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VETS PICKET CZECH NEW YORK CONSULATE

PROTEST AGAINST DEATH SENTENCES IMPOSED ON FOUR UPA MEN

The Czechoslovakian Consulate in New York City was picketed Sunday, December 5 by six Ukrainian American war veterans in protest against the recent sentencing to death by the Czechoslovakian Court in Bratislava of four soldiers of the UPA, the Ukrainian Insurgent Army.

As reported on these pages last week, the four UPA men were tried on the charge that they had killed a Czech gendarme who had tried to stop them in their flight westward from the Czech NKVD forces. Previously they had fought in Ukraine against the Soviet Russian occupants of their native land.

The vet pickets carried placards which, the New York Journal-American reported the following day, "said the four condemned men awaiting death in Bratislava were part of the Ukraine Insurgent Army that fought against Soviet domination."

"With offices here at 59 St. Mark's Place," the "Journal-American" reported, "the group of picketing veterans declared the Communist government of Czechoslovakia had unjustly sentenced the four men, who were part of a

force giving their lives for freedom for all people behind the Iron Curtain."

The picketing veterans were drawn from the Ukrainian American Veterans Post, Pvt. Nicholas Minue Post of New York City and from the Newark post of Ukrainian American vets.

In a letter to the Ukrainian Weekly, Walter Shipka, Temp. Commander, Dept. New York, writes that the picketing of the Czechoslovakian Consulate "is an excellent example of the possibilities of a strong Ukrainian Vets' organization."

He further reports that the N. Y. C. Post of the U.A.V. is planning together with the Veterans of Foreign Wars a Loyalty Day Parade to be held May 1, 1949. The parade was first sponsored by the V.F.W. in 1948 as a protest against the Communist demonstration on May Day. All Ukrainian organizations as well as individuals interested in taking part in the parade are requested to contact the New York post at 59 St. Mark's Place, and also to attend its meeting Wednesday, December 29, at 8:30.

Yale Paper Describes UPA Action

"Formal church organization in Ukraine has been crushed, but young Catholic priests are carrying on their work at night and in the underground," stated Father Anthony Borsa of New Haven, Conn., the Yale (University) Daily News reports.

Worship has not been banned, explained Father Borsa, who fled Ukraine in 1936 and since then has been in close contact with his homeland, but the Reds have ruined the parishes by heavy taxes, and "liquidated" the priests on false charges. The priest's own brother disappeared in 1944, after being charged with using "black market" wine in the Mass.

"Of the nine bishops and archbishops in Czechoslovakia and Ukraine, every one has been arrested and three have already died in confinement." Approximately one half of the priests have also been killed, others fleeing the state or turning to underground activity.

Referring to the large number of UPA men in uniform, Father Borsa is reported by the Yale Daily News as having stated that this underground fighting force is "supported by a voluntary levy on the people and equipped with materiel captured in raids on the Red Army." Men and women fight

side by side, under strict discipline of the partisan chiefs, while children act as couriers and sentinels.

UPA men dress exactly like their Soviet counterparts, the priest told the Yale paper reporter, often entering cities, and making any sort of after-dark activity by the Reds very hazardous. They are strongest in towns and villages distant from large military bases, and have the cooperation of nearly all the population.

Ukraine "is operating under two governments at the present time," Father Borsa declared, "with the Soviets ruling from dawn to dusk and the underground in the night." Detachments sent out by the Reds often desert to the partisans to the last man, including the officers, and prisoners are often allowed to join the people's army."

Any communists Party member, however, who is caught is subjected to the same treatment that a partisan soldier receives from the Red army—he is interrogated and then shot. These men are often working as agents, but their companions quickly reveal their presence in return for preferential treatment from the resistance.

Fate of Ukrainians in Far East

When the Bolsheviks seized the former Czarist provinces of the Far East in 1917, many thousands of Ukrainians sought refuge in Manchuria, China and Japan. It was especially in Harbin, Manchuria, that the Ukrainians organized a large national colony, with a national home, Ukrainian schools and their own publications.

With the end of World War II and the occupation of Manchuria and North Korea by Soviets, the Ukrainians found themselves threatened by Russian totalitarianism. Although a small number of those residing in Manchuria succeeded in escaping to Shanghai, the majority fell into the hands of the NKVD. What happened to these unfortunates is not known,

but it can be safely assumed that most were sent to the various slave labor camps with which the Soviet Far East is densely dotted. Some, on the other hand, undoubtedly were executed as "enemies of the people."

Among those known to have fallen into the hands of Soviet troops were P. Yakhno, pioneer of Ukrainian life in the Far East, his brother Volodymyr, M. Myhulin, V. Odynets, specialist in the Chinese language, P. Marchyshyn and wife, O. Vitkovsky, Ivan Shlendyk and Anatole Dibrova.

The Ukrainian museum in the city of Harbin was promptly confiscated by the Russians and its archives taken to the Soviet Union.

N. Y. Times: "Ukraine's Rebels Are Called Strong"

"RESISTANCE IS FIRM DESPITE AID NEEDED FROM THE WEST, SAYS UNDERGROUND WORKER"

Following is a news report which appeared in the New York Times last Thursday, December 9, 1948—

The separatist guerrilla army of the Ukraine is strong despite its need of help from the Western powers against Russia, Mrs. Daria Rebet, worker for the Ukrainian underground, said here yesterday.

In an interview arranged by the Organization for the Defense of Four Freedoms for Ukraine, Inc., Mrs. Rebet said she was one of six messengers of the underground to leave the Ukraine in 1944 in a futile attempt "to contact the Western powers" for help. She described the nationalist movement in her homeland as vigorous, filled with youthful members and sporadically successful in sabotaging and demoralizing the Soviet authorities.

Mrs. Rebet, who arrived in the United States from Germany on November 11 to attend the recent Ukrainian World Women's Congress in Philadelphia, maintained that her information about the nationalist movement inside the Ukraine was relatively up-to-date. Contact is preserved, she said, as clandestine underground missions enter and leave the Ukraine. 300 refugees from the country have escaped within the last two years into the American zone in Germany, it was reported.

After a six months' visit in the United States, Mrs. Rebet expects to rejoin her husband, Ley Rebet, their son, Andrew, 6, and adopted daughter, Anastasia, 17, at Camp Raltersack, near Nuremberg, for displaced persons. Both Mr. Rebet, a journalist and attorney, and his wife were said to be active in proclaiming Ukrainian independence in 1941, when the Red Army was retreating and the Nazi Army invading the Ukraine.

While visiting at the home of Mrs. Anna Backsowitz of 1450 Clay Avenue, the Bronx, Mrs. Rebet, on her first visit in this country, expressed a desire to see as much of America as possible

and in an informal way to tell Americans as much as possible about the fight of the Ukrainian nationalists for freedom.

The American Organization for the Defense of Four Freedoms for Ukraine itself was said to be sending, through underground channels, food, clothing and medical equipment, in small amounts to the guerrilla "Ukrainian Insurgent Army" now fighting in that part of Russia on the Black Sea, often called the breadbasket of the U.S.S.R.

Unless the democratic western powers assist the Ukrainian nationalists in their fight against the Soviet Government of the Ukraine, the people all finally will be "annihilated," Mrs. Rebet said.

Those Ukrainians now playing such prominent roles in the Soviet Union's delegation to the United Nations, for example Andrei Y. Vishinsky, deputy foreign minister of Russia, and Yakov A. Malik, who succeeded Andrei Gromyko as Russian representative in the Security Council, were not "true" Ukrainians, Mrs. Rebet declared.

AP Reports Priests In Fight for Free Ukraine

According to an Associated Press dispatch from Prague, dated December 3 last, three Ukrainian Orthodox priests were to be tried there last week on charges of being involved in the fight "to carve out a great Ukrainian republic" out of the Ukrainian ethnographic territories under Soviet Russian domination.

Press and radio attacks upon both the Greek and Roman Catholic churches, precluded the announcement of the trial.

The three priests—Pavel Huko, Rehor Baranec and Sebastian Sabol—are charged with leading anti-Communist Ukrainians fighting to establish a republic from Kuban in Russia to the Poprad River in eastern Czechoslovakia, the AP dispatch reports. "Such a state would cut more than 800 miles across Slovakia, Poland, Rumania, the Soviet Ukraine and Cossack country of the Soviet Union."

The Prague report continues that the priests and two other defendants are charged with cooperating with the Banderivtsi.

Ukrainians Second Largest DP Group Arriving in Canada

The number of immigrants who entered Canada during the first six months of the present fiscal year increased considerably compared with the corresponding period for 1947. This increase is attributed to improvements in transportation facilities and processing procedure.

The majority of the immigrants came from continental Europe. D.P. camps in Germany and Austria providing a large number. Although it is not possible to present an accurate analysis of the ethnic origin of these immigrants at the present time, the cosmopolitan composition is apparent.

Numerically, immigrants from the British Isles head the list, with

14,807 English, 2,117 Irish, 5,877 Scottish and 484 Welsh. However, more than 40,000 of the newcomers came from other parts of the world—mainly from Europe, and were classified in some 48 different national groups.

Statistics from the Department of Mines and Resources enumerated the following groups: Albanian—16, Arabian—3, Armenian—8, Bulgarian—41, Chinese 42, Czech—556, East Indian—37, Estonian—784, Greek—338, Hebrew—4,418, Italian—1,804, Japanese—2, Yugoslav (Serbian, Croatian, Montenegrin and Slovene)—2,269, Latvian—1,411, Lithuanian—2,103, Magyar—614, Maltese—488, Mexican—4, Negro—74, Persian—1, Polish—6,870, Portuguese—39, Roumanian—402, Russian—964, Ukrainian—5,636, Spanish—21, Syrian—16, Turkish—1, Belgian—688, Danish—383, Dutch—7,427, Finnish—128, French—435, German—1,878, Icelandic—2, Norwegian—212, Swedish—80, Swiss—156.

The number of close relatives arriving in Canada from D.P. Camps is still large. It is being increased also by the arrival of relatives of those immigrants who came to Canada within the past year or two and, who, having established themselves, are now in a position to bring their families to this country.

Although immigration regulations have been broadened considerably, immigration is still controlled, and the modified regulations are being enforced.

16-YEAR GIRL TO APPEAR AS GUEST SOLOIST WITH SYMPHONY

Miss Elva Joan (Donia) Barabash, a 16-year-old pianist, Ukrainian by descent, of 2830 North Parkside Avenue, Chicago, will appear as soloist with the Chicago Symphony Orchestra in Orchestra Hall, Chicago, on February 1, 1949.

The talented pianist is the daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Barabash. Her father is a well known band leader and music teacher, whose college and school band con-

Editorial

Help and Save!

THREE MONTH FUND RAISING DRIVE OF THE UNITED UKRAINIAN AMERICAN RELIEF COMMITTEE

SOMETIMES we wonder what would have been the fate today of those unfortunate Ukrainian displaced persons in Europe, whom war had torn veritably by the roots out of their native land, if Americans and Canadians of Ukrainian descent had not come to their aid.

Imagine what would have been their plight today if there were no United Ukrainian American Relief Committee, devoted to the task satisfying their wants to the degree possible under present conditions, by sending them food, clothing and money, and, at the same time, aiding them to emigrate to this country and settle here.

Imagine further what would have been the fate of scores of thousands of them if the Ukrainian Congress Committee—primarily devoted in Ukrainian affairs to the Ukrainian national liberation movement—had not taken the lead in prevailing upon the proper American authorities and inter-governmental agencies not to allow the forcible repatriation of them by the Soviets, which, if it had succeeded, would have doomed them as Ukrainian patriots to persecution, banishment to forced labor camps or death itself.

Were it not for the efforts of these institutions, combined with those of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee, to which must be added the religious, humanitarian instincts and conscience of the Western democracies, resulting in the formation of the IRO (International Refugee Organization), the fate of the Ukrainian displaced persons today would have been practically hopeless.

However, even under the present conditions, with all the possible help they have been receiving from Ukrainian Americans and Canadians, their future is bleak. Quite a number of them have with our aid here managed to emigrate to the USA and to Canada. Many more will come. But the majority of them will have to remain in Europe. Their category will continue to be that of displaced persons.

And certainly all of them, those who have chances of arriving here, those whose emigration will take a long time, and those who cannot or do not wish to emigrate, need our help desperately.

Thus far the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee has performed a veritable herculean task of aiding the Ukrainian DPs, thanks to the moral and material support given it by the Ukrainian Americans, and their organizations, churches and institutions. Today, however, its coffers are comparatively empty when one considers what has to be drawn from them to enable the organization to keep up and expand its welfare action.

Accordingly, the Relief Committee has started a special three-month fund raising campaign, covering this month, January and February.

The slogan of the drive is—"Help and Save!"—i.e. the Ukrainian DPs.

Its goals are—(1) \$300,000 and (2) 15,000 housing and employment assurances by us for prospective Ukrainian immigrants drawn from the DPs.

The Relief Committee drive, it should be noted, in no way collides with the fund raising activities of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

Our younger generation Americans of Ukrainian descent are gradually beginning to follow in the footsteps of their parents in the generosity of their contributions to various worthy causes.

This particular cause needs their help very much now! Do your bit!

(The address of the Relief Committee is P.O. Box 1661, Philadelphia 5, Pa.)

Incompetence of Soviet Teachers In Ukraine

On September 14 and 15 a conference of the heads of institutes of higher education took place in Kiev, ministers of the Ukrainian SSR and representatives of the Central Committee and other branches of the Communist (Bolshevik) Party of the Ukraine also participating.

A report on the achievements of the institutes of higher education in 1948 was read by Comrade Bukhalo, director of the Board of Higher Education. He stated that the problems to which the institutes must devote their paramount attention are the liquidation of the bourgeois nationalist tendencies in the teaching of history and literature and the heightening of the standard of ideological and political training in the department of Marxism-Leninism.

The reporter pointed to a number of lapses in the teaching of the Ukrainian language, history, literature and art at the Kiev and Kharkov universities where the teachers were said to be under the influence of Ukrainian bourgeois nationalism. At the Odessa and other biological institutes the professors Poliakov, Lebedev, Finkelshtain and others were said to have applied the Weissmann and Morgan methods.

It appeared that there are 150 institutes of higher education in the Ukraine with 130,000 students and 13,000 teachers. Of the lat-

ter only 4,483 have degrees entitling them to teach at these institutes while the rest do not possess the proper qualifications. Some have had no scientific training whatever. All the more prominent scholars and scientists keeping to the large centres, firmly refusing to go and teach at the lesser towns.

In connection with the discovery of ideological lapses the institutes are being re-staffed and reformed. After a report on the "Short Course of History of the All-Union Communist (Bolshevik) Party" teaching of Marxism-Leninism at the Kiev, Kharkiv and Lviv universities was sharply criticized. All three were said to have a low standard and to have lost contact with reality.

A report on the "idolization of Western bourgeois science" was followed by criticism levelled at the work of the Lviv and Kharkiv Commercial institutes. The latter had published a manual stating that the spinning machine had been invented by an Englishman while the Bolsheviks claim that this machine was invented by a Russian scientist long before the English invention. Professor Bondarchuk, the rector of the Kiev university, acknowledged the faults in the teaching of history, literature and languages at his university and promised to inflict punishment on those responsible.

The last item on the order of the day was a general discussion where other lapses at various educational establishments were pointed out. It also transpired that the living conditions of students in the Ukrainian SSR are most unsatisfactory. The lodgings assigned to them are insufficient and out of repair, food is short and of inferior quality and they have no money to have their clothes and shoes repaired.

The conference wound up with sending telegrams of greetings to Stalin and his entourage in the Ukraine, Khrushchev.

On Editor's Desk:

Inadvertently Mr. Leo Dobriansky's name was left out from among those reported by us here last week as having spoken at the recent UYCL convention in New York City.

A PAGE FROM HISTORY

"WILL THE GENERATIONS CARRY ON THE WORK OF THEIR FOREBEARS?"

By DR. ISYDOR HLYNKA

Ukraine Transplanted

There is a chapter in Canadian history of a race of hardy men and women who came to these shores now more than half a century ago. For the most part they settled in the Canadian West—a land of vast spaces, of fertile black soil and a beautiful blue sky; a land of the poplar, the willow, the birch and the cranberry. In topography, climate and extent this new land was forever a reminder of their old land—of their native Ukraine. The "topolia" of which Shevchenko sang, the "beresza" of Fedkovich and the "verba" and the "kalina" of the folk songs—all these were. On the west there were the majestic snow-capped Rockies instead of the Carpathians; on the east there was the rough rocky country of the Great Lakes instead of the Caucasian foothills.

There was something positive, something creative about these people, a characteristic common to all pioneers. They did not ask for comfort but they found comfort in thoughts of the future which lay before them and their children. They did not bargain for a union-hour weeks; there was so much to be done and no one but themselves to do it. They must acquit themselves honorably in the judgement of history. They must work and build and work and build.

And so the Ukrainian pioneers built homes where no one had lived before. At first these were modest dwellings reminiscent in style of the homes which they had left across the sea, but these were soon replaced by more modern houses in the North American style. They opened trails which became roads which in turn gave way to the modern highway. They drained marshes, cleared the woodlands and replaced them with golden wheatfields. They built schools where their children studied, letter to come railroads, towns and cities. Although they knew that their own lives were too short to reap the reward of their toil they did all these things unstingingly for our common good.

Factors which led to the development of social and cultural life among the first Ukrainian settlers were many and varied. The rich historical heritage of their motherland in the shadow of political and economic oppression under foreign rulers was combined with a newly-found freedom of the New World to give them a new outlook on life. They retained all that they had loved and which now became dearer by its remoteness; they rejected all that they hated; and they added the new things which they learned.

Recapturing the Life They Left Behind

The Canadian countryside in the early days was characterized by isolation and loneliness. The Ukrainian settlers attempted to recapture something of the village life which they had left behind, where everyone was a neighbor. Ukrainian hospitality became a byword. Travelers were welcomed and their visits were regarded as social events by the entire family. The elaborate wedding feasts and also elaborate church holidays were occasions long to be remembered.

With the expanding needs of the new communities churches were organized, Ukrainian language newspapers appeared; various organizations arose and community centres with libraries were established.

Educational and political activities had for long been denied to the Ukrainian people in their native land under foreign masters. It is not surprising therefore that educational and political aspects became the dominant motives of these people and their communities.

They valued education as a powerful ally of freedom and progress and while they did not expect to more than supplement their own meager store of knowledge they sacrificed much that their children take advantage of what they themselves had to forego.

Politically, they successfully reconciled their loyalty to their adopted country with their ties to the Ukraine.

Their love for Canada was genuine, grew stronger with each passing year. Yet they never forgot that they were not only economic but also political refugees. They believed with that great American, Abraham Lincoln, that the world cannot progress half free and half slave. They believed in the inalienable right of the Ukrainians in Europe to be sovereign in their ethnographic territory.

Alas, many of the Ukrainian pioneers are gone now and the rest must follow soon. They had not the time to completely integrate the society which they had built with its institutions and ideals into the life of the Canadian nation. They left this unfinished task with its many problems to their Canadian-born successors.

Will the new generations carry on the work of their forebears or will they disintegrate in the rapid tempo of a modern mechanized civilization? Will they retain the colorful heritage of their cultural background or will their ethnic identity become only a fond memory? We shall not attempt to answer these important questions directly but submit instead several factors for consideration by those most concerned, the Ukrainian Canadians themselves.

It is now at last possible for the sons and grandsons of the first Ukrainian settlers to look at their background in historical perspective. They see a heroic romanticism in the hardships of pioneers. Their fathers played the only role that was compatible with the history of the young Canadian nation. Had the younger generation to choose a role for their parents they would still prefer the adventurous life of the first settlers. In fact the Ukrainian pioneer background is no longer a social handicap which it was not so long ago. On the contrary, it has become an attractive asset that cannot be acquired but must come as a heritage.

Pioneering Not Over Yet

Nor are the pioneering days over. The first school teacher, the first university graduate, the first scientist, the first legislator, the first judge are pioneers too. In fact, pioneering is synonymous with success and is distinctive of a free democratic society.

Again, the Ukrainian Canadian element is an important economic factor. It is an employer and a customer and can reward those who take an interest in them. It is a factor in the Canadian body politic that must be taken into account by those who would wield public authority. The Canadian Ukrainians are also a generous host and an appreciative audience. The desire for social approval which is one of the fundamental instincts of man is more readily gratified in the Ukrainian Canadian society than elsewhere.

The descendants of the Ukrainian pioneers are beginning to feel their own strength too. They find no reason for a feeling of inferiority for they have discovered that the road to success lies in two factors, self application and a free democratic society. The thousands of Ukrainian Canadian veterans who fought in the last war have made yet another historic addition to the self confidence of the sons of the Ukrainian settlers of Canada's virgin soil.

These factors together with the historic quest of freedom for the land of their ancestors will weigh heavily in deciding the destiny of Canada's third largest language group.

One railroad has a regular form for reporting accidents to animals on its right of way. Recently a track foreman had the dilling of a cow to report. In answer to the question, "Disposition of carcass?" he wrote: "Kind and gentle."

"Do you smoke?"
"No."
"Do you drink?"
"No."
"Do you eat hay, then?"
"No."
"Gad! You're not a fit companion for man or beast."

DECLINE OF POPULATION IN SOVIET UKRAINE

By HALYNA SELEHYN

AMONG all the problems that face the administrations of those countries, which take an active part in war, perhaps the gravest and most interesting, in connection with the social and political stabilization of the normal increase of population, is the role and position of the woman in postwar society.

It is well known, that the communists have paid special and very serious attention to this problem. Pompously and loudly they have proclaimed the Soviet woman to be free from the family hearth, from the duties of the wife and mother.

It is not strange, that they should have taken this attitude. The woman, as the guide of her children, and the comrade of her husband, has always had and will have a great influence in social life. Therefore the communists have found it necessary to destroy this influence, to deprive her of the right of bringing up her own children, and thus sway the moral foundations of family life. The Soviet propaganda does not spare any means to convince the woman, that the family hearth is an aspect of serfdom, that the woman's true vocation lies in wide social and industrial activities, and the rearing of children should be left to the State.

Post World War I Widows

But more eloquent than words, more convincing than Soviet propaganda, were the material circumstances of postwar reality. As an aftermath of World War I a large number of women found themselves widowed, very often with children to bring up, care and provide for. But the same necessity of providing means of livelihood faced not only the widowed mother.

The exceedingly low standard of living of the average urban family after the revolution, compelled the married woman, as well, to seek paying labor outside the home, because the wages of the head of the family—the father and hus-

as for example, smelting, mining, etc.

The question arises, whether this really brought about the liberation of woman, as was loudly proclaimed by the Soviets, and whether it made the woman happy.

Women's Inferior Status

It is true the woman now worked beside the man. She even had the sad privilege of sharing equally with him the responsibility for sins and faults of which too often no one was guilty. But through the will of her destiny, she remained as a rule, in lower positions, although she often held a responsible and complicated job. Her wages were always lower, even according to the official wage schedule. In life, however, the difference was still greater, because the men had more possibilities of earning money on the side, than did the women.

The working day of the woman, although officially equal to that of the man, was always longer. She did not possess the means of circumventing the existing order, that the man did. Her work in the office, shop or factory, freed her in some way from the duties of a housewife, and all her leisure hours were spent in preparing them. Returning home, after a heavy day's work, this newly liberated "slave of freedom," cooked

(Concluded on page 3)

Vet News Roundup

Minimum construction requirements, designed to assure veterans that the houses they purchase with the aid of GI loans are of sound construction, have been announced by Veterans Administrator Carl R. Gray, Jr.

By Sophia

I feel sorry for, we have the delivery men who work for the department stores. These pathetic creatures become mere hulks of their former selves by the time the New Year rolls around. Delivering a million small packages and carrying bicycles and wagons up three flights of stairs have their faults, but they don't begin to compare with the trouble caused by well-meaning mothers who decide that Jimmy is too young for that bicycle, and call up store to have the vehicle picked up and returned. Think it's easy to carry a bicycle down three storeys, especially if you carried the same thing UP the stairs just two days ago?

Everybody, it seems, has jumped on the Christmas bandwagon. I just heard a radio commercial which tells you to have your clothes cleaned if you're going home for the holidays, so that your family will greet you in clean clothes. I suppose the dry cleaning firm feels that most people live in dirty old clothes all year long, and so for Christmas, they should have clean old clothes. That commercial is even more insulting than the "B.O." transcription!

By far the saddest creatures, as soon as they smell Christmas in the air, are turkeys. They don't even get a fighting chance. Of course, since there's freedom of speech, they are permitted a few clucks, but just let them try to holler "Help!" As soon as one of those poor birds so much as tries, he finds himself among a thousand other turkeys who have halos and walk on clouds. And of course, his goose is cooked. But if you really felt as sorry for that turkey as you do right now, you'd settle for two fried eggs for Christmas dinner. Okay, okay. You're going to give me that sob-story that if you don't buy a turkey, the retailer will lose money, as will the wholesaler and eventually the farmer, and certainly I wouldn't want them to go out of business. So okay, buy your turkey, but at least shed one tear for poor old gobble when he's set up in front of you (with cranberry sauce and all the trimmings) on your Christmas table. It's all in the Christmas spirit.

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Comparisons . . . by G. H.

A NEWSPAPER item from Washington, D. C., dated December 3rd, stated that Congressman Celler (D-NY) plans to demand investigation of big insurance companies. Celler named the companies and called them a "menace to the economy of the nation." The companies are well known to Ukrainians for they have been effectively competing with our fraternal organizations.

Specifically, Celler charges that these companies have a concentration of economic power, with self-perpetuation in office of their directors and officers, together with a tangled web of interlocking directorates, that enable the companies to formulate a financial policy stronger than the policy of the national government itself. As a final blast, Congressman Celler states: "They haven't used their funds as trustees of the people, or trustees of the stockholders, or for their policyholders, but for selfish interests."

This is not the first time charges have been made against insurance companies. The Federal Reserve Board recently complained that insurance companies were bucking the Administration's anti-inflation drive by selling government bonds and using the money in business loans. This practice nullifies to some extent the control of credit and of purchasing power in the nation, which is the function of the Federal Reserve Board, and places the insurance companies in the position of bankers without being subjected to the government banking regulations.

After reading these charges against the insurance companies, it is only natural to compare or contrast their practices with those of the fraternal organizations. It is immediately seen that insurance companies have a wide latitude in their choice for investing the money of their policyholders, while

the fraternal are very closely restricted to the high grade securities. One of the insurance companies is the largest owner of railroad securities, another is the biggest owner of farm lands, while the fraternal are compelled by various state regulations to invest their money in safe and readily convertible securities.

Another point for comparison is the amount of salaries paid to the officers of insurance companies with those paid by fraternal. The U.N.A. members, through their representatives, determine the salaries of their national officers, and they elect them to office too. It would be a miracle to find a Ukrainian policy-holder who had anything to say about the salary of any officer of the big insurance company, or who had the slightest influence in the election of any officer. The point is that a policy-holder of an insurance company is not a member in the sense that holds true for membership in U.N.A.

Protection is protection, be it in the insurance company or in a fraternal. But in addition to protection a fraternal, such as U.N.A., uses its funds to help Ukrainian institutions—orphans and schools; by means of its publications it develops social attitudes among its members and informs the Americans of Ukraine's struggle for freedom. Through its membership the U.N.A. exerts influence in every community that has a Ukrainian settlement. These are the ingredients that make the lives of Ukrainians by far so much happier. What do insurance companies contribute in that respect?

With the spotlight turned on the practices of big insurance companies, the Ukrainian Americans will do well to make a few comparisons of their own and see for themselves the wisdom of supporting the U.N.A. at every step and on every occasion.

On Record . . . by Ted Victor

SYRACUSE, N. Y. — LAST week I had the pleasure of visiting Syracuse for the first time. Certainly, it was an interesting trip and perhaps what is more important, it was an educational trip. Before actually coming into the City of Syracuse, I knew next to nothing about it. Of course I had heard some things in regards to Syracuse but never had I actually seen what made this very active Ukrainian American community tick.

What I saw in Syracuse I liked, and what I heard impressed me. The people in this city that are Ukrainian descent have worked hard and have accomplished much. They have a fine National Home, a church that any really large city would be proud of, and they hold a very honorable position in their civic life.

One thing, that particularly impressed me, was the spirit of all the people I met. On Saturday, a meeting was held for the purpose of forming a convention committee. Outside there was an intense fog, which prevented many people from attending. Still, despite this hazard a good sized crowd was present. Unlike other communities I have visited, these people like to work. They actually volunteered for positions that would entail a good bit of work.

On Sunday, after Mass a Requiem service was held for the dead, after which the people all attended the traditional "Lystopadove Svisto" at the National Home. It was during this concert that the young people of this city won my whole hearted admiration. It was a long program, poorly arranged and full of errors. Still, these people did their best, and in this spirit, this will do right forced the listener to overlook the errors that were caused by a certain laxity on the part of the directors and arrangers of the concert.

Later the crowd relaxed at the National Home. As usual these Ukrainians started to sing in no time at all. However, I must be honest, and admit that in Syracuse this is something of a problem if you happen to be at the bar in the National Home. The bartender there likes his Ukrainian music LOUD. He plays the juke box with all the volume it can

muster. This mania evidently caused him to look down the singing of the humans in the place. On Sunday evening, even he had to admit that the young people had plenty of quantity plus quality. Song after song was performed and a good time was had by all. It was during this evening session of singing, and during the concert that I noticed one very outstanding point.

Unlike the conditions in Akron and many other communities, in Syracuse the fellows seem to be more active than the girls. The mixed choir needs girls while there are enough fellows singing in it to form a male chorus. In fact, they have a male chorus and it is one of the best ones I have heard. True they need much polish but certainly everyone will admit they have the material needed to make a truly fine male chorus. Besides having their own male chorus the fellows seem to take a more active part in many other activities. Of course that doesn't mean that there are no girls in Syracuse. On the contrary, there are many, and out of these many there are some that do enough work for the entire group. The others are just waiting for that extra little push before really going to work.

As all good things must come to an end, so did my trip to Syracuse. I was a far wealthier person when I left than when I had arrived. When I left I had already become friends with many people from Syracuse and these friendships, whether they be in Syracuse, Utica, Akron, or Youngstown are indeed riches to be treasured for ever.

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CULTURE—NOT WITHOUT POLITICS

By JULIA DOBRIANSKY

Address delivered at the Ukrainian Women's World Congress, held in Philadelphia, November 12 and 13, 1948.

(Concluded)

UPA—The Foremost Way

Down through the centuries, the determination of the Ukrainian people to achieve this balance has been irresistible. Today, in these darkest hours of their existence as a nation, with Soviet mass murder, genocide, slavery and maximum repression at their peak, the Ukrainian people remain steadfast in this determination which manifests itself in diverse ways. Each of these ways bears its respective relation to the longed-for achievement of a proper balance between the political and the cultural. The gallant struggle of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army, currently combatting the communist hordes throughout Eastern Europe, is today the foremost way. The 200,000 Ukrainian DP's who refuse to be ensnared into death by Soviet tentacles and persevere to preserve the books, manuscripts, historic pieces and other valuable contributions of Ukrainian culture constitute a further important manifestation of this entrenched determination. The countless Ukrainians in the Soviet concentration camps, who sternly resisted the barbaric regimentation of political Bolshevism and, should their day of long-awaited freedom arrive, might well unleash unanticipated energies in the final destruction of this world cancer, symbolize a still further way. And finally, the millions of Ukrainians and their descendants strewn about the free world also reflect this inextricable determination.

Ukrainian Culture in Process of Dispersion Today

In Western Europe, Africa, Asia, South America and North America are today Ukrainians and their descendants who are resolute in their determination to preserve their heritage, not only for its intrinsic beauty and richness, but also, indeed, from their standpoint I would say, more so for the further enrichment of the various national cultures in which they are presently participating. Ukrainian culture today is in a state of dispersion. The priceless archives of stranded Ukrainian scholars in the D.P. camps of Western Europe, the small Ukrainian communities in Africa, and Asia, with their undying songs of Ukraine, their narratives of Ukraine's past, and the large Ukrainian communities in Latin America, the United States and Canada, interweaving their preserved heritage with their respective national cultures in these areas, all of these represent this state of dispersion. But in each

Decline of Population in Ukraine

(Concluded from page 2)

baked, washed and mended, cleaned house, helped the children with their homework, late into the night, and performed countless other tasks that no woman with a family and a house to take care of, can avoid.

With a very few exceptions, this was the lot of all Soviet women. It was a life of veritable serfdom, and in such conditions, children were a misfortune, which had to be avoided at all cost.

According to official statistics, the number of abortions increased from year to year, until it reached the sum of 900,000 to a million per year. As a consequence hundreds and thousands of women crowded the offices of gynecologists, seeking cures from the numerous feminine ailments and sterility, which resulted from the frequent abortions. The Ukrainian nation paid a high price for the "liberation" of its women, from the bonds of family life.

A Very Progenic Type

The communist policy left its ruinous traces on the Ukrainian population and its increase. Ukraine belonged to the so-called intensively progenic type of population, which is characterized by a comparatively high birth rate: 25-30% per thousand individuals (Russia 40-45% per thousand), and the same time by a low death rate, especially among children. Before the revolution the child mortality in Ukraine was 180-190

per thousand, whereas in Russia it was 250 per thousand.

In the last years before World War II the child mortality in Ukraine almost equalled that of western Europe, being 120-125 per thousand. But all attempts to lower the death rate were totally destroyed by the artificial hunger in Ukraine, impairing the birthrate, as well. The number of births, which should have been 1,200-1,500 thousand per year, fell constantly and reached the dangerous level of 240-400 thousand, and this combined with the increase in the death rate in the last decade, amounts to a negative balance of population, and its absolute decrease.

In general, beginning with the census of 1925 and ending in 1939, the absolute decrease in Ukrainian population, caused by the higher death-rate and the deliberate birth control, amounted to 6,000,000.

Thus a nation, that in the span of thirty prewar years lost 6,000,000 in the total increase of population existed in the constant danger of an absolute reduction in quantity. These facts, however, caused no loss of sleep in the Kremlin, which was concerned with Ukraine only as an immediate source of supply of urgently needed manpower.

World War II brought new devastation and caused still greater losses in the Ukrainian population. It destroyed a large part of the

Youth and the U.N.A.

TO MARRIED PEOPLE

Many young members of the Ukrainian National Association have married in recent years, and many others are engaged to be married.

The question of security is among the most important of the many responsibilities of marriage. Security is important because it represents protection against the inevitable. Every thinking person provides for the welfare of his loved ones in the event that he should pass away.

"When a man marries he usually examines his insurance to ascertain whether or not he has sufficient protection. If not, he applies for additional insurance. He does the same for his wife and, later on, he insures his children. He feels secure and is not afraid of the future.

The man who treats insurance as a bothersome and unimportant detail, and who neglects to seek additional protection after marriage, cannot be sure of himself. He clings to the hope that nothing will happen to him or to the members of his family. When he dies he leaves his loved ones in dire financial circumstances or, if his wife or child should die first, he finds himself in an embarrassing position. Funerals, burial plots and gravestones have to be paid for. An unprotected family usually goes into debt after a funeral.

In view of this, we urge our young married folk to investigate the extent of their protection and, if it is insufficient, to apply to the Ukrainian National Association for the necessary additional insurance.

Some people are under impression that the U.N.A. insures Ukrainians only. The truth of the matter is that the U.N.A. accepts all healthy applicants of Slavic origin, and those non-Ukrainians who are married to persons of Slavic origin. This, of course, so that married U.N.A. members may insure their non-Ukrainian spouses with the organization, and their children as well.

When a female U.N.A. member

marries, she should inform her branch secretary of the fact. The secretary will complete a petition for a change of name in her favor, and then submit this form to the Main Office with the member's insurance certificate. Unfortunately, many married women fail to have their names changed in their certificates and in U.N.A. records. As this may result in the delay of payments on insurance claims, we take this opportunity to advise such members to see to it that their U.N.A. records are up to date where such changes are concerned.

Many married members of both sexes fail to change the beneficiaries in their certificates. They still have their parents designated as beneficiaries instead of their husbands and wives. This oversight may also cause trouble on future insurance claims, so we take this means to ask our married members to have the necessary changes made as soon as possible.

After marriage, some members may not care to continue their particular types of certificates and let them lapse. This is unnecessary. The U.N.A. will change one type of certificate for another (free Whole Life to 20-Payment Life, for example), provided the member pays the resulting difference in dues, if any.

Another important problem in marriage is economy—"How to get the most for your money." U.N.A. members who pay dues in advance, either semi-annually or annually, realize a savings of up to six per cent.

All the matters discussed here—additional insurance, insurance for non-Ukrainians, change of name, change of beneficiary, change of class, and paying dues in advance—may be referred to the secretaries of the branches of which the persons concerned are members.

We trust that this article will be taken seriously by our married U.N.A. members, as it was written with the purpose of helping them.

T. L.

FESTIVAL COMMITTEE HOLDS FIRST REHEARSAL

The Festival Chorus of the Ukrainian Metropolitan Area Committee, officially marking the beginning of its 1949 program, held its first rehearsal Monday evening, December 6, in Washington Irving High School.

Notable among those present was Professor Wasyl Zavitnevych, recently arrived from Europe, who later conducted the chorus in a singing rehearsal, and Mr. Eugene Krawchuk, President of St. Vladimir's Ukrainian Church Choir. Mr. Krawchuk, speaking briefly on the views held by his chorus on the new program, requested clarification of a report erroneously committing St. Vladimir's to participation in the 1949 UMAC presentation. Several choruses, namely, St. Vladimir's, St.

George Ukrainian Catholic Church Choir, the Lyssenko Chorus, the New Jersey State Chorus, the Church of the Holy Ghost Choir, and St. Mary's Ukrainian Church Choir of Bayonne, N. J., had been reported as already participating when, in fact, they had merely been extended an invitation to work with the Festival Chorus of the UMAC. "Acceptances from these groups have not as yet been received," explained Miss Olya Dmytriw, Cultural Chairman of the UMAC, "but are expected almost daily."

Miss Dmytriw announced that, starting December 15, regular rehearsals of the Festival Chorus will be held every Wednesday at 8 p.m., in the Washington Irving High School building.

male population, a part which consisted mostly of young men at the peak of their vitality and reproductive power.

War Losses

Statistics prove the losses of population in all countries, which took an active part in the recent war, and the effect that these losses have on the normal proportion between men and women.

In Ukraine instead of the usual and not very high surplus of women, overwed in time of peace (1080-1100 women to every thousand men), the latest statistics show an average of 1,300-1,400 women to every thousand men. The surplus is still greater in the working age: 1,500 women to a thousand men. In some age groups, such as 18-20 years, only 25-30% are men.

It is true, that the difference might diminish to a certain extent, with the return of men drafted to the fronts. However, a large number of women, in the reproductive age, will remain without the possibility of normal family life, and not be able to add to the increase of the population.

Accepting the average birth rate of the last two decades of three children in every peasant family, and two or only one in the city families, such a condition becomes

one of the gravest menaces to the increase of the nation's population, as at this rate the nation will not even be able to keep its present numbers.

The second element in the natural increase of population, the death rate, in particular child deaths, is in no better state. The large numbers of families, deprived of their natural head, the father, and the necessity of the single woman to earn a living for herself and her family, will have an undesirable influence on the children. As a consequence of the necessity of earning a living for herself and her family, the mother will not be able to give her children the necessary physical care and moral guidance. This fact is certain to have a bad influence on the child's health and morals, and in the prevailing circumstances, it will become a cause of a higher child mortality. Thus this second grave element in the natural increase of population is also due to the harmful influence of the war.

Touching on these grave perils to the demographic structure of Ukraine, it is necessary to state that they are the outcome of observations, made over a long span of time. Such a decrease becomes evident only with the passing of years; improvement is very gradual and can take place only within the lifetime of the new generation.

What They Say

President Truman, in a telegram to the convention of the Congress of Industrial Organizations in Portland, Oregon:

"It is a sign of the maturity and good sense of labor in this country that it thinks more and more in terms of the welfare of the nation as a whole and supports what is good for the people. The program to which we are pledged, and which was endorsed by the people of the United States on election day, is based on the principle that the first concern of the government is the welfare of the average men and women who raise the families and pay the bills and do the work that makes America. Only by adherence to this principle can the stability of business and industry—free enterprise—be guaranteed."

Representative Sam Rayburn, who will resume the Speakership of the House in the next Congress, in Key West, Florida:

"There are some people in the United States who enjoy being scared. With the buying power of this country at its highest, and the people apparently able to buy everything that is being manufactured or grown, at a reasonable profit to the manufacturers and growers, I don't see anything to be scared about. Nobody can say that this country is not in a prosperous and healthy condition. If a major depression or recession should come, which I do not expect, it will not be justified by our economic situation, but will be man-made."

George V. Allen, chairman of the United States delegation to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, at the meeting in Beirut, Lebanon:

"We meet here to rededicate ourselves to the principles of intellectual freedom and mutual understanding which UNESCO's constitution proclaims and on which the advancement of civilization rests... Many believe that understanding among widely divergent groups and interests is impossible of achievement and that the only effective peace machinery is one of force. My colleagues and I on the United States delegation emphatically reject that thesis. We believe that no political or military organization, however powerful, can impose a lasting peace unless there exists, at the same time a considerable measure of mutual understanding and sympathy among the peoples of the world. We are equally convinced that human understanding can be achieved on one, and only one, basis—that of democracy. And we mean by democracy that body of concepts of liberty which the word has always meant to us... Despite the varying degrees with which democracy is practiced in the world, UNESCO must continue to strive diligently to bring all peoples together..."

Cyrus S. Ching, director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, at the American Federation of Labor Convention Ohio:

"I believe that the future of our security rests very largely in the hands of those in management and labor who gather around the many thousands of bargaining tables in this country to settle their own affairs in the American way. It is unfortunate that those who are not in the labor movement and those who are not students of industrial relations do not appreciate how many thousands of labor contracts are written each year without resort to strikes or lockouts or other instruments of economic conflict."

The reconstruction of the normal demographic structure of Ukraine will require a long time, if the process is left only to its natural development. A conscious intervention of the state and society can undoubtedly stimulate the demographic development; however, not in the sense of Communist "planning," which attempted to improve the increase of population by a strict program or reproduction.

Birth Rate More Important Than Rebuilding of Factories

In this case besides the organized influence of the administra-

U.N.A. Bowling League Holds Thirteenth Tourney

Meeting for the thirteenth consecutive week since the opening on September 17th of the tournaments sponsored by the U.N.A. Bowling League of the N.J.-N.Y. Area, the eight member teams continued to vie with each other for top positions which, at the end of the thirty-two week schedule some time in March, will mean material rewards in the way of prizes for the leading teams, besides the usual team trophies.

Team standings as at the end of the thirteenth match, held last Friday, December 3rd, show U.N.A. Branch 14 still in first place but sharing that position with the St. John Catholic War Veterans, also of Newark, both having won 25 games and lost 11. It was the latter team's three-game victory over the "A" team representing the Jersey City Social and Athletic last Friday that enabled it to challenge the leaders. Branch 14, on the other hand, tangled with the "B" team of the Jersey City group and won only two games out of three.

The two teams from Irvington began to climb back to the original high places they held before their slump of the last few weeks. In a match between themselves, the Irvington Ukrainian Social Club won two from the Irvington Ukrainian Eagles and now are listed in third and fourth place, respectively, in the team standings. M. Zaleski's 266 pin game in the

first, which set a new league individual high game record, had much to do with the Social Club's winning.

The New York team representing U.N.A. Branch 435 (Friendly Circle) had a fun for the better this week in that it won three games straight from the undermanned Newark Ukrainian Veterans who bowled with only three men. Vet Gwianda bowled well for his team, having a 487 series, but the New Yorkers did him in with Mike Kondrasky's 509 set.

Other highlights of the evening were the series registered by the St. John C.W.V. team's J. Motlack who rolled a 525 set, and G. Janick who scored a total of 522 pins. Branch 14 had its outstanding Bowlers in Bill Banit and Steve Zartin who rolled 538 and 508 respectively.

That this bowling league takes active part in other activities besides its chosen sport may be deduced by the plans which were put in action by its executive committee, meeting last Tuesday, December 7th at the Newark Ukrainian Center, for the Second Annual Dance to be held on Saturday, February 19, 1949, the well-known Oley Brothers Orchestra has been engaged for this event, and every effort will be made to afford the League's members and their friends a very pleasant evening.

STEPHEN KURLAK

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION LEAGUE TEAM STANDINGS

Won	Lost	High \$ Game Total		Aver.
		High	Pins	
11	11	874	2527	27434 762.0
11	11	837	2833	26743 743.0
15	8	860	2441	26936 748.2
16	8	889	2359	26401 733.3
16	8	809	2315	26158 726.6
21	8	851	2240	24439 679.0
23	8	803	2162	24177 671.6
31	8	751	2082	23101 642.0

Cleveland to Have Sectional Playoffs

According to word received by this writer from Gene Woloshyn, the Ohio State UYL-NA district sports director, the western UYL-NA sectional playoffs will be held in Cleveland on the weekend of February 25 to 27. Participating will be the champions of the three organized western UYL-NA basketball loops, the Michigan State League, the Ohio State League and the Western Pennsylvania League. Therefore good basketball will definitely be in the offering along with a dance, sports dinner and socials which should make this affair quite successful. For further info, all interested parties are requested to contact Bill Mural of 2330 Denison Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio president of the Ohio State Ukrainian Youth League, which by the way, will handle all the arrangements for this sports rally.

The committee in charge has invited many of our leading Ukrainian sport stars to attend this affair. Among those invited are: Pete Leswick, Johnnie Bower and Johnnie Black of the Cleveland Hockey Club, John Micholosen, head coach of the Pittsburgh Steel-

ers and many others. Therefore, all Ukrainian sporting fans should plan now to attend... Mike Tizio, do you hear me?

Northern Anthracite District

Tournament in Binghamton

A tournament of all the Ukrainian teams in the Northern Anthracite district will be held in the very beautiful Binghamton (N.Y.) Ukrainian Center soon. Steve Kotson, secretary of the center, will be in charge of all the arrangements. All Ukrainian teams in the vicinity are requested to contact him. His address is 119 Laurel Avenue, Binghamton, N. Y. How about it, Scranton, Olyphant, Johnson City and Endicott?

New England District Tournament

According to Pat Gurbel of 18 Bedford St., Hartford, Conn., a tournament of all the Ukrainian teams in this area will be held soon... Therefore all interested should write to her.

WALTER W. DANKO,
UYL-NA Sport Director
347 Ave. C, Bayonne, N.J.

WEEKLY BANTER

"I hear you are in a new business now."

"Yes."

"What are you doing?"

"I'm farming."

"What do you raise?"

"All kinds of vegetables. Would you believe it, we raised a head of cabbage there so large that one day it was raining and a regiment of soldiers was passing, and they

all got under one leaf of the head of the cabbage. By the way, what are you doing now?"

"I'm running a boiler factory. Would you believe it, we made a boiler there the other day two miles long and a mile and a half wide."

"My goodness! what are you making such a big boiler for?"

"To cook that head of cabbage in you were talking about."

tion, in the improvement of the living standard of families and the state of health of women and children, there is needed also the combined and organized effort of society as a whole (politicians, moralists, writers, artists) to create a healthy moral code and a clear point of view on these problems.

The nation's progress in the future is perhaps more dependent on the attitude of the administration and society, on their ability to employ the most effective means and methods in this direction, than on an artificially stimulated tempo of the nation's increase. The birth rate, the living-stand-

ard and the care for the health and welfare of women and children will have a greater influence on the progress and development of the war devastated nation, than the number of rebuilt factories and reconstructed mines, no matter how great it may be.

But the revival of the human power of Ukraine can take place only under a free national administration, which will work solely for the future and the good of its own nation.

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