



SECTION II.!

The Ukrainian Weekly

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

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What We Can Do

"The folks back here in the United States don't seem to realize there's a war on!"

How many times have you read that statement in the paper—the words of some returning serviceman? How often have you heard that personally from the lips of some boy who has come back from a battle-front?

We quite understand the thoughts of the wounded lad who fought it out with the Japs in New Guinea, or the Germans on the bloody beaches of Salerno. He comes home from slimy foxhole life, from the sight of constant horror, from the battlefield where wounded men died in agony, and he sees us here, secure, well-fed, and warmly housed. He hears us grouse about not being able to get enough gasoline, and he compares our troubles with the awfulness he has seen.

No, he doesn't reason it out that we don't mean to grouse about these little things, and that the folks back home are willing to do everything possible to help with the war. But his complaint should be a warning to us. We should look around to see if there isn't something we can do to help still more.

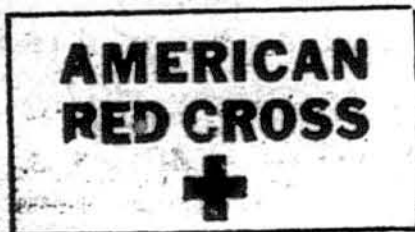
There are things on the home front that each of us can do to help our sons, and our friends, on the battle fronts.

This year we can give a lot more to the American Red Cross, which not only serves our fighting men all over the world but is ready in case of disaster here at home.

The Red Cross serves our men on every battlefield, in Europe, in the China, Burma, India theatre, in the South Pacific and at our island outposts.

The Red Cross collects blood plasma to keep wounded men from dying, it prepares surgical dressings, its workers serve in military hospitals the world over, it packs millions of food boxes for men who have been taken prisoner by the enemy and it provides a channel of communication between enemy interned civilians and their families. It also trains people here in America to help in hospitals where there is a shortage of doctors and nurses. Its services are so many that the average person has no conception of their extent.

What can we do to help? We can support the Red Cross with every dollar we can spare, because we know those dollars go directly to aid the men doing the actual fighting. After that we can join the long line of people donating blood for plasma, or we can volunteer for service with the Red Cross in some capacity. Let's show our men overseas we know there's a war on!



TO SPEAK AT U.N.A. JUBILEE CONCERT IN CARNEGIE HALL



PROF. CLARENCE A. MANNING
Acting executive director of the Department of East European Languages, Columbia University.



WILLIAM HENRY CHAMBERLIN
Noted American foreign correspondent, writer, and authority on East Europe. Author of the recently-published popular book "Russian Enigma."



ANTHONY HLYNKA
Ukrainian-born Member of Canadian Parliament. Carnegie Hall concert will mark his first speaking appearance in this county.

CONGRESS COMMITTEE OPENS RED CROSS DRIVE

The Ukrainian Congress Committee of America has begun action among Americans of Ukrainian descent throughout the country in support of the American Red Cross drive beginning next Wednesday, March 1, according to an announcement released this week by Mrs. Claudia Olesnitsky, chairman, and Mr. Bohdan Katamay, secretary, of the Red Cross Coordinating Division of the Ukrainian Congress Committee.

The Congress Committee Red Cross Division has as its objectives, (1) To coordinate the Red Cross activities of Ukrainian American societies, units of the Red Cross, and various other local groups; (2) Compile a record of the Ukrainian American contribution to the American Red Cross; (3) Arrange for the collection of blood plasma in the various Ukrainian American communities.

As a preliminary step, the Congress Committee Red Cross Coordinating Division urges all Ukrainian American societies and units engaged in Red Cross work to furnish it with the following information: (a) Name and address of organization; (b) type of Red Cross work it does, number of active workers, number of production hours, and other such data; (3) amount raised for the Red Cross thus far and its goal for the March drive.

The Ukrainian American Blood Donor Day or Week

In regards to its blood donor drive, the Congress Committee Red Cross

Program of U.N.A. Jubilee Concert

The Ukrainian National Association Golden Jubilee Concert to be held at New York's famed Carnegie Hall Sunday evening, March 5, beginning 7:30 sharp, under the auspices of the united branches of the U.N.A. in the metropolitan area, will have the following program:

I. The Star Spangled Banner; and the U.N.A. Hymn (words—by Musychuk, music—Hayvoronsky).

II. Opening address by Stephen Shumeyko, editor of the Ukrainian Weekly and secretary of Jubilee Committee.

III. The Ukrainian Chorus directed by George Kirichenko:—"The Cherry Orchard" (Sadok vyshneviy; words—Shevchenko, music—Kirichenko); "May We Soon See Ukraine Free" (Koby skorshy zhir karpaty; arr. Kirichenko); "Her Beloved Slain in Battle" (Shumyt hudyt dibrovnka; arr. Hayvoronsky); and "Ukrainian Highland Song" (Verkhovyno; arr. Lysenko).

IV. Michael Holynsky, Ukrainian tenor:—"Tis all the Same to Me"

(Meni odnakovo; words—Shevchenko; music—Lysenko); "André Chenier" by Giordano. Piano accompanist—Olga Dmytriw.

V. "The Ukrainian Struggle for Freedom," an address by William Henry Chamberlin, American foreign correspondent, writer, and authority on Eastern Europe.

VI. Lubka Kolesa, Ukrainian pianist:—Bach-Busoni's "Tocatta, Adagio and Fugue, C Major"; Mozart's "Variations on a theme by Gluck"; Scarlatti's "Capriccios"; and Liszt's "Rhapsody No. 12."

(Intermission)

VII. "What Price Freedom," an address by the Hon. Anthony Hlynka, member of the Canadian Parliament.

VIII. Michael Holynsky:—"Without a Song" by Youmans, and "The Black Cloud O'er the Downs" by Baltarovich. Olga Dmytriw at the piano.

IX. "The U.N.A. as a Cultural Force in Ukrainian American Life," an address by Prof. Clarence A. Manning.

(Concluded on page 4)

Coordinating Division urges all Ukrainian parishes and local societies to contact their nearest blood donor centers in order to get the necessary information and directions in arranging a special day or week during which the Ukrainian Americans in that particular locality would donate blood plasma to the Red Cross, and for which they would get credit.

The Red Cross headquarters in Washington have been apprised by Mr. Katamay of the Congress Committee's Red Cross drive, including

the blood plasma donations, and they have given every assurance of their full cooperation. They have also promised to make public through their journal a report of the results of drive.

For further information consult the announcements in the "Svoboda" of the Red Cross coordinating Division of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America. The general announcement appeared in yesterday's "Svoboda"; the blood donor one will appear in next Tuesday's number.

He-Man Hodiak

UNDER the above heading the Motion Picture magazine features in its current February number an article by Jane Fuller about John Hodiak, young Ukrainian American actor, formerly of Detroit, who is now starring with Tallulah Bankhead in Hitchcock's "Lifeboat." A newcomer to the movies, Hodiak is regarded by Miss Bankhead as the finest natural actor she's known. Below is the Motion Picture story of Hodiak:—

Take one head of dark brown hair with a slight wave, one pair of steady yellow eyes, a deep bass voice, a pair of long slim hands, pour into a six foot mold until weighing 175 pounds and you have the hottest thing in Hollywood since Gable.

He has been called Zodiak, Kodak and Kayak but he is not going to change his name.

"It's John Hodiak (pronounced Hó-dee-ak) and it sounds like a guy like me," he says.

He doesn't go in for glamor, shuns Hollywood night spots, has never been out with an actress. He has never studied acting, diction or dramatics and Tallulah Bankhead, opposite whom he is currently emoting in "Lifeboat" at 20th Century-Fox, says he is the finest natural actor she has ever seen.

All he wants is a chance to prove he is an actor by playing "guys," normal, virile, human guys for the next ten years. This he hopes will supply him with enough wherewithal to buy his family a ranch where they can grow things and himself a fishing lodge in Wisconsin. He will then retire to the lodge, wear his oldest clothes, grow a beard, hunt, fish and study music with an eye to eventually composing.

Discovered by Talent Scout

All this, John Hodiak believes will happen if it is supposed to happen. Things happen to him when the fates get good and he ready for them to do so. When he tries pushing things he is frustrated and disappointed. He was relaxing and waiting for things to happen (while incidentally making a good living as a radio actor) in Chicago in 1942. Along came fate in the outer shell of an MGM talent scout who heard him in a dramatic role on the air. Finding that a good-looking six footer owned the attractive voice, he arranged a movie test. Traveling to New York, John made the test with Canada Lee, the young negro actor who had won the 1941 Drama Critics award for his work in "Native Son."

Signed on the strength of the test, John went West to Hollywood keenly interested in the Merchant Marine picture he was to make. The picture was shelved and he was given the part of a villainous saboteur in "I Dood It" with Red Skelton and then played a Russian guerrilla fighter in another picture.

He was becoming reconciled to a career of heavies, muffled in make-up and moutaches when Alfred Hitchcock, looking for a Negro to play an important part in "Lifeboat," saw the now famous test. Concentrating on Lee, Hitchcock didn't even remember Hodiak until several weeks later produced when McGowan mentioned him as a choice for Kovac, the oiler in the picture, one of the important roles.

The test was run off again and this time Hitchcock saw Hodiak. The loan was arranged the next day and Hodiak found himself sitting on a cloud of rosy hue. He admits, however, that his excitement was so intense he didn't sleep a wink the night before the picture started. When Hitchcock heard this he snorted, "What are you worried about? This is just another picture—one on which your whole life depends."

When Hitchcock points his finger of genius at an actor, all Hollywood

takes notice. MGM is already preparing Hodiak's wardrobe for his coming role opposite Lana Turner in "Marriage Is a Private Affair."

"And what a wardrobe," says Hodiak, glancing at the oily dungarees he wears all through "Lifeboat." "A riding habit, dressing gown, uniform, tuxedo. Real clothes!"

Son of Ukrainian Immigrants

He was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., the son of Walter and Anna Pogorzeliak Hodiak, both Ukrainian immigrants. The family moved to Detroit when John was 8, and his father still works in a factory there. A talented amateur actor, Walter Hodiak was always an important part of parish performances. He led the choir, acted and directed church plays. When John was 11 his father played the villain in a church presentation; they needed a child to play an orphan and John was given the part.

"There was no stopping me then," says John. "I loved acting and got into every school and church play I could. The family used to let me go to a movie that was about a mile and a half away from our house. Walking home I'd act every part. Men, women, children, it didn't matter. I would mimic anything."

Graduating from high school he won a scholarship in dramatics at Northwestern University. He passed that up to try for an appointment to West Point. He didn't make it and was heartbroken. Confident of his acting ability he tried to get a job in a Detroit radio station and was turned down again. He decided then and there to stop hurrying the fates.

With the country in the midst of the depression he took the first work he could get, which was caddying at a nearby country club. The budget director of the Chevrolet Motor Company who golfed there took a liking to his caddy and offered him an office job.

Working days at Chevrolet, John spent his evenings trying to break into radio. He finally was given a chance to do bits, evenings... without pay. Three years later, when he was offered a small salary he quit his office job and became a full time actor.

His family didn't approve of his move. They argued that business was stable, honorable way of making a living. That while amateur acting was pleasant and recreational, the life of a professional actor was too precarious.

"I'll be glad when "Lifeboat" is shown in Detroit," says John with a grin. "So far they have seen only the back of my neck in the pictures I've been in. They still don't believe that I'm making money legitimately."

With an eye to bigger radio roles, John moved to Chicago in 1935. He didn't care what type of role he played, and before he realized what had happened, he was typed as a heavy. With a naturally deep voice, he began to place it lower and lower until a friend warned him that he might be stuck with a permanent "gravel" tone. He began to try for other parts, and even created the role of L'il Abner before the movies caught up with him.

His Dream Girl

Unmarried, 30, Hodiak says he is just waiting for the right girl to come along. She must have a sense of humor, lots of character, be intelligent, enjoy the outdoors, music and sports. He doesn't really care what she looks like, but he'd prefer someone about five feet four or five, weighing about 115 pounds. And she must be able to cook!

"Of course, the girl I do marry probably won't be like that at all. But I can dream, can't I?"

He doesn't like to dance but en-

Queries About War Prisoners Answered

Red Cross Besieged With Questions From Kin of Captured Men

WASHINGTON, D. C.—With more and more American men being taken prisoner as the war progresses, American Red Cross chapters throughout the country have been asked many questions, and Red Cross national headquarters here has received hundreds of written inquiries, from families of these men.

Eight questions most frequently asked are:

Q. How is information obtained from the enemy about prisoners of war?

A. Under the terms of the Geneva Prisoners of War Convention of 1929, the International Red Cross Committee maintains a Central Agency for prisoners of war at Geneva. The Central Agency undertakes to forward information about the location and health of captured military personnel and interned civilians civilians through information bureaus in each warring nation as rapidly as information is received from the various belligerent governments.

Q. How are the names of prisoners transmitted to this country?

A. After the names are assembled by the Prisoner of War Information Bureau of the country in which the men are detained, they are cabled to the International Red Cross Com-

mittee's Central Agency in Geneva which forwards them to the office of the Provost Marshal General in Washington, D. C. This office keeps a permanent official list of all names received from the International Red Cross Committee.

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Q. How is notification made to the next of kin?

A. First notification to the next of kin that a man is a prisoner of war is made in the case of:

- (1) A soldier—by the Office of the Adjutant General, War Department.
- (2) A sailor—by the Bureau of Navy Personnel, Navy Department.
- (3) A marine—by the Casualty Division of the Marine Corps.
- (4) A member of the Coast Guard—by the Personnel Division of the Coast Guard.
- (5) An unattached civilian—by the Prisoner of War Information Bureau.
- (6) Civilian employees of government departments—by the employee department. After the first notification all correspondence regarding a prisoner of war is addressed to the next of kin by the Prisoner of War Information Bureau.

Q. Are reports received over foreign short wave broadcasts concerning prisoners of war reliable?

A. Relatives and friends of American men missing in action should place no faith in the reliability of reports from foreign broadcasts purporting to give information that the missing man is a prisoner of war. There have been numerous instances in which the enemy statements have proved to be gross distortions of facts or complete fabrications.

Q. Should persons receiving information regarding American men alleged to be prisoners of war try to communicate with them?

A. No. They should communicate with the War or Navy Department for confirmation before addressing letter to alleged prisoners of war.

Q. Under what conditions do prisoners of war live and how are they treated by the enemy?

A. The Geneva Prisoners of War Convention specifies the rights and duties of prisoners of war. It also provides that representatives of the protecting powers, (the neutral government entrusted by a belligerent with the protection of its interests in enemy territory) visit the camps to insure compliance with the provisions of the Convention, and permits them to conduct with the consent of the interested belligerents, recognized humanitarian work of Red Cross. Information regarding the terms of the Prisoners of War Convention under which the camps operate and about specific prisoners of war camps is available through all local Red Cross Chapters.

Q. What means of communication are available between prisoners of war and their families?

A. Regular postal channels are open for communication with prisoners of war. However, no mail should be sent until instructions for addressing letters have been received from the Prisoners of War Information Bureau.

Q. Can cables be sent to prisoners of war?

A. Commercial cable service has been suspended to enemy and enemy controlled countries. Cables sent to individuals in enemy territory must be sent through Red Cross. Red Cross Home Service in local chapters accepts cables concerning a prisoner of war when the captured man has been officially reported to be seriously wounded, when a critical emergency has arisen at home, or when the family has been unable to communicate with the man through regular postal channels.

joys going to concerts and plays. He hasn't been able to in the last year because he has had to grow a beard or gray his hair for a role all that time.

"It's no fun going out with this," he says stroking the shaggy growth on his chin. "People nudge each other and say, 'There's an actor, but who the heck is he?' So I stay home."

His best friends are Bob and Glory Bailey, a young married couple he knew in Chicago. Two and half year old Roberta Ann Bailey is his best girl friend. She calls him "Unca" John and keeps him busy playing horse.

He enjoys a game of poker occasionally, has a standing cribbage bout on with Bob Bailey. He likes to bowl, swim, golf, play tennis and badminton, and drive a car. Before gas rationing whenever he felt blue, or wanted to chase away mental cobwebs, he would get into his car and drive for miles talking things out with himself.

He has been turned down by every branch of the armed services, much to his studio's relief. He collects records, enjoys every kind from classical symphonies to gut bucket jive. He hates to dress up, but when he has to, he prefers blue or gray, wears quiet foulard ties. He wears a hat only when it rains.

He has no ambitions concerning the stage. He never rehearses his scenes at home. He learns his lines on the set, says he can concentrate better with the bustle of production going on around him.

Te thinks his greatest asset is his ability to day dream. He phones his mother and father regularly every week, has been doing so for a year. He lives alone in a small apartment in Beverly Hills. He cooks for himself when he is working, eats at the Beverly Hills Brown Derby when he eats out. He drives to work but when his gasoline gets low he rides his bicycle to the studio. He goes to the movies as often as possible but avoids seeing rushes of his own pictures. He is so critical of himself it throws him off his stride for days. He lets the director decide whether he is doing the right thing.

Leaving the set we ran into the publicity office secretary who had arranged our interview.

"You liked him, didn't you?" she asked. "Gosh, he's the secretary's pin-up man!"

KYRYLO THE TANNER

(An old Ukrainian legend)

ONCE upon a time, near Kiev there lived a King. Not far from his castle, in the depths of a great forest, there dwelt a Dragon. And every year the King's subjects had to send one of their maidens or lads to him as a sacrifice. At length came the year when the King himself had to send his daughter to be devoured by the Dragon. In every way possible he tried to save her, but to no avail. And so his daughter was taken to the Dragon's lair and left there. The Dragon, upon coming out to devour her, was so struck by her wondrous beauty that he decided to spare her. Nevertheless, he kept her imprisoned in his retreat.

One day, the Princess, taking advantage of the Dragon's fondness for her, ventured to ask a few questions of him.

"Tell me," she said, "is there anyone in this world who is mightier than you?"

"There is," replied the Dragon. "And he lives in Kiev, on the banks of the Dnieper. His might is so great that when he makes a fire in his fire-place, its smoke shoots up to the very sky. When he takes hides to the Dnieper, for he is a tanner by trade, he carries on his shoulders not one or two of them but twelve! And when he soaks these hides in the river to make them soft, I often grab a hold of them under water to test his strength. But 'tis all the same to him whether I hang on or not. With one mighty tug he pulls the hides out on the bank and nearly lands me as well. This man, Kyrylo is his name, is the only one that I fear."

Imprisoned Princess Sends Pigeon to Father

Upon hearing this, the Princess began to think. How could she let her father know about this mighty man? There was not a soul around whom she could send as a messenger to her father, except her pigeon. She thought and thought and finally evolved an idea. She sat down and penned a note to her father. "In your kingdom, my dear father," she wrote, "there lives a man named Kyrylo. He is a man named Kyrylo. He is a tanner. Beg him to try his strength with the Dragon, and free me from this prison! Beg him, esteemed father, with words and with gifts, so that he will not refuse. I shall be eternally grateful to you and him for the rest of my life."

Having penned this message, she fastened it beneath the wing of her pigeon and let him out of the window. The bird flew high into the sky, circled once around, and then flew straight as an arrow to the castle of the King, and alighted in his courtyard. Some of the King's children were playing there. When they saw the pigeon they immediately recognized it as the pet of their sister, whom they believed already dead. Crying with delight they ran to their father. "Daddy, daddy!" they cried. "Our dear sister's pigeon has come back!"

The King became overjoyed. Then he grew sad. "The cursed dragon," he exclaimed, "has eaten my darling daughter!" But he went out into the courtyard, nevertheless, and coaxed the pigeon to come close enough for him to take it in his hands. He started to fondle the bird, when—lo!—there there was a little note tucked under its wing. Eagerly he pulled it out, unwound it, and began to read. Immediately he summoned his counsellors.

"Is there such a man in my kingdom," he asked, "whose name is Kyrylo the Tanner?"

"Yes, your royal highness. He lives down by the Dnieper."

"How can we get him to free my daughter?"

And thus they debated far into night. Finally they decided to send a royal delegation composed of the wisest of old men.

King's Emissaries go to Kyrylo

The delegation approached the house of Kyrylo, standing on the bank of Dnieper, with great trepidation. Opening the door tremulously they beheld, seated on a stool with his back to them, the powerful figure of Kyrylo. He was kneading with his hands, not one hide, but twelve of them! All that the watchers could descry of his face was a snow-white beard, bobbing up and down with his movements. Finally, one of the old men, bolder than the rest, ventured a slight, hesitant cough.

Kyrylo started visibly, and he whirled around. While he glared at them, they began to deliver their message from the King.

But Kyrylo did not want to listen to them. His rage of being disturbed at his beloved labors grew so great that with one movement he ripped the twelve hides in half!

The old men pleaded with him, they begged him, they even knelt before him. But to no avail. Still they begged and begged, and, when they saw that it was all of no use, they left, with their heads hanging low in dejection.

What could be done now? The poor monarch shook his head in despair. Sorrow reigned throughout the land.

"Would it not be better to send a delegation composed of younger men," one of the King's men suggested.

So the King sent another delegation, composed of such young men. But again to no avail. Kyrylo remained deaf to all pleadings.

Kyrylo Yields to Children's Entreaties

Again the King took counsel with his wise men. This time it was decided, as a last resort, to send his own children to Kyrylo. Thus the children came to Kyrylo, in fear and trembling, and began to beg and entreat him to be merciful and help free their beloved sister from the cruel Dragon. At length, when they began to weep broken-heartedly, Kyrylo could no longer withstand their pleas and tears. "Hush," he said. "Go back and tell your father that I will help him."

No sooner had he given his promise than Kyrylo the Tanner hastened to the King.

"Give me," said he, "twelve barrels of tar and twelve wagonloads of hemp."

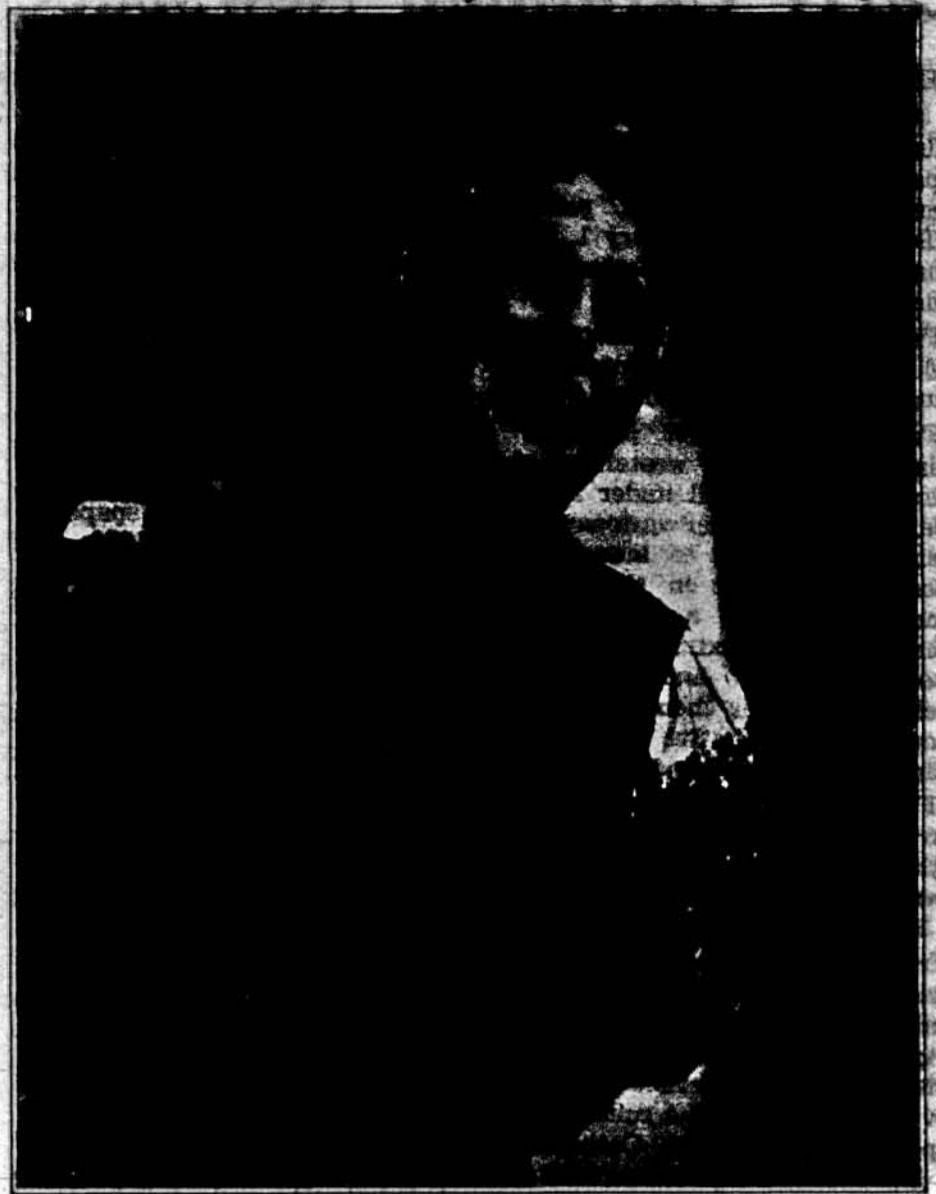
Although the King, naturally enough, was quite surprised by this strange request, he made haste to comply with it. The twelve barrels of tar and twelve wagonloads of hemp were brought before Kyrylo.

Taking the hemp, Kyrylo proceeded to wind it around his body in such a manner that it formed an armour-like protection for him. Then taking the tar he smeared it over the hemp, making it more impenetrable. After making sure that everything was ready, he took into his hand a mighty club weighing twelve "pounds" (a "pound" equals 36.07 pounds). Thus equipped and armed, he went forth to meet the Dragon.

The Dragon was taken rather aback when he saw approaching him the only man in the entire world whom he feared. "Well, Kyrylo," he said finally, when he had gotten over his first alarm, "did you come to battle or did you come to make peace with me?"

"To the devil with your peace!" retorted Kyrylo. "I've come to fight you!"

TO APPEAR AT U.N.A. GOLDEN JUBILEE CONCERT



LUBKA KOLESSA

Internationally noted Ukrainian pianist

The Mighty Battle Between Kyrylo and the Dragon

And with these words the great battle began. The very earth reverberated from it. Every time the Dragon would make a dash upon Kyrylo and fasten his great teeth upon him, the latter with one mighty wrench would tear himself loose, leaving in the Dragon's teeth a chunk of hardened tar or a clump of hemp, and before the Dragon could get away and get set for another charge, Kyrylo would fetch him an awful thump over the head, so hard that the Dragon would fall to the ground.

A number of such mighty blows and the Dragon began to feel dazed. And to make things worse for him, his exertions were causing him to get heated up, so much so that he was nearly aflame. Being unable to endure the heat any longer he ran down to the river to cool off his body and quench his thirst. This brief respite gave Kyrylo a breathing spell and time to wind some more hemp around himself and then smear tar over it.

When the Dragon dashed back from the river at Kyrylo again, the latter again smote him with his club, thwack! thwack! thwack! over his head and ribs, until the very hills resounded with the echoes of the blows. Above the deafening din of this raging battle could be heard the ringing of church bells from the town, where the people had gathered and were praying for Kyrylo. Also, high above the Dragon's lair, on the tops of the surrounding hills, multitudes of people had gathered, their hands crossed, praying devoutly for the defeat of the Dragon. For if Kyrylo won then they would be free forever from the Dragon, and no longer would they regularly have to send him a sacrifice, in form of some boy or girl.

Suddenly, as if in answer to their prayers, and after a particularly savage onslaught of the Dragon on Kyrylo, the latter fetched the Dragon a devastating blow on his head. The Dragon leaped high into the air, and then collapsed limply to the ground. The people on the hill-tops clapped their hands in unrestrained joy, and a tremendous cry reached the heavens—
—"Glory be unto Thee, O Lord!"

HELPS TO DOWN TWO NAZIS

Holder of the coveted medal for meritorious achievement, Sgt. Peter Kopernick, 23, of 20 Boyden street, Woonsocket, R. I., ball turret gunner of the eight air force Flying Fortress, "Miss Gay," recently received with his mates official credit for destruction of two enemy fighters in a recent assault on important Nazi bases in Norway.

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And then Kyrylo, after having slain the Dragon, freed the beautiful Princess from her prison and gave her back to her father—the King. The King was beside himself with joy. He did not know in what manner he could thank Kyrylo for his mighty deed. But Kyrylo refused all proffers of any material reward and returned to his tanning of hides. The King thereupon proclaimed that the spot on which Kyrylo had killed the Dragon be henceforth known as "Kozhemyakiw" (The Tannery), in honor of Kyrylo, and as such it remains known to this very day.

We would fain end the story here, but we cannot leave it without mentioning one more incident connected with it. After Kyrylo had slain the Dragon, he picked up its carcass and threw it into a huge bonfire, where it burned until nothing remained. The ashes he took and scattered them to the four winds, but—from these ashes came all sorts of bugs, insects, mosquitoes and flies to forever plague mankind.

Stephen Shumeyko

Early Ukrainian Newspapers

THE recently observed 50th anniversary of the "Svoboda," recalls to the mind that the first newspaper to appear in Ukraine was the French "Gazette de Leopold," published in Lviv, beginning January 1, 1776—a half-year before the declaration of American independence.

Previous to that time many books had been written and printed in Ukraine, but no newspapers.

Following the first partition of Poland (1772), the western part of Ukraine, Galicia, fell under Austrian rule. Soon thereafter various foreign businessmen began to launch enterprises of all sorts in the province. Among them was a Viennese publisher of French extraction, Ossoudi, who came to Lviv and established a weekly newspaper there, "Gazette de Leopold," named after the city in which it was published, and printed in French, as that language was familiar and fashionable among the Lviv higher society, many of whom had received their education at the hands of French tutors.

In this French weekly, which lasted approximately one year, various happenings were reported, such as a religious jubilee celebration of the Lviv Ukrainians headed by Bishop Lev Sheptytsky, or the ruining of the Zaporozhian Sich by Catherine II of Russia—it being stated in it that the Sich was a menace to the trade route down the Dnieper and therefore had to be destroyed; in reality, however, the Zaporozhian Sich was the last bulwark of Ukrainian national liberties, and on that account was destroyed by the Russian zarina.

The First Ukrainian Newspaper

The first Ukrainian newspaper to be published in Ukraine was the "Zorya Halitska" (Galician Star), which first appeared May 15th, 1848—the year when serfdom was abolished and Austrian-Hungary became a constitutional monarchy. Its publisher was the "Ukrainian Council" while its editors were Rev. Ivan Hushalevich, and then later, Diditsky and Shekhovych. It lasted ten years, first as a weekly and then as bi-weekly. The "Zorya" can rightfully be considered as the beginning of the modern Ukrainian press, which during the 19th and early 20th centuries flourished far better in Western Ukraine than in Eastern Ukraine, where tsarist Russian denationalizing policies greatly hindered its development.

At about the same time there appeared another Ukrainian newspaper, "Vistnyk" (Herald), which had a longer life than the "Zorya," eighteen years in all, first in Lviv and then in Vienna. It was the official state organ, appearing two or three times a week, and containing several supplements. As far as the national development of the people was concerned, however, this newspaper was of little use. And the same thing is true of the other publications of that period, such as "Novyna" (News) and "Pchola" (Bee) published by Hushalevich, or of the half-Ukrainian and half-Russian "Lada"—which took its name from a pagan home deity—and the "Semeyna Biblioteka" (Family Library), edited by Shekhovych. The latter bore in one of its issues a story, in Russian, by the well-known Ukrainian writer, Kvitka-Osnovyanenko.

The year 1859 was a dark year for the Ukrainian press for only the "Vistnyk" appeared more or less regularly, and early in the following year even it expired, so that for a short while there were no Ukrainian newspapers at all in the Ukrainian territories under Austro-Hungary.

The Revival

It was therefore with considerable gladness that the people welcomed early in 1861 the "Slovo" (Word), a political journal published in Lviv

and edited by Diditsky, a good newspaper man. During the previous year Diditsky had published a "Zorya Halitska" album, containing articles by fifty-three Ukrainians. During the earlier period of its existence, his "Slovo" was Ukrainian in character. For a time it even had a section printed in the pure vernacular of the peasants. In its later years, however (1867-1870), it fell under Russian influences. In 1887 it expired.

Besides the "Vistnyk" in Vienna and "Slovo" in Lviv, twenty-two other Ukrainian newspapers were published during 1861-1870. Of those which lasted the longest, the following were outstanding: "Pravda" (Truth—13 years); "Lastivka" (Swallow), a children's gazette with a supplement "Uchytel" (Teacher); "Vechernytsi" (Evening Gathering) edited by Zarevich and the younger Shashkevich; and the "Meta" (Aim), edited by Klymkovich.

Several of the Galician Ukrainian newspapers that appeared during that period were published mainly for the common people, composed mostly of the peasants, although it cannot be said that their publishers were in full accord with the national strivings of these people or that they knew exactly how to approach them. In this type of publications were "Dim i Shkola" (Home and School), edited by Rev. Hushalevich; "Nedilya" (Sunday), edited by Rev. Popelo who later became the Orthodox Bishop of Kholm; "Pysmo Do Hromadi" (Epistle to the People) and "Hospodar" (Husbandman), both edited by Shekhovych. None of these papers enjoyed any real popularity among the people.

Their Growing Popularity

Gradually, however, certain newspapers appeared which began to find favor among the peasantry, for an attempt was made in them to write in a manner understandable by all, in the so-called popular style. The first appeared during 1871-1880. Among them was the bi-monthly "Ruska Rada," edited jointly by Bilous and Naumovich. In 1872, "Nauka" (Learning) appeared, also under the editorship of Naumovich. It was more popular than its predecessors, for it was written in an easy, flexible style. Still it could not be regarded as really popular. That adjective could not be applied to any Ukrainian newspaper until 1877, when there was published under the editorship of Partitsky, assisted by Vakhnanin, a monthly journal called "Pysmo z Prosviti" (Epistle from the Enlightenment Society). A still more popular journal was the "Batkivschyna" (Fatherland), which began to appear in 1879. Its editor was Romanchuk. Three months thereafter, in the city of Stanislaviv, there appeared three more newspapers, "Dilo" (action), edited by Volodimir Barvinsky, up to this war the oldest Ukrainian newspaper in Western Ukraine; "Zorya" (Star), edited by Partitsky; and "Denytsia" (Daily), edited by Vekhratsky. In 1897 the "Batkivschyna" was succeeded by the "Svoboda."

At the opening of the 20th century there were about 50 Ukrainian newspapers in the world. Of them 44 were published under Austro-Hungary and 6 in the United States.

The years 1918-1919 witnessed a great revival of the Ukrainian press, concurrent with the establishment of the Ukrainian National Republic. Following the collapse of the republic, the Ukrainian press declined considerably for awhile. In recent years, however, it began to flourish again until the war put a stop to it.

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

TO SING AT U.N.A. CONCERT



MICHAEL HOLYNSKY
Leading Ukrainian operatic tenor

WHAT THEY SAY

U. N. A. CONCERT PROGRAM

(Concluded from page 1)

Vice President Henry A. Wallace:

"It is so easy in government to put the dollar and the plant before the man. This is a fascistic idea. Yet unless labor makes itself heard among Congressional and government committees which will have so much to do with problems of reconversion of industry and postwar activity, we shall see a tendency for property rights to be placed ahead of human rights. . . . It seems to me that just as government had to come in with a strong hand to get plants built and to get things clicking, so when it comes to reconversion and placing of men, it will be necessary for government to come in again with a strong hand."

Archbishop Francis J. Spellman, of New York:

"If we are real Americans, we must cooperate in checking the spread of bigotry which is a contagious, virulent disease. However, it is not only patriotic to try to cure this disease, it is essential to do so if America is to remain America. The first step to eliminate bigotry, selfishness, harshness, injustice and contempt from the minds and hearts of others is to make sure that they have no place in our own. In these days Catholics are frequently accused of anti-Semitism, and doubtless some Catholics are guilty of it. When such Catholics do wrong, the country suffers and the Church suffers. . . . It is not the vocation of Americans to allow the elements of racial and religious prejudice to poison and pollute the blood poured forth from the wounds of older nations of the world into the great crucible that is America. . . . Our vocation calls for love of God and country and a sense of brotherhood, a vocation we Americans of the present can learn from Valley Forge and from other American shrines, and not from the resurrected corpses of intolerant strife."

Henry Ford:

"There is a lot of talk nowadays of what industry, especially our industry, is going to do after the war. All of us are busy now—busy doing things we have been asked to do to help our country. But at the same

ning, acting executive director of the Department of East European Languages of Columbia University.

X. "The U.N.A.—Bulwark of Ukrainian American Life," and address in Ukrainian by Dmytro Halychyn, secretary of the Ukrainian National Association and chairman of the Jubilee Committee.

XI. Ukrainian Chorus directed by George Kirichenko:—"The Cranes"—Warrior's Farewell (Zhuravlyi, arr. Koshetz-Kirichenko); "Flirtation at the Well" (Oy, u poli kyrnychenka; arr. Kirichenko); "The Orphan's Song" (Oy, horè kalynyi; arr. Koshetz); with soprano solo by Mary Polynack; "Yon Lies the Village—Soldiers' Chorus (Oy, vydno selo; arr. Yaroslavenko.

time we are thinking of things we should do in the future. First, we want to build the best products we can—whether they be automobiles, tractors or cargo planes. Secondly, we want to provide as many jobs as we can. We especially want to help the boys coming back."

Wendell Willkie:

"We must pay for the war and we must pay as much as possible now. Every dollar we keep from paying now is a handicap for the future. I know that it is the accepted political formula for a candidate to tell the people that he is for every expenditure and against every tax rise."

ZAKHAR BERKUT

By IVAN FRANKO

First English Language Edition by THEODOSIA BORESKY

Due to unforeseen circumstances and unpredictable war-time conditions, the issuing of "Zakhar Berkut" will be slightly delayed. Therefore, all who wish to take advantage of a New Special Pre-Pub. offer of \$2.30, may have the time extended until March 15. After March 15, the price will be \$2.75.

Orders are prepaid, or C. C. D.: Your name and address on a post-card will reserve a copy.

THEODOSIA BORESKY,
390 Ferry St., New Haven 13, Conn.
Or order from your local Ukrainian bookshop.

The Main Quality Of Ukrainian Outside Events Not Told To Russians, Says Moscow Attache

By HONORE EWACH

It is but natural for American and Canadian citizens of Ukrainian origin to support and promote the democratic way of life on the North American continent. When they recall the history of the Ukrainian people they cannot help but feel proud that their ancestors already some three hundred years ago were fighting in defense of the democratic ways of life. Their national tradition is simply imbued with democratic ideals. We challenge anyone who has any doubts in this respect to find any undemocratic aspirations on record in Ukrainian folk songs, in Ukrainian proverbs, or in the works of the great Ukrainian writers, such as Taras Shevchenko, Ivan Franko, Kvitka, Kotlyarevsky, Nechuy-Levitsky, Panas Myrny, Stefanyk, Drahomaniv, and others.

History reveals to us that even during the Middle Ages, the rulers of the Ukrainian Kingdom of Kiev were not autocratic. They could be deprived of their authority, if they abused it, by the representatives of peoples in the Assembly known as Viche. It was in consequence of the democratic ways of life in Ukraine that some of the local princes who had autocratic ambitions migrated to the north-eastern borders of the Ukrainian Kingdom and there founded new colonies into which they introduced their autocratic rule. Such were the beginnings of the Moscow-Suzdal kingdoms which subsequently developed into the present day Russia.

During the Ukrainian Kozak period, from 1550 to 1775, the democratic way of life prevailed throughout Ukraine. Polish and Russian feudalism, however, constantly encroached upon it. And yet, even during a subsequent period, when Ukraine was divided between Russia and Austria, the Ukrainian democratic tradition never died out there. It lived in the memory of the older people, in Ukrainian folk songs, proverbs, traditional stories, and in the daily life of the Ukrainian people. This precious tradition was taken up by the Ukrainian writers of the last century. So all the works that Kotlyarevsky, Kvitka, Shevchenko, Vovchok, Nechuy-Levitsky, Franko, Hrinchenko, Kotsyubinsky, and such others wrote breathe of nothing else but of the democratic aspirations of the Ukrainian people.

Ukrainians are happy that both Americans and Canadians can recognize their democratic traditions and great democratic leaders. But there is an element in Ukrainian traditional democracy, a very precious element, which is not as deeply imbedded in the democratic traditions of the nations. For Ukrainian democracy is based primarily on the sentiment of sincere humaneness, on kind heartedness towards one's neighbors. Abraham Lincoln was strongly imbued with this noble sentiment. There was much of this precious sentiment in the daily life of the American and Canadian pioneer farmers.

Take the spirit of humaneness out of democracy, and there will be left behind just a soulless machine, a sheer competitive system—good only for the strongest, most clever and most efficient individuals. So let us all, who believe in the ideals of true democracy, join hands and infuse our present democracy also with the spirit of humaneness, of brotherly love and kindheartedness. Thus we prove ourselves to be morally superior to our dictator-minded enemies and thereby win over to our side all the fair-minded and upright men who are found in their camps. Then victory will be assured to us. All the just men of the world will be wishing us well and working for our victory.

So let us invigorate our democratic

"High-pressure government propaganda keeps Russian subjects in complete ignorance of what goes on beyond the borders of their country," it was revealed recently in one of the sharp, penetrating commentaries on current conditions in the Soviet Union, penned in letters to his family in Manville, R. I., by Warrant Officer Byron Uskievich, naval attache at the American embassy in Moscow, the Woonsocket Call reported in its February 12th issue, a clipping of which was mailed to the Weekly by Mr. Dmytro Boyko of Blackstone, Mass.

Taking advantage of presence in Moscow,—the Woonsocket Call report continues—to make analytical observations on the treatment of Russian civilians, the young Manville naval officer reported ominously that "other countries know so little about Russia that it is pitiful."

Illustrating Russia propaganda, which, he declares, rivals that of the German government, Uskievich wrote that "the public gets to see a few foreign films that have been rigidly censored and good for their propaganda purposes, such as the slums of New York City, London; strikes and men without work bumbling around and hitchhiking, and various other films that belittle us indirectly."

"Prison movies are frequently displayed here for the public, to show them how our prisoners live, featuring outbreaks, riots, poor food, and killings such as Hollywood can depict to interest the average patron," he continued.

Modern History 'Slanted'

"Occasionally, a few American films are allowed to be shown in Russia with no propaganda attached, but officials are using their heads as the public knows that everything isn't too bad in the United States," Uskievich remarked.

Propaganda is a very potent weapon in Russian schools, he observed, with "The History of the Party," a treatise on Marxism, Leninism and Stalinism, the most important subject in the school curriculum.

Russian citizens, who are given eight years of elementary schooling, then four years of "institute" studies, (corresponding to American high schools), have an excellent knowledge of ancient history, Uskievich wrote to his family, but modern history is "slanted" to glorify the Communist party, he said.

"The Russian government isn't too particular about letting any of its subjects see any foreign lands," he pointed out, adding that "it is against the policy of the government to permit any representative of a foreign government to marry Russian girls."

Misuse Our Trucks

"Russians know next to nothing about American motors, and as a result, many American lend-lease trucks are rotting because of misuse," the Manville man wrote, explaining that two of every three trucks used in Russia today are of American make.

"The Russians do not use the recommended oils and fuels for the trucks, and can get no results with them. It is heartbreaking to see good American equipment in incompetent hands," he commented.

"When they burn out a truck, after tearing hell out of the motor and due to lack of care and attention, the Russians call the equipment inferior and no good," he wrote.

Taking stock of the medical program in Russia, Uskievich wrote that Russian doctors are "very much in arrears compared to American medical men. They omit the four years of college study and two years of internship," he explained.

"Russian medical equipment is 30 to 35 years behind modern improvements," he added.

Life Held Cheaply

Bitterly criticizing the Russian's apparent disregard for the value of a human life, Uskievich declared:

"Traffic lights are hand-operated, with pedestrians walking over the streets like cows going to pasture, and many accidents occur as a result of this."

"Whenever a pedestrian is struck by an auto he lies there until a first aid crew gets to him. This usually takes from 45 minutes to one hour, and generally the victim is dead before they reach him. I have been witness to this twice," he wrote.

"Our own doctors are not allowed to interfere. If a man passes out on the street, he lies there until the hospital is summoned or some other outfit. The same time, about an hour, is required to get results, but there isn't much a fellow can do."

"I sure would like to film some of these scenes so that an American could get to see it all with his own eyes. Life is too cheap here to even think about twice, something we Americans can't get accustomed to."

Food Rationed Strictly

Mentioning that food is very scarce and strictly rationed, the naval attache wrote: "The Russians are just barely existing, with slow starvation and malnutrition affecting everyone."

"In December, the bread cut for laborers was from six to five slices daily, and non-workers, including children and elderly people, had their rations cut more drastically."

"People line up for hours for food," Uskievich declared, "and conditions

are bad; the people are poor and not very happy. Bread rations, plus an occasional potato and head of cabbage, has made up the Russian diet for the past two years."

Illustrating the national pride that is a feature of the makeup of the individual Russian subject, the Manville man wrote he attended the 24th anniversary celebration of the great revolution, several weeks ago.

Nightly Fireworks

"A gigantic parade was held, lasting all of six hours, with 20,000 civilians, 5,000 soldiers, and hundreds of pieces of fine military equipment displayed. Red banners flew everywhere and pictures of Russian leaders were displayed on great red background stands. It was an impressive sight, and the people were spirited that day."

Since the Russians launched their magnificent counter-attack that has all but driven the Nazi invaders out of their homeland, civilian morale has improved by leaps and bounds, Uskievich noted.

"The Russians have been giving the public quite a show. Every night at 8 o'clock the fireworks go off to celebrate the capture of another town or city. It's been going on practically every day and the people are very happy, because once their land is liberated, it will mean more food, clothing and better living conditions."

Black Market Active

Uskievich's personal living conditions are "brighter," he wrote, "thanks to the cooperation of the navy department. We have a considerable supply of navy foodstuffs on hand, and we are living like kings compared to conditions a year ago."

"Toilet articles and wearing apparel are practically unobtainable, and the heating situation presents many problems," he added.

"The black market in food in Moscow is very active, and prices are sky-high," he noted.

He misses sorely the luxury of everyday living in the United States, he wrote, and finds many aggravating moments in Moscow.

Uskievich was so eager to meet a home town boy, Joseph J. Kuzdeba, Manville soldier who chanced to be stationed at Murmansk, his family said, that Byron applied for and obtained leave of absence from his duties to travel 36 miles to visit his friend.

After being stationed in Moscow two and one half years, "there's no place like home," is Byron's belief, and he looks forward to a voyage to the United States and a visit with the family, probably not as exciting as his diplomatic life, but infinitely more satisfying.

Ambridge Marine Cited For Battle Skill

The following story was written by Sgt. Frank J. McDevitt, 2748 Kirkbridge St., Ambridge, Pa. Marine corps combat correspondents, and reported in the Ambridge press (clipping sent to Weekly by E. Hrycyk.)

Somewhere in the South Pacific—(Delayed)—Marine Platoon Sergeant John Guzick [Ukrainian by descent], 733 Valley Rd., Ambridge, Pa., has received a citation from the War Department for outstanding performance of duty in action against the Japanese in the northern Solomon Islands.

A letter of commendation, signed by Maj. Gen O. W. Griswold, who commanded Army and Marine forces

during the operations on New Georgia Island last July and August, was presented to Platoon Sergeant Guzick during recent ceremonies here.

Praise For Skill

Platoon Sergeant Guzick was praised for his "tactical skill and aggressive leadership" during the three-day battle leading to the capture of Enogai, a vital enemy installation on the northwest coast of New Georgia Island, July 10.

When a platoon of Marine raiders was held up in its advance on Enogai by Japanese sniper fire, Platoon Sergeant Guzick's "quick sensing of the situation at the time and skillful handling of his men" in leading his squad to the rear of the enemy troops to eliminate the opposition "were an inspiration to all ranks," the letter pointed out.

Platoon Sergeant Guzick is 25

DETROIT OVERSUBSCRIBES BOND GOAL BY 19%

The one month War Bond drive among the Detroit Ukrainian Americans went over the top of its \$100,000.00 quota by 19%, it was reported in the "Svoboda" this past week. The drive resulted in the sale of War Bonds amounting to \$118,600.00. Ending February 18, it was held under the auspices of the Detroit Ukrainian American War Bond Committee in conjunction with the local Ukrainian Daily Radio Hour of Mr. Nicholas Shustakewich.

years old and the son Mrs. John Boback, of the Ambridge address. He is a graduate of the Ambridge high school, class of 1937. He enlisted in the Marine Corps in January, 1942. His promotion to his present rank from that of corporal took place during the New Georgia operations.

—FOR VICTORY: BUY BONDS—

Funny Side Up

HOW TO FILL OUT YOUR INCOME TAX RETURN

(Part II)

Before we continue where we left off last week, have you got plenty of pencil, paper, and aspirin ready? Okay, let's proceed!

You figure your surtax by consulting the table on page 3 of the printed instructions you got with your Form 1040. This table shows you what percentage you have to pay. Multiply the net income by the percentage and and what you get is your surtax. Easy as pie, isn't it?

However, you still haven't figured your regular income tax yet. Here's how. Take the figure you get after you have figured what 10% of your net income is and subtract the earned income credit from your net income. That's it. Any moron should be able to figure that one out...we did!

Now you have two figures, your surtax and your normal tax. But you still don't have your Victory Tax So-o-o-, now you go back to page 1 on Form 1040 and start to figure that out. Tsk, Tsk, such language!

Figuring your Victory Tax isn't really tough at all. It's simple and you don't have nearly so much figuring to do. Well, not much. Take your net income figure and no matter whether you're single or married deduct \$624 from it. Yours is not to reason why. Yours is but to do or suffer the consequences! The result is the income that is subject to the Victory Tax of 5%. Look at item 5 of Schedule K on page 4 and determine whether you come under A, B, or C. Ready? Figure your credit, subtract it from the 5% figure you got above and the result is your net Victory Tax. Isn't it remarkable what you can do with figures? Add your regular income tax to your Victory Tax and enter the result on line 14. Don't get scared at the size of the figure; instead, take a half hour off for a cup of coffee!

Now that your head is clear again, we come to the forgiveness feature on your 1942 Income Tax and it's plenty tricky, by cracky!

This is a lulu! The whole problem hinges on whether your 1943 tax is larger or smaller than 1942. Take whichever tax is smaller no matter whether it's for 1942 or 1943 and jot it down on line 19A. If your 1942 tax was \$50 or less, forget all about it! It's all forgiven! Don't thank us, thank Congress. If it's between \$50 and \$66.88, forget \$50 and pay only the difference. If your 1942 tax was more than \$66.88 take 75% of it and enter the result in line 19B. Subtract line 19B from 19A and enter the result in 19C which is the amount you still owe Uncle Sam for 1942. Add that result to line 18 and the total is your tax liability for the 2 years. If you're feeling groggy, take another aspirin.

Having arrived at this figure you are just about finished with your tax return, but don't get scared, you don't owe THAT much. Two little life-savers are entered on line 21A and 21B, the amount of tax Simon Legree (your boss) withheld from your pay and the total tax you paid last year on your 1942 income.

Now that you're breathing easier, add up the figures on lines 21A, 21B and 21C and enter the total in line 21D. If that figure is bigger than the one on line 20, you're a lucky fellow Mr. Smith, for Uncle Sam owes you the difference and will send you a check or hold the money as part payment on your 1944 tax, whichever you prefer. If it is smaller than the amount on line 20, the difference is the amount you still OWE Uncle Sam, which means you had better get out your check book!

Don't feel bad about what you owe.

Ukrainian American Handball Ace

Walter Plekan, according to Frank Wakefield, Buffalo Evening news sportswriter is "the best handball player ever developed in Western New York." He is Ukrainian by descent.

Just recently Wally clinched his sixth championship title at the Buffalo Downtown Y.M.C.A. Wally's best years were in 1936 when he won the N. Y. State singles titles in Syracuse. In 1938 he repeated at Rochester, and 1939 he took the National Y. crown at Toledo, and the National Junior A.A.U. title at Washington.

During his reign Plekan conquered some of the nation's best including John Platak (in practice) and Sam Atcheson of Memphis and Angelo Trulio of New York, both former U. S. Titleholders.

Walter Plekan shares high honors in his field of Handball along with the following as they do in their respective field of sports: Dr. George Kojac and Peter Fick, swimming; Mike Tresh, baseball; Bronko Nagurski, Football; Count George Zarynow, wrestling and Steve Halaiko boxing.

Buffalo News' sportswriter, Wakefield, reports that in a conversation recently at Hampton Roads, Va., where both are stationed, the sensational Joe Platak of Chicago—eight-time National AAU champion (35 years old)—told Capt. Ray Meyers, former Y team-mate of Plekan's: "In the eight years I've won national titles, I've never played a better man than Plekan. The first time we met was in the Olympic Park at San Francisco in 1939. His speed, uncanny "hook" serves and "kill" shots built up a 15-5 lead before I knew what was going on. I had visions of losing the title. He was just an inexperienced boy of 22 then, though, and Wally became overconfident in the same manner of Billy Conn when he was outboxing Joe Louis for the championship. I managed to pull the game out of the fire, 21-19, but I never want a closer one than that. He easily could have been champion right then and there."



Walter Clopyk

LANCASTER-ELYER AWARDED GOOD CONDUCT MEDAL

While serving with a famous Fighter Group now busy dive-bombing the slowly retreating Germans in Italy, T Sgt. Martin Stetz of Lancaster, N. Y.—Ukrainian by descent—was awarded the Good Conduct Medal for, in the words of his Commanding Officer's recommendation, "exemplary behavior, efficiency and fidelity," according to a report in the Lancaster News, sent to the Weekly by Mr. Nicholas Troyanovsky, secretary of U.N.A. Branch 87.

Son of Andrew and Helen Stetz, Sgt. Stetz has two brothers in the Army: William and John. The entire Stetz family, including still another brother, Michael, are members of U.N.A. Branch 87.

During his year overseas, Sgt. Stetz's Group fought its way through the desert into Tunisia with General Montgomery's legendary Eighth Army, covered the invasion of Sicily, and

We don't. As a matter of fact we paid our tax without a whimper. In about 3 weeks the novocaine should wear off!

Now if you'll pardon us, we're going out and swallow a bushel of aspirin. Our noggin is still sore and we want to take a little time off to get in condition for April 15 when the State Income Tax is due. Too-dle-oo!

BROMO SELTZER, Pres. S.P.C.T.*

* Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Taxpayers.

then moved to Italy to continue chasing the remnants of the force that not so long ago was ponding at the gates of Alexandria.

Since leaving the States, Sgt. Stetz has seen many a spot whose names will plague future generations of history students—Cairo and Suez, Mersa Matruth and Halfaya Pass, Tripoli and the Mareth Line, Wadi Akarit and Kairouan, Tunis and Bizerte and a dozen other desert battlefields that witnessed the longest retreat of the war. He has worked in the blazing heat of the Libyan Desert, the soggy mud of Tunisia and the pleasant green fields of Southern Italy. He fought side by side of the British, the French, the South Africans, the Ghurkas and the New Zealanders, and dived into slit trenches with men from every state in the Union. Through it all, no matter what the conditions or the danger, he has worked hard and faithfully, and it is this devotion to duty during the long and arduous push that earned him his decoration.

\$11,000 IN BONDS SOLD AT NEW BRITAIN RALLY

Program Given in Church Hall on Winter Street in Interest of War

War bonds in the value of \$11,000 were sold at the bond rally given by the bond committee of St. Mary's Ukrainian church Sunday, February 20, at the church hall in New Britain, Conn., according to a "New Britain Daily Herald" clipping sent to the Weekly by Andrew Melnyk.

Dr. S. Willard Price, superintendent of schools; John Seleman, chairman of the local committee; Rev. Eustachius Pysar, pastor, and T. Kopka, financial secretary, were the speakers. Two war films were shown during the program attended by a large gathering.

The drive will be continued until April when final reports will be made to the Ukrainian Congress of America Committee which has set its goal at \$5,000,000.

The Ukrainian Servicemen's committee and the Ukrainian American War Relief Workers will sponsor a card party March 12 for the benefit of the Ukrainian American Servicemen's fund organized by the local church to provide funds for members serving in the armed forces upon their return to this city.



PHILLY VARSITY WINS FOUR STRAIGHT

The Philadelphia U.N.A. Varsity basketball team, gaining momentum for their Golden Jubilee test with St. Basil's College on February 27 at Ukrainian Hall, have emerged victorious in their last four starts.

On January 24 they had to play an extra period before winning out over the Foot Traffic A.C., 59-53. This spurred them on to a 38-27 conquest of the Wissahickon A.C. on January 27 and then an easy 47-19 triumph over the SKF Industries Toolmakers on February 3. A very good Silent A. C. five (alumni of the Pennsylvania School For the Deaf) made their annual appearance on February 10 but went down to defeat before the Gold and Blue Wave, 34-26.

Scores by quarters:

Foot Traffic	16	8	10	13	6-53
U. N. A.	12	18	11	6	12-59
Wissahickon A.C. (Jv)	2	7	2	12-23	
U. N. A. (Jv)	6	2	4	2-14	
Wissahickon A.C. (Var)	4	2	7	14-27	
U. N. A. Varsity	10	8	8	12-38	
Skf Industries	3	7	5	4-19	
U. N. A.	12	10	15	10-47	
Silent A.C.	8	6	4	8-26	
U. N. A.	2	8	10	14-34	

Season totals: to date:

Varsity Squad Won 6; Lost 5.
Jayvee Squad Won 1; Lost 3.
Entire Squad Won 7; Lost 8.

D. SLOBOGIN.

FIRST RADIO DANCE

sponsored by the

NASZ BAZAAR P. ZADORETSKY

to be held at the

UKRAINIAN CENTER

180 William Street,

Newark, N. J.

Saturday, February 26, 1944

Music by ROCKY BARON and HIS ORCHESTRA.

Commencing at 8 P. M.

Admission (Including Tax) 75¢