



The Ukrainian Weekly  
Supplement

Во в Зл. Д. Америки; 5с Закордоном

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So in the United States; 5c Elsewhere

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Swedish Paper Reports UPA Activity

The Swedish Stockholm Tidningen featured the following article August 30 last, titled "Ukrainian Armies of Liberation in Action":—

In the event of a new world conflict Stalin will be forced to overcome unusual difficulties in the rear of the fronts, and the Red Army will be exposed to a dangerous stab from the back. The very existence of the armed partisan detachments, their continual regular fighting and their extermination of the Communist Party leaders is the best evidence that there is still an illegal opposition to the communist rule in the extensive region between the Vistula and the Danube.

The Ukrainian movement of liberation, which is directed by General Taras Chuprinka, already glorified in heroic legends, is spreading like fire. The opposition of Marshal Tito makes the situation more complicated. General Chuprinka takes advantage of the complicated situation in order to coordinate all the movements of liberation in the area between the Baltic Sea and the Black Sea...

The "UPA—the Ukrainian Insurgent Army—is the backbone of the anti-bolshevist armed forces. Lately its activity has increased. The main base of this army is in

the impassable marshes of Pinak—a terrain that provides an excellent opportunity for partisan military operations.

The enforced colonization of East Prussia, mainly by Ukrainians (in 1945-1947), provided the UPA with an opportunity to extend its order to keep the movement of liberation alive in the Baltic countries. It is making raids into Lithuania in order to keep the movement of liberation alive in the Baltic countries.

The activity of the UHVR, that is, of the Ukrainian Supreme Council of Liberation, causes much worry among the Russians, as in the past. The opposition of the population against the Soviet rule increases daily. That is the reason why the influence of the UPA is increasing. The initiative of the "permanent struggle" is on all occasions in its hands.

General Chuprinka will endeavor to extend his sphere of influence also to Hungary and Yugoslavia. He will certainly increase his activity in order to coordinate the great fight that is being waged between the Baltic sea and the Black sea.

Defends Refugees

Disputing the charge made by David Nussbaum in "The New York Post" (November 19 and 21), namely that most of the non-Jewish DPs are no "good and not DPs at all," "America" National Catholic Weekly, writes in the issue of December 4, 1948, as follows:

That is a sweeping and serious charge for Mr. Nussbaum to make and we who have trusted the exhaustive screening by U.S. authorities in Europe have a right to ask for solid substantiation. Mr. Nussbaum's only offer of proof is based on three personal interviews.

Two of those interviewed were Hungarians, one of whom, escaped after "his country's liberation because he did not approve of the coalition government that followed." (Mr. Nussbaum, who writes for ONA agency, notoriously pro-Soviet, might profit by consulting the book "The Struggle Behind the Iron Curtain" by Ferenc Nagy about the "liberation" of Hungary.)

The third interview Mr. Nussbaum held with eight young men from the Polish Ukraine, "who wore the pin of the Ukrainian nationalist underground, which has been notorious for its collaborationist activities."

"America," chiding the writer, continues:

"Now, Mr. Nussbaum, have you never heard that the members of the same Ukrainian underground killed, among thousands of other Nazis, SS General Victor Lutze in 1943? And did your Jewish refugee friends tell you nothing about the famous pastoral letter in which the Ukrainian Catholic Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky, in 1942, protested to the Nazis against the deportations of the Jews? What are you up to, Mr. Nussbaum?"

MORE DPs ARRIVING

Another batch of displaced persons will arrive here from Europe on the Marine Flasher tomorrow, December 21. New York is to be port of arrival. It is expected that among the ship's passengers there will be quite a number of Ukrainian displaced persons.

Guild to Hold Carol Sing

Members and friends of the Music and Arts Guild of New York City will gather on Sunday evening December 26th at 7 P.M. in the Mezzanine Hall of the Midston House, 38th street and Madison Avenue, to sing Ukrainian Christmas Carols.

Through community singing at Christmas time, says the organization's president Mr. Julian Jastremsky, the Music and Arts Guild hopes to widen the practice in New York of one of Ukraine's finest traditions, which seems currently limited to church and small family circles.

The carol sing is also in keeping with the Guild's policy of selecting the finest elements of Ukrainian culture for enjoyment by Americans.

The meeting rooms at Midston House was the scene of a recent exhibit and Christmas sale of paintings by artist members of the Guild. Among those who exhibited were S. Hordynsky, N. Butovich, J. Kuchmak, Y. Baransky, G. Surrmach, B. Borzemsy and A. Semkow.

HARTFORD HAS YOUTH CHORUS

To the limited number of Ukrainian youth choruses in this country, organized independently by younger generation Americans of Ukrainian descent and directed by one of them, can be added the newest arrival, the Hartford (Connecticut) Ukrainian Choral Group.

Its director is Walter Joseph Medwid, teacher of music in Meriden public schools and a graduate of the New England Conservatory of Music in Boston, Class of '48.

The chorus made its debut on November 21, in Colchester, Conn. A week later, November 28, it appeared in Hartford, Connecticut state capital. The occasion was the observance of "Lystopadove Sviato," known also as the First of November holiday, commemorating the rise of the Western Ukrainian Republic at the close of World War I, which, however, was not permitted by its enemies to exist for long.

Soloist at this concert was Miss

Shevchenko Society Observes 75th Anniversary

The oldest and most important Ukrainian Scientific institution, the Scientific Shevchenko Society, which formerly had its headquarters in L'viv, is now celebrating its 75th anniversary abroad, the Ukrainian Quarterly reports in its current issue.

The Society is in fact a Ukrainian Academy of Art and Sciences. It was formed in 1873 in L'viv, during the period of the most obstinate struggle of the Russian tsarist regime against the Ukrainian language and the development of Ukrainian scientific research. The Society was founded by the Ukrainian men of science from Austrian and Russian Ukraine and was financially supported by donations from all Ukrainians. During its 75 years of existence it developed into the most important institution of scientific research among Ukrainians.

Being under the free and constitutional regime of Austria, the SSS became very active in its scientific researches, especially in the department of Slavics studies and ethnography, and published about six hundred volumes of scientific value. The most productive period of the Society was during the time when Michael Hrushevsky, the greatest Ukrainian historian, was president (1897-1914). Later on, at L'viv, he became the first president of the Ukrainian National Republic. Scientific Shevchenko Society had, in L'viv, a very valuable library, three museums and several laboratories.

Archipenko to Give Lecture in Detroit

Alexander Archipenko, the famed Ukrainian American sculptor and painter, will lecture on the "Creativeness in Sculpture" at the Art Institute Auditorium in Detroit, Wednesday evening, beginning 8:30.

One of the outstanding sculptors of today and a founder of the contemporary movement in sculpture, Mr. Archipenko was born in Kiev, Ukraine, where he received his early training. A brief sojourn in Moscow preceded his arrival in Paris in 1908, where he was one of the first sculptors to work seriously and consistently on the problem of cubist sculpture.

Although at first his work bore a relationship to the early can-

vassees of Picasso, it was soon to exhibit an energetic three-dimensional torsion quite independent of Cubist painting. Since his arrival in this country Archipenko has devoted himself to creative and educational work, mainly in New York City. His abstractions in marble, brass, aluminum, or wood may be seen in the museums of Europe, America and Japan.

Among his works are busts of Shevchenko, Franko, and Volodymir the Great, which are in the Ukrainian section of the Cultural Gardens of Cleveland.

The Ukrainian Graduates Club in Detroit will attend the lecture en masse. Upon its conclusion, he will be their guest of honor at a tea in the Romanesque hall.

Behind these newly arrived, he writes was a "background of terror and persecution almost unique in history; before them a free land and a new life."

The writer tells of his meeting some Ukrainians. Among them was Dr. Volodymyr Bachynsky and his wife Marie. Dr. Bachynsky pulled up his shirt-sleeve to display the tattooed number on his forearm. "I got that at Auschwitz," he said. "I was only a number then. Now I am a man." And then he added: "Do you understand?"

THE MEANING OF AMERICA

Herbert Hoover, in a talk made in the little town of West Branch, Iowa, where he was born, gave one of the finest expressions ever made of what our country stands for.

"America means much more than a continent bounded by two oceans," he said. "It is more than pride in military power, glory in war, or in victory. It means more than the vast expanse of farms, of great factories, or mines, or magnificent cities, or millions of automobiles and radios. It is more than even the traditions of the great tide, westward from Europe which pioneered the conquest of a continent. It is more than our literature, our music, our poetry..."

"The meaning of our America flows from one pure spring. The soul of our America is in its freedom of mind and spirit in man. Here alone are the open windows through which pours the sunlight of the human spirit. Here alone is human dignity not a dream, but an accomplishment.

"Those who attempt to interpret Mary Burbella, soprano, and accompanist was Miss Helen Brezicki, both well known in younger generation circles.

Ceylon and Ukraine

Commenting on the Soviet veto—No. 29—which fell on the table of the Security Council of the United Nations last Wednesday, December 15, blocking Ceylon's bid for admission to the United Nations, The New York Times editorially noted that Soviet Russian blocking of Ceylon's bid was supported only by Soviet Ukraine. Once again the Soviet "Ukrainian delegation" acted perfectly the part of stooges of Soviet Russia.

"The merits of the case were clear enough," the Times adds. "Under the independence Act of 1947 Ceylon has achieved full responsible status within the British commonwealth. Certainly it is far more independent of London than the Soviet Ukraine, for example, is of Moscow."

Meet the Refugees

An eloquent description of an arrival in Boston last month of 802 European refugees is contained in an article, titled as above, in the December 18 number of "America," Catholic weekly magazine, written by Walter Dushnyk, Ukrainian American journalist.

Mr. Dushnyk went to Boston for the War Relief Services—National Welfare Catholic Conference to serve as interpreter for Eastern European DPs arriving on the General Bundry.

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PAINTINGS ARRIVE FOR WASHINGTON EXHIBIT

Paintings and sculptures by Ukrainian artists have arrived from Europe, to be exhibited at the Ukrainian Art Exhibition to be held in Washington, D. C. sometime next spring. The exhibit will be sponsored by the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee in conjunction with the Int'l Relief Organization. It will be held at the well known Corcoran Art Galleries. Subsequently the exhibit be shown in other cities.

The announcement of the arrival of the art works for the exhibit was made by the UUAARC office in Philadelphia. They consist of forty six canvasses and six pieces of sculpture. They represent the work of thirteen Ukrainian artists, and were selected in Europe by a panel of seven other artists.

The thirteen artists are Bura-chok, Hnizdowsky, Dmytrenko, Lucyk, Moroz, Krychevsky, Nedliko, Papara, Stefanovich, Pavlush, Kruk, Bilinsky, and Malitsa.

The exhibit will be under the direction of Sviatoslav Hordynsky, prominent Ukrainian artist, who arrived here from Paris last year.

like all our wealth and power, stem from them alone. They have sustained us in every period of adversity, ranging from disastrous depressions to terrible wars. And in those values, based as they are upon the dignity and rights of men, we can find the real meaning of America.

Editorial

THE UKRAINIAN QUARTERLY

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY, which came into being fifteen years ago last September, at a time when informative material about Ukraine in the English language was very scarce, today looks upon the progress made in this field with considerable pride.

Despite all the shortcomings that they may have, and which are shared by other nationality groups, the Ukrainian Americans have within the past decade and a half demonstrated unusual initiative and application in looting upon the English-speaking world a series of pamphlets, brochures, books and periodicals in the English language, which collectively have undoubtedly been of great service in acquainting that world, composed of Americans, Canadians, the British, and, of course, our younger Ukrainian American generation, with Ukraine and the Ukrainian people, their history, national tradition, culture, arts, and, above all, their aspirations to and struggle for the liberation of Ukraine.

Today our shelf containing books on Ukraine in the English tongue has, among others, Hrushevsky's History of Ukraine, Chamberlain's Ukraine, the Submerged Nation, Manning's The Story of Ukraine, Ukrainian Literature, Taras Shevchenko, Vernadsky's Bohdan, Hetman of Ukraine, Halich's Ukrainians in America, as well as number of brochures.

All of them, as well as a number already in manuscript form, including a book on "Franko, another on modern Ukrainian history, a third an anthology of Ukrainian prose, are objects of sponsorship on the part of our Ukrainian National Association, with the

editorial assistance of the Svoboda and Ukrainian Weekly.

On our shelf, too, are sixteen numbers, dating from October, 1944 to its latest number, Autumn, 1948 of the Ukrainian Quarterly magazine, published by the Ukrainian Congress Committee.

To put it simply, this is an invaluable magazine to anyone interested in any and all phases of Ukrainian life. Written in a scholarly fashion by authorities in their special fields, on the whole easily readable, this interesting magazine should today be on the bookshelves of all our younger generation Ukrainian Americans. Not only should it be there, but it should be read, passed on to friends, and especially to those of non-Ukrainian origin.

We urge our readers to give this matter serious thought. And by that we mean—subscribe to it. Although many already do, including universities, libraries, governmental agencies, and individuals, still because many copies of it are sent free to the proper quarters, the Quarterly has to operate under an extreme deficit. Its cost of publication runs to over \$500 a month.

Send in your subscription today, to Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, 50 Church St., Room 252, New York 7, N. Y. (Subscription: Yearly \$4.00, single copy \$1.00).

SOVIET "REBUILDING"

From available data it appears that the Soviet Government intends to build or repair only one half (i.e. 33.2 million sq. metres out of 60 millions) of the total space required in order to bring up to the prewar level in the war-damaged regions. If the plan will be fulfilled, in two years the town-dwellers in these regions will have an average of 3 sq. metres of living space per capita. Their prospects are pretty bleak at best!

As regards the 51.2 million sq. metres apportioned to the regions not damaged by the war, they will provide less than 4 sq. metres per capita for the families by which the government intends to increase the town population during the current Five Year Plan, as one must deduce a certain amount of newly built living space to replace the houses which have broken down during the war.

However, all these improvements are only planned, they are still on paper. Reality, alas! is much sadder.

For instance, the plan provided that in the course of 1946 the State would build 9.8 million sq. metres and in 1947 12.8 million sq. metres of housing ("Trud," March 1, 1947). Have these intentions been realized?

"Already in 1946, the first post-war year, the workers obtained 6 million sq. metres of living space and in 1947 about 7 million sq. metres..." "The Ministry for Coal Production of the Western regions of the USSR carried out hardly one third of the plan for residential construction in the last (1947) year..." "Residential construction is as yet among the most backward branches of our national economy" ("Izvestia," Feb. 13, 1948).

It would seem that during the first two years of the current Five Year Plan only 61 and 70 per cent of the planned building has been carried out. In these two years the State managed to build only 15 million sq. metres of the 72.4 million sq. metres allocated to the five years in question, or only 21 per cent of the total.

What prevents the realization of the plan? The answer is simple, the shortage of building materials. A great part is also played by the defective organization of work.

Under these circumstances there is no hope whatever that the residential construction plan for the current five years will be fulfilled. But suddenly, on August 26 of this year, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR issued a regulation that every citizen of the USSR is entitled "to buy or build himself on the prin-

ciple of private ownership a residential house of one or two storeys with rooms numbering from one to five inclusively." The necessary plot is granted to the builder "for perpetual tenure."

A large number of West-European and American papers gave prominence to this announcement as to a new measure which might revolutionize the housing situation in the USSR. This is in no way correct.

The building of small private residential houses is no news in the Soviet Union. They were built even before the publication of the above regulation. In the course of 1946 and 1947 four million sq. metres of living space were erected in the shape of such individual houses ("Izvestia," Feb. 13, 1948). However, these houses have by no means improved the general housing situation in the USSR.

First of all, the State plan provides that in the course of the current five year period only 12 million sq. metres, or 14 per cent of the total projected living space, are to be built by individual citizens for their private use. As we saw, only one third of this figure was built during the first two years.

Secondly, the required building materials may, perhaps, be obtained by high government and party functionaries but not by ordinary mortals.

In the third place, in the USSR there are no building firms or contractors with whom one could place an order for the building of an individual house. The building must be done the owner himself in his free time.

It is true, that lately some enterprises have begun producing pre-fabricated houses for sale to individual citizens. But even this industry falls short of its plan and often produces houses of inferior quality.

Now the question arises, why there has been so much publicity in the world press around the Soviet regulation on the building of individual houses? It was plainly intended to distract the attention of the world's workers from the abject poverty and misery in which their Soviet comrades have to spend their days behind the iron curtain. A foreigner who has never been in the USSR has difficulty in believing that government regulations promising reforms are issued there with the sole object of making propaganda and with no intention of improving actual conditions. Nevertheless it is just with such means that the USSR is trying to influence world public opinion.

# The Ukrainian Woman in the World Today

By MARIE S. GAMBAL

(An address delivered at the World Congress of Ukrainian Women, held in Philadelphia, Pa., November 12-13, 1948)

SOME time ago I came across a little book the title of which was—HOW. Underneath this were the words:

"A practical business guide for American women of all conditions and ages who want to make money and do not know how."

The booklet explained that there was no magic in making money and advised the reader on how to live on eight dollars a week, one dollar for rent, two for food, one and a half for clothing, two and a half for sundries and one to be saved. Out of this saving, in the course of twenty years, a girl could buy up two or three houses and live ever happily after. The little book also said that the days were passing when it was thought disgraceful for a lady to work and that as long as a lady knew how to conduct herself, in a ladylike fashion to be sure, it was quite all right for her to venture into the business world.

Many changes have come about during the fifty-five years since the book was written. The lady doesn't ask herself whether it is permissible to work. Her conduct is her own affair. Women have come out of kitchen, but definitely. They have gone into most of the fields of our busy world, they have gone to the polls, and if we are to believe some people, it was the women who cast the decisive vote during the recent elections.

And yet, whether American, Ukrainian, Spanish, French or Chinese, woman is still hesitant about assuming her rightful share of responsibility in the planning of world's affairs and in the shaping of its future outside the home and sphere of activities circumscribed by a picket fence.

### What Will You Have?

Two global wars were fought during the half century to make the world safe for democracy, for freedom, for the dignity of every human being and for the economic well being. Millions of dead, children starving, land ravaged, and now, three years after of the second world war, we are not much nearer to the solution of these problems than we were in 1914. True, we have the United Nations, and a good thing too, despite all the vetoes and the rumblings and the disunity within it. And we have the discovery of atomic energy, which might be a blessing or a means of sending us all to perdition. Viewing the two from the same pinnacle of observation it would seem as though a genius with a rather perverted sense of humor had thrust these into our lap—here what will you have, a united world with the atom making it better and better for all? Or will you choose destruction?

We are deluged by ideas and words and unless we accept pat phrases it isn't always easy to find quick answers to them. Democracy, freedom, totalitarianism, human dignity, Socialism, Communism, one world economic security, fascism—what do they mean, what do they imply?

Whether woman or man, Ukrainian or of Ukrainian descent, Japanese or Italian, Irish or German, each one of us must try to think things Japanese or Italian, Irish or German, each one of us must try to think things through, to search our hearts and consciences, and to find the answers. We all desire peace, but what price are we willing to pay for it? We love freedom, but what does freedom mean to us? We are living in a democracy, but a people who have a way unlike our own

claim that theirs is the real democracy. We refer to economic security but should we sacrifice individual freedom for security? We talk about the western world and the eastern world and then wonder how accurate those terms are. Are we going to include India in the eastern world? Are we going to include Spain in the western world?

And so we look around trying to find our way out of the maze of ideas in a changing world and we find that regardless of what the economic set-up may be, nations are falling into two main divisions and that dividing line is freedom, the dignity of every human being and democracy.

Words have a way of slipping through and at the same time clogging up the avenues of thought. Why attempt to define what freedom, what human dignity, what democracy mean?

### The Truly Democratic Way

Only a short while ago our country, to which so many came to build all parts of the earth to build a united nation of their own went to the polls to elect a president, members of Congress and other public officials. Some people thought that it was even useless to go to all the trouble of holding an election. The results were all in the bag. Newspapers predicted. The polltakers predicted. The experts predicted. Everybody was free to predict. And the people were free—to choose.

Several presidential candidates to choose from. The day began. Some newspapers had the headlines all ready. The polls opened. The average men and women, millions of them, made their way to cast their votes.

Young and old, first voters and those who voted many times. Workers, homemakers, students, citizens from humble flats and sumptuous mansions, the accomplished and the distinguished and the average. Men and women came and stood in line. The mayor of the largest city in the world took his place and waited for twenty minutes.

And then came the miracle of a democracy in action, of a free people making their choice. The day passed, the votes were counted and the nation became one again. There will be no underground movements. There will be no revolutions. The people said what they wanted to say. They were not frustrated. They were not coerced. Give and take, fair play, exchange of ideas. They wanted not less democracy but more democracy. They were not afraid of planning. But neither did they want appeasement of the insatiable totalitarian forces abroad.

There was plenty of margin for disagreements. Nobody was beaten, nobody shot down, nobody killed. The people chose the middle way in a peaceful way.

Of course there are imperfections in our system. Of course we do not presume to have all the answers to all the problems. But so long as man and woman are free to question, free to seek answers, free to make a choice, we may be sure that we are on the road to a better world.

### USA and the USSR

When we talk about the world of today being divided and on one side of the dividing line is the USA democracy and on the other the USSR, and we know how our democracy works, then the USSR must be founded on principles quite opposed to those that we cherish. And yet when we turn to words we find the same ones used. They too speak of the freedom under which their people live and they speak of democracy and they refer to human dignity.

But can anyone call a land free where the average citizen cannot express himself freely on subjects that interest him? Can one call a land free where anyone disagreeing with the dogmas of the government in power lives in fear of reprisals? Can we call a democracy a land where the will of a small group of men, may they be brighter or even brilliant, is

# The Mazeppists

THE UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT OF THE EARLY 18th CENTURY

By BORYS KRUPNITSKY

UKRAINIAN political thought of the latter half of the seventeenth and of the first half of the eighteenth century was under the powerful influence of the great personality of Hetman Bohdan Khmelnytsky who liberated Eastern Ukraine from Polish rule and became the founder of the second Ukrainian State (1648).

All Ukrainian patriots considered as their foremost duty toward their fatherland the necessity of preserving the Ukrainian statehood, that precious heritage of Hetman Khmelnytsky; but on the other hand, Muscovy, which in 1654 assumed protection over Ukraine as over a vassal state, continually attempted to restrict the state rights of Ukraine. This led to endless conflicts and clashes between Moscow and Kiev, and almost every Ukrainian hetman following Bohdan Khmelnytsky was forcibly ousted by the tsarist government as a result of this struggle.

### Hetman Mazeppa and His Followers

The revolution of Hetman Ivan Mazeppa against Tsar Peter I at the time of the Northern War (1708-1709) became not only a breaking point in the relations between Ukraine and Russia, but also a turning point in the political ideology of the Ukrainian Independence Movement. On the one side, it stressed the mortal danger for Ukrainian autonomy from Moscow, and, on the other hand, it impressed upon the consciousness of the Ukrainians the fact that there were no prospects whatever for an understanding between Kiev and Moscow, and that the destruction of the Russian power alone could bring about the liberation of Ukraine.

This ideology was in the first place shown in Hetman Ivan Mazeppa himself, a man of great intellectual attainments and of no mean diplomatic ability. The same conviction was shared by his associates, especially those who graduated from the political school of the old hetman. The break with Moscow became the political program of all the ideologically-inclined commanders of the Kozak host as well as of the autonomous Zaporozhian Sich which remained the foundation of the Ukrainian Kozak liberties.

An occasion for a break with Moscow was offered by the Northern War which in the first years brought victory after victory to the young Swedish Charles XII, that "Eagle of the North." To be sure, an alliance with Sweden was not a novelty for the Ukrainians; on the contrary, Bohdan Khmelnytsky himself had indicated the advisability of Ukraine's orientation towards the then powerful Sweden. It is a matter of common knowledge that on the eve of his death the hetman-liberator, disillusioned by Moscow, had formed a plan of breaking away from it with the assistance of Charles Gustav X of Sweden (1657).

The defeat of the Ukrainians and Swedes at Poltava (1709) decided the fate of eastern Europe to Moscow's advantage, but it did not end the struggle for the liberation of the Ukrainian people. On the contrary, it marked the beginning of an active Ukrainian independence movement under the banner of which there assembled all the finest sons of Ukraine of the eighteenth century. History has nicknamed them Mazeppists ("Mazepinists"), i. e., followers of Mazeppa, the man who was an object of hatred of Peter I and his successors to the present time, with the red tsar Stalin included.

The old hetman, however, did not survive the tragedy of the dire discomfiture at Poltava and died that very year in Bendery in Turkish territory, whither he had fled, anathematized by the Russian Orthodox Church as on an equal level with the heretics of the early Christian centuries and glorified by the Ukrainian patriots as a symbol of the struggle for the freedom of the Ukrainian nation.

Those who took an active part in the revolution of Hetman Mazeppa against Russia numbered several thousand.

(To be continued)

# On Record - by Ted Victor

### RECORDS AS GIFTS:

WITH the coming of Christmas many people decide to give recordings of certain pieces of music to their friends. This has always been a bit of a problem for one could never be certain of just what the friend liked or whether they had all the records you intended buying for them. This year the problem is even worse for there is trouble right in the recordings themselves. Due to the innovation, of the Columbia Long Playing Record, many people are afraid to buy any sort of record for fear of it being outmoded in the very near future. Also the fact that Victor has not come out with anything as yet proves that it is waiting for the holiday season to end before issuing its latest records. There are many rumors as to what kind of record Victor will come out with. Some say that it will resemble the standard record but it will be wafer thin and unbreakable. Others claim that it will be similar to the Columbia L.P. record, requiring the 33 1/2 revolutions per minute. Whatever these records may be they are of no help at present for the Xmas shopper.

Today I would advise buying but one type of recording. The Full Frequency Range Record is still worth every penny that you may have to pay for it. These recordings are made in England and are usually sold under the Decca or London labels. The reason they are called Full Frequency Range Recordings is because they are made so that every bit of music produced by the orchestra or soloist is reproduced on the record. This has never been done on any American made recording. When you listen to an FFR you will

notice that the performers seem to be right in the room with you and that you hear the entire ensemble, rather than just the outstanding instruments.

In most cases the average home phonograph does not have the means of reproducing the FFR completely. Still they are so well made that they are a treat to listen to an any of phonograph. Therefore, I would suggest that, if you are going to buy records for someone make certain you are not wasting your money, by buying the standard records that will soon be out of place. Even the Columbia L.P. record does not compare in quality with FFR recordings. The reason for this is that Columbia made most of its master records under the old conditions and that cannot be improved too much by putting them on a high fidelity record such as the L.P. is supposed to be.

Today it is relatively easy to buy these British made records. These companies have recorded much fine music. Although the artists may not always be known here in America by the average record buyer, they are excellent. In fact these records introduce one to many new artists that will soon be great favorites. Naturally most of the music recorded on FFR records is in the classical and semi-classical field. They indeed do justice to this type of music. I would suggest that if it is at all possible, compare these FFR records with any other record and you will agree that they are the only worthwhile records to buy. If you cannot get any of these records in your city then just drop me a line (in care of the Ukrainian Weekly) and I will be only too glad to send you the addresses of shops that handle them.

### THAT SENSE OF DUTY!

Now and then there appears on the political horizon an eminent statesman who by his outstanding character, wisdom, ardent patriotism and strong sense of duty exemplifies true qualities of leadership and serves as an inspiration to the citizens of the nation.

Entering into this category, are such public figures as the late Count Bernadotte who died in the rank of duty, Secretary of State George Marshall whose most recent remark was "it is my duty as a patriot to serve my country," and Bernard Baruch, Washington's wiseman who so befittingly declared at a Plaque dedication in "Baruch Park" that we should "think less of our rights and privileges" and more of our "duties and obligations" to our country or we shall lose our freedom. He further expressed "I hear so much of the right to this and that, by individuals, groups and nations, but nothing much about obligations we have to other individuals, other segments of society and other nations." "Let us all think of the blessings we enjoy," and by our sense of duty preserve our freedom and help impart it to others.

This characteristic to be found in leaders and statesmen is an admirable one and should be imitated by all. MYROSLAVA

### Getting Set For Action

From the very outset, the older members of the Ukrainian National Association have endeavored to increase the interest of their sons and daughters in that great fraternal organization—the Ukrainian National Association. New York's Dniester Branch of the Association tried several times to form U.N.A. youth clubs but was not able to succeed in this, to the disappointment of the older members.

There were many factors that contributed to this. If, for instance, the leaders of various organizations had united to establish a National Home, Ukrainian unity and progress in New York City would have greatly increased. Nonetheless the youth of New York have proven that they have not been sleeping. Where else is there such a fine choir like that of Saint George's Ukrainian Catholic Church? Under the able direction of Mr. Theodore Onufryk, it has rendered its services to the Ukrainian people unselfishly. Besides, Mr. Flis and his excellent dancers are always on hand to help out. And, of course, the wonderful work and pageants of Metropolitan Area Committee cannot be overlooked.

In the course of this year the question again emerged at meetings of the Ukrainian Dniester Society branch 361 of the U.N.A. of how to revive the U.N.A. youth activities. Early last summer, a meeting for this purpose was called by President Walter Paliw and Vice President John Shamen. Probably because of the hot spell then only four members appeared. It was decided to form a committee of these four members, Olga Halychyn, Mary Peretiatko, Anne Sobenko and Peter Kuchma, Jr., with John Shamen as acting chairman of the committee. Their task was work on plans for the fall season when work would definitely begin for the organization of a Dniester Youth Auxiliary.

On November 18, 1948 a meeting was called at the Hotel Brevoort. It was attended by many of the young Dniester members who had shown interest in the organization when told of the work of its committee. Officers were elected, and on December the 4th President Peter Kuchma Jr. Vice President Nicholas Kunsycky, Secretary Dorette Wolfe and Treasurer Olga Halychyn were duly sworn in. At the election meeting, greetings to the young people were extended by President Walter Paliw, Vice President, John Shamen and Martin Maletych. Mr. Peter Kuchma, Sr. supreme advisor of the U.N.A. and financial secretary of Dniester, presented well prepared information on the value of being a member of the U.N.A.

The aim of the Dniester Youth Auxiliary is to cooperate with its older members, follow the Branch's By-Laws, and promote greater

# Our Song - by G. H.

"OUR song shall not die or perish," wrote Taras Shevchenko, and his words are repeated to music at every year's concert. As if in proof of his words, the Ukrainian songs has been making a consistent progress on this continent, bringing cheer and happiness to ever growing number of listeners.

Without doubt, the Ukrainian song received its greatest impetus after the World War I, when Alexander Koshetz came to these shores with his chorus. Its charm found its way to the heart of every American who was fortunate to hear the Koshetz Chorus. Then came the radio and a brave effort of every Ukrainian choir director to imitate or at least use the arrangement and compositions of Koshetz.

A composer, Hayvoronsky, and several artists, vocal and instrumental, kept the Ukrainian song before the American public, permeating with it the continent deeper and deeper. Then our American-born music directors of Ukrainian descent, appreciating their heritage and realizing what a treasure they had within their grasp, devoted themselves toward elevating our songs to a higher level. Within the last several years the Ukrainian song found its way into the music text books in American public schools.

The success of our song heretofore might be discounted as being due to the efforts of Ukrainians or their descendants, as if their effective salesmanship could in any way diminish its sterling quality. This view, however, is repudiated by the repeated attempts of unscrupulous artists who made use of Ukrainian song and called it "Russian." They got away with it for a while because a Ukrainian song under any name is beautiful (paraphrasing the well known quotation of a rose). They are not getting away with it any more

because the Ukrainian youth is on the alert and quickly reacts to that sort of plagiarism, and because the American public is now able to recognize the Ukrainian song.

Concordia Singing Society in Wilkes-Barre is just about 70 years old. It was founded by German immigrants, and until the First World War it had always concluded its concert program with "Lorelei." Now it is no longer German; more than 100 its choristers make up a typical American representative group. The director and his assistant are of Welsh descent. Local Ukrainians are not aware of Society's existence although it is the city's best choral organization.

Two weeks ago Concordia gave its 69th annual concert to an audience packed in the largest local auditorium. The program was rich and varied; there were names of Mozart, Beethoven, Handel, Wagner, and others after the titles of the numbers rendered. And among these famous names there was "A Violin is Singing in the Street" by A. Koshetz, and Leontovich's "Carol of the Bells," both designated as Ukrainian numbers.

The significance of the inclusion of two Ukrainian songs in the program is obvious. Without any influence from Ukrainian sources the director, a Welshman, picked them from the samples he received from publishers. Somewhere he heard Ukrainian music on the radio, and when the samples came he decided to try them out. The first number was difficult of execution but the audience received it very well; the second number met with enthusiasm. Without ballyhoo or artificial support the Ukrainian song stood on its own merit and was accepted on a par with others. Shevchenko knew what he was saying when he wrote: Our song shall never die or perish.

# Trivia - by Sophia

### "COMMON IN THE WATER'S FINE"

EVERYBODY who does the least bit of reading knows that there are fads in writing, especially in newspapers and magazines. The reason for this is that writers run out of things to write, so every few months some new subject is taken up and attacked from all angles. If it's not a new subject, it's a perennial one which is written about with a new approach. And since any topic, unless unusual, can be soon exhausted, writers try to drag it out as long as possible, with innumerable variations. Then again, as soon as one writer finds a good theme, one that sells well, all the would-be Steinbecks climb aboard the gravy train. This is what happened with spies.

Almost any periodical you take into your hands these days contains the confessions of an ex-spy. Either "I Picked Liberty," or "Freedom is My Choice." If not an enemy spy, then anybody who ever even so much as served a glass of beer to an espionage agent has a long-winded, fascinating tale to unfold. And if it's not as interesting as it might be, the author makes it up while you wait. It's gotten to the point where it's the most fashionable to be a self-confessed Russian spy, who has found found it's getting too hot for him among the Communists, and gives up his misery for the luxury and freedom of American life. At the same time, his story is published and brings him seeds of money. And for all this, pray tell, who wouldn't want to confess, even if he had to fabricate a confession? One ex-spy has even made the "Four Hundred" and is riding high in American society. So you see, spying can be profitable. During the war, you're well paid for your espionage activities, and after peace is declared, you cash in on your past and thus become a post-war profiteer. The only drawback to this spy-business is that you must first manage to live through the spying before you can write about it.

As for the next fad, who knows what next month will bring? Maybe all these ex-spies will go out of style and we'll be reading, "I Wasn't A Spy," or, "I Was Loyal." And maybe the women's magazines will run out of neighbors and take to interviewing their editors. Guess we just have to wait and see. But wait with your pen in hand, and as soon as some article is published that resembles something you know, jump on the bandwagon, write a sequel, and grab yourself a quick fortune.

(Concluded on page 3)

**"SVOBODA"**  
(UKRAINIAN DAILY)  
FOUNDED 1893

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(Concluded on page 3)

### Soviets Lacking Strength to Win War, Writer Says

Russia is not in a position, from the military or political standpoint, to wage a successful war against the western nations, Prof. N. S. Timasheff, an associate professor of sociology of Fordham University, says in an article in "The Review of Politics," published by the University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Indiana.

Dr. Timasheff, however, points out that "despite the relative weakness of the Soviet Union, as compared with the United States, there is a possibility of war. Such a situation as the Berlin controversy might reach a war crisis from which Russian would not be able to retreat." Or, he adds, "war could be provoked by a sudden decrease in the potential of the prospective for," meaning the United States.

"If the United States irremediably destroys its prestige in Europe by such political maneuvers as the denial of help already promised; if it allows itself the luxury of a depression—style of 1929—then the men in the Kremlin could come to the conclusion that, after all, victory is by no means improbable. Then they would strike."

#### Soviet Strength

Mr. Timasheff lists the Soviet strengths as these:

1. Area and population. Originally covering more than one-seventh of the world's surface, the Soviet in recent years has annexed territory to bring its total, in holdings or dominance, to 8,510,000 square miles. Population has increased 84% from 170,500,000 to 303,000,000 (These figures exclude Red areas in Manchuria, Korea and China.)
2. A strategically-placed fifth column, while not numerically great is skilled and ready.
3. Absolute dominance of the political machine over the population, which permits the maintenance of an armed force impossible in a democracy—on present known facts, an army of about 2,500,000.
4. Industrial development, which furnishes arms in great quantity.

#### Soviet Weaknesses

On the other side of the ledger, the writer puts these:

1. Not all of the population—especially the Ukrainians, the second largest nationality group un-

der Soviet domination—is wholeheartedly Communist but is instead in a state of subjection, which would weaken any war effort.

2. Transportation shortcomings, plus great distances in Russia proper, would make for long and costly supply lines to any sizeable army operations in Europe.

3. The decimation of healthy males between 20 and 40 during the last war, which places weaker men and women in key industrial jobs and limits the selection for combat duty.

4. Industrial production has a long way to go before it will reach the productions of 1940. As a result of the war, pig iron production is off 3,200,000 tons and oil 6,900,000 tons. Coal alone shows an increase—from 164,700,000 tons in 1940 to 185,500,000 tons in 1947.

5. Food supplies are similarly shorter. Horses have declined by 6,700,000 since 1940, horned cattle by 16,600,000, sheep by 33,400,000 and pigs by 21,900,000. In 1946 and 1947 the population, save for a small elite, was on a near-starvation diet.

6. Education, while vastly bettered over the times of the Tsars, is still not up to Western standards, which would mean fewer persons proportionately able to handle the highly involved weapons of modern war.

7. Morale was cracking toward the end of the war (four autonomous republics were dissolved after V-E day, and great purges were conducted in the Ukraine), and would be expected to crack further on account of the average Russian's or Ukrainian's respect for the United States.

"We have passed in review the many weaknesses of the Soviet Union," Mr. Timasheff writes in conclusion. "Taken together they do not annihilate all the factors of strength listed in the earlier part of this paper. The advantages of central location, forceful political leadership, of the existence of organized vanguards in the camp of the enemy are there. Nevertheless, the weaknesses, especially concerning population and food, obviously overbalance these factors of strength and make rather improbable the victory of the Soviet Union against a coalition led by the United States."

### What They Say

Robert H. Jackson, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, in a formal opinion stating why he broke a 4 to 4 deadlock in the court by voting for hearing of the Japanese war crimes appeal:

"This public division of the court, equal if I do not participate, puts the United States before the world, and particularly before Oriental peoples, in this awkward position: Having major responsibility for the capture of these Japanese prisoners, it also has responsibility for their fate. If their plea ends in stalemate in this court ends in stalemate in this court, the authorities have no course but to execute sentences which half this court tells the world are on so doubtful a legal foundation that they favor some kind of provisional relief and fuller review. The fact that such a number of men so placed in the United States are of that opinion would for all time be capitalized in the Orient, if not elsewhere, to impeach the faith and to discredit the justice of this country and to comfort its critics and enemies."

The State Department, in a formal statement on the recent Berlin elections:

"The Berlin population has in recent months demonstrated a type of civic courage which has won for it the admiration of the democratic peoples of the world. The wholehearted participation of an overwhelming majority of the population of the Western sectors of Berlin in fair and free elections (on December 5) was a further demonstration of the same civic courage."

Eric Johnston, president of the Motion Picture Association of America, at a meeting of the

Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York:

"American business was not always in the cheering section when social legislation was enacted... Now we are face to face with a new Congress in which social legislation will occupy the predominant place. I urge American business men to recognize the economic facts of life. They no longer have the power. It is in the hands of the worker, the farmer and the housewife... I ask American business men to cooperate in social legislation to see that it is soundly conceived and administered and, in the process, to secure a top advisory position in the financial and fiscal affairs of our Government..."

Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, in an address at the annual Congress of American Industry in New York:

"Free enterprise does not embrace merely private ownership of property and vested interests. Notwithstanding the so-called 'saving provision' of the Taft-Hartley Act, workers are not a proletariat, a class set aside for 'labor and service' under control of an alleged superior element in the population. A true and reliable safeguard of free enterprise, as well as the solution of labor difficulties, is to make clear to all that it is the manifest duty of free men to advance the common good by voluntary agreement and not by compulsion of law."

Robert P. Patterson, former Secretary of War, when accepting the presidency of Freedom House, New York, for the coming year:

"On the home front, we take it to be fundamental and undebatable that people be judged by

### BAND SET FOR MUMMERS' PARADE

The Ukrainian American String Band, consisting of fifty musicians, dressed in exotic costumes, will participate in Philadelphia's gala New Year Mummer's Parade, January 1, 1949.

For the first time in history the Ukrainians will be represented in this gigantic parade, witnessed by millions of people, and carried by radio, press, television and newsreel.

The band composed of many young and older Ukrainian musicians, playing string and reed instruments, is under the leadership of president Stanley Wolfe, Sr., who has gone thru many hardships, along with other members to make the band a success. It may take time, but the band will be among the best in days to come.

The band is an independent, non-profit organization with all the money earned going into the treasury for the beautiful costumes to be worn by the band on New Year's Day. This year it will cost four thousand dollars to outfit the band, and this money is being raised by the members.

Many Ukrainians have rallied behind the organization, by giving their support to this worthy cause. The members are very thankful for this help. Donations have already come from as far as New York City, and many other distant cities where Ukrainians are located.

On New Year's Day the band will carry the Ukrainian flag, and a large sign reading "Ukrainian American String Band." The musicians will be clad in gay and colorful Mummer costumes. There will also be a theme derived from costume music and drill.

The Ukrainian people of Philadelphia are very proud to be represented by such a fine group of men, who are striving to let the people know there are many Ukrainians in this country who not only are good citizens but also remember that they are of Ukrainian stock.

WILLIAM BERWACKI

### THE UKRAINIAN WOMAN IN THE WORLD TODAY

(Concluded from page 2)

Imposed on the millions of citizens? Is it a democracy where there is but one choice of candidates in an election? And is it a land of human dignity where men who do not chime in with the prevalent ideas are sent to labor camps? Where dissenters must fear for their lives and the well being of their families?

Even if some of the news coming from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics were exaggerated and things weren't as bleak as reported, is it a land of freedom where doors are locked and barred and exchange of ideas between its citizens and those of other countries is forbidden? Strange. Maybe all of us are mistaken. Maybe the USSR, with Ukraine included, has reached a stage of development, a stage of well-being which we the downtrodden of the USA democracy would be only too happy to know. But why is it, that the Soviet Union, after all these years of planning, of leaders having all the opportunity possible for building a perfect way of life, is still so beset by fears that the rest of the world is kept out?

The Soviet Conception

Juggling words as though they were rubber balls will hardly bring the world nearer to peace. Giving meanings to freedom, to democracy, to human dignity which are not really there may fool people for a certain length of time. It would certainly be more courageous if the Soviet leaders admitted that their philosophy is fundamentally based on the idea that the average man and woman are not capable of thinking for themselves, making a choice, or arriving at decisions.

And yet it is because of this inalienable right of the human being to be free—free to think, to express himself, to exchange ideas, to assemble, to arrive at decisions—that mankind has made progress. Whatever field we look into, there was always someone, somewhere an individual or group, that speeded up the better way of life by either buying that freedom or by defying

### Youth and the U.N.A.

#### The Youth Branch

Several years before World War II the Ukrainian National Association launched a large scale membership campaign in an effort to enroll more of the then indifferent youth. Through the medium of the Ukrainian Weekly the youth were urged to join the U.N.A. as the time would come when the older generation would no longer be able to carry on with the responsibility and the younger generation would be entrusted to continue the work. They responded slowly at first, but as time went by the interest increased and, as a result, we have several strong youth branches and thousands of young members in the U.N.A. today. Youth activity reached its highest peak during the years before the war, but came to an almost complete standstill during the war. The indications today are that youth interest in the U.N.A. is on an upward trend, but that it will be some time before the pre-war activity and interest is reestablished.

The youth branches which were formed before the war had modest beginnings, each starting out with only a few charter members. Today many of these branches have impressive membership rolls, some in excess of 100 members. This, of course, came as the result of hard work and mutual cooperation on the part of certain individuals who have the interests of the organization in mind. These workers realize that the future of the U.N.A. depends on how much they accomplish, and they are strengthening their branches to assure many years of future activity in matters beneficial to their organization.

The importance of the youth branch cannot be emphasized too strongly. When a youth branch receives its U.N.A. charter and official papers, books, seal, and records, it becomes something more than another club. It becomes an important part of a ten-million-dollar fraternal benefit society, and its success or failure means much. The branch has the right to do business, to organize members, collect dues, have meetings, sponsor affairs, elect officers, and the like. It is, in fact, a small-

ized U.N.A. in itself. Its signed and sealed letters, documents and other papers are treated as official business and are kept in the permanent files of the U.N.A. Home Office.

The youth branch, because of its character and as a result of its activities, is an important organization in its own locality. It can quite easily obtain much newspaper publicity because of its affiliation with a national fraternal order. What the branch does is always of importance, and for this reason the branch should not hesitate to seek publicity at every opportunity. This not only helps the branch, but the parent organization as well. Once the branch has become well known in its locality the task of organizing new members is simplified; the publicity will attract new faces. The branch must get new members constantly, for the more members the more the activity, the larger the branch, and the greater the U.N.A.

The U.N.A. needs hundreds of youth branches. It needs additional thousands of young members. It needs youth to safeguard the future. It wants to see its youth branches strongly represented at its conventions... to see the youth participate in and vote on organizational matters. It wants the youth to study U.N.A. business, its systems, its good points, its work, its history, and its By-Laws. It wants the youth to take part in all this and help as much as possible.

A member of a youth branch, therefore, is actually carrying on the work begun by his parents when he takes active part in U. N. A. matters. He is not wasting his time when he attends a branch meeting to discuss old and new business. The members he organizes, few though they may be, make his branch and the U.N.A. that much more larger. In building something, no matter what it is, "every little bit helps." The U.N.A. needs a little help from every member.

If you are a U.N.A. member then do your bit. If you are not a U. N. A. member, you will be doing your bit simply by joining. Why not do your bit now?

T. L.

### N.J. UYL TO SPONSOR EASTERN SECTIONAL BOWLING TOURNAMENT

During the past weekend in Newark, the New Jersey State Ukrainian Youth League met and plans were formulated to sponsor the eastern sectional bowling tournament of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America, during the first weekend in March, 1949. Walter Maik of Passaic was appointed by the very active athletic committee of the newly organized state organization to handle all arrangements for the affair, which will be held in Passaic, New Jersey. Also assisting Maik will be Michael Labinski of Elizabethtown, John Dek of Perth Amboy and Michael Tizio of Jersey City, plus the Mr. Maik's local committee in Passaic.

As the plans are tentatively set, bowling, socials and a sports dance, which will be held in the Passaic St. Nicholas Hall, will be in the offering. Therefore from all indications, this affair should be tops. Applications for entry into this tournament have already been received from bowling groups in New York City, Passaic, Jersey City and Perth Amboy, and it is expected that over fifteen teams will participate with many prizes and awards in the offering. Therefore if you are in the least interested, contact Mr. Maik who lives at 265 Lexington Avenue, Passaic, N. J. and he will supply you with the necessary info. But act now as only a limited number of teams will be accepted.

WALTER W. DANKO, National Sports Director UYL-NA

more to lose by international inspection than those who don't have it. Or does the USSR have it? Or what?

The tension between the two worlds is becoming unbearable and the extension of the philosophy founded on the absence of freedom, on the rule of force by small groups of men, and on reprisals against those who differ is—impossible.

A farmer was losing his patience and temper trying to drive two mules into a field, when the local parson came by and said: "Don't speak like that to those dumb animals."

Farmer: "You are just the man I want to see."

Parson: "And why?"

Farmer: "Tell me, how did Noah get these into the ark?"

"You're a pretty sharp boy, Tommy."

"Well, I ought to be. Pa takes me into his room and straps me three or four times a week."

JOIN THE UKRAINIAN NAT'L ASSOCIATION. DO IT NOW!

### First-Place Tie in U.N.A. Bowling League Broken

Smashing through with a tenpin pin. Veteran J. Motlack's two-game set of 346 was outstanding for the Newark team, while New Yorker A. Gulka led his teammates all the way, registering a three-game set of 487.

The pretentious "A" team representing the Jersey City Social and Athletic Club had little difficulty in winning all three games in its match with the Newark Ukrainian Veterans and, judging by the numerous wins in the last several matches, it seems to be making an active bid to recover its former high rank among the league's leaders. "Jay-See" Gayra rolled a 201 game in the third which rounded out a big set of 504 pins, while Veteran Pogaca "did right" by his team-mates with a 457 series.

The heavy-rolling Ukrainian Social Club team from Irvington tripped up the other half of the Jersey City twin teams, the "B's," by winning two out of three games, and with a sizeable handicap to overcome besides. Although John Sipsky did most of the heavy pinning for the Irvingtonians, tallying up a 513 pin series, it was the 195 game of Walter Stasig which brought them victory in the rubber game.

STEPHEN KURLAK

### UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION LEAGUE TEAM STANDINGS

	Won	Lost	High 5 Game		Total Pins	Aver.
			Game	High		
1. U.N.A. Branch 14, Newark	28	11	874	2527	29871	766.0
2. St. John's C.W.V., Newark	26	13	837	2333	28875	740.4
3. Irvington Ukr. Social Club	23	16	860	2441	29181	748.3
4. Jersey City S.A. Team "A"	23	16	836	2315	28435	729.1
5. Irvington Ukr. Eagles	20	19	889	2369	28401	728.3
6. Jersey City S.A. Team "B"	16	23	851	2240	26445	678.0
7. U.N.A. Br. 435, N.Y.C.	15	24	802	2162	26252	673.0
8. Newark Ukrainian Veterans	5	34	751	2082	25031	642.0

### Functions of Veterans Administration

#### ORGANIZATION

VA operates several hundred offices, hospitals and homes throughout the country to fulfill its functions of administering benefits provided by law to veterans, their dependents and beneficiaries in the continental United States.

VA also maintains offices in Alaska, the Hawaiian Islands, the Panama Canal Zone, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and in the Philippine Republic to administer the benefits that are available in those areas.

The Foreign Service of the Department of State cooperates with VA in the administration of certain benefits available to veterans in foreign areas.

#### DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY

One of VA's most important functions is to provide medical care for disabled veterans. A nationwide network of modern, well-equipped and properly staffed hospitals, together with numerous out-patient clinics both for general medical purposes and for mental hygiene, offer eligible veterans medical care on a par or above that generally available.

One hundred and twenty-six hospitals (including a number of temporary structures taken over from the Armed Services at the end of World War II) are being utilized to hospitalize veterans. In addition, there are 144 out-patient clinics in VA regional and other VA offices, 56 mental hygiene clinics operated by VA and 54 under contract.

Completion of 89 new hospitals in the present construction program will provide an additional 52,000 beds for the ill and disabled. Two new hospitals have been completed in recent months.

The medical staff includes nearly 15,000 full-time doctors, dentists, and nurses. In addition, VA is using the services of approximately 2,000 residents, 2,000 part-time physicians, 475 consultants and 310 attending physicians. Thousands of civilian doctors working on a fee basis also are available to eligible veterans in almost every community of the nation.

With this medical care goes free prescription service for drugs, plus social service home visits, when necessary and duly authorized.

To help alleviate a general shortage of doctors, especially those qualified in the various specialties, VA has two programs

#### in operation:

(1) The residency training program. Under this program, VA is training more than 2,000 doctors in the various medical specialties. Fifty-eight VA hospitals are affiliated with 60 Class "A" medical schools in providing this training.

(2) The internship training program. Special legislation approved by the 80th Congress permits VA to establish internships in selected VA hospitals. A maximum of 250 interns are expected to be in training when the program is in full operation in 1950.

The medical records of more than 100,000 ill and disabled veterans are being used to aid researchers in their efforts to discover the causes and cures of little-known diseases and of unusual injuries. This work is being accomplished in cooperation with the committee on Veterans Medical Problems of the National Research Council, National Academy of Sciences, with the actual studies being carried out in universities over the country. Studies into such diseases as epilepsy, psychoneuroses, and hepatitis, and into such wounds as peripheral nerve injuries and spinal cord injuries are in progress.

VA also is conducting extensive studies in the use of streptomycin in tuberculosis. Moreover, all patients and hospital employees are given periodic X-rays in order to prevent tuberculosis from spreading.

Clinical laboratories are maintained at each VA hospital and in all the regional offices. The wealth of material which flows through these clinics daily is one of the inducements that VA offers young doctors to join its hospital service on a permanent basis.

The Department of Medicine and Surgery, under the supervision of Dr. Paul B. Magnuson, prominent orthopedic specialist, is composed of the following medical units in Central Office:

Special Boards, which are charged with the recruiting, selection and promotion of doctors.

(To be continued)

#### GETTING SET FOR ACTION

(Concluded from page 2)

the youth of New York is necessary. Let's all give "Batkoo Soyuz" a gala celebration on his fifty-fifth anniversary in 1949. All suggestions on how to make this celebration a great success should be sent to Miss D. Wolfe, 76 E. 7th St., New York 3, N. Y.

PETER KUCHMA, Jr.

