing itself when the war turned its energies to a far greater task, the winning of the war and the preservation of our American way of life.

U.N.A. youth branches should now begin to meet more often and become more active. Those who belong to the adult branches, should start attending meetings, taking an interest in its affairs, and gradually make their interest and influence felt, for the common good of all. Certainly the older members have long been waiting for them to do exactly that. Finally, it would be a good idea for young U.N.A. members to arrange a meeting of all of them in their particular locality, at which they could elect a general committee which would represent them. Such a committee could be of value in correlating the activities of young members belonging to various branches, and thereby giving an impetus to such activities.

Describes DPs' Plight

In a letter written from Austria to a friend, Captain Joseph Lesawyer, U. S. Army, of Hudson, N. Y., describes the plight of Ukrainian displaced persons there:—

"I have talked to a considerable number of Ukrainians in the past two months. They are up against a tough problem with no solution in sight. It's a case of living on borrowed time. Only the hope of some aid from 'America' is keeping many of these people going. Often have wondered whether you realized the magnitude of the problem here. Nearly a million Ukrainians in Allied occupied territory according to conservative estimates, all breathlessly waiting with what seems to me to be hopeless hopefulness for the miracle of 'America'. The tragic circumstances of these people cannot be adequately described in words. It all leaves me very unhappy."

Becomes Lieutenant Colonel

Nicholas M. Ostazeski of the Army Aviation Ordnance, son of Mrs. Mildred Ostazeski, Ukrainian, 309 E. Washington ave., Elmira, N. Y., has been promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel, the Elmira Star-Gazette reports (clipping forward to Weekly by Mr. G. Lewush).

Lt. Col. Ostazeski, who has four brothers in service, was inducted into the Army in March, 1941. He rose rapidly through the non-commissioned ranks and in January, 1942, he qualified for Officer Training at Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Md.

He received his commission as second lieutenant in April, 1942. He went overseas in June that year and has been promoted regularly since. He also has served in England and North Africa.

UKRAINIAN WOODEN ARCHITECTURE

By MARIE S. GAMBAL

[The article printed below first appeared as a summary and introduction to Volodimir Sichynsky's *Ukrainian Wooden Architecture and Carvings*, Lwiw, 1936. We reprint it from the former *Ukrainian Life* in condensed and revised form.]

THE Ukrainians, living in South-eastern Europe and numbering more than forty million, have developed a folk culture which ranks high among the peasant cultures of the world. Their songs are praised by lovers, their folk dances are "different" and lively, and their handicrafts, though little known to strangers, reveal originality and harmony of design and color.

Ukrainian village craftsmen and women worked with their simple tools, creating objects of beauty in building and carving, pottery, weaving, embroidering. Out of oak, beech, maple, birch, fir, cedar, poplar, ash, linden and other trees, growing profusely in the rich soil and fine climate of Ukraine, unknown workers of wood constructed peasant cottages, town houses, community buildings, churches, chapels, fortifications. Out of wood they built home and church furnishings. They put up shrines and monuments and crosses. They carved various objects d'art, decorating them in their own style a manner.

It is the wooden village churches, however—so characteristically Ukrainian that in 1800 the Tsarist government issued a decree forbidding their building—which call forth enthusiastic praise from the student of folk architecture as well as the layman.

Praised by Foreigners

It was W. Dzieduszycki, a Polish ethnologist who wrote in the eighties of last century: "We pass those wooden structures carelessly, seeing in them the work of forgotten peasant carpenters. But we read with great appreciation and wonder about the wooden architecture of Sweden, Norway, China and Japan, not realizing that what we have before us is perhaps more interesting and more beautiful than the works beyond the seas."

F. Zapletal, a Czech student, who made a careful study of Ruthenia (Carpatho-Ukraine), wrote that the Ukrainian wooden churches might be the pride and glory of any people. Writing about them and about the wood carvings and "iconostases," he remarked that one must bow to the genius of the Ukrainian peasant, who "in the course of generations created a precious, but unfortunately little known and so far little prized treasure of the world—the wooden temple."

The Belgian writer Deree wrote: "There is a certain grandeur in the Ukrainian brick and stone architecture as well as a strong decorative element in certain fragments of it, but I find its most characteristic, purest and most original types in the wooden architecture."

Receiving a publication on Ukrainian architecture, Professor Cloquet of the Ecole du Genie Civil in Ghent remarked that to him "this is a real discovery. What an intensive civilization and what continuous interchange of ideas existed between your people and the Western World during the 13th-19th Centuries. This is truly remarkable!"

Best Types in Hutsul Regions

One finds the purest and most characteristic types of wooden churches in the mountain districts, where foreign influences had little opportunity to make headway. Although there are general characteristics common to all Ukrainian wooden churches, the cupolas and overhanging roofings, unity of design between the exterior and the interior without any pretenses or makeshift ef-

fects, and the division of the structure into several well defined parts—the three-part division being most characteristic—every district has certain variations which depend on local conditions. The oldest type and "most pure" is found among the Boikos, who live in the central region of the Carpathian Mountains. These are typical three-division structures. The Hutsuls, their neighbors to the East, built their churches in the form of a Greek cross, five-divisioned with a cupola topping each part. In the Lemko territory, the westernmost district of the Carpathian Mountains, there is also a tendency to add decorative cupolas to the building. The territories of Volhynia and Podolia have three-division churches; and sometimes galleries, supported by carved columns, surround the whole building. The Drohobych church is an example of this type. The wooden churches of Ruthenia often have pseudo-Gothic towers, no doubt influenced by the neighboring Gothic churches of Hungary.

The church belfry was usually built apart from the church structure. Here, too, the village architect and craftsman revealed their native talents. The Ukrainian village belfry is associated with the defense structures built in the days of castles. It often served as a watch tower and a means of defense against an invader. The oldest types date from the 16th and 17th Centuries. These are square in form with pyramidal roofs in Gothic style. The roofs and lower parts of the belfry vary considerably. Particular attention was given to the "windows" or "speaker" placed just below the roof. The number of "windows" varied from one to six on each side of the square structure.

During the 17th and 18th Centuries Ukrainian architecture was influenced by the baroque. Transformed by native talent, this resulted in what is known in art history as the Ukrainian or Kozak baroque. The churches of that time were often nine-divisioned in form, they had numerous cupolas, pyramidal roofings, often decorated with rich carvings. An example of this type is the Samara Cathedral at Zaporozhe, built in 1773-1779.

Influenced Poles and Russians

Neighboring peoples, especially the Poles and Russians, were influenced by current building trends in Ukraine. David Roden Buxton refers to this when he writes in his volume on *Russian Mediaeval Architecture*: "An event still more significant in the westernization of Russian art... was the annexation of the Ukraine in 1654."

The Ukrainian peasants also built their cottages and huts out of wood. These were all wood, natural or whitewashed, built on a foundation of large wooden poles. In central Ukraine, where timber is scarce, whitewashed huts of brushwood and clay were very common. The roofs were shingle or thatch; floors wooden or clay; the interior usually whitewashed.

One of the most interesting and ancient types of Ukrainian peasant homes, compared by Professor Sichynsky to the ancient Etruscan dwelling, is the Hutsul *osedok*. This consists of a cottage, usually made of fir wood and left in its natural state on the outside, and the necessary farm buildings, all enclosed by a fence, called the *grazhda*. Through a gate one enters a yard paved with stone. The cottage, which usually faces south and has an open porch, consists of three rooms, the ante-room and one on each side—the left and the right, *livichka* and *pravichka*. The roof is "broken" at the sides and usually covered with long shingles. The wood remains natural on the outside, the rooms are whitewashed inside. The floor may be clay or wooden. The farm buildings har-

Hamtramck Women Send Appeal to Byrnes

The Hamtramck, Mich. Chapter (5) of the Ukrainian Women's League of America sent on September 14th to Secretary of State Byrnes the following appeal:—

We the members of... appeal to you in behalf of the Ukrainian refugees and the displaced persons of Ukrainian origin, who are scattered throughout the European continent, to help these unfortunates achieve the right of asylum. They do not wish to return to the land of dictatorship, which they know so well.

As long as Ukraine is under Russian domination, they would rather face all the inconveniences in some foreign land that is free from the dictatorial rule, than to return to the homeland of their forefathers, because they well know that their homeland is not free but is under totalitarian rule. Instead of the former war time Nazi yoke, it now has the Communist yoke to bear, as it did before the war.

If their repatriation is forced—then most of them will be banished to the wastelands of Siberia, because the Soviets are not trusting anyone who has seen the conditions abroad. Many of such Ukrainians without doubt will be imprisoned and executed. This, in our estimation, would be a mass massacre, which has no place in the world now. After all, didn't we fight this war to crush all sorts of dictatorship?

The final Peace Conference should make it clear that all nations, including the Ukrainian nation, should be permitted to become a free and independent states. The over forty million Ukrainians, who have fought so valiantly, certainly merit and deserve the right to a complete independence.

ANNA WOYTOWICH, Pres.
PAULINE BUDZEL, Sec'y

Through the Looking Glass

A Tennessee hillbilly discovered a mirror which had been left behind by a tourist.

"Well, if it ain't my old pappy. I never knowed he had his picture took."

He sneaked the mirror home and went up to the attic to hide it. But his wife spied him, and that night while he slept she slipped up to the attic and found the mirror.

"Hummmmm," she exclaimed, looking into the glass, "so that's the old hag he's been running around with."
—Pepper & Salt.

monize with the main building.

The furnishing of the Ukrainian peasant cottage is about the same in all districts. It is simple and essentially utilitarian, decorated with carvings and colors. The center of attention is the stove, often a very interesting piece of architecture. The bed, table, benches and cupboard are decorated with carvings. An important piece of household property is the chest, in the case of the Hutsuls beautifully carved, in which the peasant stores his belongings.

The Ukrainians are an agricultural people. Only a small percentage lives in the towns and cities. In the 16th Century, however, urban life witnessed a marked development. Town and city wooden architecture possessed certain definite characteristics. The town buildings were decorated with balconies, galleries, mansards, carvings, while columns received special attention from the master builders.

During the Ukrainian national renaissance of the 19th Century the old traditions of building were to a certain extent revived in the more pretentious houses. One such example was the Halahan home built in 1854. It bore the inscription: "This house was built to renew in the memories of the descendants the traditions of their ancestors."

Kalyna IS Cranberry

YES, the war is really over. If any one doubts it, let him read the current controversy over "Kalyna," the latest installment of which appears in *The Ukrainian Weekly* under the caption "Guilder Rose vs. Cranberry." Not since the dispute on intermarriage on the Weekly pages some yeas ago, has there been a "serial" controversy on such a profound subject as "Kalyna."

It does my heart good to find again something akin to a "cause célèbre" (albeit botanical) on the pages of the Weekly that compels my intervention. The peremptory denial from British Columbia that "Kalyna" growing in Manitoba is not Ukrainian "Kalyna," is so shocking that no Ukrainian from Manitoba can overlook it with equanimity.

The authorities marshalled by A. G. are impressive but wholly unconvincing. What do those erudite "foreigners" know about "Kalyna" as such? They speak of *viburnum opulus* and *trilobum* and a host of other fancy names to show their book learning.

We Manitobans know our "Kalyna" and no amount of nomenclature hocus-pocus can shake our conviction that the Manitoba Kalyna is Ukrainian Kalyna and that Kalyna is Cranberry.

When the Ukrainian pioneers first settled in wooded or marshy sections of Manitoba and began to eke out rugged existence in the primeval wilderness, living in lonely dugouts, amidst privations and myriads of mosquitoes, the appearance in midsummer of the red berries of "Kalyna" produced highly nostalgic reactions. Many a melancholy eye identified the familiar plant as the symbolic "Kalyna" so prominent in the folklore and racial background of the Ukrainian immigrant.

There was the young girl of yesterday who left her kin and friends in some distant Ukrainian village to become the wife of a young pioneer farmer. She watched the green berries turn to red, grow soft and juicy. She plucked them, tasted them gingerly and recognized the tart taste of "Kalyna." Fondly she picked a few clusters to deck her humble home, humming or singing as she did so:

Чи я в лузі не калина була?
Чи я в лузі не червона була?
Взяли мене поломали
І в пучечки повязали:
Така доля моя, гірка доля моя!

Natives of the Kalyna province, if you please, who scampered through the brush, the prairie and the swamp, ragged and barefooted as yours truly did once upon a time, have inherited a poignant appreciation of Kalyna. When they emerged from the wilderness and learned to speak English, they called it Cranberry and everybody know what they were talking about. To the initiated the name is expressive, pleasing and correct.

If botanic science is not static as A. G. avers, then it better wake up to the fact that as far as Manitoba Ukrainians are concerned "Kalyna" is Cranberry and vice versa. Authorities on botanic nomenclature have yet to learn that no self-respecting Manitoba Ukrainian would dare utter the name Kalyna in the same breath with that hideous sounding pretender to the English equivalent—guilder rose.

I have made my "choice" of names. It is Kalyna yclept Cranberry and to hell with guelder rose and its scientific or popular synonyms.

J. P. of Gardenton.

A SMALL POCKET SIZE
DICTIONARY
is quite valuable. We have a few on hand in the English-Ukrainian languages. Price \$1.50.
"S V O B O D A"
81-83 Grand St., Jersey City 3, N. J.

KOZAK UKRAINIAN CULTURE

THE Ukrainian problem assumes a greater importance when we consider the fact that, in spite of the rarity of peaceful moments in her history, and the shortness of the periods of her free existence, Ukraine has enriched the civilized world with the idea of national freedom and with many treasures of art—the creation of the temperament of a people placed on the boundaries between two worlds.

The cultural ability of the Ukrainian people was felt by all those who came into contact with them. Those who traveled through Ukraine with open eyes testified to the mental alertness of the Ukrainian peasants, to the liveliness of their emotional reactions, and their talent in expressing their thoughts and emotions. The Ukrainian is never apathetic or sluggish, either emotionally or intellectually. Not even the worst calamities, personal or national, will drive him to despair. He is somewhat inclined to strong emotions and relishes their effect. He is equally contemptuous of the emotional sluggishness of the Russian and the emotional laxity of the Pole.

Intellectual Curiosity of Ukrainians

The intellectual curiosity of the Ukrainians has always urged him to seek knowledge, to accept it from all sources and, once it was his, to spread it around him. This thirst for learning has characterized the Ukrainian from the very outset of his history. It urged him to swallow all the foreign literature he could lay hands on, then to translate it to his own language, and finally, having absorbed it, to venture on new lines of thought with his knowledge as his starting point. The old Ukrainian religious literature equals its Greek and South Slavic models, while Abbot Danylo, the author of the first Kiev chronicles (11th century) in his descriptions of pilgrimages surpassed his European masters.

The Tartar invasion interrupted this literary productivity of Kiev. Kiev gradually lost influence, both as the political and as the cultural center of the Eastern Slavs.

In the north, in the ethnographic region of another race, a new administrative and cultural center arose. This new capital was in Muscovite, later called Russian, territory.

Literary activity had bloomed particularly in Western Ukraine which was then under Polish domination. While the Ukrainian nobility in this section was gradually becoming Polonized the Ukrainian artisans took upon themselves the task of preserving the national culture. The Ukrainian church guilds not only looked after the religious life of the people and defended the Orthodox Church against the encroachment of the Polish clergy and nobility but carried on a lively cultural activity, organizing schools, printing shops, and hospitals. As soon as the Kozaks had organized themselves into a wall behind which it was possible for a nation to flourish anew, Kiev became again the center of cultural activity. The 17th century saw a new golden age of Ukrainian art and learning.

What Archbishop of Aleppo Saw in Ukraine

Archbishop Peter of Aleppo traveled through Ukraine in the company of the Patriarch Makary of Antioch (Syria) during 1653-1654. Their object was church business, but though this was the period of the most bloody and disastrous wars against Poland in Ukraine they found time to admire the people and the country. Archbishop Peter says, "Oh, what a beautiful country. Plenty of fowl (domestic), livestock, boundless fields of grain, orchards, ponds, mills, and children as numerous as the sands of the sea. The Ukrainians are a learned people, love knowledge... in the whole Kozak country we noticed

an odd but pleasant fact: with few exceptions they are all literate; even the greater number of their wives and daughters can read... the priests teach the orphans. There are more children there than grass, and all of them are able to read... over the whole country of the Kozaks, in every village and on every street, have been built hospitals for the poor and the orphans (especially numerous after the terrible war)." Returning home after visiting Muscovy the Archbishop again passed through Ukraine. He writes, "from the moment we noticed the Pechersky Monastery... when the perfume of that fertile and flowery land reached us, our souls relit and we gave thanks to God. During the two years we spent in Moscow our souls were locked up and our minds were depressed to the utmost, because no one in that country can feel even the slightest freedom... the country of the Kozaks, on the other hand, was to us practically as our own."

How the spirit of these people was attracted by knowledge may be seen by the fact that in the middle of the 18th century (as shown by the census ordered by Catherine and taken by Count Rumiantzev), in seven divisions (administrative units) of Hetmanschyna (Ukraine under Muscovy before the Hetmanship was destroyed by Catherine) there were 866 schools in 1094 settlements. In Chernyhiv, in 1786, there was one school for every 746 people. In 1875, however, when the Russian government was already well established there remained only one school for 6,730 people. In western Ukraine in 1740 there were 866 schools; after a century of Russian reign not one was left.

Young Kozak Ukrainians Study Abroad

In 1490, shortly after the invention of the printing press by Gutenberg, Ukrainian religious works were printed in Krakow by the Ukrainian churches. In 1517, first in Prague and later in Vilna, Franz Skoryna printed the first Bible in Slavonic (the Latin of Ukraine). A whole series of printing establishments appeared: at Nesvizh (in 1562), at Lviv (1574), Ostrih (1580), Mohyliv (1616), Poehaiv (1618), Lutsk (1628), Kremens (1638), Chernyhiv (1646), etc. In Kiev there was found after the pattern of Western universities the well-known Academy of Kiev, surnamed after its founder Mohylanska Akademia, to which flocked not only Ukrainians, but also Poles, Russians, and even Western Europeans and Southern Slavs. At a time when the Russians still feared western learning and it was considered treacherous for a young Russian nobleman to travel abroad, when even the "culprit's" father might be punished, the Ukrainians travelled abroad to see the world, to learn. Ukrainian students flocked to the western seats of learning at Padua, Leyden, London, Goettingen, Paris, Prague, Koeninsberg, and Rome. While Russia, according to Prof. Pypin, was not even ready to admit her own lack of educational facilities, Ukraine already possessed, in the Kiev Academy, a scientific center of high order the glory of which attracted students from Serbia, Bulgaria, Greece, and Roumania. The Ukrainian nobility and clergy were occupied not only in fighting the anti-Christian Turks and the un-orthodox power of Poland but also in the literary defense of their position. "Through this heated, embittered polemic there passed unnoticed into the Ukrainian life scientific knowledge, learning, through it developed critical methods of thinking... Life in Muscovy," Prof. Pypin writes, "was characterized by the fanaticism of the church, by animosity toward learning, by stubborn stagnancy, moral brutality, and cruelty. The Russian theo-

Tells of Ukrainian Suffering Under Soviets and Nazis

The sufferings of the Ukrainian people, first under Soviet rule, then under German occupation, and finally again under the Soviet regime, are described in a letter signed by four young Ukrainians, formerly of Eastern Ukraine and now in the American zone of occupation in Germany, sent to a Ukrainian American here whose soldier son became acquainted with the four young men over there. The letter is dated July 7. It was forwarded to the Svoboda by a U.N.A. Advisor, and appeared in last Wednesday's issue. Translated it reads as follows:

Text of Letter

We are young Ukrainians who left our homeland from two to three years ago. The Germans separated us, ill-dressed and shoeless, from our parents and sent us to do factory work in Germany. Here we worked a lot and hard, but always were hungry and went around in shoes with wooden soles. When the American army came we had a chance to return to our native land, to our formerly flowering Ukraine. But we have no desire to return to where the Bolsheviks and their regime rule.

Ukrainians who live far away from their native land, perhaps may have heard a word or two about what happened in Ukraine under Bolshevik Russian rule in 1939. The Bolshevik rabble directed by the Communists in Moscow destroyed during the winter alone of that year millions of our Ukrainian people by means of famine. In the land of productive farms and of the finest black earth, people died without a crumb of bread to eat... As a result thousands of villages and towns became barren of human life and overgrown with weeds. It was like the Final Judgement, about which is written in the Bible.

Although I witnessed all this with my own eyes, I am sure you won't believe me. Still I must write exactly like it was. I passed through villages where there wasn't even a single solitary soul, and I was not afraid, as I knew that today I am living and as for tomorrow God only knows. Before my very eyes, my father, my sister and grandfather died in this manner. Dying they begged me to give them something to eat, but I had no food and was famished myself. I said to them: "You are lucky for you are dying today, while I remain alive and suffer more."

As I write you this letter bitter tears flood my eyes, for I do not know what is happening to my mother and younger sister who again are suffering under the Bolsheviks.

Following that terrible year of 1939 the Russians began to colonize our country with Siberians. To delude them they told them that our people had died of typhus. These Russians together with the Communists have long been desiring to destroy our Ukrainian people and to change Ukraine into Russia.

Has Known Much Woe

I am only 24 years old, but have known much woe. When I was a boy my grandfather used to tell me how well our people used to live

logians still argued over the question: shall one sing 'God save us' of 'O, God save us'? Shall 'Alleluja' be sung twice or thrice? Shall the procession go round the church to the left or to the right? How does one spell Jesus's name? Even as late as the 17th century learning was looked upon as the work of Satan, the eternal enemy of man. Tsar Peter I complained as late as 1698 of the illiteracy of the Russian clergy and proposed sending them to study in Kiev."

once, but such life I never knew. All I know was how during 24 years of Bolshevik rule our people suffered, how many of Ukraine's finest sons the Bolsheviks destroyed, and how barbarously they treated our clergy, whom they drove into Siberia in chains and allowed not one to return. Out of churches they made movie-theatres or warehouses for the storage of wheat. Children were born unbaptized, young couple lived without being married, and no one dared to speak even a half word in praise of the Lord. Holy pictures were not allowed to be hung in houses, and the reading of the Evangelium was banned. Anyone found having either was given ten years in Siberia.

When war broke out our people prayed day and night for the destruction of these anti-Christ. They even awaited the coming of Germans, thinking that they would bring them freedom and new life. Soon the Germans arrived and occupied all of Ukraine. At first they opened up the churches for us and distributed the kolkhoz land among the people. But then they made levies upon the people which the latter simply could not meet. Since they had to give everything to the state, they had to starve.

And thus Ukraine got under the German whip. Thousands of Ukrainians who did not want to fight for Communism and Russians, fell into German hands. The Germans starved them to death in such large prison camps as those of Kiev, Lviv, Ternopil, Zhitomir, and Vinnitsia. Daily from 500 to 700 died thus. They were carted off and dumped into ditches, which were left uncovered. This took place during 1941-42. All in all about 900,000 Ukrainians died in these German prison camps.

Our people began to band themselves and sabotage the Germans by destroying railways, bridges, etc. In time there appeared the Ukrainian Revolutionary Army. It operated in the forests for the benefit of neither the Bolsheviks nor the Germans, but under the leadership of the son of Ukraine, Stephen Bandera, it fought for an Independent Ukraine. Now that the war is over the Bolsheviks have thrown all their strength to shatter this army.

When the Germans were fleeing from Ukraine they burned cities, villages, ancient churches, schools and the like. Just now our Mother Ukraine is devastated as she never had been before.

Many people who have fled from the Bolsheviks to the American and British zones tell of what is happening in Ukraine now. They say that Moscow is banishing our people to Siberia and in their place it is settling Siberian Russians. In this way they destroying our people...

Such big nations like America and England have no real idea what communism stands for, and what for 200 years the Russian-enslaved Ukrainian people have been striving to win for themselves. Millions of sons of Ukraine have died in the cause of a free Ukraine and millions of them are dying now like heroes so that "Ukraine should live, its freedom and glory..."

All four of us are awaiting advice and help from you. If you can help us get into the American army, then send us the necessary papers. At present we are working in a military kitchen, and under no circumstances do we want to return to the Soviets. By chance we met your son, who gave us your address and told us a lot. We await a letter from you, as we would from our own father. Concluding this letter we beg and all Ukrainians to pray for our people suffering in Bolshevik slavery. May God be with you. Glory unto Jesus Christ.

THROUGH DARKEST ENGLAND WITH GUN AND CAMERA

LONG before any of you were born, my children, when only your correspondent and a few dinosaurs roamed the earth, there was a nickname in America for the unfortunate who always got the kicks and the blame, whether guilty or not—usually not—of whatever was causing the trouble. He or she was referred to as "The Patsy."

In England, the B.B.C. is the national Patsy. Everyone takes a crack at it. Mr. Noel Coward, who, although he has contributed greatly to broadcast—laughs in "Blithe Spirit" by unusual reward of modest cash payment and considerable advertising, scored one of his biggest—and cheapest—laughs in "Blithe Spirit" by describing the untimely end of someone as due to laughing himself to death listening to a B.B.C. musical program. Any music hall comedian can be sure of a qualifying guffaw by taking a pot-shot at the B.B.C., and few of them neglect the chance. When Mr. Smith, after a trying day in his understaffed office and half an hour in a standing-room in a 'bus, gets home to an uninspired rationed dinner, crosses swords with Mrs. Smith, whose nerves are a bit frayed too, and then turns on his radio, he isn't in a mood to enjoy what comes out of it. So he snorts that he isn't getting his ten shillings' worth, and writes an abusive letter to the B.B.C. (The people who enjoy a program are far less likely to write about it, for the logical reason that enjoyment isn't so apt to goad people into action.) And so it goes.

"The B.B.C. Stinks!"

When the American invasion began, way back in 1942—how long ago it seems!—many of our fellow-countrymen arrived with a pre-conceived idea that British broadcastings couldn't be any good. "What? no Benny hour? The B.B.C. stinks!" The B.B.C. mitigated the stench by putting on recordings of the Benny and Hope programs, but as the authorities hadn't allowed our men to bring their own radios, they didn't hear their favourites until the British whose stocks had fallen very low, supplied them with all available sets. Whereupon many of our boys compared British radio with the peak programs from home, and added more adverse comments on the B.B.C. to the long native list.

I remember one man, who had come over here rather noisily to help evolve entertainment for the G.I.'s through that really wonderfully efficient organization, the American Red Cross. "Tell me," he said, "Why can't the B.B.C. time its programs properly?" I asked him what he meant. "Well," he said, "they either over-run or under-run." I asked him how many programs he'd heard over here, and the answer was three, all of which had begun and ended at the advertised times. But he had been told before he came over that radio programs weren't well timed in England. I explained that it sometimes happened that way though not without a screaming protest from the producer whose program was suffering from the over-run of the preceding affair, but that, as no sponsor was paying vast sums for split seconds, it wasn't considered a crime. Merely a venial offense. However, although the B.B.C. is now as completely time-conscious as the most expensively sponsored home products, that criticism is still occasionally hurled at them.

The B.B.C. suffers principally from the fact that it is the only broadcasting company in England, and it must therefore try the impossible task of pleasing everyone. It is, or was before wartime emergencies forced the government to subsidize it, supported out of the ten shilling tax imposed on every radio owner. So the tax-

payer is apt to feel that he is part owner of the B.B.C. and has something to say about his radio fare. Now, in America, if you don't happen to like a program, you can twist your dial and see what any of the other major companies has to offer. If you're still unsatisfied, you can try an independent station. But in England there's only the B.B.C. or a foreign station if you can get it. Your choice is limited pretty much to what the B.B.C. has to offer, and very likely it won't be offering the thing you like best at the moment you happen to feel like listening. It is trying to have something for everybody in the course of a week, and, considering the fact that it isn't possible, it does it reasonably well. But it just may not have that talk on edible fungi that you happen to want for your ten shillings at precisely the hour when it is convenient for you to hear it.

Serious or Dance Music?

For years there has been virtual civil war in England over the question of whether the B.B.C. offers too much serious music and not enough dance music or vice versa. The corporation has been inclined to limit the dance music to the late evening, when respectable folk are in bed and asleep. But the restless young, who like to the warmer rhythms at all times of the day, aren't content with that. The B.B.C. hopes to find the answer in an additional wave length, frankly labelled "low-brow." At the moment of writing this, the new wave length hasn't come into operation. But I can safely predict that it will get considerable scornful criticism from many people who don't have to listen to it, just from pure habit—with perhaps a touch of plain human cussedness. It will also be criticized by the dance music fans who will expect all the best bands all the time, for they won't get them. There are neither enough first-rate bands nor enough shekels in the B. B. C. kitty.

Just to be unusual, let me give this national Patsy a few credit marks. There are a number of things the B.B.C. does extremely well. Its Drama Department, for instance, is splendid, presenting excellent plays—either specially written for radio or expertly adapted—and always admirably produced. I once listened to a radio version lasting an hour and a half, of Barrie's "Many Rose," which was as poignantly moving as anything I've ever seen on a stage. They have for some time been running a feature called "Saturday Night Theater" which is quite rightly enormously popular, bringing the best of the Drama into homes of millions of people who seldom get into a real theater. The Features Department, too, does a great deal of admirable work. And the Record Department presents programs based on phonograph records that are nearly always first class and sometimes gems of originality. The Music Department, too, has done a fine job, though it would benefit by increased funds. But it maintains a splendid symphony orchestra, and, despite much criticism, it has substantially raised the general standard of musical appreciation.

A Roaring Bloomer

I shan't dwell on the wartime work of round-the-clock broadcasts in over forty languages, which has won the admiration of all our own great Broadcasting Companies, though I can't resist recounting one roaring bloomer in that connection. During the days when Mussolini was telling the Arabs that he was the champion of Islam, and the B.B.C. was trying to counter from termini that were too far away from Africa, with news bulletins in Arabic which were recorded on film soundtrack, there came

Transliteration

[The problem of transliteration of Cyrillic alphabet letters into English is further treated in the current September 15 number of the News Bulletin of the American Association of Slavonic and East European Languages, of which Dr. Arthur P. Coleman of Columbia University is editor. He writes that—]

Dr. Raico H. Ruzic has resigned as Chairman of our Committee on Transliteration and his place will be taken by Professor Francis Whitfield of the University of Chicago. We are grateful to Dr. Ruzic for the faithful service he has given AATSEEL, and we welcome his successor to the post which he has honored. Professor Whitfield writes that he will be glad to receive communications from members and friends interested in problems of transliteration.

The Ukrainian И

We have received two letters in response to our request in the June Bulletin (p. 52) for comment on the Ukrainian letter И.

Dr. Percival Cundy (see June Bulletin p. 39) says, "Dr. Menges is perfectly right [i.e. Ukrainian И is not pronounced as Russian И.] While Ukrainian И corresponds to Russian И in the stock common to both languages, there is a great difference in pronunciation. It is right here that we find one of the characteristics that, in popular language, distinguish the 'Xaxol' (Ukrainian) from the 'Katzap' (Russian). It is proverbial among the two peoples, as I learned at first hand. Here is what the first and best scientific description of the Ukrainian language (Smalstockij and Gartner, *Grammatik der Ruthenischen Sprache*, Wien, 1913) says (p. 23): 'das И nähert sich eher dem norddeutschen offener i in bitte. Das polnische y ist dumpfer, noch weiter ab liegt das russische И'. This corresponds to what an educated Ukrainian told me when I was studying the language by myself in Canada. He said, in response to my inquiry, 'That's a short i.'"

Mrs. Sophie Bezruchko says, on the other hand, "In literature, drama, and song, the 40,000,000 Ukrainians of Great Ukraine pronounce the Ukrainian И as Russian И..." However, she adds, "there are certain provinces [she refers to those of Western Ukraine] that have shades of difference in pronunciation, some different words, and even special idioms. The Ukrainians in these provinces pronounce the letter И something between the Ukrainian И-е and Russian И-э. But these are local exceptions and do not influence the cultural language of Ukraine as a whole."

Evidently Mr. E. R. of the *Ukrainian Weekly* must have missed Dr. Menges' note in the June Bulletin, p. 52, as he devotes a long and somewhat heated article to arguments in support of the very point made by Dr. Menges, namely that the two letters, Ukrainian И and Russian И are not pronounced identically. See the *Ukrainian Weekly* for June 30th.

Scientists, as well as members and friends of AATSEEL, are struggling over the problem of transliteration, as we learn from Miss Helen Basil of the Crane Company Research Laboratories of Chicago. The issue was raised, according to Miss Basil, in March, 1943, in the journal *Science*, Vol. 97, when Alois Hrdlicka of the Smithsonian Institution called attention to the need existing for "a definite rule in the transliteration of Russian names." After this the question was revived in every issue of *Science*, as contributions from various persons came in. Miss Basil has kindly summarized the opinions expressed

a day when a British engineer put on a newscast backward. As it was in Arabic, it sounded all right to him. But the listeners in Libys must

U.N.A. BRANCH OBSERVES ANNIVERSARY

As reported in the Woonsocket Call, the Zaporozhian Sich Society of Woonsocket, R. I., Branch 206 of the Ukrainian National Association, observed its 35th anniversary last Sunday with a banquet and religious program.

The celebration was opened with a mass for departed members by the Rev. Peter Bilon, pastor of St. Michael's Ukrainian Orthodox church, Harris avenue.

Zaporozhian Sich, largest benevolent society in New England, was incorporated May 3, 1910, for benevolent purposes and to promote the social and moral welfare of its members, to render mutual aid and assistance to its sick and disabled members, and to provide for the dependents of deceased members.

At 2 o'clock, a dinner was served. Speakers were Nicholas Muraszko, president of the Ukrainian National Association, and John Kokolski, financial secretary of the local society, who reviewed the history of the organization. Other speakers were Alex Okolita, president of the organization, and Michael Chaharyn.

Five surviving charter members are Andrew Swetz, Michael Chaharyn, Joseph Bardaczewsky, Onuphrey Cherwinsky and Andrew Basan.

The anniversary committee was Alex Okolita, Michael Okaharyn, John Kokolski, Alex Kosiuk, Dmytro Boyko, Michael Kinash, Ignatius Teper, Michael Jacyszyn, and Wasyl Kopytko.

in these contributions. Here is an abstract of her excellent summary:

Phonetically or Equivalents

1) There exist, so far, three possible schemes of transliteration:

- Library of Congress
- Chemical Abstracts (obtainable by writing to the Editor, Dr. Crane, Ohio State University)
- Czech transcription (allegedly recommended by the Russian Academy of Sciences. See also Dr. Menges' note, June Bulletin p. 52)

2) In the final analysis the problem, so far as the scientist is concerned, boils down to this: shall we transliterate the letters of the Cyrillic alphabet phonetically, or shall we adopt a system of constant equivalents?

If we transliterate phonetically, the rendering of the letters will vary from country to country. The letter И, for example, will be expressed in English by sh, in French by ch, in German by sch, in Czech and Croatia by š, in Polish by sz, etc. Since scientists and engineers writing in Russian often publish in more than one country, it may easily happen that papers by the same author may be separated by practically the whole length of the alphabet. (Vladimir C. Asmou of the Arnold Arboretum found works by the botanist Zheleznov under G. J. and Z'.)

If constant equivalents are adopted, the disadvantage mentioned above will be avoided. At the same time, the reader will have no idea of how the Russian or other names are pronounced, unless a Key is provided. This system does, however, offer the scientist the feeling of certainty he can never have under the other: he will be able to determine at once whether a problem has been explored or not. Today faulty transliteration denies him this sense of certainty.

The problem we leave now with our readers. Let our Chairman hear from you. How shall we as teachers and scientific workers in the literary and philological field harmonize our needs with those of our colleagues in chemistry and engineering? Let us hear how you feel about it.

have thought the English even madder than Musso painted them.

JAMES DYRENFORTH

AND SO PEACE!

[The role played in the war by Ukrainian American servicemen from Rochester, N. Y. is told in the following article taken from St. Josaphat's Parish "Catholic Advocate" bulletin.]

It was the "sneak punch" thrown without warning that plunged America into World War II on the morning of Sunday, December 7, 1941—the blow which saw Japanese airmen nearly destroy our Naval force at Pearl Harbor. The following day war was officially declared upon Japan and Germany. Then followed the greatest, bloodiest and costliest war in human history. A war which claimed at least 40 million casualties on both sides in killed, wounded and captured.

After five years, eight months and six days of strife that overspread the globe, Germany quit on May 7, 1945, to be followed three months later by the surrender of Japan after three years, eight months and seven days of warfare.

Here at St. Josaphat's some 500 of our Ukrainian men and women from Rochester figured in the fighting throughout the entire world during the past four years. A few were already in the service when the draft law went into effect and on October 29, 1940, when Secretary of War Stimson pulled out the first numbers, one of our boys was among the first drawn. From then on, the name of some Ukrainian man from Rochester appeared wherever America men and women were in action.

The attack at Pearl Harbor saw two of our parish members witness the action and try to stave off the Japanese when they attacked. In the months which followed, many of our boys were sent to the Pacific to "hold" the Nips while we turned our full attention to the fighting in Europe. In all cases, they played important parts in the critical days following Pearl Harbor.

The drive which ultimately saw the downfall of Germany began on November 7, 1942, when our troops landed on the beaches of French North Africa. This initial offensive saw more men from St. Josaphat's in action. Then followed the Tunisian campaign and the fighting in Sicily and Italy (September 1943), which terminated in Italy when the Allies launched their May 1st offensive.

During the fighting in Italy, preparations were being made in England for another front, and on June 6, 1944, the long-awaited D-Day invasion took place. Here again men from our parish were among the first to land on the beaches of France. The eastward march from then on through St. Lo, Brest, Paris Huertgen Forest, into Belgium, through the Forest of Ardennes, Bastogne, and from the Roer to the Rhine, saw our Ukrainian men from Rochester always in there doing their bit. Also, the invasion of Southern France on August 15th saw many from our parish scattered among the thousands of Allied troops who scampered ashore.

The fighting in Europe did not prevent the United States from making its strength felt in the Pacific too. Following the "treacherous and unprovoked attack" upon Pearl Harbor, the United States began immediately to lay plans for the fight toward Japan itself via Guadalcanal, the Solomons, New Guinea, Mariannas, Okinawa, and the Philippines. And in all these major campaigns our boys were there.

Today, at long last, we have peace! And it has been a high price that the Ukrainian people of Rochester have paid for this peace: 13 of our boys have given their lives, 40 were wounded and hundreds suffered untold hardships.

The 13 Ukrainian men from Rochester who gave up lives in World War II are:

Theodore Demchok, killed October 16, 1943; John Onufryk, killed March

"BE GENEROUS IN VICTORY" IS THEME OF WAR FUND APPEAL NEXT MONTH

The National War Fund will throughout October make its third appeal to the nation for funds for the support of its members agencies. Despite the changes occasioned by the end of the war, it will seek its original goal of \$115,000,000, using as its slogan the phrase "Be Generous in Victory." Success of the appeal will permit liquidation of the NWF combined budgets through the of 1946.

Had the war continued, the total of the combined budgets would have carried through to another campaign next year, probably in October. It is obvious that a "War" Fund appeal at that time, 14 months after the end of the war, would be completely out of the sphere of a temporary war-related organization. It was decided, therefore, to maintain the objective at its original figure so that the remaining member agencies would have funds for the last three months of 1946.

Certainly, it was also decided, no cuts could be made in the present budgets of the foreign relief agencies, for it is true that the coming six months will without fail be the time of greatest trial and suffering for the countries most recently liberated. It was felt, at the same time, that USO can in no way abate its efforts to ease the lot of the men and women of the armed services who need fully as much entertainment and recreation while awaiting return home as during combat.

The final aid of the National War Fund is simple: "To aid our liberated friends to get back on their feet and to keep bringing a touch of home to those who have won the victory, at least till most of them are finally at home once more." No effort will be spared to achieve this aim, according to the leaders of the appeal, and it is felt that the American people will once again lend their unlimited support to a cause so dear to their hearts.

USO WILL AGAIN SPEED YULETIDE MAIL OVERSEAS

For the third successive year, USO will lend its aid to the observance of Christmas Mail Month as promoted by the Army Postal Service. All Christmas mail to members of the armed forces in both hemispheres must be mailed before Oct. 15, and Sept. 15 was the opening of the mailing period. USO will cooperate as before in all its units through shopping aid, wrapping, adding Christmas decorations, mailing, and any other help it can render.

At a recent meeting at USO Headquarters, Brigadier General William Chickering, Chief of the Army Postal Service, told USO leaders and representatives of the member agencies that mail is just as much needed for morale as it ever was, particularly Christmas mail.

25, 1944; Stephen Chunco, killed July 3, 1944; Thomas Swetz, killed July 11, 1944; Peter Konyk, killed October 1, 1944; Philip Turek, killed Nov. 18, 1944; Charles Andrews, killed Dec. 4, 1944; Sam Breslawski, killed January 20, 1945; Joseph Lucyshyn, January 29, 1945; John Dohun, killed Jan. 31, 1945; Franklin Billiski, killed Feb. 19, 1945; Michael Popiwny, killed April 26, 1945; John Lazaration, killed May 4, 1944.

It is for the sacrifices which they have made that we are to be thankful and do our utmost, not only to prevent the reoccurrence of wars but also to do all we can for our service men and women to show them that we realize what they have done for us here at home.

We are all more than proud of your accomplishments, service men and women, and eagerly await your return home. You have all a job

★ MID-VALLEY SERVICEMEN ★ IN ACTION

(Concluded)

(2)

Won Presidential Citation

Pvt. Michael Mezick, formerly of Throop, is now serving with the 43rd Winged Victory division somewhere on Luzon. Private Mezick has been on Guadalcanal, New Caledonia, New Zealand, New Georgia, fought in Outape, New Guinea, and was in the invasion at Lingayan Gulf. Pvt. Mezick has been with the 19th infantry since the early part of 1943. He has been awarded the Presidential Unit Citation for gallantry in combat. The 169th has killed more Japs, covered more ground and had more casualties than any other unit on the Island of Luzon.

Pfc. Michael Guman, son of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Guman, Pine St., is serving as a printer for the Red Bulletin, official publication of the 34th "Red Bull" Infantry Division. Pfc. Guman, before entering the service, was a member of the mechanical staff of The Obrana, Scranton. Since he assumed his post on The Red Bulletin, Pfc. Guman has sent a weekly issue of the paper to his friend Tax Collector T. J. Rogan. Mr. Rogan said it is one of the best army publications he has seen and is very proud of the fine job his friend, Pfc. Guman, is doing on The Red Bulletin.

Capt. William Urinoski spent a thirty-two day furlough at the home of his mother, Mrs. Helen Urinoski, 720 East Scott Street, after service overseas. A graduate of Olyphant High School, Captain Urinoski entered the army April 15, 1941, and was commissioned a second lieutenant at Officers Candidate School, Dec. 12, 1942. He went overseas with an armored division Jan. 31, 1944, to England, Scotland, Wales, France, Luxembourg, Belgium, Holland, Austria and Germany, and was wounded in action on Aug. 10, 1944, in Normandy. Captain Urinoski participated in campaigns in Normandy, the Ardennes, Northern France, Central Europe, the Rhineland, Austria and was promoted to captaincy in Germany. He wears the European Theater Ribbon with five battle stars, the American Defense Ribbon, the Bronze Star Medal, and the Purple Heart. A brother, First Lieut. Nicholas Urinoski is with the air forces in Europe.

Pfc. George Panko has been awarded the Bronze Star for meritorious achievement in action, according to word received by his wife, the former Miss Gladys Michaeli, who resides with their son, George, Jr., 311 Commercial Street, Dickson City. He entered military service in March, 1942, and went overseas in October.

which is worthy of the highest praise and can now justly say: "Object sighted. Mission completed."

He is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Panko, 1102 Frieda Street, Dickson City. Two brothers are in the armed forces, Corporal Andrew, in Germany, and Pfc. Joseph Panko, in France, a member of the air force, who was wounded in Germany.

With the 38th Division in Luzon—Performing a dual job of command post guard at night and protection for supply trains by day, heavy weapons company of the 151st Infantry, 38th Division, including Pfc. William Beckage, of Olyphant, Pa., on a recent mission killed 37 Japs, and assisted in the delivery of ammunition and rations to front line troops. The company set land mines around the perimeter, which took a heavy toll of the Japs as they tried to infiltrate into the lines at night. When dawn came, the men carried the dead Japs away from the defenses and started over the muddy trails of the 'Sierra Madre' mountains with the Filipino carrying party to deliver the supplies to the front. Pfc. Beckage is the son of Mrs. Elizabeth Beckage, 204 South Adams Ave.

Aboard the USS Black off Japan (delayed).—As powderman in the ammunition handling room of one of this destroyer's 5-inch gun, William Guman, seaman, second class, whose parents, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Guman, live at 317 Mooney Street, has become one of the first men in the Navy to participate in the shelling of the Japanese mainland. The Black was among the ships that took part in the first Naval bombardment of Japan on July 14. She was the first destroyer to open fire. With three coastal craft as its target, the division of which the Black is a member raced to, within several miles off the Honshu coast. From there, as the cruisers and battleships of the bombardment force were pulverizing the Kamaishi Steel Mill, the 5-inch guns of the destroyer sank a power-driven barge, set a tanker afire and ran another barge aground. The bombardment lasted for more than two hours without the slightest opposition from the enemy. Guman has been a member of the Black's force since last February. He also participated in the Okinawa campaign. Guman entered the Navy last September.

Pvt. Peter Roman, son of Mr. and Mrs. Simon Roman, Peckville, a veteran of 36 months overseas, has been honorably discharged from the army. Private Roman participated in five major battles in the North African and Italian campaigns. They were the Tunisian Campaign, Naples-Foggia, Anzio-Cassino, North Apennines, Po-Valley. He wears the good conduct medal. His most prized souvenir is a German luger pistol, captured from a German officer.

Subscribe to THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

You can get a subscription to the Ukrainian Weekly for one dollar if you are a member of the Ukrainian National Association.

A non-member subscriber pays two dollars.

To subscribe to the Ukrainian Weekly, fill out the following blank, clip it, enclose your subscription, and mail it to Svoboda, P. O. Box 346, Jersey City 3, N. J.

Please enter my subscription for one year for which I enclose

\$..... I am a member of the U.N.A. (Branch

Name (Please Print)

Street

City & P. O. Zone State

Праця для жінок і мушчин WANT ADS

Classified Department—Bergen 4-0237—Bryant 9-0582

ПОТРІБНО МУЖЧИН

ТЕСЛІ — ДОСВІДЧЕНОГО
Постійна робота— добра платня.
Frank Lazzaro
1101 3rd Ave., North Bergen, N. J.
Телефонуйте: Union 7-0597

Столярів, волимо досвідчених
найвища платня, приємне оточення.
Робота на бенчу і машинах
при склепових знаряддях.
Star Fixtures

275 Livingston St., Newark, N. J.
Big. 3-1555 або Waverly 3-0313

МУЖЧИН—ЖІНОК

Чоловіка або Жінки, стала робота.
не треба досвіду, таких, що вмють
ручно шити. Платня згідно з умовою.
Добра нагода навчитись фаху. Голо-
ситься денно від 9 рано до 9 ввечір.
крім неділь. **H. Kowrdowich**, 120 St.
Mark's Pl. (bet. 1 & Ave. A), N.Y.C.

**ДЛЯ КРАЩОГО ЗАВТРА
ЗАТРИМУЙТЕ СВОІ
ВОЄННІ БОНДИ!**

KOROLISHIN DEAD

John Korolishin, 45, a biology teacher at Denby high school in Detroit, and a participant in the early conventions of the UYL-NA, ended his life September 7 by drinking acid at the home of his brother-in-law, Mr. Cymbalist, 637 Atkinson ave. It is reported he had been despondent recently over his long illness.

Korolishin was much interested in Ukrainian music, and possessed probably the most complete set of Ukrainian instrumental, choral and vocal recordings in this country.

jects so that no such maniac can ever feel that he has monopolized an advanced weapon which will put the world in general and the United States in particular at his mercy. For that reason I again urge the necessity of a substantial and alert post-war research program in military fields—and this research should be carried through to the actual production of pilot models."

O.P.A. Administrator Chester Bowles:

"We have our teeth set in the cost of living and we are going to hold on like a Boston bull pup until our services as inflationary watchdog are no longer necessary. We will hold down the cost of food, clothing, and rent to protect especially the several million workers who now face temporary unemployment, and the millions of veterans and their families who face the difficult problem of readjusting to peacetime jobs and living. We are going to establish far more effective controls in building materials and housing construction to help make more than day-dreams the housing plans of millions of home-loving families. Working with the W.P.B., we are going to see to it that more low-priced women's and children's clothing comes on the market at easy-to-understand, preticketed coiling prices. We will continue the policy, illustrated by our action in the case of washing machines and aluminum ware, of seeing to it that reconversion products come back on the market at or very close to the 1942 prices."

Voice of Experience

Census Taker (to Indian Chief):
"See here, it's a violation of the law to have more than one wife. When you get home, tell all your wives but one they can no longer regard you as their husband."

Indian Chief (after deep reflection):
"You tell 'um!"

Phone: Ilion 1-673

GRAND OPENING

of the
AMERICAN HOTEL, Inc.

Saturday, Sept. 29 and Sunday, Sept. 30

FOOD SERVED BOTH DAYS FROM 2 P. M. TO MIDNIGHT
TICKET GOOD FOR EITHER DAY

144 E. MAIN ST., ILION, N. Y.

\$3.50

HERMAN TO CONDUCT FOLK FESTIVAL

Under the auspices of the New York National War Fund, an International Folk Dance Festival will be held at the New York Botanical Garden, Bronx Park, Sunday, September 30, 1945 at 2:30 P. M. In the event of rain the program, which is scheduled to take place on the lawn near the main entrance of the Botanical Garden, will be held the following Sunday, October 7, at the same hour and place.

The dance program, directed by Michael Herman, of Ukrainian descent, director of the Community Folk Dance Center, will include a group of Ukrainian dances under the leadership of Anne Yalowega, director of the Dance Ukraine group, which will perform the Hrechanyky and Honyviter.

At the conclusion of the folk dancing by the costumed groups, the audience will have an opportunity to learn the dances by joining with their friends and neighbors on the lawn under Mr. Herman's direction. The entire entertainment is to be open to the public and admission will be free. There will be no collection.

The festival will occur at a particularly beautiful season of the year when Fall flowers will be in bloom in the Botanical gardens. Asters, dahlias and Fall annuals in border plantings will be at their peak.

The program is being presented in connection with the third and final campaign of the New York National War Fund for \$16,723,222.

OPA TIGHTENS TENANT

EVICITION REGULATIONS

In a move to protect tenants from being forced from their homes in crowded areas where they cannot find other places for rent within their price range, Chester Bowles, Administrator of OPA, announced that the agency is tightening its eviction rules. Beginning September 15, area rent directors may require a minimum of six months before a purchaser may evict a tenant in order to occupy the house himself. Formerly, the waiting period in all areas was three months.

"With hundreds of thousands of tenants facing temporary unemployment during the change to peacetime production, this is no time to have furniture piled in the street," Mr. Bowles said. "We are compelled to tighten up on evictions because they have been taking place at an alarming rate, a situation even more serious in this transition period than it was during the war. In the first six months of this year, a total of 515,000 petitions for eviction were received at local area rent offices. Last year, nearly a million families received eviction notices."

At Parris Island On Birthday

John Steckowich Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Steckowich and a member of the U.N.A. Br. 371, Newark, N. J., is observing his 18th birth-



Marine Pvt. John Steckowich, Jr.

day today, Sept. 22, on Parris Island, S. C. U. S. Marine Training Center.

John is a graduate of Carlstadt (N.J.) Grammar School and East Rutherford High School. He was a member of the Quill and Scroll, one of the highest scholastic honors. John has also been very active in Boy Scouting. He has been acting as Scout Master of troop I, Carlstadt, and has proved a fine master.

John has also been helping his dad in his window cleaning business, managing the floor maintenance branch.

After graduating High school, John enlisted in the Marines. He is boot training now in Parris Island, S. C.

ФАРМИ НА ПРОДАЖ

170 АКРИВ — знамениті на літніще. Як також молочна ферма близько Kingston, N. Y. Великий ліс, пасовисько і дуже добра управна земля, 6 великих кімнат умебльованих, будинок. Власник хоче \$3,000 з \$1,000 вплати.

Маємо на продаж кілька інших малих і великих ФАРМ зі стаком і без. Три акри, ГАЗОЛІНОВА СТАЦІЯ, на Гайвею, добре розвинений бізнес, \$6,500. — 2 акри, ГОЗОЛІНОВА СТАЦІЯ, ТУРИСТ ІН, добре розвинений бізнес на Гайвею, \$7,500.

КІЛЬКА інших Бизнесових Реальностей та Бордінг Гавзів по уміркованих цінах. Можете оглянути котрого небудь дня через апойнтмент.

W. S Z A C H A C Z

65-06 Grand Ave., Maspeth, L.I., N.Y.

Пишіть по англійськи.

SURMA RADIO BALL & CONCERT

SUNDAY, SEPT. 23, 1945
WEBSTER HALL, 119 East 11th St., N. Y. C.
Commencing 6 P. M. Adm.: .75 Plus .15 Tax - Total .90

GALA ENTERTAINMENT

JOHN SEMAN with Electric Violin & his ROYAL NEW YORKERS ORCHESTRA
EVERYBODY WELCOME

AUTUMN DANCE

sponsored by
SITCH GIRLS SERVICE CLUB

to be held at
UKRAINIAN SITCH HALL, 506 EIGHTEENTH AVENUE, NEWARK, N. J.
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1945, AT 8:30 'TIL?

Music by JOHNNY STOKES and his Orchestra.

Admission 85 Cents, Tax Incl.

Service Men Free

LET'S NOT FORGET THE BOYS REMAINING IN SERVICE!