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Seven Million Ukrainians Don't Exist For Mikolajczyk

Enough to arouse the indignation of any fair-minded observer of the international scene whose view is not obscured by misleading propaganda, is the sight of the Poles clamoring loudly for the restoration after this war of Poland's pre-war boundaries, and yet, at the same time, refusing to acknowledge the very existence of the fact that about thirty-five percent of pre-war Polish territory is Ukrainian, constituting the major part of Western Ukraine, and inhabited before the war by well over seven million Ukrainians.

It would seem that a people who so self-righteously cry to the high heavens that a great injustice would be done to them if, in effect, their chief pre-war national minority would not be restored to their rule, that they at least would exercise a bit of that justice themselves. But no. The Poles refuse to do that. Not only do they refuse to acknowledge the right of the Ukrainian nation to freedom and independence, but in their propaganda they virtually deny the very existence of the Ukrainians as such. And that is true not only of the run-of-the-mill Polish propagandists but of the Prime Minister of the Polish government in exile, Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, himself.

Writing in the current August 12th number of "Collier's" weekly, Premier Mikolajczyk pleads "The Case For Poland" in very moving tones, and coming down to the Soviet-Polish border dispute, which actually involves Western Ukraine, he solemnly invokes the Atlantic Charter clause that there shall be "no territorial changes that do not accord with the freely expressed wishes of the people concerned." In the same breath, however, he expressly refers to Western Ukraine, the bone of contention between his government and the Soviets, as Eastern Poland, and to the Ukrainians who dwell there in by far the great majority as Poles. What is more, nowhere in his entire article does he even refer to the Ukrainians or Ukraine as such. He simply ignores them, that's all.

Certainly in that Soviet-Polish border dispute the Ukrainians are "the people concerned" most. Certainly, if the Atlantic Charter is to be the document it has been declared to be, the Ukrainians there should be given the opportunity of freely expressing their wishes on any proposed territorial changes. Certainly they should be given the chance to say whether they would prefer Polish rule or Soviet rule, or whether they would prefer to revive their independent democratic Ukrainian National Republic of some twenty five years ago, which would unite all of them, numbering well over forty million, and give them the opportunity of living in peace, freedom and security. Certainly if the principles over which this war is being fought are to prevail, the Ukrainians should be allowed to do that.

But neither the Soviets nor the Poles show the least sign of agreeing to allow the Atlantic Charter principles to be applied to the Ukrainian nation. For they well know that if given the opportunity the Ukrainians there would declare for national independence. For history proves that if given any real opportunity the Ukrainians went out after their national freedom. And even if there was no real opportunity, even if the odds were greatly against them, the Ukrainians nevertheless struggled to win their national freedom, and no amount of persecution and oppression ever quelled that struggle.

That is evidently why the Soviets and the Poles prefer to keep the Ukrainian nation gagged, and knowledge concerning her twisted and distorted. And so today we have the sight of the Soviet rulers making a great show of the fictitious Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, which is not a republic in our American sense of the word at all, which is completely dominated by Kremlin, and where there is a minimum of individual and national liberty and the maximum of totalitarian rule and oppression.

And so we also have the sight of the Poles—whose notori-

Seven Rochester Brothers In Service

With six of them now in the armed forces and the seventh back in civilian life after having been wounded in the North African campaign, the Archetko brothers of Rochester, N. Y. have probably set a record for a Ukrainian American family's representation in the armed forces of our country.

Sons of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Archetko, the brothers are represented in both the Army and Navy, with five in the former and two in the latter. Not to be outdone by their brothers, the three girls in the family are also doing their part toward victory by doing war work, one of them full-time and the others after school.

As reported in the current issue of the "Catholic Advocate," English-language semi-monthly of the St. Josaphat's Ukrainian church in Rochester, four of the Archetko brothers are overseas—one in England, one in Italy, one in the South Pacific and one on the high seas. Of the two still in this country, one is now at a re-classification center and the other has just been inducted into the Navy. The number of years served by them all totals twelve.

As reported by St. Josaphat's publication, here is a brief "service" outline of the seven Archetko brothers:

Sgt. Jim Archetko—Jim was the first to be called and also one of the first to take part in the North African campaign. He took part in the major battles and received serious shrapnel wounds during the engagements. Following several months of hospital treatments, he returned to this country and is now an auxiliary policeman in Detroit. Jim served

for three years and was in service before America's entry into the war.

Cpl. Peter Archetko—Pete was the second member of the family to be called and is now with 67th Anti-Aircraft force in Italy. He also has three years of service in the armed forces.

Sgt. John Archetko—John is also a member of the anti-aircraft division of the Army with two years and three months of service to his credit. He is now stationed somewhere in the South Pacific theater of operations.

Cpl. Nicholas Archetko—Following his basic training, Nick enlisted with the paratroops but was injured during the training period and is now awaiting re-classification. He has been in for two years and two months and is now at Camp Ellis, Ill., awaiting reassignment.

Sgt. Paul Archetko—Paul is with the Army Air Forces and a gunner on one of the fighter planes. He was recently sent to England and has seen one year of service.

Lieut. Charles Archetko—After only four months of service, Chuck has been made an officer and is now on one of the ships assigned to convoy duty with the Merchant Marine working in the Atlantic.

Alex Archetko, A/S—The "baby" of the family has just entered the Navy and is now taking his boat training. However, know that it won't be long before he is right up there with his big brothers and no doubt even showing them how it's done. Oh, yes, we nearly forgot—Alex has about two weeks of serv-

Killed in France

A 22-year-old Ukrainian American from Rochester, N. Y., Pvt. Thomas Swetz, a gunner in an infantry unit, was killed July 11 in the fierce fighting now taking place in France.

Pvt. Swetz entered the service December 16, 1942, and received his basic training at Camp Maxey, Texas. His skillful marksmanship in rifle work won him the sharpshooter's award, and he was later assigned to training as a gunner. Following his basic training, Pvt. Swetz received additional training at various camps and in March of this year was sent to Northern Ireland with his division.

The youngest and the first of the family to enter service, Pvt. Swetz

SEMI-ANNUAL U.N.A. AUDIT

The regular semi-annual audit of the books, accounts and records of the Ukrainian National Association, as provided for in its By-Laws, was held during this week ending today by the members of the Supreme Auditing Committee.

The committee is composed of Dmytro Kapitula of McAdoo, Pa., its chairman; Dr. Walter Gallan of Philadelphia, vice-chairman; Dr. Ambrose Kibzey of Detroit, Mich., secretary; and Stephen Kuropas and Roman Smook of Chicago.

leaves six brothers and three sisters. Two brothers are in the Navy, Joseph and Nicholas; one, Peter, in the Army.

ous "pacifications" of the Western Ukrainians are still fresh in our minds—today cynically engaged in an unprincipled propaganda drive, with Mikolajczyk in its very van, aimed at creating the impression abroad that the Ukrainians are not in the least concerned in the Soviet-Polish border dispute, in fact, that there are no Ukrainians in that vital region at all.

Thus then, though the Poles are the loudest in clamoring for their rights under the Atlantic Charter, they continue nevertheless to pursue their pre-war blindly chauvinistic policy in respect to the Ukrainians, a policy that is in every way incompatible with the spirit of that charter.

Soviet National Policy In Ukraine

NOW that the victorious Red armies have driven the Hitler's hordes out of most of Ukraine and Soviet rule has been re-established there, and bids fair to be re-established in that part of Western Ukraine which the Soviet gained temporarily from the Nazis back in 1939 as a result of their partition of pre-war Poland then, certain natural questions rise in the mind of anyone who is sincerely interested in the welfare of the Ukrainian people in their native but foreign occupied land.

They are: what sort of a policy are the Kremlin rulers likely to adopt after the war toward the Ukrainian people? How much, if any, will such a policy defer to the traditionally liberty-loving traditions of the Ukrainians and their centuries-old struggle for national freedom? Will, as after the last war, such a policy be a little liberal at first, and then, as the Soviets have firmly secured their hold upon the Ukrainians and ruthlessly quelled any possible opposition to them, become as totalitarian and anti-Ukrainian as it was before the present war?

Such questions take on an added importance in the light of such recent developments as the Soviet emphasis upon "Ukrainian" armies, and the revision early this year of the Soviet constitution, whereby the sixteen "republics" which comprise the Soviet Union are now granted certain "sovereign" rights.

Although no one can foretell the future, one can nevertheless gauge it quite well by past experience. Let us, therefore, review briefly the Soviet national policy in Ukraine between the last and present war.

Long before the Revolution of 1917 the Communists claimed that they had the one solution to national problems, in spite of the fact that communism is fundamentally hostile to the very idea of national independence. Apart from the ideological hostility, Russian Communists remained Russians first and foremost, that is, uncompromising toward subject peoples. It became evident later that Communist doctrine and Russian imperialism supplemented each other, and the former served to strengthen the inherent centralist mentality of the Russians by providing so-called "historically objective" justification for assimilation of the subject peoples. Lenin expressed it in these words: "The object of Socialism is not only to destroy those factors that divide humanity into small States and various nationalities; it is not only to bring them together—it is to amalgamate them." When Lenin and his associates modified this basic policy it was only because they knew that Communism would meet with wide resistance if it went against the national feelings of the non-Russian peoples of the Empire. Lenin's own writings prove this doubt. In 1917 Lenin felt it necessary to include in the Party platform a promise of complete independence for subjected nations. At the same time this not prevent the Leninites from adopting contradictory resolutions like the one passed by the 7th Party Congress, May, 1917, which read: "Cultural national autonomy artificially divides workers according to national groups and increases their ties with the bourgeois culture of separate nations at a time when the duty of Social Democrats lies in strengthening the international culture of the world proletariat."

Early Soviet Concessions To Ukrainian National Consciousness

In the meantime national revolts spread throughout the Empire and according to Lenin's own words the leader was Ukraine. He therefore found it necessary to revise the re-

solution of the 7th Party Congress, and in November, 1917, proclaimed the so-called Declaration of Rights of the Peoples of Russia which conceded "Equality and sovereignty to the peoples of Russia, and their right to free self-determination up to and including separation and the establishment of independent States." A few weeks later (4th December, 1917) the Soviet Government of Russia recognized the independence of Ukraine but at the same time took aggressive steps to liquidate this independence when a suitable opportunity arose. Thus, after having recognized the government of the Ukrainian Central Council in Kiev, they began meddling in Ukrainian internal affairs to the extent of calling a fictitious Congress of deputies of Ukraine in December, 1917, which congress, being their tool, was to vote for a union between Ukraine and Russia. What was really in the minds of the Bolsheviks was inadvertently expressed by Stalin in one of his articles. "Central Russia," he wrote, "cannot endure for any length of time without the border countries which have supplies of raw materials, fuel and foodstuffs. Separation of these countries from Russia must be excluded as a solution of their mutual relationship . . . Their demand for separation is deeply counter-revolutionary." It became evident, therefore, that the Communists did not mean to abide by any of the obligations which they assumed in this connection, and would deny the right of self-determination as freely as they offered it if it suited them.

Soviets Revoke Recognition of Ukraine

Ukraine found herself in a position where she had either to come to terms with the Central Powers or be re-absorbed in Russia. The Ukrainian National Government took the first choice and signed the Treaty of Brest Litovsk, in which the Central Powers recognized her independence. As an aftermath of this Treaty the Germans came into Ukraine, drove out the Communists from her eastern territories, forced the Ukrainian Central Council out of office and replaced it by that of Hetman Skoropadsky. With German support Skoropadsky ruled until the end of the War in the West. By his failure to understand and take into consideration the far-reaching social changes through which Ukraine was passing, and to expedite certain agrarian reforms, he prepared the ground for Communist propagandists who made promises freely without ever stopping to consider their feasibility. When the Germans withdrew Ukraine was left almost defenseless because both Skoropadsky and the German High Command had frustrated every effort to create a well-equipped Ukrainian army. The Bolsheviks, on the other hand, had been grooming the Red Army for almost a year without interference, and the Kremlin decided to use this army for the reconquest of the Black Sea littoral. On December 4, 1918, the Soviet Government revoked their recognition of Ukraine's independence and sent troops into Ukraine under the guise that they were "the army of an independent Soviet Government of Ukraine" which had proclaimed a federal union with Russia.

The Fictitious Soviet Ukrainian Republic

But between Russia and the real government of Ukraine hostilities continued and Moscow had to take this into account especially since its puppet Soviet Government did not enjoy any following in the country and had to rely for its strength on the Muscovite Red Army. In order to make it acceptable to the Ukrain-

ian people Moscow granted this Soviet Government of Ukraine ostensibly wide powers similar to those enjoyed by completely independent States. On paper, at least, Ukraine was mistress of her fate; she could amend her constitution without recourse to Moscow, she had control of her foreign affairs, she could declare war and conclude peace, she could maintain her own judiciary, her monetary system, and she could manage her internal affairs, commerce, and industry.

The theoretical concessions were inspired by Lenin, who saw that, if at least a gesture of respect for the national feelings of the Ukrainian people was not made, Moscow could not hope to regain dominion over Ukraine. Lenin was bitterly attacked on this score by the followers of Rosa Luxemburg, and by the group headed by Bukharin, Piatakov, Dzerzhinsky, and Rakovsky, which faction was thoroughly cynical about the rights of non-Russian peoples. In the end they all reached substantial agreement (8th Party Congress, March, 1919) at which Congress Lenin admitted that his measures were only temporary and opportunist. Generally speaking, the resolutions of the 8th Congress took a more centralist turn in view of the international improvement of the prospects of Bolshevism. At the same time the military strength of the government of independent Ukraine improved when in the summer of 1919 the Western Ukrainian Army, consisting of 100,000 soldiers, which had been defending Western Ukraine against the Poles, crossed the river Zbruch and joined the armed forces of the Ukrainian National Republic.

Change in Red Tactics

These factors forced the Bolsheviks to change their tactics, notably with respect to that section of Ukraine which was under their control. At the 8th Conference of the Russian Communist Party, December, 1919, they dropped the anti-national resolutions which had been passed by the 8th Congress and passed this high-sounding resolution: "Having adopted and uniformly put into practice the principle of self-determination, the Central Committee considers it necessary to stress once more that the Russian Communist Party sees the need for recognizing the independence of the Ukrainian Soviet Republic. . . The Party will help to remove all barriers to the free development of Ukrainian culture and will assume the most tolerant and considerate attitude to the Ukrainian masses whose nationalistic feelings are prominent."

The military position of independent Ukraine was growing more desperate each day. In addition to Polish and Soviet pressure there came Denikin, amply supported by the Allies. Part of the Ukrainian Army joined Poland against the Bolsheviks. Certain initial successes, including the recapture of Kiev, were followed by defeats from which the Poles extricated themselves by concluding a separate peace with Moscow. The Bolsheviks then turned deep into Ukraine and in November, 1920, pushed a decimated and typhus-ridden Ukrainian Army into Polish-occupied Ukraine, where this army was interned.

Undermine Authority of Ukrainian Government

Moscow's promises and actions continued to be dictated by military events. When the Ukrainian National Republic signed the Warsaw Treaty with Poland in April, 1920, the Bolsheviks saw fit to stress once more their recognition of "independent Ukraine" as a Soviet Republic and member of the Federated Soviet Republics. The Government of Russia

(RSFSR) even thought it proper to make a treaty with this "independent Soviet Ukraine" wherein it was stressed that both sides enter into the treaty in the capacity of sovereign and independent Republics (The Military and Economic Alliance, December, 1920). The sole purpose of these manoeuvres was to undermine the authority of the legitimate Ukrainian Government and to further baffle the Ukrainian people, already stunned by fast-moving events.

Communism Unpopular in Ukraine

The Bolsheviks had to move warily as yet, for the defeat of the regular Ukrainian Army did not pacify Ukraine and even as late as 1923 there were in Ukraine about thirty thousand armed freemen who fought persistently against Red Muscovite rule. Moreover, apart from its Muscovite character, Communism as a purely economic concept was not popular in Ukraine. In 1922, out of a total of 12,800 Party members in Ukraine only 46% were Ukrainians. Even as late as 1927, out of a total membership of 53,000, 48% were Russians. Because of their open or passive hostility to Moscow, Ukrainians were not admitted into the administrative apparatus of Ukraine. In 1925, eleven years after the revolution, out of 627 higher officials there were only 158 Ukrainians, while 258 were Russians, 176 were Jews, and 25 were of other nationalities; among 523 higher technical officials only 159 were Ukrainians, whereas 166 were Russians, 172 were Jews, and 26 other nationalities.

Early in the twenties there grew within the Communist Party in Ukraine a nationalist opposition group which could not reconcile itself to the glaring contradictions between Moscow's declared national policy and her practice. In 1922 and 1923 this group was headed by Skrypyk, who described succinctly at the 12th Party Convention (1923) the situation which then prevailed: "It is not a secret," said Skrypyk, "that there is a deep-rooted centralist inertia not only in the Soviet apparatus but in the very heart of the Communist Party. There is a tendency to liquidate the statehood which was won by the workers and peasants of Ukraine."

Why "Ukrainianization" Was Finally Adopted

The economic implications of the New Economic Policy (NEP), combined with widespread resistance of the Ukrainian population and the opposition within the party in Ukraine to force a certain liberalism in Soviet national policy. The provision of sufficient food for the people was the basic aim of NEP; Ukraine was the principal source of foodstuffs, and the Ukrainian peasantry was turbulent. Therefore Moscow had to compromise. There was yet another, and equally important, consideration. European affairs were regaining a certain degree of stability in economic and social matters and this forced the Communist Party (not yet resigned to Socialism in one country) to seek out new methods of causing international friction and unrest. Here the position of the various racial minorities served them in good stead, although in order to exploit this properly it was necessary to make a good show of liberalism in domestic national questions. To this end a special program was prepared by Bukharin and Riazanov and substantially adopted by the 5th Congress of the Third International in 1925. It was designed to exploit primarily the people of Western Ukraine against Poland.

(To be concluded)



WHAT'S BEHIND SOVIET EXPANSIONISM

THE war aims of the Soviet Union and the foreign policy of the Kremlin constitute, for the majority of Americans and Europeans, a mystery rendered more than obscure in consequence of the numerous sudden reversals of Stalinist diplomacy. Does this mean that there is no continuity in this apparently chaotic policy? Does this policy operate under the influence of certain laws of its own, or does it, after a revolutionary detour, come back to the underlying constants which govern the history of Russia? These are problems which deserve a more searching analysis than is possible in a newspaper article.

Nevertheless such articles do appear in the press from time to time. One of the most illuminating of them appeared in the prominent French-language "Journal de Geneve," published in Geneva, Switzerland. It was written by the editor of that daily, S. Stelling-Michaud. Although published last February 2nd, that analysis is, perhaps, even more timely now than it was then, and is worth careful reading. Its text translated into English follows:

In the writer's (Stelling-Michaud's) view, it is a mistake to identify Soviet policy with the imperialism of the czars, although there is unquestionably an analogy in certain respects, as for example, in the case of the Kremlin's policy in the Balkans. But the difference between the two Russian policies—that of the czars and that of Stalin—is basic. The novelty in the policy of the Soviet Government, in fact, is to be found less in those characteristics which relate it to the past than in those which distinguish it from the past. Perhaps the mental structure of the Russians has not changed, but the very concept of their foreign policy has changed, and their methods are different.

In order to understand those modifications which have a special bearing upon international relations, one must keep certain facts in mind. First of all, the Soviet Union is not merely Russia, because the old Muscovite state is but one of the republics (although the most important) of a vast federation widespread over Asia, and desirous of being widespread in Europe. If each of the federated states rests upon the principle of the cohesion of a given race, no such preoccupation concerns the union, the expansion of which, consequently, is illimitable, in contrast to Pan Slavic Imperialism in the nineteenth century.

Reconciling Internationalism with Nationalism

It is thanks to this idea of federation that the Soviet authorities manage to reconcile internationalism with the nationalist principle. The paradox of the foreign policy of the Soviet Union consists in being at one and the same time nationalist and revolutionary. Cleverly playing upon both stages so as to dismay his adversaries, tranquilize his current friends, consolidate his domestic lines and build some support in the outside world, Stalin has been able, in 20 years, to convert a Russia sunk in a quarantine of scorn, into one of the decisive factors of world policy.

In drawing a parallel between the Napoleonic period and our own times people often compare the Russia of Alexander I. and the Russia of Stalin. The Soviet authorities disavow any such comparison and denounce the methods of traditional diplomacy as practiced at the Congress of Vienna. The difference between the classical diplomacy, and that of the Soviet Union was already abundantly clear in the negotiations of Brest-Litovsk, December 1917 to March 1918. While the representative of the central empires were

guided by the old objectives of strategic frontiers, territorial transfers, and economic concessions, the Bolshevik ignored the old military-geographic vocabulary, and spoke of social revolution, the freeing of peoples, and the welfare of workers. The diplomacy of the Soviet Union respects the notion of compromise, and resorts to it only under the pressure of necessity. The reason is simple. The governments of Europe as a rule have come to war over territorial or economic controversies; but the Soviet Union is always focused upon an alteration of the social order. Although it is relatively easy to find a basis for settlement between two territorial claims, no compromise is possible when it is a question of the political or social order. That is why we might have expected the rejection by the Soviet Union of the offer of mediation submitted by the United States in conflict between the Soviet Union and the Polish Government in London. Had it merely been a question of the route of the Curzon Line, this offer of mediation would probably have been accepted; but it was destined to fail so long as, in the eyes of the Soviet Union, what really was at issue was the substitution of the governing class of Poland by a new element drawn from the people, and because of political conviction and economic interest alike, friendly to Russia.

Significance of Recent Constitutional Revision

It is interesting to note in this connection that the executive committee of the Communist Party has just laid before the Supreme Council of the Soviet Union, a proposal to give the Soviet Republics greater autonomy in military affairs and international policy. This unexpected decision can signify but one thing: The Kremlin is already preparing the grounds for future movements "a la Tito" in Poland and the Baltic States. At the opportune moment, plebiscites, inspired by the right of self-determination of peoples, would back up these measures; and thus the Soviet Union expects to realize its policy of expansion. The formula is new, and what one can learn of this program from the underground press, which gets its inspiration from Moscow, enables us to define the new objective of Soviet policy.

World Revolution Abandoned

The idea of a proletarian revolution throughout the world, vainly hoped for by Lenin, after 1917, seems to have been definitively abandoned. Stalin's pragmatism goes around obstacles, and tries to turn to its own account the resistance of the populations of occupied territory, by grafting upon this living reality of Europe its own program of a social and political order. By encouraging these national movements, the Soviets expect to create governments which will group all the elements opposed to fascism—which means those opposed to capitalism—the democratic elements in the etymological sense of the word, elements whose unification is hammered together in the struggle against the occupying power, and the collaborationists who work with that power, and who are for the most part the governing class.

These governments would not necessarily be collectivist or communist but they ought, according to the Soviet ideas, begin their operations by nationalizing public services and industries, and dividing up the land in parcels of 30 hectares, in line with the idea of private property permitted by the new Soviet constitution. However, this program would not be at all definitive inasmuch as, according

(Concluded on page 6)

THE GENIUS OF KOSHETZ

By WILLIAM PALUK

THE most flattering thing that can happen to a person is to be popularly called by his or her surname. We therefore say Toscanini, not Arturo Toscanini, nor Signor Toscanini. So too, we say Koshetz, not Dr. Koshetz or Professor A. Koshetz.

After the unstinted applause given to Koshetz by a stingily critical world, one might expect that the director would retire to a proud, aloof existence, to gaze down his nose at the world at his feet. But not so Koshetz.

Today, at a ripe but active age, he will grasp your hand and shake it, and smile at you as though you were the man who sponsored his world trip two decades ago. That's Koshetz. He has what it takes to make a great man—genius plus a magnanimous soul.

But that's not all. Koshetz is a great director, and that means something. A successful director must be a genius, an understanding uncle, a tolerant father, a teacher, a student, an idealist wise man, and a practical army sergeant rolled into one. Perhaps you have been fortunate to watch Koshetz keep two hundred people in disciplined obedience to his will for two solid hours; or heard him apologize, one by one, to three of the women members whom he felt he had insulted during rehearsal.

His face is hard to forget. Now his clean-cut features are a model of determination and discipline; now his eyes twinkle with merriment, the curled tops of his moustache raised; now he will speak curtly, with a strong undercurrent of irony to criticize a misdemeanor; now, with the instinct of a true comedian, he will

turn a phrase and leave the whole choir laughing heartily.

Other celebrities come, their heads in a rarified atmosphere; they depart, and are forgotten; but the personality of Koshetz remains stamped indelibly in one's mind.

His method is simple, but rigidly adhered to. First, know your score thoroughly, its harmonic texture, its history. Then, drill the choir, first in obedience and concentration, then in the rhythmic structure of the score, the correct enunciation, finally the music itself. Pay attention to every detail, every nuance. Then rehearse, and rehearse some more till you have achieved all the 80% of success that is sweat. Every singer gladly obeys Koshetz because he's sure of the remaining 20%—the director's genius.

Koshetz has a passionate love for the songs of his race, and a keen appreciation of nature. He will stand for an hour watching the spectacle of nature at sunset. We must remember that Ukrainian songs are very close to nature: most of them speak of birches, willows, mountains, fields, cuckoos, nightingales, sunsets, rivers, meadows and groves. This is why his interpretations are so vivid and impressive; in them he expresses and transmits his deep love of folk art and of nature.

As he stands before his choristers, able and alert, he seems to remind one of a soldier, on a crusade against the ugly, fighting to produce what is lasting and beautiful. In spite of severe heart and eye illness, he carries on his work with undiminished vigor. Like a soldier of the first rank, he prefers "To strive, to seek, to find, and not to yield."

THE NIGHTINGALE OF BUKOVINA

By HONORE EWACH

ON August 8, 1834, Osip Yuriy Fedkovich was born, the "poet-nightingale," as he is sometimes called, of the Green Bukovina. What Ivan Kotlyarevsky meant for the Russian Ukraine, what Markiyana Shashkevich meant for East Galicia, Osip Fedkovich meant as much for Bukovina, that part of Ukraine which Austria acquired from Turkey in 1775.

Osip Yuriy Fedkovich's father was a petty government official. He had no national consciousness whatever. But his mother and his sisters were deeply imbued with the spirit of the Ukrainian national culture. Osip's mother and especially his sister, Mariyka, knew hundreds of Ukrainian folk songs. Osip heard them sing such songs, and the delicate melodies and words found ready response in his soul. Thus the seeds of true poetry were sown in his sensitive soul. He learned Ukrainian and Ukrainian melodies and songs on his mother's knee.

After he graduated from a local high school Osip paid a visit to one of his relatives in Rumania. While there he learned Rumanian. After a year and a half spent in Rumania he came home. Then, at the age of eighteen, his father helped him to get enrolled in the army as a cadet. A few years later he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant. In 1859 his regiment was sent to Venice during the Austro-Italian-French war but it never took part in any of the battles. The war was over within a few weeks. While in Italy Osip Fedkovich learned Italian and was deeply influenced by Italy's rich nature. It was there that Fedkovich wrote his first Ukrainian verses. Till then he wrote verses only in German, as he studied only in Ger-

man in Bukovina, the official language of Austria.

Fedkovich's verses in German were highly praised but even the German editor who published them in his paper advised Fedkovich to write poetry in his own mother tongue, that is, Ukrainian. The editor introduced Fedkovich as a very promising young poet to a few prominent Ukrainians at Chernivtsi who taught him Ukrainian orthography. As they read Fedkovich's verses in Ukrainian they recognized at once that they had to do with a genuine poet of great talent. His first book of verses was published in 1861. Soon he was recognized as the best poet in the Austrian Ukraine.

In the wake of his verses Fedkovich wrote a series of short stories, depicting the life of the common people in Bukovina. These stories had a very warm reception all over Ukraine. Though Fedkovich had no talent as a dramatist he wrote some plays. He also paraphrased some of Shakespeare's plays into Ukrainian.

As there were very few men then who could really understand a poet of Fedkovich's merit he got very little constructive criticism. Soon he got so disgusted with petty-minded critics that he went back to his own estate in a village and lived there alone in obscurity. But before he retired to his estate altogether he served a few years as a school inspector and did much good to improve the teaching condition in Bukovina. He died in 1888.

Fedkovich's didactic poetry is devoid of literary value. But he wrote enough of exquisite lyrics and poems of first class value that his immortality in the Ukrainian literature is assured. One of Fedkovich's finest epic poems is his "Dovbush."

REVELATION ON THE TRAGIC-COMIC MEETING AT PALAZZO VENEZIA

(1)

AS reported to OWI, the July 13 issue of the Italian paper "Il Tempo," independent daily of Rome, published the official stenographic report of the meeting at which the Fascist aggression against Greece was decided upon and prepared. The title of the story is "Revelation on Tragic-Comic Meeting at Palazzo Venezia"—"How the War on Greece was prepared, discussed and decided upon."

It's worth reading at least for the sake of getting a good idea of fascist mentality. The Ukrainian Weekly received it from OWI.

The article reads: "We publish here the complete stenographic report concerning one of those many 'historical meetings' of the Venetian Imperial Regime, which dragged our country to disaster. The meeting took place on October 15, 1940, between 11 A. M. and 12:30 P. M. During this meeting the aggression on Greece was decided upon. Incredible, but true, this meeting in which nearly all those present seem characters out of a Punch and Judy show, decided upon a war. It goes without saying that Il Duce was watching over everyone and everything, and was bound—as usual—to be right. One need only read the record of this discussion, which, in perspective, sounds tragically amusing, to be convinced of the abyss which the Paranoiac of Romagna had created for the Italians, both in the field of thought and of practical action."

The article then reproduces the stenographic text of the document as follows:

"List of distribution of this report: To his Majesty the King Emperor, copy number 1; to Il Duce, copy number 2; to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, copy number 3; to the Chief of the General Staff of the Army, copy number 4; to the Chief of the General Staff of the Navy, copy number 5; to the Chief of the General Staff of Aeronautics, copy number 6; to the Lieutenant General for Albania, copy number 7. "Secret—Record of the meeting which took place in the office (Salada Lavoro) of Il Duce at Palazzo Venezia, on October 15, 1940, eighteenth year of Fascist Era, at 11 A. M.

"Present: Il Duce; their excellencies, Ciano, Badoglio, Soddu, Jacomoni, Roatta, Visconti Prasca; secretary, Lieutenant Colonel Trombetti.

Duce—"The purpose of this meeting is to determine in its general aspects, the way in which the action that I decided to take against Greece should be carried out. This action must have, in its first stage, sea and land objectives. The land objectives must put us in condition of seizing the entire southern coast of Albania and occupying the Ionian islands of Zante, Cefalonia, Corfu, and the conquest of Saloniks. Once we have attained these objectives, we shall have improved our positions in the Mediterranean in regard to Great Britain. In a second stage of the operations, or contemporaneously with the above operations, we intend to occupy the entire Greek territory in order to put Greece hors de combat, and to make sure that in all circumstances she will be within our economic and political sphere of influence (Spazio). Having so decided, I have also fixed the date, which, according to my opinion, should not be delayed by even a single hour: the date is the 26th of this month.

"I have been pondering on this action for long, for months and months: before our participation in this war, even before the beginning of the conflict.

"Having established these essential things, we ought now to examine how the action should be carried out, and therefore I have summoned here the lieutenant general and the commander of our troops in Albania, so that they may give us a military and

political picture and enable us to determine all that measures necessary and attain our objectives in the best possible way and within the shortest possible time.

"I add that I don't see any danger of complications from the North. Yugoslavia has every interest to stay quiet as it appears very clearly... from public statements recently made by official organs of that country, and which exclude the possibility of complications save in case where the defense of that country should be involved.

"Complications as far as Turkey is concerned, are also excluded, especially since Germany has established herself in Rumania and since Bulgaria has strengthened her forces. The latter country may even represent a useful pawn in our game and I will take the necessary steps so that Bulgaria may not miss this opportunity to attain her aspirations on Macedonia and for an outlet to the sea.

"Having fixed the objective and the date, we should now examine the other aspect of the situation so that we may be able to determine the measures to be taken and the means to be made available." (He then invited the Lieutenant General of Albania to express his views on the situation.)

JACOMONI—"In Albania this action is being awaited anxiously. The country is impatient and full of enthusiasm; rather I could assert that the enthusiasm is so intense that during the last period there has been some disappointment because the action has not yet been started. We have taken all necessary steps as far as supplies are concerned. There is the danger of the harbor of Durazzo in the sense that if that port were bombed we would meet some difficulties in regard to supplies. The question of road communications has made great progress, though I don't wish to say that I consider that question as yet solved. How does the situation in Greece appear as viewed from Albania?"

DUCE—"This is exactly, what I would like to know."

JACOMONI—"It is very difficult to tell exactly. The public opinion is ostentatiously indifferent. We have published the news that the niece of the well-known Albanian Patriot who was murdered recently, had been killed but they answered denying the fact. According to reports of our informers, it seems that while two months ago the Greeks did not seem inclined to offer serious resistance, now instead, they appear determined to oppose our action. The clandestine radio that we have placed in Argirocastro and over which we carry on a very active propaganda, counts many listeners, and it seems that it obtains the desired results. I believe that the Greek resistance will depend on whether our action will be sweeping and impressive or prudent and limited. We should then consider the aid that the Greeks may be able to receive from the British by sea."

DUCE—"I exclude in the most absolute form the possibility for Great Britain to ship men; the British aviation also has no forces to withdraw from other fronts."

JACOMONI—"The only concern could derive from the possibility that if we occupy only part of Greece, the British might be able to use the remnant bases—in case that they should be able to send considerable air forces—and bomb our position in Southern Italy and in Albania. The Greek airplanes number 144, which means that they do not present any danger."

DUCE—"What is the feeling of the Greek population?"

JACOMONI—"It sees to be strongly depressed."

CIANO—"There is a clear-cut split between the population and the Greek ruling class, the political and plutocratic ruling class, which is the one that kindles the resistance and maintains alive the pro-British sentiment in the country. This is a very small class, very rich, while, the rest of the population is indifferent to all events including the event of our invasion."

JACOMONI—"The report that, I circulated concerning the high wages paid in Albania, has created much impression on the Greek population."

DUCE—"He invites General Visconti-Prasca to present a picture of the military situation."

VISCONTI PRASCA—"We have prepared a military action against Epirus. It will be ready for the 26th of October and I add that the action presents itself under the best auspices. The geographical situation of Epirus does not favor the possibility for the Greek forces to intervene because on one side there is the sea and on the other there is an impassable mountain range. This terrain will allow us a series of encircling operations against the Greek forces which are estimated at around 30,000 men. Therefore we should be able to occupy Epirus within a short time; ten to fifteen days. This operation—which might enable us to eliminate all the Greek troops, has been prepared to the minutest details and it is as perfect as is humanly possible. The success of this action would permit us to improve our positions, it would give us a more secure frontier and finally it would guarantee to us the possession of the port of Prevesa which would help change our situation entirely. This is the first stage of our operations. The action, however, is subordinated to the weather conditions. Within a few weeks the raining season will create serious difficulty for the conquest of Epirus and of the base of Prevesa."

DUCE—"The date of the beginning of the operation can be advanced but not delayed."

VISCONTI-PRASCA—"The morale of the troops is very high. The enthusiasm has reached the highest degree. I never had any reason to complain about the troops in Albania. The only manifestation of lack of discipline that I came across was that of officers and soldiers who were and are impatient to start the action and to fight immediately."

DUCE—"Nearly 70,000 men, besides the specialized battalions. In comparison to the Greek forces 30,000 men, besides the specialized battalions. In comparison to the Greek forces 30,000 men—we have obviously a superiority of two to one.

DUCE—"And what about the armaments and equipment: tanks, fortifications of the enemy, etc.?"

VISCONTI-PRASCA—"The only concern is represented by the help that the enemy might be able to receive from the British aviation, since the Greek aircraft, as far as I am concerned, does not even exist. As far as the front of Salonicka is concerned, I hold some doubts in connection with the season. What we could do is to carry out the action in Epirus."

DUCE—"The action on Salonika is very important, because it is necessary to prevent it from becoming a British base."

VISCONTI-PRASCA: "For this latter action a certain period of time is necessary. The landing port is Durazzo which is 300 kilometers from Salonika. We therefore need two months."

(To be concluded)

Slowed Him Up

The first officer called a deck hand to him and said—"Go below and break up that crap game."

The sailor disappeared below, and remained there for the better part of an hour. Upon his return his superior officer demanded—"Did you succeed

TELLS OF VISIT SPENT IN ROME

Lt. Michael Krasulak, former Ukrainian American, star and captain of Ambridge high school basketball team, and son of Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Krasulak, 1001 Beaver Rd., Ambridge, Pa., now in Italy, received his promotion to first lieutenant July 7th on the completion of 60 missions, according to press report sent to the Weekly by Mr. I. Hrycyk of Ambridge.

In a letter received by his parents recently, Lt. Krasulak tells of a recent visit to Rome and Vatican City, where he saw the Pope, while on a week's leave.

While there he met his pal, Bill Lucyk, 1006 Beaver Rd., and they recalled their school days experienced at Ambridge High.

After 60 missions he received a week's rest at the Isle of Capri.

The Ambridge athlete was inducted in the Army Air Corps in July, 1941 and received his wings as a fighter pilot and his commission as second lieutenant. He has been overseas since January.

SERIOUSLY WOUNDED IN FRANCE

Because he had witnessed some of the terrors imposed by the Nazi military machine when he lived in Western Ukraine under Poland, Stephen Husak, of 304 Columbia st., Hudson, N. Y., and a member of U. N. A. Branch 477, enlisted to fight the Germans. Today he is in a hospital somewhere in France, seriously wounded, the "Hudson Register" reported July 31 (clipping sent to the Weekly by Mr. Ilko Lysohr, secretary of U. N. A. Branch 477).

Word of the Hudson man's injuries was received by his Uncle, Steve Kohut, 304 Columbia street, with whom Husak lived before going into the Army. The wire from the War Department to Mr. Kohut said:

"Regret to inform you your nephew, Private First Class Stephen Husak was seriously wounded in action on July 8 in France. Letter containing present mail address follows. Ulio, the Adjutant General."

Husak is American-born but was taken to Western Ukraine under Poland by his mother when he was an infant. He lived there and until he was about 21. The Nazi war machine was organized and rolling and Husak had plenty of opportunity to witness its tactics. He came back to America to live with his uncle here. He went to work at the Lone Star cement company and worked there about four years. But the German atrocities kept drumming in his brain and he enlisted in the U. S. Army. Husak is about 26 years old and single. His parents are dead and Mr. Kohut is his nearest relative.

MISSING SOLDIER RETURNS

After having been reported missing in action, Pfc. Joseph Sudomir, 32, a member of U.N.A. youth branch 180 in Akron, Ohio, returned recently safely to his base somewhere on the Italian front, the Akron Beacon-Journal reports (clipping sent to the Weekly by Miss Genevieve Zepko, U.N.A. Advisor).

During the fighting on the road to Rome, Mrs. Julia Sudomir, 1110 Grant street, Akron, received a government telegram followed by a letter that her husband, Pfc. Sudomir, was missing in action. Later came a telegram announcing that he had returned safely to his base but had been slightly wounded in the head during his experience. It is presumed, he returned through the "underground." He is a recipient of the Purple Heart award.

in breaking up the game?"

"Yes, sir" replied the gob.

"Well what in thunder took you so long?"

"Well sir," the sailor replied, "I had only two bits to start with."

FORTUNE AND MISFORTUNE

By THEODOSIA BORESKY

A LONG time ago in a Ukrainian village, there lived a very, very poor man. He had several children. They were thin and scrawny from lack of good nourishment.

Each day he saw them getting thinner and thinner and his wife too often deprived herself of a meal so the children might eat.

There came a day when all their supplies of food were gone. It was nearing spring, when the seed is in the ground and food is generally scarce. There was no place to earn any money or exchange services for food, as in the other seasons of the year.

The winter had been long and hard. Coming into the house, he saw that his wife had prepared the last remains of what was left in their storage cupboard. He realized that there was hardly enough for her and the children to eat. So he went out again, determined not to come back until he brought something home with him, even if he had steal it. His own stomach worried him fiercely.

His mind intent on avoiding the feeling of intense hunger, his feet had taken him quite a distance beyond his home, out into the road, running by the village fields. He walked along, wondering what he was going to do.

Some distance up on a grassy slope of pasture land, he saw two children playing. Having a natural love of children, he hailed them with a cheery, "Good morning!"

They replied in turn, "Good morning to you, sir!"

He was not far past them, when he heard them quarreling and yelling for him to come back. Anxious to settle the quarrel, he turned back, glad to help.

"To which one of us did you say good morning, first?" inquired one child (Misfortune).

"Why, to both of you!" was the man's reply.

"But to which one first?" insisted the other (Fortune).

The man, not knowing what to say pointed to the boy who had spoken to him first (Misfortune).

"Because you said 'good morn-

ing' to me first," said Misfortune, "I will give you a \$100 bill."

The man was astonished, but very glad to receive the money.

"I've only a penny to give you," spoke up Good Fortune, "when the \$100 is gone perhaps this will come in handy too."

The man hardly looked at the lone cent but he put both in his pocket and thanked each child very much.

Overjoyed at his good fortune, he hurried home with eager steps; forgotten even was the gnawing hunger in his stomach.

There is no need to tell you how happy were his wife and children to receive the money. Immediately, they bought supplies and filled the cupboard full of good things to eat.

Then realizing, that the money would soon be spent, unless he could make it work for him, he had a long talk with his wife as to how he could best put the money to use to earn them a steady income.

Since they lived in a section where there were salt mines he decided he would buy a wagon and horses; load it up with salt and go from village to village peddling the salt in exchange for grain.

So he went into town, bought a wagon and horses, and bought the salt. He did not have quite enough money, so he borrowed \$50 from the money broker to tide him over until he had sold or exchanged his salt for grain.

Then he set out with his load for the neighboring villages.

It was a nice, sunshiny day in early spring.

When he was about half way between his own and the next village a sudden rainstorm came up with an intense downpour, as if a cloud had burst. It melted most of the salt in the uncovered wagon. The rain turned the road into a mire of mud. The horses stalled. He tried going through a grassy pasture, hoping to escape the mud. The wagon stuck. He could not get it out of the mud. He had driven his team unto the property of the Lord Master of the county.

The overseer, coming from work

in some fields, saw him, had the servants help him out of the mud and brought him into the courtyard of the estate, after which he called the gendarmes: said the man was a thief and had stolen the wagon and horses. So they took him to jail.

In the meantime the captain of gendarmes had checked up on the man's protests and claim that the horses and wagon were his own, that he was not a thief. So in a couple of days they let him go, but kept the horses and wagon.

So it was, he returned home empty-handed and in debt to the broker for \$50! He wondered how he could face his wife and children again with empty hands, having spent so much of the money in so short a time, and having nothing to show for it!

He was passing by the river bank, facing which were various fish-markets.

He dug his hands into his pockets, remembering that he had nothing even to bring home for his children to eat! At once his fingers went round a small coin. The penny the other child had given him!

He at once stepped up to the last market in the row and asked the dealer in charge if he could give him some fish. All he had, he said, was a penny. He was very poor and had hungry children at home. The old dealer was ready to send him on his way, as just another beggar, but the younger man, his partner, turned and taking a half-rotten fish, wrapped it up in a piece of paper gave it the poor man, in return for his penny. He realized the fish could not be sold, but perhaps this man might make some use of it.

Thus he returned home. The wife at once saw by his face that all was not so well. He related to her all his unfortunate experiences. Although she lamented the loss of so much money, she was glad that at least he was safe and well. The fish she proceeded at once to cut open and clean in preparation for their supper.

But wait! Something gleamed with a fierce brightness as she pulled at the insides of the fish. Frightened, she called her husband, and showed it to him. He immediately folded the fish together again, and wrapped it up. He dared not to eat the fish nor

throw that brilliant thing away nor keep it without first showing it to the Lord of the county! The Lord might punish him for withholding facts from him! He had so many ways of finding out secrets!

So they and the hungry, whimpering children went to bed without any supper at all.

The next day, he took the fish and all, as he gotten it from the fish market, to the palace of the Lord and told him the story.

To say the least, the Lord was greatly overjoyed at the news. At last he had found his most prized diamond, an heirloom inherited from his ancestors of decades past. He had had lost it while bathing in a local lake, where the fish had evidently swallowed it and later was caught.

"You know, I've offered a reward for this very valuable, 'shining object' as you call it. It is my most highly valued diamond.

"Name your price and I will gladly pay it."

"Thank you, my lord," replied the man. "The most I want is to pay the broker from whom I borrowed the \$50 I needed to complete my equipment on a journey I set out to make, in which I expected to sell or trade my salt for grain. This I want to pay so he would not have me dragged into court, arrested and taken to rot in jail."

"Is that all you want?" came the surprised query.

"Yes, my lord! Originally, the diamond was yours, anyway. I am glad to have been of service to you in finding it. What I ask seems a reasonable enough price for doing it."

"Such honesty and good will command a good reward," said the pleased Lord of the County. "I will pay your debt, and in addition I will give you two villages all for your own, to do with as you please."

He called his secretary, had the debt to the broker assigned to be paid. At the same time, he ordered a transfer of the villages made, all in the presence of the still unbelieving man.

All this was brought about by a lucky penny! And he continued to prosper as long as he lived.

Value, you see, is not always determined by size!

Summer Banter

Another Saint

Robert St. John, the author, was standing in the lobby of the N.B.C. studios, in Chicago's Merchandise Mart, where his luxuriant beard attracted considerable attention.

A woman visitor asked a page the identity of the owner of that hirsute splendor.

"That's St. John," she was told.

"Um-m," mused the visitor, turning again to the beard. "Here for the Baptist convention, I presume."

Guardian Angel

One night on a sleeper, a pretty young woman was awakened by two drunks arguing outside her berth. Indignantly she said, "Sh-h-h! If you want to make noise at this hour go into the club car."

"Club car? Thash a wunnerful idea," a voice answered. "C'mon out. Beautiful. We don't leave till you come with ush."

With that she rang for the porter. "Porter," she said, "these men are disturbing me."

"She'sh young an' beautiful an' she'sh got to have a drink with ush," stated the drunk firmly.

"Young and beautiful?" inquired the porter. "Oh, no, gen'lmen. Ah saw her when she got on, an' she ain't beautiful."

Horrified silence—then retreating footsteps.

The next morning she thanked the porter. "Well, ma'am," he twinkled. "Ah figgered you'd be willing to give up yo' looks fo' a good night's sleep."

Big Business

Every business day, promptly at noon—a timid little man would check in at the safe deposit department of a Chicago bank and obtain his safe deposit box, which he would open, peer into, and carry it away to one of the small coupon rooms, where he would remain for exactly 30 minutes. After several months, one young woman clerk plucked up courage enough to ask the visitor a few questions, which he answered in a thin, colorless voice. The deposit box was empty, and always had been. He had simply rented it so as to have a quiet spot in the little coupon room to eat his lunch, carried in his coat pocket.

One Better

Some boys in Kansas City were showing a Texas rancher the town. "What do you thing of our stockyards?" they asked him.

"Oh, they're all right, but we have branding corrals in Texas that are bigger," he said.

That night they put some snapping turtles in his bed. When he had turned back the cover, he asked what they were.

"Missouri bed bungs," they replied.

He peered at them a moment. "So they are," he agreed. "Young uns, aren't they?"

Just Exclusive

Eddie Albert, the film actor who participated in the invasion of Tarawa, reports that during the mopping up process he discovered a group of marines trying to question a wounded Jap.

"He's an educated Jap, educated in America," one marine told Albert, "but he won't talk."

"Has he said anything at all?" asked Albert.

"Yeah, at first," replied the marine. "He came out with his hands up, said he was a Harvard man, and asked if any of us was from Harvard. We told him no—so he just won't talk to us."

Tormenting the Nazis

Another of those stories to come from London about the torments Nazis have to endure in the occupied countries, is about a Parisian cabaret entertainer, who comes out on the stage, gives the Fascist salute and remains with his arm raised, saying nothing, but looking fixedly at some German officers until some of them feel called upon to return the salute. Whereupon, imperturbably, the artist explains his gesture. "Yesterday I was in the country. The weather was awful. There was mud up to here!"

More Than Her Share

Each year for ten years, Mrs. Jones had made her visit to the local church for the christening of the latest addition to the family, and each year she gave the new baby five names.

On the eleventh occasion the vicar laboriously entering all the names in the register, felt he must protest.

"Now, Mrs. Jones," he told the proud mother, "we can't go on like this, you know. It's the eleventh year in succession that you've come to me in this way. Next year you really must bring your own ink."

All Depends

An artist who wanted a home among the Taconic Hills of Vermont was talking the matter over with a farmer who allowed that he had a house for sale. "I must have a good view," said the artist. Is there a good view?"

"Well," drawled the farmer, "from the front porch yuh kin see Ed Snow's barn, but beyond that there ain't nothin' but a bunch of mountains."

Notice to the Subscribers

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SOVIET EXPANSIONISM (Concluded from page 3)

to Stalin's own view, the Marxist-Leninist thought "should constantly undergo development and improvement." "In the course of its development," as Stalin states in his history of the Communist Party in the U.S.S.R., which appeared in 1938, the "science of revolution is necessarily enriched by new experiences and new information, and some of its principles and conclusions change with the time, and are replaced by new principles and conclusions which fit the requirements of the day." This doctrinal position which may be described as pragmatic, this idea of a constant process of becoming, inspired evidently by the dialectic of Hegel, is one of the keys to the foreign policy of the Soviets, and explains its apparent vagaries, its abrupt changes in direction, and its reversals of alliances.

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By

Clarence A. Manning

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

With a Foreword by

PROFESSOR WATSON KIRKCONNEL

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Funny Side Up

"CRAZY WITH THE HEATH"

(Inside stuff gathered from assorted dignitaries in Joe's, Mike's, Bill's and other cherec nite spots.)

Minnie the ash-can prowler is in town after hitch-hiking from Jersey City. Reports she found a California grapefruit rind in the Waldorf-Astoria garbage. J. Edgar Hoover is on the trail. It will make page 29 any day now... Senator Truman announced last Thursday his first purchase as the Democratic candidate for Vice-President, a gross of aspirin! Charles Boyer is French, Phil Regan is Irish, Ronal Colman is English, and Snow White is you'll never guess!

FLASH: General Eisenhower is in England. So is London!... Hedy LaMarr says she hasn't a three year old child. Mother knows best!... On Thursday Joe McCarthy, manager of the N. Y. Yankees issued his longest interview of the baseball season. He said, "Hmmm"... Joe Crumb who played one of the corpses in "Arsenic & Old Lace" is back in town and on the lam from his wife. He put a buck on a 20 horse parlay that took three days to run and won \$876,541.49 So now Joe has become a playboy and his one ambition is to play low man on the totem pole!... Margaret O'Brien, "The Lost Angel" is all washed up. She fell in the mud!... Walter Pigeon is very tall. So is the Empire State Building!... Irene Dunn, believe it or not, reminds me of Irene Dunn!

SCOOP! Three years ago this column said it wouldn't be long now until Autumn. Well it won't Remember, when it happens, you saw it in this column first!... Exclusive! It can be told now that the Republicans seeking the strongest candidate to

oppose F.D.R. were seriously thinking of nominating the St. Louis Cardinals!... Manager Durocher has piloted the Dodgers to the bottom of the National League cellar. Now they don't have to worry about air raids!... The Normandie will be flown back to France. How do we know how? We never get anywhere, except Joe's, Mike's, Bill's and other cherec nite spots!... Look Alikes: Tarzan and Weismuller!

Buttercups to Joe Blow, Mickey Mouse and Superman!... Daisies to Little Orphan Annie, Little Abner and Little Annie Rooney!... Scallions to Butch the Butcher, and Black Market! Pecans to you!

Success Story: She was just one of the thousands of beauty contest winners who come to Hollywood in search of a movie career. She was beautiful and she knew how to act, so nobody paid her any attention when she made the rounds of the casting offices. So she got a job selling chestnuts at the Black Zombie. Now hardly a day goes by but what an agent or a producer hungry for chestnuts comes by and sees her and says, "You ought to be in the movies." And she says, "Nuts! Nuts!"

Sol Z. Waffle, executive producer of 20th Century-Wolf Inc. will spend \$333333.33 for film rights to Maggie Dribblepuss's unpublished novel, "My Eyes were Blackedout!" Sol can't read but a man with \$333333.33 to spend doesn't have to. For \$3.33 he hired a guy to read the book to him. Maggie Dribblepuss can't write, but the \$333333.33 is a great comfort to her!... The U. S. Army has announced the perfection of a new tank. Any resemblance to Mayor LaGuardia is purely co-incidental!... A strange bird of undisclosed nationality was seen on Lake Woosin-poop three days ago but the game warden says it's out of season and nothing can be done about it till Fall!

BROMO "Scoop" SELTZER

Definitions

Success: Making more money to meet obligations you wouldn't have if you didn't have so much money.

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EVERY PAYDAY 10% WAR BONDS