

# СВОБОДА SVOBODA

## UKRAINIAN WEEKLY SECTION



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### The Ukrainian Weekly Section

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#### Prof. R. Smal-Stocki Testifies Before Congressional Committee on Communist Aggression

Professor Roman Smal-Stocki of Marquette University, and President of the Shevchenko Scientific Society, testified last Saturday, May 8th, before the Select Committee of the House of Representatives to Investigate Communist Aggression Against Captive Nations.

The hearings, held in New York's US Federal Courthouse chambers, were presided over by committee chairman, Congressman Charles E. Kersten.

Mr. Michael Piznak, general counsel of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, acted in an advisory capacity for Prof. Smal-Stocky.

Summarized, Prof. Smal-Stocky's statement, was as follows:

##### Summary of Prof. Smal-Stocky's Statement

(a) For the listed acts of aggression against the Ukrainian nation, responsible is the dictatorship of the Russian Communist Party in Ukraine, which keeps the country occupied by a Red Russian political police. This Russian Communist dictatorship is established not only in the political sphere, but also in the economic, moral and spiritual spheres. It is the most complete and most terrible totalitarianism ever known to history, backed by the whole might of the Soviet Union.

The task of the Soviet Union and its Russian Communist Party that they set for themselves is that of enforcing Marxism-Leninism on all captive nations by means of terror and revolutions. Founded on the methods of materialistic dialectics, Russian Communism knows no other line of action than conflict of opposing forces, most frequently physical combat, cruel and relentless. Stress is laid on the conception of conflict with the captive nation whose existence is regarded as a bourgeois provocation; this conception of conflict is basic one for the Russian Communist doctrine and a necessary postulate of "realism." It is a logical consequence of the

#### Appointed to N. Y. Insurance Advisory Committee

Mr. John Panchuk, Ukrainian American attorney-at-law of Battle Creek, Michigan, and Vice President and General Counsel of the Federal Life and Casualty Company whose home offices are in Detroit, was recently appointed by Alfred Bohlinger, Superintendent of the State of New York's In-

#### Second Annual Sitch Bowling Tournament

The Ukrainian Athletic Association Chornomorska Sitch, Inc. of Newark, N. J. is sponsoring its second annual Ukrainian American Bowling Tournament. All Ukrainian American men are invited to compete. The tournament will be a 70 per cent handicap, 200 scratch, 3 games. Entry fee is \$4. The tournament is non profit, and all cash over cost of bowling and minor expense will go towards cash prizes. The "Sitch" will present two trophies, one trophy for 3 game high plus handicap and

#### N. J. Governor Receives Ukrainian Easter Gifts



On Thursday, April 22nd last, a group representing the Organization for the Defense of Four Freedoms for Ukraine, Inc., Trenton, N. J. Branch, visited the state capitol in Trenton and presented Governor Robert Meyner, of New Jersey, with the traditional Ukrainian "pysanky" on a hand-carved wooden platter, and also books titled "Ukrainian Liberation Movement in Modern Times" by Oleh Martovych and "Ukrainian Underground Art," an album of the woodcuts made in Ukraine, in 1947-1950 by artist of the Ukrainian Underground Nil Khasevych—"Bey-Zot" and his followers.

These gifts were very graciously received by the Governor. When told that the "pysanky" were uncooked eggs, he held on to the platter tightly, rather than have scrambled eggs on his floor.

Left to right in the photograph are: Miss Alicia Ponlatsyna, the Governor, Mary Ann Bojeun, and Zoryslava Gojaluk. The delegation was headed by Mrs. Olga Duly and Mrs. Evelyn Fedorowycz, president of the Trenton Branch.

The above photograph appeared in the April 26, edition of the "Trenton Evening Times."

#### Ukrainians to Take Part in Telethon

Ukrainians in Chicago are going to participate in the Cerebral Palsy Telethon that will be shown over A.B.C.'s Station W.B.K.B., in Chicago.

The Telethon will be on television for 28 continuous hours beginning at 10 P.M. on Friday, May 21st and end on the following Sunday morning. The purpose of the Telethon is to raise funds to combat Cerebral Palsy.

Cerebral Palsy is a major health ailment which has plagued mankind all through recorded history. As insidious as it is crippling, and as persistent as it is ancient, Cerebral Palsy is perhaps the most prevalentcrippler in the United States today. 10,000 infants are born with the handicap each year. The number of those affected by Cerebral Palsy since birth now totals

550,000. In addition to those stricken at birth, untold thousands acquire the condition in later life. Today we know that Cerebral Palsy is caused by an injury to a part of the brain which governs muscular movement in various parts of the body. The injury results in impairment of, or inability to control, certain muscles, and may involve the limbs, speech, hearing, or any part or function of the body. The Cerebral Palsy Telethon will mark the first time in Chicago, that announcers of various nationalities will speak to the listeners in the language of their forefathers. Remember to tune in to W.B.K.B. Channel 7 on Friday, evening, 10 P.M. Remember to contribute to fight against Cerebral Palsy.

#### Young UNA-ite Wins Spelling Bee Crown

A shy, quiet Ukrainian American girl with a poetic name is Western Pennsylvania's spelling champ today because she did not let sizzling competition get under her epidermis, reports Sherley Uhl in a feature front page story in the Pittsburgh Press, Pittsburgh, Pa. daily of May 9th last.

Melody Sachko is the 6th grade girl's name. The tall and slender 11-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sachko, 315 Wilbur street, Melody is a member of UNA Br. 53, of which her father is secretary.

"Epidermis," meaning skin, is one word Melody Sachko won't forget. It was one of the two words that enabled her to triumph in the fourth annual Pittsburgh Press-KQV spelling bee last Saturday, May 8th, at Schenley High School.

Melody, a sixth-grader at Rochelle School, Knoxville,

Pennsylvania, won a week-long visit to Washington, where she'll compete in the national spelling bee finals sponsored May 20 by Scripps-Howard newspapers.

For her victory, Miss Sachko receives a set of the Encyclopaedia Britanica and a Zenith transoceanic radio.

#### Eleventh Annual Detroit Spring Concert

The Detroit Fiddlers Band, Inc., with Taras Hubicki as Conductor, will hold their 11th Annual Spring Concert on Wednesday, May 19, 1954 at 8:30 P.M. at the WWJ Auditorium, W. Lafayette and Second Avenue in Detroit, Mich.

The Detroit Fiddlers Band, Inc. is a String Orchestra for young musicians of Detroit. It is a non-profit corporation furthering the training of young musicians. Its purpose is to further interest in symphonic music among the young student musicians of Detroit and vicinity, and to establish a group has endeavored toward greater aims and ideals. The expansion of membership both playing and supporting, is one of the most important aims.

The Detroit Fiddlers Band, Inc. was founded by its present director, Taras Hubicki, well known Ukrainian musician and conductor, who is one of the members of the Detroit Symphony Orchestra.

This year's Spring Concert will consist of an interesting and intriguing program: Vivaldi Concerto for two violins, strings and organ; Mozart Concerto for flute, harp and orchestra; Holst Suite written for St. Paul Girls' School Orchestra; Lehar Waltz; and by popular request, five delightful LeRoy Anderson pieces.

The group meets weekly for rehearsals. During these interesting times, friendships are strengthened and appreciation of fine music is deepened. Young artists are encouraged to high standards of personal conduct and professional performance through able guidance. Public performances are presented each year and the proceeds are appropriated to the Maintenance Fund.

#### Trophies Presented to UNA Bowlers

Trophies were presented to winning teams and cash prizes to individual high scorers of the Jersey City Division of the UNA Bowling League of the Metropolitan N.Y.-N.J. Area at a banquet held Sunday night, May 9th, at the Missisris Restaurant in Jersey City, N. J. Trophy and cash prizes were announced by the League president, Michael Pawelko and distributed by League treasurer, Stephen Kurlak.

Principal speakers at the affair were Gregory Herman, Supreme Secretary of the JNA, and Stephen Shumeyko, Editor of The Ukrainian Weekly.

#### Sophie Zepko

Sophie Zepko, age 30, daughter of Alex and Anastasia Zepko, sister of Mrs. Genevieve Zerebniak, vice-presidentess of the UNA, Mrs. Ann McGowan, and Olga Zepko, died Sunday, May 9 last in the Akron (Ohio) City Hospital after a long illness.

The deceased was very active in Ukrainian American youth affairs and very popular. She was a member of UNA Branch 180, of the Ukrainian Youth's League, the Ukrainian Catholic League, and the Ohio State Ukrainian Youth League.

Funeral services were held last Wednesday at the Ukrainian Holy Ghost Catholic Church.

#### Art Exhibit

The Barbizon Plaza Art Gallery at Central Park South in New York, N. Y. is currently exhibiting paintings and sculptures by the Artists Fund Members. Among the number of foreign artists from various localities in Europe are two well known Ukrainian artists, Zachary Makarenko and 3. Muchin.

Both Mr. Muchin's sculpture "King Igor" and Makarenko's "Prometheus" as well as his two paintings, "Portrait of My Daughter" and "Motion Symphony" are prominently displayed at this Exhibition. The jury was composed of all American artists—members of the National Academy in New York, who chose the exhibited paintings and sculptures for their originality and high artistic quality. O. R.

#### A LAST MINUTE SUGGESTION

Ten years ago the 50th anniversary of the Ukrainian National Association was observed with a thrilling program of Ukrainian songs, dances, and other great features. Hundreds were turned away because they had not purchased their tickets in time. The packed Carnegie Hall could not accommodate them.

Tomorrow's 60th UNA Anniversary Festival at Carnegie Hall, 2 p.m. may prove to be a repetition for many of what took place ten years ago.

There are still some tickets available at Carnegie Hall's box office.—See Adv. on p. 3.

#### Good News for Ukrainian American Youth in the Detroit Area

The Detroit District Council of the U.Y.L.N.A. Will award two \$100 scholarships to the newly initiated Ukrainian Cultural Courses. The Course will be held from August 2 through August 28 at the U.N.A. estate resort, "Soyuzivka", which is located in Kerhonson, New York at the foot of the Catskill Mountains.

The Ukrainian Cultural Courses offer classes in history, geography, literature, language and group activities which include folk singing and dancing. In addition to a concentrated study program the students will be enjoying a summer vacation in a world-famed resort area of breathtaking beauty. At the Soyuzivka you'll find tennis courts, swimming pool, golf course.

#### PAYLOVA GIVES MIAMI CONCERT

Olga Pavlova, a leading Ukrainian American soprano, gave a concert Sunday night, April 18th last, in the Sun Room of the Sea Isle Hotel, 30th street and Collins Avenue, Miami, Florida before a large and enthusiastic audience.

The singer's offerings included songs by Mozart, Schumann, Lehar, Porter, a Hungarian love song, and a medley of Ukrainian folk songs.

#### EXHIBIT AT NEW YORK IMPORT SHOW

The Arka Ukrainian Art Department Store of 48 East 7th street, New York 3, N.Y., will exhibit Ukrainian embroidery, wood-carvings, ceramics, and Easter eggs at the New York Import Show—

"the latest, finest and best from abroad"—at the 34th Street (Park Ave.) Armory, May 17-20, 1954, from 11 a.m. to 9 p.m.

#### A REMINDER OF WHAT COMMUNISM STANDS FOR



Pictured above is the Ukrainian float in the Loyalty Day Parade in Buffalo, N. Y., Sunday, May 2nd last. It shows two Soviet soldiers brandishing their guns at a chained woman, symbolizing enchained Ukraine. The nationality groups were headed by Walter V. Chopyk, secretary of Buffalo's Public Works Commissioner, and a member of the Ukrainian National Association. Among those reviewing the parade were Very Rev. Alexander Steranka, of St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Church, and Rev. Ihuman Sviatoslav of Trinity Ukrainian Orthodox Church. They both suffered from Soviet persecution.

# Lesya Ukrainka . . .

By W. BESOUSKO, Ph.D.

(1)

Lesya Ukrainka was an exceptional poetess, who, as Dr. Percival Cundy expressed it, was endowed "with unbounded imagination, keen psychological insight" and possessed "power and vigor of expression not surpassed by any woman writer of Western literatures". (Spirit of Flame by Lesya Ukrainka, p. 18). Forty-one years have passed since her death and a great amount of critical literature concerning her work has proved that she deserves an honorable mention. We are able to do so, because there appeared an American translation of her works<sup>1</sup> in 1950, and recently a new Ukrainian-American edition in twelve volumes.<sup>2</sup> A most unusual phenomenon as to Lesya Ukrainka was her optimism even in the worst circumstances, bringing to our mind the words of the Gospel: "Conquering death by dying." Led by his intuition, Ivan Franko (in 1898) called her "the only man in all our present-day Ukraine". We shall return to this expression to decide its suitability. First let us present a short sketch of her life.

### Sketch of Her Life

Lesya Ukrainka, her real name, Larissa Kosachivna, was born in Kolodyazhne, Volhynia, Ukraine, in 1871. Her father was a well-to-do landowner Peter Kosach of Servian stock who spoke only Russian. Her mother Helen Drahomaniv was a sister of the distinguished scholar Michael Drahomaniv, who was compelled to emigrate abroad. He proved to be the best speaker for the Ukrainian cause at that time, denouncing the czarist ukase which forbade the use of the Ukrainian language in public life, as in printing books, on the stage, etc. We mention Michael Drahomaniv, because of his deep influence on our poetess. Lesya Ukrainka wrote that her uncle clarified her views on religion, sociology, and politics. She dedicated to her uncle "Robert Bruce", a poem from Scotch history, in which she expounded a view of Drahomaniv that the peasantry was the best foundation of a nation, as exemplified in Ukraine. Later Lesya Ukrainka modified her view.

The estate of her parents was situated in a provincial hamlet surrounded by beautiful scenery, by the woods, and inhabited by peasants with a thousand years traditions behind them, and with a heritage of poetry, stories and superstitions. Every place was animated by some being, natural or supernatural. These

were suitable surroundings for a future poetess. Moreover, her mother was an excellent educator and writer, as proved by educating her own children at home, and by editing a children's and a family magazine. Her mother did not want her children to attend the Russian school and taught them herself in the Ukrainian language. Even the children's games were instructive; for instance, one involving some scenes from the Odyssey. Lesya mastered several languages, among them Russian, Polish, French, German, Latin, Greek, Bulgarian; later English, Italian and Spanish. She obtained an insight into the development of mankind, learned biology, botany, and other subjects as well as the verse technique. Only a highly talented girl could master such a great mass of material in her domestic surroundings. Family excursions to Kiev, the spiritual capital of Ukraine, brought a flow of new ideas. Her world view was broadened by contact with Michael Starytsky, a poet, dramatist, and translator.

At the age of eleven Lesya became sick. Tuberculosis first attacked her bones and then her lungs. She went from hospital to hospital, from one resort to another, seeking recovery. She was treated by famous Vienna and Berlin physicians, apparently recovering but only to relapse again into the same illness. She was operated on. The poetess visited many places on the Black Sea, in the Crimea, in the Caucasus, in the Carpathian Mountains, in Germany, and Egypt, in search of health. She married an ethnographer and composer Klimenty Kvitka, in 1907, six years before her death. However, her sufferings increased; the illness consumed her. She could live either in the Caucasus, or in Egypt being in need of a mild climate. Lesya was very interested in the social and political life of her own country. She tried to be active in social work. She could be called the barometer of the spiritual life of Ukraine. She succumbed to her illness after her heroic struggle, in her 42nd year, in 1913, and was buried in Kiev.

### A Sick Woman's Song of Liberation

This sick woman sang a song of liberation all her life, continuing the work started by Shevchenko. Her song of liberation was the most powerful in all Ukraine of her time. In order to get new fighters for liberty, she reproached her nation in which the very word freedom was becoming obsolete. She got them, as proved by many valiant deeds during the national Ukrainian revolution against the czarist and Bolshevik regimes at the end of the first world war, and afterwards. Lesya began to

write in her 12th year. In the beginning she was under the influence of Taras Shevchenko and Panteleymon Kulish, a universalist in Ukrainian culture. She never separated from the Bible. Her masters in poetry were Alfred de Musset, Victor Hugo, Heinrich Heine, Byron, Shelley, Maeterlinck, Ibsen, and Gerhard Hauptmann. The Ukrainian critic Nicholas Zerov observed that Lesya Ukrainka was endowed with excellent hearing perceptibility, far better than her visual one. It was a part of her tragedy that she had to stop playing the piano because of her illness. In her poetry we have various forms of verse, many of which she introduced into Ukrainian poetry, as stated by the Ukrainian critic B. Yakubsky. (Lesya Ukrainka, Works, II, pp. 8-11). Her verse is sonorous and very carefully constructed. It set an example to Ukrainian poets. Only seldom did she write of her sad fate, bearing her suffering silently. Her lyrics were mostly of a social character. Her call was to struggle in order to achieve a better social order and a better national position. She knew that the road to betterment has always been proved by sacrifice. Love of her native country marks all of her works. She wrote: "Let others seek in dreams for future happiness; I do not wish to sleep, but live and burn" (Spirit of Flame, p. 43). No other Ukrainian poet believed so much in the power of poetry as Lesya Ukrainka did. In former ages the poet encouraged the fighters in their battles with the enemy. Lesya Ukrainka wanted to remain in the same role, summoning the people to fight evil. She could not take a great enough part in social work, instead her words became so fiery that they bordered on real deeds. For her personal life, the verse cited below is very characteristic, because although hopeless, she wanted to hope on against all odds: ("Hence, dark thoughts! Away, you autumn mists! Golden spring is here, she's here today! (Should my days of youth be spent in woe, (Drearly and sadly pass away?) (Nay, through all my tears, I still will smile, (Sing my songs though troubles round me looms; (Hopeless, still hope on against all odds.) I will live! Away, you thoughts of gloom." (Spirit of Flame, p. 50)

(To be continued)

# Book Review

## S. V. BEZSONOV, Architecture of Western Ukraine. Edition of the Academy of Architecture of the USSR. Moscow, 1946, pp. 96, 16".

After the occupation of the various lands taken by the Soviets in 1945, Moscow showed a noticeably great interest in the "little known lands", their wealth and values. This interest extended also to the spheres of art and architecture. The book of Bezsonov is divided into three parts, which begin with quite long historical introductions, which have no direct connections with a work on art but which are purely of propagandistic importance to stress definitely the unity of these newly acquired territories with Moscow. The author carefully avoids speaking of the Ukrainian people and its creative work. He calls the present population of Volyn and Galicia "Slavs" and their culture he connects with Moscow patterns. Also in his opinion, this "Slavic people of Galicia" had felt very little Western European influences. He uses "the old Russian method of ignoring or twisting the special features of the Ukrainian artistic creations, the Ukrainian style, and the significance of Ukrainian artists. When he is compelled to mention these Ukrainian features, he labels them as "Slavic art", the "national Slavic element" or "local peculiarities," "local taste".

### The Book Surprises One

As a study of art, the book surprises by its primitive character and its use of the antiquated descriptive method. There are no very long art studies, a comparative stylistic analysis, the evolution of forms, an analysis of architectural forms, constructions or techniques of building. Bezsonov uses the literature of the end of the XIX century and the beginning of the XX, exclusively in Russian, a literature that is completely antiquated, often not documented and superficial. He does not know the literature in Polish, German and other languages, which are an important source for the architectural monuments of the Western Ukrainian lands. It has become the practice of the Soviet scholars in the publications of the various Moscow "Academies" to ignore totally foreign literature.

## Soviet Works Out of Date

The works of the contemporary Russian scientific publications have a strange appearance, for they are out of date in comparison with the scientific work of the West and are complications of the older Russian authors of tsarist times. We must mention that in a bibliography of 50 works in Russian, he lists only 14 in Ukrainian, and does not use these Ukrainian works in his text. Yet during the last 30 years, the Ukrainian works on the study of the historical architectural monuments of Western Ukraine have produced much and completely new material, carefully documented, critically tested, with detailed plans of buildings and other graphic materials. As a result of this frivolous attitude to foreign literature, Bezsonov has made many factual mistakes in dates—years and centuries, the names and entire types of buildings, stylistic details, authors of works, etc. For example, he dates the foundation of L'viv in the XII century (p. 8), when it was in 1252. Of the city of Halych he says that "some" churches have been found there, when in reality 271 have been excavated. He makes no mention of the oldest building of L'viv—the castle church of St. Mykola of the beginning of the XIV century, which was treated in a new monograph in Ukrainian in 1936. The well known engraving of L'viv in the publication Civitas orbis terrarum he dates in 1585, when it should be 1617. The Church of St. Vasyl in village of Zymne near Volodymyr in Volyn, he dates in the XV-XVI centuries, while according to the latest studies of Raczyński, Walicki, and the author of this review, it was in the XII-XIII centuries. On antiquated material he considers the architect De Witte to have been the builder of the Cathedral of St. George in L'viv. Yet according to the more recent studies by Mankowski, Hornung, and the monograph of this reviewer on the Cathedral of St. George (L'viv, 1934, pp. 138), where there was used the newly discovered Book of the Building of St. George from the middle of the XVIII century it is definite that the builder of this Cathedral was the architect Meretyn of Meretini.

### The "Social Command"

It is obvious that according

to the so-called "social command" as it is now practiced in the Soviets, Bezsonov was ordered at all cost to show the kinship of Ukrainian architecture to Russian. And since in Moscow the architectural monuments are much more recent and rarely go back to the XV century the author uses the artistic monuments of Novgorod, Suzdal, and Vladimir on the Klyazma. But in these comparisons he makes only general, arbitrary remarks, without giving any proofs, concrete statements or a comparative analysis of style. He, however, cannot completely pass over the fact of the influence of Ukrainian architecture on the north Russian, which has been asserted not only by foreign authors but by some of the more important Russian students. Yet this influence of the Ukrainian artistic culture, he treats as "kinship" with Moscow, and ignores the dates of the buildings and their topography.

## West Ukraine Architecture—Ukrainian

Without mentioning the names of Ukrainian or Polish artists and the fact that the Ukrainian architectural monuments of Western Ukraine belong to the Ukrainian people, he rarely puts any weight on their artistic value, beauty and the peculiarities of the Ukrainian architectural monuments. The tone of the book is dry, formalistic, without love and still more without enthusiasm for his subject. What can be so formal and indifferent an attitude to the monuments of the past and the "Old Testament" method as the Marxo-Leninist-Stalinist methodology of art study? But let us look at the publications of this same Academy of Architecture of the USSR, which are devoted to Muscovite architecture, as for example, the publication of the Monuments of Russian Architecture. Why are not these called Monuments of the Eastern USSR, when in this book under review there is kept the purely geographical term, The Architecture of Western Ukraine. In the works on the monuments of Russian architecture there are no Marxist excursions, which are always demanded by Moscow in Kievian publications, no trace of attack on the church as "the opium of the people," or remarks on "bourgeois nationalists." All the historical monuments of Muscovite architecture, including the churches, are praised as "works of genius, incomparable, great works of the Russian people, although as a rule, they were built by foreigners, Italians, Germans, French, etc. Besides Bezsonov constantly treats of political history, and represents the history of Moscow in a rosy light. The bloody dealings with the entire free cities, lands and peoples which Moscow violently and brutally overthrew and imposed slavery, famine, annihilation, in this book on "art" are treated as the joyful "process of the union around the principality of Moscow" and the "creation of the Russian national state." Here he says that the "national awakenig called to life the idea of Moscow as the Third Rome, in accordance with which the great Russian state was the heir of the ruined Orthodox Byzantium". This imperialistic propaganda of the "Marxian art studies" does not differ from the most reactionary Tsarist "Slavophiles", but the newer Soviet authors are undoubtedly more chauvinistic.

### A Very Curious Remark

At the end of the book we read the very curious remark of Bezsonov (or the social task), that the study and preservation of the monuments of art and architecture in Western Ukraine have been taken over by Soviet scholars, architects and artists, as "one of the forms of brotherly

# Trivial?

Last Last week I wrote about juvenile delinquency. This week, to extend my remarks further on the subject, I want to call attention to a survey completed last week among North Jersey high school and college students in the matter of lying and cheating.

The survey revealed that the students interrogated do not consider lying or cheating as serious offenses. Rather they are inclined to consider them as trivial.

The survey was conducted by Warren L. Duncan, industrial coordinator at Farleigh Dickinson College in Rutherford, N. J. 3,000 students filled out questionnaire in the college and in Bergen and Passaic county high schools.

The results revealed that 19 per cent of the students named lying, as an active delinquency, and 29 per cent felt that way about cheating. However, 88 per cent said stealing and robbery were delinquencies.

Duncan said many students, in written remarks they filled out at the end of the questionnaire, indicated a belief that lying and cheating are normal factors in modern society and are necessary in the achievement of business success.

The survey revealed that college students feel parents and the community share the most responsibility for providing remedies for delinquency. High school youngsters believe delinquency is their responsibility first and their parents second. Both groups indicated belief that the roles of religious organizations and the government in curbing delinquency rate lower.

As far as lying and cheating is concerned, I still cling to the belief that both are not trivial but serious. Anyone who practices either, is bound to find himself on the road to worse offenses. That has been proven time and time again. Honesty has always been the best policy.

Josephine Gibajlo Gibbons

## The UNA Jubilee By MYROSLAVA

This Sunday afternoon, on May 16, at 2 p.m. the Ukrainian National Association will present a Ukrainian Music and Dance Jubilee at Carnegie Hall in New York City in commemoration of its 60th Anniversary.

It was first organized in Shamokin, Pa., February 22, 1894 and since then, has become the first and foremost Ukrainian Fraternal Order in America; rendering the following deeds to its Ukrainian members.

Among them are: For years a benefactor to thousands of widows, orphans and cripples.

It offers up-to-date insurance plans.

Financial assistance to students. Dividends—after a

short period. Financial assistance to athletic teams.

The Ukrainian Weekly gratis.

The Ukrainian National Association has helped the immigrant to adjust himself to his new environment in the new world, and instilled in him and his children the love for the true ideals of American democracy.

The Ukrainian National Association is owned and controlled by the Ukrainian people, by the democratic system of government.

The Ukrainian National Association greatly influenced and contributed to the development of the social, business, cultural and political life of Ukrainians in America.

This a worthy record indeed! One, that any fraternal organization, can truly, be proud of!

## THE AMERICAN WAY Faith and Know-How

(EDITOR'S NOTE: DeWitt Emery is president of the National Small Business Men's Association.)

To think about our whole free enterprise economy as one vast economic machine is really not so very far fetched because that is the way it works. No single part of it functions all by itself. Every industry, every factory, every machine tool, even every one-man-business, every newspaper daily or weekly is connected in many ways with all the rest of the economy.

This maze of inter-connections, the meshing of all the gears, large and small, economic and mechanical, has been growing steadily more close and complicated ever since our first loose and scattered colonial economy began to take shape. One needs only to scan our history to recognize that gadgeteering, mechanization, and the complicating business patterns they lead to are not just recently acquired habits of ours.

How succeeding generations of Americans have built our vast and complex present-day national economic machine is exceptionally wey known. On the average, we can probably name more famous American inventors and empire builders than thatsmen.

But note this about the process—within our own lifetime the growth of our national economic machine has become so speeded-up, changed, complicated and periodically upset by depressions, booms, wars, revolutionary inventions and political experiments that the whole economic machine and its workings have become one vast confusion so far as the individual's ability to see it all is concerned.

Our economy, like our automobiles, now has most of its working parts obscured under

the hood. We are familiar only with a few exposed levers, dials and controls with which we are supposed to operate the machine. It takes a lot of faith as well as a working knowledge of which control does what.

Mention of the essential element of faith, while it weakens the comparison of our economy to one vast mechanism, at the same time emphasizes the most vital aspect of our economic machine—which is that all of its mechanical parts are utterly useless without the people who run it.

That is why no mere listing of all our tools, devices, factories, patents, formulas and physical resources—impressive as they are—can ever really explain the American economic system. While we usually think of it in terms of its more obvious physical assets—our thousands of factories, some containing more than a square mile of area under their sprawling roofs; plus the acres of complex machine tools at work in them; plus the myriad of appurtenances like railroads and power lines that link our industrial plants with the mines, the mills, the forests, the land and other raw material sources on the one hand and with all the warehouses, stores and marketing equipment on the other—even all these things together do not encompass all that is our economic machine. Its key parts are people—160,000,000 of them. And the secret of this productive machine of our is the way we make it work for us, as opposed to our working for it. No small aspects of the miracle that results is the peculiar kind of faith or confidence that we place in it.

## 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

(3)

This principle obviously permits no other interpretation save that the position of each member is legally exactly the same in relation to all other members. It is, therefore, clear that from the principle of the United Nations, Ukraine and Byelorussia are sovereign nations, and that the U.S.S.R. does not represent these two Republics in the U. N., or on the international to withhold recognition. The two latter opinions seem to be applied in practice (theory of automatic recognition as declared by the Foreign Secretary of Yugoslavia), and their validity is also borne out by legal consequences flowing from membership in such organizations as the United Nations.

The opinions cited under (A), (B), and (C) are based on the principle that a sovereign state constitutes the sole competence unto itself on whom to recognize and from whom forum otherwise. The British Commonwealth and League of Nations used the term British Empire only as applied to Great Britain, Northern Ireland, and those parts of the empire which were not members of the League (Wright). Kelsen holds a similar view: A member of the United Nations has a series of duties and rights in relation to every other member, but no relation could exist in the absence of recognition of legal capacity.

### Significance of Admission to United Nations

Admission to the United Nations means much more than mere recognition of statehood. To rights and duties flowing from international law must be added specific rights and duties that admission to membership in such an organiza-

tion as the United Nations amounts to general recognition and even nonmember nations, the status of such newly admitted members being determined objectively (Wright).

The opinions cited under (A), (B), and (C) are based on the principle that a sovereign state constitutes the sole competence unto itself on whom to recognize and from whom forum otherwise. The British Commonwealth and League of Nations used the term British Empire only as applied to Great Britain, Northern Ireland, and those parts of the empire which were not members of the League (Wright). Kelsen holds a similar view: A member of the United Nations has a series of duties and rights in relation to every other member, but no relation could exist in the absence of recognition of legal capacity.

### U.S.R. Has Already Recognized Ukraine

The different opinions of various authors cited above throw full light on the problem of a relation between ad-

mission to the United Nations and recognition. In the instant reference to Ukraine and Byelorussia it is quite immaterial, however, which of these views will be taken as the basis for arguing that they have been duly recognized by the United States of America. Regardless of whether we follow the view of Lauterpacht that Ukraine and Byelorussia were recognized by 47 governments voting unanimously for their admission to the United Nations in San Francisco on April 27, 1954, or whether, in accord with Kelsen, we increase the number of those giving recognition to 58, adding those members of the United Nations who were absent from the San Francisco meeting of that date due to a delay in the arrival of their delegates, in each event the United States cast an affirmative vote for the admission of Ukraine and Byelorussia. This opinion is shared and expressed by such authoritative sources as "The American Journal of International Law" (1945). The rule of international law permits no doubt that the United States has recognized Ukraine and Byelorussia de jure, and any legal obstacles to the exchange of envoys with these two republics are nonexistent, despite the political fact of their enslavement.

JOIN THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASS'N TODAY!

(Concluded on page 3)

## Poet's Corner

### All That Lives

As all that lives, the desert sands shift,  
Their whisper low like flowing water's murmur,  
Enchants the soul. Dreamer, behold!  
Your hear it best from underneath your roof.—

So do not pack your trunk, nor touch the map.—  
Learn how to close your eyes and wait,—  
Perhaps your soul is of those rich and rare  
That harken to the universe from your own room.

A. PLUZHNYK  
(A. Pluzhnyk, Ukrainian poet, died in exile in Solovki Islands 1937)

Translated by MIRA HORDYNSKY

## WOULD THE U.N.A. BENEFIT FROM A SPORTS PROGRAM?

By MICKEY HAMALAK

The above question opens a field of discussion for the good and welfare of the U.N.A. A sports program can help bring in new members as well as keep the present members active. Passive membership just for insurance is not a healthy sign for any fraternal organization. That type of insurance can be purchased locally in the large insurance companies and have the collector call weekly for the premiums. Membership in a fraternal organization is based on nationality, race, friendships, religion, culture, etc. Insurance is vital and many times is the link between those that want to leave the ranks but find enough investment after a few years that it is good business to continue their membership. Fraternalists that stress social membership have a large turnover.

If the sports program is self supporting and the fund is earmarked for sports only, the means of measuring the value can easily be determined in a 4 year period. My last article suggested one cent per member per month or 12 cents per year. This means about \$5,000 per year based on 40,000 adult members. This \$5,000 can be sliced up as follows:

- \$520 per year salary of a Sports Director.
- \$480 for mailing, phones, traveling, etc.
- \$500 for golf tournaments.
- \$500 for basketball, softball, etc.
- \$500 for soccer.
- \$2,500 for bowling.

Note that \$2,500 is allowed for bowling. That can involve all age groups and both sexes. \$300 would be used for trophies while \$200 for tournament expenses. \$2,000 would be donated into a cash prize fund which would be divided 1/3 to the scratch bowlers and 2/3 to the handicap bowlers. Everyone would receive something. This would be another way of donating financial help to teams which is being done in outright sums upon request.

The writer is a member of various fraternalists and that is the plan used by all Slavic groups. Top teams would win

\$100 each and 2nd place would get \$90 and on down the list. Remember that each bowler would also contribute \$2 to each event for he or she would have to pay \$3.50... or about that amount... to enter the tournament. \$1.50 would cover the bowling, scorers and tournament expenses, \$2 would be added to the cash prize list. With 300 bowlers in a tournament, that would mean \$1,500 more added to the cash list. You need not use all the \$200 for many fraternalists just match the money contributed by the bowlers. During the first few years the fund could grow and a reserve built up so that when the bowlers start to contribute more than the budget calls for, we could draw on the reserve. I may sound like an optimist but the Greek Catholic Union with 35,000 adult members had 97 teams at their 18th tourney at Binghamton on the May 2nd weekend. The UNA can match that within 3 years.

The press releases on the sports pages of teams in local leagues and national tournaments would be priceless. That kind of publicity would make youngsters want to bowl in Ukrainian leagues with fellow Ukrainians rather than getting into house leagues. Bowling leagues would have socials, parties, trips and all that tends to make friends and bind people into units.

The Croatian Fraternal Union have 132 teams in their Tourney in Detroit this year. They have added 22,000 members in the past 8 years and give sports as the No. 1 reason for the increase. Their present membership is 105,000. The writer will gladly assist any U.N.A. Committee or Sports Director in formulating a program and guiding the policy. The writer plans to visit in Washington during the Convention and will meet with any Committee desiring more information on the subject. Do not neglect the question. Many of your possible members are being "stolen" by other Slavic Fraternalists sports' programs. Competition is keen in all Slavic centers.

## PUBLICIZE YOUR BRANCH

The Ukrainian National Association has almost 500 branches in the United States and Canada. Just about every one of these branches has some members who were born in North America. This periodical is published for these members and all interested non-members.

Despite the fact that the youth of the U.N.A. has its own newspaper, very few of the 500 branches are publicized in it. The old folk see to it that the branches are regularly publicized in the Svoboda, but it is clearly up to the young people to promote the branches via the Weekly. At one time the young members of the U.N.A. were taking advantage of the publicity opportunities offered by the Weekly. In fact, so much matter was being received that the Weekly often overflowed into the Svoboda. At that time, however, the Ukrainian Weekly was less than 2/3 in wordage space of what it contains now.

The Weekly is still available for publicity purposes. Its policy in this respect has never changed. It is still the best medium the young people have to exchange news, views, and ideas. And it is not true that the Weekly caters only to the grownups; material from children always was and still is welcome.

Every U.N.A. branch have a publicity man or a committee. There are elections to report and social functions to advertise and publicize. Without doubt many U.N.A. members are serving in the U. S. Army, Navy, Marines, Air Force; reports on the young people in uniform make interesting reading and publicity men should not hesitate to submit them. The Weekly also welcomes items about college graduates, as well as reports on the activities in all fields of endeavor.

It is important to keep in mind the fact that the local town newspaper is another good publicity medium. The man of committee seeking publicity for the U.N.A. branch should always send copies of the material to the local papers, stressing that the branch

is a part of a fraternal benefit society consisting of 75,000 members.

It is not necessary to have special qualifications in order to serve as a publicity man or be a member of a publicity committee. Anyone who can write a letter can prepare a report (copy) for a newspaper. The important thing is to state all the facts and be sure they are right. The editor of the paper will make all necessary corrections and deletions; he may even rewrite the whole report, no matter how well it may have been written originally. If the report has any news value or reader interest it will be used. An examination of any local newspaper will reveal many items about all kinds of clubs and organizations, the work of conscientious publicity men and committees.

Publicity has value. It lets people know that the Ukrainians in town are active and that they represent a part of a large national organization. It will attract people to social and athletic functions. It will build prestige. It will bring new members into the branch. Publicity for a branch also helps the U.N.A.

Publicity opportunities in the Weekly and the American press are almost without limit. The space is available. Every branch of the Ukrainian National Association should get its share of publicity. American clubs and organizations—important and unimportant, large and small—have publicity men or committees sending out copy regularly, and there is no reason at all why the U.N.A. branches should not be doing the same thing.

Very few American clubs and organizations have their own printed newspapers. The youth of the U.N.A. have The Ukrainian Weekly, something that would make the American groups green with envy. Let keep this in mind at all times by publicizing our branches regularly, because then we will be supporting both our branches and our newspaper. The one goes hand in glove with the other.

Theodore Lutwink

## SHAL WE LEARN UKRAINIAN?

By DR. M. H. HAYDAK

Such a question undoubtedly comes to the minds of many American-born young people of Ukrainian extraction. Many feel that in an ordinary life of a community, seldom, if ever, the knowledge of a foreign tongue is necessary. Those who are coming to the Ukrainian Church or the Ukrainian gatherings sometime are confronted with the situation that they have to talk or at least understand Ukrainian. Those who are active in the group usually are quite proficient in both written and spoken language.

Such a dilemma: "Whether I should know the language of my parents or should I just forget about the matter"—is peculiar not only to the American-born youth of the Ukrainian extraction, but is a universal problem and, in most cases, is decided upon individually, depending on the character of the upbringing, cultural and traditional connections within any particular group, memories of the early life, some outstanding events giving the strongest impression during the childhood, etc. The fact is, however, that more and more young people of the first and second generation of immigrants to do not learn the language of their parents. Is this good for them—is this good for the country as a whole?

I will never forget a lecture given at the graduation exercises at one of the teacher colleges in Minnesota. The lecturer—a young man, the head of a nationally known school in the West—told of the importance for the present day Americans to know a foreign language besides their native English. "When I received an invitation to come to this college," he stated, "I was really very much pleased to go to your State, because in my mind there was a picture of a Scandinavian Minnesota, with those big sturdy Swedes bringing the Spirit of the old country and imparting their character to the surrounding population. I was eager to visit the Swedish Churches and homes to see all this for myself."

I went to a Swedish Church last Sunday. To be sure, the services were in Swedish, but what surprised me was the fact that there were only the old folks in the Church. "Where are your young people," I inquired some of the parishioners. "They do not come to the Church too often"—was the answer. "Our young people consider that we should not pray in Swedish, but should change to the English language, because many of them do not understand well the language of their parents."

The lecturer was honestly disturbed by this phenomenon. In his opinion those young people did not understand the trend of times. Now America is the leader of the free world. The American frontiers are not in the West—they are everywhere. He brought statistical data on the number of American students, businessmen, soldiers and workers in various countries of the globe. "Those are our ambassadors of good will. They are to explain the American democratic ideals and the fair play to the inhabitants of those Countries. And how can they do this when they do not speak the language of the natives? And he urged the future teachers of Minnesota: "Go to your communities and in your lectures impress on the youth of Minnesota that it is very important for them

to know one more language besides English. This should be easy to accomplish here where there are so many parents still speaking the language of their home country. Let those youngsters try to speak at home in the language of their parents, let them try to read—a few minutes a day—some of the literature written in the native language of their parents, and they will help to understand truthfully the countries we are dealing with in our efforts to help the world to remain free!"

The knowledge of foreign languages tends to broaden our view better and more valuable intellectual horizons and makes members of our own nation. The knowledge of a foreign tongue enables us to read the original works of famous writers and to draw upon the real informations which otherwise would escape our attention or which we would know only from the interpretation by some other people whose interests may be entirely different from our own or from those of the United States. If this is true of any foreign language, than the more important it is to know the native language of your parents, because you may understand the soul of this language faster and truer than any one else.

It is very important to know Ukrainian. Those who have been in military service realized this when they were asked what language besides English, they could speak. This was a practical application of the knowledge of a foreign language for the service to America.

At the present time the United States is in a leading position in the world, and it is our duty to inform the American public about the history, culture, economics and other phases of life of the people who are the closest to us in Europe. Our country, America, should know the truest picture of the life of every nation with which our government deals during these trying times.

There is a wealth of information you can gain from the Ukrainian writings, scientific and otherwise. By knowing the Ukrainian language, you can contribute enormously to a better understanding of the Ukrainian question which is so important at the present time. There are so many literary pearls in the Ukrainian language not known to anyone beside those who can read Ukrainian. You may translate those works in English. There is no difficulty in publishing a real good fiction or non fiction book. And there are so few translations from the Ukrainian. In this way you would be not only informing the public, you will be helping yourself too. Moreover, you may write your own novels, stories, biographies, etc. on the basis of knowledge of the Ukrainian life, history, arts, etc.

There is such a wide unbroken ground that one only wonders why so few of the young Americans of Ukrainian descent have tried it yet. By neglecting your Ukrainian, you not only lose your cultural background, but you are not contributing to the fight against the forces of oppression.

**NEW YORK IMPORT SHOW**  
34th St., (Park Ave.) Armory  
MAY 17-20, 1954  
Open Evenings.

## Close Finish Seen in Newark Bowling Division

By STEPHEN KURLAK

Six games remain to be played by the teams in the Newark Division of the U.N.A. Bowling League of the Metropolitan N.Y.-N.J. Area before their thirty-three weeks schedule comes to a close. With the possibility of a tie between the top two teams, the gnish promises to be an exciting one. But if the second-place U.N.A. Branch 272 quintet should lose one game, the heavy-rolling Newark Ukrainian Orthodox Church team will take the championship without dispute. In the matches of Friday, May 7th, last, the Churchmen rolled up the night's highest single game with a pinfall of 907, and the best three-game series with a total of 2,557 pins. The St. John's C.W.V. aggregation followed with second best in both categories, registering 896 and 2,466, respectively. Fred Hubka was the outstanding bowler for the night, scoring the highest single game of 232 pins, and a series of 621. The Jersey City Division, which had completed its thirty-week schedule on April 30th, held its end-of-season banquet on May 9th at the Missiris Restaurant in Jersey City. More details about this function are reported elsewhere in this issue.

### BOWLING RESULTS OF FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1954

NEWARK DIVISION			
Ukr. Orthodox Church (3)	U.N.A. Branch 272 (0)		
Margarits J. 149	164	148	Ennit, W. 162
Scheskowsky, N. 156	136	190	Wowchuck, P. 165
Porozok, W. 174	133	150	Chymiy, A. 175
Porozok, J. 169	180	157	Kaliba, J. 142
Hubka, F. 179	210	232	Rewiski, W. 140
			Handicap 4 4 4
Totals	827	823	907
			Totals
			788
			712
			751
Penn-Jersey Social Club (2)	Ukrainian-American Vets (1)		
Kufta, J. 170	159	172	Popena, M. 141
Molinsky, P. 176	134	156	Golumbuski, A. 158
Tofel, W. 209	157	155	Prychoda, A. 152
Korytko, W. 168	186	166	Zolto, I. 148
Molinsky, W. 163	—	155	Struck, P. 142
Kranetz, A. —	131	—	
Handicap	4	4	4
Totals	890	771	808
			Totals
			741
			802
			758
St. Johns C.W.V. (2)	Ukrainian Sitch (1)		
Kacaper, S. 147	163	114	Urban, A. 132
Salabun, M. 164	191	161	Blind 125
Tango, M. 149	156	172	Chuy, P. 152
Janick, L. 177	170	166	Lytwyn, M. 163
Hrychyshyn, S. 179	216	141	Fara, B. 172
			Handicap 20 20 20
Totals	816	896	754
			Totals
			764
			792
			726

### UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION LEAGUE

TEAM STANDINGS			
Newark Division			
	Won	Lost	High 3 Game Total
1. Ukr. Orth. Church, Newark	56	37	955 2670 75393 810
2. U.N.A. Br. 272, Maplewood	50	43	952 2638 72131 801
3. Penn-Jersey S.C., Newark	49	44	928 2523 73408 789
4. St. Johns C.W.V., Newark	45	48	969 2620 73735 792
5. Ukr.-Amer. Vets, Newark	44	49	932 2638 71454 793
6. Ukrainian Sitch, Newark	36	57	872 2516 70978 763



Wallace P. Gilbert, Irvington Town Commission Candidate presented catcher's baseball equipment to Michael Harmatuck, captain of the Ukrainian Sitch Boys Club baseball team of Newark, N. J.

Boys of the club are engaged in a complete sports program as part of a plan to encourage youth participation in wholesome activities.

## WITHOUT PREJUDICE

By TED LUCIV

We Americans are proud for adding to our national holidays another day to celebrate, Mother's Day. This beautiful custom reserved for giving special tribute to our mothers is gradually spreading all over the world. It is only fair to expect that with the spreading of this noble idea of honoring mothers of the world there will also spread the good name of our country which originated that holiday.

It is said that the actual credit for the origination of Mother's Day belongs to the American woman, named Jarvis of Philadelphia. It was in that city of brotherly love that Annan's mother died, (on Sunday, May 9, 1907). Anna invited her friends to her home and asked them to help her to remember her the memory of her dear mother by observing the anniversary of the death of their own mothers. This practice resulted in the organization which started to observe the second Sunday in May as Mother's Day. Miss Jarvis became a missionary of the idea, she made speeches, wrote letters, pleaded with influential public men to observe May

10th as a national holiday for mothers.

In 1912 the state of Texas accepted Jarvis' idea by observing that day and pardoning prisoners on that day. Other states followed Pennsylvania, made May 10th a state holiday. On May 10th, 1913 a resolution passed the Senate and the House of Representatives to make the second Sunday in May a national holiday "dedicated to the Texas. In 1913 Anna's state, memory of the best mother in the world, your mother." Thus this great idea became a reality.

This holiday is growing all over the world. It is observed through some distinct act of kindness, visit, letter, gift or tribute to show remembrance of the mother to whom general affection is due. This is the usual way this wonderful custom is observed in America. It is in this way America wishes the rest of the world to celebrate it.

It is indeed a splendid way to celebrate those mothers whom we could see.

Ask any one who had a mother and who happened to

be deceased—how he feels about her now? In majority of cases those persons—old or young—lack the proper words to express their true feelings about their mothers. I remember when I was a mere child, my grandmother was asked how she felt about her 92 year old mother who died then. My Grandma who though was illiterate answered that question very expressly and I remember those words: "To me," she said, "the death of my mother is same as a dark sunset, as a terribly dark night. There will be no sunshine left for me now."

I have felt the same way about my mother when I left her beyond the Iron Curtain when I came to America. I felt doubly despondent later on when my mother became ill and I could not assist her; when she was hungry and needed food and I could not help her as the comnies would let no packages come through to the Ukraine. To make things worse, the Bolsheviks would keep my packages, that I sent to my mother, in Moscow for 4-5 months and then they would return them back to USA stamping them: "Returned to sender, Refused by the addressee". I knew that it was not true but I could do nothing about it. Later on my heart bled again for my

## Book Review

(Concluded from page 2)

help". The Ukrainians of the Western Ukrainian lands know very well how this "brotherly help" was expressed in Dnieper Ukraine. (i.e. Ukraine under the Soviets before 1941). On orders from Moscow, there were demolished and levelled in Ukraine hundreds of the most important monuments of Ukrainian architecture, beginning with monuments of the XI century, numerous museums and other artistic collections were robbed and destroyed, valuable objects of precious metals were sold in Western Europe, and other precious works were destroyed and burned. Now in the same cynical way they are offering the same "help" for the monuments of Volyn and Galicia, which have been until now beyond the boundaries of the greed of Moscow.

V. Sichynsky.

poor mother when she was about to die and wished to see me or at least to touch me as she wrote, and, again, I could do nothing about it. After she passed away some good people sent me her picture, her last picture and that is my priceless possession now.

(Boyd, Minnesota)

# 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

# Український спорт

UKRAINIAN SPORTS  
Pik L. Число 5  
УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ СПОРТ  
Редактор Роман Лисник  
UKRAINIAN SPORTS  
Editor: ROMAN LYSNIAK  
305 E. 78th St., — New York 21, N. Y.

## ЗАМІСТЬ ПРИВІТУ

31-го травня ц. р. почеться у Вашингтоні XXIII Звичайна Конвенція Українського Народного Союзу, що саме в цьому році святкує 60-річчя свого існування.

УНСОюзу, як братсько-догомобна організація, за час свого існування здобув собі в українській громаді Америки і Канади назву „Батько Союз“, бо нема дільниці суспільного життя, яка б не знала зрозумілого, морального та матеріального допомоги УНСОюзу. Зараз хочемо говорити про одну дільницю нашого життя — спорт. Через свій організований „Свобода“ — Союз дав початок дуже потрібному друкованому органу наших спортовців — спортову сторінку. Як свідчить ентузіастичний відомий на сторінку „Український Спорт“, ініціатива УНСОюзу і „Свободи“ прийшла саме вчас, бо наш спорт, не маючи свого центрального тіла, потребує організаційного чинника. Наші спортовці очинили діло УНСОюзу і горнуться до нього, знаючи, що він буде першим у виробництві їх проблем.

Замість привіту Кошечки, дамо п'ять чисел сторінки „Український Спорт“, що як сказано в найній першій редакції, має дати початок друкованому спортовому органі. Зміст цих п'ятих чисел найкраще свідчить про роль цієї спортової сторінки при поденній „Свободі“, органі УНСОюзу. Через спос напередливе підкреслювання потреби створення спортової централі, сторінка „УС“ прискорила ініціативу наших клубів у цій справі. Це є її найбільшим досягненням в це „пеленковому віці“.

Але все це тільки початок. Постають обставини і проблеми, які перетворюють скромну форму і обсягів нашу спортову сторінку. Наш спорт чисельно і організаційно перебуває в такому стані, що вимагає появи спортової сторінки щонайменше раз на тиждень. Кожного тижня відбувається кілька десятків змагань наших друзів в Америці, Канаді, Англії, Австралії, і чинити-спортовець хоче і мусить мати звіт про них. Ці звіти лучать нас і додають нам сили до праці. А крім того, є ще світовий спорт, за життєвим процесом якого мусить слідувати український спортовець, не менше як український письменник, малайр чи актор мусить слідувати за світовим процесом в літературі, мистецтві і театрі. Все це повинні прийняти до відома делегати на Конвенцію УНСОюзу (між якими є також відповідні члени спортовців) і ухвалити рішення, що підідали б у спортовців гордість за „Батька Союз“.

## СПОРТОВА ЦЕНТРАЛЯ — ДІЯСНІСТЬ

Від самого початку сторінка „Український Спорт“ безперервно і завзято прагнула створення української спортової централі, розуміючи, що тільки так може зорганізувати і виробити наш спорт та забезпечити йому майбутнє в кращих умовах поселення.

Ми знаємо, що брак такої централі також відчував і розумів наш спортовий загаль, чимось чужим були дискусії на цю тему в пресі, в спортових доповідях і на кожному місці, де сходилась група змагань і симпатиків спорту. Вся ця сума розуміння і відчуття браку нашої спортової централі та бажання створити її мусила врені спонукати когось дати початок. Так і сталося! Представники українських спортових клубів Північного Сходу ЗДА на своїх сходинах в суботу 1-го травня 1954, в домі секретаря УСТ „Стріла“ — Трентон п-а Свенга Геца в Трентоні, Н. Дж., рішили заініціювати створення УКРАЇНСЬКОЇ СПОРТОВОЇ ЦЕНТРАЛІ В АМЕРИЦІ.

В цьому історичному для нашого спорту, але скромному по формі і обсягах акті взяли участь також представники нашої сторінки, який доручено покласти відгук і пропозиції відносно цієї великої діли. Обов'язком кожного нашого спортового клубу чи секції є продуктувати у себе цю справу і переслати нам повний рапорт (плани, пропозиції, думки). Українські спортові клуби в Канаді також повинні відкликнутися в цій справі, бо, якщо не вдасться створити спільної централі, тоді вони мусять подумати про таку в Канаді. Рівно як закликаємо поодиноких спортових діячів, експертів і симпатиків висловити свої думки.

І так місто Українського Спортового Клубу „Стріла“ — Трентон, Н. Дж. — записалося в історію українського спорту.

## РЕДАКЦІЙНІ НОТАТКИ

● Тижневик „Шлях Перемоги“, Монхен, в числі з 14-го березня ц. р., приносить в рубриці „Хроніка українського життя“ замітку про появу сторінки „УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ СПОРТ“ при „СВОБОДІ“.

● Підготовча робота до видання альманаху „Український Спорт у Вільному Світі“ планово поєднується вперед. Найбільш замітним фактом є здобуття проф. Едварда Жарського для написання короткої історії спорту на Україні. Пан Стефан Цимбала з Вручліну, Н. Я., — один із засновників першого українського спортового товариства в Західній Україні, Львів 1908-9, — має два історично-цінні фотоз: першої дружини копаного м'яча під проводом б. п. проф. Івана Боборського та першої дружини стрільців („шарпшутерів“). Обидві фотоз за ласавого згодою власника, будуть використані в альманаху.

● В попередньому числі „УС“, в рубриці „Редакційні Нотатки“, ми писали про неспростовані повідомлення наших змагань, що робить українців погане ім'я. Там же подано інцидент із змагань за містечко Америки між УСК „Леві“ — Шікаго і СК „Ютис“ — Ст. Луїс. На це ми одержали таке висноження: „Правдою є, що на змаганнях „Леві“ „Ютис“ в Шікаго В. Заричний вдарив суддю в лице. За це дістан він заслужено кару: один рік дискваліфікації від ЮСФА, а в додатку ще й односторонню клубову дискваліфікацію! Коли взяти під увагу, що намір кару був найвищим в цій категорії — не видно додумати, що мусив існувати певні згаданіюю моменті, забути досить добре відомі вивчені американської футбольної історії — проте мало відомі спеціальному кореспонденту „Ст. Луїс Пост Діспетч“. Факт, що суддя містер Ерб не без вини і понести головну відповідальність т. зв. „шкандило-нервової гри, до речі — гри за „бути, або не бути“ (непринципна мін друк „Левани“ стрілими ворит — це крайній жах) — в жадному випадку не змінило нашого становища до особи б. Заричного. Ми не тільки не толеруємо, але і гостро турбуємо цього роду вихватки — хоч застерігаємо собі право поемної та прилюдної критики. З поважаннями — Роман Дублянська“.

## УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ФУТБОЛЬНИЙ ЧЕМПІОНАТ

В дні 29 і 30 травня ц. р. відбуються у Філадельфії, Па., змагання за український неофіційний футбольний чемпіонат зони Північний Схід ЗДА з участю таких клубів: УСТ „Тризуб“ — Філадельфія, Па., (господар і організатор), УСК Нью Йорк „СЦ“ — Елізабет, Н. Дж., УСТ „Стріла“ — Трентон, Н. Дж., УСТ Бріджпорт, Конн., і УСТ „Дніпро“ — Балтимор, Мд.

В ті самі дні (ше і 31 травня) відбуються в Клівленді, Огайо, такі самі змагання зони Північний Захід ЗДА з участю клубів: УСК „Леві“ — Клівленд, Огайо, (господар і організатор), УСТ „Леві“ — Шікаго, Ілл., УАСТ Рочестер, Н. Я., і УСТ „Чернів“ — Детройт, Міч.

Містич обидва зони відбуваються у змаганнях за український неофіційний футбольний чемпіонат Америки.

Ми є щасливі брати активну участь в цих внутрішньо-українських спортових зустрічах, бо для нашого спорту в Америці вони являються джерелами життя.

Наступне число „УС“ буде в більшості присвячене репортажам наших спеціальних кореспондентів про змагання за український неофіційний футбольний чемпіонат зони Північного Сходу і Північного Заходу ЗДА.

## Українське Спортове Товариство в Бріджпорті, Конн.

Навесні 1953-го року організувалися в Бріджпорті нова відділкова дружина, а після за тим почали одчайдушно голосно говорити про організування дружини копаного м'яча.

І так 14-го червня 1953-го року відбулися Засидковий Збори Українського Спортового Товариства при Українському Народному Домі в Бріджпорті, Новобранний Провід (сходи без досвіду в ділянці спорту) старались, як могли, здобути фонди на спортивний виряд і початок праці. Українські організації на терені Бріджпортю, як різно ж деякі позачислені, прийшли з допомогою: Головного Уряду Укр. Робітничого Союзу \$25, віддал У.Р.Союзу ім. Грушевського \$10, віддал Укр. Народного Союзу ч. 59 „Стежко“ \$25, Укр. Народної Діли \$25 і Укр. Допомогове Т-во в Савпорт \$10. Також тодішній голова з тур надією молоді, Джо Сиднінський — який вложив багато своєї жертовної праці в організування УСТ — зложив також із бізнесменами С. Далеком і В. Вінгріновичем суму \$25. Багато праці доложили також Вол. Сумик, єдиного цілкомного було УСТ в Бріджпорті. Зібрано також відповідну суму грошей мід членами-засидковцями і прихильниками спорту.

Після закупу виряду, почалися тренування на місці, приходячи до більш-менш симпатичної, а менше зрозумілої. Але метою цих нечисленних змагань було грати змагання, і так рішено вступити до Футбольної Ліги Стейту Коннектикат з головною кватиркою в Гартфорді.

Від початку сезону 1953-54 р. УСТ розгравало перенесені змагання і після першої поло-

## ДРУГА СТОРОНА МЕДАЛІ

(До проблеми одноцілості спортової преси)

Кожне повняке та шануюче себе спортове товариство дбас сьогодні про те, щоб у своїй адміністративній апараті мати заступлеу та добре поставлеу пресову референтуру. П. головним носієм є вибраний „волею народоу“ пресовий референт, який має за завдання, дорогою доступної йому пресі, інформувати загаль про спортове життя товариства, як тек заступати його інтереси назовні. Згідно з деякими поглядами, він не мусить робити цього сам, а має право, обмежуючись до т. зв. „організації преси“, підбирати до співпраці фахових та охочих людей. Без огляду на персональний склад, — пресова референтура стараться виготовляти матеріал до і на бажання свого зверхника: клубу, узягляючи (якщо такі є) прихильних редакцій поодиноких часописів.

Це одна сторінка медалі. А друга? Це сама така преса. І тут не все в порядку, — бо тріпляється, що редакції деяких часописів (не хочу наводити яскравих прикладів) самовільно допускають до голосу некомпетентні особи, ше

## Внутрішньо-українські спортові імпрези

Наші спортові клуби Північного Сходу ЗДА врені повни зрозуміли велике значення і велику внутрішньо-українських зустрічей. Ше більше, вони рішили спільно застановитися над запланованими спортовими імпрезами. І так, дійшло до сходів представників клубів 1-го травня ц. р. в Трентоні, Н. Дж. Присутніми були: голова „Леві“ Свенга Котольницький, секретар Свенга Геца і менеджер П. Михайло Волцун від господарів УСТ „Стріла“, голова п. Петро Котельницький і заступник голови та менеджер п. Марин Коженюкський від УСК „Тризуб“ Філадельфія, Па., інж. Стефан Краченко від УСК Нью Йорк і редактор сторінки „Український Спорт“ Роман Лисник. УСК „СЦ“ Елізабет, Н. Дж., погодилася із всіма рішеннями цих сходів.

Сходинах проводив П. Котельницький, а секретарював Р. Лисник.

Головною метою програми була справа переведення футбольних змагань за український неофіційний чемпіонат, Північного Сходу ЗДА. Так сталося, що Український Народний Союз ріши влаштувати в дні 19 і 20 червня ц. р. спортову імпрезу на вакаційній оселі „Союзівка“, а тому, що жадний з наших клубів Північного Сходу не по відомо публічно про запланування футбольних змагань за неофіційний український чемпіонат цієї зони на рік 1954, організатор спортової імпрези на „Союзівці“ Р. Лисник задумав перевести її у формі турніру за наш чемпіонат. В той самий час УСТ „Тризуб“ Філадельфія, Па., організатор такого турніру минулого року, ріши продовжувати традицію і цього року. При такому стані речей Р. Лисник з власної ініціативи відмовив від свого перенесеного плану, змінивши форму спор-

тові імпрези на „Союзівці“ на сімковий турнір.

Турнір у Філадельфії буде передовити системою „кожані з кожним“ при запланованій участі таких дружин: УСК Нью Йорк „СЦ“ Елізабет, УСТ „Стріла“ Трентон, УСТ Бріджпорт, УСТ „Дніпро“ Балтимор і УСТ „Тризуб“ Філадельфія. Після турніру відбудеться велика забава із роздачею нагород.

6-го червня ц. р. УСК Нью Йорк і „СЦ“ Елізабет влаштували щорічний Спортивний Пікнік в „Українському Селі“ в Вавид Брук, Н. Дж. В програмі: копані м'яча з участю УСК-у „СЦ“, УСК „Б“, „Стріла“, відділків туристичного клубу дружини; виступ групи дітей з Елізабет; вибір королеви краси пікніку та забави.

12 і 13 червня ц. р. УСТ „Стріла“ Трентон влаштує спортову імпрезу на „Червці“ що сестроу датиється з турніром копаного м'яча (за часу щоденника „Америка“) і відділків. Ця імпреза буде запланована Проводом „Стріла“ ше на самому початку цього року. Пізніше на цю саму дату призначено великі національні свята. „Стріла“ вже не може відіслати імпрезу, бо організації кошти та обставини не дозволяють її зробити цього. При односторонній підтримці інших клубів, „Стріла“ все таки рішилася відіти свою імпрезу з тим, що чисельні делегати клубів будуть на національних свята.

19 і 20 червня ц. р. відбується на вакаційній оселі УНСОюзу „Союзівці“ футбольний сімковий турнір, в якому вже заплановано участь УСК „СЦ“, Елізабет, УСК Нью Йорк, УСТ „Стріла“ Трентон, УСТ „Тризуб“ Філадельфія і УСТ „Дніпро“ Балтимор. Про цей турнір ще буде писатися в поденній „Свободі“.

## ВІДБИВАНКАРИ УСК НЬО ЙОРК ЗДОБУВАЮТЬ МИСТЕЦТВО НЬО ЙОРКУ

Після розіграя останніх змагань в Ньюйорській Метрополітанній Відбиванковій Лізі, місце організування з рамені місцевої Аматорської Атлетичної Юні, капітан і менеджер відбиванкової дружини УСК Нью Йорк, Тарас Гуляч, телефонував в одну справу до секретаря Ліги Логана Мандта. Все на початку розмови останній прогудував українцям за „безконкурентніе зодобуття чемпіонату на сезон 1953/54. І дійсно, УСК Нью Йорк не програв ні одних змагань!

Прада, в розгрізках не брада участь дружина Вест Сайд „УМСА „Кардс“, що в більшою складється із змагань буншої сільної дружини „Джамейка“ і з одною з найсильніших дружин Півночі ЗДА. Веруши до уваги, стверджуємо, що УСК Нью Йорк є дружиною Великого Нью Йорку. Це зовсім не зменшує вартості здобутого мистецтва і чаші.

Все на початку сезону 1953/54 Провід УСК-у ріши переорганізувати цілу дружину, бо деякі старші змагуни відійшли, а крім того, дружина не була добре організована. Основу дружини творили загартовані й досвідчені відбиванкари із пер-

## ХРОНІКА КЛУБІВ

### УСТ „УКРАЇНА“ МОНТРЕАЛ

Заповіджені в 4-ому числі Українського Спорту перші футбольні змагання в дні 24 квітня і 1 травня ц. р. „Україна“ — „Гакоа“, Нью Йорк та Україна — Гакоа — Монреал не відбулися з огляду на бойкот місцевого „Гакоа“ майже всіма дружинами міста. На одному з останніх засідань Футбольної Ліги Кабеку рішено більшістю голосів бойкотувати „Гакоа“ Монреал і клуби, що прибувають на запрошення цього клубу.

Замість змагань „Україна — Гакоа“ 1-го травня ц. р. відбулися товариські змагання між „Україною“ і минулорічним чемпіоном „Італією“, до яких „Україна“ виступає в добірному складі, із Зеноном Синицею включно.

Ще два змагуни „України“ рішилися вступити в суспільний стан: І Ковальчук та М. Полонський. Обидвом членим змаганням нашої одиннадцятки багату на новому життєвому шляху і на спортовій площі багату успіхів.

Новий тренер „України“ п. Кісінгер, що підписав контракт на цілий щорічний сезон копаного м'яча, успішно проводить тренінг всього активу.

Надійшли, молодий змагун Королос залишиши ряди „України“ — Монреал і переїхав до Торонто на запрошення тамтешнього УСК „Тризуб“, але, як має інформувати, опинився в торонтоській „Україні“.

Інший бувиши змагун „України“, Васевік, що перейшов до англійського клубу „Вікер“, ше в минулому сезоні, залишається в цьому клубі. Сподіваємося, що буде мати успіх і в нагороду одержить ше одну „камільєту“. Гдне відзначення брукваочого українського змагуна і „політичного емігранта“.

16-го травня ц. р. відбулися великі футбольні змагання на одному з найбільших стадіонів Монреала, Деломіс, між двома клубами з Європи „Челсі“ (Англія) і „Глязгов Ренджерс“ (Шкотія). Ше одна нагода для наших конуни побачити класичний футбол.

### О. Твардовський

### УАСТ „ЛЕВІ“ ШІКАГО ІЛЛ.

На запрошення місцевого Словацького Комітету, УАСТ „Леві“ візьмуть участь у великому спортовому святі „Сокол Слет“, що відбудеться 27-го червня ц. р. в Шікаго та відгратуть показові товариські футбольні змагання проти АА „Словак“ на найбільшому шікагоському стадіоні „Солджер Філд“, який містить 60,000 глядачів.

В дні 29 і 30 травня ц. р. І команда „Леві“ віде до Клівленду на Український Футбольний Турнір за Чемпіонат Півночі. При цій нагоді звертаємо увагу організаторам турніру, що „Леві“ диспонує тільки двома дилми (субота і неділя).

Відроджена резерва „Леві“, яка переходила пованку кризу в зв'язку з відходом деяких добрих змагань до „Крид і „Тигри“, розіграна, під керівництвом нового менеджера п. Печенова, з успіхом трое місцевих змагань, вигравши до „Некакса“ 5:1, „Ренджерс“ 5:3, та ремісуючи з „Ланза“ 2:2. — Склад Резерви „Леві“: Сокологорський, Масник, Розен, Скальчук, Обаренце, Головок, Фостик, Ворисевич, Мойсевич, Ковальський, Велія, Шілапак, Федінський, Перші.

У змаганнях за часу ЗДА 1953/54 Юніорів УАСТ „Леві“ в складі: Сючилья, Велія, Терельський, Колзено, Тищенко П., Клоковський, Романішак, Караван, Лоско, Бахір, Надзієвич, Саміца, Ігнатів, Кашуба, перемогли Шівак 3:1 (1:1), добуваючись до фіналу стейту „Ліаліой“. Перша фінальна зустріч з „Ланзоу“ покинула успішним вітчим (0:0). Повторення змагань відбудеться правдоподібно 9 травня ц. р.

Р. Дублянська

## РОМАН ПАВЛЮК

Народився 23 роки тому у Львові. Батько „Белла“, п. Павлук Павлюк, відомий львівський прікар і спортовий ентузіаст; — один спорт повернути українцеві робитиштво Львова.

Роман Павлюк почав грати дружиний футбол у львівській гімназії Ч. 2. На еміграції в Німеччині грав в 1944 в юніорських „Лева“ в таборі Карлсфельд біля Мюнхена. В рр 1945-1946 змагався в УС „Орлік“ Верхтегаден і рівночасно в німецькій дружині СК Верхтегаден. Природний, пробаєний середущий напасник — „Белло“ в обидвох дружинах „асу“. Спортова всесторонність Павлука проявляється в грах кошків, відбивання та пінг-понгу. Його успіхи в цих грах не уступають його футбольним успіхам.

Своєю кар'єрою в УСК Нью Йорк він почав від низу. 1949 рік бачить його в резерві, здається, навіть в другій резерві. В сезоні 1950-1951 він вже в першій дружині. Про Р. Павлука, коли спортовці, найкраще свідчать такі факти: в рр. 1951-53 він перебував в армії дядька Печі, в базі в Північній Каро-

## В ОСТАННІЙ ХВИЛІ

Коли наша сторінка вже була зложена, одержали ми повідомлення від УСТ „Тризуб“, Філадельфія, що турнір за звання українського першума Північного Сходу у Філадельфії переорганізовано на дні 12 і 13 червня ц. р. і затомість змагання в Черчі відбуються в дні 29 і 30 травня.

9-го травня ц. р. в Нью Йорку зустрілися перед 19,000 глядачів англійська футбольна дружина „Челсі“ — Лондон, із німецькою „Фортуною“ з Дюксельдорфу. Німці програли чотири такі факти: в рр. 1951-53 він перебував в армії дядька Печі, в базі в Північній Каро-

## FINAL STANDINGS OF THE NEW YORK METROPOLITAN VOLLEYBALL LEAGUE for the Season 1953-1954.

Place	Team	Games Won	Lost	Percentage	
1.	Ukrainian SC, N.Y.C.	10	10	1,000	
2.	West Side YMCA "Golds"	10	8	2	800
3.	Latvian Sports Club	10	6	4	600
4.	R.R. YMCA	10	3	7	300
5.	McBurney YMCA	10	3	7	300
6.	United Nations	10	0	10	000

## STANDINGS OF SOCCER LEAGUES IN WHICH UKRAINIAN TEAMS PARTICIPATE NEW YORK NATIONAL SOCCER LEAGUE Season 1953-54, May 2nd, 1954.

Place	Team	Games W.	T.	L.	For	Against	+	-	
1.	Gjoa SC	19	14	4	64	33	32	6	
2.	Ukrainian SC, N.Y.C.	20	15	4	67	32	31	9	
3.	Paterson Dovers	20	9	6	5	74	53	24	16
4.	Danish AC	18	10	3	5	53	30	23	13
5.	Palermo FC	20	8	4	8	38	54	20	20
6.	Malta Un.	18	8	4	6	49	37	20	16
7.	Yonkers Am.	20	9	1	10	45	48	19	21
8.	Vestavia FC	19	7	2	12	29	39	16	22
9.	Swedish SC	20	5	3	12	39	65	13	27
10.	Bronx Scots	18	2	4	12	47	62	8	28
11.	Warsaw FC	20	3	1	16	30	51	7	33

Gjoa, a Norwegian-American Club, won the league pennant for the Season 1953-54 by defeating Ukrainian SC (6:0) in the deciding game, played on April 25th, 1954. Ukrainian SC, which lost to the Gjoa in a very dramatic way, is runner-up.

## NEW JERSEY STATE SOCCER LEAGUE Standings May 9th, 1954.

Place	Team	Games W.	T.	L.	For	Against	+	-
1.	Ukrainians (Sich—Eliz.)	20	15	0	5	30	10	10
2.	Maritimo	17	14	0	3	28	6	8
3.	Iberia	18	13	1	3	28	6	8
4.	Polish Falcons "A"	18	13	2	1	26	4	6
5.	Ehre Nous	19	12	2	5	26	12	6
6.	Deportivo	17	11	1	5	23	11	6
7.	Kearyn Un.	22	8	2	12	18	26	21
8.	Erie A.C.	18	7	1	10	18	21	21
9.	Hungarians	20	6	1	13	13	27	10
10.	Paterson Indep.	19	4	1	11	11	27	10
11.	Vistula	21	2	0	19	4	38	10
12.	Pouss Falcons "B"	18	0	2	16	2	34	10

## NATIONAL SOCCER LEAGUE OF CONNECTICUT Season 1953-54, May 1st, 1954.

Place	Team	Games W.	T.	L.	For	Against	+	-	
1.	Italian-Americans	13	11	2	1	40	17	24	4
2.	Vasco da Gama	12	11	0	1	46	11	22	2
3.	Hartford Omega	14	7	2	2	37	14	19	9
4.	Wetherfield	14	8	2	4	46	28	18	10
5.	Glastonbury	16	7	1	8	38	40	15	17
6.	Danbury	14	5	2	7	34	34	15	16
7.	Hartford Scandia	11	5	1	5	21	26	11	11
8.	Bloomfield	16	3	3	10	19	65	9	23
9.	Ukrainian S.C., B'port	15	1	1	12	23	68	5	25
10.	Hfd. Portuguese	12	1	1	10	29	30	3	21

## NORTHWESTERN NEW YORK STATE SOCCER LEAGUE NSeason 1954

Place	Team</
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