Killed in Action

Pvt. Philip A. Turek, 21, son of Mr. and Mrs. Anton Turek of 41 Berlin Street, Rochester, New York, was killed in infantry action in Germany on November 19th. His family has been notified. Pvt. Turek is the seventh man from St. Josaphat’s parish to lose his life this year.

The slain soldier was a graduate of the local Washington High School and was employed by the American Brake Shoe Co. when he was inducted into the Army since June. He has served overseas with the Third Army since June. A holder of the Infantryman’s Badge, Pvt. Turek was wounded in infantry action in France on November 11th, and was employed by Eastman Kodak before joining the Army in December, 1942. His brother S 2/c Frank Turek, a native of Olyphant, Pa. reported in its Dec. number that the following servicemen of Ukrainian descent have died in action:

Pfc. George Semko, 26, son of Mr. and Mrs. Wasyli Semko, 1003 East Caledonia road, Brockport, was wounded in action in France on November 11th. He has been hospitalized in Eng- land. Pvt. Wesko, a native of Olyphant, Pa., formerly listed as missing in action in Italy since September, has been reported missing in action somewhere in France since October 18 last.

Pvt. Stephen Shykay, 24, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Tsiho, 531 Strongest street, Dickson City, who was previously reported as missing in action, has been reported missing in action somewhere in Italy since September 14 last.

One of three brothers in the army, Pvt. Shykay was employed by the Throop Mining Company before enlisting in the Army in November, 1943. He received basic training at Fort Meade, Md., went overseas in April with an infantry division.

Marine Pfc. Michael W. Wroko, 21, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. William Wroko of Greenfield, and native of Olyphant, was killed in action in the Palais Islands on October 30 last. Pvt. Wroko, who was employed by the Marine Corp in Philadelphia, entered the marine corps October 3, 1942. He received boot training at Camp Pendleton, Calif., and amphibious training at Dunedin, Fla., before going overseas in September. He has been home on furlough, and is now at the convalescent hospital for further treatment.

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

HELP KEEP UP HIS MORALE

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

Many a serviceman on furlough or leave, whose hometown is too far a way to visit, can have a large center of population and wander about aimlessly. To be sure, there is always the USO or some such other recreation center for him to visit. But his natural desire is to go among his own kind, and he finds the beautiful Ukrainian church services, or to enjoy himself at a Ukrainian hall. Then, too, he may meet a hospitable "hospodor," who will invite the soldier over to his home for some welcomed old fashioned Ukrainian home cooking.

A day or two spent in this fashion will cure a good deal of the homesickness that he may have.

To Sing in Boston Opera

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

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

The opera debut of the young singer—whose parents reside in Ir­ vinigton, N. J.—was made in the role of Mielisa in the opera Carmen, given at the Mouque Theatre in New­ ark, N. J. in November, 1943. Since then she has appeared at various other roles, including that of Nedda in Pagliacci.

GETS AWARD

Cpl. Michael Kruhchovskiy of New Britain has been awarded the Com- bat Infantryman Badge.

REPORTED SAFE

Pfc. Paschak, 23, of Scranton, Pa., has been reported safe in action in Italy since September 30. He has been serving in the Army since November, 1943 and has been overseas since that date.

Pfc. J. M. Hockaday, 21, of Rochester, N. Y., formerly listed as missing in action in Italy since September 30, is now reported safe. He entered service in November, 1943 and has been overseas since that date.

RELAPSED

Pfc. John W. Cosier, 23, of Rochester, N. Y., has been notified of his relapse and sent home.

MISSING IN ACTION

Two Rochester Ukrainian boys have been reported missing in ac­ tion.

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

Reported missing in action for the second time is Pvt. Charles Andrews. He was first taken prisoner some­ where in Germany and subsequent­ ly freed by American soldiers. His parents have just been informed that he is again missing in action.
**The Democratic Tara of Ukrainian Literature**

By PROFESSOR CLARENCE A. MANNING

DIVERSE since the appearance of the first Polish and Russian literature, Ukrainian literature has moved steadily along the pathway of democracy. By the early 18th century, Ukraine was an integral part of the Russian Empire, and this fact had a significant impact on the development of Ukrainian literature. The imperial authorities, with their emphasis on cultural assimilation, saw the need for programs to make all persons literate in the language and cultural situation of the people. 

Some persons trained in the modern ideas of the West, the defects in the emancipation of the serfs, which had been proclaimed, the newer concepts put forward by the radical and liberal parties that marked the democratization of 1848, all contributed to the flourishing of Ukrainian life. The battle against the adjacent countries and the demand for a new and better life for the oppressed serfs of the village and the workers, the interest in language and folksongs, the desire of the people to express in their own tongue the crude realities of their existence, and the desire of scholars and educators to take advantage of the cultural situation of the people, all worked towards the realization of the need for a general change in the Ukrainian society.

The first generation of the new intelligentsia was that of the 19th century and a half. Yet during this period, the Ukrainian people had been troubled by the increasing demands for their labor and the dropping of the songs of the average Ukrainian. The two ideals which were often in strong opposition were in conflict in the Ukrainian life as it was before the life as it was before the authorities for his unprecedented efforts. The beginning of a New Period

The word naturally had a glorification of the Ukrainian folk customs, a sharp criticism of many of the abuses, but it was couched in such a form that it was not to be attacked. Shevchenko was known among a vast number of writers and a group of writers which combined sentimental and chivalric spirit. Along with this went a revived emphasis on the possibilities of the peasant and the countryman. It made all persons literate in the language of their parents.

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The Legend of Kul Shevsky

In 922 when Volodymir returned to Kiev after having regained Galli-
cian-Volhynia from the Pecheneh, he practised a policy of friendly ex-
ternal relations. The ancient chronicler tells us that "he sought to
righteousness and to quell trouble at home. From the left bank of
the Dnieper the Pecheneh horde was steadily ad-

dvancing towards the capital of his king-
UKRAINICA IN AMERICA

By SIMON EMYCHUK

referenceS TO UKRAINE in AMERICAN ENCYCLOPAEDIAS

It is difficult to trace chronologically the earliest American written references to Ukraine and her people. However, we can without great difficulty trace such references in the various "entries" of certain of the classical "cultural" and "miscellaneous" literature, usually called "encyclopaedias."

In 1788

One of the first, if not the first, English work under the name of "Encyclopædia" from its sections on the history of Russia (Vol. XVII), we find that the name of Ukraine existed previously to the seizure of the Principality of Halych by Hetman Mazepa and the Cossacks in 1743. Thus on the page 556 we read: "The Tartars and Russians, whose interests in this case were the same, often united! They asserted their pretensions to a part of Russia to the south of the Dniester; and possessed themselves of the Black Russia, the Ukraine, Podolia and the City of Kiev. Cossacks and Serbs overspread the land, and carried his contest still further. He asserted his pretensions to a part of Russia (Rusl... and southern)." We recognize the title of the author: "Petrus Camerarius (1680)."

In the 8th edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica, published in Philadelphia in 1823, we find the same elaborate treatment of the subject of "Cossacks" with the statement that: "...Cossacks, who inhabit the southern and eastern part of Russia, Poland, the Ukraine and the Caucasus; now at the time of the Khan of the Tartars (12) it is said: "Ukraine (the frontier: from the Teutonic word Ueber) is an extensive country of the south-western part of Russia, now forming the Russian Government of Kiev, Podol and Stare Koporye. Then we read that "the chief town of Ukraine is Kiev. The chief outlet for its exporting fish is Odessa. The sea is generally level; and it is one of the most fertile parts of Europe."

In 1867-88

A somewhat different treatment is given in the subject in the American edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica (1867-1888). In volume 6 of the Philadelphia printing of this edition we find an extensive article about the "Cossacks" with references to the source material on this subject. The author mentions among others Alfred Raseyau's "Ukraine or the south-eastern portion of the Black Sea" and "Revue des Deux Mondes" of 1877.

In the article (vol. 21) on Russia, we find a role for the Ukraine in the life of the country. In it we see the inscriptions: "West Russia: Little Russia, South Russia: concerning to the Ukrainian province."

Writing about the "Scythians" in Russia the author explains: "We may safely say that the "Scythian" (the word of the Greek "Scythian") is a name applied to the races of people which settled in the Ukraine.... The "Scythians" were a race of people who occupied (page 618) the northern Ukraine, and who formed the principal body of the people of the Scythian or Ukraine race, as pertaining to the Ukrainian province...."

In volume 5 of this first American encyclopaedia we find (page 484) a paragraph about the "Cossacks" of the Ukraine ("cosacks"): "...Cosacks (Ukraine, Moscoy, Archangel, Asos, Cesar, Chief, [Kiev] and the Ukraine, Siberia, Livonia..."

Since our main concern here is in the history of Ukraine prior to the time of the encyclopaedia from any encyclopaedia more historical data other than that pertaining to the name. Thus in the outline of the role of Ukraine by Czar Peter I we read (page 57) that he "divided the empire into different provinces which are experienced, and is annexed to the jurisdiction of the Bank of the Danube... and that the country of these Cossacks, who are an assembly of ancient R oceanians, Saratianians, and Tartars, is called the Ukraine or Cossacks. It is bounded by the borders of Russia and Poland, Little Tartary and Turkey, and was always called the Ukraine or Russia."

Ukraine itself is explained (in vol. 18, page 663) as "a large country of Europe, lying on the borders of Turkey, Asia Minor, Poland, Russia, Little Tartary, and was called the Ukraine or Little Russia..."...so-called Ukraine is rather a large territory that is inhabited by the Ukrainians...

After having covered the history of Ukraine in more or less the same fashion in the "Encyclopaedia Britannica," and that of that period were doing, the author of the article on Ukraine in Russia states: "The Encyclopaedia Britannica (1877) contains the word "Kievan" in a separate entry concerning the government of Kiev... and the emperor of Russia having obtained the title of Czar of all the Russias, in 1721, by the treaty of partition in 1733, the whole of Ukraine, on both sides of the Dnieper, belongs now that the same empire is in possession...

The principal town is Kiev [Kyiv].

2) A POSTHUMOUS AWARD OF THE PURPLE HEART

A posthumous award of the Purple Heart has been received by Mrs. Fedorchak, who is being provided with a headstone in recognition of her son's contributions in action in the Pacific area for a period of almost seven years.

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

With great pride, Mrs. Fedorchak, is a former Olyphant police officer."

REFERENCES TO UKRAINE IN AMERICA

UKRAINE in AMERICA (12)

In 1832

In the "Encyclopaedia Americana," edited by Francis Lieber and published in Philadelphia, we find the same elaborate treatment of the subject of "Cossacks" with the statement that: "...the Cossacks, who inhabit the southern and eastern part of Russia, Poland, the Ukraine and the Caucasus; now at the time of the Khan of the Tartars (12) it is said: "Ukraine (the frontier: from the Teutonic word Ueber) is an extensive country of the south-western part of Russia, now forming the Russian Government of Kiev, Podol and Stare Koporye. Then we read that "the chief town of Ukraine is Kiev. The chief outlet for its exporting fish is Odessa. The sea is generally level; and it is one of the most fertile parts of Europe."

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and went overseas in October. Pvt. Michael Urbako, son of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Urban, has been a prisoner of war in the South Pacific. His brother, Joseph Urban, is in the South Pacific. Mr. and Mrs. Simon Roman, Peckville, have not heard from their son, Abie, for several months. He is in the South Pacific. Mrs. Goldstein, in New Georgias Islands in Munda, New South and Southwest Pacific, is anxious for her son, Hymie, to return home.
Some of them have turned to coffee and doughnuts instead of their traditional large breakfasts. In Ukraine, the national dish is home made sourdough bread with sour milk and no sugar. Potatoes boiled in little water were served with sour cream and a thick buttermilk. Eggs were sometimes accompanied by bacon or sausage, and eggs and bacon were a favorite. For cheese, it was often spread on bread or scones and eaten with the potatoes. Other breakfast foods were: Lens or kidney bean soup; potato pancakes made of grated potatoes, eggs, and flour; and noodles with milk poured over them. "Sweet rolls and pastries were only served around the holidays." Many of Mrs. Charnosky's friends asked her to bring them "proper breakfast," she said, "Many only have one daughter, Virginia, Mr. and Mrs. Charnosky donated $10 to the UYOC, and a sports director. Pvt. Walter Demetro recently received the Purple Heart award. He had been wounded on the Italian war front, and now he is back in action. Pvt. W. Demetro was an officer of the UYOC, and a sports director. Mr. Leonty Bausa died recently. He was a very active member of the Inter- national Institute, where he repre- "Women's Union, 844 North Broadway, N. Y. C.

**New Britain**

"The Global Echo" a new mimeographed publication has been released by the Letter Writing divi- sion of the Ukrainian American Servicemen's Club. It is complete with a list of 186 names and ad- dresses of the 220 servicemen of the parish.

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