

Dedicated to the ideals and interests of young Americans of Ukrainian descent. Informative, instructive. Supplement of Ukrainian Daily Svoboda. Published by the Ukrainian National Association.

СВОБОДА SVOBODA

UKRAINIAN WEEKLY SECTION UKRAINIAN DAILY

The Ukrainian Weekly Section

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Weekly Commentator

THE SITUATION AT THE MOMENT

As with everything else, there is plenty of room for debate over the Administration's policy toward Indo-China—a policy which was most clearly expressed by Vice-President Nixon when he said that, if all else fails, the United States must move in and save that unhappy country from the Communists. But one thing is hardly debatable—to announce such a policy, even with all the qualifications that come with it, took political courage of a high order. For if anything is certain in this world, it is that the American people have the deepest possible revulsion toward war—and that includes "little" or "splinter" wars of the Korean kind. Indeed, all the evidence indicates that the President's pre-election stand on the Korean conflict was in large measure responsible for his landslide vote, and that nothing he has done has gained greater public approval and admiration than the achievement of the Korean truce.

In the view of this, why, in an election year, and with only a tissue-thin Republican control of Congress, has the Administration run so great a political risk?

That can be best answered by examination of the map. In the Administration's view, Indo-China is the door to whole southeast Asia rice bowl. Mr. Nixon went further, and said that the fate of Japan may depend on what happens there. Therefore, this powerfully-documented argument runs, if Indo-China falls it will be just a matter of time, and perhaps a relatively short time, before communism takes possession of enormous human and natural resources, including a wealth of materials necessary to the prosecution of war. And that, the argument ends,

must be prevented at any cost. This is not all. There was a highly important factor of timing to the Nixon remarks. The Administration's probable intention in this regard has been well described by Ray Cromley in a Wall Street Journal article. Writes Mr. Cromley: "The U. S. has decided to take a long shot gamble in hopes of getting a real peace settlement on Indo-China at Geneva. And like any gamble, the U. S. must be prepared to make it look really strong (to impress the enemy and our allies) and we must be prepared to back it up in case the communists call us on it. Secretary of State Dulles has decided that if the Red world knows the U. S. is determined—at any cost—to make certain that Indo-China does not fall, Red Russia and Red China just might decide (as they did in Korea) that continuing the Indo-China adventure—or expanding it—wouldn't be worth the cost."

This reasoning is based, Mr. Cromley continues, on a belief that the communists can't afford another Korea—which Indo-China certainly would turn out to be, and perhaps a much more exhausting one. Red China, the State Department experts hold, needs a period of peace to store up and improve her shaky industrial economy. She will diligently seize what she can get at small cost, but she won't run the risk of a big war. So Mr. Dulles, to quote Mr. Cromley once again, "...wants to draw the line in southeast Asia that Mr. Acheson did not draw in Korea."

That seems to be the situation at the moment. The potential effect of the Geneva meeting on the future of the world would be difficult to exaggerate.

A ROOT OF EVIL

When someone in your family suddenly becomes ill physically, the appropriate medical treatment is usually available.

But what would you do if one of your family members should suddenly develop a mental illness? Generally speaking the chances are good that you would run into a lot of trouble getting psychiatric treatment. In the state of New Jersey there are less than 200 psychiatrists trying to handle more than 250,000 cases of mental disease. This estimate of the number of patients is based on the statistics of the National Association for Mental Health which show one person in every 16 now living is suffering from some kind of mental disorder. Do these facts surprise you? They should. They are not well known. One in every 12 children born this year will need to go to a mental hospital sometime during his life. Something can be done.

Progress on polio, tuberculosis, cancer, and heart disease is the result of public generosity stemming from a public awareness of the seriousness of these difficulties. How serious is mental disease? It is America's Number One Health Problem. It is the root of such social shames as vandalism, delinquency, crime, perversion, divorce, alcoholism, and it frequently is the basis

for such wasteful problems as industrial absenteeism, accidents, rapid employment turnover, and illness manifestations like tension and emotional conflict. If funds were available for mental disease research and training in the same magnitude as they are in other disease problems, the public would be saved the billions of taxpayers' money spent yearly on inadequate care for the mentally sick—not to mention the billion dollar potential earnings lost to mental patients during the course of their illness. Expanded knowledge means reduced need for extensive therapy.

Your contribution in helping to Ring the Bell for Mental Health in this drive is not only an investment in a sounder economic life for the Nation—and hence for community. It is equally significant as a protection of your family and fellow citizens against insufficient therapeutic knowledge and facilities. The shortcomings and failures of mental illness care have been widely publicized, but little has been done about it. Here's your chance to help alleviate this terrible condition, and at the same time assist a well-organized association in a forward step against the county's economic and social ills.

Roberts Re-elected President of Lawyers Ass'n

The Ukrainian American Lawyers Association held its annual meeting at the home of Stephen J. Jarema, Esq., 305 East 11th Street, New York, N. Y. on Friday, April 30, 1954. John H. Roberts was re-elected President of the association.

Also by unanimous vote the following officers were elected: Michael Piznak—Executive Vice-President; Marcel E. Wagner—Vice-President; John H. Barston—Vice-President; Albert Dachuk—Vice-President; Walter Steek—Secretary-General; Helen Kupchin—Corresponding Secretary; Nicholas Hawrylyk—Treasurer.

Directors: John H. Barston, Albert H. Dachuk, John O. Flis, Nicholas Hawrylyk, Michael J. Hynda, Stephen J. Jarema, Helen Kupchin, Olga Kupchin, Walter Michaelson, Michael Piznak, John H. Roberts, John Romanilion, Joseph Saik, William Selnik, Walter Steek, Marcel E. Wagner, George Wolynetz, Jr.

The new Executive Vice-President, Michael Piznak, called the association's attention to the fact that many of the more recent Ukrainian immigrants to the United States are facing the possibility of getting into serious difficulties in connection with application for citizenship, by reason of the provisions of the McCarran Act.

The committee consisting of Michael Piznak, Stephen J. Jarema, George Wolynetz and Nicholas Hawrylyk, was designated to make a study of the subject and issue a suitable statement to the Ukrainian American Press.

Ukrainians Lead Nationality Groups In New York's Loyalty Day Parade

One of the most colorful and the most numerous of the nationality groups which took part in the Loyalty Day Parade in New York City, last Saturday, May 1st last, were the Ukrainians.

Although not as large in number as last year, they attracted much attention along the line of march, down Fifth Avenue. This year they had the honor of being in the lead of the nationality groups.

The banners and signs they carried, telling of the Ukrainian fight against the Soviets for national freedom, caught the attention of the thousands who witnessed the parade. The New York Times quoted some of the inscriptions.

The Ukrainian contingent was headed by three marshals: Walter Bacad, Peter Kuchma and Mr. Marchak. A fine showing was made by the women's groups, including the Independent Gold Cross, former Ukrainian war veterans, Ukrainian Boy and Girl Scouts, and the SUMA, all of whom marched in uniform. Other societies, including fraternal, also participated.

Police estimated that there were about 20,000 marchers in the parade, and that about some 100 thousand persons watched it.

Soviet Worker's Food Dollar Still Buys Less Than in 1928

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Real earnings of workers in the Soviet Union in terms of food purchasing power are still considerably below the 1928 level despite the price cut of April 1st this year, latest in a post-war series. This was revealed by an analysis of Soviet price and earnings made by the U. S. Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics. The analysis brings up to date a study made in April 1953 at the time of a similar Soviet price cut. It shows the Soviet worker to be little better off than last year in terms of his food dollar. According to the study, the Soviet level of living hit its high point in 1928, when a

THE U.N.A. MUSIC AND DANCE FESTIVAL AT CARNEGIE HALL

Sunday afternoon, May 16, at 2 p.m. the famed Carnegie Hall in New York City will be the setting for one of the finest Ukrainian cultural programs ever to be presented in this country.

It will be the Ukrainian Music and Dance Jubilee of the Ukrainian National Association, to be presented on the occasion of the 60th Anniversary of the U.N.A.

Ukrainian folk songs, folk dances, excerpts from the beautiful Lysenko's opera "May Night," Kyashekevich's cantata "Kateryna" based on Shevchenko's poem of that name, will be presented by an assemblage including the Metropolitan Ukrainian Choral Society, directed by Stephen Marusevich; the "Dumka" male chorus combined with the Federated Chorus of the New York area, directed by Alexander Mykytiuk; augmented by spirited dancing of the combined Ukrainian folk dance groups led by John Flis, Roman Petrina and Walter Bacad; and embellished by solo parts sung by Mary Polynack-Lesawyer and Mary Bonar, soprano,

Joseph Stecura, Bass-baritone, Ivan Hosh, tenor. The program of the Festival will be formally opened with the singing of the Star-Spangled Banner. The combined choruses will then sing the song of the Ukrainian National Association ("Likuy Ukraino"—Joy Unto Thee...), words by S. Musyichuk, music by M. O. Hayvoronsky. Dmytro Halychyn, UNA President will deliver the jubilee address in Ukrainian. The Federated Chorus, led by Alexander Mykytiuk, will then sing the stirring "Kateryna" cantata, words by Shevchenko, music by J. Kyashekevich, and piano arrangement by M. Fomenko. The cantata soloists will be Mary Bonar, Ehven Chorniy, Roman Levitsky, and piano accompaniment will be provided by Olya Dmytriv and Lesya Vakhniany.

The second part of the program following an intermission, will be an excerpt from the opera "May Night", music by Lysenko and libretto by Starytski, based on a story by Gogol. The cast here will include Mary Polynack-Lesawyer,

Notice

All members of the Ukrainian Federated Chorus who will sing in cantata "Kateryna" at the Music and Dance Festival of the U.N.A. Carnegie Hall, New York City, Sunday afternoon, May 16, WILL APPEAR IN UKRAINIAN FOLK COSTUMES.

yer, as Halya, Ivan Hosh as Levko, Joseph Stetsura as Holova.

Closing address will be by Dr. Luke Myshuha, editor-in-chief of "Svoboda", who will speak in Ukrainian.

Guest speaker at the affair will be U.S. Senator Herbert H. Lehman of New York.

The program will be concluded with the "Prayer", from operetta "Kozak Beyond the Danube" by Hulak-Artemovskiy, sung by the Ukrainian Metropolitan Choral Society, and finally by the singing of the Ukrainian National Anthem.

General director of the "May Night" is Olya Dmytriv. Stage director—Joseph Hirniak. Costume research—Melania Milanowicz, Costume advisor—Olympia Dobrowolska, make-up—from Fedir and Alexandra Braznick, Scenery and lighting—Myroslav Radosz, Instrumentalists—Wasyli Bosij, Dances by Ukraine Dancers, Ukrainian Dancing Society of New York, Choreographic Dancers "Dzerelo" of ODWU, and the ODUM Dancers. (See adv. on page 2)

Ukrainian Easter Eggs Win Favor In Brazil

Mrs. Mary Dushnyck, whose husband, Walter, is acting in a representative capacity in Brazil for the War Relief Services—N.C.W.C., sent the following letter to the editor of The Ukrainian Weekly:—

Thought your readers would be interested in knowing that there is also work being done in the southern hemisphere to acquaint the Latins with matters Ukrainian. As you see from the enclosed, Corleio da Manha, Rio de Janeiro's daily with the largest circulation, gave us a lot of space about Ukrainian Easter eggs plus a picture which always helps, even though it had to be in black and white instead of color. The Brazil Herald, Brazil's only English language daily, cut the article but we are grateful for what they used. The articles caused lively comment in Rio's foreign colony. The eggs, of course, created a sensation everywhere... they were brought

A STUDY IN CONTRASTS

In a free competitive economy all retailers and everyone else concerned in the distribution process of goods must use every inducement to attract and keep customers. One of the main inducements is price. So, because of the competition, retail prices are as low as conditions permit, and retailers' profits are very modest.

In a controlled, government-bossed economy, where competition within our understanding of the word does not exist, the price is fixed by the powers-that-be and almost inevitably it is an extremely high price, resulting in tremendous profits. To take a recent concrete example, the Soviet government has bought a very large quantity of oranges from Israel. It paid 2½ cent each for them. And it is selling them at retail in the government-owned non-competitive stores, for 45 cents! That means it is making a gross profit on each orange of about 1800 per cent. In this country, on the other hand, the profit made by a retailer on an orange is so small that you could hardly notice the difference if he earned none whatsoever. This is true of virtually all foods and commodities in general use. Typically American retailers, particularly in the mass distribution field, after they pay their taxes and other costs, commonly have left, as profit, but two to three cents out of each dollar's worth of goods sold. And in many cases, the profit is still smaller.

from the States by Walter on March 20th.

One of the eggs I gave to the President of Brazil, one to Madame Shen Chin-ting, wife of the Chinese Nationalist Ambassador to Brazil. All the ladies were delighted with their unique gift but Mrs. Kemper made the most complimentary statement when she exclaimed: "I have been in Brazil for nine months and this is the most beautiful thing I have seen here." Also in a conversation with her and another American lady to whom she was describing the egg, I was amazed at the precise way she explained the process of decorating the egg—it was evident she had read the articles very carefully.

When Walter and I had tea at the Chinese Embassy with Ambassador Shen and his wife, Madame Shen said she would keep her Ukrainian Easter egg in her glass curio cabinet for all to see.

The Ottawa University is opening its Summer School—July 2nd to August 7th, 1956, also with credit courses in Ukrainian studies. A Bachelor of Arts degree is required for matriculation at the School of Graduate Studies. The courses are also open to students who merely wish to study without going after credits. Ukrainian literature subjects to be taught at the Graduates Studies School include:

Ukrainian Studies at Ottawa University

Ottawa University, in Ottawa, Canada has announced in its recently published Programme of Studies of the School of Graduate Studies for 1954-1955 a Division of Ukrainian Studies, leading to Master of Arts and the Doctorate of Philosophy.

The School of Graduate Studies has as its mission the creation and promotion among the students of the true scientific and university spirit, to train them in the methods of research in all the realms of culture and specialization.

The Ukrainian Division is part of the Department of Slavic Studies. On the faculty of the latter are a number of Ukrainian scholars, namely: Dr. Volodymir Kislivsky (Ethnic Groups of Canada), Dr. Stephanja Zhmurkevich (Literature), Rev. Dr. Waldo Rudnitsky (History), Dr. Constantin Bida (Literature and Linguistics).

Two and one point credits received for Ukrainian studies at Ottawa are recognized by leading Canadian and American universities.

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Ukrainian literature subjects to be taught at the Graduates Studies School include:

(a) Early Byzantine Period of Ukrainian Literature (b) Religious Polemical Literature (c) Baroque in Ukrainian Literature of the 17th and 18th centuries (d) Ukrainian Literature After the National Revival (e) Taras Shevchenko (f) Realism in Ukrainian Literature of the 19th century (g)... At the Turn of the 19th Century (h) Modern Ukrainian Literature (i) Ukrainian Folklore (j) The Song of Ihor's Legion (k) Nicholas Gogol (l) History of Ukrainian Literary Studies.

The Linguistic section includes Descriptive Grammar, Historical Grammar, and History of Ukrainian Literary Language.

The History Section subjects will be Kievan Commonwealth (9th-13th centuries), Kingdom of Galicia (13th-14th cent.), Cossack Campaigns (17th century), Era of Hetman Rozumovsky (18th cent.), Ukraine, A Submerged Nation (19th cent.), Ukraine as a Member of the United Nations Organization (20th cent.).

Rev. Dr. Waldo Rudnitsky has informed The Ukrainian Weekly that plans are progressing which would provide for Ukrainian American institutions and organizations to provide full-time scholarships for a number of qualified students who would wish to take the Ottawa University Summer Course—Ukrainian Studies Division.

For further information write to Rev. Dr. Waldo Rudnitsky, University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Canada.

Winnipeg College to Have Ukrainian Summer Courses

The summer curriculum of St. Andrew's College Summer School, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada will feature this summer Ukrainian General Courses and Ukrainian Credit Courses.

Ukrainian General Courses

A. Required subjects, day classes: (1) The Ukrainian language (a) Beginners course (b) Intermediate (c) Advanced; (2) History of Ukraine (a) Introductory course (b) Advanced; (3) Religion (a) Introductory course (b) Advanced; (4) Folk and church singing; Evening classes: History of Ukrainians in Canada (2) Social relations and leadership.

B. Optional or Elective subjects, day classes (1) choir conducting (2) Handicraft and Easter Egg Designing (3) Instrumental music; evening classes (1) choral singing (2) Folk dances (3) Drama and Elocution.

Ukrainian Credit Courses

Ukrainian St. Andrew's College in Winnipeg will offer in connection with its Summer Course Ukrainian I for University credit to eligible students attending St. Andrew College Summer School. Special arrangements will be made for this course to be given at St. Andrew's.

Outline of course: Introductory Ukrainian. Ten hours a week (2 hours each day Monday through Friday). This course is offered to students with elementary knowledge of Ukrainian. Review of basic Ukrainian grammar; orthography; reading of texts; dic-

tation; sight reading; oral practice.

Texts: Luckyj and Rudnycky; A Modern Ukrainian Grammar (Univ. of Minn. Press); J. B. Rudnycky; Ukrainian Orthography (Ukrainian Canadian Committee, Winnipeg, 1949); Readings in Ukrainian Folklore (University of Manitoba Press, Winnipeg, 1951).

Admission requirements: Complete junior matriculation standing. Applicant's must bring with them official transcripts of their standing.

Registration will take place at the University of Manitoba, Fort Gary, on July 2 from 9 to 4, and classes will begin on July 5th, at St. Andrew's College in Winnipeg, 259 Church Avenue.

Fee for this course is \$31, payable at the time of registration.

Ukrainian II (Prerequisite, Ukrainian I or equivalent knowledge of Ukrainian).

Students of St. Andrew's College Summer School taking Ukrainian II will attend classes at the University of Manitoba Summer School, Fort Gary, Fee—\$31. Applications for this shall be in the hands of the Registrar of the University of Manitoba not later than June 12th.

Students taking Ukrainian courses and residing at St. Andrew's College will be given privilege to take other subjects at St. Andrew's College Summer School without paying additional fees.

Write to St. Andrew's for further information, including the matter of reduced railway fares for students.

The Woman Lawyer

By ANNA CHOPEK

A tinker, a tailor, a soldier, a sailor, a doctor or a lawyer, what shall I be, is the question which many a senior in high school is asking himself or herself at this time. It would be extremely helpful to them if our Ukrainian professionalists would write about their particular professions and thus furnish some guideposts to them when they are making a choice of their life work.

Since I was probably the first Ukrainian woman in the United States to be admitted to the practice of the law, and since even today people are still amazed when they meet a woman lawyer, it might be of some help to point out some of the trials, tribulations and compensations of the present day Portia.

The educational requirements for the legal profession vary in each state. In Massachusetts, one must complete two years of college, graduate from law school after a three or four years course, and pass the Bar examination, which consists of an all day written examination, and an oral examination as well. When a woman takes the Bar examination, she knows she is safe on the written paper, because her name does not appear and if she writes one of the papers falling in the top half she will be called, but she is worried when she goes up for her oral examination, because the Bar examiners frankly admit that they will pass only 30 to 40 per cent of the applicants and if they have to choose whether to drop a man or a woman, they will drop the woman.

I didn't feel too happy when standing before the Five Bar examiners. I was asked "What business have you, a young lady coming from the wheat fields of Europe, knowing so much about English Common Law when our boys have such difficulty in learning it?" I couldn't help feeling a sense of accomplishment recently, when "the young lady coming from the wheat fields of Europe," presented arguments before the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts.

When you think of woman lawyer, you probably think of "Portia faces life", or the glamorous Portia of the screen who by her brilliant argument is able to save the man she loves from the gallows. It

isn't quite like that in every day practice. The legal profession is a difficult one for a man, but much more so for a woman. There are many financially lean years ahead while you are building up your practice so, if you want to get rich quickly, don't pick the legal profession.

In conservative Boston, before World War II not one leading firm in Boston would hire a woman lawyer, except as a secretary. During the war, women came into their own, and now there are numerous judges, and there are women practicing in every branch of the law. In greater Boston, there are at least 350 women engaged in the active practice of the law, and many of them combine marriage and their careers very successfully.

When a woman lawyer starts out, she finds that people do not have confidence in her because they do not believe she can think as well as a man. Everytime she sits in the bar enclosure in the court room, or comes up before a new judge she is invariably asked "Are you a lawyer?" However, as time goes on, she finds a niche for herself. There is never a dull moment in the practice of law. One day you might be concerned with constructing some building contract, and worrying about whether the correct procedure was used in waterproofing a cellar, and the next day you find yourself studying up on certain medical practices to determine whether a mal practice action would lie against a certain doctor. Another day you are on the highway pacing off the skid marks left by the car which hit your client's car, and later that day, you might be roaming around an old cemetery examining tombstones and checking genealogical records tracing down the names of heirs of someone in the chain of title. Then when you get home tired after a day's work, you will be called to the bedside of a dying man or woman to prepare their will, and maybe you won't sleep that night. No matter how experienced an attorney you are, there is always a certain amount of tension when you try a case, and a great deal of aggravation, which can make you a ripe subject for a case of ulcers.

The first three months of the year, you will be busy with income tax forms, and government red tape. You will get calls from people at all hours asking for advice on all sorts of subjects, and you will be expected to give an opinion immediately. You must constantly add to your store of knowledge. As a woman lawyer, you will find it much harder to develop a practice. Men get together in their clubs, belong to Rotary, lunch with important business prospects. But if you went golfing with some business acquaintances or asked them for lunch, you would have all the wives after your scalp. So you will have to be satisfied with a smaller practice than your brother attorney.

However, if you like to study, and if you are interested in your fellow man, his rights and liabilities, if you are not afraid of hard work, by all means study law! Women are naturally compassionate, and in the legal profession you will find countless opportunities to help the downtrodden, the unfortunate and

In one of the engravings of the XVII century a Dutch master pictured the political situation in Europe close to 1650. Ten nations playing cards or observing the play of others. One of the ten nations is Ukraine as an equal participant. In 1657 a treaty was signed between Charles XI of Sweden and hetman Bohdan Khmelnytsky in which the Swedish king gave a sworn testimony to the hetman affirming "the rights of the hetman over all ancient Ukraine or Roxolania, where there is a Greek faith and the (Ukrainian) language".

Ukraine Through The Centuries

By MYKOLA H. HAYDAK

PART III "THE NAME"

"There is not a single national name in the whole world which has aroused so much hate, attacks and willful anti-propaganda as the name 'Ukraine'. However, this name, 'Ukraine', lives in the hearts of a people as the personification and symbol of their ideals, aspirations and hope. This name has been preserved in the historical memory of the people, in numerous traditions, songs, dumas and stories. Sons of Ukraine have been dying with this name up on their lips" — S. Shelukhin.

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Tyler

In 1685 a book on the Ukrainian kozaks was published by A. Tyler in which he writes: "Ukraine is a land populated by the freedom loving nation of the Kozaks... The Kozaks of Ukraine love freedom and cannot endure any yoke".

During the XVII-XVIII centuries the name "Ukraine" was well known in the whole of Europe and there was such an interest in Ukrainian affairs that the contemporary European press was full of news about Ukraine and the Ukrainian Kozaks. The name Ukraine was considered to be the symbol of freedom and the struggle for "the rights and liberties" and the people were admired for their love of freedom.

Borschak who studied the Ukrainian in the European press, stressed the fact that in many European universities theses were written on the Ukrainian question, and he stated that many publications printed news about Ukraine and its people. In all these newspapers Ukraine is spoken of as an independent country bordering on Poland, Muscovy and Tartaria.

D'Orville

In 1764 a book "Memoires d'Azema" was published by D'Orville, a Frenchman. It aroused such an interest that it was translated into German and Danish. In this book D'Orville used the names "Ukraine", "Ukrainians", "Ukrainian people" and characterized them as freedom loving and so devoted to liberty that they were ready to die for it. The Polish ruling class and the Muscovites were characterized by their cruelty and enmity toward the popular freedom.

In 1754 the French minister of foreign affairs wrote to Louis the XV about "the Muscovites and their treaty with the Empire of Germany". He discussed the value of Ukraine which is populated by the democratic people who aspire to become free and independent and who are now suffering under the yoke of

the needy. Your life will never get monotonous or boring, but will be rich in experience.

If I had to do it over again, would I be a woman lawyer? I most certainly would!

(117 Greenfield Rd., Mattapan 26, Mass.)

Muscovy. He stresses the political significance and advantages of having Ukraine independent.

Vergin, the French minister of foreign affairs, in 1760 sent a memorandum to his king about Ukraine in which he describes the boundaries of Ukraine and writes that the Ukrainians are an intelligent and cultured nation, while the Muscovites are barbarians who keep neither promises nor their treaties and who destroy all liberty.

It is noteworthy that in 1754 and 1760 in the official language of diplomacy the names "Ukraine" and "Ukrainians" were used.

Voltaire

Voltaire wrote "Ukraine always aspired to liberty", and it is true that through the centuries striving for liberty and freedom has always been associated with the name Ukraine.

Roberts (1851) wrote that the Ukrainian nation occupies the territory from the Kuban river to the Carpathian mountains, that the Ukrainians are real Europeans of the Adriatic branch of people, while the Muscovites are of Mongolian origin.

Hovelaque (1876) wrote that the Ukrainian language differs very sharply from that of the Muscovites and that it is independent.

Reclus

E. Reclus (1880), a renowned geographer, places the Ukrainian nation in the area from the Don river and Kuban to the Visla and Sian in the Carpathians, and states that the Ukrainians differ from the Poles and the Muscovites, having their language, songs and native culture. He was outraged by the Muscovite pan-slavists who claimed the peoples of Galicia and Carpathian Ukraine "whose culture the Russian government would be destroying as it is destroying the culture and the language of their kinfolk in Eastern Ukraine".

Napoleon

Napoleon I in his letter to Tallierand of October 14, 1811 ordered him to direct Lesur to write a report on the Kozaks of Ukraine. In his "History of the Kozaks" Lesur always used the word "Ukraine" when writing of the territory occupied by the Ukrainian people. The Muscovite territory is called Muscovy.

Julius Justo, Danish ambassador, Madame De Staël, and Honore de Balzac used the name Ukraine when writing of the territory of the Ukrainian nation. The Russian poet Pushkin used the name Ukraine in his poems. The Russian scientists Bodiansky, Serov, Sereznevsky, Maximovich, and others were using the name Ukraine from the end of the XVIII and the beginning of the XIX centuries and mostly wrote sympathetically about the Ukrainian love for liberty, their folklore, etc.

Delamarre

Delamarre (1868), a member of the French parliament, who published a book entitled "A European Nation Forgotten by History", called the attention of other members to the fact that the Muscovites and the Ruthenians or Russes are two entirely different people. The Ruthenians were enslaved and in the XVIII century the Muscovites appropriated their name in order to acquire the right to govern over the Ruthenians. In this way the names "Russian" and the "Muscovites" became synonymous, while in reality these names and the nations are radically different. This confusion gave the Muscovites an opportunity to appropriate the history of the Ruthenians. However, it should not be forgotten that up to the reign of Peter I, the people whom we now call Russians were called Muscovites and their land was called Muscovy. At the end of the XVIII century everyone in France and in the rest of Europe well knew the difference between Rus and Muscovy. This change was due entirely to the government of Petersburg, which during the whole century strived for a complete amalgamation of these two Names. Let us cease to mix under the common name of the Russians—the Ruthenians, who are undoubtedly Slavs, and the Muscovites whose Slavic origin is more than doubtful. Let us cease to tolerate in our schools the fact which makes possible the spread of the pan-muscovite propaganda," concluded Delamarre.

Delamarre had foreseen the dangers when he called attention to the fact that the Muscovites by falsification and the creation of confusion pave the way to the enslavement of new peoples and nations. The Muscovites are using the same tactics now (in 1954): they are applying the name democracy to their autocratic and dictatorial communistic form of government in order to create confusion among democratic peoples and thus facilitate their own ruthless conquest of the world.

A Trait Admired by Western Europeans

The Ukrainian neighbours always strived to destroy the liberty of Ukraine and, in order not to give an incentive to their own people to fight for liberty, tried to enslave the Ukrainians. The fight for liberty, became symbolic with the name Ukraine, therefore this symbol became organically bound with the nation, became sacred and most dear, and Ukraine became the symbol of the mother who "bestoves the liberty on her children." Hoping to destroy the idea of freedom and liberty by obliterating the name Ukraine—the symbol of freedom and liberty for the—the enemies were either annihilating everything Ukrainian, or, in order to confuse, claiming Ukrainian cultural, scientific and other achievements as their own. The Ukrainians, however, valiantly fought against the terror and oppression—a trait of the Ukrainian character which was admired by the West European writers.

The Muscovites never had any respect for liberty and

freedom. According to the Russian academician Pypin, terror and brutal force were the basis of Muscovite unification, as it was in the case of Novgorod, the province which the Muscovite government united with Muscovy by simple annihilation of a large portion of the population, deportation of a great number of the Novgorodians to the far northern regions and bringing the Muscovites in their place. This was also the case in Ukraine where in 1658-59 prince Bariatinsky killed 15,000 of the Ukrainian population and asked the tsar to allow him to kill all the Ukrainians within a 150 mile radius of the city of Kiev. According to Beaulplan, the same brutality was manifested by the Polish nobility who transformed the life of the Ukrainians into the one worse than that of galley slaves.

"This systematic annihilation of the Ukrainians," writes Shelukhin, "was with the intention of weakening their fight for freedom and liberty. However, to the people who fought against oppression and for the rights, liberty and freedom the name 'Ukraine' became so dear and sacred, that they were ready to give their lives in its defense."

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GRASS ROOTS OPINION

CUERO, TEXAS, RECORD:

"Americans just can't ever seem to remember somehow, after the shooting stops, that a strong, ready and efficient merchant marine is essential prosperity as well as national defense. Chairman Thor C. Tollefson (R. Washington) of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, reminded the Congress the other day of some of the facts-of-life. In World War I, he said, we paid three billion dollars for ships that could have been built previously for 840,000; and in the World War II, emergency construction cost more than 14 billion, instead of the pre-war price of four billion! In each instance, of course, we would also have saved priceless time—which in this jet-bomber age means more than ever before."

NORWALK, CONN., HOUR:

"Dr. Detlev W. Bronk, president of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, and also head of the National Academy of Sciences, asked thoughtful men to shed their fear for the future, adding, 'Weary, bewildered men covet security...' In other words, the explorers of today are the imaginative scientists and the reward is new worlds undreamed of by Columbus and his colleagues. Dr. Bronk's is a clarion call for courage and faith in the future."

Juvenile Delinquency

Practically a day hardly goes by without some newspaper report or editorial comment on the rise of juvenile delinquency or criminal behavior. Various reasons are given for it, such as poor housing, broken homes, as well as unrecognized physical illnesses contracted in early childhood.

From my inquiries, observations and readings in the matter, I have noted that juvenile delinquency finds but few victims among our Ukrainian American youngsters. Likewise police criminal records contain but very few Ukrainian names. As far back as November, 1919, the Literary Digest of that time (now long out of circulation), published criminal statistics, based on police records, which revealed the fact that the Ukrainian immigrants and their American born children were the most law abiding among the various nationality groups which compose American society. According to all indications, the picture has not changed since then.

One reason for this, I am sure, is that our parents came from good and God-fearing stock, and they did their best to pass these qualities on to us. We attended catechism classes in conjunction with our Ukrainian evening schools. Every Sunday morning, we went to church with our parents. At home and elsewhere we could not help but be impressed by the religious fervor of our parents. Lying, stealing, cheating were cardinal sins. Also, the fraternalistic spirit of our UNA was implanted in us by them.

Another quality they possessed which impressed us was

their unwavering determination to get ahead in this world, despite all the handicaps they had to encounter, such as lack of material things, lack of knowledge of English, poor housing, and hard work from morning to night, day by day. They did not allow themselves to slip into the easy ways of "making a buck." Today they constitute, as a result, a well-to-do and highly-respected class.

They were a direct folk. Instinctively kind, and loving their brood, they did hesitate, however, when occasion demanded it to apply a bit of old time discipline, namely, placing a good right hand firmly on the youthful anatomy where it would do the most good.

They did not believe in the new-fangled "behaviorist school" of youth training under whose teaching you let a child do just as it pleases as a matter of self-expression.

The old fashioned "woodshed" was not a place of torment or of cruelty. It was not even a definite place or type of building, but rather an institution where it was taught, with appropriate fatherly gestures—"this hurts me more than it hurts you"—that a child was expected to be polite, obedient, respectful of its elders and of the rights of others. There they learned the fundamental lesson that wrongdoing is bound to bring punishment and is not something to be passed off with a shrug or a laugh or wisecrack by either youth or parent.

Other parents should follow the example of our parents.

Josephine Gibajlo Gibbons

To Mother's Day By MYROSLAVA

On May 9th, the American people largely, and those of other nationalities, will celebrate "Mother's Day." They will pay homage to her with candy and flowers and sentimental verses as:

It means so much to me to know someone as dear as you— That's why I wish you happiness Today and always, too!

Amongst families, surrounded by love and respect, she shall reign as "queen" on this, "her" day. Topping them all, however, will be our heavenly Mother—Blessed Virgin Mary! As she sits on her "throne" displaying confidence in her position, we gaze upon her in admiration, knowing well, that she has earned it and is, therefore, entitled to its rewards today.

Let us look at this bit of femininity that society terms as "womanhood", study her role in life; her potentialities and how she comes about to enjoy all this on "Mother's Day."

1. First, as a young single woman she should know, and, if so desires, should, also, practice the ideals of womanhood as exemplified by Mary. This upholds her dignity and casts a good reflection on womanhood.

2. Second, as a married woman, she is indispensable to man as a wife and partner; sharing in joys, and sorrows of life with its trials and tribulations.

3. Third, as a woman she shares in the prerogative of producing a human life. Now as Mother, it is her duty, to rear, guide and practice Christian principles in a Christian home.

4. Fourth, besides moral and spiritual guidance, she is obligated to render the best to her offsprings—that is—physically, mentally, and emotionally.

Thus, after many arduous tasks and years of attention to her family, she embarks upon her "throne" on "her" day, and, for a change, her family serves on her.

PART-TIME WORK QUESTIONS IN MAY CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY

Special questions on part-time workers will be asked in addition to the usual monthly inquiries on employment and unemployment in the May Current Population Survey, according to John B. Lovett, Supervisor of the New York District Office of the U. S. Bureau of the Census.

Preliminary figures based on similar questions asked in the March Current Population Survey revealed that an estimated 1.7 million nonfarm workers in

the United States who usually work 35 hours or more a week at their jobs were working part time during the survey week because of slack work, job turnover and other economic factors. This total was about 400,000 larger than in December, when the last comparable study was made.

The Current Population Survey will be conducted this month during the week of May 10.

Poet's Corner

SEA SPELL

Here on the jutting granite of this ledge
White surf recoils and tides accept defeat;
Only the spray can cross this utmost edge
Between two worlds, where land and water meet.
There have been islands, undiscovered still,
Around whose bleak, inhospitable shores
A thunderous music bodes all sailors ill,
Drowning the ghostly rise and fall of oars.
People whose windows face the sea can tell
Though they forget under what ancient spell
Stalwart Ulysses, bound against the mast,
Saw shapes of strange allurements spun of foam
And heard unearthly singing, far from home.
Leslie Nelson Jennings

UKRAINIAN MUSIC and DANCE FESTIVAL

CARNEGIE HALL, NEW YORK
57th Street and 7th Avenue
Sunday, May 16, 2 p. m.

In Celebration of the 60th ANNIVERSARY of the UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION. — United Chorus, Combined Dance Groups, Soloists, will present a wonderful potpourri of the best of Ukrainian songs and dances. — Special features: Excerpts from Lysenko opera "May Night". Also Kyshekevich's cantata "Kateryna". — Presented by the Metropolitan Jubilee Committee of U.N.A. Branches and the Ukrainian Metropolitan Area Committee. Tickets: \$2.40, \$1.80, \$1.50 (obtainable at "Svoboda" & Box Office of Carnegie Hall). — (Program details appear on p. 1). Metropolitan Area Committee

The 300 Anniversary of the Ukrainian Mistake

(Courtesy, "The Ukrainian Quarterly")

(3)

The methods which Moscow has used against Ukraine during the last 300 years to achieve its goal of creating a universal empire of one Russian people and become the Messiah of humanity have always been the same—the denial of the right of every people to exist physically and spiritually unless it shows a desire to become part not only of a single imperial creation of the Moscow people but also organic part of the Russian people. The annihilation of the leading intellectual class has been applied in Moscow constantly on the lands which it has conquered, beginning with Vsevolod, Prince of Vladimir on Klyazma, the forerunner of Moscow in the XII century, through the conquest of the citadel of the free republican order in Eastern Europe, Novgorod the Great (1478), through the systematic annihilation of the Tatars after the conquests of the tsardoms of Kazan and Astrakhan to the annihilation of the leading classes of the Ukrainian people, in the last 300 years!

Since in modern times not only the leading classes but also the masses have become bearers of national ideas and national ambitions, the old Moscow traditional methods have now been applied not only as before to the leading classes, who as now have usually fallen victims in the first attack but to the millions of the masses of a self-conscious people. The practices of the Bolsheviks in the last 36 years have not been anything new but a more brutal and a more mass application of the old Moscow practices of annihilating entire nations which were to become either themselves or only their devastated territory, a part of the empire of the one Russian people.

There Can Be No Talk of Federation

After 300 years of experience in the Moscow political school, the Ukrainian people has secured a basic knowledge of the Ukrainian-Russian relations from Moscow. Between Ukraine and Moscow there now can be no talk of federation, for the experience of 300 years of Ukraine with Moscow has shown it that any regime in Moscow, the reactionary tsardom, the short-lived democracy of Kerensky or the latest Com-

munist Russian regime, each aims finally to the denial of the Ukrainian nation as an independent political factor in Eastern Europe and its complete political and economic enslavement and the russification of Ukraine.

The classical example is the Russian interpretation of the history of Russia and Ukraine. We can count on the fingers of one hand the Russian historians who have not commenced the history of the Russian people on alien territory, the territory of the Ukrainian people who are so different spiritually from the Russians. The exceptions are those Russian historians who have not claimed the old period of Ukrainian history, the history of Kievan Rus of the IX-XIII centuries and the entire culture formed at that time by the Ukrainian people. No history of any other non-nomadic people has ever started on a foreign territory, that of a neighbor. Russian history is the exception which began on the alien Ukrainian land, for imperialism and cultural conquest has become the essence of Russian political thinking.

There are undeniably a few Russian thinkers who recognize the true right of Ukraine to its physical and spiritual heritage but they are so few and have so little influence on the political and spiritual life of Russia that we must consider them negligible exceptions.

The Ukrainian people is not only the product of a separate spiritual formation of Iranian-Greek culture, but it is also a part of that spiritual and cultural area which has been formed in Europe. In Pereyaslav in 1654 there was made clear in its full force the spiritual, social and even the economic antagonism of Ukraine and Moscow and this is well emphasized in the article of Prof. Goldman. So the rapprochement of Ukraine to Moscow in 1654 as the result of a serious situation in the heat of the struggle with Poland, was a great historical error, which should not have been made. Ukrainian historical, ecclesiastical, cultural and economic students now realize this definitely. The whole Ukrainian people now recognize it.

In the situation of that time the only place for Ukraine was

in the progressive camp of the then Protestant League—Sweden, England and the German Protestant lands resting on cooperation with Turkey, the then enemy of Moscow. Bohdan Khmelnytsky, the cooperator in the Pereyaslav act, tried to correct this mistake in his own lifetime, although even then it was not easy to get away from the tenets of the Moscow alliance.

Ukraine, Unlike Muscovy, Oriented Toward Europe

Ukraine from the dawn of its history has belonged to that world which was built upon the Greco-Roman classical civilization and so in the first period of its history Ukraine was a part of Europe. In the critical time of the Mongol invasion on eastern Europe Ukraine, unlike Moscow, was oriented toward Europe. On the western European civilization there developed the national and cultural rebirth of Ukraine in the XVI and XVII centuries and also the national rebirth of the XIX centuries and even now spiritually Ukraine is a part of the Atlantic European and American world. Moscow is the essential part of the Eurasian continent.

When now we are speaking so much of the creation of larger political organisms, and federated nations, and concretely think of a federation of Europe, just as in the Middle Ages, Ukraine never declined to be a part of European "Communitas Christiana," so now it wishes the same thing.

The separation of Ukraine from Moscow, the full annulment of the Treaty of Pereyaslav of 300 years ago which has been brutally broken by Moscow thousands of times is a ceterum censeo of the modern Ukrainian political thought and the only way to save the physical and spiritual substance of the Ukrainian people. The separation of Ukraine from Moscow is a matter of life and death for the Western world not only to pacify that part of the earth but also to weaken the Russian colossus which in union with Communized China is now threatening the existence of Western civilization. After the final defeat of red Moscow, the political conception of Pereyaslav will fall once and for all.

SUPPORT YOUR OWN

Many Ukrainians and Ukrainian-Americans have become insured in American commercial insurance companies. These people, in most cases, pay their premiums to the agents who call at their homes. The remainder find it profitable to bring or mail the premiums to an office of the company once or twice a year, for by doing so they get a discount.

Naturally, the agents are not in favor of anything that tends to decrease their earnings. Periodically, they would visit those persons who are making payments to the insurance office and try to talk them into the pay-your-agent system; they also try hard to sell additional insurance policies.

These agents are numerous and they are practically everywhere. Since most families pay their premiums weekly, the agents have many opportunities to sell new insurance.

Officers and organizers of the branches of the Ukrainian National Association have to compete with the insurance agents for new business. The U.N.A. people do all right where Ukrainian Displaced Persons are concerned, but it seems to be difficult to do business with American-born Ukrainians. The fact is that the enrollment of DPs into U.N.A. membership is heavy while the enrollment of the American-born is very light. This would seem to indicate that the in-

surance agents are at a disadvantage where the DPs are involved, probably because of language and the fact that the new arrivals are inclined to support their own organizations. But the agents have the upper hand when it comes to the American-born, for their customers see them so often that something akin to friendship is established. It is very difficult for a U.N.A. man to step into the picture.

The Ukrainian Weekly reaches into thousands of homes and is widely read by the American-born. It is the best medium to use in order to attract new members into the U.N.A. The purpose of this article is to urge you, the reader, to support the U.N.A., your own organization.

Of course you are not expected to drop your commercial insurance and tell your agent to go fly a kite. Nothing of the sort. We have nothing against commercial insurance and believe that agents are nice people. But, anytime you should happen to be planning to get yourself or your spouse or your children some new insurance, it would be nice to keep the U.N.A. in mind. If you already have U.N.A. insurance for the family don't let that stop you because the odds are that the family is eligible for more. In short, give your business to the U.N.A.

Remember these facts: the U.N.A. is not a commercial in-

surance company—it is a fraternal benefit society; it does not have paid agents—it does all of its business through its 500 branches; the members of these branches elect their own officers; the branches hold regular meetings—the officers elect the dues—members receive dividends by check after two calendar years. Also members are eligible for benefits in the event of permanent disability or chronic incurable illness.

These facts about the U.N.A. should be well known because they have been stressed often in the Svboda; the Weekly, printed literature, and by word of mouth. The U.N.A. offers modern types of insurance certificates at comparatively low rates, plus fraternalism.

When you go to a ball game you root for the home team, not the opposition. The U.N.A. is your home team and as such it deserves your support.

When it comes to paying your U.N.A. dues you will find that your branch secretary is willing to make things as convenient as possible for you. Dues are payable monthly, quarterly, semi-annually or annually. You get the most discount by paying annually.

Any questions? If so, write to the Ukrainian National Association, P. O. Box 76, Jersey City 3, N. J. You'll get an answering letter by return mail.

The U.N.A. is a Ukrainian-American organization. You're a Ukrainian-American. Support your own.

Theodore Lutwinskiak

JERSEY CITY DIVISION ENDS BOWLING SCHEDULE

By STEPHEN KURLAK

The thirtieth and last night of matches held by the Jersey City Division of the U.N.A. Bowling League of the Metropolitan N.Y.-N.J. Area on Friday, April 30th, saw the New York U.N.A. Branch 435 quintet emerge as runner up to the "A" team of the Sts Peter and Paul Holy Name Society. The "B" team of the Jersey City Social and Athletic Club, which had been only one game behind the New Yorkers, lost its bid for the second spot when it won only one of its three games that night, and the former won all three.

Even though the Holy Name A's had the championship clinched before they even rolled last Friday, they ended the season in winning style by registering a high three-game series of 2,485 pins, which included a high single game of 908 pins. Branch 435 followed up in both categories by scoring a series of 2,466 pins and a single game pinfall of 843. Best among the individual Pete Switnicki turned in the best individual series totalling 542 pins and George Tizio came up with a surprising 237-

pin game—his all time high. The contest for top honors in the Newark Division grows more intense what with only three games separating the first-place Newark Ukrainian Orthodox Church team and U.N.A. Branch 272 of Maplewood. With three "bumper" nights facing the contenders, it is still a toss-up as to which team will cop the championship. The division's schedule includes ninety-nine games as compared to Jersey City's ninety, and hence the teams will continue to roll for another three weeks.

In last Friday's matches, Branch 272 made its pretensions to the top spot apparent by winning all three of its games and registering the night's high series with a pinfall of 2,610. The Churchmen made the second highest series totalling 2,520 pins, and scored the highest single game with a total of 891-pins. Best among the individual scores was a series of 596 rolled up by W. Fera, and a single game of 214 pins made by W. Molinsky.

BOWLING RESULTS OF FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1954

JERSEY CITY DIVISION			
Sts. Peter & Paul HNS A (2)		Jersey City S. & A. "B" (1)	
Madkowski, P.	188 171 158	Chelak, S.	148 157 127
Zimowski, P.	154 131 168	Tizio, A.	123 148 126
Sakula, W.	183 141 154	Krychowski, R.	141 170 145
Cinurchin, W.	204 167 162	Walczuk, S.	165 169 128
Pawelko, M.	179 162 163	Gnyra, J.	127 169 110
		Handicap	12 12 12
Totals	908 772 805	Totals	716 825 648

U.N.A. Branch 435 (3)		Sts. Peter & Paul HNS B (0)	
Kosbin, J.	153 134 159	Pipchick, B.	198 121 196
Kondrasky, M.	156 188 155	Chayka, J.	124 141 164
Wasylkow, P.	161 157 157	Steblecki, M.	136 114 164
Kurlak, S.	170 171 173	Zidiak, M.	123 139 150
Kolba, J.	166 167 199	Chomiak, H.	153 166 138
		Handicap	27 27 27
Totals	806 817 843	Totals	761 708 839

Jersey City S. & A. "A" (2)		Sts. Peter & Paul HNS C (1)	
Switnicki, P.	192 169 181	Blind	125 125 125
Chelak, S., Jr.	110 — 155	Blind	125 125 125
Lasuk, T.	135 142 116	Mandra, W.	117 122 133
Laszek, J.	163 142 136	Mayerski, J.	161 116 131
Tizio, G.	— 237 120	Steblecki, M.	110 102 138
Chelak, S., Sr.	135 132 —	Handicap	60 60 60
Totals	735 822 708	Totals	688 650 712

NEWARK DIVISION			
Ukr. Orthodox Church (3)		Ukrainian-American Vets (0)	
Harmatiuk, S.	106 — —	Golombusky, M.	137 146 154
Scheskowsky, N.	172 160 168	Prychoda, A.	170 160 128
Porozok, W.	179 169 190	Popaca, M.	137 — 148
Porozok, J.	147 172 169	Zolto, L.	145 188 134
Hubka, F.	195 192 187	Struck, P.	168 160 188
Sheremeta, P.	— 137 177	Bemko, B.	— 130 —
		Handicap	9 9 9
Totals	799 830 891	Totals	766 793 761

U.N.A. Branch 272 (3)		Ukrainian Sitch (0)	
Banit, W.	178 162 147	Betlow, M.	132 157 159
Wowchuk, P.	130 150 180	Melnychuk, J.	147 179 158
Chymly, A.	181 167 168	Lytwyn, M.	137 154 176
Kalba, J.	207 191 177	Fera, W.	211 193 192
Rewiski, W.	187 205 180	Blind	125 125 125
		Handicap	27 27 27
Totals	883 875 852	Totals	779 835 837

Penn-Jersey Social Club (3)		St. Johns C.W.V. (0)	
Kufta, J.	165 118 171	Kacaper, S.	121 143 171
Blind	125 125 125	Salabun, W.	150 153 183
Molinsky, P.	159 208 178	Tango, M.	191 147 143
Korytko, W.	152 168 137	Hrycyshyn, S.	147 138 145
Molinsky, W.	181 163 214	Chutko, J.	146 176 181
Handicap	3 3 3		
Totals	785 785 828	Totals	755 757 823

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION LEAGUE NATIONAL STANDINGS

Jersey City Division			
	Won	Lost	High 3 Gme Total Game High Pins Avr.
1. Sts. Peter & Paul HNS A	63 1/2	26 1/2	960 2758 70732 788
2. UNA Branch 435 N.Y.C.	55	35	917 2619 67886 754
3. Jersey City S. & A. "B"	51	39	897 2452 68653 763
4. Jersey City S. & A. "A"	46	44	853 2347 65449 727
5. St. Peter & Paul HNS B	34	56	869 2332 63713 708
6. Sts. Peter & Paul HNS C	25 1/2	64 1/2	816 2268 53365 593

Newark Division			
	Won	Lost	High 3 Gme Total Game High Pins Avr.
1. Ukr. Orth. Church, Newark	53	37	955 2670 72836 809
2. U.N.A. Br. 272, Maplewood	50	40	952 2638 69892 803
3. Penn-Jersey S. C., Newark	47	43	928 2523 70951 788
4. Ukr.-Amer. Vets, Newark	43	47	932 2638 69123 794
5. St. Johns C.W.V., Newark	43	47	969 2620 71269 791
6. Ukrainian Sitch, Newark	35	55	872 2516 68706 763

WEEKLY BANTER

Specialist—"Could you pay for one operation if I thought one was necessary?"
 Patient—"Would you find one necessary if I could not pay for it?"

Small Boy—"What is col lege bred, daddy?"
 Daddy (with a son in college)—"They make college bread, my boy, from the flower of youth and the dough of old age."—Typo Graphic

HAS THE UNITED STATES RECOGNIZED UKRAINE?

Extension of Remarks of HON. LAWRENCE H. SMITH of Wisconsin, in the House of Representatives, Thursday, April 8, 1954

(2)

Whether admission to the United Nations or previously to the League of Nations, is tantamount to international recognition is treated in various ways in literature on international law.

1. A view that admission to the League of Nations results in limited recognition (limited to area of Geneva) is fairly rare (Erich, p. 496).

View of Majority

2. The majority of writers hold that admission to the League of Nations or to the United Nations is tantamount to recognition of the state de jure. The following authors hold this view: Anzilotti, Sanchez de Bustamante, Olivi, Bolini Shaw, Fauchille, Graham, Scelle, Ruiz Moreno, Kelsen, Marshall Brown, Lauterpacht. This view finds support in international practice, as when recognition is granted newly created states by governments on the strength of their admission to membership in such international bodies. For example, the Baltic republics were recognized by Czechoslovakia on January 5, 1922, the Government of the latter citing their admission to membership in the League of Nations as legal ground therefor. Other governments would simply declare that they consider admission to the League of Nations tantamount to recognition by all member nations of the League (e.g., declaration by the Foreign Secretary of Yugoslavia of September 7, 1926, on the recognition of Estonia and Latvia).

Among the authors enumerated above, there are some differences as to which governments recognize a newly admitted member of an international organization. The different opinions fall roughly into the following categories:

(A) Some consider that a newly admitted member of an international organization has been recognized only by the governments voting for admission (Lauterpacht).

(B) Others believe that recognition is given by: (a) Those who vote for admission; (b) those who are absent when a meeting called for such vote is held; and (c) those who are admitted simultaneously (Graham).

(C) Still others, that voting for admission amounts to recognition de jure, abstention

from vote to recognition de facto (case of the Estonian Minister Plan cited by Graham).

(D) In the opinion of some authors a newly admitted member becomes recognized de jure by all other members of the organization, because when they join such an organization and accept its constitution, by-laws, or pacts as binding upon themselves, they endow the organization with a right to recognize new members in their name; a member of an organization has duties and rights toward every other member, and it would be impossible to carry out duties or enjoy rights with respect to another member whose legal existence one denies (Kelsen).

(E) Some authors finally cite enumerated in the United Nations Charter, Chapter I, article 2, clearly states that "the organization is based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all its members."

(To be concluded)

A New Look at the Immigrant's Protective League

The Retiring Director of the Immigrant's Protective League in Chicago, Ill., Mrs. Kenneth F. Rich, wishes to express appreciation for the cooperation of your newspaper and its readers during all these years; to introduce to you her successors; and to announce a new location for the Agency.

Fourteen years ago, the Immigrant's Protective League moved to the Terminals Building from Hull House, where it had operated under the sheltering wing of Miss Jane Addams, its longtime Vice President. By May, 1st the League will be in Room 1130 in the Transportation Building at 608 South Dearborn Street. This Building is familiar to the foreign-born because for

so many years, it housed the Offices of the Ugited States Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Both the Newcomer and the Old Timer will find an interested new friend in the incoming Director of the Immigrant's Protective League, Mrs. Ione Du Val. She comes to this service well equipped for the position of Director of the Immigrant's Protective League. She holds a Graduate Degree from the School of Social Service Administration of the University of Chicago; has had important experience in other local welfare agencies, both public and private; and has worked with post war rehabilitation and resettlement services abroad.

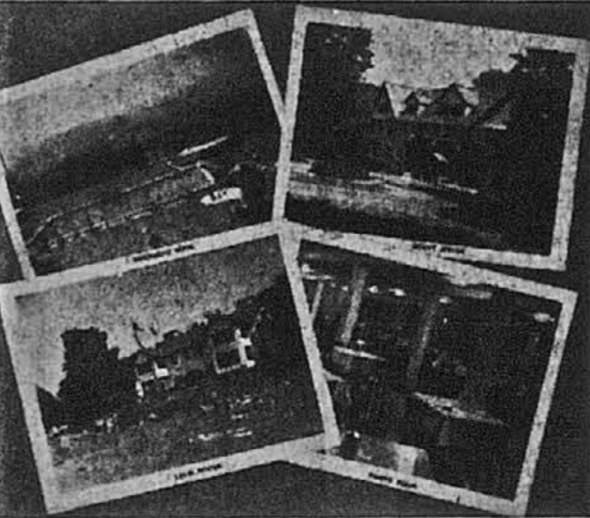
Together, Mrs. Rich and Mrs. Du Val have conferred over the urgency of Naturalization and Citizenship for the Newcomer who has come to make this community his home. "Many handicaps beset the alien," says Mrs. Rich "and many doors are closed to his opportunities in this country until he takes out his United States citizenship." The Immigrant's Protective League has been interpreter, guide and friends to the foreign born ever since the agency was founded in 1908. It has a skilled experienced staff who "know the answers". The League especially invites the Newcomers now in Chicago to come and call at 608 South Dearborn Street, and to bring with them, those puzzling problems of Immigration and Naturalization.

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