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Editorial

UKRAINE AS FACTOR IN STRUGGLE AGAINST SOVIETS

A FACT that bears no dispute is that the primary aim of the Soviets from the very outset has been social revolution and the setting up of puppet communist regimes throughout the world. In pursuit of this aim the Soviets foment civil strife and civil wars wherever possible, including among the colonial peoples.

As a countermeasure against these Red subversive and distruptive tactics the democracies for a long time confined themselves to the propagation of democratic ideals and slogans.

Of late, of course, they have resorted to more practical and sterner measures. America's Marshall Plan as well as military aid to Greece and Turkey are cases in point.

However, there are two other factors which can be succesfully exploited in the struggle against Soviet Russia. The first is of a social-political nature and the second is of national-political nature.

It would be an utter fallacy to suppose that through social slogans alone the Russian people can be stirred to rebellion against their communist regime. Bolshevism, as a social phenomenon, is deeply rooted in the mentality, social structure and the national traditions of the Russian people. Therefore, it is not surprising that within the span of the thirty years of Soviet rule there were no mass resistance of the Russians against their despotic government.

Such rebellions, however, have occurred among non-Russian people, notably among the Ukrainians, White Ruthenians, Estonians, Latvians, and Lithuanians, as well as among the Caucasian and Turkestan peoples. The social and economic system imposed upon these freedom-loving people is naturally totally alien and abhorrent to them. Moreover,, these people rightly see Bolshevism for what it actually is, just another facet of traditional Russian imperialism, which they opposed with determination no lesser than that of today. For them freedom from Moscow and freedom from Communism are synomymous.

The fact remains that today the nationalist movements among the people dominated by the Soviets constitute the most dynamic force and the slogan of national liberation is the most powerful weapon in the hands of the opponents of Soviet Russia.

As a counter-measure against this threat and also to distract the attention of the masses from their social and economic woes, the Soviets have been for quite some time cultivating among them a spirit of "Soviet patriotism." Their policy, however, has hewed closely to the line of the old Russian imperialism, despite the fact that they have made certain cultural and political concessions to the non-Russian people. In this latter respect they differ from the White Russian emigres who in their archaic thinking continue to refuse to recognize the separate national identity and rights of such people as the Ukrainians. "Soviet patriotism" is more subtle, and therefore all the more dangerous, for it strengthens the Soviet Union internally.

Because of its strategic position, natural resources and great population, Ukraine has to be considered as a most important element in the struggle against the Soviets.

The following circumstances can provide weapons which could be advantageously used in combating the Soviets:

1. Down through the centuries the Ukrainian people have been subjected to unparalleled persecution, oppression and denationalization by both Tsarist and Soviet Russia. Under Soviet rule, the recurrent so-called five-year plans have despoiled Ukraine and abated her relative weight in the USSR. Moreover, Soviet rule by terror and intimidation manifests itself most markedly in Ukraine. Traditionally individualistic by nature, and consequently opposed to communism, the Ukrainian has fought the collectivization of agriculture with all his might and power. To break him in his inborn opposition to collectivization, the Soviets in 1933 deliberately organized famines, whose toll ran into many millions. While Ukrainians were dying like flies from hunger, the Soviets were dumping millions of bushels of Ukrainian grain into world markets. Another weapon used by the Soviets to break the opposition of the Ukrainian to the Soviet regime was to banish him and scores of thousands like him to forced labor camps in Siberia and elswhere.

All these abuses and crimes inflicted upon the Ukrainian people have burned into their soul a hatred of the Bolsheviks and have made them irreconciliable enemies of Soviet Russia.

2. To placate the dissatisfaction with their regime, the Soviets from time to time have allowed their non-Russian subjects some minor rights and privileges. Thus, Article 17 of the Soviet Constitution, as amended in 1936, grants "the right of the people to self-determination to the extent of separation." Yet this clause means naught, for no one would ever be allowed to take advantage of it. The very mention of separation of Ukraine from the Soviet Union would be regarded as treasonable to the state and treated accordingly. For instance, the trial of the members of the "Union For the Liberation of Ukraine" in 1930 brought severe punishment for the defendants because they contended that Ukraine has even a constitutional right to secede from the Soviet Union.

This deceptive "solution" of the nationalities problem of the Soviets has only inflamed the anti-Russian feeling among the Ukrainians.

3. On January 22, 1918 the Ukrainian people proclaimed through their duly elected representatives the establishment of the democratic Ukrainian National Republic. Immediately the young republic was attacked by Soviet Russia, and in three years it succumbed, mainly due to the superior might of the Soviet Russian armies.

Today the rallying cry of the Ukrainians around the ideal of regaining their national independence is proving itself to be one of the most effective means of combating Soviet occupation of Ukraine.

4. The Ukrainian liberation movement has manifested itself most markedly and powerfully during and since the last war. The fact that the Germans were fighting against their Soviet tormentors was the reason why at first the people of Ukraine did not oppose to any appreciable degree the German invasion of the Soviet Union. It was only after the Germans unmasked their real intention toward Ukraine and the Ukrainian people, that of making them an inferior race to serve the dictates of German economy and culture, that the Ukrainian people arose en masse against the Nazi invaders of their native land, bound upon conquest and booty.

The spearhead of their resistance was the UPA, the Ukrainian Insurgent Army, which came into being near the close of 1941 and which during the entire war waged a heroic fight against not only the Germans but the Soviets as well, all in the cause of Ukrainian national freedonm. This fight by the UPA is being continued to this very day.

Material and moral help extended by the democracies to the UPA would be a valuable move toward undermining the Soviet power.

5. Soviet Ukraine has been recognized as a separate state and as such it has been admitted to the United Nations. So far only the Soviet Russians have benefitted from this, by using the so-called Ukrainian delegates as their puppets in furthering their policies. The time is ripe, however, for the democracies to take advantage of the admittance of Ukraine into the United Nations. The position of Ukraine here is analogical to that of Czechoslovakia and Poland, which though not part of the USSR are politically dominated by it. On the other hand the position of Ukraine is analogical to that of the Baltic states, Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania, also incorporated in the USSR except that those states are not independently represented in the United Nations.

Yet ,it is imperative that the United Nations prevail upon the Soviet Union to permit the Ukrainian people to freely set up their own democratic government and to assume their rightful position in the family of free nations.

6. The concept of Soviet totalitarian imperialism could be successfully opposed by a concept of the political unity of Europe. Therefore, the peoples of Eastern Europe, who for centuries have maintained close cultural, political and economic ties with Western Europe, should be included ultimately in whatever political form the Western European organization may take. From the economic viewpoint, Europe would not be able to prosper without the natural resources of Eastern Europe: and from the political point of view, without a union with the Eastern European peoples, Europe would be in no position to withhold the pressure of the Russians. The inclusion of the Eastern European peoples in a projected plan of a United Europe could be accomplished either individually or in the form of regional blocs. For instance, and Eastern European bloc could include Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, White Ruthenia, Ukraine and the Kozak areas, with an area of 700,000 sq. miles and a population reaching about 93 million people. It goes without saying that the political and military might of such a bloc would not only keep a balance of political power in Eastern Europe, but it would also bar further aggression of the Russians in Europe and in the Middle East.

The project of such a bloc of Eastern European peoples could be a successful weapon against the attempts by the USSR to conquer the whole of Europe for communism.

These ideas and facts, analyzing the present condition of Ukraine, should be taken into consideratio by the Western world and used as political weapons in the struggle against the Soviet Union.

REMAINS OF PVT. ROLAND SLOBOGIN LAID TO REST

Pvt. Roland Slobogin, A.S.N. 33576911, was taken to his final resting place, the St. Mary's Ukrainian Catholic Cemetary in Fox Chase, Pa., on December 11, passing along the way his Home at 2154 N. 7th St., Pmiladelphia, from which he departed last off a 3-day pass on Ukrainian Christmas Day, 1944, never to return alive.

The son of Mr. and Mrs. William Slobogin, he graduated Northeast High School in Philadelphia and, after clerking for the U. S. Government for several years, was inducted into the Army in January, 1943.

Roland was a member of Ukrainian National Association Br. 324 in Philadelphia, as well as the Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral Choir, and the Philly U.N.A. Basketball Team in its heyday.

With the 4th Armored Division of Gen. Patton overseas, he was awarded the Purple Heart and the Bronze Star Medal, the latter posthumously. While with the Tank Corps in the grim battle across the Rhine, he was shelled and shortly thereafter died in a French Hospital at Verdun, France on March 23, 1945, exactly 21½ years after his date of birth in Williamstown, N. J.

Services were held Friday evening, December 10, at the Kociubinsky Funeral Home, and Requiem Mass was said the following morning at the Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception. Three of the Philadeljhia Ukrainian American Veterans Posts very appropriately participated in the military funeral attended by several hundred people.

SEND IT TO STALIN

The January, 1949 number of the **Readers's Digest** has an item that ought to be cabled to Joe Stalin. It is entiled "The Facts Which Must Prevent War," written by William Bradford Huie. These said facts, as reported by Huie, are as follows:

"That we now have enough improved atomic weapons to immobilize the Russian nation.

"That we can deliver these weapons in quantity.

"That a staggering proportion of the inhabitants of Russia's key cities—millions of persons—can be killed or maimed in the first raids.

"That the targets have been selected, the planes are ready day and night, the crews alerted.

"And that this terrible retaliation will surely come if Russia attacks the United States."

There is more to the article and we hope everyone will read it. But we hope more that "Comrade" Stalin will read it and realize the truth of it.

In the meantime, our country should keep those planes and bombs and crews ready for action.

They are the greatest force for peace in the world today.

Soviet Desertions to Western Zone Become a Stream

HUNDREDS of Russian deserters per month are crossing into the American and British occupied areas of western Germany and Berlin, the United Press reported last Tuesday.

According to the dispatch, so many seeking asylum have slipped passed the iron curtain in the last six weeks that the problem of handling them has become a major Anglo-American policy headache.

The deserters are enlisted men and officers of the Soviet army, and civilian employees of the Soviet military adminnistration, some of them with their families. Some are officers of such a rank as Col. G. R. Tokajew, who went over to the British 10 days ago. One check point reported that nine field grade officers passed through in one week.

"What a few weeks ago was a trickle of deserters has become a sizeable stream," one reliable source said. "If the Western Powers should state openly that such deserters will be treated as political refugees, it would become a flood."

This startling increase in Soviet desertions, particularly to American-occupied territory, dates from the refusal of U.S. officials in Vienna to surrender to the Russians two Soviet pilots who deserted in October in a stolen Russian plane.

Until then, most if not all, uniformed deserters had been turned back to their commands under an agreement made during the "honeymoon period" of Soviet-Western relations immediately after the war.

"We had several attempted suicides among the Russians we took back," an American officer revealed.

The Vienna action advertised the possibility of getting political refugees status for thousands of Russians who wanted to get out, another American officer said.

"Before that they were held in check by the knowledge of what happened to those who were sent back—they were shot and their names posted on bulletin boards as a warning to others," this officer said.

How do the deserters come over?

Substantially by the same routes taken by 25,000 to 40,000 Germans who flee the Soviet zone each month—by night through the numerous forest areas along the zonal boundaries. In Berlin, it's much simpler. A Russian soldier who wishes to desert simply gets off the Russian-operated subway or elevated line at a station in the American or British sector.

Why do they desert?

Bitterness — "My mother and younger brother were arrested. No reason was given. Nothing has been heard of them for eight months." With variations, that is one of the most frequent explanations.

Disillusionment — "They promised us alarm clocks and other goods before the war. Then they said the factories must produce only to destroy the Fascists. Now they say the factories must produce only for defense against the capitalist imperialist warmongers. In 30 years the Russians have got nothing from all their plans and all their sacrifices."

Fear of another war—"The people don't want war—but everywhere in Russia there are preparations for war."

What is the Russian attitude?

Publicly, they ignore it. There have been no formal protest. That would provide wonderful propaganda material for use against Russia.

Editorials

Religion Found an Important Force Among Youth

There are many today of the opinion that Christmas is hardly a religious holiday nowadays. They claim that religion is on the wane, that people don't attend church as they used in the past, and that, as one commentator points out, the Church is diminishing because young people are not "influenced by the teaching of the Church in the manner their elders were."

The current number of the "Fortune" magazine features a survey which recently tested this contention and found out that quite the contrary is true. Both young people and their parents report that they attend church in large numbers and we found a consistent trend of greater idealism among youthful churchgoers.

The "Fortune" study on youth asked a series of questions of a cross-section of people between the ages of eighteen and twenty-five.

The two cross-sections' were asked:

Do you go to church (And if "Yes") **About how often do you go to church as a usual thing?**

In the 18 to 25 group 36.5% go to church weekly or more often; 22.1% two or three time a month; 10.0% monthly; 15.2% less often than monthly; 15.8% do not go to church; 4% did not answer. In brief, 83.8% of them go to church, and 15.8% do not.

In the 40 to 55 age group, 32.8% go to church weekly or more often; than monthly.

Although large majorities of both groups say they go to church occasionally, a closer look at the figures reveals that young people are more inclined to go to church regularly than their elders.

Although six out of every ten young people report that they go to church more than once a month, as compared with just over five out of ten of their parents, it will probably surprise no one to note that both the younger and older age groups women attended church more regularly than men, and those who live in smaller cities go more often than those in large metropolitan areas.

Of course, merely attending church does not automatically make a person religious. The real test of the Church in our country is the impact it has on thinking of the people, especially the youth.

Elmer Roper, noted for his surveys of opinion, asked some provocative and negatively-worded questions, each of which was phrased in a manner contrary to, the more hopeful sentiments of the day. Some significant differences of opinion resulted, according to him, particularly between youthful churchgoers and youthful non-churchgoers.

"Fortune" asked the younger generation:

Do you agree or disagree with this statement: In spite of all our efforts for peace, nations just can't live together peacefully, so we might as well expect war every few years?

Of the 18 to 25 year group of churchgoers 25.4% agreed, 69.0% disagreed; and 5.6% expressed no opinion. Of the 18 to 25 year group of non-churchgoers 32.1 agreed; 58.4% disagreed; and 9.5% expressed no opinion.

Although a majority of both churchgoers and non-churchgoers disagree with the statement that we should reconcile ourselves to the destructive influences of a war every few years, more of those who attend church appear to be convinced that nations can live peacefully together, Roper concludes.

A similar trend is evident in another question he propounded:

Do you agree or disagree with this statement: Since life is so short we might as well eat, drink and be merry and not worry too much about what happens to the world?

Of the 18 to 25 year group 11.0%agreed; 85.3% disagreed; and 3.7% expressed no opinion. Of the non-churchgoers in this group 19.7% agreed; 72.4% disagreed; and 7.9% expressed no opinion.

The mood among the youthful churchgoers seems to be more serious about assuming responsibility for what happens to the world than it is with their non-churchgoing contemporaries.

The cross-section of youth was also asked:

Do you agree or disagree with this statement? The world is in such a muddle that no one really knows what the people should do—so why try?

The Roper survey got the following answers: Of the above mentioned age group, 7.2% agreed, 87.1% disagreed, and 5.7% were non-committal. Of the non-churchgoers, 10.8% agreed, 18.7% disagreed, and 10.5% expressed no opinion.

From this survey Roper concludes that once again, although thumping majorities among both the churchgoers and non-churchgoers say they have not given up trying to find a solution to the world'ills, there seem to the fewer cynics among those who attend church than among those who do not.

These results point up a greater seriousness on the part of youthful churchegoers in their approach to some of the broader aspects of life today. Either the more serious minded and more hopeful youth tend to go to church or the influence of the church in their lives has made them feel a greater responsibility in working toward the eventual brotherhood of man.

Soviet Prices Sky High in Work Hours

Der Pfeil—The Arrow—a Swiss economic journal published in Basle, claims that while a skilled workers in the United States on the average can buy a dress for his wife on the proceeds of twelve hours and fifty minutes work, a Russian artisan in the Communist Utopia would have to labor for 252 hrs. to make a similar gift, reports Gault McGowan, staff correspondent of the New York Sun in a recent dispatch from Basle.

Der Pfeil claims that this is the correct method of comparing standards of living, as wage scales are misleading unless you know what you can buy with your pay. The journal says a Swiss worker needs twenty-eight hours and fifty minutes work to buy a dress for his wife and a Swedish worker thirty-five hours and forty-five minutes.

Sweden appears in a comparative table of purchasing power because, as a wartime neutral, its standards are closer to those of Switzerland. The Soviet Union and the United States are compared as the two largest powers in the world.

The paper claims that the table is the result of close study of official wage and scale prices in all the four countries analyzed.

The figures below, as drafted by the Swiss journal, compare the time required in the specified countries for a worker to earn enough to buy the designated article.

Thus to earn the price of a kilogram (about 2½ lbs.) of **bread** a Swiss worker has to work 12 min., a Swedish worker — 19 minutes, an American worker—15 min., while a Russian worker—1. hr. 8 min.

1 kg. of **sugar**: Swiss—31 min., Swedish—23 min., American—12 min., Russian—5 hrs. 40 min.

1 kg. **flour**: Swiss — 40 min., Swedish—17 min., American 18 min., and Russian 2 hr. 54 min.

1 kg. **veal**: Swiss—3 hrs. 46 min., Swedish—2 hrs. 43 min., American—1 hr. 4 min., Russian—11 hrs. 25 min.

1 kg. **butter**: Swiss—4 hrs. 4 min., Swedish—2 hrs. 26 min., American—1 hr. 47 min., Russian—23 hrs. 36 min.

1 qt. **milk**: Swiss—12 min., Swedish—10 min., American—11 min., Russian—2 hrs. 45 min.

1 dozen **eggs**: Swiss—1 hr. 45 min., Swedish—1 hr. 27 min., American—38 min., Russian—4 hrs. 57 min.

1 kg. **coffee**: Swiss—2 hrs. 30 min., Swedish—(unlisted)., American—50 min., Russian—31 hrs. 5 min.

The Mazeppists

THE UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT OF THE EARLY 18th CENTURY

By BORYS KRUPNITSKY

(Continued) (2)

AFTER its failure they emigrated together with the entire government of the Hetman, and thus formed the first large scale political Ukrainian emigration. This became known during the first half of the eighteenth century in every corner of Europe. The Mazeppists represented outside the borders of Russia the idea of an independent Ukrainian nation and had behind them thousands of sympathizers who had remained in Ukraine.

Hetman Philip Orlyk, the New Leader of the Ukrainian Independents

The Mazeppists continued their struggle against Russia under the leadership of the Ukrainian government in exile which was headed by Ivan Mazeppa's successor, Hetman Philip Orlyk. He was a person of high intelligence, well educated, strong-willed, and capable of the utmost sacrifices for the good of his fatherland.

Philip Orlyk, the former chancellor of Hetman Ivan Mazeppa and the most intimate confidant of the latter's secret plans in regards the severance of Ukraine from the protectorate of Moscow, was unanimously elected Hetman of Ukraine at the General Council of the Kozaks, gathered at Varnitsa on April 15, 1710. Upon taking the leadership of the Ukrainian Independents, he outlined for them the ideal of the future liberated Ukraine as well as the manner struggle was to be waged in order to achieve that ideal. The aim of the Mazeppists was an independent Ukraine which was to include not only the Ukrainian territories under the Muscovite protectorate, but also that part of Ukraine which up to that time had been under the Polish rule. Philip Orlyk planned to include in the independent Ukrainian state also the so-called Slobodian Ukraine, i. e., the territory of the present region of Kharkiv, which belonged to Muscovy but had been during the seventeenth century colonized by a Ukrainian population. To be brief, Philip Orlyk's ideal was an independent Ukraine on the territory settled and inhabited by the Ukrainians. That was the very ideal which had been fostered in the heart of Hetman Ivan Mazeppa, Orlyk's great political master.

At the Kozak Council, which elected Philip Orlyk hetman, there was formed and accepted a **Constitution of Ukraine**, perhaps the first constitution of its kind on the European continent. The Constitution of Ukraine foresaw the establishment of permanent legislative and controlling bodies in a Kozak parliament to which the hetman and his government were to be responsible. In proclaiming the independence of Ukraine from Russia and Poland, the Ukrainian Constitution defined the boundaries of Ukraine as containing that terriory which formerly, during the period of the rebellion, i. e., during the rule of Hetman Bohdan Khmelnitsky, had formed the second Ukrainian state.

At this Kozak Council steps were taken to renew the Ukrainian-Swedish-Alliance established by the late Hetman Mazeppa. The Swedish king once more bound himself not to lay down arms or to conclude a peace treaty with Russia until Ukraine should be freed from the Moscovite oppression.

Philip Orlyk, as a true pupil of the diplomatic school of Ivan Mazeppa, selected, under the circumstances, the means whereby the Ukrainian people might best realize the ideal of an independent nation. In the first years of his direction of the political inheritance of Mazeppa, Hetman Orlyk saw to it that Ukraine was protected by a system of alliances and pacts with all the powers interested in checking Russian expansion. In the first place he supported with all his energy the plans of the Swedish King Charles XII to continue the war with Russia. The Swedish king, like the Ukrainian Kozak troops, found himself isolated on Turkish territory. The town of Bendery, which was not far from the delta of the Danube, became for a short time the capital of the Ukrainian and Swedish forces. Hetman Orlyk was likewise successful in developing friendly relations with the eastern neighbors of Ukraine.

In January 1711 the Kozak delegation concluded an alliance between Ukraine and the Crimean Khanate, a thing in which neither the Swedes nor the Poles of the Swedish orientation (i. e., the supporters of King Stanislaw Leszczynski) had been successful. The alliance with Crimea, which had been formerly the most turbulent neighbor of Ukraine, recognized the right of Ukraine to complete independence, and bound Crimea not to conclude a peace treaty with Russia without the agreemet of the hetman and the Zaporozhian Sich. During the war, the Crimean Khan guaranteed peace and safety to the population of Ukraine proper and to the Slobodian Ukraine which was to be separated from Russia.

A Jewish Diplomat Who Worked for Ukraine's Liberation

The diplomatic work conducted in the southeast, on the hetman's instructions, by the general adjutant ("Osaul") Hribor Hertsik, one of the most colorful figures in the camp of the Ukrainian independents, is especially interesting. Hertsik was probably of Jewish origin, one of those Jews who had settled in Ukraine and bound themselves firmly to the Ukrainian fatherland. Hribor Hertsik, Orlyk's son-in-law, finally gained a very responsible position in the Kozak hierarchy, that of the General **Osaul** or Adjutant to the hetman. He became the right hand of the hetman in exile and a very talented executor in his political charges and recommendations. Several years later he was seized in Hamburg by tsarist agents and was taken to Russia. At the time of which we are now speaking, however, Hribor Hertsik, acting as an emissary of the Ukrainian hetman and the Swedish king, went to the territory of the Kuban Horde, where dwelt the Don Kozaks and the supporters of Bulavin who was the leader of those Kozaks in the rebellion against Russia. With them he concluded an understanding as to the further struggle with Russia. With the assistance of the Kuban sultan he succeeded in making connections with the Kazan Tatars and Bashkirs. His diplomatic achievements and knowledge had a great influence on the further political plans of the Swedish King Charles XII.

The question of the independence of Ukraine was strongly emphasized in direct negotiations between the Ukrainian emigrants and Turkey. On the invitation of the Turkish government, Hetman Orlyk sent to Turkey a delegation whose purpose was to conclude a pact of friendship. The treaty of alliance between Turkey and Ukraine stipulated that Ukraine to the east and to the west to the Dnieper was to be freed from Russian occupation and forever henceforth to be recognized as an independent state. Furthermore, Ukraine's boundaries, liberties, and its internal orwer were to be guaranteed, together with the right of all the Kozaks to choose their hetman by means of a free election. Ukrainian merchants were to be given the right of free enterprise in the entire state.

(To be continued)

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TRAGEDY HAUNTS CHILDREN'S COURTS

PUBLISHED for the benefit of our younger generation Americans of Ukrainian descent, **The Ukrainian Weekly** considers it of interest to them the following survey recently conducted by **The New York Times** concerning some of the problems involved in the treatment of children who break laws and who get real lasting help with their real problems. The writer of the conclusions drawn from this survey is Lucy Freeman of the Times staff. Portions of the first of series of three articles on care of children who come into conflict with the law follow:—

"Barbaric," deplorable" and "tragic" — these are the words used by judges, psychiatrists and other authorities to describe the state of psychiatric treatment for children brought into the courts, the majority of whom are placed on probation. They compare the present procedure of helping these children to "jungle methods."

Housing Shortage Blamed

In addition to the lack of psychiatric treatment there is also a dearth of housing facilities. Five hundred mentally defective children are sleeping on mattresses at Letchworth Village, the state's largest institution for the mentally ill, because there is no room for cots. Judges have no solution of the problem of where to send a boy who is rejected by the New York State Training School for Boys at Warwick as a borderline mental defective because schools such as Letchworth Village will not accept those patients who are not wholly incompetent. Too often, also the child's parents do not want him at home.

There are no institutions for psychopathic children, those who are easily disturbed emotionally, but not sick enough to be hospitalized.

A day in Children's Court at 137 East Twenty-second Street shows the pattern of need. There the judges listen to oft-told stories of human misery, stories of parents who admit they cannot handle their children. Often they ask the judges to send their sons and daughters to institutions. Others threaten to disown a child caught stealing.

Fear Their Daily Portion

In their turn the children stand in fearand anger of the judge and their parents. Often the parents are emotionally children themselves, incapable of bringing up a family in a normal way. These are children who have not been allowed to grow normally, who seek affection in oblique ways society will not accept, by fighting in gangs, defying authority, playing truant or stealing. They respond to lack of affection by retaliation on society. Yet psychiatrists say they would return affection if it were offered to them.

A pretty 14-year-old girl, hatred in her eyes, stared at her mother as the two stood before Justice I. Montefiore Levy in a recent court session. The judge had heard a morals charge brought by the mother against her daughter and a young man, and dismissed it for lack of evidence.

"Do you think the two of you can get together?" he asked.

The mother's eyes held no expression. "I hope so."

The girl was sullen. "I guess so."

"Kiss your mother," whispered the probation officer.

"I don't want to," said the girl.

The judge leaned forward. "Go ahead make up, you two," he ordered.

The mother took her daughter's arm and asked, "Will you try to behave?"

The girl pushed her mother aside as though she were a stranger. Then she said defiantly, "If you act right."

"What do you mean—act right?" the mother asked in anger.

"I mean just what I said," the girl flung at her.

The judge explained, "Your daughter means to act more understandingly."

A few minutes before, the young man had testified that the girl spent a lot of time with him because she was frightened of her mother, who often threatened her with a knife.

"She's terrified of her mother," he told the court.

The judge said to the mother: "Your daughter's a nice girl. You must be gentle with her." Mother and daughter walked out of the courtroom, hostility still clouding their faces.

Steals Teacher's Watch

The next case was that of a 15-year-old boy. He stood in silence as his mother slumped weeping in a chair next to him. He was charged with breaking into school and stealing the teacher's gold watch, a pen and 57 cents. He had smashed the watch against the schoolyard wall and given away the pen. A few months before he had stolen $40 and a set of keys, which he had thrown into the Hudson River. He had run away from home after this latest escapade, sleeping in hallways.

"Why did you do it?" asked the judge.

The boy did not answer.

"Why did you play truant eleven days out of nineteen?" the judge asked.

His voice hoarse with fright, the boy said, "I was away from home. I had an argument at home."

"What's your record in school?" asked the judge.

"Not so good." The boy looked at the courtroom floor. "What do you think I should do with him?" the judge asked, turning to the mother.

She dabbed at her eyes. "I don't know what to say. He stole from a storekeeper down the block, too. Maybe if he was sent away he would get training."

The judge after learning the boy wanted to go to work as soon as he reached 16, announced, "I'm going to put this boy on probation, paroled to his mother, and see how much of the money he returns when he starts work."

The next case involved a mother who was charged with burning the hands of her 8-year old son while intoxicated. It was charged she did this, in the presence of two other boys, by holding the child's hands in the flame of a gas range. The boy was in the hospital, recovering from burns and with one finger amputated.

The mother, plain but not unattractive, stood before the judge, wide circles marring her eyes. "Are you guilty of this charge?" the judge asked.

"Yes, sir," she said, her features frozen.

"Were you drunk?" he asked.

"I only had five glasses of beer that day, sir," she replied, her voice indignant.

"Why did you do this shocking thing?" the judge asked.

"Because he was stealing!" she said in anger. "I tried keeping him from the movies. I tried everything, but he still kept stealing. He defied me and I lost my temper. I was upset. I had other things to think about.

The case was postponed until other witnesses could be brought in to testify.

At the end of the day's session Judge Levy said, "New York is the greatest laboratory in the world for the prevention of crime and mental illness if anyone wanted to start work here."

Cites Lack of Facilities

"The lack of adequate facilities is a serious one, both in terms of the welfare of the children and the price the community will later pay for its neglect," says Marian McBee, executive secretary of the New York City Committee on Mental Hygiene and president-elect of the American Orthopsychiatric Association.

Justice Wise Polier of the Children's Court declares that "with the exception of a few private institutions, we are not using the skills of modern science to help children solve their emotional problems."

"The critical lack of diagnostic and treatment faculties is not only unnecessary but extravagant," says Charlotte Car, executive director of the Citizens Committee

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Youth and the U.N.A.

WHAT IT MEANS TO BE A MEMBER

Many yong people have written to the Ukrainian National Association stating they would like to become members of the organization. The U.N.A. responded by sending the writers all the necessary facts and information. When these prospects learned that the U.N.A. issues insurance certificates, however, some of them lost their enthusiasm. A few wrote in to inquire whether it was necessary to take out an insurance certificate to be a member, and upon being informed that that was a definite requirement they, too, lost interest.

The prospects, apparently, did not realize that the U.N.A. is not an ordinary club organization, such as a social and athletic club where the members pay a few cents dues and are permitted to take advantage of the club's facilities. Many people think the U.N.A. is just exactly such an organization, but on a national scale.

Ordinary clubs, as a rule, have a brief existence because there is nothing basic or permanent about them. Anyone can join such a club and drop out when he loses interest, because he loses nothing by such action. The U.N.A., on the other hand, owes its growth and development to the fact that it is a fraternal benefit society. Since 1894 it has been protecting its members by issuing certificates for that purpose... and that is what is basic and permanent about the organization. A U.N.A. certificate holder has the satisfaction of knowing that his membership represents protection, and he will not drop his membership because he does not want to lose his protection. That is the great difference between ordinary clubs and the U.N.A.

A U.N.A. member may participate in the activities of his branch, such as social and athletic affairs; he may receive The Ukrainian Weekly and the Svoboda; he received dividends after being a member for two calendar years; he may receive student aid if he attends a college or university; and he may receive benefits in the event of chronic incurable sickness or permanent disability. No ordinary club is in the position to offer so much (and not many ordinary insurance companies, for that matter).

Members in ordinary clubs pay dues of, let us say, fifty cents a month. It is a fact a young person may be a U.N.A. member for little more than fifty cents monthly... and for this he receives, in addition to the regular benefits privileges, a certificate representing $500 worth of insurance!

From this it would seem that when a prospect learns the U.N.A. issues insurance certificates he would be anxious to join. But such is not the case with many prospects. Why? Well, it seems that insurance and young people do not attract each other. They are not very serious-minded and do not fully appreciate the value of insurance. They consider protection as something to think about when they are older and have more responsibility.

If the youth knew the facts concerning the Ukrainian National Association they would join in large numbers. But they do not fully understand the insurance angle and so are reluctant to join.

Insurance is protection... security—and everybody, young and old, should have it. Death does not differentiate between the young and old, so everyone should be protected.

We urge the youth to consider insurance seriously, for it is necessary as food and shelter. The U.N.A. offers it along with many additional benefits and privileges.

Why not learn more about the U.N.A. and what it has to offer? After all, the U.N.A. is a ten-million-dollar organization with more than 50,000 members in 465 branches.. so there must be something to this "insurance" the young folks are so reluctant to secure for themselves.

T. L.

The White Raven - - by G. H.

ALL ravens being black, it is a mere figure of speech to call a person a "white raven" in order to attribute to him favorable qualities that are lacking among his kind. This mythical bird must be rare indeed, and if the stories are true, it does not live long because other ravens tear it apart at the first opportunity.

We were two Ukrainians, sitting in the audience and listening to a speech delivered by a Polish professor, and we both thought of a white raven because of what we heard. There were other speeches, too, and some might be of interest to the readers.

The annual Fall meeting of Pennsylvania Chapter of American Association of Teachers of Slavonic and East European Languages was recently held at Wilkes Barre, Pa. Most of the speakers were the professors or instructors of Polish and Slovak languages at Wilkes College. Two or three years ago, Polish language was offered in this new college and last year Slovak was added to the curriculum. The prospect of introducing these languages met with success because it had the financial backing of the Polish and Slovak businessmen and professionals; there were also students with Polish and Slovak background who were willing to take the courses and make the project work. Wilkes College became a sort of a center of Slavonic culture, therefore a logical meeting place for AATSEEL.

A professor from the Polish Alliance College, an institution financed by the largest Polish fraternal, spoke of the problems in existence there. There is a reluctance on the part of students to study the Polish language, said the speaker, and therefore a two-year course was made compulsory. This may have a salutory effect on some of our patriots who feel that only the Ukrainian youth is hopeless in that respect. The speaker complained of the variety of Polish language as taught at home, which is often a handicap to the learning of correct language in college. (There is a variety of Ukrainian, too.) And then there was a dig at the European professors, recent refugees, who tried to use the European methods, such as not taking a record of attendance and lecturing without periodic quiz.

A professor of Croatian nationality spoke of the people inhabiting Jugoslavia, of their differences in religion, language and culture. Macedonians are the only Slavic people that have an article in their language, similar to the English "the". Jugoslavia is an artificial state, said the speaker, and the Croats will never get along with Serbs. When privately asked, the professor denied being a member of the Croat nationalist organization "Ustashi," but he knew of the Ukrainian Nationalists and was glad to read about the doings of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (U.P.A.)

The last speaker, Konstantyn Symonolewicz, professor of Polish literature at Wilkes College, sketched the development of Polish national consciousness. It was unusual to hear a Polish professor admit that Poles conquered Galicia "where the Ukrainians live, who in Latin were called Rutheni," that the Ukrainian nobility became polonized, but that the lower classes were abused, which led to uprisings and Kozak Wars. He hoped that the Poles and Ukrainians would find a way of living peacefully as neighbors in the future. Not once did he refer to Ukrainians as "Rusini."

As a rule the Poles stubornly refuse to use the name "Ukrainians," especially when applied to the inhabitants of Western Ukraine, which they claim to be their own. For a Polish educator to admit publicly before a predominantly Polish audience that certain historical facts are in agreement with the Ukrainian claims—that is most unusual. The professor deserves the title of a "white raven." As for American Ukrainians — it is another sign that their "telling the truth about Ukraine" is bearing fruit.

On Record - - by Ted Victor

CHRISTMAS 1944 IN FRANCE

WITH the coming of each Christmas my thoughts naturally turn back to past years, back to other Christmas celebrations when I would have done, or given anything to be at home as I am today. On December 24, 1944 I was located in a small town in France. Due to the unexpected "Battle of the Bulge" all of us were restricted to the field. Just how I and many of the boys felt about it, is told in the following excerpts of a leter that I sent home and which subsequently was published in the "Weekly."

"My friends and I found it hard to imagine it was Christmas Eve. However we did our best. We did not have any Christmas tree, of course. But one of the fellows dug up some mistletoe from a package he had received from home. We hung it and then draped some packing from the package. When the place was properly decorated, a couple of the boys, wanting to add some realism to it all, stood beneath the mistletoe and coqueted for awhile. One or two adventurous souls went so far as to pretend to kiss them. But since the guys beneath the mistletoe had not shaved for about three days, I don't suppose it would have been the sweetest kiss in the world.

"We then pulled out whatever packages we had received from from home. Of course the food in them was not the kind associated with Christmas, but it was different from the regular chow, and that was enough.

Besides eating we did very little but mope and look at each other. You can imagine what we were thinking about. We tried singing some carols, but for some reason or other our voices wouldn't function well. Seems as though that dam lump in our throats was always getting in the way. Finally three of us went 'next door' to visit the other inmates. Lo and behold, they had a bottle of champagne. We unreservedly gave it the attention it descryed, But it didn't help any. The evening continued to drag along. That was one time, I must admit, when we really were homesick.

"At eleven o'clock we went to the post theatre for midnight mass. A choir was visiting our outfit and it was going to sing at the mass. The theatre used to be a garage, but they had fixed it up so that you would never recognize it. It was really beautiful. On the stage they erected an altar and to the left on the floor they had put up a Christmas tree.

"Because of the low ceiling the choir sounded kind of stifled. Sopranos and altos predominated in it. The tenors were just as weak as our tenors used to be back home. The basses sounded just like weak baritones. However, by carefully blending they sounded like angels to us. We were really homesick.

"The entire theatre was crowded with G.I.'s, most of whom had dressed up for the occasion. But here and there you could see the everyday 'work' uniforms of the boys who had not the time to spruce up. Just before service began the chaplain explained to some of the people who were not Catholics what the service was about. He told them also that they did not have to kneel, etc., for after all it was a very dirty cement floor and plenty cold. He also mentioned that the Good Lord would understand if we did not kneel. Still, when time came to kneel, it was just as you would have expected. Every mother's son of them knelt down. And as for Communion, half of the boys received.

"I don't know exactly what I'm saying just now, but it certainly was a very beautiful and yet somber sight. I dont know if anyone ever has or ever will see so many men of every race, creed and color, all dressed the same, all thinking the same and all wishing for the same. Try as hard as I did, I could not keep my thoughts from going back to our Christmas Eve

(Concluded on page 3)

UKRAINIAN CHORAL MUSIC

MUSIC occupies a uniquely important place in the lives of the Ukrainian people. Their every activity and emotion has been translated into music. A wedding in a Ukrainian Village is a joyous occasion, the festivities usually last about a week. During all that time the people sing almost without pause—never repeating a song.

Other occasions have their special songs: the "koliadki" at Christmas time, the "Schedrivki" at the New Year, "Vesnianki" in the spring, and so on. At parties, games are accompanied by group singing and dances are sung. In the fields the workers sing their ancient songs as they work.

It is entirely probable that the constant conflict, hardship, and oppression suffered by the Ukrainian people, which stifled the develpoment of individual talent and accomplishment in the arts and sciences, and which even restricted the natural development of the language itself, are the factors chiefly responsible for the great range and depth of emotions characteristic of the Ukrainian people. This richness of emotional experience found its most eloquent expression in the folk music of the people.

Men like Lysenko, Leontovich, Stetsenko, and many others, recorded these folk melodies, enhancing their musical values with rich harmonic settings. They also composed original choral works in the traditional Ukrainian style, thus creating a musical literature which is unsurpassed in the field of choral music. It is our greatest ancient and most enduring claim to cultural distinction.

We in America are justly proud of our national musical heritage. Our public speakers frequently refer to "Nasha slavna pisnia," (our famed song) and we as individuals tell our friends of the glories of Ukrainian choral music. But isn't it somewhat awkward to tell a person whose interest we have aroused that it is almost impossible to hear an adequate interpretation of the music we cherish so deeply? If it were not for the fact that it might confirm the general opinion of most Americans that Ukrainians were actually Russians who spoke a dialect, we could invite them to a concert by the Don Cossacks at which, more than likely, they would hear a few Ukrainian songs performed in the excellent manner they deserve. How much prouder we could be if we Ukrainians had such a chorus—a Ukrainian chorus!

Lack of a First Class Chorus

It is true that there are many Ukrainian choruses, but is there one among them that has attained the heights of musical perfection? Is there a chorus that can give a concert acceptable to the demands of a musically mature audience? Is there one that can produce a first class album of recordings? The answer is, obviously and unfortunatedly, no.

It must be remembered that choral singing, and especially the singing of Ukrainian music, is a fine art, having the same requirements as other interpretative media in music. For example, a Beethoven sonata, in the hands of an incompetant pianist, is robbed of its granduer, and, indeed, does an injustice to the composer. It requires great skill, intensive preparation and study, and a keen understanding of the music to produce a fine interpretation. Although it is often forgotten, these same principles apply to our choral singing just as definitely. Great care must be exercised in the development of a fine balance among the various voices, and sentitivity of response to the conductors directions must be brought to a high level. The conductor himself must have a keen understanding of the music at hand, and must be able to obtain from the chorus the subtle gradations of volume and rythms required to interpret the music properly.

Among most Ukrainian choruses this high level of interpretation is not even regarded as an attainable goal, and consequently is seldom reached. Our musical sights are set too low. We are too easily satisfied. And the mortal danger to our music in this country is that we are becoming accustomed to mediocrity.

What Such a Chorus Could Accomplish

The interests of the Ukrainian community of this area, and Ukrainians in general, would be served in many ways by a really fine chorus capable of appearing frequently in concerts and on the radio. It would gain much wider recognition for our music than it now enjoys. By establishing a high level of artistic interpretation, it would encourage other groups to greater efforts in improving their own singing, thus raising the level of performance of our choruses generally. It would serve to clarify the distinction between ourselves and other nationalities such as the Russians and Poles with whom we are so frequently confused.

It would paint a more accurate picture in the minds of the American public of Ukraine, its people, its history, and its aspirations for independence, thereby obliterating the impression created by the Moscow inspired ravings of Manuilsky and other such "representatives" of the Ukrainian people.

The Ukrainian Choral Society of New Jersey

With these thoughts in mind, two young men from Bayonne, Joseph Laskow and Bill Dragan, decided it was time to stop talking and dreaming of such a chorus and to start doing something to make it a reality. To them is due the credit for the formation of the Ukrainian Choral Society of New Jersey which held its first rehearsal about two months ago.

This new chorus is aiming high. It is working to establish itself as a permanent, high-calibre musical organization, dedicated to the glorification of Ukrainian choral music. Its goal is to become the musical voice of the Ukrainian community of Northern New Jersey. It intends to develop its singing to a point which will command the respect and appreciation of the musical public, and bring recognition and honor to our music and to the Ukrainian people.

Some readers may regard this statement of aims with a measure of scepticism, but we of the Ukrainian Choral Society of New Jersey firmly believe that we can and will attain our goal.

We feel justified in this great confidence primarily because we have faith in the exellence of Ukrainian choral music. Just as Italian opera and German lieder have found appreciative and enthusiastic audiences beyond the borders of their countries of origin, we are certain that Ukrainian choral music is destined to gain a similarly widespread recognition and popularity.

Kirichenko It's Director

Secondly, we consider ourselves fortunate in having as our conductor Professor George Kirichenko, who is recognized as an outstanding interpreter of Ukrainian music. He has directed professional choruses throughout Europe and has brought Ukrainian music even to the principal cities of North Africa. In Spain alone, his chorus appeared in over ninety concerts, and everywhere that it was heard, whether in London, Paris, Barcelona, or Casablanca, the music was received with enthusiastic acclaim.

It must be remembered that in none of these cities was there a large Ukrainian community which could be counted on for support at the appearances of the chorus. The success of these tours was due entirely to the superiority of the chorus as a musical organization and to the unique beauty of our music.

In the past two months, the Ukrainian Choral Society of New Jersey has enjoyed a steady increase in membership. We are certain that many more will join us as our aims become more generally known.

An Invitation to Join

You, the reader, can do much to help in the establishment of this group. If you can sing and are free to attend rehearsals on Monday evenings from 8: to 10 P.M., drop in to one of our rehearsals at the Ukrainian Center, 181 Fleet Street, Jersey City, just a short distance from Journal Square. You and your friends will be very welcome. You will find the group to be most friendly. A social is held about once a month to permit the members to get better acquainted with one another.

If you cannot sing or cannot attend rehearsals on Monday evenings, won't you show this article to a friend who might be interested? This is our only means of reaching the many people who would be only too pleased to join such a group if they knew of its existence. Furthermore, it will help us greatly to reach our goal of one hundred members in the least possible time so that we may begin work in earnest on our plans for bringing truly fine Ukrainian choral music to the public.

A CHORISTER

ON RECORD

(Concluded from page 2)

supper back home, with Pa and Ma at the head of the candle-lit table, and all seven of us kids barely able to restrain our appetites as the Lord's Prayer was being said. Who would have thought then we would end up where we are today I could see that all my friends around me had similar thoughts.

"I am going to stop now, for I really don't feel like writing any more. I hope you will all have a very merry Ukrainian Christmas. The three of us will be there with all of you. For after all, when you close your eyes and use your imagination real hard, you'd be surprised how easy it is to get a furlough back to the states and home. . . ."

Ukrainian Youth League Sport Hi-Lites

By WALTER W. DANKO

In the pre-season Northern Sectional Basketball Tournament which was held in the recently built **St. Vladimir's Ukrainian Center in Toronto**, four teams representing Rochester, Ambridge and Toronto participated. The games were nip-and-tuck with the **Rochester St. Josaphat's Ukrainian Athletic Club** emerging victorious by posting wins over Ambridge and Toronto by the scores of 54-27 and 51-24 respectively. Therefore, it really looks as though Rochester will again be a serious contender for the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America national basketball crown With terrific chuckers like **Bernie Partyka** and **Johnnie Kowba**, who wouldn't be?

The **Rossford, Ohio Ukes** will once again be in there trying for national honors. They are currently playing in the UYL's Michigan State loop and from all indications, they are heavily favored to walk off with their district title and possibly the **Western Tournament** title, which will be fought for on the weekend of **February 25, 26 and 27th in Cleveland.** This tournament will match the champs of the Ohio St. League, the Western Pennsylvania League and Michigan State League with the four teams vieing for the sectional championship honors. Sports fans will have the opportunity to finally see top basketball in the west. Plan to attend now, as basketball, a dinner and dance will be in the offering

The **Bayonne Ukrainian Sporting Club,** which captured the national title in Rochester last season is loaded with talent this year. Playing for them are 6'3" **Ed Kolakovski** who are currently playing for Siena College in Albany, N. Y., **Frank Syskowsky** who chucks for George Washington University and **Bill Tomilenko,** 6'5" Ukrainian sky-skraper who played football for Andy Kerr's Lebanon Valley College team this past season. All in all, the Bayonne Ukes are willing to play any Uke team within a 500 mile radius, so informs me manager Johnnie Matthews. But don't let his name fool you folks, this hustling 'kid-manager' wears nothing but yellow and blue ties and he's on a kapusta and bulba diet. In fact so are all his players, maybe that is the secret of their success

As an afterthought, the Bayonne Uke Sporting Club, which has done much to publicize the Ukrainian name in Metropolitan New York City area, is **sponsoring a dance** which will be held on **Saturday Evening, January 8th in the Bayonne Uke National Home,** which is located at 33 West 19th Street. The proceeds will go into their sports fund so lets back them up. See you January 8th in Bayonne.

The manager of the **Youngstown Ukrainians,** who are entered in the in the Ohio State Ukrainian Basketball League, is **Walt Nytyshak,** whose brother **John** is the very fine football star at Florida University.

The newly formed **New York City American - Ukrainian Social and Athletic Club** is highly favored to romp in the Metropolitan N. Y. C. League. Playing for them are many college stars, a few of which are: **Mike Wlack,** Iona College; **Walt Nazurewich,** Cooper Union; **Nick Demoroski** and 6'3" **Johnnie Lefkow of the New York University Jr. Varsity, Manager Gene Agres tells me the boys are really hustling and that they would like very much to qualify for the UYL nationals, which will be held someplace in New York State. Trying to get near Syracuse, fellows? I wonder why, eh Gene?**

President Mike Tizio of the New New Jersey State UYL is really a great 'robitnik'. Thanks to his organizational ability approximately 20 Ukrainian youth clubs have signed up to join the N. J. State UYL. Organization, cooperation and co-ordination is their motto which will result in a huge youth program in the Garden State in sports, social and cultural endeavors. Why don't you other Ukrainian populated area wise up up and follow. How about it you 'independents' in the Anthracite and Lehigh Valley areas? lets get on the ball.

Mike Kovalchyck, district sports director of the Tri-States UYL Basketball League, informs me that his loop is going great. In fact, the member teams will sponsor a district track and field team after the Basketball season, which will compete in the Philadelphia AAU meets. Chances are, we may have a big UYL-NA Track and Field Day. Any comments?

Nick Lysohir, brother of **Helen Lysohir** of Sharon, Pa. who is an active member of the UYL-NA, played bang-up ball for the Indiana University football team this past season. Nick is one fellow who always proudly boast that he is a Uke. Very commendable indeed

The UYLNA's official organ, **The Trend** will soon be released according to editor **Ted Shumeyko,** and all sports fans should make it their business to get a copy as it contains a sizeable sports section. Copies can be obtained by writing to Shumeyko, 1972 Ostwood Terrace, Union, N. J. Write now, as only a limited amount have been printed.

The New Jersey Ukrainian Baseball League, because of its size, will be conducted as a double elimination tournament, with the first three games scheduled for January 16th in Carteret. Playing will be Perth Amboy, Carteret, Jersey City, Bayonne, Passaic and Elizabeth with the newcomer, Garwood drawing a bye. Should be a great afternoon of basketball.

Many thanks to **Mary Wylota** of St. Clair, Pa. for letting me know that **Mike Dzamko** of the Villanova College football team is a Ukrainian. He will definitely be included on my All Uke team which promises to be one of the greatest ever compiled.

Hint to the Philly Ukes: Johnny Papit, star fullback of the University of Virginia football team is a Ukrainian. Johnny who hails from Philly, was one of the most publicized high school football stars two years ago, receiving approximately 20 scholarship offers, including one from West Point. How's about honoring him in some way as he is really going great guns at Virginia. At the present time, there are four Ukrainians playing for the New York Rangers of the National Hockey League. They are: **Tony Leswick, Wally Stanowski, Nick Mickiski** and **Alex Kaleta.** Rumors have it that the powerful New Jersey State UYL is planning to give them a dinner in the very nera future.

The team that captures the national UYL-NA basketball title will be the official Ukrainian representative in the national Slavonic playoffs which will be held in the Pittsburgh area. Therefore all the teams in our program have something extra to strive for

Item of interest to all Uke clubs: All that is required to join the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America is a $5 membership fee and for it you obtain the right to participate in any of our sports programs, our social endeavors and our cultural affairs and when ever you need help you you can call on us for aid, etc. . . . but what we hope to do, and we partially succeed in doing when you join up is to organize a really great national Ukrainian youth organization. How about it it? If you seek more info or would like to ask question just drop me a line.

The Ukrainian All-American College Football Team will be published shortly. If any interested readers know of any Ukrainian grid players, I would appreciate it very much if following is info sent:: (1) Full Name (2) School. Also, if possible, (3) Class in School (4) Hometown (5) Height (6) Weight. My home address is: 347 Avenue C, Bayonne, N. J.

Tragedy Haunts Children's Courts

(Concluded from page 2)

on Children of New York City. She also cites the need for helping those children who do not break the law but who "in their quiet way are just as troubled."

Herschell Alt, executive director of the Jewish Board of Guardians, deploring the situation, predicts: "We could, by offering treatment to children in need, reduce by half the number who later go to institutions for delinquents or other institutions. Also, with treatment, one-half of those now in institutions could be helped to function adequately."

"Every child who is a delinquent is emotionally disturbed or he wouldn't be a delinquent." These are the words of the presiding justice of the city's Children Court, Justice John Warren Hill.

Justice Hill estimates that there are at least 20,000 children in the city who need intensive psychotherapy because of deep-rooted emotional disturbances. Others put the number at 80,000 to 150,000. Of these, 5,000 children at the most are getting help, much of it ineffective.

In the first ten months of this year 3,478 children heard themselves accused as "delinquents"; 770 were brought in as "neglected." In addition, the adjustment bureau kept more than 2,500 cases out of court.

The court's psychiatric clinic, headed by Dr. Helen Montague, sees only 10 per cent of the cases and has been forced, because of insufficient help, to refuse new cases for treatment. Justice Hill says that triple the facilities are needed.

One after another, if they are put on probation or discharged, the children are sent back to the schools, the streets and their homes. Some will appear in court again within a few months, authorities predict. All could be helped to a fuller life if facilities could be made available.

AMERICA THE BEAUTIFUL

When one thinks of beauty, it is generally thought of in physical terms. Reflecting geographically upon America, we find it rich in scenic splendors possessing a majestic grandeur which glorifies her beauty.

As beautiful as she is physically, she is far lovelier spiritually. Her soul possessing the spirit of freedom, love and justice for her people elevates her to noble heights. Her method of ruling based upon a government of the people, by the people and for the people exalts her and brings peace and happiness as a result.

Abiding within her orbit where numerous blessings are enjoyed, its people patriotically - bound ought resolve to unite strongly together in spirit to ward off evil influences aiming at destruction. This we must do for the privilege of enjoying life within her boundaries.

MYROSLAVA.

Long Holiday Break in U.N.A. Bowling League Schedule

Having completed the fourteenth in the series of bowling tournaments which it sponsors every Friday night at the Star Recreation Academy in Newark, New Jersey, the U.N.A. Bowling League of the Metropolitan N.J.-N.Y. Area will suspend its schedule during the coming holiday season which will include the Ukrainian Christmas and New Year's Day. As a result, the players on the eight participating teams will have over a month in which either to rest up or to get in some extra practice before the tourney opens again on January 21st of next year.

The results of the matches held last Friday, December 17th, show a few changes in the team standings. A tie for first place was created again between U.N.A. Br. 14 and St. John's Catholic War Veterans, both teams from Newark, when the former lost two games to the Irvington Social Club and the latter took all three from the Newark Ukrainian Veterans.

The Irvington team won its two games from Branch 14 by extremely close margins. Two pins gave it the decision in the first, while a tie in the second was broken in their favor by a roll-off. The third went to Branch 14 by eight pins when its anchor-man Ed Komon made a double strike in the last frame. His 521 series was second highest for the evening.

The doggedly-persistent St. Johns C.W.V. team had easy sledding in its match with an under-manned, yet plucky, Newark Ukrainian Vet team. Led by John Motlack, whose 192, 210, 177 set totalling 579 pins was top high for the night, really "went to town" for the "saints." Newark Vet Popoca valiantly rolled up a 459 pin series and helped his team come within two pins (handicap included) of winning the second game.

The two teams representing the Jersey City Social and Athletic had varied results in their matches. The senior "A"s came close to sweeping all three games from New York's Branch 435, whose bowlers seemed to be far off their usual game, but the final tally of the third game showed them to be on the short end by a scant 17 pins. J. Berwecky's 473 pin series and Johnny "Big Noise" Laszek's close 470 did most of the damage to the New Yorkers. The latter are now only one game out of the sixth place position in the league now occupied by the junior "B" keglers, who came near winning two games from the Irvington Ukrainian Eagles. After winning the first game by 18 pins, it looked as though the Jersey Cityites had also taken the second by a very close 1-pin margin. But a re-check of the handicap revealed that it should have been 60 pins and not 63 as has been erroneously recorded. As a reslit, the middle game went to the Molinsky aggregation by two pins, who also won the deciding third.

STEPHEN KURLAK

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION LEAGUE TEAM STANDINGS

	Won	Lost	High Game	3 Game High	Total Pins	Aver.
1. U.N.A. Branch 14, Newark	29	13	874	2527	32313	769.3
2. St. Johns C.W.V., Newark	29	13	837	2333	31064	739.7
3. Irvington Ukr. Social Club	25	17	860	2441	31523	750.6
4. Jersey City S.&A. Team "A"	25	17	836	2315	30607	728.7
5. Irvington Ukrainian Eagles	22	20	889	2359	30520	727.0
6. Jersey City S.&A. Team "B"	17	25	851	2240	28356	675.0
7. U.N.A. Branch 435, N.Y.C.	16	26	802	2162	28067	668.2
8. Newark Ukrainian Vets	5	37	751	2083	26957	642.0

Trivia - - - - By Sophia

"BLESS 'EM ALL"

FOR several years now I've belonged to a number of organizations, held an officer's position some, and have otherwise been an active participant in the organization's activities. This also means I've attended meetings. Meetings of most Ukrainian and Ukrainian American organizations are very much alike, in that there is always a lot of hemming and hawing, filibustering and other time-consuming tactics. It seems to me that Ukrainians just love to hold meetings; whether anything is accomplished is another story. Even the new youth organizations (which do everything but write it up in the constitution that they are not time-wasters) have an element or two of the "old school" which try to drag out every motion or action **ad infinitum.** I used to think these clubs were bad.

Recently, however, I was indoctrinated into a new type of club: an organization composed strictly of the fair sex. And I've revised all my opinions. All those other clubs are pikers in the art of doing nothing and taking time to do it in. Let me explain and tell you a bit about this 'kaffeklatsch.'

When you enter the meeting place, you find three or four women sitting around a living room. You've tried to avoid being the first one there and you've succeeded; someone else has had the dubious distinction. Those who know what to expect have brought along their knitting; the unsuspecting have sharpened their wits, in the hope that they might have to make some quick decision. These usually find they have sharpened in vain. After more members congregate, in walks a lady with a new and precious fur coat. "Ooh's" and "aah's" are followed by a barrage of questions; where, how, what pedigree, and every thing you can think of except, "How much?" No one has the nerve.

By now the president has made a momentous decision: the meeting shall come to order, regardless of the few who haven't yet arrived. The secretary reads the minutes. The last meeting was a four-hour affair, and the minutes consist of one sentence: "Last meeting was a social evening at Mrs. Smith's house." (At one time the name was harder to pronounce.) Just one line to show for four hours! So I ask the secretary, "Are those your usual minutes?"

"Oh, no," she replies. "Sometimes I have something to write up. When I first took on this job, I used to write in detail, but I don't suppose anyone is interested in knowing what kind of sandwiches were served at the last meeting."

Oh, yes . . . the sandwiches. Despite the fact that there's nothing thrifty about women when they deal in terms of time, there are a few good things to say for them. Even though you may sit in the room just bursting with impatience while twelve women are trying to decide how many walnuts shall go into each child's Christmas stocking, the Lord endows you with a certain something that helps you hold out—until refreshments, that is. And this is where men's meetings don't hold a candle to women's.

I guess that after three hours of knitting, or trying to keep your mind on the many conversations going on, the hostess feels you're entitled to some calories. But are these calories in fancy shapes, colors and sizes! What looks like a cake is a sandwich, and what looks like sandwich is a mere appetizer. There's plenty more coming. So we must give the ladies credit for the snack, their home-made cakes, and the hot coffee which is supposed to keep you warm till you get home. And this is the payoff: No dishes! You just leave them and go. Of course, you make up for this when you're elected to hold the meeting at your house.

Well, every group has its forte, and getting down to business is not women's claim to fame. But God bless them anyhow. Let's keep them serving refreshments. They're usually better that the gruesome business at hand, anyway.

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

Олекса Ізарський.

Віктор і Ляля

(З повісти „Одісея Віктора Скарги".)

Віктор не турбувався можливістю повторення передвчорашньої сцени. Не морщився. Зачарованими очима поглядав на невгамовне й веселе, вибагливе й винахідливе дівча на колінах — свою мрію. Поглядав, як воно хапало його голову червоними долонями під щоки, торкалося шиї під парадним накрохмаленим комірцем бруднуватими пальчиками, лоскотало й до нестями раділо потуранню і блискові чимсь до сором'язливости задоволених очей юнака. Раптом холодно, непомічаючим поглядом з-під вигнутої дугою брови, Віктор глянув на мляве, напів відсутнє світло на чітко окресленому вночі пішоходові під чорними криницями-вікнами. Глянув, наче боявся розладнати газартну гру і так лишень на мить потонулих в вигадці, у забутті надто ніжних і блідих дітей. Потім взяв перев'язані жовтяво-волокнистою шворкою томики кінчиками пальців лівої руки, а правою знайшов в кишені ключ від „парадних" дверей. Він тільки чув, що за плечима стоїть і намагається посміхнутись квітнева красуня-ніч, не то пропонуючи щось несміливо, не то за щось докоряючи натяком, не то розчарована чимсь, не то не рада самоті... Ніч в барвно-голубій зачісці з імлисто-білесими пасмами мороком долин, з міріядами ще тремтячих сліпих зіниць, постухлих розкішно-зеленавих спалахів вагітних темрявою просторів.

Іноді Віктор роззувався в густо заставленому шафами й старими меблями темному й закупореному коридорі, присідаючи на раму вітійкуватого крісла з прорваним дном й розмальованою б р у н а т н и м и квітами спинкою форми серця, а течку чи книжки клав поруч на важкий столик грибом, з сірою мармуровою дошкою в піщано-червонавих розводах-в'юнах. Потім, з черевиками й принагідними речами в руках, з натягнутою на чоло кепі, він в шкарпетках пробирався через родинну хату, між столом і ліжком батьків або канапою бабусі між вікнами, до своєї кімнати. Щоразу доводиться гнутись і перенапружено прислухатись до сплячих, — аж ловив себе на думці про невміру нещасний вираз свого обличчя навіть і на таку неприємну мить, зовсім по-дурному натикаючись і в необережному поспіху перекидаючи стілець з горою батькового або бабусиного одягу на бильці, спотикаючись об килим, щоб, дідько його знає куди, забити ногою їхнє взуття.

Тоді світили. Як правило, батько не стримувався від грубих закидів і навіть образ. Він рідко коли не схоплювався з ліжка і підтюпцем не біг до бронзового годинника на піяніні, у раптовому шалі не кусав легко вихопленої з пачки цигарки. Жирна й заспана мама і вночі незадоволено, правда, помовкувала, безумно, наче не все до кінця розуміючи, дивилася поперед себе посовілими очима. Не ворушилася, не розтирала видавлені згортками подушки червоно-білі узори на скронях і щоках. А ранок все реабілітував ображеного вночі Віктора. Сама поспішаючи на роботу, мама встигла покласти на його тарілку кращий бутерброт і, вже одягаючись, поривалася таки налити синові кави. Тато в останню мить стримувався, щоб, запалюючи, звичним жестом не протягнути хлопцеві під ніс ось саме „заряженої" цигарниці. Врешті ляскав його по плечеві, ниряв в пальто, поспішав наздогнати маму.

Нагородою за відчайдушну легкість плавання серед сонних стільців темного моря хати здається Вікторові вдача цього вечора. Вже ж непоблажливістю невірної долі... Світлопляшковий абажур на масивному писемному столі, перед портретом Короленка за працею, немає сили заховати ясноти електричного світла пізньої, північної пори. Перед затягнутим глухою шторою вікном, вона рада своїй розпливчатій луні — відбиткові в суцільноскляній поверхні низенької чорношкурої книжкової шафи — й обережно проявляє ряди не то зелених хрестів, не то квітів на брунатному тлі ліноліуму на підлозі вузького покою. Не приглядаючись певніше, освітлює півстіну вишикуваних і складених індуськими чи старомексіканськими баштоподібними храмами книги на червонаво-вишневих полицях під стелю, нікелеве ліжко й нічний столик під високоповішеним полтавським килимом і копією картини Волкова „Микола Гоголь в Диканці слухає лірника" на ньому. Досягає старомодньої, з начищеним мідним душником, білокафельної груби зрізаним вуглом кімнати.

Найменша вдача підіймає юнака в страшні своєю безтілесністю, своєю неокресленістю, своєю неусвідомлюваною абстрактністю простори над люди, над хмари, над світ. Крупинка радости, зі стрімкоспадним наростанням швидкости, бурхливо набирає форм лявини... Щастя відчуває хлопець, як щось наче поза ним, як пустотливий м'ячик. Як гру. Як веселу гру. Тому, певне, в такі хвилини Вікторові хочеться викаблучуватися, хочеться загубитись серед дивно примхливих мрій... На вулиці — не зважати на прохожих. Трохи нахабно й навмисне пропускати людей повз увагу, мов попельнясті клубки сірости над порами землі, що спливають в низьких, в повільних зльотах в етер, в океан блакитно-крижаних крупинок безмежжя... Дома — одягнутим звалитися на застелене ліжко з покритою свіжим покривалом подушкою. С х о п и т и с я раптом до книг і дрижачими від захвату руками, похапцем шукати давно забутий і якимись дуже віддаленими асоціяціями нагаданий рядок перед роками читаного поета. Бігти до кухні, намазати бабусі ніс сажею й, обіймаючи, волочити її до хати перед люстро. Сміятися з нею спеціяльно наївними, зв'язаними з родинними переказами про Віктора дитинство, питаннями й міркуваннями про людей, про речі, про майбутнє своє й всесвіту. „Скільки років треба вчитися на сажотруса?... А я, бабусю, буду, як виросту, астрономом на... овсковській консерваторії або... краще асенізатором... цілими днями їздитиму по місту з валкою... Хочеш?"

Вночі насамоті настрій такий тонкий. Вишуканий і проникливий. Віктор чує, що лямпа непомітно дивиться в розгорнуту книгу і на його зморщене перенісся в рідких волосинках міжбрів'я. Явно вслухається в скандовані губами поезії і — прихильна — зганяє із сторінок опівночі принесених додому книг, довгі тіні пальців у нерішучості затриманої над ними руки. Жадної української книги! Зшиток листування Мирного і Горленка — та і той в оригіналі... російський! Так бо ще недавно в нас писали... з українським пост-скритум жахливо красномовними російськими літерами... Знай, мов, наших, ми теж з малоросів... Чому ж тоді дивуватися? Що Ляля вчиться в московській школі? Вікторова рука з мизинцем між брови й великим пальцем під вухо лягає на чоло. Стискаються зуби. Ображені, скляніють і задумано мацають ріжок стола за лямпою — очі... Сьогодні день — багатий: п'ять томів листування Чехова з дружиною..., такі привітні... низка світлин... в твердій брунатносірій, смужастій оправі... ін октаво... Три томи Шеллі в перекладі Бальмонта... Поль Ґзелл „Ранки вілли Саїд" — розмови з Анатолієм Франсом... в Булонському лісі... Шістнадцятка, в кишеню... „Академія"... Відклав „Літопис Самовидця". Треба якось... це мрія...

Віктор схоплюється з-за столу. Почуття не встигають оформитися й зникають. Їх не затримати, не спинити, не полонити... Згодом провадиться перестановка книг. Данілевський відправляється під газету на шафу. Трохи лишається місця в запасі... Непомітним для ока медовим потоком в палаючих берегах просувається густа маса часу. І кожна хвилина посміхається, таємно переконана в чарові мініятюрної родзинки своєї неповторности. Із столу виймає непочатий зошит у твердій оправі і пачку давно вкладених в нього списаних і густо покреслених аркушів паперу. Треба врешті перечитати записи. Перечитати, виправити. І потім, в досконалому вигляді переписати їх... Знищити цих свідків нудного карбування, власне, відстоювання думок, почуттів спостережень, малюнків, ці смужки, ці клаптики різнокольорового п а п е р у. Спершу довго приміряючись, Вікторова рука сміливо виводить густим атраментом: „Щоденник. Рік 1936". Сторінка перегортається. І знову: „Місяць січень"..

Йому відома насолода здійснення. Терпеливого виношування раз колись поміченої на видноколі свідомости сірої хмарини неясної ще думки й напруженого вплітання її в чисто платонічну на початках — до миті підсвідомого, загадкового, казково-раптового переродження в задум, — мрію. Коли, засипаючи, нежданно помічаєш, що тільки но відлетіла в небуття душа мрії, що по ній лишилося завдання... Або осіннім ранком на узліссі... Або біля халупи в кукурудзі, за тичками хмелю, над репаною стежкою з синіючого степу в притихле село... Йому відома насолода шукання хай там чимсь обумовлених, а проте в кожну мить нечепаних зворотів запису, шукань серед помилкових плянів, серед крем'яних брил матеріялу. Легко перебудоване, зручно влягається перше речення. Початок другого здається доброю, ні, уже безсумнівною кінцівкою цілого запису. Натомість останній період з середини, написаний особливо чисто, видно насвіже, піде на початок. Перше речення — мостовий причілок. За ним дичавина... і пізно вже... „О, це прірва!!..." — разчаровано мимрить Віктор і встає з-за столу. Розв'язує краватку, звільняє від взуття ноги, відгортає штору.

І в ліжку немає спокою. Під вікном притаїлася ніч у розшитих ясними шовками святкових японських в б р а н н я х. Замкнені очі чують, як місяць спинився по той бік даху. Розглядає повиту виноградом веранду, вишняк, тополю біля брами, подвір'я, сараї з міяким пластом почорнілих під ринвою опилок перед численними дверима. Як під почухраними грозою тополями під порвану водою гору, мов спицею повільного колеса, вслід місяцеві, вернуться головою тіні. Віктор лягає зовсім на край ліжка, під стіну. Почуття повного, уже не земного, уже безперспективного більше задоволення розпластує його на свіжому простирадлі, обличчям в подушку. Ще раз натягається на плечі ковдра. А в очах блиски цинкових дахів долиною — з міста із Кобищанів — срібне шарудіння тополь за північ, направлений оце місток через яр, мілка вода на пісках між куців... Півсонний, Віктор руками розвозить по обличчю корінці тихих сліз. Жмут коріння, що обминає кам'яні опуклини вилиць, обведену круглими валами глибоку долину губ, що все то глибше, топлять мляві лілії очей в смоляній хвилі збитої на чоло чуприни.

— — — — — — — —

В хаті замішання. Віктор відійшов і, збентежений, присоромлений, червоний, став перед Лялиним столиком біля відкритого вікна на непривітну вузьку веранду з похиленою підлогою й повибиваними шибками. „Справді, що це я верзу?... Хіба я висловив мою справжню турботу?... Мій біль і мій відчай?... Все навкруги, все невпопад, все кромашки, жучки, а слона не видно!... Лялі ж — образливо, бо сказано без бажання щирого вияснення, туманно, задирикувато..." Брав із столика на прямих і тендітних, як у лошати, ножках скляне причиндалля до письма: преспап'є з підбитим зеленою промокаткою в атраментових ієрогліфах металевим блискучим животом, скляні й крем'яні ручки в розмальованій барвінковим стеблом посудині. Зовсім близько підходив до вікна й розглядав портрети понад лутками: Короленка й Роляна. Завертав до другого краю — Чайковського й Шопена. Портрети в чорних мережаних рамах підкреслюють його невисловлену думку, підштовхують вперед до рішення... О, він любить їх також. Звик любити... Проте він хоче рішення... Хоче кари... для себе й інших... Як це тяжко: Україна — вишивана сорочка...

Ляля сидить на стільчикові, між подушками на ліжкові й книжковою шафою. — (Час).

Серце в твоїх руках

Ця в кулак завбільшки помпа важить усього 280 грамів. Але за кожним стисканням випомповує з себе приблизно 180 грамів крови. За 24 години крізь серце перебігає 15—20 тисяч літрів крови, тобто 20 тисяч літрів крови. При нормальній праці за 70—80 років життя воно виконує до 3-х мільярдів ударів.

Жодна машина, жоден мотор не витримає такого довгого часу безперервної роботи.

Можна припинити на деякий час роботу будь-якого органа: заплющити очі, спинити дихання, роботу шлунка, легень, але припинення на 10 секунд діяльности серця спричиняє смерть.

Не дивно, що жодна хвороба не виносить на той світ стільки передчасних жертв, як хвороби серця. Ні туберкульоза, ні пістряк, ні запалення легень не можуть конкурувати з серцем.

Раптова смерть родича або приятеля, що його ми сьогодні ще бачили живим і здоровим, лякає й здорових людей і часом жене їх до лікаря. Тим то майже три чверті клієнтів, що приходять скаржитись на хвороби серця, насправді здоровісінькі. Зате дійсно хворі на серце часом вигадують фантастичні причини, щоб не йти лікуватись. Наприклад, дехто боїться довідатись, що в нього поганий стан серця, і через це не йде до лікаря.

Тим часом хвороби серця примхливі й дуже різноманітні. Є хвороби вроджені, ревматичні, артеріосклерозні, бактеріяльні. Всі вони мають багато спільного, хоч дечим відрізняються. Одначе шлях до здоров'я один — це спокій. Хвилювання й рухливість — найбільше лихо для хворого на серце. Коли людині, що зломила собі ногу, лікар накаже лежати пів року, щоб вернути змогу ходити, вона додержує цих приписів і видужує. Коли хворому на серце приписують спокій, він ніколи не додержить цих приписів. Наслідком буває несподівана смерть.

Тим то медицина радить для хворих такі правила:

1. При таких симптомах, як хронічний кашель, кровохаркання, випадки знепритомнення, астми, болів у суглобах, почування втоми, серцебиття, неспроможність л е ж а т и на ліжку випроставшись, — негайно звертатись до лікаря. 2. Найкращий рецепт для хворого на серце — спокій. Не рухатись, коли можна стояти, коли можна сидіти, не сидіти, коли можна лежати. Уникати дражливости. Той живе найдовше, хто найкраще розуміє ролю спокою. (а—о)

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