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# The Ukrainian Weekly

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

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## Fifty Years of Service

Fifty years ago, on February 22, 1894, a group of early Ukrainian immigrants met in Shamokin, Pa. and there founded a fraternal mutual benefit society which became known as the Ukrainian National Association. Their primary purpose was to provide insurance protection for those dependent upon them in the event of their death. With the passage of years and the development of Ukrainian American life, however, the organization took on an added and more diverse character. Besides providing its members with various forms of modern life insurance, it became the foundation of their fraternal and cultural activities.

Today, as the largest Ukrainian organization of its kind on this continent, the U.N.A., as it is popularly known, has over 42,000 members in 467 different lodges throughout the country and in Canada. Its assets are about 7½ million dollars, which represents about 2 million dollars over and above statutory standards. To date it has paid out approximately 6½ million dollars in death benefits. In addition, it publishes in Ukrainian the daily "Svoboda" (founded 1893) and in English "The Ukrainian Weekly" (1933). All this is the product of mutual and cooperative efforts of its members, and it is on this broadly democratic basis that the U.N.A. rests, with each member having an equal voice through his lodge and the quadrennial conventions in the organization's policies and management.

In examining the development of the Ukrainian National Association for the past fifty years one finds that, aside from its primary objective of providing insurance protection to its members and promoting fraternal relations among them, the U.N.A. has also been active in (a) serving America in peace and war, and (b) helping Ukraine regain her national freedom.

In those years, for example, when Ukrainian immigrants were landing on these shores the U.N.A. conducted an intensive and successful campaign among them stressing the benefits as well as obligations of American citizenship. One result of this Americanizing program conducted by the U.N.A. was that during the last war, when the Ukrainian immigrants, mostly of poor but sturdy and thrifty peasant stock, were struggling to make their first difficult adjustment to their new and strange environment, when as a nationality group they were the least numerous and least known, they managed nevertheless to achieve the distinction of making a notable contribution to America's war effort then ("Literary Digest," Nov. 1919). For this the U.N.A., as the outstanding Ukrainian American organization then, as now, deserves considerable credit.

By way of another example—in the present war the U.N.A. and its members have purchased War Bonds amounting to over \$10,000,000.00 thus far. As for the number of U.N.A. members in the armed forces of our country, the returns are as yet incomplete, still out of the total of 467 lodges 310 have reported, and these 310 U.N.A. lodges list 3,614 of their members in service, of which 1,055 are non-commissioned officers and 187 are commissioned officers; many of them have been decorated for heroism. Naturally, when the remaining 157 lodges make their returns, the above figures will be higher.

In striving to serve America, the U.N.A. has also constantly encouraged the Ukrainian American people, especially their American-born youth, to cultivate here on the free American soil some of the finest and most adaptable elements of their Ukrainian cultural heritage, in order that they may be introduced into American cultural life and thereby help to enrich it.

In the latter connection, a pertinent commentary is that of Prof. Clarence A. Manning, acting director of the Department

## GROWTH OF THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

At the close of 1894, the year when the Ukrainian National Association was founded, the assets of the organization amounted to \$220.35; 10 years later, at the close of 1903, the U.N.A. had 3,796 members and \$15,129.85 assets; 20 years later, at the close of 1913, the U.N.A. had 19,110 members and \$191,877.24 assets; 30 years later, at the close of 1923 the U.N.A. had 22,243 members and \$1,222,523.37 assets; 40 years later at the close of 1933, the U.N.A. had 30,314 members and \$3,472,671.23 assets; 50 years later, at the close of 1943, the U.N.A. had 42,060 members and \$7,278,663.27 assets.

of East European Languages of Columbia University. Writing in an article for the forthcoming U.N.A. Golden Jubilee Book, he notes:

"Such organizations as the Ukrainian National Association have come to play an even more varied and important role in the cultural life of the United States, especially among the groups of non-Anglo-Saxon origin. Originally intended as fraternal mutual benefit societies, they have extended their influence into far wider spheres of activity and it can be confidently predicted that they will continue to broaden the scope of their activity and become a still stronger factor in American cultural life... The Ukrainian National Association has long been one of those groups which have visualized their opportunities. Under its wise and progressive leadership it has for years been seeking to establish firm contacts with all outstanding organizations in American cultural life and to utilize every possibility for securing desired results without wasting its resources in duplicating already existing facilities."

One illustration of the U.N.A.'s activity in this direction have been the numberless booklets and books it has caused to be published on various Ukrainian American cultural topics, including literary and historical works, notably Hrushewsky's "History of Ukraine" and Vernadsky's "Bohdan, Hetman of Ukraine," both published by the Yale University Press. Soon to appear under U.N.A. sponsorship are several other important works, including one on Ukrainian literature by Prof. Manning. The U.N.A. has also sponsored lectures on similar topics at such educational institutions as Columbia University and the University of Chicago.

Concurrently with these activities in the service of the American way of life, the U.N.A. has played the leading role in the efforts the Ukrainian Americans have made from their very advent here to help their kinsmen in their native but foreign occupied and now war-torn Ukraine to gain their national freedom. Today, in exerting all their energies to help our country win this war against the Nazis and the Japs, the U.N.A. and its members find inspiration, too, in the cherished hope that when victory is won and tyranny dethroned, the Ukrainians over there will be given an equal right with other enslaved peoples to establish their own independent Ukrainian state. That is their inalienable right. And to the upholding of that right the U.N.A. has been dedicated from the very first days of its existence.

Numerous other services of the U.N.A. come to one's mind in contemplating the vista of its 50 years of development. Among them, for example, could be cited the great and well-known help the organization has given the Ukrainian American younger generation in their various group activities and development. This help, needless to say, has been a very sound investment. It has, to say the least, made our younger generation definitely U.N.A.-conscious. When the war is over and our boys and girls in service return home to normal life and activities, the younger generation's interest in the U.N.A. will undoubtedly be manifested in a constructive and beneficial way, thereby assuring further years of progress and service for the U.N.A.

# Why and How the Ukrainian National Association Was Founded

THE story of Ukrainian emigration to America is a story of undeniable, and yet unrecognized, romance. We have sought romance too far away: in the story of Columbus, of the conquistadores, of the Puritans, but we have overlooked our own fathers and mothers. We know the bravery of the former, their courage, their dash and pluck. But we ought to know that our fathers, too, have shown no common spirit in venturing to America.

Though the times when they lived were quite different from those of Columbus, the facilities of information at their disposal were hardly better. Our fathers were no seafarers, in constant contact with other lands. They were farmers who lived far away from the sea. Their farms made them self-sufficient and they maintained little commerce with the outside world. The systems of education imposed by the governments of Austria, Hungary and Russia quite frequently served only the oppressing race and aimed at dulling our people into mute acceptance of oppression.

Their life was hard. The population kept on increasing, and the allotments of land grew smaller and smaller. The competition of the western provinces and countries killed new industries of their country; there was no chance to eke out a subsistence by work in cities and factories. The taxes were exorbitant, and took most of the peasant's earnings, leaving him with hardly enough to keep body and soul together.

To these exploited and oppressed people the stories of America came. Strange stories these were, full of illusions about the charms of life in America, but they came like a blessing, like a rain upon the ground parched by long drought. Stories of wide stretches of land beyond the wide seas, lands with many big cities, full of opportunities for work and earning. A land of freedom, where nobody was oppressed. It sounded too good to be true.

Those stories came through whispering campaigns of shipping agents. Most of the people did not know how to read, books were looked upon as luxuries fit only for landlords, so there was no way to dispel their doubts, to answer their questions.

More aggressive spirits among them ventured to try by experience what others turned over in their thoughts. They went to America, and then wrote letters. The news was true, after all! There was a marvelous country of golden opportunity for every one. Migration towards the New World started with a rush.

The nobility was losing its supply of cheap labor, and applied to the government for help. The government was losing soldiers and taxpayers, and tried to stop them. But nothing could stem the tide. When legal methods of emigration were closed, shipping agents and immigrants discovered routes upon which they could avoid control stations.

Those who succeeded in reaching the Land of Promise, were doomed to a great disappointment. They had no capital with them, and the first thing they had to do in the new country was to find work. They knew little other work than farming, and here they had to flock to the cities, where there was more opportunity for earnings than in the country. They knew no trade, and they had to become unskilled laborers. They had no knowledge of the language of the country, and they had to take the jobs which were offered them. These were usually the hardest and least remunerative.

But the Ukrainians were sturdy men and women, who were not afraid to work. Even the lowest pay was good, when compared with earnings in the old country. Coming from

penury, they were all a thrifty lot. So they worked and worked hard, earned little, but saved comparatively a great deal. Where others could not hold out, they prospered.

## Terrors of the Machine

But their work was not only the least remunerative and the hardest, but also the most hazardous. As they undertook work in factories with strange whirring machines, they knew little that the cogs of machinery could inflict horrible wounds, that the belts of the machines could tear off limbs. In coal mines they found that death lurked behind every nook and corner.

Being tillers of the soil they were inured to view death as a phenomenon as natural as birth, but they knew death only as a result of sickness or old age, not in the course of work.

Still more were they shocked to view the revolting consequences of such a death. As they stood by the grave of a single man killed in a mining accident, they realized that he went down to his grave unmourned. Today the people pray on his grave, but tomorrow nobody will mention him. His very grave will be forgotten. As if not a man, but an animal has been buried.

If the man had a family in the old country, what future awaits its members, when they hear that he, whom they expected to come back with plenty of money, had passed away? And if the man had a family with him in America, here they stood over the yawning grave, perhaps envying the man who was dead. He at least has no worries, no tomorrow to think about. He was better off than his widowed wife, and his orphaned children, whose only provider he had been. How can they manage to meet the expenses of the funeral? And what will they do after the funeral?

Some old Ukrainian immigrants, who had witnessed similar scenes, had looked around for a remedy. They had heard of strange societies, which provide for emergencies such as these. People who are exposed to danger in their work, bind themselves together into a society and undertake to pay in case of the death of any member a certain sum, say, a hundred dollars, or more, to his family. The surviving members of the society obligate themselves to defray monthly the expenses of such death benefits, by a simple process of adding the monthly obligations of the society arising from the deaths of their members and dividing the sum by the number of surviving members.

## Growing Need For Fraternal Insurance Society

The Ukrainians who belonged to societies of this kind, Czech, Slovak, Polish, German, or Hungarian, enjoyed the financial benefits of their membership, but among strangers they felt like an albino crow among the black crows. As the number of Ukrainian immigrants to this country grew larger, a possibility arose of organizing such a society exclusively of Ukrainians. In such a society they could not only have monetary help, but feel being in their own family.

Before this organization, upon the idea of which they stumbled so unknowingly, could arise, the enthusiasts had to overcome yet many an obstacle. The scheme was simple, but do not the most simple schemes arouse the greatest opposition? The scheme was obvious, but was it possible? Who had ever heard of such an organization in the old county? They were told that in the old country the peasant was in no need for such an organization as, first, he was not exposed to such risks, and, secondly, if he died young, his family had protection in the land he had

left behind. But they still doubted whether they should undertake such a novelty. What was good enough for their fathers, should be good enough for them. To organize a Ukrainian society would mean that Ukrainians would have to manage it. And was this possible? Weren't they told by lords in the old country that peasants were unable to rule themselves, and after all, do we need one so badly? We are here only for a short time: soon we'll earn our portion and go back. What's the use of building a society, which our children won't use? Better buy land in the old country, with that money.

But life was stronger than all the doubts. Accidents kept on happening and the group of far-seeing leaders kept on hammering at the apathy and fear of the novel, self-admiring sluggishness and ever-doubting indolence, until a sufficiently large number were convinced that the Ukrainians should organize such a society of their own.

## Founding of U.N.A.

Thus, when in 1894, on February 22, on the very day of George Washington's birthday, the first such Ukrainian society was organized in the town of Shamokin, in the state of Pennsylvania, the society had already behind it a long and hard struggle. No wonder that the founders were so elated that they spoke of victory, that they wrote poetry commemorating the event. They were united, in spite of all the forces of disunion and disruption. Nothing seemed impossible to them now. What couldn't the people do when they tie themselves together to one common work!

This local organization was the modest beginning of a wider organization which undertook to wipe away the tears of widows and orphans, provide for them in case of the death of their provider, of their breadwinner, of their father. Thus arose what was later called the Ukrainian National Association, which became generally nicknamed "Bat'ko Soyuz," Father-Soyuz, while today it is also commonly known as the U.N.A.

But the society needed many members for its success, and the number of those converted to the membership in the Ukrainian society, was yet small. Hence the innovators saw their first object to be to arouse the masses of the people of their own race from apathy, to show them the new road to betterment, to fill them with confidence in their own powers to do such things, to destroy the remnants of distrust dating back to the days of serfdom, and finally to make them actually do the building up of a powerful organization commensurate with the needs and the numbers of the people of our race. The Father had to be a Teacher.

## "Svoboda"

With this purpose in view the Association bought an interest in a newspaper, the "Svoboda," and through it spread the desire for reading, for attending lectures, participating in gatherings and organizations. Great, simply insurmountable obstacles seemed to await them. The people had not learned to take books and newspapers regularly. Still greater was their aversion towards paying for the books and newspapers. A long, hardy campaign had to be waged to eradicate those conservative tendencies. Thus Father-Soyuz was called upon first to be a Pioneer! To blaze the paths through unknown tracts. To cut underbrush. To clear the growth, to break the rocks, to remove obstacles in the way of those who were to follow on an easy road.

The work of the newspaper and the main office, ably supported by forever growing line of local leaders,

worked the miracle: it "sold" the immigrant the idea to which the leaders so enthusiastically subscribed. After several years of propaganda the need for a national Ukrainian organization was keenly felt in every community which possessed a group of Ukrainian people. Newer and newer branches were formed. The people who had never done organizing work, now caught the fire. Tillers of the soil who once knew only how to deal with nature, now dealt with people. The old pleasure which they knew so well when viewing the crops growing under their hands, they felt relive in their hearts as they watched a society of their people grow. They gained belief in their own ability.

## Rise In Benefits

The development of the self-confidence of the people was remarkable. At first they dared to risk their contributions for a promise of hundred dollars benefit. Actual experience showed them that the promise was an empty one. The appetite came with eating. If the society could pay a hundred dollars, why couldn't it pay two hundred? When a two hundred benefit proved feasible, they raised the benefit to four hundred, and to five. Now not only the services of the church and of the undertaker could be paid, but a sum could be left for the widow and orphans. Why not increase the death benefit to one thousand? It would be more expensive? What of it? As long as the family of the deceased could be sure of the benefit, what could the provider care for the cost? Wouldn't the additional expense all go to the benefit of the family? Don't they deserve more protection? Aren't his children and wife a man's dearest possessions?

After a dozen years of existence our organization came to realize that the old system of dues collected by assessment did not offer that security. The longer the society lasted, the greater was the comparative number of dying members. It seemed as if only those of the members who died young could be sure that their families would be provided for. The assessments of those who remained, would keep on growing until it would be impossible to keep the membership. A reform of the dues system became imperative. The plan could be patterned after old organizations of other races, but to attain this an arduous campaign of education was necessary. Many members refused to accept the reform and left the organization, but the stalwart remained loyal and lived to see the reform to become the bulwark of the financial stability of the organization.

## To Live And Die Here

The World War kindled in the heart of the Ukrainian immigrant the hope that his home country would enter the community of nations as a free and independent nation. When the hope died, the Ukrainian immigrants gave up their long-cherished hopes to return to the old country. They settled in this country to live and die here. If they could not be perfectly happy, their children at least would be. For their sake they wanted to make their existence still more secure. They wanted to give their children still greater guarantees. They looked about them and the various insurance features offered by various insurance companies. They wanted to have them introduced into the organization which they themselves had produced and in which they were complete masters. Before all they wanted certain protection for their families and for themselves, for the provider's old age, so as not to fall a burden upon their beloved ones.

To be sure, these new kinds of insurance were more costly than the simple death benefits offered by their order, but in their love towards their families they did not care at

## Am I Worth Dying For?

Last Sunday, with other members of my Legion post, I went to a church in my home town for a memorial service for Edward T——, the first local boy killed in action in World War II. Truthfully, I only attended because our Commander asked us to.

The Rev. Dr. K—— read the scripture lesson, taken from I. Samuel 20, dealing with the wonderful friendship between Jonathan and David, in which when they realized that David must flee for his life from the wrath of King Saul, Jonathan said, "Tomorrow thou shalt be missed." And as the good pastor dwelt on the many places where Edward would be missed, I was still missing the true significance of the memorial service, for try though I might, I could not recall that I knew this boy personally.

Then like a bolt of lightning it struck me: Here was a boy I never knew, who owed me nothing, who traveled thousands of miles away from those whom he did know and love, and whom he did know and love, and died for me.

As I sat overwhelmed by the thought, the good pastor continued, "Edward died that we might have freedom of religion."

Freedom of religion... As the words rang in my ears, I thought of myself and thousands of others who have no time for worship on Sundays, of the half filled churches and the seeming indifference of thousands—and yet this boy died for this freedom.

Freedom from want, freedom from fear and want... those words challenged me. I thought of all the scheming complaining and cheating in regard to gasoline, food rationing and the many war restrictions. Had I not complained because I was asked to give a little of my time to selling Bonds? I thought of the many excuses that I heard when I finally did go half-heartedly on my mission.

Freedom to do things I want to do... and I looked around me and wondered. Just a mere handful could find time to honor the memory of this boy who had given his life that all of us might do the things we want to do.

As I sat in the church with the faithful few who would miss Edward in the morning, a challenge came to me: Here was a boy whom I never knew, yet he went to his death that I might enjoy this land of ours and all its wonderful opportunities. Am I worth dying for? Are you worth dying for?

I cannot truthfully say "Yes" to this question. I can only hope that as the burdens and sorrows of this war bear down on us, I may never fail to hear that challenge, and that I may try to do my part honestly and unselfishly.

Indiana.

all for the cost. Education, too, was needed once the masses of Ukrainian immigrants made up their minds to stay in this country. Their interest in the political and social life of the country grew more and more, and as a tangible expression of this growth the Association changed its official organ into a daily.

In a short review, the story of the Ukrainian National Association reveals a great deal of moving in zig-zag fashion. But taking it as a whole, it has always been a movement forward. Mistakes were made, but the lesson of each mistake was at once recognized, and mistakes were corrected. The army might have straggled, but in the end it always came back to a united attack at the problem. In short, it was a glorious movement, of which the old generation are justly proud.

## A HAPPY MAN

By Theodosia Boresky

A great many years ago, in the Ukrainian Kingdom of Kiev, the daughter of the King lay upon her sickbed. The many doctors who had been brought in for consultation, in addition to her own physician, all despaired of her getting well.

The King, sore at heart, fearing to lose his favorite daughter, requested of all his friends that they send him the name of any man or woman of whom they should hear who would be able to cure his daughter. So it was that there was found one among his court who told him of a healer living not very far away. The man, he said, had a knack of healing persons whom even the doctors had not been able to cure.

Thereupon the King dispatched a courier to the humble cottage of Yurko, the village healer, to ascertain if it were true that he sometimes cured people without the aid of medicines.

Yurko, though humble and modest in worldly possessions, had a deep understanding of human nature and a keen sense of intuition that often helped him perceive the true cause of a person's illness. He would lay out cards and proceed with a show of telling fortunes; making certain remarks and asking questions so as to get at the trouble in the person's mind, without having the person realize he was being psychoanalyzed. Since a great many illnesses spring from some mental maladjustment, he was therefore able to cure with common sense advice, and, where there was actually a need for it, by the aid of herbs.

So Yurko, in his old and tattered clothes, feeling ill at ease amidst the luxury of the palace, over-awed by the presence of all the learned doctors, and knowing not what to do for the hopelessly incurable illness of the King's daughter said, "If you can find and put on your daughter, O Honorable Ruler, the shirt of a completely happy man, one who is satisfied with all that he has, then she will get well."

Such a prescription seemed easy to the King. Right away he sent out his soldiers to look for such a man and to bring to his daughter the man's shirt.

High and low, all through the Kingdom hunted the soldiers for a perfectly happy man who did not want for anything and who was completely satisfied with life, but each individual questioned had some want or was unhappy about something. There was not a man in the land who was really happy.

At long last they gave up hope of ever finding such a man. Sadly and slowly they took a roundabout route to the palace, going through green fields and past rolling hills, for none wanted to come back to the King without the glad tidings that his daughter might get well.

Suddenly they heard heavenly sweet music, most enchantingly gay. They looked at each other in pleased surprise but did not at once see the youth on a knoll not far away playing on his flute. Stopping by the roadside when he appeared in sight, they called to him, for he was absolutely oblivious to them. Here appeared to them a soul whose music was utterly delightful. Perhaps here was the man they were seeking! So they determined to ask him.

"Why do you play so gaily on that instrument?" asked one.

"Why?" smiled the youth. "Because I am happy!"

"But why are you happy? Have you no worries, nothing for which you desire?"

"No, I have no worries. I lack nothing. Why should I not be happy? Does not the sun shine here every day? Do not the birds sing every day? The hills and fields are

## A PIONEER OF MODERN UKRAINIAN MUSIC

By DR. ANTIN RUDNITSKY

In last week's article on these pages, entitled "Composer of Sche Ne Vmerla Ukraina," there was a sentence which needs some explanation. It read: "...Michael Verbytsky, who is considered to be a pioneer of modern Ukrainian music..." In my opinion, to consider Michael Verbytsky as a pioneer of modern Ukrainian music is wrong. "A pioneer of modern music" means a composer who develops in his works entirely new ideas, musical not only in their harmonical structure, form and expression, but also in their general ideology. The talent of such composer permits him to create works "ahead of time," and his influence on works of the whole next generation is marked. The new ideas mentioned alone are in such cases very progressive and revolutionary as compared to the existing and orthodox tendencies of that time. Such pioneers of modern music in the 19th century were Berlioz, Liszt, and, above all, Wagner; then, fifty years ago, Richard Strauss and Debussy; finally, during last 25 years, Igor Stravinsky. Every one of these composers created entirely new musical worlds, opened gates to unknown possibilities, and showed new pathways for his and future generations of "modern" composers, that is, for those composers whose artistic individualities would not fit into old traditions—no matter how good these traditions may have been—but who dreamed about new ideas and ideals. On the other hand, neither Mendelsohn, nor Schumann, nor Brahms nor many others among the greatest in music can be called pioneers of modern music. That is not because of the lack of genius on their part, but simply because of lack of the elements of "modern" or "progressive" music in their works.

### Verbytsky Not a Pioneer of Modern Music

Now back to our own Michael Verbytsky. With all due respect for him as the composer of the Ukrainian national anthem I do not see anything at all in his musical work which would give the right to consider him to be a pioneer of modern Ukrainian music. On the contrary—I should say that he was far behind the times in which he lived—just as all Ukrainian composers of the 19th century were. His eight symphonies, mentioned in the Ukrainian Weekly article, (I had the opportunity to get acquainted with their original manuscripts) are written in a musical language of Haydn, or early Weber; and they were composed around 1850, in

my domain and often they're drenched with sunshine, and green with verdure. Their beauty alone inspires my song.

"Are not the songs of birds gay? They too are happy with me and to their song I awaken each morn. The brooks with their fish are mine, the woods are mine, the sunshine and the rain, the flowers and the berries. All the world is mine to roam in. So why should I not be happy?"

"Are you not lonely?" they asked, mouths agape at such simplicity. One nudged another and they grinned.

"No, for company I have my sheep to tend."

"Indeed, you must be very happy to play such music as we heard," said one soldier. "You are just the man we are looking for. You certainly seem content with your lot."

"The daughter of our King lies ill and dying," put in another, "and we were sent to get for her the shirt of a happy man to put on, that she may get well, for such was the advice of the village healer."

"But, gentlemen," protested the youth, opening his coat which was

the time of Liszt, Berlioz, Chopin and Wagner, when so many and so wonderful things were happening in music. Incidentally, his so called symphonies hardly deserve this name, as they rather resemble the old "concertos" by Haendel and have nothing in common with the symphony-form as developed by Beethoven.—The music of Verbytsky's folk-operettas—"vaudeville" would be rather a proper name for them—is so modest and even for his times "old-stylish," that it bears no sign whatever of modern, new, or progressive elements.

### No Such Pioneers Then

Speaking about pioneers of modern Ukrainian music, I think there have not been any at all. Even Ly-senko, much more gifted and better musically educated than Verbytsky, did not create anything the modern Ukrainian composers of the 20th century could have taken over as far as modern musical ideas are concerned. In this respect the modern Ukrainian composers have had no examples at all in our "old" music, neither could they have been taught by our "old" composers. Sad as it is to relate, the fact remains that all modern Ukrainian composers had to learn from non-Ukrainians. Thus, the representatives of our modern music of today in the Soviet Ukraine, Latoshynsky, Kositsky, Belza, and Meytus followed their teachers, the Russian Gliere or Yaworsky; the modern group of Western Ukrainian composers: M. Kolesa, Lyssko, and Simovytch, was taught in Prague by Novak or Suk; I myself grew up musically in the atmosphere of the international modern music of Berlin of the nineteen-twenties. All these modern Ukrainian composers can be considered "pioneers" as they broke with old traditions and are trying to bring the Ukrainian music closer to the world-music while using the language and principles of this world-music of today. A historian of our music will probably point to Boris Latoshynsky in Kiev, and to the writer of these lines, at that time in Lviv, or Berlin, as to the first among the Ukrainian composers who started to write "modern" music in early twenties.

So, let the late Rev. Michael Verbytsky occupy in the history of our music the venerable place he deserves as the author of the Ukrainian national anthem. Calling him "a pioneer of modern Ukrainian music" may only add to the confusion—which is big enough as it is—about our old music and its representatives.

Toms River, N. J.

well patched and torn in spots. "as you can see, I have no shirt"

So it was that the King's soldiers returned to the palace to tell him that although they had at long last found a happy man, he had no shirt. Just as they delivered their news to the King, his daughter drew her last breath and passed away, for no shirt of a happy man could be found to put on her!

New Haven, Conn.

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**HOME AFTER SERVICE IN FAR EAST**

After two years of thrilling service in the China-Burma-India theatre of war, Sgt. Paul Nadzak, 26-year old Ukrainian American gunner-radio man, came home to visit his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Gabriel Nadzak, 119 Eckert St., Fair Oaks, Pa. recently. He is now stationed at Atlantic City, N. J.

He was one of four sergeants among the first Americans in the China-Burma-India area, who amassed a total of 3,550 hours in the air in two years, ferrying men and supplies to India and China. They recently arrived at Miami, Fla., making the long trip in a Douglas C-54 bomber.

Sgt. Nadzak attended the Fair Oaks school and Ambridge high school. He enlisted in October, 1940.

He had many encounters with the Japs, he told relatives, and he avers they are good scrappers. Once when he was a member of the crew on a transport carrying men, ammunition and supplies, a squadron of Jap planes swooped down from the air and they had to abandon the plane.

**WHAT THEY SAY**

Joseph C. Grew, former Ambassador to Japan:

"The Japanese people as a whole would, if they knew the facts, be utterly ashamed. They showed this sense of shame in a spontaneous and nation-wide demonstration when their military fliers sank our ship the Panay in 1937. The mere revelation of these atrocities cannot and will not change the inherent character of any Japanese, but it is conceivable and I hope possible that the higher military leaders may gradually if not immediately take steps to insure better treatment for our compatriots who are still prisoners in their hands.

... But there is the other side to the picture, the ugly side of cruelty, brutality and utter bestiality, and ruthlessness and rapaciousness of the Japanese military machine which brought on this war. That Japanese military machine and military caste and military system must be utterly crushed, their credit and predominance must be utterly broken for the future safety and welfare of the United States and of the United Nations and for the future safety and welfare of civilization and humanity. Let us put it in a nutshell: there is not sufficient room in the area of the Pacific Ocean for a peaceful America, for any of the peace-loving United Nations, and a swashbuckling Japan."

Wendell Wilkie:

"So-called political experts tell you that the American people will never stand for a tough tax program. I do not agree with those so-called experts. Give the people an understanding of the issues involved, and they will do their duty by their country, however incredibly painful it may be. All this talk about inflation has not clarified the issue for our people. It has obscured it. . . . If we want to preserve (our) system we must pay for it, and pay for it now. Corporations and individuals alike must pour into the Federal Treasury every dollar that can be spared from the hard, back-breaking business of fighting the biggest war in history. Of course, this will mean hardship; of course, this will mean discomfort. But the long future is worth all the sacrifice. There is not much comfort in a fox-hole. There's little comfort waist-deep in the mud of Guadalcanal. It is not comfortable to crash-land a flaming plane. There is small comfort in the cold sea; there is no comfort as a prisoner of the Japs. Why should we be comfortable?"

**Ukraine Needs More Leaders**

By Honore Ewach

**WHY** was it that it was the Ukraine of the left bank of the Dnieper that began to re-emerge towards nationhood as early as 1798? Why was it that the districts of Poltava and Kharkiv were the first to produce the first Ukrainian nationalist writers, such as Ivan Kotlyarevsky and Hryhoriy Kvitka-Osnovnyenko? The answer is based on the fact that that part of Ukraine existed longest as a Ukrainian semi-autonomous state (till 1784), and also on the further fact that it was the only part of Ukraine whose landed gentry was of Ukrainian origin and, to a considerable degree, still nationally conscious.

Why was it that the Right Bank Ukraine, including the western part of the province of Kiev, the provinces Podolia and Volhynia, and East Galicia, was not the first to show the sign of national re-birth? The answer can be found in the Russian statistics of 1838. In that year the provinces of Kiev, Podolia, and Volhynia had 4,200,000 Ukrainian peasants and 100,000 Polish landowners and gentry. In other words, the 4,200,000 Ukrainian villagers of the provinces of Kiev, Podolia, and Volhynia in 1838 were just a mass of leaderless land-tillers, with no vernacular schools, with no Ukrainian leaders. That part of Ukraine then can be likened to the England of William the Conqueror, with its foreign gentry and native villagers. Every group of Ukrainian villagers was then maintaining one Polish landowner, the landowner's overseer, accountant, or some petty Polish official. The case was almost identical in East Galicia, which was annexed in 1772 by Austria. East Galicia began its national revival in 1848, fifty years later than the Ukraine of the east bank of the Dnieper, the so-called Hetmanshchina.

The western part of Russian Ukraine experienced no national revival at all throughout the whole of the 19th century. The only centre where some Ukrainian national activity was noticeable during 19th century was at Odessa. It was not until the beginning of our century that some signs of national revival was noticed even in Podolia. For instance, at the beginning of the 20th century there was already a very strong Ukrainian movement among the theological and pedagogical students of Keminets-Podilsky. But in general the western half of Russian Ukraine was nationally asleep till 1917.

What happened in the western half of the Russian Ukraine in the last century should be a grim warning to all the Ukrainians, that any people that loses its national leaders is also liable to lose all its national rights and even its national identity.

Ukraine's history should be a lesson to Ukrainians. They should learn to put greater value in their intellectuals and leaders. They should send more and more of their sons and daughters to colleges and thus help to create more Ukrainian leaders, teachers, writers, editors, artists, politicians, businessmen, technicians, clergymen, physicians, lawyers, etc.

Justice Frank Murphy, of the United States Sureme Court:

"Here in the United States, a country founded upon the right of every individual to justice, religious and personal freedom, Nazi propaganda is breeding the germs of hatred against the Jews. No bacteriological warfare could be more insidious and more destructive to fundamental good will and ideals of religious and racial tolerance which have built a great America."

**Important Task Faces Congress Committee**

Once again the world is undergoing a serious conflagration, upon which the emergence of a new set of principles of righteousness and justice depend. It is especially significant to note that at such a time the Second Congress of Americans of Ukrainian Descent was held, in Philadelphia, and attended by an outstanding numbers of delegates.

It was with avid interest, therefore, that the last two issues of the Ukrainian Weekly were read. What happened? What resolutions were passed? What are our next steps? What can we do individually to help? What is the tentative program of the Ukrainian Congress Committee? These questions were in our minds while we read about the highlights of the Philadelphia gathering.

The reiteration by the Congress of our traditional stand on the Ukrainian situation in no uncertain terms was comforting and reassuring to see. The outline of the historical development of the Ukrainian people's background served to inform our fellow Americans that Ukrainian aspiration for freedom and independent statehood are centuries old. In this connection, it is noteworthy that the past twenty-five years have witnessed a remarkable change on the part of the American people in their knowledge of Ukrainian people and their national situation. They are no longer unfamiliar with the Ukrainians as a distinct group with a culture and history of its own. Now that we have broken ground in that respect, the difficult task of getting their cooperation and help in achieving Ukrainian national aspirations lies before us. The Second Ukrainian Congress Committee can do much in placing the "Ukrainian Case" in authoritative hands.

In regard to coordination of our own local groups, as emphasized by Miss Mary Kusy at the congress, there are several points that need to be commented upon: First of all, I am in hearty accord that something must be done along these lines if we want to get the most out of our organizational efforts. The number of organizations and the total memberships of these groups warrant a greater showing than has been witnessed previously and even at present. I hope something is done to start the ball rolling in getting our Ukrainian American people closer together. The results would be eye-opening and startlingly revealing. We need American assistance in the Ukrainian cause. And the only way to get the Americans interested, as Miss Kusy brought out, is a strong, coordinated movement, not of one group but of all the groups throughout the country.

**Comments on Miss Kusy's Address at Congress**

Although I can understand her insistence upon "united-front" action, I cannot see how the Church can be an integral part of the Ukrainian movement for independence. The Catholic and Orthodox Churches have always been willing to cooperate with the Ukrainian people but they have always maintained a neutral policy in Ukrainian political circles. And that is as it should be. The Church cannot afford to get mixed up with our different political aspirants. If it sided with one faction, the other groups would condemn the action. And vice versa. It must necessarily follow a middle-of-the road course. Miss Kusy mentioned that the Church should be vanguard of our organizational movement. I cannot see how or why it should be, despite her eloquent appeal in that direction. The past has shown that where the Church became involved in any political movement, only confusion and disunity resulted. Misunderstandings and bitter hatred can undermine any

group action, regardless of the deep-rooted love for the Ukrainian cause and the desire to unchain our brethren from the bonds of national oppression and slavery.

The suggestion that we should cooperate with Canada is excellent and worthy of action. What did we do in that respect prior to this time? The resolutions haven't made any provision for immediate steps to effect a coordination of the Ukrainian movement for independent statehood in the two countries, United States and Canada.

Another concrete suggestion of Miss Kusy's, that of creating Ukrainian chapters of the American Legion for our boys in the service, should be taken into consideration by our people. Nothing would be so helpful toward creating a closer bond between the American public and our Ukrainian organizations, than an active Ukrainian chapter of the American Legion. Having three members of my own immediate family in the service, I can see the possibilities of such an organization and its benefits to the Ukrainian cause as a whole.

I have taken these points out of context, and have presented them as separate comments rather than logically presented as a "case" or argument.

In conclusion, let me say that the Second Ukrainian Congress Committee has an important job to do. It must fully coordinate the Ukrainian American war effort; and it must really help Ukraine regain her freedom. Whether it achieves all that needs to be done depends upon the executive body and the support of the Ukrainian American people as a whole. We have a wonderful opportunity. Let's make use of it!

DOROTHY POLIANSKY,  
Jamaica, L.I.N.Y.

**UKRAINIANS DON'T WANT FOREIGN RULE**

In refutation of the statements made by Marian Kowalski, in the words of an eminent statesman, her statement—"Ukrainians would rather remain with Poland"—is a "diabolical falsehood."

Allow me to relate Poland's benevolence to Ukrainians. "Democratic" Poland gave Ukrainians freedom of the press, religion and speech in a perverted form. Poland provided Ukrainians with freedom of the press as censored and blacked-out newspapers and freedom of speech treated with fire and sword and let's not forget the floggings. As an instance, kindly refer to the year 1930 and the period from the middle of September to the end of November when Polish authorities carried on barbarous "pacification" of Ukrainian areas, with the police and army working hand in hand. Ukrainian libraries, co-operatives, civic organizations, Boy Scout organizations, secondary schools were dissolved and destroyed, and in addition thousands of Ukrainians acquired the "love" of Poland thru floggings, torture and imprisonment.

Following her line of reasoning would she say—French prefer German rule, Chinese prefer Japanese rule, Irish prefer English rule, Polish prefer Russian rule? The answer would be a loud "No." So; why should Ukrainians prefer Polish rule?

T. MOTORNEY

(The Washington Daily News, Washington, D. C., Feb. 2, 1944)

**WOULD YOU GIVE \$100 TO BRING VICTORY NEARER?—YOUR PURCHASE OF A \$100 WAR BOND MAY TURN THE TRICK!**

## Ambridge Marines Writes About Holiday In South-West Pacific

Sgt. Michael Markvan, 824 11th St., Ambridge, Pa., a Ukrainian American member of the famed Marine Corps, somewhere in the Southwest Pacific, tells of Thanksgiving and Christmas with the boys at the front.

The letter, sent out early this month by Marine Corps Headquarters in Washington, follows:

Unwrapping a Christmas package prepared for them Christmas Eve, enlisted men and officers of the Marine Corps, stationed somewhere in the Southwest Pacific, were treated to a heart warming entertainment.

It was a Naval Chaplain, tall, lanky and burnt from the hot tropical sun who had finally broken the spell of lack of entertainment. Heaven sent was Chaplain W. Jack Lewis, USNR, attached to this Marine unit. The Chaplain is a great guy who gets into your heart, somehow, by doing the little things and is always there to help you when the going gets tough.

Many people go around shouting that the morale of our servicemen overseas is high. Sure it is high, but do we know the reason?

Coming to this post with little or nothing with which to work, everything needed therefore had to be improvised. Despite lack of instruments, costumes, stage scenery, the Chaplain was busy drawing up his plans. The biggest producer on Broadway would have thrown up his hands and called it quits, had he undertaken the job. Disappointment followed disappointment, but the Chaplain kept holding auditions and rounding up musicians. Amic Angelo who played a broken down accordion, but played it well, induced his buddies to also take a crack at playing an instrument. The beginning of a band was in sight. Morale must be high, and if the band was to be good the boys would have to have fairly good instruments. As the band grew, more instruments were needed. It wasn't a matter of merely walking down to the music store and purchasing the needed instrument. No, it meant waiting and hoping that incoming ships would have an instrument that someone may want to sell. Finally enough instruments were procured, but the boys had to practice on their own time.

### "Just Plain Joe"

It wasn't that the Chaplain neglected the available trained talent, but he paid just as much attention to "just plain Joe" who was willing to help. He spent a lot of time bringing out the best in all performers. The Chaplain's aim wasn't just to get by with the show, but he wanted it to have all the smoothness of a professional unit. It was not to be an ordinary audience which was to be critical.

First we came to Thanksgiving night. Word had gotten around to most of the units on the island that at long last a stage show was to be presented. At half an hour before the show was to start every available seat was occupied, and standing prevailed. It had to be good or all the Chaplain's effort would have been in vain. The band started the evening with their special arrangements. Soon an applause of appreciation was thunderously rendered. How would the other troupers pan out? Some of them had never faced an audience before in their life. As the evening went on, the audience grew more interested in the stage performances. Boys danced, gagged and rendered novelty numbers. Highlight of the evening was the work of the Chaplain who had work over the audience with his superb performance as M.C. (Master of Ceremonies). The rest here is history on this island. The

toughest audience in the world had been cracked, and were well pleased with the program.

Next boxing programs were held, and proved highly successful, ending in a tournament that sent the winners to other islands to find the champion of the Southwest Pacific Islands.

Now we come to the Christmas season. The boys would have to be entertained and Christmas but a few weeks away. No, not just an ordinary program. One that would make them write home and say, "wish you could have seen this wonderful stage performance." Once more this meant looking for talent, making scenery and of course getting a Christmas tree and those Christmas lights.

Again came curtain time. This program would have to make the stage performances at home throw in bank-night to make it a hit. Who would M. C. the show? The M. C. would have to make the boys forget for a few hour that they are away from home. Had this program played on Broadway it no doubt would have had a year's run for on Christmas eve the greatest performers in the world had won a double victory.

### Opens Program

The band opened the program with its theme song, "Mood Indigo", and then very nicely got in the groove with "Row, Row Your Boat." The boys were in for an evening of delightful entertainment. Soon Wahoo Pherigo, Indian crooner, offered vocal rendition of "There I Go" and "Marie." Next a specialty on the piano by Sevier, formerly with Louis Armstrong's. The program up to the present time was being warmly received. This had to be a program the boys would never forget. Songs, dances and readings were all hits. Then came the highlight of the evening. So as to have something different and impressive, the Chaplain arranged to have two groups of natives on the program. The first group offered a few native songs ending by singing out with the old "Show Me The Way To Go Home." The second group, part of a larger choir, sang two hymns with an ability that would rival the finer choirs.

In the remainder of the program the audience participated. Carols were sung and gifts were presented to the men.

In closing of the program, the Chaplain offered the benediction. "The Lord is looking on when men enjoy themselves just as when they are in worship."

Soon after the closing of benediction the band and chorus rang out with "Merry Christmas." Curtain fell on the greatest show on earth—a real smash hit.

Don't look now but next Friday is New Year's eve.

Next time we hear of morale being high overseas, we will know the reason.

SGT. MICHAEL MARKVAN,  
824—11th Street,  
Ambridge, Pa.

## Notice to the Subscribers OF "SVOBODA" AND "UKRAINIAN WEEKLY"

When changing your place of residence, be sure to notify the home office of "Svoboda" immediately thereby avoiding any delay in delivery of newspaper to new address. Also, be sure to enclose ten (10) cents in coin or stamps to cover the cost of making a new stamp. Canadian subscribers will please remit COIN ONLY, as stamps cannot be redeemed.

## CONNECTICUT NEWS ITEMS

John Martin, son of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Martin, 22 Morris St., Hartford, Conn., has been medically discharged from the Navy. He was three years in service, and saw action in the Arctic, Atlantic, and South Pacific areas, as well as in the South Seas. He took part in the Guadalcanal campaign. In the Pacific his ship was torpedoed on two different occasions. He received a citation for courage shown while his ship was under fire. John arrived home January 2, after convalescing in a naval hospital in Texas. Henry Martin, John's brother, is at present in the Mediterranean area with the Navy.

Sgt. Michael Mandziuk, 30, of Hartford, wounded in Southwest Pacific area September 21, 1943, is now home on a convalescent furlough. Sgt. Mandziuk saw action in the Munda campaign, on Rendova, Bangar and Arundel Islands in the New Georgia group. He was awarded the Purple Heart. He will return to Brook Army Hospital, Fort Houston, Texas.

Michael Smyk, Glastonbury, is in England.

Pvt. John Hleva of Stratford has been reported wounded in action.

Corp. W. Kowalchuk of New Britain, is stationed at Ft. Leonard Wood.

Corp. Andrew Moniuk of Bridgeport is now serving in New Guinea.

S/Sgt. Michael Melnyk is at Camp Swift, Texas.

P. Dysenchuk is with the Navy stationed in Bermuda.

Sgt. John Shutrak, New Britain, is in England.

Tech. Sgt. Wallace Solarz, Glastonbury, is with the Ferry Command, flying planes between Florida and South America.

Walter Kotyk of New Britain, a Navy man, is in Honolulu.

Stg. Andy Prestesh is in England.

John Stasiuk of New Haven is an aviation cadet at the University of Arkansas.

Chief Petty Officer Myron Malanchuk will have a leave shortly. He is in the Merchant Marine.

1st Lt. Zenon Malanchuk is an instructor in the Air Corps, Midland, Texas.

Vera Malanchuk is serving with a branch of the Red Cross, and is at a U. S. Army Hospital in Butler, Pa.

Eugene Malanchuk received his papers to report as an aviation cadet.

Michael Kerelejza of New Britain is in England.

1st Lt. Stephen Bilas was noticed at the New Britain parish dance.

Electricians Mate 3rd class, Joseph Sowa, was also seen enjoying himself at this affair.

Capt. William Rybak, who after graduation from Columbia University, worked in Hartford as an engineer on the ten million dollar dike and river project, and was active with the UYOC, writes from Italy and gives his regards to those back there in Connecticut. He is with the 36th Engineering Regiment doing a lot of fighting.

Michael Ceren of New Haven is home from Alaska.

Cpl. Wasyl Gina of New Haven writes from Algeria, Africa that the Ukrainians in Conn. should support the Ukrainian American War Bond drive of \$5,000,000.00 which is being sponsored by the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America. He writes: "Who knows, maybe some of us may come home on one of these Liberty ships, named by our citizens, after victory is won. So buy all the bonds you can."

Bennie Horbaychuk is in the navy. He is from Waterbury. His brother Peter, is an aviation cadet in Texas.

Myron Prestesh is the fifth brother to be inducted

A bond rally will be held Sunday, February 20, at 7 P.M. by the New Britain Ukrainians in the church hall at Winter and Clark Sts. Rev. O. Mycyk of Chester, Pa., who sold hundreds of thousands of dollars of bonds during the various drives in his city, will be one of the key speakers at the rally. A program of war movies and other entertainment has been arranged. Ukrainians from various other cities are cordially invited.

Hartford Ukrainians are planning a bond rally shortly. Anastazia Kurdyna and Mary Grogza are selling bonds every Sunday after Mass in the church hall.

Anastazia Kurdyna, chairman, and J. Selman, co-chairman, in Connecticut, of the National Ukrainian American War Bond Drive, have plenty of special war bond applications prepared by the Treasury Dept., so that the Ukrainians receive appropriate credit for their sales. If you or any organization desires any, write to these people: Anastazia Kurdyna 156 Madison St., Hartford, Conn., or J. Selman, 24 Hurlburt St., New Britain, Conn. Mail all bond stubs (from the applications) to these people so that the sums can be tabulated, then mailed to the Congress Committee. Any groups which need help to sponsor a rally should write to the above people.

More than 50 officers of the various branches of the Ukrainian National Association were present at a statewide meeting in New Haven January 30.

Plans were made there to celebrate the 50th anniversary of "Bat'ko So-yuz," Ukrainian National Association, on statewide basis. Most likely the event will be held during the last part of May. Each branch has a quota to get in new members as a jubilee gift; many branches have filled their quotas already.

All the branches are backing the Ukrainian Congress War Bond Drive to the limit. Many have invested their treasuries in bonds and are encouraging their members to invest every spare dollar in bonds.

The Ukrainian American Organization of Fathers and Mothers of New Haven will give a play, a five act comedy, February 27. It will be for the benefit of the Red Cross. The play is unusually funny, and will have you in stitches. Everyone is welcome to come and enjoy it.

The organization decided to make an album of the boys and girls in the service. The members went Christmas carolling and collected \$200 toward it. It is a good start!

The City of New Britain has 62 gold stars on its service flag.

S/Sgt. Andrew Clem of New Britain has been decorated with the Air Medal with nine oak clusters. He is officially credited with destroying a Messerschmitt 109 in aerial combat over Naples, Italy. He has flown over 50 bombing missions in the Mediterranean theatre of war. He is a tail gunner on a B-17 Flying Fortress.

Anne Bidlen of Hartford has received her cap and bar at the capping exercises at the New Britain, General Hospital. She is a Cadet Nurse.

Pearl Welehorsky of Bridgeport has started her training in the Cadet Nurse Corps. A party was given in her honor January 28, by the Girls Bowling Team.

ANDREW MELNYK  
"U.Y.O.C." Bulletin."



## Funny Side Up

### "HOW TO FILL OUT YOUR INCOME TAX RETURN"

All this talk about the present Income Tax return being ten times more complicated than the Einstein theory is a lot of malarkey! It's definitely not true that no one understands the whole business; as a matter of fact, three men over at the Collector of Internal Revenue office do. Any day now they are expecting a nervous breakdown!

Filling out your return will mean a lot of hard exercise for your knowledge of mathematics and you will probably burn a lot of midnight oil (no fueling), but if you keep a large supply of aspirin and vitamin B-1 on hand and stay in there fighting, you will probably win out in the end. Anything is possible these days!

On the other hand, if you have to yell for help, take your problems to the nearest Internal Revenue office and dump your form (the tax return one) into the laps of the agents there. It won't make life any happier for them, but then it won't cost you anything!

The Treasury Department has supplied two Income Tax Return forms, a long one (Form 1040) and a short one (Form 1040A). If you can use the short form, for the sake of your good disposition, use it! However, if you intend to use the long form, this column may be of assistance in putting you hep to a few points.

Take a good look at your form. Pretty isn't it? Now take a look at Form 1040. Complicated, isn't it? It's pretty much the same as last year's and for the most part the same rules for deductions and exemptions apply; but this year's Form has two columns instead of one. Which one to take? Well, don't sit there biting your nails. Toss a coin!

First, put down your total annual salary. That's the figure on the little slip of paper the boss gave you only four weeks before March 15th. Looks big and impressive doesn't it? Yeah, so did ours, but don't forget the boss bit into it first and deducted for social security, for bonds, for withholding tax, for union dues and what not! You must also add to your total annual salary any other income you may have received, like interest on stocks, bonds, bank accounts, income from annuities (Boy, are you filthy with money!), and income for writing smart columns like this. Add them up and you have your total income.

Now comes the deductions and some fun! You can deduct for contributions to charity, sales taxes, state income tax, loss due to theft, fire, accident, alimony (poor you) and medical expenses among other things. But you can't deduct for that new radio you bought last year (when it was possible to get one) under the guise that it was money spent for charity based on the theory that charity begins at home. Neither can you deduct for the loss you sustained when you lost \$300 betting on a nag in the 3rd race.

Now for personal exemptions. If you never made the same mistake once (single) you are allowed \$500. If you drive with both hands on the wheel (married), you get \$1,200 exemption plus \$350 for each dependent. Don't include the dog, cat and canary, and the pig you're fattening up in the back yard as exemptions, but you can include your mother-in-law who came for a week-end visit and stayed six months! Subtract this total from your net income. The result is the amount of money on which you must pay your surtax. Notice that the only tax Uncle Sam has failed to collect is the thumb tax on hitch hikers!

BROMO (Penniless) SELTZER

### STILL ANOTHER MILLION DOLLAR BOND BOUGHT

With "monotonous" regularity during the past several months, some anonymous purchaser or purchasers have been buying one million dollar war bonds and crediting the same to the Ukrainian American war bond committee in New York City, which at present is affiliated with the Ukrainian American National War Bond Drive being held under the auspices of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

The latest, and fourth, of such anonymous one million dollar war bond purchases was revealed by Mr. Dmytro Halychyn at the war bond rally held last Sunday afternoon at Cooper Union in New York City.

Aside from the million dollar purchase, the rally was productive of a sale of war bonds amounting to close \$100,000, including \$32,605.75 purchased up to the time of the rally through the medium of Ukrainian Ukrainian Radio Hour of Mr. Peter Zadoretzky, New York City chairman of the Ukrainian Congress Committee bond drive.

Musical entertainment at the rally was furnished by Michael Holynsky, tenor, Mary Polynack and Luba Kowalska, sopranos; piano accompanists, Vera Stekewicz and Olga Dmytriw.

Speakers were: Mrs. Claudia Olesnitsky, Lambert Fairchild of the Treasury Department, Dmytro Halychyn, Dr. Luke Myshuha, Peter Zadoretzky, and Nicholas Hawrylko, the latter who acted as chairman.

### PHILLY READY FOR ST. BASIL'S COLLEGE FIVE

#### U.N.A. Quint Begins Final Week of Tuning Up For Golden Jubilee Test

In what may easily be termed one of the most significant games of basketball, played between Ukrainian American teams, St. Basil's College of Stamford, Conn., will journey to Philadelphia on Sunday, February 27, to play Philadelphia's U.N.A. team at the Ukrainian Hall, 849 N. Franklin Street, beginning 2 P.M. This game will open the program in which Philadelphia Ukrainians honor the Ukrainian National Association on its 50th Anniversary.

#### What Does St. Basil's Have?

You may question the caliber of basketball played by a relatively small college like St. Basil's. Your answer is this: For the first time in its history, the Seminarians have an all-intercollegiate basketball schedule, excepting of course, this annual game. Their schedule includes Panzer College, a record holder, and Drew University. To further enlighten you, Drew University lost to St. Joseph's College by one point. St. Joe's, as they are popularly known, are recognized as the finest college team in the Philadelphia area and in the East in general.

#### What Does Philly Have?

With the draft toll so heavy, what kind of opposition can the U.N.A. Youth Club offer? Even though the club has contributed 18 of its men to Uncle Sam's Armed Forces, they have a strong, well-balanced squad. Their weakness lies in the lack of experienced reserves. But the game will be a hard-fought one, you can be sure.

D. SLOBOGIN.

### PEARL HARBOR HERO GETS HIS "WINGS"

William Kwasnick of Glasco, N. Y., who as a corporal was cited for superior performance of duty during the Jap sneak attack on Pearl Harbor, has been awarded his "wings" upon the successful completion of the Army Air Forces Advanced Flying School training at Williams Field, Chandler, Arizona. He has been com-

## Notables to Appear At Carnegie Hall U.N.A. Jubilee Concert

The U.N.A. Golden Jubilee Concert to be given at Carnegie Hall, New York City, Sunday evening, March 5, under the auspices of the U.N.A. branches in the New York metropolitan area, will feature an array of artists and speakers, headed by two who are internationally known, that will probably pack the famed concert hall to the very limits of its large capacity.

Heading the list will be Lubka Kolessa, Ukrainian pianist of international fame; William Henry Chamberlin, internationally known foreign correspondent, writer and authority on Eastern Europe; and Anthony Hlynka, noted Ukrainian member of the Canadian Parliament.

In addition to Kolessa, the musical part of the program will feature

Michael Holynsky, leading Ukrainian operatic tenor; and the Ukrainian Chorus directed by the prominent Ukrainian American conductor, George Kirichenko. The program will also feature an address by Prof. Clarence A. Manning, acting director of the Department of Eastern European Languages of Columbia University and author of a book soon to appear on Ukrainian literature. Other speakers on the Program will be Dmytro Halychyn, Secretary of the Ukrainian National Association, and Stephen Shumeyko, editor of the Ukrainian Weekly.

The program will start 7:30 P.M. Tickets are \$2.20, \$1.65, \$1.10, and 83c. They may be obtained in advance from U.N.A. branch officers in the N. Y. metropolitan area.

### CLEVELAND NAVIGATOR SHOT DOWN TWO NAZIS

A 25-year-old Cleveland Ukrainian American navigator on the Flying Fortress Lucky Lady shot down two German Focke-Wulf 190-s in 25 bombing missions over Germany and Nazi-occupied Europe, according to word received recently from an Eighth Air Force Bomber Station in England, as reported in the Cleveland Plain Dealer (clipping sent to the Weekly by Stephen Morozowich, secretary of U.N.A. Branch 334.)

First Lieut. Andrew Soruwka, son of Mr. and Mrs. Steven Soruwka, (both of whom are U.N.A. members), 2523 West 18th Place, has been awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross, Air Medal and three oak leaf clusters for his performances against the enemy.

The lieutenant's 13th bombing attack proved anything but unlucky because on that mission he shot down his first enemy aircraft.

"We were over Hanno, near Frankfurt, and on our way to the base after making the bombing run when four Focke-Wulf 190s came in at the same time in a nose attack," Lieut. Soruwka was quoted as saying in the army air force release.

#### Pilot Bails Out

"They started firing 20-millimeter shells at us. When they got to within 800 yards I started firing and put about 200 rounds into the leading attacker. It started to smoke. I saw the plane's canopy and parts of the cowling come off and then it went into a dive. The ball turret gunner and tail gunner reported that the pilot bailed out a few seconds later," he said.

Lieut. Soruwka bagged his second enemy plane on his next mission

missioned a second lieutenant, the Catskill Mountain Star reported (clipping sent to Weekly by Mrs. F. Zyblikewich of Brooklyn).

Lt. Kwasnick is the son of Mrs. Jacob Kwasnick of Flatbush Rd., Glasco. After he received his wings, he spent a furlough at home and then returned to his base to take up his duties as a flying instructor.

### LIEUT. COLONEL MELNIK, JAP ATROCITY WITNESS, A UKRAINIAN

Lieut. Colonel Stephen M. Melnik, a senior officer of the group of ten Americans who managed to escape from the Japanese and whose reports on the atrocities inflicted by the Japs on their American prisoners, were recently released, is a Ukrainian born American. He was born in the Neviria village, Volhynia, Western Ukraine, and came to America with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Maxim Melnik, when about four years old. Following the death of his mother and the remarriage of his father, he lived in around Scranton, Pa. In 1932 he entered West Point, from which he graduated.

At present Col. Melnik is reported as being on active duty with General MacArthur. A detailed report by him and Commander Melvyn H. McCoy of the atrocities, murders and starvation inflicted by the Japanese on their American prisoners appeared in the February 7, 1944 number of the Life magazine. Some of the notes for it were dictated by Col. Melnik from a bed in Washington's Walter Reed Hospital.

while bombing shipping installations at Bremen, Germany.

"It was the toughest mission I've ever been on," Lieut. Soruwka said. "We were attacked just before we reached our target by three German Focke-Wulfs and the flak was terrific."

"The bombardier and I opened fire on them. We hit the second and third as they came in. Pieces flew off both planes and they started to smoke. They then crashed into each other and blew up. There was no question about the planes being destroyed," he said.

He was quoted as saying that the bombardier and himself were credited with downing one plane each on that mission, and that their plane returned to the bomber base with 70 holes in it.

## UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION'S 50TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1944

AT UKRAINIAN HALL, 849 N. FRANKLIN STREET

Philadelphia's Tribute to the Greatest Ukrainian Fraternal Organization in the World in a Three-Star Banner Program:

- ★ BASKETBALL—2 P. M. — Philadelphia U. N. A. Youth Club vs. St. Basil's College, of Stamford, Conn.
- ★ CONCERT—6 P. M. — Featuring the Ukrainian Orphanage's Choir and Orchestra under the direction of Mr. Paul Kelechava and the beautiful mezzo-soprano solos of Miss Anne Matkowski.
- ★ DANCE—8:30 P. M. — In connection with the U. N. A. Youth Club's Sixth Annual Ball.