



## SECTION II.

## The Ukrainian Weekly

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

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VOL. X

19th Century Anthology  
Comments On Ukrainian  
Literature

Some interesting comments on Ukrainian literature appear in volume 29 of the scholarly "Universal Anthology—A Collection of the Best Literature, Ancient, Medieval and Modern, with Biographical and Explanatory Notes," published in 1899 in New York, London, Paris and Berlin, and edited jointly by Richard Garnett, Keeper of Printed Books at the British Museum, Leon Vallee, Librarian at the Bibliotheque, Paris, and Alois Brandl, Professor of Literature in the Imperial University of Berlin.

These comments precede translations of two specimens of Ukrainian literature, namely, Taras Shevchenko's poem "Taras's Night," and Peter A. Polyanski's story "The Bride-Hunting of Marmarosh" (see pp. 3 and 4 of today's Weekly).

The translations are by Professor Leo Wiener of Harvard University.

The significance of the comments in this anthology on Ukrainian literature lies in the fact that they were made at a time when the word "Russian" covered everything which emerged from that conglomerate empire of various nationalities, Russia, and when the independence of the Ukrainian people, their culture, language and literature was recognized by very few in Western Europe and America then.

The comments reads:

"... The oldest period of Russian literature is really Ukrainian [in the anthology "Little Russian," but since that term is a propagandistic misnomer, we use the correct term—Ukrainian. Editor.], as dialectic peculiarities of that period indicate. But through the predominance of Moscow, Ukrainian has been thrown into the background. However, a number of Russia's best writers, among them Gogol, were Ukrainians, and spoke Ukrainian as their native tongue. Several others, like Kostomarov and Markovich, wrote in both dialects. Others have entirely scouted the literary Russian and devoted their energies to Ukrainian. To day Ukrainian meets with government opposition in Russia, and does not flourish there; but in Galicia one university (at Czernowitz) is entirely Ukrainian, and another (at Lemberg) is partly conducted in that language.

"The greatest poet of the Ukrainians is Shevchenko (1814-1861), the son of a serf. The chief characteristics of his epics and lyrics is sadness and a grim humor—which runs through most of the productions of all the Ukrainian writers. The Ukrainians are good story-tellers; and what Gogol has done for Russian with his Ukrainian tales has been accomplished, to a certain extent, by a large number of other Ukrainian writers..."

## OUR CHORAL MUSIC ON THE RADIO

Judging by radio broadcasts alone, the popularity of Ukrainian choral music is steadily increasing. There are, for example, more coast-to-coast radio broadcasts of Ukrainian choral music now than ever before.

In previous years, such coast-to-coast broadcasts were rare, chiefly those of the Ukrainian Youth Chorus of New York and New Jersey under Stephen Marusevich—over the National Broadcasting Company network. This year, however, they have become thus far quite frequent.

On January 11, for example, the Ukrainian Cossack Chorus of Chicago under Samuel Czuba, sang over the Mutual Broadcasting System network on the "I Hear America Sing" program sponsored weekly by the Department of Justice.

On March 8th, another Ukrainian chorus appeared on the "I Hear America Sing" program and over the same network as above, namely the Choir of the S.S. Cyril and Methodius Ukrainian Catholic Church of Olyphant, Pa., under the direction of Leo Sorochinsky.

Yesterday, March 22, the Ukrainian Dumka Chorus of Detroit under Ivan Atamanetz took part in the "Americans All" world-wide program broadcast over the networks of the Columbia and the National Broadcasting systems.

On Easter Sunday, April 5, the Choir of the Ukrainian Protestant Church of New York, augmented by singers from several other local choruses, will sing under the direction of George Kirichenko at the Easter Morn services at the Radio City Music Hall, which will be broadcast by the National Broadcasting System not only throughout this country but also by short wave to Europe as well.

Finally, we are informed arrangements are being made to broadcast over a major radio network a part of a Mass to be celebrated Sunday, May 3, at the Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral in Philadelphia, at which the cathedral choir under Stephen Marusevich will sing.

Noteworthy too in this connection, though not heard over the radio, was the singing at the Ukrainian Mass celebrated at the famed St. Patrick's Cathedral last Saturday morning, March 21, by the Choir of St. George's Ukrainian Catholic Church under the direction of Theodore Onufryk. Presiding at the Mass was Archbishop Francis J. Spellman.

It should also be noted that all these choruses are well-nigh entirely composed of young Americans of Ukrainian descent, born and raised here.

The choruses are to be commended for their efforts to make better known throughout this country the charm and beauty of our Ukrainian choral music, both secular and ecclesiastical. We hope they and others of their kind receive in the near future other such opportunities as those we have listed here.

## THEY SAID...

Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board:

"We are face to face with an enemy determined to destroy us. We have to have weapons to defend ourselves physically here and now. We have got to have more and more, and ever more planes, tanks, ships and guns to carry the fight directly to the enemy and annihilate him. I believe the necessity for having those weapons now transcends all other matters in the public mind, either political or economic.

"If, therefore, we are to achieve victory for the ideals we free men have always loved, then we on the production lines must abandon every other consideration except increasing production and increasing it every day. If we fall in that we shall burn in the flames of a public wrath so intense that in its heat it might consume the very standards we have set for free men to live by."

President Roosevelt:

"Within reasonable limits, I believe that the war effort will not be hampered, but actually improved, by sensible participation in healthy recreational pursuits. It must be borne in mind, however, that 'recreation as usual' is just as bad as 'business as usual'. Recreation under present conditions can be undertaken solely with the purpose of building up body and mind and with the chief thought that this will help win the war.

"Such recreation may come by participation in, or attendance at, various sports, motion pictures, music, the drama, picnics, etc. All of them have a necessary and beneficial part in promoting an over-all efficiency by relieving the strains of war and work."

William P. Witherow, president, National Association of Manufacturers:

"All the heroic MacArthurs in the world can't win the war without guns, planes and ships. Only we manufacturers can make those materials of war. Ours is not only the responsibility of protecting our homes, but the responsibility for the human lives that stand between us and defeat. Personally, I think we might just as well give our all in personal energy, plant production and taxes now as to lose all eventually. I'd rather be without plant, private enterprise or wealth than to take my orders from Tokyo."

A Ukrainian Who Became  
The Head of the  
Hawaiian Senate

Sometime during the 80's of the last century a Ukrainian student of the Kiev fled from his native country in order to escape the Russian tsarist police, whose wrath he incurred because of some political acts. His name was Mikola Konstantynovych Sudzelowsky. He arrived in San Francisco. Impressed with its pioneering spirit and bustle he decided to settle there. The next heard of him is when he is a Doctor of Medicine with a wide practice, going under the name of Dr. Russel. He probably decided to use the latter name because it was easier to pronounce by his American patients, for his fame as a doctor was such that besides Slavic patients he won many Americans as well.

Sometime in the late 90's we find Dr. Russel in Hawaii. He is known by the aborigine natives as "Kawka Lukini," meaning "Rusky Doctor."

When in 1899 the politicians began to agitate among the Hawaiians to vote a Democratic or Republican ticket, our Ukrainian, Kawka Lukini, appeared on the scene with a fully organized party of his own, composed of native aborigines, known as the Autonomists or the Independents. His party was pledged towards the preservation of natural rights of the Hawaiians.

His campaign was successful, and he himself was elected to the Hawaiian Senate.

In his letter to his friend Lazarovich, dated December 5, 1900, he wrote as follows: "The Senate Session begins in February and it is up to me to bring about revolutionary changes in the entire law framework of the Hawaiians, from top to bottom. Because I am about the only white man in both Houses, and one who has some knowledge of the law machinery of civilized countries, most of the burden of legislating laws will fall upon my shoulders... In the interest of the Hawaiians, who have been too long exploited by unscrupulous persons, it will be necessary, to pass at the first session certain very necessary reforms, namely, (1) more local self-government, (2) radical reforms in the sanitary system, (3) no less radical reforms in the system of taxation, (4) the abolishing of the death penalty, (5) expansion of credit for public schools and a Conservatory of Music in Honolulu, (6) the introduction of the Norwegian or some other good system of the control of alcoholic liquor..."

At the first Session of the Senate, Sudzelowsky was elected President of the Senate, and in this position he commenced a very active career, dedicated towards the betterment of his newly adopted land, Hawaii. Many of the above mentioned reforms, due to his ceaseless efforts, became actualities.

# METROPOLITAN ANDREW SHEPTYTSKY

By GABRIEL T. TURULA

IN the entire world there are approximately three hundred and forty million Catholics, the majority of whom belong to the Latin rite.<sup>1</sup> Most of the remaining Catholics are Greek Catholics, who number eight and one-half million faithful.<sup>2</sup>

The majority of these Greek or Eastern Catholics comprise about five million Ukrainians. Of these five million faithful adherents, three and one-half million live in the province of Galicia, which is located in the southern part of Poland, now under German control.<sup>3</sup>

Chosen to guide these millions of Ukrainian Catholics spiritually is a man who is considered the greatest living Ukrainian, not only by his own people but by other nationalities as well. His name is Monsignor Andrew Sheptytsky, Metropolitan of Galicia or Western Ukraine, as it is sometimes called.

## The Young Man

On July 25, 1865 in the village of Prylybchi near L'viv, Roman Alexander Sheptytsky was born, the child of Count Ivan and Countess Sophia Sheptytsky, members of an ancient noble family, which dates its ancestry back to the thirteenth century. A great career had already been planned for him by his wealthy parents to prepare him for a high ranking position in society, befitting a prominent member of the nobility.

After completing his elementary education with remarkable grades, the youthful Sheptytsky served with the Austrian Cavalry as a volunteer before beginning his law studies at the famous University of Cracow in the city of that name in Poland. After having been graduated from the University of Cracow, he pursued his studies further at the University of Breslau in Germany, returning to his Alma Mater, the University of Cracow, to receive his doctor's degree in law in 1888.

A promising career in law was in store for him, but he abandoned it to serve the Catholic Church instead. Contrary to what one might think, Sheptytsky's parents did not disapprove of this decision because a religious career had always been held in high respect by the family. Four of his ancestors were appointed as high dignitaries of the Church between the years 1710 and 1779.<sup>4</sup>

After an audience with Pope Leo XIII in 1886, the extremely tall and handsome Sheptytsky decided to become a monk. In 1888, at the age of twenty-two, he entered a monastery of the Order of St. Basil the Great and assumed the name, Father Andrew.<sup>5</sup>

Later, he went again to the University of Cracow in order to pursue advanced studies in higher theological education and soon obtained his doctor of theology degree.

Only eight years spent in his religious career, Brother Andrew became the rector of the Basilian Order in L'viv. There he helped to establish the religious monthly periodical entitled "The Missionary," and shortly afterwards, in 1888, he was appointed professor of theology at the Basilian Order Monastery in Krystynopol.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The World Almanac, 1940, p. 129.

<sup>2</sup> Rev. Clement C. Englert, *Eastern Catholics*, q. 40.

<sup>3</sup> Donald Attwater, *The Eastern Catholics*, p. 85.

<sup>4</sup> Roman Lapica, "Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky," *The Trident*, pp. 16-17.

<sup>5</sup> Rev. Joseph Chaplynsky, "Metropolitan Andrew Sheptytsky," *Program Book in Honor of Metropolitan Andrew Sheptytsky*, p. 3.

<sup>6</sup> Lapica, *op. cit.*, p. 18.

## The Metropolitan

Due to the death of the Bishop of Stanislaviw, the Very Reverend Sheptytsky was called upon to occupy that position in 1899. A year later, he was elevated to the position of Archbishop of L'viv and assumed the role of Metropolitan of Galicia. The youthful bishop was thirty-five years of age when he occupied these most important positions in December of 1900.

Monsignor Sheptytsky's Archdiocese of L'viv comprises about 752 parishes.<sup>7</sup> Besides making visitations to these churches, he found time for preaching and conferences. He also edited many pamphlets and pastoral letters.

Monsignor Sheptytsky lost no time in assuming an active role in his office as Metropolitan. In 1903 he established a new monastery at Sknyliv, naming the monks Studites after the famous monastery bearing that name at Constantinople.<sup>8</sup>

During the forty years that he has occupied the position as Metropolitan of Galicia, he has gained the love and respect of the other forty million Ukrainians in Europe, the majority of whom belonged to the powerful Russian Orthodox Church, by his labors for the benefit of the common people and by his interest in the establishment of an independent Ukraine, a thing that the Ukrainian people have always sought since 1919, when Western Ukraine was occupied by Poland. Thus, he has been instrumental in bringing back many members of the Russian Orthodox sect to the Catholic Church. Throughout his career the Metropolitan has labored not only for the benefit of the Catholic Church, as one might suspect, but also for the benefit of the entire Ukrainian people, regardless of religious affiliations.

## Patriot and Philanthropist

In line with his religious duties, he has established countless new parishes, founded monasteries and sent many aspirants for the priesthood to the famous universities at Innsbruck in Austria and at Fribourg in Switzerland. As a patriot, philanthropist and public servant, he has established the famous Ukrainian National Museum in L'viv, a vacation camp for children, hospitals, clinics, schools, and various other institutions. He is also known as a patron of the arts.

All of these institutions have been partly or wholly supported voluntarily from the Metropolitan's private income. His own personal life has always been one of extreme simplicity, devoid of any extravagance or ceremony. An American, Anne O'Hare McCormick, who interviewed him, described their first meeting thus:

...His old soutane was threadbare, and there was nothing in his chilly and shabby "palace" but books. "Don't ask me questions about the situation here," he cried. "Go across the courtyard and talk to the peasants from the villages." They were there by the hundred, crowding the basement rooms of the baroque cathedral, miserable and benumbed families driven from their homes, they said, and saved from starving by the Archbishop's daily hand-out of bread and soup.<sup>9</sup>

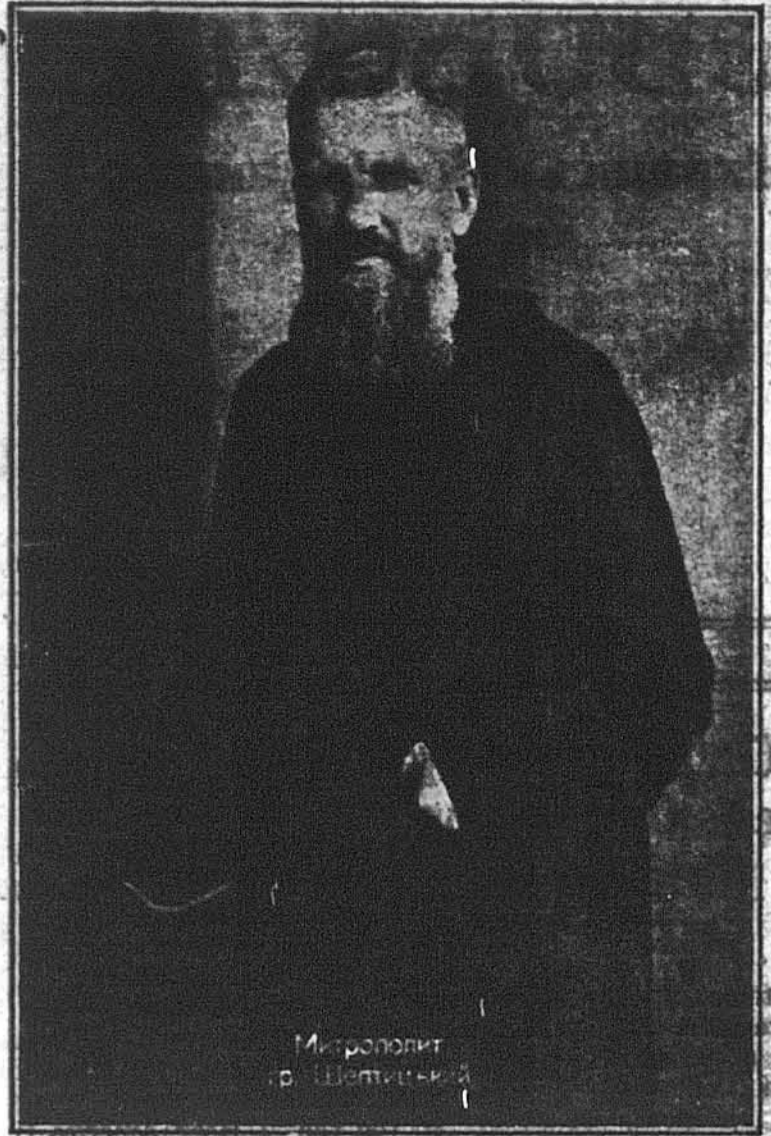
The Most Reverend John Buchko, former Auxiliary Bishop of the Ukrainian Catholic Diocese of the United States, sums up the work of the Metropolitan in these words:

He recognized and came to love the age-old traditions of his Uk-

<sup>7</sup> Donald Attwater, "Prelate and Patriot," *The Sign*, p. 347.

<sup>8</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 348.

<sup>9</sup> *New York Times*, Nov. 4, 1939.



Метрополит  
Андрей Шептицький

rainian ancestry and left his family to become a priest for the Ukrainian people. He collected thousands of examples of Ukrainian culture and art. He founded one of the finest museums in Europe. A patriot and a philanthropist, he donated his entire income of a million zlotys a year to the poor, to the education of the youth, schools, hospitals, and churches.<sup>10</sup>

## Conferred With President Harding

The Metropolitan is also concerned with the spiritual welfare of the Ukrainians who migrated to the United States and Canada from Europe. In 1910 he visited the United States and Canada. He again journeyed to the United States in 1921 and conferred with President Harding and Secretary of State E. Charles E. Hughes on the independence of Western Ukraine.<sup>11</sup> At that time, he also had an audience with Herbert Hoover concerning relief for children and refugees, but all three of the conferences were of no avail as the United States had withdrawn from the European situation and wished to take no part in it.<sup>12</sup>

The execution of numerous Ukrainian Catholic priests and many other Ukrainians by the Russians during the last war left Galicia in a deplorable state. By imprisoning the beloved Metropolitan, the Russians kept the Ukrainians disorganized, without a leader.

In spite of the fact that the Metropolitan was imprisoned for two and one-half years (1914-1917) in Russia during the last war, he has done his utmost since his release to keep the Ukrainians and the Catholic Church united.

## Eulogized By All

Today, Galicia is again in a deplorable state, being under the rule of Germany. On a barren cot in his mansion in L'viv, lies the saintly Metropolitan, paralyzed from the hips down, unable to move. He now is eighty years old and probably at the end of his career which has won for him the recognition of Ukrainians the world over. The Vatican reported that the Metropolitan was killed by the Russians, whose invasion he op-

<sup>10</sup> Roman Lapica, "An interview with Bishop Buchko," *The Trident*, p. 20.

<sup>11</sup> Roman Lapica, "Metropolitan Andrew Sheptytsky," *The Trident*, p. 24.

<sup>12</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 24.

posed.<sup>13</sup> But enlightening and welcome news has since reached Rome from several priests who fled from L'viv preceding the invasion by the Nazis that the aged champion of Ukrainian independence for forty years still lives.<sup>14</sup>

The false rumor concerning the Metropolitan's death was the occasion for many eulogistic comments in the press. Although this report was happily discredited months later, the following tribute still holds true in spite of the fact that it is written in the past tense:

Eastern rite or not, there was nothing Russian or Greek or Byzantine in the mentality of this fighting Archbishop. He was a man of the world, and decidedly of the Western world, once a soldier in the Austrian Army, in his youth a friend of Franz Joseph, a prisoner of the Russians, a prisoner of the Poles, a great scholar, a great adventurer, a great noble who stripped himself of everything to educate and help the dispossessed among his own people.<sup>15</sup>

<sup>13</sup> *New York Times*, Nov. 3, 1939.

<sup>14</sup> *Ibid.*, Jan. 4, 1940.

<sup>15</sup> *Ibid.*, Nov. 4, 1939.

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## TARAS'S NIGHT

By TARAS SHEVCHENKO

Translated and prosed by Prof. Leo Wiener of Harvard University for "The Universal Anthology"—Garnet Memorial Edition, published 1899.

ON the cross-road the kobzar<sup>1</sup> sits plays; round about him the lads and lassies bloom out like poppies. The kobzar plays and sings withal how the Muscovites, the Tartars, and the Poles once fought with the Cossacks: how the commune came together of a Sunday morning; how they buried a Cossack in the green meadow. He plays and sings, and e'en his sorrow smiles:—

"A cloud arose beyond the Liman, and another from the field. Ukraine fell to grieving, such has always been her fate! She fell to grieving and to weeping like a small child—and there is no one to assist her! The Cossacks perish, perishes the ancestral glory, has no place to go to. Unbaptized are raised the children of the Cossacks; they make love though not betrothed, they are buried without a priest. Their religion is sold to the Jews, who do not admit them to the churches. And as crows cover the field, so Poles and Unitarians have swooped down upon them, and no one will aid them. Nalivaiko<sup>2</sup> arose, but he lost the country! There arose Pavlyuga,<sup>3</sup> but he himself did perish. There arose Taras Tryasylo, and he spoke with bitter tears: 'My poor Ukraine has been crushed by the Poles!' Taras Tryasylo arose to save his faith. The steel-gray eagle arose, and the Poles felt him sorely. Pan Tryasylo<sup>4</sup> arose: 'Enough of grieving! Let us go, brothers, and fight the Poles!'

"Three days and three nights Pan Tryasylo fights; from the Liman to Trubezh the field is covered with corpses. The Cossack is tired out, and has fallen to grieving; but the accursed Pole is making merry: he has gathered the gentry together, and begins to banquet them. Taras calls the Cossacks, and counsels with them: 'Atamans, brothers, my friends and children! Give me your advice, what to do? The Poles are banqueting, while we have no place to lay our heads! Let them banquet to their hearts' content! Let them banquet until the sun has fallen; mother night will give us counsel, the Cossack will find the Pole!'

"The sun set behind the mountain, the stars shone—and the Cossacks like that cloud surrounded the Poles. As the moon appeared upon the sky, the cannon thundered; the Poles awoke, but found no place to fly to! The Poles awoke, but did not rise; the sun came out—the Poles all lay in a row.

"Like a red serpent, Alta carries the news that the raven should come from the field to feast on the Poles. The black ravens came to waken the Poles; the Cossacks gathered to pray to God. The black ravens croaked, as they picked their eyes; the Cossacks sang a song that night, that bloody night, that was the glory of Taras and the Cossacks, that put the Poles to sleep.

"In the clear field over the brook there is a black grave; where the blood of the Cossacks flowed, the grass grows green. A raven sits on the grave and croaks with hunger."

The kobzar grows silent and falls to musing; his hands rest on his kobza. All around him the lads and lasses wipe their tears.

The kobzar went his way, sadly thrumming his kobza; the lads started to dance, and he to hum to them:—

"Let it be thus! You, children, sit behind the stove, and I from sorrow will go into the tavern. There I shall find my wife, and will eat and drink and make light of our foes."

<sup>1</sup> Player on the kobza, a Ukrainian instrument.

<sup>2</sup> Decapitated at Warsaw in 1597.

<sup>3</sup> Decapitated at Warsaw in 1638.

<sup>4</sup> Suffered capital punishment in 1630.



## OUR MUSIC ALBUM

TO give our readers a better conception than they usually have of the background and meaning of the Ukrainian songs they sing or hear is the aim of this column, which shall appear from time to time.

This column should also prove of value to those who at concerts or radio broadcasts introduce and explain the songs to American audiences.

The songs to be reviewed here will be drawn largely from the programs of outstanding concerts.

This week's review will be of the songs sung by a male chorus under Prof. Alexander Koshetz, outstanding Ukrainian choral conductor, at the inspiring concert presented in conjunction with the Congress of Ukrainian Americans held in Washington, D. C., May, 1940. All the songs here are historical, typical of the century which produced them, and arranged for the chorus by modern Ukrainian composers.

### 16th Century

"Khor Brantsiw" (The Captives' Chorus). From the poem "Hamaliya" by Taras Shevchenko. Music by Mikola Lysenko.

Hamaliya was a Zaporozhian Kozak chieftain, famed for his daring exploits in sea raids upon Turkish and Tartar strongholds. Taras Shevchenko (1814-1861), the national poet of Ukraine, used Hamaliya as the central figure of a poem by that name, telling of one such raid to set free Kozak captives in the Turkish city of Scutari, on the Bosphorus. Mikola Lysenko (1842-1912), leading modern Ukrainian composer, put this poem into music, in which the Captives' Chorus appears.

The chorus begins with a lament of the Kozak captives that there is no wind to bring to them tidings of what is happening in Ukraine. Next comes a prayer to God to send the sea breeze their way, to drive away their woes, and to bring o'er the waves hosts of Kozaks to their succor, so that before they die they will at least see Kozak glory once again. On that note of uplifted hopes and emotions, the chorus ends.

This song is quite typical of the "dumi"—ballads of that time. Dealing mainly with Kozak wars, these "dumi" reflect in their inimitable clarity and poignancy of style all of the phases of that heroic age. In them can be found many striking comparisons, allegories, synonyms, epitaphs, and symbolisms; in them, too, the Kozaks are likened to knights, firmly united, contemptuous of death, regarding honor and fame as the highest attributes, and gloriously free and equal.

### 17th Century

"Pisnia Pro Nechaya" (Song of Nechay). Folk song (1648). Arranged by Alexander Koshetz.

This song is drawn from that period (1648-54) when under the leadership of Bohdan Khmelnytsky, "the Oliver Cromwell of Eastern Europe," the Ukrainian people rose against their oppressors, defeated the Polish armies sent to them, and established their Kozak State.

The song describes the death of a popular Kozak hero of that time. Colonel Danilo Nechay, surrounded in a battle by an overwhelming Polish force, is urged by his followers to surrender. In reply he exclaims: "How could I possibly surrender and thereby trample upon our Kozak glory!" At the head of his command he throws himself upon the enemy and though he slays many of them in the unequal struggle, in the end he is killed, just as Leonidas was with his 300 Spartans at Thermopylae.

The clash of battle and the heroism of Nechay are clearly portrayed in this song.

### 18th Century

"Maxim Kozak Zalizniak" (Kozak Maxim Zalizniak). Folk song (1768). Arranged by Mikola Lysenko.

This is a fine melodic picture of the Ukrainian Rebellion of 1768 when embattled peasantry turned into guerillas, the "Haydamaki" and headed by Maxim Zalizniak, a Zaporozhian Kozak, succeeded for a time

in freeing themselves of foreign misrule.

Energetic in every aspect, this song is especially successful in portraying a charge by the hard-riding and devil-may-care Kozak cavalry, whose lightning-like raids helped to drive the invaders out of the country. Specifically, the song tells of the capture of the Polish-held city of Uman by Ukrainians under Zalizniak.

"Okh Ishli Nashi Slavni Zaporozhtsi" (As Our Famed Zaporozhians Marched Along). Folk song. Arranged by Alexander Koshetz.

After Hetman Bohdan Khmelnytsky had freed Ukraine, he allied himself with Muscovy (1654). Coming as allies, the Muscovians gradually got control of the country. In 1775 they managed to destroy the Zaporozhian Sitch, the last stronghold of Ukrainian liberties. Prior to that time, in 1667, Muscovy and Poland had partitioned Ukraine between themselves.

The destruction of the Sitch (one year before the American Declaration of Independence) is described in this song, together with the sorrow that fell upon the Ukrainian people as a result. Nevertheless the song ends on an optimistic note: though Ukraine may have fallen, its national consciousness and glory will live on, ever inspiring future generations to free their native land.

### 19th Century

"Prometey" (Prometheus). Words by A. Kovalenko. Music by Ilyri Stetzenko.

The Ukrainian nation is enchained, yet its spirit remains indomitable. The worse the oppression, the stronger is the desire for freedom. And though fighters for her national freedom and social justice die by the thousands, though like that Prometheus of mythology Ukraine is enchained, while vultures, not eagles, gnaw away at her defenseless form, yet she remains alive and awaits her liberation. This is an unusually moving and inspiring composition.

### 20th Century

"Chervona Kalina" (The Red Guelder-Rose). Battle song. Arranged by Alexander Koshetz.

This song was the favorite battle song of Sitchovi Strilti, a Ukrainian corps composed mostly of young men who during the World War and especially during the existence of the Ukrainian republic, won great fame for themselves by their heroic defense of Ukrainian liberties.

In the song a comparison is made between the guelder-rose drooping in yon grove and the prostrate figure of Ukraine. The Striltsi vow that just as they will raise upright the flower so they will raise their motherland from her servitude and make her free and happy again.

This song has become the favorite Ukrainian patriotic song, especially among the younger generation, for whom it has unusually inspiring qualities.

### The Future

"U Turkeni Po Tim Botsi" (On This Side of Turkey). A Kozak song from Shevchenko's Hamaliya. Music by Mikola Lysenko.

## A Challenge To Youth

THERE are over three quarters of a million of Ukrainian Americans—much more than there were Athenians even in the age of the great Pericles. Within less than two hundred years Athens produced a gallery of men of genius. Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, Aeschylus, Sophocles, Euripides, Aristophanes, and many other creative men of genius adorn the annals of Athens. What Athens did, Iceland has almost duplicated in modern times. Though Iceland is but a relative small and almost barren island with some hundred and twenty thousand population, it has produced so many great men of letters and so many great books that the Encyclopaedia Britannica devotes many pages to the Icelandic literature. The twenty thousands of Canadian Icelanders have produced over a dozen of major poets, with Stephan G. Stephansson towering above them all.

The creative work of the ancient Athenians and the modern Icelanders should be a noble challenge to the Ukrainian American youth. Why shouldn't the Ukrainian Americans produce a dozen or so of first class poets and novelists? Why shouldn't they produce an Edison, a Rembrandt, but especially a few Carusos and Beethovens? Certainly a people as musically-minded as Ukrainians should be able to present to the world a whole gallery of great singers, musicians, and composers.

It is a petty ambition, and a selfish one, if one aspires just to be a well-paid factory hand, a stenographer, or even an official with a fat pay envelope when one has the creative gift of a singer, musician, composer, artist-painter, poet, novelist, inventor, scientist, or some other great talent. It is better to live a life of a great and noble creator of cultural values on modest means than to roll in comfort and money, stifling one's aspirations and creative gifts for the sake of a well-paid position.

It is true that one cannot live on air alone, yet it is even more true that no one should let his talents lie buried and lead just a bovine existence for the mere sake of money and luxury. Every man's primary business is to give expression to all that is best in him. Thus he will also find his greatest happiness. And thus to live is to fulfil the basic principle of true democracy.

To be able freely to express what is best in you, to be ambitious and diligent in your self-expression, and to be humane and harmony with your fellowmen—that is the basic principle of Democracy.

HONORE EWACH,  
Winnipeg, Canada

Ukraine today is once more enslaved. Yet her heroic, though tragic past, inspires the present generations to nobler deeds and sacrifices in the cause of her national freedom. A phrase in this song, wherein the Kozaks say that in attacking the enemy—

We don't come pockets to pick  
But with fire and sword to lick  
Our foes and free our kinsmen...

well expresses the feeling of the Ukrainian people that in their national struggle they do not fight for anything which is not theirs; all they want and fight for are their rights and freedom.

The severe melodic simplicity of the song, which tells of a Kozak sea raid upon a Turkish city to liberate Ukrainian captives, offers an engaging contrast with the oriental nature of the piano accompaniment, while the song's color and fast rhythm ably portray the Kozak boats rapidly approaching the exotic Turkish city.

S. S.

# THE HOME FRONT

## Communications

A 24-hour safeguard of our home front is the policing of the domestic ether to run down suspicious communications. Ninety-one Government monitoring stations, strategically placed throughout the United States and our possessions, patrol the entire radio spectrum. Since July 1940 more than 2,000 cases of illegal or subversive use of radio have been investigated and 23 operators have been convicted. Also detected have been 75 radio circuits operating between Germany and its agents abroad, a German-Japanese radio circuit, and an active radio transmitter in the German Embassy in Washington. Four particular listening posts intercept foreign broadcasts, note their contents and teletype summaries post-haste to interested government agencies. No station is too weak to be caught by these foreign monitoring stations, and much information is gathered this way which is unavailable elsewhere.

Many months ago the Defense Communications Board, in collaboration with the communications industry and the Federal Communications Commission, began adjusting our peacetime communication system to the defense emergency. As a result, commercial services are being subjected to few restrictions. Radio stations must go off the air if staying on will make them beacons to guide enemy planes. Fifty-five thousand amateurs were ordered off the air on December 8, and some of the wave lengths reserved for their use were diverted to military purposes. Com-

mmercial radio stations have granted military and defense agencies needed time on the air. Alternate facilities for all services have been arranged in case normal facilities break down or are destroyed.

The most effective control of information that might help the enemy is control at the source. Citizens must learn not pass along facts or gossip which might eventually reach Berlin or Tokyo.

## Housing For War Workers

To more than 300 communities in the country, war work has brought a serious housing problem. For 15 months 10 Government agencies, working under the Office of the Coordinator of Defense Housing, have been pushing a \$792,000,000 program of public housing construction to provide these workers with shelter at reasonable rents.

As of late December, 129,154 housing units had been planned, of which 63,684 were completed. More than 43,000 homes are now under construction, with another 20,000 waiting on the appropriation of additional funds by Congress. In the temporary shelter field, 8,745 trailers and portable homes and 11,051 dormitory units have been provided.

Besides these Government-financed homes, it is estimated another 400,000 privately financed houses have been erected in these same defense areas.

Lacking formal rent-control powers, which are part of the price control bill pending in Congress, the Office of Price Administration's efforts to prevent rent profiteering have

been restricted largely to the formation of so-called "fair rent" committees in some 150 defense areas. The usual practice is for the committee to select a date and publish a statement saying that as of that date rents were fair. Complaints by tenants are investigated. If landlords refuse to lower their rents, public pressure is exerted. In the District of Columbia where the vast expansion of the Government's war activities has resulted in a new high in the number of Government employees, rents have been frozen as of January 1, 1941, by an act of Congress.

## Keeping the Public Informed

So that the people may know at all times what their Government is doing, information officers are attached to each of the Government agencies. Questions asked by mail are answered by the United States Information Service. In addition to press releases, the Information Division of the Office for Emergency Management issues pamphlets on the work of the wartime agencies. The Office of Facts and Figures has been directed to "formulate programs designed to facilitate a wide-spread and accurate understanding of the status and progress of the national defense effort."

But it is also necessary to prevent any news of military value from reaching the enemy. To this end, an Office of Censorship was established on December 19, with authority to control all communications between the United States and foreign countries.

Troop movements will henceforth be secret even in our own country, as ship sailings have been for a long time. Detailed weather forecasts can

## DESIGNS DOOR GRILL FOR TELEPHONE BUILDING

The strikingly modern bronze grill over the door in the new Bell Telephone Co. building in Waterloo, Iowa, was designed by Nicholas Britsky, instructor in art at the University of Illinois and Ukrainian by descent. Designed by Mortimer Cleveland, the structure was opened recently. Pictures of the bronze grill over the doorway were featured in the local press.

Remember Pearl Harbor! Remember it every pay day! Buy U. S. Defense Savings Bonds and Stamps.

no longer be published, since they would furnish a timetable for enemy bombers and submarines. It will also be necessary to discontinue the publication of certain information regarding contracts, the selection of plant sites and other matters relating to procurement and production.

In military and naval operations there will of necessity be delays in giving full reports to the public. One of the favorite propaganda tactics of the enemy is to broadcast exaggerated rumors partly to spread confusion and consternation and partly to force denials and, thus receive information as to the location of forces. As soon as the facts can be told without aiding the enemy, they will be announced officially.

Though censorship has been established, it functions on a voluntary basis, so far as the publishing and broadcasting of news within the country is concerned. The newspapers and radio chains have been asked to exercise certain self-restraints. The censor feels they have met the request loyally and wholeheartedly.

## THE BRIDE-HUNTING OF MARMAROSH

By PETER A. POLYANSKI (born 1863)

(Translated from Ukrainian by Prof. Leo Wiener of Harvard University for "The Universal Anthology"—Garnet Memorial Edition, published 1899.)

(Concluded)

(4)

"Well, what do you want?"

"I am from the forester's."

"From which forester's?"

"You know which. You were there yesterday. They sent me here to give their respects and to present you with two kegs of wine."

"Two kegs? Very well, leave them here and take back two empty ones with a pumpkin in each. Let them receive back as they have given. You understand?"

"Yes!"

"Be gone! What, a third man?" Tihon exclaimed angrily. "Come in! What has sent you tramping over the world? Where do you come from?"

The peasant burst out at the top of his voice, "No sooner did you enter than our young lady fell dead in love."

"Dead in love? You had better tell us where you come from and what you want! Be quick about it, or I'll have you arrested."

"I am from Prochin, and I bring a keg of wine."

"You do? Take back an empty keg with a pumpkin in it. Get out! I am glad there are no more of them. That beats me, Evarist. I cannot understand my neighbors: yesterday refusals, and today presents. It's unbearable, particularly since they call themselves friends and neighbors of mine. I won't stand such irony. Hand me the paper and pen. I shall write each one of them a letter that will settle their sarcasm forever."

Tihon sat down gloomily to the table, and meditated over the most telling way of depositing his bile on the paper. He did not particularly like to break his friendship with his neighbors, but there was nothing else left to do; for to leave such challenges unanswered would mean to expose himself to the charge of cowardice.

"So, my dear friend and Shabolta priest, forgive me, but after such occurrences our friendship is at an end. No wonder Evarist did not know how to carve the partridge: he is worthy man, and does not know our local cus-

toms. But the pumpkin and keg of wine are contradictions that smack of a pasquinade.—And you, shepherd Ignat, leave some one else with the sheep, saddle a horse, and take this letter to the father in Shabolta.

"Now, that cunning forester.—So you go a hunting to trouble strangers that travel over the roads? To drag them through the woods to your cabin! You kill deer to entice people? And then you place cloves in your roast and pumpkins in their sleighs? And then, to cap the climax, you send two kegs of wine? Forgive me, my friend, but we can be friends no longer.—You cowherd Semen, leave some shepherd with the cows, saddle another horse, ride straight to the forester's near Shabolta, and give him this letter.

"Now, gentle keeper of the Prochin flock.—We passed only an hour with you, but you have already shown what kind of a fellow you are."

—Stableman Shandor, leave the horses to some one else, saddle a horse, and take this letter to the parsonage in Prochin.—You look fine on these horses, my fellows; you sit on these fiery steeds like three knights, you fellows, with your sheep-fur shoes, stiff mustaches, and sunburnt faces. My young martial blood is stirred as I look at you; I feel like girding on my sword, and going out with you to battle, and making a gallant dash, swish, swash.—Pantil, where have you been? And what do you carry there on your shoulders?"

Pantil just then crossed the gate, contentedly smoking his pipe.

"What are you carrying there?" asked Tihon.

"Pumpkins. I met three peasants on the way, who were carrying pumpkins in kegs, and I bought them. Pumpkins are my favorite dish, for what is there better in the world than pickled pumpkins? I have gathered up quite a lot lately. I shall put these with the rest I got yesterday from the good people and that are lying in your carpet-bag."

"What?" cried Tihon. "Pumpkins in my carpet-bag?"

"Why, yes. Wherever we stopped, I asked for a pumpkin. And I got one in Shabolta from the father, and two from the forester, one from the priest at Prochin, and one from father Damyan's steward. And these, as I told you, I bought of the peasants."

"Pantil, how much do I owe you in wages? I send you away this day. Don't say a word, just take up your things and leave my house. What another messenger?"

A man rode into the yard, stopped in front of Tihon, and handed him a letter.

Dear Tihon!—I was very happy to recall our younger days with you, when we took life easy. I have just received from Mediash a couple of bottles of old mead, so I wish you would come with your nephew Evarist and try it. Your nephew is a fine fellow. May God grant that the wreath he hung under Irena's window may be changed into a myrtle wreath!

Your Damyan.

"Ah, that is different. You fellows unsaddle your horses, and you, Pantil, may stay. Friend Damyan has proved his worth. And his hospitality and Irena's kindness are right. The pumpkin is not hers, but of Pantil's gathering. And after all, the rest of my neighbors are not such bad people, and their hospitality is sincere. The partridge was most likely put in front of Evarist by accident, and cloves are probably the requisites of the modern culinary art.

"But this Evarist is a sly dog; he did not even mention that he hung the wreath under her window. And he fell in love at first sight. No wonder he was feverish.

"Pantil, get things ready, we are going to Damyan's for the betrothal."

"Oh, I knew we should go there: that's why I hung the wreath under her window."

"What?"

"I hung out the wreath. Where Pantil hangs out a wreath, there lives my suitor's bride. I know all about these things, and needn't be told about them. You can't escape your fate."

Tihon stepped smiling into the room where Evarist was finishing his toilet, and was shaping his Henri Quart.

"My boy, you have behaved well. Write to your doctor that you did come across something important. I mean Irena!"

"That is so. She is a nice woman, and has all qualities that I admire. I should like to marry her."

"Bravo, we will celebrate over a glass of wine. You will have for a wife the pearl of Marmarosh."

Again the snow is falling on the roads, but neither wind is moaning nor hurricane blowing, only the sun glitters over the snow-capped mountains.

Evarist fell more and more in love with Irena, and after marrying her, settled in Marmarosh.

Over the cradle bends a Marmarosh mother, the beautiful brunette Irene Akontovich, and fondles her boy with the customary words, "Sleep, son Lei!"

The End

# ANNUAL STATEMENT OF UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, 1941

Balance from Previous Year	\$5,926,167.04
<b>Income from January 1, 1941 to December 31, 1941.</b>	
Net amount received from members	762,735.55
Gross interest on mortgage loans	65,834.52
Gross interest on bonds \$68,871.08, less \$1,408.16	67,462.92
Gross interest on liens and loans on certificates of members	30,289.35
Gross interest on deposits in trust companies and banks	649.48
Gross interest from all other sources	78.48
Gross income from society's property, including \$8,500.00 for society's occupancy of its own building	161,711.37
Total income from investments	326,026.12
Sale of lodge supplies	41.55
Grants returned to National Fund	377.23
Orphans Fund	8,459.59
Profit on Canadian Exchange	69.59
Gross profit on sale or maturity of ledger assets, viz:	
(a) Real Estate	1,063.10
(b) Bonds	23,884.88
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>1,122,657.61</b>
Amounts carried forward	\$7,048,824.65

<b>Disbursements from January 1, 1941 to December 31, 1941.</b>	
Death Claims	214,551.51
Permanent disability claims	28,595.00
National Fund	5,753.14
Orphans Fund	11,572.70
Transfer of equities to Adult Dept.	10,313.40
Total benefits paid	270,785.75
Surrender values	18,444.34
Refunds to members	59,049.78
Total benefits and payments made to members	348,279.87
Commissions and fees on payment by members	26,821.38
Compensation of managers and others not paid by commission for services in obtaining new benefit protection	19,404.14
Athletic and traveling expenses	2,335.29
Medical examiners' fees \$200.00, inspection of risk \$3,510.00	3,710.00
Salaries of home office employees, No. 9	9,849.55
Salaries and all other compensation of officers, trustees and committees	10,350.00
Traveling and other expenses of officers, trustees and committees	6,745.70
Collection and Tax charges, Canadian Securities	71.44
Insurance Department fees and expenses	649.65
Rent, including \$8,500.00 for society's occupancy of its own building	8,500.00
General office maintenance and expense	617.69
Advertising, printing and stationery	12,496.50
Postage, express, telegraph and telephone	2,312.09
Lodge supplies	1,347.63
Official publication	49,465.00
Expense of Quadrennial convention	66,873.72
Legal expense in litigating claims	5.00
Other legal expenses	854.15
Taxes, repairs and other expenses on real estate	110,530.91
Actuarial & Statistical Expenses	3,450.17
Bonds of Supreme Officers & Employees	581.25
Concord Fund	3,949.54
Rent of Safe Vault, Robbery & Workmen's Ins.	271.30
Federal and State taxes on wages paid	1,102.83
Gross loss on sale or maturity of ledger assets, viz:	
(a) Real Estate	1,668.10
(b) Bonds	2,670.16
(c) Mortgage loans	651.62
Gross decrease, by adjustment, in book value of ledger assets, viz:	
(a) Real Estate	32,693.74
(b) Printing Plant and Book Inventory	1,643.38
(c) F. H. A. Certificate of Claim	405.08
<b>Total Disbursements</b>	<b>\$ 730,306.88</b>
Balance	\$6,318,517.77

<b>LEDGER ASSETS</b>	
Book value of Real Estate	\$1,001,708.77
Mortgage Loans on Real Estate, first liens	1,195,520.83
Advances to Mortgagors	18,135.23
Liens, loans or other credits on certificates of members	574,120.60
Book value of Bonds, \$2,924,518.86; Stocks \$3,320.00	2,927,838.86
Cash in society's office; Deposits in trust companies and banks not on interest, \$520,611.96; on interest \$67,149.24	587,761.20
Notes Receivable on Printing Plant and Machinery	1,925.00
Printing Plant, equipment and book inventory	11,507.28
<b>Total Ledger Assets</b>	<b>6,318,517.77</b>

<b>NON-LEDGER ASSETS</b>	
Gross interest due, \$4,942.89 and accrued, \$6,268.60 on Mortgages	11,211.49
Gross interest due, \$16,267.78 and accrued, \$9,439.44 on Loans to Certificate Holders	25,707.22
Interest accrued on bonds not in default	21,721.00
Interest accrued on Deposits in Banks	412.17
Rents and interest accrued on Society's property	920.00
<b>Total interest and rents due &amp; accrued</b>	<b>59,671.88</b>
Payments actually collected by subordinate Lodges and not yet turned over to Supreme Lodge	3,035.09
<b>Gross Assets</b>	<b>\$6,381,224.74</b>

**TAMPICO FIBER SERVES MANY ARMY PURPOSES**

Tampico fiber, familiar to the average housewife in the bristles of her scrub brush, may prove to be an important "many purpose" material for the Army, the War Department announced today.

Tests made by cloth specialists of

the Army Quartermaster Corps indicate that the fiber may provide an excellent filler for mattresses, sleeping bags and comforters.

Tampico fiber, which looks like shredded cereal, but is more porous, is said to offer advantages over certain "many purpose" material for bed-coverings and clothing. It is easily procured from Mexico.

<b>DEDUCT ASSETS NOT ADMITTED</b>		
Deposits in suspended banks, less \$7,503.46 estimated amount recoverable	\$ 14,186.29	\$
Book value of bonds over amortized or investment value	19,748.59	
Book value of stocks over market value	664.00	
Interest due and accrued on mortgage loans in default	4,584.96	
Advances to Mortgagors	18,135.23	
Liens, loans or other credits in excess of net value of individual certificates	8,745.15	
Notes Receivable on Printing Plant and Machinery	1,925.00	
Printing Plant Equipment and Book Inventory	11,507.28	
Adjustment Due to Rate of Exchange on Canadian Currency	1,539.62	81,036.12
<b>Total Admitted Assets</b>		<b>\$6,300,188.62</b>

<b>LIABILITIES, RESERVES AND UNASSIGNED FUNDS.</b>		
Death benefits due and unpaid	\$	\$ 3,702.92
Salaries, rents, expenses, commissions, etc., due or accrued	5,002.91	
Reserve for Dividends to Members	64,000.00	
Advance payments or premiums	16,125.74	
Unearned interest and rent paid in advance	1,357.93	
Orphans Fund (In trust for beneficiaries under age)	125,151.92	
National Fund (not for insurance purposes)	9,569.55	
Concord Fund (in trust for members of former Concord Society)	25,090.47	246,298.52
<b>Total Unpaid Claims and Other Current Liabilities</b>		<b>\$ 250,001.44</b>
Reserve—Adult—American Experience 3½% and N.F.C. 4%	3,454,903.00	
Reserve—Juvenile—Standard Industrial 3½%	75,383.00	
<b>Total Reserve</b>		<b>3,530,286.00</b>
Special and contingency reserves	80,000.00	80,000.00
<b>Total Liabilities</b>		<b>\$3,860,287.44</b>
Unassigned Funds		2,439,901.18
<b>Total to Balance with Admitted Assets</b>		<b>\$6,300,188.62</b>

<b>EXHIBIT OF CERTIFICATES</b>		
	Number	Amount
Benefit certificates in force December 31, 1940	39,102	\$26,046,155.00
Benefit certificates written during the year	3,859	2,003,217.00
Benefit certificates revived during the year	2,160	1,341,779.64
<b>Totals</b>	<b>45,121</b>	<b>\$29,391,151.64</b>
Deduct terminated, decreased or transferred during the year	4,666	2,686,613.64
Total benefit certificates in force Dec. 31, 1941	40,555	\$26,704,538.00
Benefit certificates terminated by death reported during 1941	260	215,203.64
Benefit certificates terminated by lapse reported during 1941	4,397	2,471,410.00

<b>EXHIBIT OF DEATH CLAIMS</b>		
	<b>TOTAL CLAIMS</b>	
	Number	Amount
Claims unpaid December 31, 1940	7	\$ 3,402.92
Claims reported during the year	269	215,203.64
<b>Totals</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>\$218,606.56</b>
Claims paid during the year	270	214,551.51
Balance	6	\$ 4,055.05
Saved by compromising or scaling down claims during 1941		1,352.13
Claims unpaid December 31, 1941	6	\$ 2,702.92

<b>EXHIBIT OF PERMANENT DISABILITY CLAIMS</b>		
	<b>TOTAL CLAIMS</b>	
	Number	Amount
Claims reported during the year 1941	887	\$28,595.00
<b>Totals</b>	<b>887</b>	<b>\$28,595.00</b>
Claims paid during the year 1941	887	\$28,595.00

<b>VALUATION EXHIBIT AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1941</b>			
	<b>Mortuary Funds only</b>		
	ADULT	JUVENILE	COMBINED
<b>Total Admitted Assets</b>	<b>\$5,280,600.70</b>	<b>\$409,926.21</b>	<b>\$5,690,526.91</b>
Reserve for Life Certificates	\$3,454,903.00	\$ 75,383.00	\$3,530,286.00
Claims and Accrued Liabilities	80,166.09	1,497.29	81,663.38
Reserve for Contingencies	80,000.00	—	80,000.00
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>\$3,615,069.09</b>	<b>\$ 76,880.29</b>	<b>\$3,691,949.38</b>
Margin of Safety to Certificate holders	1,665,531.61	333,045.92	1,998,577.53
<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$5,280,600.70</b>	<b>\$409,926.21</b>	<b>\$5,690,526.91</b>

The ratio of admitted assets to total liabilities at December 31, 1941 was	146.1%	533.2%	154.1%
The ratio of actual death losses to the expected deaths according to the mortality tables for the year 1941 was	71.5%	8.8%	68.1%
The rate of interest earned on all benefit funds during the year 1941 was	3.7%	3.7%	3.7%

(Signed) WOLFE, CONCORAN AND LINDER, Actuaries.

NICHOLAS MURASZKO, Supreme President.

DMYTRO HALYCHYN, Supreme Secretary.

ROMAN SLOBODIAN, Supreme Treasurer.

## "TOO LITTLE AND TOO LATE"

"We are now shutting down. Good-bye until better times. Long live the queen!"

These courageous, defiant words were the last spoken to the world by the official Dutch broadcasting station at Bandoeng, the city which was made headquarters for the Allied command in the Netherlands East Indies, after Batavia was lost. At the time they were spoken, the Japanese troops were in the suburbs, and it was clear that Java, one of the most important of Pacific positions, was now securely in the harsh hands of Hirohito's brown legions. Another all-important area had fallen to the enemy—an enemy which, in only three months of war, had made incredible progress. In those three months, the United Nations had taken major defeat after major defeat. All they had to comfort them was the knowledge that the enemy had paid a big price for his victories in men, ships and materials of war.

The story of the loss of Java is the old story—the story that is perfectly expressed in the phrase, "too little and too late." The Dutch defenders fought extremely well. So did the handful of Americans and Anzacs who were with them. The United Nations' naval and air units did all and more than could be expected. The odds were simply too great. The initial air supremacy possessed by the defenders at the beginning of the action, was soon lost—Japan is said to have thrown 4,000 planes, the larger part of her entire air force, into battle. The little Dutch fleet was almost entirely destroyed in brave and daring operations against a far larger, far more powerful Jap fleet. On the ground, invader troops outnumbered the defenders tremendously, and their equipment was far better. Japan landed seven to ten divisions, of about 15,000 men each, on the island. Most important of all, the defenders received only a tithe of the aid they expected from the United States.

Where will Japan strike next? The Australians expect they will be invaded, as well as subjected to air attack, and are preparing for a last ditch stand. There are rumors that Hitler is working to persuade the Japanese to aid him by attacking Russia through Manchuria. Many an authority is convinced that an attack on the West Coast of the U. S. is well up on the Jap military calendar—an attack that might even assume the scope of an attempted invasion. Whatever happens, it is clear that the United Nations will suffer more hard blows unless and until it is possible to send gigantic quantities of planes, weapons, supplies and men to the key points in the Pacific. The last few months have provided a terrible example of the futility and waste of fighting battles with only "token" forces.

Here in America, production is getting into high gear. But all the planes and tanks and guns in the world are useless unless they can be sent to the battlefronts. Thus, our war problem is largely a shipping problem. It is clear that ship output must be speeded up fast. It must do more than offset the toll taken by enemy submarines and surface raiders—it must far exceed it. Estimates say that ten tons of material of various kinds must be shipped for every soldier in an expeditionary force—and 40 tons must be shipped for every soldier in a completely mechanized unit. That indicates the colossal ship-building job we have ahead.

In this connection, it is significant that the enemy is concentrating his naval attacks on tankers. It is said that troop ships have been deliberately passed by submarines on the search for the vessels which carry that basic sinew of war—oil.

## Working In Washington

Here's the story of an Ansonia, Conn., girl, Nancy Dripchak, Ukrainian by descent, whose life is the typical one of a young clerical worker in Washington from a small town, according to a newspaper clipping recently received by us.

Nancy came to Washington in May, 1940, because she wanted to make more money. She made \$16 a week as secretary to the president of manufacturing concern. It was definitely a blind alley job. She was never given any encouragement as far as increase in salary was concerned.

So being young, and bright, and anxious, she took a civil service exam and a year and half from the time she took the exam she was called to the capitol.

Now she gets \$65.13 every two weeks and sends \$5 a week home to her mother who worries excessively and constantly about Nancy because she thinks her daughter doesn't get the proper nourishment.

Medical care has eaten up a good deal of Nancy's money. She was nervous, underweight, physically run down, so she wrote to a "clearing house for all problems" column in a paper and asked them to recommend a doctor. They gave her the choice of a male or female physician. Nancy took the latter and with proper care, eye-glasses, dentist's aid, she's now feeling tops.

Unlike many girls, Nancy's chief social interest centres around a club made up of girls and boys of her nationality—Ukrainians. They go around to various functions together. Nancy has bought a native costume and joined in the choral practice and native dancing groups, and more than anything else she misses the kobassa, the stuffed cabbage, and the home-made bread her mother puts on the table.

Nancy is fortunate in having Ukrainian activities to interest her so wholeheartedly. Love of their heritage isn't so strongly developed in most girls, therefore social adjustment comes harder, doesn't fill the need for companionship that Nancy gets in her activities.

Yet, ironic as fate sometimes is, just as Nancy, who lives at the Y.W. C.A. and works in the Securities and Exchange Commission, is getting acquainted, she is being switched to Philadelphia in line with the great de-centralization movement in progress in Washington right now, to make room for more government workers.

And to take her place there will be thousands of girl workers just like her—sweet, fresh, eager to make good. Let's hope they won't be as happy to leave Washington as Nancy is, for the government needs them and as they explain, in such critical times as these, personal comfort and emotions must be subjugated to the background.

But mothers and fathers, if your girl is coming to Washington, don't send her unprepared. Be sure she knows how to take care of herself, for war-time Washington is wild and busy and concerned with the mad rush—and war-time Washington holds many temptations and pitfalls.

An Englishman was conversing with the clerk in the Ambassador Hotel.

"Here's a conundrum," said the clerk. "My mother gave birth to a child, it was neither my brother nor my sister, who was it?"

Englishman: "I give up."

Clerk: "It was I."

Englishman: "Ha! Ha! Very clever, I must remember that."

The Englishman then told the story at his club. Said he: "Here's a conundrum, old top. My mother gave birth to a child, it was neither my brother nor my sister, who was it?"

What? You can't guess. Do you give it up?

Yes!

Ha! Ha! It was the clerk at the Ambassador Hotel."

## THE U. N. A. SPORTLIGHT

### NEW YORK TAKES TWO FROM OZONE PARK

New York and Millville are tied for first place in the Metropolitan Division of the Ukrainian National Association Basketball League as a result of games played recently.

On March 16th, New York defeated Ozone Park, Long Island, in both ends of a doubleheader by scores of 63-27 and 13-8. In the first game, New York's Mike Czarnecky scored a total of 25 points, while Pete Parpan starred for the losing side with 15 points, reports Nestor Stadyk, the New York manager who will leave for military service in the U. S. Army on March 26th. The quarters of the first game:

New York:	16	16	16	15-63
Ozone Park:	4	11	0	12-27

The second game was a 10-minute affair with New York winning 13 to 8. Mike Czarnecky accounted for 11 points for the winners, while Pete Parpan netted 6 for the losers.

### MILLVILLE TOPS PHILLY, 62-48

A little extra "oomph" on the part of Millville in the last quarter defeated the Philadelphia U.N.A. Basketball Team at Philly on March 15th by a 62-48 score to move the Jersey quint into a first place deadlock with New York for the Metropolitan Division Championship, reports Dietric Slobogin.

It was tit for tat in the 1st period and both teams wound up with 12 points. It was much the same way in the 2nd and 3rd quarters, only Millville gained 1 point in the 2nd and 2 more in the 3rd to assume a 37-34 lead for opening of last period

hostilities. Philly was outscored by 11 points in the last session, chiefly due to the sensational 25-point scoring spree paced by All-League Franky Panczyszyn's 10 points and All-Southern-New Jersey-Scholastic Steve Romanik's 7 markers. Once Millville began rolling in that last chapter there was no way to stop the boys, for the title was at stake. They really showed some classy basketball in the last quarter.

The score by periods:  
Millville: . . . . . 12 12 13 25-62  
Philadelphia: . . . 12 11 11 14-48

The final standings of the teams are as follows:

Team	Won	Lost	Pct.
Millville	5	1	.833
New York	5	1	.833
Philadelphia	2	4	.333
Ozone Park, L. I.	0	6	.000

After winning 7 straight and losing 4 in a row, the Philadelphia U. N. A. Basketball Team annexed its 13th victory of the season on March 11th by breaking a 9-game victory run of the visiting Silver Streaks from Swedeland, Pa.

The Ukrainians opened up fast to take an 8-1 lead as a result of some keen shooting by high-scorer (13 points) Bill Juzwiak. The visitors put on a rally of their own however, to go ahead by 7 points as the half ended. The U.N.A. boys almost tied the score in the 3rd chapter, then found themselves nipping and tucking for almost the entire 4th quarter, finally winning out.

The game by periods:  
Philadelphia: . . . 10 2 11 19-42  
Swedeland: . . . . 7 12 6 14-39



## MARUSIA SAYS:

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