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# The Ukrainian Weekly

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

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## INFATUATION AND ANTIPATHIES

IN Hugh Gibson's, "The Road to Foreign Policy," described by one commentator as a "brilliant, courageous and enormously sane book" (Double-day-Doran), there appears in the chapter "Infatuation and Antipathies" a description of a common American attitude to Soviet Russia which is worth reading, and from which we quote the following timely excerpt:—

"We have a weakness for classifying nations and governments according to our likes and dislikes of the moment. This is so instinctive that we have little or no embarrassment in doing an about-face as our feelings shift with events. If we are infatuated with another country, we are not content to approve it as it is. In order to justify our adoration, we remodel it in our own image. The process is simple. If we do not care for a government, we often dispose of it as being Fascist. If we like it, it is a democracy just as we are.

"Russia, for instance, is hailed as a great democracy and for a time any who raised a question on the subject was denounced as a Fascist intent on disrupting Allied unity. In the last war we managed to fight the common enemy without hailing the Czar as a reincarnation of Thomas Jefferson. But in this war it has been different. And we have persisted in our point of view even if the Soviet government disagreed with us. Stalin came out not so long ago with the forthright statement: 'It would be laughable to deny the difference in ideology and social structure of the various states comprising the Anglo-Soviet-American coalition.'

"Only a few years ago Russia attacked Finland, an orderly democracy commanding our respect and esteem. American public opinion was revolted. The President unlimbered his heaviest guns to denounce Soviet aggression. In doing so he justifiably claimed to speak for the whole

American people. Without warning Russia was plunged into the war and found fighting on the side of the side of the angels. She did not force her way into the conflict to support the Atlantic Charter and the Four Freedoms. But she was fighting on our side, and instead of being content with her gallant defense against the common enemy, which was enough for practical purposes, we insisted on revising our views. The mists rolled away and we discovered that Finland was a Fascist country, while Russia was a great religious democracy.

"Take our present passionate attachment for Soviet Russia. Our whole attitude, both government and people, is 'you-great-big wonderful boy.' Everything Russia does is right. We must not criticize. In fact, we must not even comment—unless indiscriminating praise is to be considered as comment. We can hold meetings and make speeches dismantling their (British) empire in the midst of war. But nothing of that sort for our great-big-wonderful-boy-friend. It is a touching attachment. But is it reciprocated? It is not. Does Stalin call in the press and tell them we are a superior country, proving it with references to the American Constitution? We have not noticed it. Does he encourage mass meetings of Soviet-American friendship like those held in New York? They have never been reported in the press."

### LESAWYER PROMOTED TO CAPTAINCY

Joseph Lesawyer, a member of U.N.A. Branch 477 in Hudson, New York, and a prominent figure in Ukrainian American youth activities before the war, was promoted early this month from first lieutenant to captaincy. The announcement of the promotion was made by Lt. Col. Sanford W. French, commanding officer of an armored division's medical battalion at Camp Cooke in California, and reported in the Hudson Daily Star. Lesawyer's latest promotion marks a steady rise in rank from buck private.

Captain Lesawyer's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ilko Lysohir, dwell at 858 Columbia street, Hudson. His father is secretary of Branch 477.

Upon graduation from New York University, where he played varsity baseball for three years, and later for the New York Athletic Club, Captain Lesawyer went into the real estate business. At the same time he became engaged in various Ukrainian American activities, including those of the Ukrainian National Association and the Ukrainian Youth

### WOUNDED IN ACTION

Pfc. John Zukowsky, a member of U.N.A. Branch 361 in New York City, was wounded in action in France on August 2nd, according to a War Department telegram received by his wife, Mrs. Mary Zukowsky of New York City. An American Red Cross letter following the telegram informed her that her husband's right arm is injured and that at present he is in a hospital in England.

Pfc. Zukowsky was a member of St. George's Ukrainian Church choir of New York, directed by Mr. Theodore Onufryk. He also sang with Prof. Koshetz' chorus at the Ukrainian Congress concert in Washington in May, 1940. He was preparing to sing under Prof. Koshetz for the recordings last summer, but was called into service, May, 1943. He arrived in England last June.

League of North America. At the time of his induction before Pearl Harbor, he was national treasurer of the league.

## Ukrainian National Association Continues To Grow

Continued progress in membership and assets of the Ukrainian National Association is the keynote of the report of the semi-annual audit made last week by the Supreme Auditing Committee of the U.N.A., and published during the past week in the "Svoboda."

At a time when organizational activity is at a standstill, when not only volunteers but even paid employees are difficult to obtain to carry on organizational work, when the war effort takes up most everyone's energy and time, the report states, the Ukrainian National Association continues to expand in membership and assets, while its services to America, Ukraine, and its members are likewise in the process of constant expansion.

Financially, the report states, the U.N.A. is in a better position than ever before. The first half of this golden jubilee year of the U.N.A. marks an increase of \$310,979.50 in assets. Total U.N.A. assets as of June 30, 1944 are \$7,633,186.87. Thus

far this year, the U.N.A. paid out to its members over 74 thousand dollars in dividends.

Increase in membership during the first six months of this year amounted to 1208 new members, making a total of 43,268 members of the U.N.A. The gain this year, the report states, is considerable, but not enough in the light of the fact that 1944 is the golden jubilee year of the organization. The report urges greater activity in obtaining new members.

The Auditing Committee's report also stressed the scope of the war effort of the U.N.A. and its members, as already reported in the past on these pages, including their participation in the five million dollar war bond drive sponsored last spring by the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

The report is signed by the following members of the committee: chairman Dmytro Kapitula, vice-chairman Dr. Walter Gallan, secretary Dr. Ambrose Kibzey, and Stephen Kuropas and Roman Smook.

## Killed in Action

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Szewczuk of Brooklyn, N. Y., formerly of Woonsocket, R. I., recently received a telegram from the War Department informing them that their son, Sgt. Bernard Szewczuk, was killed in action in France on D-Day, and that a Purple Heart medal has been awarded him posthumously. Sgt. Szewczuk served with the Rangers. He was a member of U. N. A. Branch 206 of Woonsocket Rhode Island, to which his whole family belongs. Its secretary, Mr. John Kokolski, sent in this news report to the Weekly.



SGT. BERNARD SZEWCZUK

Sgt. Szewczuk was inducted the Army June 12, 1942 and went overseas seven months ago, serving with the infantry and then was assigned to the Rangers.

## AWARDED SILVER STAR

A silver star was awarded to Joseph A. Hricko, 41 Pine St., Torrington Conn., an infantry staff sergeant, the War Department reported to the Office of War Information.

Hricko's platoon in Italy in December, 1943, was attacking strongly defended enemy positions, when an enemy heavy machine gun opened fire at very close range, the War Department citation reads:

"Accompanied by two other enlisted men," the citation continues, "he proceeded to the flank of the enemy gun and upon reaching a point approximately 10 yards from the emplacement threw hand grenades, killing two of the enemy and putting the gun out of action.

"Riflemen who were supporting the enemy gun immediately withdrew and were pursued by Sergeant Hricko and his companions. In this action, and with the aid of two other soldiers, he captured 12 prisoners and killed or wounded 20 of the enemy. He was wounded by machine gun fire during the engagement but remained with the platoon until the objective was taken."

Sergeant Hricko has been reported missing in action since May 26, 1944, the War Department added.

## GETS PURPLE HEART

Technician 5th Grade Andrew Rybka of 215-A Prospect Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., and a member of U.N.A. Branch 293, received the Purple Heart following injuries sustained in Italy in November 11 last. A member of the Rangers the 18-year-old technician, attended Haaren High School, Manhattan, when he enlisted in the army in April, 1943.



## Top-Rank Military Men Stress School Value

Top-ranking men of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps strongly urge the Nation's youth of pre-military age to return to high school in the fall instead of continuing in summer jobs.

Gen. H. H. Arnold, Commanding General of the Army Air Forces; Vice Admiral Randall Jacobs, Chief of Naval Personnel, U. S. Navy and Lt. Gen. A. A. Vandergrift, Commandant of the Marine Corps, issued statements addressed particularly to boys and girls under military age stressing the importance of high school education, not only for use in the armed forces but as preparation for post-war life.

Alarmed by a drop of 1,000,000 in high school enrollment since the war's beginning, the Government, with the cooperation of civilian and military leaders, has opened a drive to convince boys and girls of the value of a high school education.

General Arnold indicated in his message that all branches of the service need leaders, engineers, and specialists, and that in the "years to follow victory, we will need them even more as our nation charts its progress in the post-war world."

"We of the armed forces," he added, "urge every young man and woman of pre-military age who has been filling a summer war job to return to school this autumn. Such war work is important, but your education has top priority. You will serve your country best by making the most of your educational opportunities, for this is not only a brave man's war—it is a smart man's war."

Admiral Jacobs, stressing the need for sound grounding in mathematics and science as a background for operating and maintaining naval equipment, said:

"The Navy needs young men who have the brains to think, the strength to fight and the will to extend themselves. This means that every young man under 17 should do everything possible to develop his mind and his body. Specifically, it means that you as one of this group should let nothing stand in the way of your return to high school this fall. The technical developments of the war are bound to continue and expand in the post-war period. For the success I know you desire in the near future as well as later, you need to see that you make the best possible use of your present opportunity to obtain a basic education."

General Vandergrift's message to boys of pre-military age pointed out that this "most highly specialized of all wars" has proven that "Bravery alone is not enough to win battles. To have bravery without knowledge is to be only half prepared."

"If you have been employed in the factory or on the farm this summer, providing valuable impetus to an early victory, you should plan to go back to high school this fall," he said. "We in the Marine Corps feel you can best serve your nation and your fellow man at school, now, building the sound mind in the sound body."

"We are all preparing for another challenge to our democracy when the victory is won—the dynamic challenge of fulfillment of the cause for which we fought, in a peaceful world."

Your country is depending on you to be well equipped and prepared to meet that challenge, mentally, physically, and ethnically."

## DISHONEST CRITICISM

Careless Opinions by Authorities Give False Hope to Young Artists

THE many of our young Americans of Ukrainian descent who are studying music with the hopes of making it their life career, will undoubtedly read with considerable interest the following comments concerning young artists written by the famed music critic of The New York Times, Olin Downes, in last Sunday's issue of that paper. Writes Downes.

At no very remote date in the past in this city a resident pianist and teacher gave an audition to a young lady who desired his criticism and counsel concerning her professional career.

Her playing was technically insecure and her performance defective from the standpoint of interpretation and musicianship.

With commendable frankness her examiner told her she was neither ready for a professional career nor likely at any time to be successful in one. The lady was crestfallen, but only momentarily. She brightened up. "Well," she said, "if I can't play I can teach." "You shouldn't do that either," was the reply. "You would do harm by teaching. You haven't got the background of pedagogy or musicianship, let alone the technical knowledge which is necessary, and you would tend to cultivate in your pupils the same weakness that I find existent in your present performance."

He asked her how old she was. She was 29.

"It's a ripe age," said the teacher, "to make any substantial change. But I think you should forget music as a career, and I do not think you are too late to find something else to do in the world, something else for which you are fitted. And I'd do that now."

### Student's Reply

At this point she turned on him. "I want you to know," she said, "that last year the great pianist X came to our city. While he was there I played to him. He turned to my parents with tears in his eyes. He said, 'You should be proud and humble. Your daughter is a genius.' I'm going to continue my studies, Mr. C, and with someone who understands me and can help me on my way."

The teacher knew, as also do you and I, at least by name, the virtuoso to whom the young lady had reference, and the teacher was curious. He got the artist on the phone. "I wanted to ask you," he said, "about Miss A. She's been here and she says she played to you."

"Miss A?" came back the answer, "I don't know whom you mean."

"I'll refresh your memory, unless she's fibbed to me. She says she played to you last year after your concert in her home town, and that you told her parents she was a genius."

The other man laughed. "Dear boy, what can you do? Those people don't want the truth. They want to be flattered. If I had told that girl where she stood as a pianist I'd simply have lost some friends and patrons and a concert date. You know how it is. They get you in a corner, and you've got to kid them along."

Well, what was there to say? The teacher, fresh from the appalling ineptitude of the lady pianist, and her more appalling delusions, fed by the words of an artist from whom she had a right to expect a sincere and responsible appraisal, felt intensely indignant, and said as much over the phone.

To what avail? Nothing, perhaps, is more incontestable than the fact that by and large people get the government, the newspapers, the society and many other things that they deserve. There is, however,

another consideration, which is the duty of the specialist when he is consulted seriously to tell the truth to the earnest inquirer.

### Medical Analogy

If a patient does not want a doctor's counsel which it is inconvenient for him to follow to get well; if he prefers a doctor who gives him self-indulgence and sugar pills, the result cannot be blamed on the doctor. But if a patient critically ill seeks a reliable physician's aid, and is put off with platitudes and evasions of unpleasant truths, then the doctor has most reprehensibly failed him. It is sad to observe that many musicians of high reputation and even international standing are willing to shirk their plain duty to themselves and their art, to say nothing of those who come to them seeking bread, and getting a stone, by equivocating.

This is one of the curses of the teaching of music, in its various forms, today. A splendid minority live for their work and sacrifice for their faith in the art which sustains them.

### Musician as Oracle

Nor is the harm done confined to individual cases. The celebrated musician is looked upon as an oracle. The local teacher has done his best to develop a pupil and to correct his faults. The visiting virtuoso dismisses all that with a wave of the hand and a compliment, and anything that the teacher or, mayhap, some unsympathetic music critic may say is held in derision by the gullible and willing victim. It is perfectly natural that he or she should hold words from celebrated persons in esteem. Nor are such sayings confined to a musician's careless compliments as he wends his way. Specific facts could be cited by this writer of young musicians given highest commendation, even official diplomas, by teachers of international fame, who very well know the difference between the performances of great artists whom they themselves have launched and those of the students without sound training or great gifts.

A few seasons ago a young woman of 14, preceded by lurid and intensive publicity, gave a recital in Carnegie Hall. It was quickly shown that she had no good reason for doing so. The New York papers, with unanimity, informed her of the fact. The following afternoon the present commentator was accosted at the building entrance by a gentleman in an alarming state of excitement, who said that he must have a conference immediately about his daughter, the girl who had played the evening previous. The unfortunate child had kept asking all day, through her tears, "Is it as bad as that? Was it as bad as that?"

And now here was the parent, with the same question. He was told that his daughter was young for a public career. Only musicians of the most exceptional genius had appeared in earlier years on the stage. It usually took a considerable time to develop an interpretive individuality, and very often precocious gifts proved disappointing, while those longer in developing surpassed prophecies.

### Commended by Teacher

It didn't help very much. Everything had been posited upon the success of the ill-omened recital of the preceding evening. The father had closed a good business to travel with his daughter and devote all his time to her advancement.

And the daughter! Why, look here. She was one of the pupils in the master class of a great teacher now departed this life. Not once, but several times, this celebrated teacher had asked her to play for the class, to show them, he said, how the work

## A Genius At Work

By HONORE EWACE

It is easy to understand how John Milton, a conscientious scholar, could write good poetry. It is as easy to understand how Lord Tennyson could write exceptionally good poetry. But it is still puzzling how William Shakespeare, with his meagre Latin and still less Greek, could write some of the greatest plays since the days of Sophocles. And it is even more puzzling how Robert Burns, with but an elementary school education, could write first-class poems.

In a word, it is very mystifying to the world how the mind of a man of genius works. People would like to know the ways of a great man of genius. The answers that we usually get from him are not very satisfying. When the great German man of genius, Goethe, said, "I sing just like the birds sing," he was very poetic in what he said, but not very reassuring.

Well, Robert Burns sang just like the birds sing. Poems came to him just as songs—new songs straight from his heart. Taras Shevchenko also simply sang out new songs—songs that were created right in his heart.

Both Robert Burns and Taras Shevchenko knew no rules of versification. Yet they wrote first class poems. They will know something that is much more valuable to a genuine poet than the rules of versification. They had souls and hearts that could sing new songs in the poetic rhythms of the songs of their native lands. Burns wrote his best poems in the poetic measures of the Scotch folk songs. Shevchenko did the same. When he wrote his poems his soul was vibrating with the music of the folk songs of Ukraine.

Other men tried to do what Burns and Shevchenko did, but failed. They tried to write their poems in imitation of the songs they knew. Yet they failed. Why? Simply because they were not men of genius. Within them there was no spiritual fire of love for all that is beautiful and sublime.

Men and women of genius create great things, though usually they have but few material means, because they find all the means they need within their hearts and souls.

Shevchenko was a man of genius, a fully awake soul.

And whoever reads his poems also becomes more fully alive, more fully awake. From the sacred flame of Shevchenko's spirit millions of hearts are set aflame each year.

No power can quench now the sacred fire that Shevchenko's poetic genius has planted in the souls of Ukrainians. Hence no power can conquer now the spirit of Ukraine to be a free and great nation.

should sound. And so forth.

Our boys and girls, and the minority who teach them competently, understandingly, and with scrupulously high standards, deserve better. They deserve better, because a majority of students are not only ambitious and energetic but serious and gifted, wanting only to see the truth and make it their own. If there is one thing needed today in music in America above everything else, it is higher and more exigent standards of teaching and of scholarship.

There will, however, always be the fatuous and the soft, and their families and friends, who can only exist on delusions. They will be present in sufficient numbers to support and hold in esteem those who flatter and encourage them to be more pretentious and dilletantish in their efforts, and never under any circumstances to face facts. Such people may even read this article. If they do they probably will approve, point out the mote in their neighbor's eye, and never dream that they are the subject of it!





# Soviet Pre-War National Policy In Ukraine

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## Its Extent

THE combination of all these factors clearly indicated a policy of so-called Ukrainization in Ukraine. In practice it was nothing more than a limited cultural autonomy; juridically it was an absurdity for, in theory at least, Ukraine was an independent and sovereign State. For Moscow to outline and control policy in reference to a purely internal Ukrainian question meant a denial to Ukraine of every trace of autonomy.

## Its Objects

One of the objects of the policy of Ukrainization was revealed by the Communist ideologist, Popov, in an article which he wrote for the "Communist" (No. 120) in 1927. Popov said, "As far as we (Bolsheviks) are concerned Ukrainization never was and is not an end in itself. It is only a method for establishing a closer contact with Ukrainian masses. Without such close contact the Party cannot work in Ukraine. The organic development of the Ukrainian has its own course and if this is not controlled the position of the Soviet Government and Communism in general may become dangerous indeed. Not knowing the Ukrainian language, a large proportion of Party members must remain outside Ukrainian national life. This is a source of weakness to the Party in Ukraine. It leads to the strengthening of hostile elements and therein lies the danger."

Ukrainians themselves were fully aware of Moscow's insincerity. At the 12th Congress of the Communist Party, Skrypnyk, the leading Ukrainian Communist, said: "There is only a theoretical recognition of the national question; when it comes to action, we show neither force nor inclination. Great-State (Muscovite) fictions, imbibed at the mother's breast, become an indictive and integral part of the mentality of many of many of our comrades."

## Cancelled by Constitution of 1923

Whatever Ukraine may have gained through Ukrainization was more than cancelled by the constitution of 1923, which deprived the separate republics of their autonomy, and created the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR). Preparations for this far-reaching centralization were in fact made at the 11th and 12th Party Congresses, which had made a great show of liberalism by adopting the national policy that led to Ukrainization in Ukraine! This constitution deprived the national republics of their control of foreign policy, their right to declare war and conclude peace, their right to make treaties with other nations, to control their commerce and industry, to levy taxes, control communications, establish and supervise their own legal and educational systems, etc. The Central Government in Moscow also reserved to itself the right to annul any statutes passed by the several national governments. These provisions, however, did not restrain the authors from including in the constitution a statement to the effect that the Soviet Union was "a free union of independent Soviet Republics." One Soviet apologist, Professor Pavlenko, wrote: "The Communist Party always defended the principle of self-determination of nations, including their complete separation. This principle remains untouched with the creation of the new Federation of Soviet National Republics. Neither does this contradict the principle of sovereignty of the Union itself, because it is based on the free union of separate national Republics into one Federal State." When contradictory purposes had to be served, another line of reasoning was adopted. Thus one

official statement argued: "We do not regard federation as an object but only as a method of bringing together and finally amalgamating the various self-determined members of the federation. All federations are only transitory stages toward one State." (Information about the State and the Constitution of the RSFSR., Stuchka, 1923).

The degree of freedom with which the Union was consummated was apparent from recent events and notably from the armed revolts which were still raging in Ukraine. Even Ukrainian Communists opposed the centralist features of the constitution. At the 1923 session of the Central Committee of the Party, Ukrainian representatives argued that the new constitution did away with the independence of separate Republics and gave rise to indignation among Ukrainian masses. They proposed their own version of a federal constitution which would have preserved for each Republic its essential traits of sovereignty. The Russians branded the Ukrainian proposal as separatist and directed against the interests of the Union; and, therefore, not worthy of consideration.

## Use of Ukrainization

Towards the end of 1927 Moscow realized that the policy of Ukrainization was producing undesirable results. Ukrainian institutions—the press, the schools, the co-operatives—were becoming thoroughly nationalist in substance and only Communist in form. The national Ukrainian milieu was rapidly disintegrating the Communist Party in Ukraine, the very agency whose duty it was to utilize Ukrainization for the entrenchment of Communist, or in reality Muscovite, elements in Ukraine.

Between 1925 and 1926 the opposition group in the Party in Ukraine gained considerable strength under the leadership of Shumsky, Maximovich, Volobuev and Khvylioviy. This group favored an independent, though a kind of national-communist, Ukraine. In his many books and essays Volobuev showed that by virtue of her connections with Russia, Ukraine was destined for economic exploitation and was slowly being converted into a colony. Moscow's attention was soon drawn to the activity of this faction within the Party in Ukraine and its leaders were severely condemned and penalized.

The failure of Ukrainization to achieve desirable results for Moscow, brought to the fore in the Russian Communist Party those elements which had persistently opposed any concessions to the non-Russian nationalities and stood for Russification. Its leading figures were Zinoviev, Larin and Vaganian. In his works Vaganian argued that Communism cannot tolerate the presence of several fully developed national cultures in the U.S.S.R., and that those which existed must be replaced by Muscovite culture which, according to Vaganian, is foremost, revolutionary-proletarian and even international. This group strongly attacked European influences which it considered to be foreign and spiritually hostile to Russia. This philosophy, of course, pleased Russian vanity. A special campaign was launched against Ukrainian writers, especially Khvylioviy, who had consistently argued that Muscovite culture was the product of Asia, that it was foreign and hostile to the Ukrainian spirit and that Ukraine "must turn away from Moscow and face Europe." He became a victim of refined persecution and was finally driven to suicide in 1933. Upon Stalin's own admission, Khvylioviy was hailed as a martyr in Ukraine.

## The De-Ukrainization Policy

The 15th Party Congress held in 1927 began what may be called de-Ukrainization of Ukraine. The pretext for this was based on the profound discovery that besides Ukrainians there were other nationalities living in Ukraine. (According to the Soviet Census of 1926 the population of Ukraine was as follows: Ukrainians, 80 percent; Russians, 9 percent; Jews, 5.4 percent; others, 5.6 percent). The Congress then declared that: "Ukrainian chauvinism places impediments in the way of their (i.e., minorities) cultural development, and therefore, objective justice forces the Soviet Government to take these minorities under its care in order to ensure their rights—especially the equality of language."

As a result the Russian language became virtually obligatory in Ukraine only because there are scattered in Ukraine—nowhere in a compact body—some two-and-a-half million Russians. No similar concession was made to the compact mass of three-and-a-half million Ukrainians who are administratively included in the Russian Republic (R.S.S.R.). This decree was purposely designed to spread Muscovite influence throughout Ukraine; and notably in the cities where the Russians lived and which Moscow particularly desired to dominate.

At the same time Ukraine was deprived of financial freedom through the centralization of the budget. In 1929 the constitution itself was "corrected," but the fiction of "independent Ukraine" was preserved and even a new paragraph to that effect was added to the constitution. Various other measures were passed in 1929 which centralized almost every Commissariat, thus depriving the national republics of any freedom of action. The Ukrainian industrial trusts were liquidated in favor of the "All-Union" or Muscovite centre. The Ukrainian Commissariat of Agriculture was made into a subservient branch of the Muscovite Commissariat as the first step toward collectivization on a large scale. In 1930, finance and credit were centralized; in 1931, the Muscovite Commissariat of Internal Affairs; and finally, in 1933, the administration of Ukrainian heavy industry was usurped by Moscow.

## Rise of Revolutionary Activity in Ukraine

These changes roused deep resentment in Ukraine. Revolutionary activity began to spread since it became increasingly evident that the legal privileges which Ukraine was supposed to enjoy, were only chimerical because Moscow could and would revoke them when it suited her. In 1930 the G.P.U. uncovered the conspiratorial organization known as the "Union for the Liberation of Ukraine." The youth section of this organization had adopted terrorism as one of its weapons. In 1931 the G.P.U. uncovered the "National Centre," a nationalist group which included members of the Communist Party among its followers. Next year the victim was the "Ukrainian Military Organization," among whose members were Red Army commanders and numerous intellectual workers. In 1933 the G.P.U. arrested at least 4,000 members of the "Organization of Ukrainian Revolutionaries," an organization which had been in existence since 1929. These were only signs of what was underneath. According to Postyshev, Stalin's personal emissary in Ukraine, the nationalists had permeated every institution, including the Party and the Komsomol, and were rallying forces for an uprising in Ukraine.

## The Moscow-fostered Famine

At about the same time the policy of collectivization was begun in ear-

nest. In Ukraine it was accompanied by peasant uprisings and numerous acts of sabotage. Government representatives were murdered, property was burned, livestock was killed and crops were destroyed. The peasants argued that they might as well destroy their property themselves as be deprived of it by others. One of the results was a drastic fall in planted acreage. According to Kossior, then secretary of the Ukrainian Central Council, now irrevocably purged, Ukraine lost 300 million poods of grain in 1932. This figure represented almost one-third of Ukraine's normal pre-war crop and about three-eighths of an average N.E.P. crop. Starvation seized Ukraine. There is every reason to believe that the Kremlin countenanced this mass starvation of some four or five million Ukrainian people. Thus during the most acute period of hunger Moscow dispatched into Ukraine so-called "udarnii brigady," or shock brigades, to requisition grain from the peasants. Some of the facts connected with this famine are set out in a special resolution—H. Res. 399, 73rd Congress, 2nd Session—of the House of Representatives of the United States.

The struggle which ensued was national-political as well as economic. The Central Committee of the Party in Ukraine decided (November 18, 1932) that "the collaboration between groups of communists, leaders of Party Centres and the kulaks and nationalist followers of Petliura, has made the Party organization an instrument of the hands of the enemy." It issued the following recommendation: "We must destroy the resistance of those communists who became the actual directors of sabotage and we must liquidate the passive attitude toward sabotage, on the part of various Party organizations."

## The Great Purges

Disturbances reached a climax in 1933. Units of "specialists in problems of counter-revolution" were sent to Ukraine. Their methods consisted of advanced forms of physical and moral terror. The great purge of 1933 followed in their wake. According to official figures given by Postyshev, 27,000 out of a total membership of 125,000 were thrown out of the Party in Ukraine. The purge took in 1,300 members of the Komsomol, 240 regional secretaries of the Party, 250 heads of Ispolkoms or Executive Committees, 150 heads of Controlling Committees, 1,000 officials in the Department of Education, 200 leaders of the cooperative organizations and 300 professors and members of the Ukrainian Academy of Science. All were accused of nationalist sympathies.

The several minor independent Ukrainian Commissariats were made subservient to Moscow. It became patently clear that Stalin meant to rely for his support on two factors, namely, Party bureaucracy and Russian nationalist elements. Once decided upon, however, it remained to make out a plausible case why Muscovite or Russian nationalism was to be viewed as a progressive phenomenon compatible with Socialism and Internationalism while the national aspirations of Ukrainians or Georgians, for instance, were "capitalist, counter-revolutionary reaction, and despicable intrigues of the enemies of the people." A workable solution was found in the theory that the Muscovites were "the leading nation of the proletarian revolution," and secondly, that each citizen of the U.S.S.R. was bound by patriotic duty to his Soviet fatherland, which meant, in fact, that he owed unquestioning allegiance to his Muscovite overlords. Incidentally, the works of some of the leading members of the old Lenin Guard and some of the Guardists themselves, were appropriately revised or purged to conform to the exigencies of Stalin's opportunism.

Thus Stalinism became a rejuvenated expression of Muscovite ambi-

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## REVELATION ON THE TRAGIC-COMIC MEETING AT PALAZZO VENEZIA

(To be concluded)

(2)

(The following is the 2nd instalment of the OWI report sent to the Weekly revealing what took place at a secret meeting at Palazzo Venezia at which Italy declared war against Greece—Editor.)

**DUCE**—"At any rate, we can prevent the British from landing at Salonika. It is vital also that to this front two divisions be sent, considering the fact that the co-operation of Bulgaria is possible."

**VISCONTI-PRASCA**—"Also in order to start the march on Athens, the key base for all operations is represented by the occupation of Epirus and the port of Prevesa."

**DUCE**—"And the occupation of three Islands of Zante, Cefalonia and Corfu."

**VISCONTI-PRASCA**—"Certainly."

**DUCE**—"These operations must be carried out simultaneously. Do you know what the morale of the Greek soldier is?"

**VISCONTI-PRASCA**—"The Greeks are not a people happy to fight."

**DUCE**—"Now one thing more. Having fixed the date, we should know how we may give the appearance of reason to this operation of ours. A justification of general character would be that Greece is an ally of our enemies who are using her bases, etc. But moreover we need an incident which should allow us to assert that we enter the war in order to establish order. If you create such an incident, it is very good; otherwise it does not matter."

**JACOMONI**—"I can do something on the frontiers; create incidents between the population of Ciamuria and the Greek authorities."

**VISCONTI-PRASCA**—"We have placed some French arms and bombs for a make-believe attack."

**DUCE**—"For me all this has very little value. It means nothing more than a smoke screen. However, it is well if you can manage to bring about a good excuse before launching the bomb-shell."

**CIANO**—"When do you wish the incident to take place?"

**DUCE**—"The 24th."

**CIANO**—"On the 24th there will be the incident."

**DUCE**—"No one will believe this pretext. However, as a justification of higher nature we will say that it was necessary to come to a conclusion."

"What is necessary in this kind of operations is to act with the utmost swiftness of decision. Only a swift decision can bring success, because it would tend to exclude the possibility of external aid."

"Now we must provide them with an alibi so that they can say: 'There is nothing we can do. How can we try to help these people who are already defeated?' This is what the Turks could say, and the same might apply to the British."

**VISCONTI-PRASCA**—"The operation has been prepared in such a way as to give the impression of a sweeping defeat in a few days."

**DUCE**—"Because of the responsibility that I intend to assume in this matter, I tell you not to worry too much for the losses which we might incur, though I am always concerned from the human standpoint even for the life of a single soldier. I say this because sometimes a military chief may be induced to stop and consider the grave losses of his troops."

**VISCONTI-PRASCA**—"I have ordered that the battalions always attack even against an entire division."

**BADOLIO**—"The question concerns arguments: that of Greece, and that of the British aid. I agree with all of you completely in excluding the possibility of British landings, as the British are much more worried over the situation in Egypt than over that in Greece. And as far as the Mediter-

anean is concerned, the British are afraid to send troops there. Therefore the only help they could give would consist of airplanes. In view of this, we might let the action in Greece coincide with the action for Marse Matruth. In this case it is very difficult to think that the British could withdraw airplanes from Egypt and send them to Greece. And this we can do because by the 26th of this month Graziani can be ready."

**DUCE**—"I would prefer an advance of a few days for the action of Graziani. And then the conquest of Marsa Matruth will make still more difficult the possibility of similar aid especially in view of the fact that I foresee that we will not stop at Marsa Matruth. Once London has lost its hinge in Egypt, even if the British should still be able to carry on, the British Empire would find itself in a state of debacle. British India is restless and the British could not receive any more help from South Africa and through the Red Sea. I add a consideration of moral character; namely that this success in Africa would represent a great spur for our soldiers in Albania. These are reasons why I desire a synchronization of the two actions with a slight advance for the action in Africa."

**BADOLIO**—"In examining now the Greek problem I state that it is not wise to stop after the conquest of Epirus. I feel that I don't exaggerate by saying that we must also occupy Candia and Morea if we wish to occupy Greece. The operation for Epirus, as analyzed by Visconti-Prasca, is all right. Assuming that the left wing is secure, the enemy forces should not present many difficulties. We have the aviation..."

**DUCE**—"We will put on the field at least 400 airplanes, in view also of what the British might do."

**BADOLIA**—"It is necessary to occupy all of Greece if we want to make sure that the solution of the problem will be successful. For this we need 20 divisions, while in Albania we have only nine, with an additional cavalry division. It is evident that under the present conditions we need three months to conquer Greece."

**DUCE**—"Having decided on the beginning of the operations for the 26th of October, and expecting to conquer Epirus between the 10th and the 15th of November, we have until that time one more month for the shipment of more troops."

**VISCONTI-PRASCA**—"The shipment of more troops depends on the development of the plan and they cannot be shipped before Epirus has been conquered. The question of security should be carefully considered. During this season, operations can be carried only in Southern Greece. If we maintain Durazzo as a base for troops to be sent to Salonika, a month is necessary for the sending of each division."

**DUCE**—"In order to clarify the ideas that we are now expressing, I ask how the march on Athens be viewed after we have occupied Epirus?"

**VISCONTI-PRASCA**—"I don't think there will be many difficulties. A group of five or six divisions would be sufficient."

**BADOLIO**—"I would consider as more urgent the march on Athens than that on Salonika, also because a British landing at Salonika does not seem as probable."

(To be concluded)

### Just the Wrong Kingdom

Cecil Brown passes on the story of the correspondent's daughter who landed a Government job in Washington. Her first day on duty, she handled an incoming phone call. "Is Colonel So-and-so there?" the voice asked.

## WHY I DO NOT SMOKE

If the "I" in the above title sounds too personal, you will forgive me, when you realize that it is less egotistical than to say, "Why Girls Should Not Smoke," because that would imply that I am an authority on the matter. And of course I am not.

Plenty of people who have a right to write such an article have been before me, and have given you forceful, technical reasons why tobacco is especially harmful to women. But let me approach the problem informally, from the point of view of one of the younger generation.

I assure you that I am a perfectly normal girl and I don't smoke. I am twenty-one, and, like any of Eve's daughters, I want to be as attractive as possible. The first requirement, of course, is good health. There is nothing charming about yellowed teeth, a sallow complexion, jaded nerves, and that famous pariah about which even your best friends won't tell you. I want a clear skin, a clean smile, and breath untainted by tobacco.

In time nicotine yellows the skin of the face as it does the fingers, causing tired lines, sharp features, a languid anaemic look, a coarsened voice, and an appearance of premature old age. Some one has suggested that the old saying that a woman is as old as she looks might well be changed to "A woman is as old as she smokes."

Most everyone rejoiced at the change from the boyish styles to the present graceful fashions. Girls wisely want to appear feminine again. Cigarette smoking is masculine and unfitting. How grotesque it is when a girl is in chiffons or trailing evening dress! I spent part of my life within sight of an illiterate, unkempt old woman. Winter and summer she wore a small dirty shawl over her head and sat crossly on her doorstep, a frown on her leathery old face, and a pipe in her mouth. But Mrs. N. with her corn-cob pipe was not so incongruous a sight as an attractive, well-dressed girl with her mouth askew to accommodate the ubiquitous cigarette.

Tobacco, however, affects more than the outward appearance: it is harmful to the general health as well. The average young woman of today has a glorious heritage of good health. Cigarettes are petty thieves cleverly stealing this heritage little by little.

I was interested to learn just how bad is the reputation of tobacco with the medical profession. A bit of study brings to light the following, dismal facts: Smoking injures the heart. The tobacco heart is an irritable heart, frequently intermittent in action and not to be depended upon under calls for severe physical exertion. Tobacco causes high blood pressure; it poisons the nerves, hurts the eyes, lessens resistance to many diseases, notably tuberculosis. It sometimes induces cancer; it stunts the growth of the young and it impairs efficiency and athletic power.

### Nicotine a Poison

Nicotine is only one of an impressive list of poisons contained in tobacco smoke. And nicotine is so deadly that we read of a case in which less than one grain of nicotine, less than two drops, caused a person's death. When the younger generation carelessly refer to cigarettes as "coffin nails," they speak far more truth than poetry. For nicotine is a slow poison and a habit forming drug.

Unfortunately, once a woman starts smoking, she is apt to indulge in the habit even more often than a man. It is a feminine characteristic to go to extremes—especially regrettable in this case because cigarettes are undeniably more harmful to woman than to man.

Though I am still one of the younger generation, I have enjoyed the fine friendship of a number of sweet old people. And I, too, want to grow old gracefully. Querulousness and irritability come with smoking. Advanced years bring more frequent illnesses and with most sickness the patient is not allowed to smoke. An inveterate smoker, deprived of the weed, is an especially fretful and unpleasant person to have around.

Recently I was chatting with a classmate of mine,—a pretty girl, always dressed to the last minute of fashion's dictates. Your first impression would suggest that a serious thought never enters her neat little head. But I knew that she does not smoke, and I asked her why. She looked up, at once alert and interested.

"Aside from health reasons," she said, "I think it makes a girl appear so cheap and common. I know I certainly shouldn't want my mother to smoke. And incidentally if I ever have any daughters I wouldn't want to set a bad example for them. I think most girls smoke because they want to do what the crowd does. But boys say that few girls do it well. This summer the soldier I dated most boasted, 'My girl doesn't smoke!' So I'm proud that I don't smoke. It's being different not to, these days."

I quite agreed with her. A few years ago when a woman smoked, it was with something of a pioneer, adventurous spirit, however misdirected. Now it is distinctive not to smoke. To smoke is to follow the line of least resistance. One of the arguments always heard when a person is defending a doubtful habit is the old standby, "personal liberty." But nicotine does away with one's personal liberty and becomes an insidious master to its unthinking slaves. And as for me, I want to assert my personal liberty and stand up for my right not to smoke—in these days when one is constantly offered cigarettes and when huge ads proclaim "the virtues" of smoking.

A popular student of a large university gave me his opinion thus: "Why do I hate to see a woman smoke? Because in most cases it is obviously a foolish and pointless affectation. She acts as though this little attempt at sophistication is certain to win the plaudits of humanity. The girls who smoke for the same reason they take a drink of liquor—it's 'putting on the dog,' 'hot stuff.' Anything like that gets me."

"The sweet young thing lights up, inhales luxuriously, assumes a bored look, gazing at the world through, half-closed eyes, and naively imagines that the world is at her feet. But it's not."

"Lots of fellows who are themselves inveterate smokers are loudest in their denunciations. Their explanation is something like this: 'Well, it just gets me—that's all.'"

"The fact is a woman who smokes jars one's sense of the aesthetic. Smoking is somehow not feminine, and we like women who are thoroughly feminine."

And so I do not smoke. I trust to keep my good health, clear complexion, strong, white teeth, clean breath, my personal liberty, and my self-respect. Also, I shall keep my pin money,—or at least I shall see that it is spent where it does not literally go up in smoke. It helps me get my quota of War Bonds.

A READER

The girl covered the receiver with her hand and asked her superior. "Colonel So-and-so has gone to the United Kingdom," she was informed. "I'm sorry," she said to the caller with gentle dignity, "but Colonel So-and-so is dead."



## SOVIET NATIONAL POLICY (Concluded from page 3)

tions wherein official internationalism is wedded to a cult of national imperialism so typical of Tsarist Russia. In truth it may be said that a national policy, even as understood by Lenin, no longer exists.

### Ukrainian Youth Oppose Russian Imperialism

It is significant that the younger generation of Ukrainians reacted violently to this disguised Russian imperialism. Large sections of them adopted as their own, Khvylioviy's slogan tho "Ukraine will never accept Muscovite overlordship!" Although in 1933 Soviet authorities were saying that they had broken Ukrainian counter-revolution, in 1934 at the 17th Congress of the Executive Committee of the Party which met in Moscow, Petrovsky, the President of Soviet Ukraine, was forced to say: "We find it extremely difficult to combat nationalist elements and to repel their advance. These nationalist tramps are brewing plans to attack and undermine Ukraine, the fortress of the U.S.S.R."

Similar warnings were heard in more recent pre-war years. For instance, the 13th Congress of the Communist Party in Ukraine, held in June, 1937, called upon all Party organizations to check their units in view of the fact that "they are cluttered up by Ukrainian nationalists who are even in the most important positions in the Party." On July 24th, 1937, Pravda reported that in many Ukrainian cities there were groups of Ukrainian nationalists composed of members of the Komsomol. Next day Pravda wrote: "There is uncovered again the unseemly sight of the activity of counter-revolutionaries and spies among the Komsomol of Ukraine. Masking themselves in lowly fashion, they carried on disruptive counter-revolutionary work, dirtied up the Komsomol, weakened the propaganda apparatus and ruined political schooling." At the Kharkiv Conference of the Komsomol, held in September, 1937, Kosariev, a Muscovite leader of the Komsomol (liquidated 1940), admitted that "the struggle against Ukrainian nationalists is only beginning." Similar data covering 1938, 1939 and 1940 could be provided from speeches of various Communist dignitaries in Ukraine. There is ample indication that the desire of independence and the readiness to make sacrifice are widespread in Ukraine.

### Russification Cause for Russian Collapse

Since the World War I, Russian policy toward her subject peoples has gone through the complete cycles of variation. Throughout the last and at the beginning of this century it did not recognize the rights of non-Russian peoples and believed in Russification as only method whereby several scores of different races and cultures—poles apart—would be transformed into a homogeneous entity known as "Ruskii ludi" (Russian people). This policy failed completely and was one of the chief causes which contributed to Russia's utter collapse in 1917.

In the months immediately preceding the Revolution and for some months after, there was—at least in theory—a complete reversal of policy in the Kremlin, now the home of international Socialism. This widely proclaimed change of heart served Moscow well in her efforts to break the resistance of the newly-established independent States, formerly ordinary provinces of the Russian Empire. When the subjugation of those States which did not enjoy the support of the victorious Powers was completed, the Kremlin slowly but surely fell back into the groove of pre-war national policy although maintaining, even to this day, the semblance of a free Union of independent States.

## Rochesterians on the Fighting Fronts

### ON THE EUROPEAN FRONT

Just as in previous theaters of operation in which Ukrainian men from Rochester have participated and taken important parts, so now in the greatest military undertaking in our history our boys continue to be a part of the battle. From the very first landings of paratroops on D-Day, our boys were among the invading forces.

First on our list of Ukrainian men who had a part in one of the toughest assignments of the invasion is Pfc. John Jacula, a paratrooper. The paratroop action that took place early on the morning of D-Day, hours before the landings in France, and the airborne operation that followed, were essential elements of the pattern of invasion. Whatever the cost, the paratroopers had to wipe out enemy gun positions ahead of our first thin assault waves, capture airfields and disrupt communications. It was while he was carrying out these assignments with other Allied troops that Johnny was wounded in the early days of the invasion and is now recuperating in an English hospital. Previous to this, he participated in the African and Italian campaigns.

We believe the next Rochesterian to land was Cpl. John Sanagursky, also a veteran of the action in North Africa and Italy. We understand John was a member of the airborne infantrymen who followed the paratroopers into the unknown darkness of the French beaches and who had the task of strengthening the paratroopers' original gains, further disrupt enemy movement and hold on.

Succeeding landings saw other Ukrainian soldiers set foot on French soil. From the letters we have received thus far, the following is a list of boys now fighting on that often-mentioned 'second' front—there may be others who haven't written as yet:

Pfc. John J. Jacula  
Cpl. John Sanagursky  
Sgt. Joseph Lucyshyn  
Pvt. Metro Bastuk  
Pfc. Nicholas Micket  
Pfc. James Cortash  
Pfc. John Wozniak  
Pvt. Nicholas Kubarycz

Strict censorship prevents them from writing of their activities at present. However, they do write that all is going along well with them, and they hope to be able to tell us something of their varied experiences later on. We were somewhat thrilled to learn from two of the men that the first mail call they had in France contained the Advocate and letters we had written acknowledging ones written to us while they were still stationed in England.

### V-MAIL FLOWS SWIFTLY TO YANKS IN NORMANDY

V-mail is now flowing to and from the soldiers and sailors on the Normandy front almost as fast as it was to Allied troops in England before they breached the Atlantic Wall, the Office of War Information reported today on the basis of facts obtained from the Army and Navy.

Both Army and Navy have now, waiting in England, all the equipment necessary to establish new processing stations on the continent as soon as it becomes feasible militarily. Right now the Army is shipping its letters from the troops in Normandy back to England in ships arriving with supplies.

The volume of V-mail, as well as regular mail, has fallen off chiefly, the Army and Navy say, because the men have been too busy fighting to write home. Often soldiers and sailors are under enemy fire constantly for days at a time and are unable to write regularly during such periods of strenuous action.

### ON THE ITALIAN FRONT

While news regarding the fighting in Italy has been pushed back somewhere from the headlines since the invasion of Europe it is, nevertheless, still one of the important fields of operation and one in which victory is just as essential as in any of the other battle areas.

Many of the men now fighting in Italy are those who landed in North Africa nearly two years ago. They are veterans of hard battles in Africa and Sicily—to say nothing of what they have had to go through in Italy during the past few months. And it is here again that our Ukrainian boys from Rochester have been helping to push the enemy back to his "fatherland."

Past issues of the Advocate have given accounts of some of the experiences which our boys have encountered. Letters from Sgt. John Klimcow, Pfc. William Lucyshyn, Pfc. Michael Andrews and Pfc. John B. Melnyk have given us a fairly good picture of just what their work involves and how difficult the road is to victory. Even though this is still true today, the fall of Rome has enabled our men to write letters with a little brighter tone. The victory in Rome has given them a chance to visit Vatican City and view some of the historical churches and other buildings. Many of our Allied soldiers have had the good fortune of the seeing the Pope and among these lucky ones is one of our own boys—Pfc. Michael Andrews. Michael not only visited St. Peter's Cathedral and was in the group which had an audience with the Pope but also received his blessings as well as a rosary and picture.

As far as we are able to determine, the following are now somewhere in Italy:

Pvt. Peter Paruta  
Sgt. John Klimcow  
Pfc. William Lucyshyn  
Pfc. Nicholas Anthony  
Pfc. Michael Andrews  
T/5 Joseph Hoysic  
Cpl. Peter Tarkulich  
T/5 Daniel Pucher  
Cpl. John Gerega  
Pfc. John B. Melnyk  
Sgt. Walter Seniawski  
Sgt. John Basczuk  
Cpl. Peter Archetko  
Pvt. Theo. Holowka

Many of those men have been overseas now for well over two years and have experienced some of the war's toughest battles. We hope they will soon join those in France in their march toward that long sought goal—Berlin!

("Catholic Advocate" of St. Josephat's Ukrainian Church in Rochester, N.Y.)

### HEAT CONTROLS AVAILABLE FOR HOME DESCRIBED

Types of simple, relatively cheap automatic heat controls now being made available to the householder in line with the government's fuel conservation program were described today by the Conservation Division of the War Production Board. Installation of these devices in homes needing them can save up to 10 per cent of fuel consumption through controlling the amount of heat and in preventing escape of gases, WPB reported.

One type is designed for hand-fired coal furnaces and automatically controls room temperatures; the other, for stoker or oil furnaces, provides complete automatic control. The former, WPB says, consists of an automatic damper regulator set made up of a room thermostat, which maintains adequate room temperatures, a high-limit control that prevents over heating, and a damper operator which regulates the check and draft dampers on the furnace

## Famous Over Night

The most sought in this cruel world of ours, next to riches, is fame. The achievement of this hazy intangible reward for some people is the work of a life time—for others it is a matter of a few years of hard work—while for a fortunate few it is a matter of going to bed unknown and getting up in the morning famous.

Let us look first at the one who, mad with ambition, working, suffering and fighting bitterly to achieve a definite goal—in return gets nothing for his work and sincerity, nothing but cold discouraging reverses. For some people it is even hard to conceive how a true sincere persistence and unquenchable desire to succeed can fail to gain recognition. And yet there are many, perhaps too many, worthy aspirants to fame who died without being able to feel the purple draped around their shoulders. Too often the draping is done long after death, when the heap of flesh and bones cannot enjoy the warmth and comfort of this purple cloak, when the body is insensible to its rich superb texture. What a great injustice! But it cannot be remedied.

Suppose one does reach the top of the heap, and through hard work and an occasional smile from "dame nature," is comfortably perched there—even then, however, such aspirant to fame and glory is far from being secure. For there are others who are being driven by ambitions even greater than his, men whose talents have been laying dormant or perhaps a little unripe. Men who stimulated by the success of others and bearing in mind that there is always room on top, threaten to rise even to greater heights. And the men and women on top must continue to climb up higher and higher, or else they will find themselves old-fashioned and dropping behind; the parade will pass them by, and unless they have energy in their reserve they will find themselves trailing in second gear and place or even farther down the line.

After years of preparation, years spent in work and studies, years of concentrated driving of all powers and energy at a certain point—then to find that the realization of his ambition did not come up to the dreams and anticipated happiness is something in a "successful" man's life we do not see. The fact the public considers him praiseworthy, and the fact that he has become socially and probably financially secure as a result, does not give him that inner-self satisfaction that he desires. He realizes as many of us do, that we often get greater happiness and pleasure from preparing, planning and working for an anticipated event than from the realization itself.

To conclude it would be fitting to say few words about those who leap into fame overnight—but who also disappear from the world's stage just as quickly—if not quicker. They are the ones who have something to offer the public that looks at a first glance unusual, unique, but which actually has no intrinsic value of its own. The public accepts them as it would any other novelty. But as a rule the novelty wears off, and the public finds something new—and such aspirant to fame passes into oblivion.

J. B.

EVERYBODY  SAVING IN  
EVERY PAYDAY  WAR BONDS

or boiler. The other type, called a "barometric damper," is installed in the smoke pipe of a boiler or furnace to prevent too rapid escape of incandescant gases and to maintain constant draft conditions in the boiler or furnace.

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## Funny Side Up

### "RUNNING A TEMPERATURE"

That excessive heat wave drove us out of town to the beach last week-end. Brother, the heat was so terrific here that the hens were laying hard boiled eggs and the people in Canada were fleeing to the North Pole! The temperature registered over 90° for several consecutive days, while the OPA sat up nights trying to think of a way to clamp a ceiling on the mercury! To give you an idea of how hot it was, when we got up to refill our lemonade glass, the chair got up too!

At the beach we walked into the water with Jane Wyman on one side and Mary Martin on the other side while the bathers all stared. They never saw such swell tating! After a dip in the water we waded out to admire the scenery. Believe us, some of the bathing beauties were worth wading for! After a while we came to the conclusion that more girls than ever are wearing bathing suits this year. If you don't believe us, just look at the figures! Their bathing suits are very becoming—becoming smaller and smaller as each Summer rolls by! The way the manufacturer make the women's bathing suits these days, there isn't enough wool in them to pull over a man's eyes! Funny thing though, about a girl and a bathing suit. When she's in it, she's mostly out! Boy, but the women on the beach were bold. They all looked back when we whistled at them!

There was a guy sitting next to us at the beach. His two kids came out of the water and buried him in the sand... but not deep enough! He struck up a conversation with us, to wit: "Isn't it odd, when you dive into the water, you always come up head first. What do you think is the reason for that?" he inquired. "I never gave it a thought," we remarked. "It's very simple," the guy explained. "What would you see if you came up feet first?"

Well, we decided there and then to drop that guy like a red hot potato and ambled out to the Boardwalk where there was an air-conditioned movie theatre. We purchased a ticket and went in, and for our money that place was the coolest spot in the U.S. The cooling system was working so well that all the Scotch butchers were bringing their meats in (So, that's where they hide the roast beefs and steaks!). Do you want to know what happened? Well, we're going to tell you anyway. We went in there at 2 P. M. and remained in the movie until midnight, not that we liked the picture so much, but we were frozen to the seat! What a picture. It was a revival of "Dracula" with Bela Lugosi. There's a guy for you. He's always got a dependable ghouling system!

So long for now. We've found a

## UKRANDOMS

By ALEXANDER YAREMKO

Peter Fick, Philadelphia Ukrainian—the only white man to outswim the Japs in the 1936 World Olympics and holder of all short distance speed swim records from 1935 to 1938, had his 100-metre mark shattered by Yale's sensational Alan Ford. Ford covered the distance in 55.9 seconds, or exactly half a second faster than did Fick, so say the judges

Mike Tresh, veteran Ukrainian big leaguer, is now catching his tenth consecutive season for the Chicago White Sox. Tresh is receptive to Ukrainian callers at his hotel. He's a likeable chap, so why not call on him when his team visits your city, New Yorkers, Bostonians, Philadelphians, Clevelanders and you from Hamtramck?

John Rosol, Philadelphia Ukrainian, who cartoons for the Satevepost and other mags, is compiling all his skits into a book due October first and entitled "Cat O' Five Tails." You'll see it out for sale at all big book stores. Watch for it!

Eleven years ago this week, momentous Ukrainian events took place in Chicago occasioned by the Chicago World's Fair. The Ukrainians had their own national pavilion on the fair grounds. The pavilion had a Ukrainian Restaurant, an Open-Air Theatre and housed Alexander Archipenko's unique sculptures in addition to an elaborate Ukrainian Folk Art Exhibit. The Ukrainian Chorus of Chicago rendered nightly concerts in conjunction with exhibitions of Ukrainian folk dancing. At the Chicago Colosseum Vasile Avramenko's folk dancers from throughout east and central U. S. performed in conjunction with the Chicago Chorus and the Ukrainian Band of Chicago. And during that historic Ukrainian Week the Ukrainian youth of the nation organized itself into a Ukrainian Youth League of North America which met annually thereafter in various major cities during Labor Day week-end until the war interfered. This big get-together of the Ukrainians, young and old, provided the stimuli for increased organizational activity throughout the land, with youth clubs sprouting like mushrooms and athletic teams engaged in competitive tournaments to determine various championships. Yes, that indeed was a golden era (1933 to 1941) for the Ukrainian Americans in organized life, acquaintanceship and productivity.

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