



## SECTION II.

## The Ukrainian Weekly

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

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## POST-WAR IMMIGRATION

The Common Council reports that last spring the House of Representatives adopted a resolution directing its Committee on Immigration and Naturalization to study, investigate and report on what the post-war immigration and naturalization policy of the United States should be. Public hearings for this purpose are now under way.

These hearings will supply the basis for recommendations which must be made to Congress on such questions as: Should immigration, as some urge, be prohibited altogether, or should America keep its doors open to the stimulus of new blood? Should our present quota system be maintained or altered? Has the time come to eliminate racial discriminations from our immigration and naturalization laws? What responsibility, if any, has the United States

to give refuge to some of the many tens of thousands of displaced and homeless peoples abroad? What can be done to remove obstacles which still prevent many law-abiding and loyal aliens from becoming loyal citizens?

These and other questions regarding post-war immigration and naturalization policy are of the utmost importance to the welfare both of the Americans and other peoples. They deserve wide attention and discussion. To that end we urge our readers who have suggestions on these or similar questions to get in touch with the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C. or send their suggestions to The Ukrainian Weekly for publication and general discussion.

## U.N.A. Golden Jubilee A Banner Year

Striking progress by the Ukrainian National Association during its 1944 jubilee year in membership, assets and cultural activity was the keynote of the reports given by members of the U.N.A. Supreme Assembly during its special annual meeting held during this week at the association's headquarters, 81-83 Grand street, Jersey City, N. J.

The increase in membership during the last year announced to 2,392 members, making a total at the close of the year of 44,452 members; by the close of June 30 last that number had risen to 45,045.

The rise in assets during 1944 was the largest ever—\$556,893.47, totalling at the end of the year \$7,835,556.74 and by the end of last month \$8,139,017.45.

In 1944, too, the Ukrainian National Association sponsored the publication by Macmillan of William Henry's Chamberlin's *The Ukraine: A Submerged Nation*. It also published in Ukrainian its Golden Jubilee Almanac, which reviewed the past fifty years of steady development of the largest and oldest Ukrainian national organization in this country.

Following presentation of reports the General Assembly deliberated upon plans for continued progress during the current year.

Its meeting, originally not scheduled for this regular convention year, was held because the convention was called off until further notice on account of the current war ban on conventions.

Before adjourning its meeting the Supreme Assembly, which includes the Executive Board, the Auditing Committee, and the Board of Advisors, allocated the following con-

tributions from the U.N.A. National Fund: \$2,000 for U.N.A. student aid and various Ukrainian American and Ukrainian Canadian cultural institutions; \$5,000 to Ukrainian Relief Committee for Ukrainian war sufferers and refugees; and \$1,500 for the publications of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

Prior to the Supreme Assembly meeting the Auditing Committee conducted its regular semi-annual audit of the books and accounts of the association and reported at the meeting that everything was in excellent shape.

The meeting was attended by the following national officers of the U. N. A.: Nicholas Muraszko of Jersey City, N. J., president; Gregory Herman of Wilkes Barre, Pa., vice-president; Maria Malevich of Pittsburgh, vice-presidentess; Dmytro Halychyn, of Forest Hills, L. I., N. Y., secretary; Roman Slobodian of Elizabeth, N. J., treasurer; Dmytro Kapitula of McAdoo, Pa., Dr. Walter Gallan of Philadelphia, Dr. Ambrose T. Kibzey of Detroit, and Stephen Kuropas of Chicago, auditors; Paul Duda of Windsor, Stephen Slobodian of Philadelphia, Taras Shpikula of Chicago, Walter Didyk of Detroit, Genevieve Zepko of Akron, Ohio, Nicholas Dawyskyba of Boston, Dmytro Shmagala of Cleveland and Julia Bovolack of McAdoo, Advisors.

Not present at the meeting because they are in service were John Romaniuk of Irvington, N. J. and Anthony Shumeyko of Union, N. J., Advisors.

In attendance at the meeting were Anthony Malanchuk of Pittsfield, Mass., Dmytro Biletsky of Cleveland, and Walter Hirniak of Toronto, U. N. A. organizers.

## Killed in Action

Pfc. Nicholas Matusko (Hnatusko), 28, son of Mrs. Hose Matusko, 430 Third streets, Blakely, Pa., listed missing in action in Germany since November 30, was killed in action on that day, the War Department has informed his mother.

A former Blakely High School student, Pfc. Matusko was employed by the Ace Mining Company, Blakely, before entering military service of November 24, 1943. He received basic training at Camp Croft, S. C. and went overseas in July 1944 from Fort Meade, Md. His brother, Pfc. John, is in Germany.

## John Fedan, Citizen

Under the above caption The Daily Dispatch of New Kensington, Pa. featured an editorial concerning the recent death of John Fedan, Ukrainian American business man and philanthropist of Arnold, Pa.

Text of editorial follows:

"John Fedan, who died in Scranton Tuesday (July 12) was more than a successful businessman. He was a good citizen, a practical philanthropist.

"Few persons knew of the help he gave worthy organizations and his less fortunate fellow townsmen.

"He spent thousands of dollars in humanitarian pursuits. Deeply interested in education he made contributions to at least two universities. In the role of John Fedan, Citizen, he served 12 years on the Arnold School Board. H. L. Hoste, Arnold school head, said today that—

"Mr. Fedan represented the very highest type of board member. He believed throughly in education and was foremost in advocating advancements for our system."

"His interests were manifold: bank director, merchant, builder. He built more than a hundred homes in the

## Now in China

Skull and Wings Squadron, China—Following 11 months duty in the the India-Burma theatre, Cpl. Myron Leskiw, 35, nephew of Antin Les-



CPL. MYRON LESKIW

kiw, 234 Springfield road, Linden, N. J., and a member of U.N.A. Branch 204, is now serving in China with Brig. Gen. Russell E. Randall's West China Raiders, a Fourteenth Air Force fighter wing.

Power turret mechanic with his squadron, Corp. Leskiw was employed by the Western Electric Co., Kearny, N. J., prior to entering service 39 months ago. Leskiw has earned two battle stars for his services in the India-Burma and Chinese theatres. He is a graduate of Washington Irving High School in New York City.

Arnold area.

"This community has lost a splendid character in the death of the friendly upper city man."

## Gets Bronze Star

Captain Joseph Lesawyer, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ilko Lysohir, 558 Co-



CAPT. JOSEPH LESAWYER

lumbia street, Hudson, N. Y. and a

## France Honors Philly Officer

During the recent ceremonies in which the French Government honored American soldiers for liberating France, Col. Marquant, Meuse Commandant, pinned the Croix de Guerre, L'Ordre de la Division, on Major Eugene Sites, young Ukrainian American hailing from Philadelphia, 403 W. Acker street. A report and picture of Major Sites receiving the award appeared in the Philadelphia press.

member of U.N.A. Branch 477 of which his father is secretary, has been awarded the Bronze Star for heroic conduct in Germany. He is assigned to the 81st Medical Battalion.

In civilian life Capt. Lesawyer was active in younger generation Ukrainian American activities. He entered service just before Pearl Harbor as a private.

# The Issue of Ukrainian Nationhood

By WILLIAM HENRY CHAMBERLIN

THE issue of selfdetermination for the people of the Ukraine was not directly on the agenda of the San Francisco Conference. Yet it was raised in indirect form by the decision of the conference to carry out a promise which President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill had made to Marshal Stalin at Yalta. This promise was to the effect that the Soviet Union be given two additional votes in the Assembly of the projected world security organization, one for the Ukrainian, one for the Byelorussian (White Russian) Soviet Republic. The Ukrainian delegation has been seated and given the chairmanship of the commission of preamble, purposes and principles.

## Ukraine Entitled to Seat in World Assembly

Ukrainian nationalists throughout the world will find satisfaction in this implicit recognition of the separate national identity of the Ukraine. Apart from the question of suffering in the war which was alleged as a reason for giving the Ukrainian and White Russian Soviet Republics special recognition, the Ukraine has the strongest reasons for claiming a seat in any assembly of the nations of the world.

The population of the Soviet Ukraine, according to the Soviet census of 1939, was about 31,000,000. As a result of the alteration in the boundaries of Poland which was foreshadowed by the Yalta agreement, and of the absorption of Northern Bukovina, part of Bessarabia and, probably, of Carpatho-Ukraine, which formerly belonged to Czechoslovakia, the present population of the Ukraine is in the neighborhood of forty million. It is the fifth state in Europe in population, after Russia, Germany, France and Italy. In population, in natural resources, in cultural achievement it compares favorably with many states which possess votes in the Assembly.

However, while the Ukrainian claim to a seat in the Assembly is indisputably justified, there is a very wide gulf between the seating of a Soviet Ukrainian delegation and the realization of Ukrainian aspirations for independent nationhood. Even the method by which the Ukrainian delegation was seated did not suggest the triumphant vindication of the national right of a free people. Molotov, himself a Great Russian and high official of the centralized Communist dictatorship, has held the spotlight of attention and has done all the talking for the Soviet Union.

Representatives of selfgoverning British Dominions, notably Australia, have not been backward with suggestions on their own initiative and have not hesitated to take issue with the British Government on certain points. It would, or ought to be, a major sensation of the conference if any Ukrainian or White Russian delegates should sharply contradict Mr. Molotov.

## Ukrainian Victims of Soviet Occupation

Had Mr. Manuisky, former active leader in the officially dissolved Communist International and head of the Ukrainian delegation at San Francisco, desired, he could have supplied the press with grim and significant information about the fate of prominent Ukrainians under Soviet occupation. Dmytro Levitsky, chairman of the Ukrainian National Democratic Party (UNDO) died in Russia as a result of the hardships which he had suffered in Russian prison. Volodymyr Tselevich, another prominent figure in this party, and a member of the Polish Sejm, was executed. Other wellknown Ukrainian National Democrats who have disappeared as a sequel to Soviet oc-

cupation of Eastern Galicia are Ostap Lutsky, director of the Union of Ukrainian Cooperatives, Nicholas Malitsky, former Polish Senator, and Hrych Tershakovetz, Volodymyr Kuzmovich, Dmytro Velikanovich — members of the Polish Sejm. Equally ruthless treatment has been meted out to Ukrainian Socialists who fell into the hands of the Soviet authorities. Ivan Kwasnytsa, Secretary General of the Ukrainian Social Democratic Party, and Ivan Kushnir, secretary of the Trade-union Committee in L'viv, died in prison and two other prominent Ukrainian Social Democrats who have "disappeared" are Roman Dombchevsky and Rudolf Skibinsky. Another prominent Ukrainian Socialist victim of Communist terror was Professor Dr. Wolodymyr Starosolsky, who was banished to Kazakstan with his wife and two children. Both Professor Starosolsky and his wife perished as a result of the hardships of their treatment. Among many ecclesiastics and priests who fell as victims of the Red terror were Rev. Professor Nicholas Conrad, dean of the Philosophical School of the Ukrainian Catholic Theological Academy in L'viv, and Rev. Prof. Andrew Ischak, a professor in the same Academy. They were killed on the eve of the Soviet retreat from Eastern Galicia in 1941.

It is significant that when the late President Roosevelt decided to acquiesce in Stalin's demand for three votes in the Assembly he requested three votes for the United States, although there are no subdivisions of the United States along national or racial lines which would normally serve as a basis for such a request. No such request was put forward in order to assure a United States "balance" against the five votes of the self-governing British Dominions, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Eire. The reason for the different reaction to Stalin's request is obvious. Under present conditions the extra votes nominally accorded to the Ukraine and to White Russia are in Moscow's pocket. The self-governing Dominion, on the other hand, may and sometimes do vote against Great Britain.

The grant of separate membership in the Assembly is the first dividend which the Soviet Government has gained from its abrupt announcement, early in 1944, that henceforward the constituent republics of the Soviet Union should possess control of foreign affairs and of military affairs. It was Molotov who made this suggestion in a speech in the Soviet Parliament. What was noteworthy and rather curious, in connection with a change that would have been extremely important, if it had been genuine, was the indifferent reaction of the audience. Molotov's proposal was adopted with virtually no debate or discussion. According to foreign correspondents who were present at this session of the Soviet Parliament, the deputies gave little indication of even reading, much less carefully studying the projected new legislation.

Before the outbreak of the Second World War there were eleven constituent Soviet Republics, Russia (which includes a good many autonomous republics and smaller nationality subdivisions), the Ukraine, White Russia, Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kirghizia, Tadzhikistan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenia. Five new Soviet Republics were organized as a result of territorial annexations which the Soviet Union carried out between 1938 and 1941: the Latvian, Estonian, Lithuanian, Moldavian and Karelo-Finnish. Soviet forms of government were imposed on the occupied Baltic Republics, Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia. The Moldavian Republic

had formerly existed as a nationality subdivision of the Ukraine, but was elevated to the status of a constituent Republic after Bessarabia was taken from Rumania. The Karelo-Finnish Republic, smallest of all in population, was organized by fusing Soviet Karelia with territory which was taken from Finland after the Soviet-Finnish War of 1939-40.

Had each of these sixteen constituent republics been placed in independent charge of foreign and military affairs, a peaceful revolution would have been effected in the internal constitution of the Soviet regime. Diplomatic missions from the sixteen republics have not sought admission to the capitals of foreign powers. Nor have foreign countries been invited, or even permitted to send diplomatic missions to the capitals of the republics. Some treaties, or conventions for the exchange of population have been concluded between the Ukrainian and White Russian Republics and the Soviet satellite Polish regime. But this has been merely a matter of formal approval of arrangements desired in Moscow by puppet regimes, each of which could and would make no move without the permission of Moscow.

## No Comparison Between USSR and British Commonwealth

It may be that the Soviet decision to press for extra votes for the Ukrainian and White Russian Republics was a recognition of latent nationalism in these countries. But only commentators who are entirely unacquainted with Soviet political realities could suggest that the decree of 1944, by a stroke of the pen, created for the Soviet Union a constitution comparable with that of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

The dictatorship of the Communist Party must be liquidated before one can take very seriously the contention that the Soviet Union is a voluntary association of independent peoples. This dictatorship, by its very nature, makes for a maximum centralization of executive authority in Moscow.

The Communist Party developed along centralized authoritarian lines during the period of underground struggle against the Tsarist system. It retained and even intensified its dictatorial character after it became the sole legal party and consequently the ruling power in the Soviet Union after the Revolution. The Communist Party, according to the latest available statistics, numbers about 4,300,000 members and "candidates," applicants for membership on probation. This is a little over 2% of the population of the Soviet Union, including the territory annexed between 1939 and 1941, which is over 190,000,000, without making allowance either for natural growth of population or for war losses.

Stalin suggested the semi-military type of organization of the Communist Party when he declared, in a speech before the Party Central Committee on March 3, 1937:

"There are (in the Communist Party) three or four thousand leading executives. These, I might say, are generals."

"There are thirty or forty thousand middle executives. These are our Party officers."

"Then there are one hundred or one hundred and fifty thousand members of the junior Party commanding staff. These are, one may say, our Party non-commissioned officers."

If one should carry this analogy further, Stalin might be described as commander-in-chief of this strongly disciplined party, with a general staff in the Political Bureau, composed of his more trusted lieutenants and advisers. Now this one-party dictatorship, which is definitely run from the top down, and which heads up in Stalin, a ruler of unlimited

and unquestioned authority, is clearly incompatible with any genuinely democratic federal organization of the Soviet Union.

One need only consider what the position of the British Commonwealth would be if there were only a single legal party in England and in all the selfgoverning Dominions, if every high official were necessarily a member of this party and if its higher council were located in London. In order to make the situation clearer and more striking, imagine that the authority of this party were reinforced by frequent and ruthless purges, that the Prime Minister and other high Cabinet officials in Canada and Australia had been summarily removed from office, put to death or sent into permanent exile on suspicion of being opposed to the policies of the ruling party. Under such conditions none would seriously argue that the countries of the Commonwealth were free to take independent steps in matters of foreign policy. This is the situation that prevails in the Soviet Union, that has prevailed since the establishment of the Soviet regime.

Two Prime Ministers of the Ukraine, Chubar and Bondarenko, disappeared mysteriously from public life and must be presumed dead or in some concentration camp. Another, Lubchenko, committed suicide, evidently in fear of arrest and trial. Other political casualties were Kosior, who was for some time secretary of the Communist Party in the Ukraine, Postishev, Stalin's chief lieutenant in the Ukraine from 1933 until 1935, and a veteran Communist, Skrypnyk, who committed suicide for political reasons in the early thirties.

It is quite obvious that there can be no free federalism if even the highest officials in the constituent republics are liable to such summary liquidation. Although political terror has been especially severe in the Ukraine because of the persistence of nationalist sentiment, other republics, such as White Russia, Georgia, Uzbekistan, were subjected to similar purges.

So long as the system of centralized one-party dictatorship is maintained the existence of a nominally independent Commissariat of Foreign Affairs in the Ukraine is of minor political importance. The head of such a Commissariat would, of course, be a Communist. Should he fail to carry out any party order, he would be probably relieved of his post, not by the decision of the Ukrainian people, but by action of the higher Communist authorities in Moscow. For any serious deviation from Party discipline he would be liable to the fate that has overtaken so many former high Communist functionaries in the Ukraine.

## Need for Exchange of Diplomatic Representatives with Ukraine

While there is thus little reason to place high hopes on the reality of Ukrainian independence, it would be advisable for the United States, Great Britain and other Western powers to accept the profession at face value, to exchange diplomatic representatives and consuls, to stimulate commercial and cultural contacts. Foreign powers stand to gain, not to lose, by opening up more sources of information about every region in the Soviet Union, and especially about such an important and potentially rich country as the Ukraine. It may be that the very recognition of Ukrainian independence in foreign affairs will ultimately transform what is now window-dressing and illusion into something closer to reality. And the cause of peace and international understanding will be immensely served by the evolution of the present Communist centralized dictatorship into a looser association of peoples, with more self-government and autonomy.

If only for purposes of information it would be extremely valuable to maintain (Concluded on page 4)

# The Woman — Chalapine

OUR attention has been called to a fine informative article about Salomea Krushelnitska (died within recent years) a world famous Ukrainian opera star who despite her fame is little known among our younger generation Americans of Ukrainian descent. The article was written by Mr. John Korolishin, a Detroit high school teacher, for the April, 1939 number of the Hobbies magazine. In it Krushelnitska's name is spelled in the manner it was generally spelled then outside of Ukrainian circles—Krusceniski. Its text follows:

## One of the Greatest Singers of Her Time

The so-called "Golden Age" of music with its array of famous singers was an exciting period of vocal art.

It is indeed very strange that concert and operatic managers of that time, who made every effort to bring to this country the renowned singers of the world, should have overlooked the Ukrainian singer, Salomea Krushelnitska. She was one of the greatest personalities of that time who trod the concert and opera stages of Italy, South America, and the Eastern European countries, particularly the Ukraine and Russia. Unfettered by the conventional traditions of her time, Krushelnitska throughout her long career was referred to, especially in Russia, as the Woman-Chalopine. This was a compliment indeed in a country where the name of Chalopine only equalled that of Battistini, Melba, and Caruso!

In 1914 efforts were made to bring Krushelnitska to the Metropolitan. However, the then existing war conditions in Italy, together with her situation by marriage to an Italian diplomat, and the fact that she was at the height of her career at La Scala, prevented her from considering the offer.

## American Tour

In 1927, after a most extraordinary operatic career, Krushelnitska, upon the invitation of her Ukrainian countrymen residing in the United States, paid a visit to this land. She sang numerous concerts for them and filled houses to capacity wherever she appeared. The enthusiasm she aroused in her audiences is indescribable. If it be true that the purpose of song is to bring man closer to God, then Krushelnitska did that.

"Why did not Krushelnitska appear before the general concert going public while in this country?" is a question frequently asked. Considering the large expense involved for publicity and managerial fees, she had nothing to gain. In Canada and in the United States there were audiences of her own countrymen awaiting an opportunity to hear the singer about whose great triumphs they had been reading for years in their Ukrainian papers.

American audiences have had more than their share of listening to the world's very best singers. Yet it is a distinct spiritual loss not to have heard and seen Krushelnitska. She had in abundance all the attributes required of a great artist and demanded by the most exacting critics and audiences. It is interesting to note that Emilio De Gogorza considers Krushelnitska one of the greatest singing celebrities Italy ever heard.

## Her Appearance

Even in her old age to this day Salomea Krushelnitska remained a very beautiful woman. Her body, tall and gracefully robust, was free from superfluous flesh. On or off the stage she moved with grace and dignity. Her face showed nobility and sensitiveness and was a faithful mirror of her moods, being at all times sincere and unspoiled by tricks of expression.

## Her Voice

The Krushelnitska voice is extremely hard to describe. It was a part of her very impressive personality and was one of profound appeal. Usually flexible, it was the servant of her moods. In happier moments it was clear with an edge of radiance, while in dramatic moments it sang in quick staccato declamation or in soft adagio of recited grief. The voice had a power and range, comparable to the heroic, dramatic soprano of Flagstad, but possessing greater sweetness and intensity. In the most tense dramatic moments it assumed a slight vibrato which increased its effectiveness. A discernible acid quality, like that in the voice of Emma Eames, gave it a fierce intensity.

Salomea Krushelnitska was born in Lviw, Galicia, Western Ukraine. Her father, a clergyman, belonged to a very old, cultured Ukrainian family. Salomea first studied music in her native city at the Musical Institute [also privately under Alexander Myshuha] from which she later was graduated as a pianist with the highest honors and gold medal. She also began her vocal studies at this school, and because of her unusual accomplishment in this line, the local government sent her to Milan, Italy, to continue her training.

## Debut

She made her debut at Cremona in Massenet's "Manon." Her success was immediate and engagements at Parma and Trieste followed. She later spent several seasons in Russia singing at the Imperial Opera at St. Petersburg. It was there that she quickly earned the reputation of being the Woman-Chalopine. Upon her return to Italy Krushelnitska became famous as Aida and Brunnhilde at the Costanzi Rome. From then on the leading opera houses of Italy, Spain, Portugal, Poland, Russia, Ukraine, and South America clamored for her. Toscanini, Mugnone, and other renowned conductors secured the services of this great singer to create roles in premier operatic performances. The Queen of Italy, the King of Portugal, and the Czar of Russia, as well as other rulers and celebrities bestowed honors upon her.

Puccini chose Krushelnitska to create the part of Madame Butterfly in order that she might rescue the opera from disaster as it had been received very coldly during its first performance.

## A Sensation Under Toscanini

She made the opera a tremendous success. She also triumphed in Cantalini's "Loreley," Pizzetti's "Fedra," Cilea's "Andriana Lecouvreur," and in the entire general dramatic and heroic soprano repertoire. She created a sensation under Toscanini's direction at La Scala when she sang the parts of Salome and Electra in the Strauss operas. However her highest attainment was achieved in the Wagnerian roles of Brunnhilde and Isolde, which she sang not only at La Scala but also throughout Italy, Portugal, Russia, and South America.

At the height of her operatic career, Krushelnitska left the opera scene to devote herself to the concert field. Being an ardent worshipper of the songs of the great masters, particularly the German and Russian song writers, she gave herself to this phase of art.

Her recitals were of the highest order. She sang Moussorgsky, Ravel, Franck, Brahms, Schubert, Schumann, and Strauss with marvelous effectiveness. To have heard Elizabeth Schumann sing Strauss songs was a rare treat, but to have heard Krushelnitska sing them was a profoundly

thrilling experience. She sang with vitality, intensity, and the greatest understanding.

## Ukrainian Folk Songs

An outstanding feature on all of Krushelnitska's concert programs was a group of Ukrainian folk songs with which she would always close. Krushelnitska was very proud of her Ukrainian musical heritage which, incidentally, remains even today one of the greatest and richest sources of song yet untouched by the world at large. When she sang her Ukrainian songs she sang them from the depths of her being.

On one occasion, while singing a concert at the command of the Czar of Russia, Krushelnitska included a group of songs in Ukrainian. This was indeed a daring venture for it was strictly forbidden at that time in Russia to use the language publicly. By doing so she won the everlasting gratitude and respect of her countrymen. Shortly after she left Russia. Her return to the countries where she had become famous was more than welcomed.

One of the most interesting singers who ever cut the wax, Krushelnitska's records do not display her singing art to the fullest advantage. This is due to the limitations of the old acoustical process.

## Her Recordings

Krushelnitska's records are among the most prized items of European record connoisseurs. In America they are extremely rare, with most of them being unknown.

Among her interesting list of discs there are electrical transcriptions of four Ukrainian folk songs made in 1927. Although recorded very late in her career they nevertheless give us a better idea as to what the voice must have been in its prime. It is unfortunate that Krushelnitska didn't record more at that time, particularly from her operatic and song repertoire.

The electrical recordings were made rather unexpectedly. After a concert which Mme Krushelnitska gave in Detroit in 1927 there was a dinner given in her honor by the Ukrainian organizations of the city. In the course of after-dinner speeches it was my privilege to propose the idea of Krushelnitska recording a few of the Ukrainian songs that she had sung for us. The idea was most enthusiastically received and fortunately carried out.

Partial list of Krushelnitska records:

**Fonotipia, Milano, 1906-? (acoustic)**  
XPH2212 Mefistatele: L'atra notte Boite  
2214 Lasciali dir to m'ami Quaranta  
2224 La Wally: Ebben ne andro lontana Catalani  
2226 Canzonetta: Capelli d'oro Oddone  
2227 Canzonetta: Si dice Quaranta  
2849 Aida: Ritorna vincitor Verdi  
2850 Aida: In sacri nomi Verdi  
2853 Adriana Lecouvreur: Poveri fiori Cilea  
2854 Adriana Lecouvreur: Io so Cilea  
2862 Si mes vers avaient des ailes Hahn  
2863 Canzone di Solveig Grieg  
4813 Loreley: Da che tutta Catalani  
4815 Walkiria: Tanto fu triste Wagner

## Columbia, Chicago, 1927 (Electric)

\*108887 Pastorale Ukrainian Folk Song  
\*108888 Through the Garden Ukrainian Folk Song  
108889 Cradle Song Ukrainian Folk Song

# What They Say

Acting Secretary of State Joseph C. Grew, in his statement on alleged Japanese peace feelers:

"It should be borne in mind... that the Japanese, like the Germans before them, rely principally upon the hope that they may be able to divide the Allies and to produce division of opinion within the Allied countries. To that end it see their interest, to initiate a public discussion of the terms to be applied to Japan. This they have already tried to do on several occasions through Radio Tokyo... 'Peace feelers' are familiar weapons of psychological warfare and will be used as such by the Japanese, particularly now that their military position is deteriorating and the condition of their civilian population becomes more critical. No thinking American, recalling Pearl Harbor, Wake, Manila, Japanese ruthless aggression elsewhere, will give them credence."

Representative George E. Outland (Democrat from California), speaking in Washington on the full employment bill:

"A United States of America operating at full production and employment levels means a prosperous nation and a prosperous people; a prosperous U. S. A. is an essential to prosperity throughout the world. It does not insure prosperity everywhere, but it makes it possible. On the other hand, depression in the U.S.A. will make prosperity elsewhere impossible. If, after the war, we ride the Devil's scenic railway of unregulated boom and bust, or head straight into depression without even the unhealthy boom of runaway inflation, the world goes with us into the vicious spiral. And with us goes the world's hope for a just and lasting peace... With full employment, we can be good neighbors; with unemployment we can neither be friendly and cooperative with other nations, nor can we, here in our own country, be decent, fair and democratic toward each other. Just as among ourselves depression produces fear, discrimination, hate and division among classes, groups, races, colors, sexes and ages, so world depression leads down the same road to war."

Chester Bowles, OPA Administrator, speaking over the radio:

"We in OPA are sick and tired of saying No. We would far rather say Yes. But unless we hold firm... inflation will be on us with a rush. If that disaster were to happen, prices in stores would start going higher and higher. Rents, too, would zoom. Wages would go up also, but they always lag far behind rising prices. Then collapse! Prices which shot through the air would fall with a thud. Tens of thousands of businesses would go bankrupt. Millions would be thrown out of work. People would watch their savings and insurance policies swept away in the inflationary flood. That's the cycle the war brought last time. That's what we're fighting to prevent this time. We're doing all right—so far. But we aren't through yet. The war with Japan is not yet won. And many experts tell us it may be a long time before it is. So we must keep up our fight to the finish. The shortages resulting from war are not likely to disappear as long as we're fighting a war. Yet with more money in their pockets more people are trying to buy more. That's why inflationary pressures grow with every day of war. Our job is to beat back those inflationary forces..."

108899 The White Geese  
Ukrainian Folk Song

(\* discontinued from current lists.)

# Diary Describes War Prisoner Hardships

(Concluded)

Some of the sufferings American war prisoners in German hands had to endure is vividly described by Pvt. John Huculuk, of Ukrainian extraction, 44 Quincy street, Roxbury, Mass. in a diary he kept following his rescue by Americans in a hospital where he gradually regained his health which he had lost in German captivity. Excerpts of the diary printed below were forwarded to the Ukrainian Weekly by Mr. Nicholas Dawyskyba of Mattapan, Mass., who is a member of the U.N.A. Board of Advisors. The following is the concluding instalment of the diary.

In the German prison camp there were at times opportunities to do a little bartering and trading. Thus in exchange for \$65 watch one fellow got a loaf of bread. Cigarettes were very much in demand and extremely hard to get. Sometimes the men would give as much as 2,000 francs for two cigarettes—a price equivalent to \$400 a pack. By January 20 the market eased off and cigarettes were only 400 francs, although a favored brand cigarette brought 500 to 600 francs each.

The food situation rarely improved. Soon we learned, for example, that the coffee and tea the Nazis gave us was more useful as hot water for for washing than it was for drinking.

On January 26 we moved to different barracks. This one had bunks. Until then we had been sleeping on the floor. January 28, a Sunday, was a black day for us.

A couple of G.I.s raided the kitchen that night. The guard who investigated was slugged with a meat cleaver. We were assembled out in the snow and told the details. We were also told that we would have no food or fuel until the guilty ones were found. Late that afternoon, Barracks 42A turned over the two men responsible for slugging the guard. One was a cook who had been fired the previous day. We got our bread and soup ration that night.

## Unexpected Windfall

On the 31st of the month, we had an unexpected windfall—Red Cross packages containing two chocolate bars, five packs of cigarettes, meat, fish, crackers, butter, raisins, sugar, coffee, powdered milk, vitamin pills, and soap.

It was explained to us, that the boxes came to us as a loan from Serbian (Yugoslav) prisoners. God bless them. We got one box for each four men. Even so, it was enough. The men went almost mad with joy, stuffing themselves with the food and then trading with what they did not eat. Chocolate rations went for as high as a package of cigarettes \$400. Afterwards we held a thanksgiving service, singing hymns and Christmas carols and ending with "God Bless America," and "The Star Spangled Banner." Most men stayed up all night, cooking their food over the two stoves in the barracks. Many men became ill when their shrunken stomachs rejected the food. By the time they received their January Red Cross package, most of the men managed to find scraps of glass or tin in the camp and they used these tools to make wooden spoons out of pieces of board torn from the walls or floors of the barracks.

Finally early in February, the Jerry gave us some mess gear, mostly rusty tin cans. The bed consisted of moldy excelsior spread over wood-slat bunks. For many weeks, we had no covering of any sort whatsoever.

Later one old thin blanket was

issued to some but not to all of the men. Firewood was strictly limited so that the barracks stoves could only be kept alight a few hours each day, although the weather was cold and snow covered the ground and the barracks let cold air from many places. In spite of the smell and appearance, the excelsior on which we slept served many uses. One was to clean the helmets or rust cans when through eating. There was no toilet paper available—in fact paper of any sort was scarce. Men suffering from diarrhea which their diet brought about, finally received a small scrap of paper from their guards. Despite the very bad conditions in which we lived, only three of the nearly 4,000 men in the camp died up to Feb. 1.

## Strafed by Own Planes

The American forces were getting closer and closer to the Stalag area. We were starved for news. Wild rumors swept the camp daily. This past week has been full of so much excitement and trading that time flies by rapidly. At this very moment, our barrack is rocking from the tremendous explosions of block-busters hitting a few miles away.

This seems to be the closest American raid so far. The men are both happy and scared that our bombers are really raising hell. One hour later something happened which I shall never forget. Yank planes, chasing the Heinies, shot over the camps and accidentally strafed some of our barracks. Three men were killed and twelve more wounded in this strafing.

This past week has been gloomy. I guess even a P. W. can't be sure of coming out of this alive. Sometimes I wonder if the Heinies intend to let us all die of starvation.

On March 1, 2,000 British and American prisoners were brought into Stammlager IXB. The Yanks were marched from Limburg, and the British, with a few Americans, from Sagan. The hike from Sagan was terrible—325 miles in 10 days. During that time the men had only seven loaves of bread and four liters of soup, with a few other odds and ends, as their entire ration. Many died on the way.

Cigarettes are fast disappearing and now hard to get at 100 francs each. A pack of Prince Albert brings \$40. French and German cigarettes 100 francs each a few days later. American cigarettes were up to 200 francs per one.

There was another burial on Wednesday, March 8. The man died of pneumonia. The following Sunday I saw the burial of three more men. They were from among the new arrivals. (Poor guys, they are dying fast—they are so weak from their march and the starvation diet).

The funeral procession was preceded by a German Guard of Honor. Then came the chaplain and two German officers. The pall bearer carried the plain coffins one kilometer to the burial plot. Twenty Yanks formed a Guard of Honor. The men were buried in a common grave. On the 9th of March, the camp was quarantined because of an outbreak of spinal meningitis. The lieutenant, an American medical officer, was worried over the lack of medical supplies for treatment. By the 13th of March, the sound of American artillery fire could be heard in Stammlager IXB. On the 27, men began to die from malnutrition and pneumonia at the rate of one or two daily. It was the enforced march on the starvation diet that was killing most of them.

# The Issue of Ukrainian Nationhood

(Concluded from page 2)

tain regular diplomatic and consular representation in such important cities as Kiev, Kharkiv, Odesa. We possess only the vaguest and most fragmentary information about what has happened in the Ukraine during the years of the war.

There seems to be some evidence that the great ordeal of war evoked some revival of Ukrainian national spirit, directed both against the Nazi racial overlordship and the Communist political oppression. Alexander Kendrick, a former correspondent of "The Philadelphia Inquirer" in the Soviet Union, remarked in a recent book review that the death of General Vatutin was rumored to have been due to an attack by a Ukrainian nationalist. There have also been rumors of Ukrainian guerilla activity in Eastern Galicia for some time after the German forces were driven from this area.

One fact that is only too certain about the Ukraine is the tremendous suffering which must prevail after this region was a battleground of German and Soviet armies over so long a period. Kharkiv, for instance, changed hands four times, and this was true as regards some of the towns in the Donets Basin. There was a very considerable dispersion of the population, some being taken away to Central Asia by the retreating Soviet authorities, while others were forcibly deported to Germany. A great work of rehabilitation and reconstruction is obviously needed. It is to be hoped that independent relief work by such agencies as the UNRRA and the International Red Cross will be feasible.

The war will have profound effects both on the Soviet Union and on the whole position of Eastern Europe; and the Ukraine will be affected by these developments. A huge area, inhabited by over one hundred million people and formerly composed of twelve states, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Austria, Rumania, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Albania, has come in large part under Soviet military occupation and entirely under strong Soviet political influence.

Soviet military occupation is seldom of a neutral character. In many cases, in the Baltic Republics, in Poland, Rumania, Yugoslavia, it has been clearly exercised either to promote territorial annexation or to weight the scales on behalf of a de-

Even inside the barbed wire of Stalag IXB men learned of the approach of the American Third Army. The men learned the Third had entered Frankfurt and was reported getting near the camp.

Because of the quarantine, the Germans made no effort to move us to another camp. Bets were freely made that the men would be free by Easter Sunday. I was told we have been cut off and surrounded for the past three days and that a battle is raging inside Bad Orb. Our boys may cope up tonight. The men are all excited now. They are tearing the wire off the windows. We are sure to be liberated tomorrow...

The next morning I saw the Nazi M.P.s were all excited—one of them had already put up a white flag on the clock tower.

## "We Are Free!"

We learned that Bad Orb surrendered at 11 P.M. last night. Everybody has gone down to the courtyard to meet the first Yanks who to get there.

At 7:30 A.M.—Everything quiet. Word goes around they'll soon be here.

At 8:12 A.M.—The first American recon car rolls into the camp.

I yell "Holy Smokes we are free! We are free!"

sired type of satellite government, in which Communist influence would be predominant.

Will the whole of Eastern Europe be gradually absorbed into the Soviet Union, thereby creating an enormous totalitarian state with a population of between 250 million and 300 million? Such a development would be portentous for the future peace and security of the world. But there is another possibility. The national individuality of the peoples concerned, including the Western Ukrainians, may react against rigid domination from Moscow and even exercise an influence for greater liberalism in the Soviet Union itself. It may anticipated that the Soviet Ukrainians would not be unaffected by such a development.

## Cultural Autonomy Not Enough

The experience of these Soviet Ukrainians shows that recognition of nationality rights in the use of language in schools, newspapers, public business, while highly important, is not, by itself, enough to insure the development of a free and happy people. Ukrainians, like people of other nationalities, are first of all human beings. Where there is no recognition of human rights, of political and civil liberties, the granting of cultural autonomy is not adequate.

The Ukrainians have suffered much from nationalist oppression in the past and in the present. Yet one of the greatest tragedies in the history of the Ukrainian people was the so-called "liquidation of the kulaks as a class," followed by the great famine in the Soviet Ukraine in 1932-33. And this was not primarily an act of nationalist oppression, exercised by Russians against Ukrainians. Liquidation of the kulaks and famine occurred in Russian regions and in other nationality republics, such as Kazakhstan.

This is only the most vivid of many illustrations of the unmistakable truth that human rights must be fully assured before a genuinely free Ukraine, such as Shevchenko dreamed of, can come into existence.

The centre of the Ukrainian nationalist movement was in Eastern Galicia, not in the Soviet Ukraine, during the period between the two wars. While Ukrainian nationalism led a harassed, precarious, oppressed existence under the Polish regime, it was simply stamped out by the Soviet political police. No non-Communist Ukrainian newspaper could be published in the Soviet Ukraine. The political enlargement of the Ukrainian Soviet Republic which is indicated by the incorporation of Eastern Galicia, Northern Bukovina and probably Carpatho-Ukraine is designed to eliminate the last remnants of an independent Ukrainian nationalism.

This design may be thwarted if genuine liberation movements arise after the war both in the Soviet Union and in Eastern Europe, with the creation of free institutions as their goal. All segments of the Ukrainian people will respond favorably so such movements. The Ukrainian people, as distinguished from the handpicked delegation that speaks in its names at San Francisco, would have everything to gain from a form of world organization strong enough not only to draw up, but to enforce an international bill of rights and liberties. — Ukrainian Quarterly

Edward R. Stetinius, Jr. U.S. representative to the United Nations:

"The United Nations Charter is both a binding agreement to preserve peace and to advance human progress and a constitutional document creating the international machinery by which nations can cooperate to realize these purposes in fact."

## ATHLETE'S FOOT

One of the most annoying afflictions or diseases which beset a person, no matter whether he is an athlete or not, is what is technically known as trichophytosis, which in plain every day language means any one of the following terms—ring worm, athlete's foot, trench foot, toe itch, and erroneously—eczema.

No matter under what name it goes, it has the same common symptoms, namely, a slight peeling of the nails, or the appearance of small or large blisters, accompanied by inflammations and discharges. What makes it particularly bothersome is the intense itching which accompanies these outward symptoms, although, to be sure, in many cases the surface symptoms of this disease appear without the itching.

What is this disease or its irritations caused by?

Athlete's foot, to call it by its common name, is usually caused by an organism known as a fungus, which gets deep under the skin and is very hard to get out. It usually attacks the feet, particularly when they are overheated, although it may also attack either the arms or legs, generally below the elbows and the knees.

According to medical authorities this parasite can live on wood, cotton, silk and leather, where it resists drying out for a long time. It can live on golf clubs, towels, bath mats, diving boards, trolley car or bus straps, door knobs, etc. It is very hard to kill, requiring fifteen minutes boiling to do so. According to medical authorities, food has no connection with the disease as is often supposed, nor can the lack of orange juice or the presence of acidosis in one's diet be blamed.

"How then," asks our reader, "how can I avoid this disease?"

The answer and the preventative measures are quite simple.

### How to Prevent It

Wash your feet daily with hot water and soap, and dry them thoroughly with a clean towel, one that has not been used by others. When not wearing shoes at home wear slippers. At the beach or public pool always wear slippers. Be careful that the public pools or bathing houses you frequent daily have their floors, diving boards, and rubber mats scrubbed with hot water and soap, and flushed with the following solution: 0.5% sodium hypochlorite; 20% sodium thiosulphate (higher concentration here allows for dilution by water from bather's feet); 1:1000 bichloride of mercury. Also a tub containing either 0.5% hypochlorite or a 15% sodium thiosulphate solution should be kept between every two showers lockers in order that the bathers may dip their feet after bathing. Another precaution that should be observed is that the towels are sterilized by boiling them for fifteen minutes.

If you think that you have come in contact with the fungus then paint the surface of the skin where you believe the contact has been made with a weak (1/4 strength) tincture of iodine, or wash it with the previously mentioned 15% sodium thiosulphate solution.

If, however, the irruption has already appeared then the victim should take immediate treatments, in order to prevent its spreading. Care, however, must be exercised in self-treatment, for improper treatment will only aggravate it.

Thymol, saturated boric acid, salicylic acid, potassium permanganate, or a tincture of iodine are recommended. Doctors—usually recommend Whitfield's ointment. But they warn against the use of proprietary drugs of secret composition, or the combination of treatments.

Anything which comes into contact with the skin should be disinfected by rinsing in a dilute solution of chlorinated lime or formalde-

## SOMEWHERE IN...

**T**HE current number of the Uke-Vue monthly bulletin published by the parishioners of St. Olyphant's Ukrainian Catholic church features another one of the descriptive letters written from the Pacific war theatre by a Ukrainian American soldier whose identity the bulletin does not reveal. Letter follows:

I bartered a grass skirt from one of the native belles. I offered her a pack of used razor blades and she was happy to make the exchange. In fact she stripped off the skirt there and then. But that's only half the story. They always wear at least six, one on top of the other. Due to U. S. Dept of Agriculture regulations we are not able to send skirts, bamboo spears, etc. Danger from some sort of plant disease is great.

We've had a lot of fun the past few days, trading with natives. We flew up a fairly large village with a five gallon can of coarse salt—the kind in which overseas bacon is packed. The natives prize this more highly than anything you can give them. In return we received a bag full of corn, cucumber, tomatoes, and bananas. The corn was twice as tough as any cattle corn I ever ate. The bananas were dry and tasteless; the cucumbers and tomatoes, however, were as good as a gift from home.

Recently we had quite a little excitement for a change. A bunch of Nips decided to pay us an early morning call and sprayed lead all over the place. They got a hotter reception than they had expected. Fourth of July was never like this.

As far as the Japs are concerned we now have such overwhelming air superiority that the menace from them is negligible. The only time they come around now is at night.

I am going to church now. The Chaplain has been hinting that my church attendance has gotten far out of the gold star class.

I'm writing with a sore arm, a casualty of the medical dept's most recent campaign—for typhoid and smallpox. The net result was that we were all pretty sick and couldn't sleep most of the night. My tent mates and I spent most of the night discussing the world's ills and laying the foundation for a brighter future (a-hem).

### Souvenirs

Most souvenir items are impossible to transmit to home. I now have three native skirts, bamboo spears and Japanese coins. The best of my souvenirs are a few Japanese bomb fuses and a piece of shrapnel which came close enough to give me a real personal attachment for it. The jungle is really a poor place to acquire anything of value or interest. The native arrows and spears resemble the kind the kids back home make. Things have been speeding up in general and we have plenty to do. As long as we can keep busy, time passes quickly. It's also good for

hyde. One of the easier methods of disinfecting shoes is to wipe them thoroughly with a cloth wet formaldehyde or with a 20% alcoholic solution of thymol. The shoes then should be dried and aired before being worn again. In some cases moderate exposure to the sunshine and the salt water at the sea shore have been productive of rapid recovery.

The treatment of the irruptions and the disinfection of the objects coming in contact with the afflicted skin should be continued even after one feels that he or she has been cured. For, it is a well known fact that the organism which causes the athlete's foot very often, when it finds conditions unfavorable to growth forms spores and becomes dormant for awhile, until conditions are once more favorable for its growth.

the soul to see evidence of our increasing might.

Today we got a copy of "Guinea Gold," our front line paper. It's published in a back area of Guinea for the benefit of everybody on the Island. We get it regularly enough now to have an idea of what is going on. I'm going to send you a copy and a couple of Yanks (the magazine, of course)—the "down under" issue.

We're no longer in the fresh vegetable business. We flew up the other morning only to find the place occupied by the Japs. We almost made the mistake of landing in their midst. We're sure going to miss the fresh vegetables. They made a most welcome supplement to the G.I. ration.

We now have movies two times a week. It's the only form of recreation possible here. None of the touring celebrities come up this far. At least none have during our stay here. Perhaps, when the advance reaches us, we too, will be honored with the presence of celebrities.

Yesterday we enjoyed a rare treat. For supper we had canteloupe. It is flown in. There are no roads to this area.

Just when I complain about the lack of activity, I usually get more than I bargained for. The Nips chased us into our trenches twice within a short space of time. The first time we just made it. Well, it breaks up the monotony.

### Nerve Tension Terrific

Speaking of monotony, the nerve tension over here is becoming terrific. It's obvious everywhere. Everybody, at one time or another, complains of headaches, insomnia, stomach disturbances, etc. The wisdom of a 15-day leave every six months for a rest camp can plainly be seen.

I've just read about the influenza cases back home in the U.S.A. Influenza is the one illness we can completely whitewash from our books over here. In fact, respiratory diseases of any kind are practically unknown here. I guess it's the old compensatory rule in operation. We have almost everything else.

Today is Sunday and you could almost feel it. The sun rose bright and early. A deep sense of peace seemed to fill the air. Reminded me of the kind of Sundays we used to have at home. So guess what? Instead of going to Church like a good Christian, I had to spend the morning washing clothes.

Your recently acquired habit of For supper we had canteloupe. It is don't really mean it, do you? If you keep it up, I'll threaten to retire on your savings. People might even hint I married you for your money. With or without your riches, I continue to miss you. You're all I need to become a millionaire. I feel like a Croesus who has lost the key to his vault of gold. I hope to find the key soon.

I really need a change of scenery and there's none in sight. Alcohol is rapidly becoming our main means of escape. If you don't watch out, you'll have a dipsomaniac in the family. Thus far, we've finished four bottles of combat whiskey from the medical stocks. The allowance is 2 ounces per combat mission for each flyer.

I'd like to get you and "Cheesie" into one of our gambling sessions, in view of the reckless character of your play. How would you like to get a five pound thrown at you when all you hold is a measly pair of Jacks? In this game, you have to make a study of your opponents to learn who can or who cannot be bluffed. Half of the pots are won on nothing but bluff. Come to think of it, you always did call me a big bluffer. Well, one's got to take advantage of his own characteristics, even if they are defects.

## WEEKLY BANTER

### Lincoln's Gettysburg Address

(As it might have been handled by a public relations counsel.)

Fourscore and seven years ago—(should be eighty-seven years and four months ago)—our fathers brought forth—(founded) would be a better word)—on this continent, a new nation—(let's be specific and give the name of the nation—in big type)—conceived in liberty—(sounds awkward, better say "based on the idea of freedom")—and dedicated to the proposition that all men—(what about women? we can't afford to overlook the women!)—are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war—(make this the first paragraph—taking too long to get into the story)—testing whether that nation or any nation so dedicated and so conceived—(use "founded"—see above)—can long endure.—(endure what? the word should be "last.")

We are met—(say "have met" or "are gathered")—on a great battlefield of that war—(what battlefield? why not put in the name?) We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting place—(why beat around the bush? come right out and say "cemetery")—for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live.

"Sorry, Mr. Lincoln, but you'd better take another try at it. You see, what we're after is something with a lot of punch, hard-hitting, straight-from-the-shoulder stuff. Something that sounds authoritative and forceful. Something impressive—something that people will read and remember!"

### Saturday Night Bath

Many a man who stands under a pleasant, efficient shower remembers the days when he took his Saturday evening bath in a round tin tub before the kitchen stove. In those halcyon days before germs, vitamin and one's smile became matters of brooding import, a bath once in seven days was often enough in cold weather months.

\*A ganglin, teen-age young man had a choice of two techniques. He could kneel in the tub and scrub, or he could stand up and toss handfuls of water over himself. A small person could sit down in the thing. Of course knees and chin came together but that was a minor matter.

Two or three technical points were important. First, the kitchen stove should have a hard-burning, crackling fire to keep the room warm; second, the tub should be placed directly before the stove and the oven door should be open. If the towel were hung on the oven door it meant a pleasantly warm cloth with which to dry one's self. As we recall it, no matter how careful we were, Mother's reaction was semi-automatic, "Good gracious! Looks to me as if you were trying to wash the floor instead of yourself."

### A Toothsome Rejoinder

When the vibrant, exciting Polish actress, Modjeska, first came to London she was entirely unknown to the local populace, and her press agent decided upon a novel means of arousing curiosity concerning her. He caused to have displayed throughout the region signs, placards, posters and billboards bearing the one mysterious word: "Modjeska." Londoners were puzzled, and not a few disturbed.

Later, at a hereasal, Maurice Barrymore, who had become Madjeska's leading man, fell into the habit of forgetting his lines. The actress soundly berated him, exclaiming heatedly, "You owe everything to me. You are insulting and ungrateful. I have given you your position. I have made you!"

"Made me!" rejoined Barrymore, grinning maliciously. "Why, madam, I was known in London when people didn't know whether you were a woman or a tooth powder!"

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### КУПУЙТЕ ВОЄННІ БОНДИ

## Word to the Wise

Study and Prepare

President Lincoln, when he was a poor struggling young man, had a motto: "I will study and prepare; and then, some day, my chance will come." Everybody knows that he later became a very successful man. It is true that his success cannot be measured in dollars and cents (that was not the kind of success he wanted), but just the same his success was phenomenal by any other standard.

As stated, he was poor and lacked the opportunities for a formal education, but he read assiduously a great number of books and created those opportunities for himself. In other words, he knew how to make the most of his life. And that is unquestionably a lot more than most people know. He did all that because he was practical and wise. By the way, wisdom is usually defined as "the application of our knowledge to our conduct: it is the test of what we know by what we do."

Like any other good biography, the story of Lincoln's life fascinates me every time I read it because it demonstrates what a young man can make of himself, if he lives a life of "plain living, high thinking and noble striving," for no one can deny that he was primarily a self-made man.

"But he was a genius," the reader may say, "and not everybody can achieve such things." So what? Must we always be ready with excuses for not trying our best? How does any one know that he is not a genius? Have you ever really tried to find out where you belong in the general scheme of life? No truly great man ever thought that he was a "genius" until he was told that by some one else. Besides, there are all kinds of "geniuses." I suggest that you read "Discovering the genius within you" by S. Cobb, "Everyman's genius" by Mrs. M. H. Austin, or simply "The Art of Living" by Bennett, and "How to live twenty-four hours a day" by the same author. You will, then, know a lot more about yourself.

### Seek Your Talents

One of the greatest German philosophers, Fichte, had been a humble geese herder when discovered by a philanthropic nobleman, who discovered by accident that the boy was exceptionally intelligent and sent him to school. The same was true of Shevchenko, and great many others. John Hodiak, the Ukrainian moving picture actor in Hollywood, was discovered by a traveling talent scout. Many people have talents which literally have to be discovered. You may be one of them, if you do not make that discovery first yourself.

It is possible that the talented Lincoln must have had a premonition that he was a genius because he felt the urge expressed in his motto: "I will study and prepare; and, then, some day, my chance will come." He did not say, my chance may come, but said: "My chance will come." He was so selfconfident, and perhaps he never doubted that he could do it. That, in itself, is a certain mark in the personality of a genius, for there is something in the character of great men that compels them to do the impossible things and gives them the energy to do them. Call it intuition, if you will, but that is why they are above the average mediocre individual who lacks ambition to forge ahead.

To an ambitious hard-working person, who wants to make something of himself, there is a great deal of encouragement in Ruskin's statement that "Genius is ninety percent perspiration and only ten percent inspiration." So it follows that it must be mostly hard work and preparation.

And how true that was of Lincoln and other successful men. They

## Funny Side Up

"CRAZY WITH THE HEAT"

### Thinking Out Loud:

There must be a lady in the moon or else that man wouldn't have stayed up there so long... Opportunity knocks for every man, but it's the women who get the ring... Speaking of women, as far as equality is concerned women can keep up with men in business but when it comes to liquor, that's where they fall down... Have you ever noticed that when it is one minute after 8, it's ONE past 8, but when it's 8:30 it's only HALF past 8... Out West a politician lost an election because of his youth. Seems the public found out how he spent it... It usually takes five years for a tree to produce nuts, but this isn't true of a family tree... English is called "the mother tongue" because father seldom gets a chance to use it... "If all the world's a stage," where is the dressing room?... Were you ever hit on the head with a large fairy tale book? Grimm, wasn't it?

### Have you heard?

...about the midget whose luck ran out on him? Seems the poor fellow wound up behind the ping-pong ball?

...about the mad botanist? Seems he grafted a pink ribbon on a rubber plant, and now the darn thing grows ladies garters!

...about the man who left his wire without reason? He always left things as he found them!

...about the fellow who gave his stenographer loads of jewelry, a mink coat, and a Rolls Royce? He complains that she still isn't satisfied. She wants a typewriter!

### Sounds in the Night:

"Can I borrow one of your sleeping tablets, I've got a date with a dream."  
"You won't mind if I stand on your lawn, I've got water on the knee!"  
"Sorry, I'm late. It was maid's night out and I had to stay home and take care of the Butler!"

We were going to tell you a tale about three mice but really mouse be going! This paragraph makes no sense but we'll wager everyone will read this all the way to the end.

BROMO SELTZER

## ПОШУКУЮТЬ

ПОШУКУЄТЬСЯ  
**МИХАЙЛА БУТРИНА,**

Гаї Шляхтинські, Тарнопіль. Має перебувати десь у Дітроїт або Цікаго. Хто би знав про нього, або він самий, хай зголоситься на адресу:

**СЕСТРИНКА Т. Б. с/о СУРМА**  
11 E. 7th St., New York 3, N. Y.



**ФАРМИ**  
на  
**ПРОДАЖ**

**НА ПРОДАЖ 100-АКРОВА ФАРМА.**  
Земля першої класи, добрі будинки, 30 дійних коров, двоє телят, 1 бугай, 2 коні, трок, трактор, машина до молока, холодильник на молоко і всі фермерські машини, які до фарми потрібні. Фарма є при каміній дорозі, міська електрика, школа автобус іде попри фарму. Минулого року за молоко прийняв \$9,000. Продаю з причини слабости. Ціна \$12,000. Вплати \$4,000, решта на легкі сплати. Голоситися до:

**JOHN NALEPA**  
REMSEN, N. Y.

had to be first tried by experience and work hard to improve themselves before they discovered that "Practice makes perfect."

**D. T. LAZARE**  
Detroit, Mich.

## Europe-Bound Girls Get Farewell Party

On the evening of July 18, 1945, be remembered for her winsome smile and her natural and ever-friendly personality. Ann Dudiak, originally from Great Meadows, New Jersey, arrived in Washington, D. C. in May 1942, and by December of that year, she was installed as President of the Society for the year of 1943—indeed a tribute to her character and ability. Under Ann's competent leadership, the Society's Ukrainian chorus and folk dance group were revitalized. At the party, both Ann and Mary were presented with lovely gifts from the Society by the Secretary, Helen Grysiak.

The two girls will be gone for an indefinite period of time and they carry with them the best wishes and good luck of the entire membership for all time.

HELEN GRYSIAK, sec'y

## УВАГА! ОКОЛИЦЯ ТВЕРДОГО ВУГЛЯ! УВАГА!

**12-ТИЙ УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ  
ДЕНЬ СЕМИНАРА  
В LAKEWOOD PARK**

відбудеться

**В НЕДІЛЮ, 29. ЛИПНЯ (JULY 29, 1945)**

СТАРАННЯМ І ПРИ СПІВУЧАСТІ ВСІХ УКРАЇНСЬКИХ  
ДООКОЛИЧНИХ ПАРОХІЙ, БРАТСТВ, ТОВАРИСТВ,  
КЛУБІВ І ХОРІВ

### ПРОГРАМА:

Год. 11-та Архієрейська Служба Божа в парковій галі.  
Год. 3-та Концерт.  
Год. 8-ма Забава з танцями в павільоні і нагор. бондами.

Просимо о численну участь

КОМІТЕТ.