

СВОБОДА SVOBODA UKRAINIAN DAILY



The Ukrainian Weekly Section

Address
UKRAINIAN WEEKLY SECTION
81-83 Grand Street
Jersey City 3, N. J.
Tel. Henderson 4-0237
Ukrainian National Ass'n
Tel. Henderson 4-1016

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WEEKLY COMMENTATOR

RESPECT FOR PARENTS A DETERRENT TO JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

A while ago a certain judge wrote a letter to The New York Times saying that not in the seventeen years he had been on the bench had a Chinese-American teen-ager been brought before him on a juvenile-delinquency charge. The judge said he queried his colleagues and they, too, expressed their astonishment. They said that not one of the estimated 10,000 Chinese-American teen-agers, to their knowledge, had ever been haled into court on a deprecation, narcotics, speeding, burglary, vandalism, stickup, purse-snatching or mugging accusation. A check by the Saturday Evening Post magazine with San Francisco, where there is a large colony of Chinese-Americans, tells the same story. The same holds true of Chicago, where the police report "excellent" behavior on the part of Chinese-American youngsters.

P.H. Chang, Chinese consul-general in New York City, was asked to comment on this warm and amazing return. He said simply, "I have heard this story many times from many judges. They tell me that none of our people are brought before them for juvenile delinquency. They were surprised, but I was not. Why?"

"I will tell you why I think this is so. Filial piety, the love for parents, is a cardinal virtue my people have brought over from the Ch'ing that once was free. A Chinese child, no matter where he lives, is brought up to recognize that he cannot shame his parents. To do so would relegate him to worse than oblivion, for his parents

would disown him, and he would be cast free and alone from the traditions that go back many, many centuries.

"Before a Chinese child makes a move, he stops to think what the reaction on his parents will be. Will they be proud or will they be ashamed. That is the sole question he asks himself. The answer comes readily, and thus he knows what is right or what is wrong.

Today, there are some 100,000 Chinese-Americans in the United States, of whom 90 percent live in New York City, Chicago and San Francisco. Most are small businessmen in the import trade who deal with their own people in their own communities. Most, no matter whether wealthy or poor, maintain a strict, family-style home. Mealtimes are ceremonial affairs which must be attended by every member of the family style. Schooling, the reverence for religion and decorum, plus reverence for elders and family tradition, are the prime movers in developing the child from infancy.

The rest of us need not go back as far as Confucius, but there is much we could learn from our Chinese neighbors who regard the home as the fountainhead and parents as worthy of respect and imitation. More the pity that the "new China," in seeking to modernize itself, has felt it necessary to spurn this tradition so that, as a Chinese official in this country declared "for the first time in the history of my country, there are tens of thousands of 'wild boys' of the road at large."

MR. PICKERSGILL'S BABY "BONER"

Canadian Immigration Minister Pickersgill's recent comparison of the Canadian-born baby with the immigrant caused such a stir that its echo reverberated in the House of Commons. Coming from a Cabinet Minister, it was naturally looked upon as an interpretation of Canadian government policy or thinking and therefore an explanation was in order.

The gist of the explanation seems to indicate that the remark "a Canadian is better than any immigrant" was misunderstood and that Mr. Pickersgill wishes us to believe the ensuing furore was unfounded and should be considered as a sort of laughing matter.

We are quite willing to accept Mr. Pickersgill's concept in its more understandable version, but behind it all are still a few fundamental questions concerning the worth of citizenship. Granted, a Canadian-born infant legally, without doubt, is a Canadian, whereas an adult, coming from a foreign land, becomes a Canadian through the process—often painful—of adjustment. Yet it is equally true the native born child is not by virtue of birth alone a useful citizen,

but develops so through growth influenced by environment and education.

On the other hand, the immigrant New-Canadian brings to Canada his or her already developed abilities and cultural background to be adapted to the new surroundings of Canadian life, but acquired at the considerable expense of the original homeland. Much of this—both in practical skills and spiritual qualities—are available immediately as a contribution to Canada provided conditions are right for their utilization. We need not enlarge on individual merit, as misfits are found within both foreign-born and native categories and the relative worth of the individual is a variable quality.

It is not wise to make a political issue or question of good citizenship. A statement liable to provoke the idea, whether real or imagined, that the accident of birth creates a difference in the value of citizenship is ill-advised, especially in a country like Canada, where immigration during the last 50 or more years has been one of the greatest factors assisting this new land to achieve its present stature among nations.

POLES "PROMOTE" SELVES IN NAME-CHANGING FAD

Noblemen are on the increase in proletarian Poland, to judge from the names on electoral registers for the December election of some 230,000 local administrators, the Reuters news agency in London reports.

Polish newspapers received in London report that the Communist government invited a public inspection last month

CHICAGO PAYS TRIBUTE TO TARAS SHEVCHENKO

Throughout the world, communists and others are utilizing every strategy to divide and destroy the Ukrainian spirit of unity, in an attempt to destroy Ukrainian nationalism, but every time that an enemy attempts to divide them, the Ukrainian people fight back with a manifestation of even a stronger unity.

This Ukrainian spirit of unity for liberty was exhibited in Chicago on Saturday, April 23rd, when the League of Americans of Ukrainian Descent presented its annual Taras Shevchenko Memorial Assembly at the St. Nicholas School Auditorium.

It was a sight magnificent to behold, as one observed hundreds of Ukrainians crowding into the auditorium to pay homage to the most inspirational Ukrainian poet and hero, Taras Shevchenko.

Despite a severe thunderstorm, despite the rain, and despite communist and other attempts to divide them, the Ukrainian people filled the auditorium to overflowing and marked the first time that this writer has seen such an equal number of Americans of Ukrainian descent, old immigrants, and new immigrants, participating in a Ukrainian affair.

St. Nicholas Catholic Choir Stars The Assembly opened with the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner" by the St. Nicholas Catholic Church Mixed Chorus directed by Dmitriy Evankov, after which they superbly sang Taras Shevchenko's "Zapovit".

Prof. Roman Zawadowych then paid tribute to Taras Shevchenko with a very excellent talk telling about the life and struggle of this Ukrainian patriot who did so much to bring rebirth and inspiration to the Ukrainian spirit of freedom. Prof. Zawadowych is to be complimented for giving such a fine talk after being informed only a few hours previously that he was to be the main speaker as Dr. Michael Kushnir of Washington, D. C. had informed the Program Committee that he would be unable to attend because of a severe illness.

Prof. Rudnykyj Attended Congress Of Onomastics in Spain

Among the 210 specialists from many countries who attended the International Congress of Onomastics held during April 12-15 last at the Salamanca University in Spain was Prof. J. B. Rudnykyj, Ukrainian scholar, a member of the faculty of the University of Manitoba, Canada. He was the sole Canadian representative at the Congress. He delivered a paper entitled "Toponymic Neologisms in Canada."

The Congress was attended

The program continued with the well known Ukrainian soprano, Natalia Nosenko, singing "Turbulent Wind" by Ky-tasty and Lysenko's "Oy Odna, Ya Odna."

Elva Barabash, Chicago's most popular pianist of Ukrainian descent followed with a magnificent rendition of Beethoven's "Sonata Opus 90 Part. 1; Brahms' "Capricchio"; and "What The West Wind Says" by Libucci.

Wasyi Tysiak, Ukrainian tenor, closed the first portion of the Assembly by singing Lysenko's "Sadon Vishnevyy" and "Meni Odnakovo."

The second portion began with the St. Nicholas Mixed Chorus singing "Sontse Zakhodit" with an alto solo by Emilia Mokritska, and Hayvoronsky's "Shumit Hoode Dibrovonka."

Soloists

Dr. Natalia Hryhorchuk then gave an excellent recitation of Shevchenko's "Rozrita Mohila," after which Natalia Nosenko sang "Swim, Swim, Swan" and "Yak Bi Meni Mamu."

Prof. Ihor Bilohrud followed with piano solo, finale from suite to words of Shevchenko with music by Artemowsky, after which Wasyi Tysiak sang "Minuly Lita Molodi" and "Hetmani."

The very popular and ever-improving, SUMA Concert Band directed by Capt. John Barabash concluded the Shevchenko Memorial Assembly with inspiring playing of "Evening Hour," "March," "Revelation Stohne," and the Ukrainian National Anthem.

This year's Shevchenko Memorial Assembly sponsored by the League of Americans of Ukrainian Descent is over, but the job of carrying on the Ukrainian tradition, culture, and struggle for independence continues... be good Americans by being good Ukrainians. Work for unity and liberty... for America and for Ukraine.

You can help by being active in your community, by belonging to the U.N.A., and by supporting the U.C.C.A. with your contributions.

Alex J. Zabrosky

joying an increasingly popular pastime of changing names.

After the revolution in Russia 37 years ago, the Communists beamed with approval when Soviet citizens of distinguished ancestry adopted proletarian names such as Molotov (meaning "hammer").

In Poland, apparently without government interference, the citizens have reversed the Soviet formula and stuck "ski" on the end of their names. A Pole with a good peasant name

of Niedzwiedz went through the red tape required to become Niedzwiedzki on the electoral rolls.

Dozens of others of peasant stock have taken names of a class exterminated under communism.

Many Poles with German-sounding names such as Schilling and Schultz have changed to the Slavonic Holnicki and Trawinski. They, too, go for the high-sounding name denoting a country squire.

Fact and Fantasy on Ukraine and Byelorussia in the U.N.

In testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee On the United Nations Charter, Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, professor at Georgetown University and president of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, urged that any explicit or implicit proposal to eliminate Ukraine and Byelorussia from membership in the U.N. be rejected. This proposal, he held, is "tantamount to a negation of the distinctive national and cultural substances of the Ukrainian and Byelorussian people." The professor argued from prepared testimony that the political consequences of the acceptance of this proposal would be unfavorable and adverse to the American position in the cold war, and worse still in the event of a hot one. It would, according to the professor, constitute a stamp of approval of Russian Communist imperialism and colonialism among the non-Russian nations in the U.S.S.R.

Endorses Senator Margaret Chase Smith's Propensity

Dr. Dobriansky endorsed Senator Margaret Chase Smith's propensity before the Overseas Press Club for the United States to seize the initiative and show the member nations at the Bandung Conference that we are the opponents of colonialism and that the Communists are the present-day advocates of colonialism. "No better examples of Communist colonialism can be found than among the non-Russian nations in the Soviet Union," the professor declared. "We should advance their national sovereignty, not deny it."

Pointed issue was taken with Senator Wiley's proposal to protest the membership of Ukraine and Byelorussia in the U.N. The necessity for a clear

distinction between the membership of nations as such in the U.N. and the recognition of Communist delegations with no backing of the free will of the respective peoples was stressed. The professor recommended the ouster of Communist delegations, allegedly representing Ukraine, Byelorussia, Soviet Russia, Poland and Czechoslovakia, from the U.N., but on the basis of precedent set by the United Nations, urged the maintenance of vacant seats in behalf of these sovereign nations and others not now members of the U.N. until such time as free governments are established in these captive areas.

Takes Issue With Wiley and Lodge

Sharp issue was taken also with the comparison drawn by Senator Wiley and Ambassador Lodge between Texas and Massachusetts and Ukraine and Byelorussia. The professor maintained that this comparison and the proposal predicted upon it rest on "a gross misconception of modern East European history." He pointed out that States in the Union are integral parts of a single united nation, whereas Ukraine and Byelorussia are separate and distinct nations in themselves and possess the capacity and rights, for which they have long fought, to enter into direct relations with foreign governments and even to secede from the so-called voluntary union of sovereign nations, known as the Soviet Union. Citing historical data supporting the sovereignty of these nations, he emphasized that the paramount fact of legal distinction is that "the source and repository of internal and external power is the Ukrainian nation, which is not the case with respect to Texas and Massachusetts.

Board of Directors of Ukrainian American Lawyers Association Meet

At right is photograph of the Board of Directors of the Ukrainian American Lawyers Association, Inc., taken at a recent meeting when they were preparing to submit their reports to the Annual meeting of the Association which will be held at the home of John H. Roberts, 56 Beechknoll Road, Forest Hills 75, N. Y., on Friday, June 3, 1955. The Association will at that time celebrate the third year of its existence.

Seated: John Barston, Vice-President; Michael Piznak, Executive Vice President; John H. Roberts, President; Helen Kupchin, Recording Secretary; Marcel E. Wagner, Vice-President; Walter Steck, Secretary General.

Standing: George Wolynetz, Jr., Director; Stephen J. Jarema, Director; William Selnick, Director; Nicholas Hawrylko, Treasurer; Albert H. Dachuck, Director.

Mr. Roberts stated that it would be difficult to find any organization whose members have participated as actively and as prominently as the members of the Association's Board of Directors, in Ukrainian-American organizational life.

The following is just a partial list of some of the connections these members have had and now have with Uk-

UCCA and UARC Delegation Visits Justice Department in Regards Ukrainian Immigrants

A special delegation from the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee, headed by Mr. Michael Piznak of New York City, General Counsellor of the UCCA, visited on Thursday, April 21, the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the U. S. Justice Department in Washington, D. C.

The mission of the delegation was to iron out with the Justice Department some technicalities involved in the emigration into this country of some Ukrainian displaced persons who, faced with the danger of being forcibly repatriated by the Russians and driven back into slavery, made certain mistakes as to their identity and birthplace. The

delegation also made an interpellation at the conference in regards certain districts of the US Immigration and Naturalization Service wherein Ukrainian immigrants applying for citizenship are not properly classified, despite their protests, as being Ukrainian.

The delegation was assured by high officials that the situation is well understood by them and that proper steps will be taken by them.

The delegation, besides Mr. Piznak, included Dmytro Halylehyn, executive vice-president of the UCCA, Dr. Walter Gallan, executive director of the UARC, Stephen Jarema, executive director of the UCCA, and George Wolynetz, member of the UCCA Policy Board and representative of the Ukrainian American War Veterans.

A REAL UKRAINIAN "FIRST"

Just off the printing presses is a volume which fills a vacuum long felt in informative literature on the subject of Ukrainians in the United States. Guide to Ukrainian-American Institutions, Professionals and Business, published by Carpathian Star Publishing Co., New York, N. Y. It is a neat volume of 336 pages with a flexible cardboard cover, just big (or small) enough to fill a man's coat pocket.

A reader looking merely for contents promised by the title will, however, have a pleasant surprise. About one-fourth of the book is really something else, but something just as much needed as the GUIDE itself. This is a short and concise part containing: a history of Ukrainian Immigration in the

U.S., Physical and Spiritual Development of Ukraine, including condensed articles by competent scholars on the territory, population, economy, language, literature, church arts, and historical data. This is followed by detailed data of Ukrainian churches and clergy of all denominations in the United States and in other lands of the free world, and then by a very exhaustive listing of Ukrainian organizations in the United States.

The volume also contains about 80 pages of individual biographical sketches of persons active in various sectors of Ukrainian or American-Ukrainian life, and finally about 30 pages of advertising matter. Publisher, Dr. Wasyi Weresch, is to be commended on taking this necessary step (\$3.00).

Judge-Advocate, New York County Catholic War Veterans; Vice President Ukrainian American Lawyers Association.

Walter Steck: Executive Member, Ukrainian Democratic Club of New York City; Director, American Ukrainian Resort Center, Inc., Secretary-General, Ukrainian American Lawyers Association.

Nicholas Hawrylko: Honorary and Past President of the United Ukrainian Organizations of New York City; Past Secretary Ukrainian Professional Society of America; Past Director, Ukrainian Democratic Club of New York City; Treasurer, Ukrainian American Lawyers Association.

Helen Kupchin: President of "Zhoda" (Women's Organization of the Ukrainian Protestant Church); Recording Sec-

retary, Ukrainian American Lawyers Association.

Albert H. Dachuck: General Counsel, St. Nicholas Brotherhood, Branch No. 5 U.N.A.; Chairman of Ukrainian Division, Eisenhower-Nixon Citizens Group; Director, Ukrainian American Lawyers Association.

Stephen J. Jarema: Executive Director, Ukrainian Congress Committee of America; Past Executive Member, Ukrainian Democratic Club of New York State National Committee, Democratic Party; First American of Ukrainian Descent to be elected to New York State Legislature; Director, Ukrainian American Lawyers Association.

William Selnick: General Counsel, Ukrainian Dniester Benevolent Society; Past President

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LESYA UKRAINKA AND DON JUAN

By CLARENCE A. MANNING

(1)

Among the numerous treatments of the theme of Don Juan in the twentieth century, the Stone Master (Kamenny Hospodar) by the Ukrainian poetess Lesya Ukrainka holds a prominent place. At one and the same time it follows closely the outline of the old story and it fills it with a new psychological content in which the flirtations of Don Juan are intricately combined with a discussion of the real meaning of liberty and power. It is an excellent example of the methods of this poetess of treating in a story drawn from literature the serious problems of the present.

Lesya Ukrainka, the pen-name of Larysa Kosachyva (1873-1913), was of a highly educated Ukrainian family. Her mother was a distinguished (if not a great) writer and was the editor of a periodical. Her mother's brother, Michael Drahomanov, was one of the leading scholars of the day. After he had been compelled to leave his post at the University of Kiev, he lived in Switzerland and finally died as a professor at the University of Sofia in Bulgaria. Through his grandson Dimitar Shishmanov became one of the leading exponents in Bulgarian literature of modern European thought and was one of the first to be executed during the Communist occupation.

With this cultural background, Lesya Ukrainka at an early age learned to read easily all the important European languages. An invalid from tuberculosis, she was unable to move around freely, and so her works reflect far more the world of books than they do her external experience. But her mind grasped the essential problems of the present, and in an unusual way she found an opportunity of expressing through literary models advanced thoughts on those ideas which her compatriots were clothing in pictures of the present.

A Summarization of the Poetic Drama

Since this poetic drama has not been translated into English, it may not be out of place to summarize it briefly. As the play opens, Donna Anna is on the eve of her public betrothal to the Commander, Don Gonzago de Mendoza. While going with a friend Dolores to a cemetery, she meets Don Juan. Dolores is passionately devoted to Don Juan with whom she has exchanged rings, even though she knows that that there will never be a marriage and that she has nothing to hope for. Dolores is one of those women who are born to be martyrs and who realize

Poet's Corner

MIDDLE AGE

I pause upon this summit to look back
Upon a lengthening chain of yesterdays:
To rue some bold achievement that I lack,
Or some intrepid hope that now decays.
The vibrant breath of youth stirs me no more
As I, with grim detachment, scan the past:
For blood and pulse are tamer than before;
Frustration and resentment pale at last.
Though pride rebel, yet I will not deny
The evil I have done, nor vaunt the good:
The spirit must be tutored to defy
The threat of time, not earlier understood.
Attaining now to this, more tranquil stage,
I seek the wisdom youth could not presage.
Nathaniel Thornton.

one can never expect true love to be returned. In a sense she is dissatisfied with Donna Anna, for she knows that Donna Anna can never achieve full happiness with the stony and rigid Commander. Donna Anna is at once attracted by Don Juan and invites him that same evening to the formal party announcing her betrothal. Don Juan accepts, and amid the gaiety and the meeting with various old flames, he seizes the opportunity to impress upon her the idea that she should break the chains that are being wrapped her and flee with him. At the moment Donna Anna refuses, and despite the fact that the custom of Seville allows certain freedom of conversation at a betrothal, the Commander is angered that his future bride should talk seriously to any one but himself. Don Juan, pursued by his enemies, returns to Cadiz, and there, he is visited by Dolores, who has restored him to the good favor of both state and church by becoming a nun to pray unceasingly for his soul and to risk for him the hell fire which he has deserved. She tells him the also of the unhappiness of Donna Anna in her married life. Again a grandee of Spain, Don Juan returns to Madrid and makes his way into the home of Donna Anna. When the Commander discovers Donna Anna and Don Juan engaged in conversation, he draws his sword and Don Juan slays him. Later he meets Donna Anna in the cemetery.

(To be continued.)

LAWYERS ASSOCIATION

(Concluded from page 1)

dent and Past Vice-President, Ukrainian Democratic Club of New York City; Director and Dean, Ukrainian American Lawyers Association. George Wolynetz, Jr., President, Ukrainian Democratic Club of New York City; Director, Ukrainian Congress Committee of America; National Judge Advocate, Ukrainian American Veterans; Past President, and Organizer, Holy Name Society of St. George Ukrainian Catholic Church; Director, Ukrainian American Lawyers Association.



"Every important human being should live to be 150 years old." Dr. Walter Stark, dentist, declared recently at a Pre-Retirement Institute in Los Angeles.

"It takes the first 50 years to learn how to live," Dr. Stark said. "The next 50 should be used for production," he continued, "and in the next 50 years a human being ought to do the things he wants to do—aside from the commercial side of production."

John Anson Ford, Los Angeles County Supervisor, said many people "concentrate on the first two months of retirement, and then the days become tragically empty." Since not many of us are likely to live 150 years and and none of us wants an "empty" retirement, perhaps a little different program than that suggested above should be worked out.

It seems to me, the wider our interests and sympathies during our working years and the deeper our springs of spiritual strength, the richer will be the years of our retirement—if we ever retire. Jesus said, "I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly." And again, "...whoever will, let him take the water of life freely." I am convinced that no one

IN SERVICE OF THE DIVINE

By LEON A. MOSKO

(3)

Altar in the Center of Church

At the turn of the century the only art appreciated was Gothic. It was considered the Christian style. Actually it is not as sacrosanct as some would have it. For Gothic is merely a part of the historical development of architecture, dependent in its formation on the available materials, the building principles, and social needs of its time. Nowadays Gothic art is impractical—we need roomy churches and, of all styles, Gothic is perhaps the one which seats the least. We are now in an age of steel and concrete, and the principles which governed the art of building during the Middle Ages, have been revolutionized—there is no longer any need for a buttress if it does not buttress anything. According to Peter Anson, author of a recent work on plans and furnishings of churches, "Mistakes in planning and furnishing a church are obvious ignorance of the functional requirements, in other words of the purposes of a modern church." Besides being devotional a church must be liturgical, i.e., suitable for public worship. Churches are built to protect the altar and a bad church is one that is inconvenient to worship in." A recently completed Catholic church in Vermont is one of the very few anywhere in the world in which the priest faces his parishioners while saying Mass. A coal-black slab of Vermont marble standing in the exact center of the building serves as an altar. Though the seating capacity is four hundred-eighty, not one of the faithful is seated more than ten pews distant from the Great Sacrifice. Father Tennen, the pastor, says the centrally located altar tends to "hurl the Mass into the midst of the worshippers, rather than to seclude it at one end of the church." He maintains that a house of worship should be erected for "use, not as a museum piece." There are no stained glass windows. The only light comes through long glass-block panels built into the brick walls and from lights imbedded in its white, unvaulted ceiling.

New Church Completed in Assy

Several years ago a little chalet type rusticated church designed by Novarina was completed by French workmen in the town of Assy. Stained glass windows portraying the saints Veronica and Martha were designed by the famed French painter Georges Roualt. Ferdinand Leger contributed a char-

BERKELEY UKRAINIAN STUDENT CENTER IN THE GOLDEN STATE

By MISS MYROSLAVE TOMORUG, B.A.
Yale University, Slavic Dept.

For more than a hundred years the word "California" roused American imagination. Stories and songs built visions of a promised land, visions of great natural resources, new opportunities, year-round sunshine, escape from old routines, a new way of life! And in each generation the restless and the venturesome packed their belongings to follow the vision westward.

One of the most unique and picturesque places in California is Berkeley, the home of the University of California. Since 1856 the University of California was conceived to be a center of advanced study and research in sciences, humanities, and applied arts. Being one of the nation-wide systems of land grant colleges and universities, it receives intensive financial support from the Federal Government in agricultur-

who truly follows Him will ever find his days "tragically empty."

acteristic mural, and a blazing tapestry by Jean Lurcat manifests the revival of a once great art. These are perhaps steps in the right direction. There are no reasons for not having such men infuse new life in the form of art into our churches. These moderns are greater than the sensualists of the Renaissance and yet their resources have not been tapped. Modern art, that is, art created by our contemporaries, does not by any means meet with complete rejection by the church. Pope Pius XII in the recent Mediator Dei says, "One cannot generally spurn and reject out of prejudice new forms and styles which are better adapted to the new material out of which they are fashioned. On the contrary, if with wise balance one avoids excessive realism on the one hand and exaggerated 'symbolism' on the other, and takes into consideration the needs of the Christian community rather than the peculiar judgement and personal tastes of artists, it is altogether necessary to give a free hand to that contemporary art which, with due reverence and honor, serves the sacred places and sacred rites."

Parishioners Must Begin to Take an Interest in the Furnishings of Their Church

The situation is not as hopeless as it seems, but it is up to us to correct it. However, we must remember a few primary principles. Though Gothic art has so long been connected with religious subjects, the two are not synonymous. One can exist without the other. Another point is that religious art must be divorced from the factory. To reiterate Eric Gill, Religious "Religious art cannot be produced in factories." Parishioners must begin taking an avid interest in the furnishings of their church. There is no reason why they should accept everything which is offered them. Instead, let them transfer their interest from home furnishings to church furnishings. Both places are, after all, homes. Finally, we cannot close our eyes on contemporary art—there is much good in it that has been neglected too long. As Pope Pius XII said "...taking their inspiration from religion, let the contemporary artists find those motives and modes which will most fittingly and worthily answer the needs of worship... For genuine arts are then truly conformed to religion, when as most noble hand-maids they serve divine worship."

The End

UKRAINIANS IN CLEVELAND

By OMER E. MILES (MALITSKY)

(1)

Cleveland has thrown its gates open to welcome into its citizenship, people from many lands and many walks of life. Many of them came to seek adventure, many to escape poverty and unhappiness, many for other reasons, but all came to find liberty, prosperity, and opportunity to live. From whatever lands they came, they brought with them the memories and experiences of an older social pattern, which represented a civilization different from that of America. They brought with them the riches of their national culture, expressed in their colorful folk lore. For even the lowliest and most ordinary of peasants came from the land where churches are centuries-old, and full of priceless objects of art, works of the great masters of the past.

And all brought hands with which to work
And all brought minds that could conceive
And all brought hearts filled with hope—stout
hearts to drive their minds;
live minds to direct the willing hands.

(Verse by Franklin K. Lane)

These people helped to build Cleveland to a great industrial city; these people helped to build America. Their activities are not limited to any field, they are a part of Cleveland.

The First Arrivals

The exact date of the arrival of the first Ukrainians to Cleveland is unknown, but a great number of Ukrainian immigrants could be found in Cleveland by the end of the 19th Century. They were mostly peasants from the Carpathian Mountain Region, the poorest section of Ukraine. Being at first transient workers, they had no organized life, and were scattered among various nationalities. However, at the beginning of the 20th Century, with the arrival of the more literate immigrants from Galicia (Western Ukraine), the Ukrainian life was beginning to take on organized forms. At first, the church united all these people, but later, fraternal, cultural, sport, and other organizations were formed to meet the needs of these people.

In 1909, St. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church was built, and in 1927, St. Vladimir's Ukrainian Orthodox Church on West 11th Street was organized. About the same time, the Church of St. Nicholas, in Lakewood, came into being.

However, the need for one center was felt, and in 1920, the Ukrainian National Home was bought, and it became for many years the center of the cultural life of all the Ukrainians in Cleveland. In the early 30's, another Ukrainian Home, at 3161 East 93rd Street, was bought, for the convenience of the Ukrainians residing in the eastern part of the city. At present the St. Mary's Ukrainian Catholic Church holds its Sunday services there.

In 1949 the cornerstone was laid for St. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic School. Costing over \$300,000 the school houses over 350 pupils, kindergarten through the sixth grade. Serving the spiritual needs of Ukrainians in Parma, Ohio, St. Josaphat's chapel is located in the school building.

Ukrainians in Business and Professional Life

Most of the first immigrants who came to Cleveland were employed on the farms and in the factories, for they were unfamiliar with the business world. After acclimatizing themselves, they began to take interest in the business.

First such Ukrainian was Mr. William Momryk who in 1903 had his own dairy. Later many types of business followed, but the majority went into grocery, meats, and beer parlor business, because other types of business require special training and more capital. At present, however, Ukrainians are in almost every type business, such as: groceries, meats, bakeries, hardware, packing houses, beverage manufacturing, window cleaning, barber shop, tailors, plumbers and many others.

The professional field is represented by lawyers, doctors, engineers, architects, builders, artists, teachers, singers, singers, nurses, and accountants.

The first financial institution, now known as the Ukrainian Savings Co., was organized in 1925, for the benefit of the Ukrainian colony in Cleveland. The company is still in existence, despite the hard years of depression when many of the stronger institutions failed.

(To be concluded)

great institution of culture. A city without saloons, beautiful, healthful, and thrilling in its outlook, could not but appeal to people with imaginative minds, to people seeking culture and refinement.

Formed in 1952

In this atmosphere, ideally suited for intellectual pursuit, the first Ukrainian Student Association in the Western United States came to life. It was formed in December 1952, by a small group of determined Ukrainian students who sensed the vital need for such an organization, and energetically set out to acquaint their fellow students with the problems of Ukraine. Lectures on Ukrainian History, Art, Music, and Literature, were successfully conducted at the Slavic Club, International House, and at various other student clubs and organizations of the University. The most interesting evening of the series was dedicated to the life and work of Taras Shevchenko. In May 1954, at the famous International Dance Festival, among the competitive groups of over twenty nations, which included almost all of the European nations, plus such countries as Iran, Africa, and India, the Ukrainian group, with the cooperation of American students, crowned the first place with performance of the Ukrainian Hopak.

Spirit of Self-Reliance Tossed Out

The American spirit of self-reliance was tossed out of the window by the politicians at Washington. When an individual or group got into difficulty, a law was passed to give relief. Anyone with an idea of something he felt should be done, rushed off to Washington to get Congress to appropriate some money so that the politicians could do the job. Each time Washington acted, Federal Power grew and the initiative and resourcefulness of the people shrunk. The individual states were robbed of their jurisdiction over local problems which constitutional-ly they were intended to solve. To all intents and purposes, our Constitutional Republic

Its First Ukrainian Schoolar

Last year the University of California produced its first Ukrainian scholar in the Slavic Studies. Walter Hucul, successfully completed his Ph.D. (Concluded on page 3)

The Coming UCCA Congress

Over the coming Memorial Day weekend the Sixth Congress of Americans of Ukrainian Descent will take place, at Hotel Commodore, New York City. It will be a very important assemblage. Represented at it will be delegates duly elected by our Ukrainian American national and local organizations. They will truly express the sentiments of our older and younger generation Ukrainian Americans and former displaced persons who have found a haven here.

There will be many introductory reports and talks, all in their proper place. There will be discussions upon them, criticism and praise, or something in between. All of them will show that this nationally representative organization has accomplished a great deal in the service of our country, the USA, and in service of the Ukrainian national cause.

In the course of these deliberations, most important of all, will be what we in our American parlance call the "new business," namely, plans for future action.

It is right on this point that the success of the coming congress depends.

It will not be sufficient only to approve a roll of the usual, formal, albeit necessary re-

solutions at this congress, as it will be done.

It will be sufficient, however, and extremely necessary, to make the Sixth Congress of Americans of Ukrainian descent a trigger of new action, fresher, and a more stronger one, in pursuit of all for which the UCCA stands.

From the practical viewpoint, this may, or perhaps will, entail some changes for the better in the general organizational set-up of the UCCA, in the sense that the organizations represented in the UCCA should be truly active ones in Ukrainian American life, and, what is equally important, that they should be represented by persons actively engaged in that life, not "deadheads" who are content to come to UCCA meetings to indulge in polemics and the like, or those few who though elected to office have not bothered themselves to attend meetings.

I feel certain that the coming Congress will be a great step forward in the progress of the UCCA, and I feel equally certain that our younger generation societies and clubs will be well represented at it and will give good account themselves.

Josephine Gibajlo Gibbons

THE AMERICAN WAY

The Continuing Revolution

By GEORGE PECK

There is always a revolution going on somewhere. Our forefathers revolted against King George the Third of England and his dictatorship.

Under our wise Constitution, every four years we have a Presidential election, which, in the final analysis, is really a revolution. Today, however, we are having a bloodless revolution of a more basic sort. It is a revolt against a bi-partisan concept of government and social regimentation that is alien to our time-proven heritage of individual liberty and responsibility.

The original American Revolution of 1776 was but one of a long series of revolts against feudalism. It liberated a people geographically separated by a vast ocean from the world's centers of power. Its shibboleth was the Declaration of Independence and its objectives were crystallized in the Constitution of the United States. Under that unique document, we were able to build a strong, prosperous country and a civilization such as the world had not previously known.

Then, under the impact of the great economic depression of the 30's certain people were elevated into power who had no real understanding of the American political, economic and social system. Those to whom we mistakenly delegated the power to pass, enforce and interpret legislation, took a wholly new tack which has carried us a long way back to the very paternalistic system against which our forefathers revolted.

The 1952 and 1954 Elections

If the election of 1952 meant anything, it signified that the people wanted a change. If the election of 1954 meant anything, it signified that the people were disappointed because they did not get the change promised in 1952, at least to the extent that they had been led to expect.

This, then is the continuing revolution, American style. It is gaining strength and a sense of direction. It is organizing itself. More and more people are asking, "what can I do?" More and more people are inquiring into the matter of just how our country is really governed and by whom. They wish to know who picks our candidates for office. Many Americans are coming to realize that the current phase of the eternal struggle for liberty is a political, not a shooting revolution. That is why we witness the American people bestirring themselves to get into politics. To coordinate this revolt, a roots development has sprung up almost spontaneously, much

and federation of sovereign states became a one-man dictatorship.

After every successful struggle for increased individual liberty, there has been a relapse, a period of relaxed vigilance, and then a "man on horseback" has appeared on the scene. That happened here in America. But now there seems to be a new resurgence of man's interminable drive for greater and greater freedom. Every suggestion that increased power be reposed in Washington or given to the President, is bringing forth storms of protest, letters, telegrams, meetings petitions and resolutions. The reassertion of states' rights is finding expression in "right-to-work" laws and in outright revolt against a Supreme Court decision that interferes with the right of the States to manage their own schools as they see fit. The growing sentiment that private schools should be encouraged demonstrates clearly that Americans are opposed to political meddling in cultural affairs. The widespread exasperation over the income tax, its complexities, its graft, and its evil consequences is developing into a clamour that the political arm shall not interfere in the economic realm.

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(Concluded on page 2)

DON'T WAIT TOO LONG

There are no available statistics, but we believe that there are thousands of Ukrainian Americans and Ukrainian Canadians in North America who do not carry insurance or who inadequately insured. We are speaking of persons of all ages, healthy and ill.

Our belief is based on many years' experience as a clerk-typist in the Recording Department of the Ukrainian National Association. We know for a fact that many parents do not believe in insuring children, that many applicants for membership are rejected because of ill health, and that some beneficiaries of deceased members suffered financial embarrassment because the benefits they receive were not enough to pay burial expenses.

The parents who do not believe in insuring their children prefer to maintain savings accounts for their offspring. They are convinced that it is better to have interest-bearing cash in the bank than insurance and practically nothing will change their minds. We have nothing against this attitude, but we honestly can't see where insurance will do the kids any harm or interfere greatly with their savings accounts. Frankly, we are inclined to favor endowment insurance for the youngsters because, in the long run, the kids get more out of it. Endowment insurance for kids is inexpensive. A baby, for example, can have a \$500 Twenty Year Endowment certificate for only \$22.80 a year. Twenty payments come out to \$456, but the U.N.A. pays \$500 and that doesn't include the dividends paid out annually after the first two calendar years. The U.N.A. has other types of certificates for children, including Endowment At Age 18, Endowment At Age 25, Twenty Payment Life, Life Paid-Up At Age 65, all of which provide for death benefits in the event of the death of the child, as well as cash surrender value, paid-up insurance, and extended insurance. One type, known as Term

to Age 18, costs only 25c. a month, but provides only for the payment of a death benefit. Bank accounts are wonderful, but, insurance has its advantages, too. Don't wait too long to insure children, for the rates too. Don't wait too long to insure children, for the rates depend on ages. The younger the child the lower the rate.

Watch—It May Be Too Late to Join

Throughout the years the U.N.A. has rejected quite a number of membership applications. The reasons are various. Heart trouble, high blood pressure, disease, old age, and the like. In practically all cases the applicants simply waited too long. The time to get insurance is when you're young and healthy, not when you're so ill you're uninsurable. Think about this—it's important to you. Don't wait to do your insurance thinking later—it may be too late.

Some members have no insurance outside of the U.N.A. Frequently, what they have proves to be inadequate in these days of high prices, and funerals are expensive. All we can suggest is that you devote an hour or two to the study of your insurance needs in relation to your family. If you need and can afford more, contact your U.N.A. branch secretary or write directly to the Home Office. If it turns out that you have your limit with the U.N.A., you will be so informed. You should then proceed to get the additional protection elsewhere. But try the U.N.A. first because the odds are that you're eligible for more insurance and the U.N.A. appreciates new business. But don't wait too long to get adequate protection. Do it now—while you're still insurable.

Are you a U.N.A. member? If not, what are you waiting for? If so, do you have enough protection? If you're a parent, are your children insured? Don't wait too long to answer these questions!

Theodore Lutwinskiak

The American Way

(Continued from page 2)

as the Independence Movement development, write to the Institute of Applied Citizenship, 550 Fifth Avenue, New York 36, N. Y., and ask for the pamphlet "What You Can Do."

THIS WEEK IN AMERICAN HISTORY

On April 27, 1896, a new invention of Thomas Alva Edison received its first public showing as part of a vaudeville performance at the Kosetter and Bial Music Hall in New York. Pictures of breaking waves, a brief prize fight sequence, and a dancer flickered for a while on a sheet—and the motion picture was born! It was not until after 1905, however, that "movies" became really popular. In that year "The Great Train Robbery," the first motion picture with a plot, was shown in a vacant store. One nickel was price of admission—which resulted in the coining of the word, "nickelodeon," now forgotten, as the name for theaters showing motion pictures.

On April 30, 1789, George Washington was inaugurated in New York City as the first President of the United States. A military escort accompanied him from his lodgings to Federal Hall at the corner of Wall and Nassau Streets where a vast crowd awaited. Washington stepped out on a balcony where everyone could witness the ceremony. The Washington stepped out on a balcony where everyone could witness the ceremony. The Secretary of the Senate held a Bible, resting upon a velvet cushion, while Chancellor Livingston administered the Oath of Office. Deeply conscious of the profound responsibility entrusted to him, Washington stood with bowed head while Livingston shouted: "Long live George Washington, President of the United States!" In his inaugural address, Washington said: "The preservation of the sacred fire of liberty and the destiny of the republican form of government are justly considered, perhaps, as deeply and finally staked on the experiment entrusted to the hands of the American people."

Ukrainian Youth News

By ALEXANDER F. DANKO

UYL-NA Sports

The Eastern UYL-NA Basketball Play-Offs will take place tomorrow afternoon, Sunday, May 1st at 1 P.M. at the spectacular Carteret High School in Carteret, N. J. Participating in this important event will be Chester (Pa.), Bayonne, Jersey City and the host club, Carteret.

These 4 teams will play 2 elimination games (starting at 1 P.M.) and then the final championship game will take place at 6:30 P.M. During intermission, between the 2nd elimination game and title game, the "junior" teams (under 16 years) from Wilmington and Carteret will play an exhibition game which should be a treat. All team managers have promised to field their best teams for these "eliminations" and it's expected that a large crowd will view the games. We hope that everyone will come out as a large, jubilant crowd always brings out the best in the boys.

The winner will qualify for the National UYL-NA Playoffs (Basketball and bowling) to be held at beautiful Ukrainian Center in Syracuse, N. Y. 2 weeks hence, May 13-15, 1955. The Eastern Champ will be the team to beat, even though such top teams as Toronto, Canada and Johnson City, N. Y. (last year's great champs) are also striving to gain the "nationals."

A big Sport Dance will be held after the games at the Carteret Ukrainian Pavilion on Roosevelt Avenue, the large site for the soon to be completed beautiful new quarter million dollar Ukrainian Center. A good time is in store for all who attend.

Hockey

Once again, the great Detroit Red Wings asserted world supremacy in hockey when they won the NHL title for the 7th year in a row and their 3rd consecutive Stanley Cup championship, beating Toronto and Montreal. On the Detroit club and largely responsible for their great success are Ukrainians Terry Sawchuk (rated one of the top all-time goalies and recent Vezina Trophy winner).

cause existing at the time of your entry.

As to naturalization, there is nothing in the law which prohibits a person who has accepted public assistance from becoming a citizen. The acceptance of public assistance by a person who is actually able to pay for it might, of course, be held to indicate a lack of the good moral character required for naturalization. Also, if an alien, who is deportable as a public, applies for naturalization, the Immigration and Naturalization Service might very well institute deportation proceedings against him and law provides that no petition for naturalization will be heard by a naturalization court if deportation proceedings are pending against the applicant. This is not, however, your situation. The acceptance of free care under the circumstances you outline should in no way prejudice your application for naturalization.

Tough Tony Leswick, Ben Wolt, and Vic Stasiuk

(who was outstanding during the play-offs). High-scoring star John Bucyk of the WHL was brought up for the Montreal games while Ed Zeniuk was up for a 3 game trial during the regular season... The Montreal club had Paul Masnick and Ed Mazur for over half a season before farming them out, while Toronto had coming star Eric Nestorenko (Team H. Maynard writes that the Toronto Ukrainians hopes to honor "Neaty" soon), Rudy Migay and Joe Klukay (who rented Lewicki's Toronto home during the season while Dan was in N.Y.). Boston had Gus Bodnar while New York had Dan Lewicki, Bill Eznicki, and John Bower... Chicago had all-time great Bill Mosienko, Metro Prystan and Nick Mickoski all working on the same attacking lines... A group of UYL-ers were privileged to see the last 3 Ranger games of the season in N. Y., compliments of Lewicki. We seemed to bring the Rangers (and Lewicki) some luck as they won 2 of the 3 games and Dan scored 2 goals and received 3 assists. Lewicki also came to Bayonne with his wife and tasted mom's "perohy". Danny, besides being honored by UYL-NA as the "Outstanding Ukrainian Pro Athlete of the Year," was voted the "MVP" of the Rangers, was selected to the NHL All-Star 2nd team, and was the 5th highest goal-getter in the league (4 short of the Ranger all-time record of 33). Dan is also in the running for the Lady Byng trophy. A great Ukrainian with a great future, and we're mighty proud to know him!

U.N.A. Members

At Lewicki's 24th birthday party at his N.Y. home, several of us chanced to meet Mrs. Yanoschak, a Ukrainian woman formerly of Naticooke, Pa. and Jersey City, who now lives in Glen Oaks, L.I., N.Y. near the Lewicki family. Mrs. Yanoschak serves as baby-sitter to sons Paul (named after Paul Stasious, a Ukrainian buddy of Lewicki back home at Ft. William) and Danny, Jr. while wife Donna watches Danny play in N.Y.C. Mrs. Yanoschak stated that 4 generations of her family are U.N.A. members (Br. 286, Jersey City). They include her folks, she with her hubby, her children (her son Vladimir graduated CCNY as an engineer last June) and her grandchildren. Mighty inspiring and faithful to "Batko Co-yuz." I think a picture (with a story) would go well in this newspaper, "U.W."

Briefs:

Glad to see that Wilkes-Barre recently re-organized and will be included within the UYL-NA organization. Although many areas are thickly populated with Ukrainians and should therefore be well organized as far as UYL-NA and UCCA activities are concerned, we've always maintained that one of the top potential areas in the U.S.A. is the Eastern Pennsylvania area of the Anthracite—Lehigh and Delaware Valleys. I sincerely hope that Wilkes-Barre's re-organization will signal a far greater Ukrainian-American organization and participation in Youth and Political (sectional, national and international) affairs for Ukrainian groups in that area. With the Penn Turnpike extension from Philly going up to Wilkes-Barre and Scranton and then on the Triple Cities area in S.W. New-York soon, and with the other extensions to N. J. and other areas presently being built, we hope to see a continual rise in UYL-NA activity in E. Penn (along with a mild industrial boom?) which will aid the Ukrainian Nationalist cause immensely. How about it, E. Penn?

Recently Collier's magazine named Dick Boushka of St. Louis U., Ron Tomsic of Stanford U. (both hold their respective school's scoring marks) and Wally Suprunowicz of Holy Cross as All-American basketball "mentions". The Suprunowicz family will be represented for the 9th straight time on the 9th annual All Ukrainian College Basketball Team (instituted by my late brother Walter) to be published soon... Three members of the crack Bayonne Ukrainian quintet (former UYL-NA and National Slavonic champs) are performing in college ball and are "seniors". They include 6:1 John Druzibik, of Roanoke College (averaged 12 points per game), 6:0 Bob Nesnany and 6:1 Connie Perry of high-scoring Montclair State (averaged 18 and 26 points respectively... Jersey City has 6:1 Bill Kuchar of St. Michael's College (averaged 12 points a game) and his brother, 5:1 Bob Kuchar, a long-distance runner and an All-County selection at J. C.'s Dickinson High School... 15 year old Mickey Harmituk, a graduate of the Newark Ukrainian Sitch's youth program, is a promising varsity quarterback and forward on the Irvington High football and basketball teams... See you all in Carteret tomorrow; along with some of above mentioned lads.

U.N.A. BOWLING LEAGUE NEWS

FIRST-PLACE TEAMS IN BOTH DIVISION MAINTAIN SUBSTANTIAL LEADS

By STEPHEN KURLAK

With only a few more weekly matches remaining before both the Newark and Jersey City Divisions of the League bring their 1954-1955 schedules to a close, indications are, barring extremely unusual upsets, that the Newark champs will be the leggers from the Ukrainian Sitch, and the Jersey City trophy winners will be the "A" team of the Sts. Peter and Paul Holy Name Society. For the latter it would be the second year in a row in the top spot.

The Sitchmen increased their lead to four-and-a-half games as a result of the matches held Friday, April 22nd, and registered the night's highest single game with a pinfall of 965, and the highest three-game series with 2,611. J. Chuy was largely responsible for this heavy scoring, for he hit the evening's individual single game high with a 223-pin game, and a high series of 608.

In the Jersey City Division matches held that same night, the Holy Name A's maintained their seven-game lead by winning three in a row from the Ukrainian Blacksheep. In the process, the A's scored the highest series with a pinfall of 2,494, which included the highest single game total of 865 pins. Second best team performance was made by the second-place "B" team of the Jersey City Social and Athletic Club, which registered a single game of 852, and a series of 2,445 pins. Milton Rychalsky aided in this performance by belting the wood for a series of 607 pins, which included a single game high of 211.

BOWLING RESULTS OF FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1955

JERSEY CITY DIVISION			
Sts. Peter & Paul HNS A (3)		Ukrainian Blacksheep (0)	
Pawelko, M.	169 152 179	Karyczak, W.	165 171 155
Zimowsky, P.	187 162 159	Turczynski, W.	143 137 132
Mackowsky, P.	184 161 179	Baranik, S.	153 124 144
Cinurchin, W.	185 167 179	Zayatz,	156 145 189
Hoeckele, W.	140 144 147	Kawoczka, W.	168 135 180
		Handicap	40 40 40
Totals	865 786 843	Totals	825 752 840
Jersey City S. & A. "B" (3)		Sts. Peter & Paul HNS C (0)	
Chelak, S.	133 126	Steblecki, Mich.	164 126 143
Tizio, A.	159 158	Stanis, S.	124 131 104
Krychowsky	127	Barychko, J.	149 141 159
Gnyra, J.	145 153 158	Mayerski, J.	95 126 155
Rychalski, M.	202 154 211	Steblecki, Met.	93 120 142
Walczuk, S.	175 179 168	Handicap	97 97 97
Totals	782 811 852	Totals	722 741 800
U.N.A. Branch 435 (2)		Sts. Peter & Paul HNS B (1)	
Koslin, J.	141 158 139	Zidiak, G.	129 169 139
Wasylkow, P.	174 180 169	Brilliant, M.	130 125 141
Kuriak, S.	145 181 127	Chayka, J.	129 161 141
Kolba, J.	128 139 145	Pipchick, B.	118 163 147
Kapcio, P.	171 185 124	Samoil, W.	184 115 133
		Handicap	36 36 36
Totals	759 823 704	Totals	726 769 737
Jersey City S. & A. "A" (2)		Sts. Peter & Paul HNS D (1)	
Tizio, G.	148 150 130	Pello, M.	99 117 137
Chelak, S. Jr.	175 168 142	Hotra, J.	143 130 124
Lasuk, T.	101 103 124	Maday, W.	120 125 139
Chelak, S. Sr.	791 146 125	Blinds	125 125 125
Laszek, J.	164 147 149	Blinds	125 125 125
		Handicap	38 38 38
Totals	779 714 670	Totals	650 660 688
NEWARK DIVISION			
Ukrainian Sitch (3)		St. John's C.W.V., Jr. (0)	
Watson, J.	193 165 160	DeCarvalho, J.	146 158 149
Zelder, H.	134 170 147	Yaroshko, P.	95
Fera, W.	139 208 151	Warechowski, A.	154 108 103
Chuy, J.	203 223 182	Buryk, H.	109 102
Komon, E.	180 199 157	Hrycyszyn, S.	144 193 140
		Kiselyk, M.	54 54 54
		Handicap	54 54 54
Totals	849 965 797	Totals	702 776 702
St. John's C.W.V. Srs. (3)		U.N.A. Branch 272 (0)	
Tarnow, S.	144 179 222	Banit, W.	150 148 142
Salabun, M.	143 149 169	Sipsky, J.	154 181 210
Tongo, M.	168 121 200	Chymty, A.	153 166 157
Kacaper, S.	156 160 145	Kalba, J.	157 153 167
Janick, L.	163 208 188	Rewiski, W.	140 175 160
Handicap	8 8 8		
Totals	782 825 932	Totals	754 823 836
Tridens (2 1/2)		Ukrainian American Vets (1 1/2)	
Karnick, A.	137 157 155	Zolto, L.	197 141 154
Grentus, P.	151 125 131	Prychoda, A.	139
Rogowsky, J.	158 145 185	Lytwyn, M.	142 140
Sheremeta, P.	176 188 190	Struck, P.	170 201 149
Singalewitch, P.	160 156 170	Romanyshyn, V.	154 194 199
Handicap	29 29 29	Popana, M.	124 144
Totals	811 800 860	Totals	802 800 796
Penn-Jersey S. C. (3)		Ukr. Orthodox Church (0)	
Magalas, B.	182 168 147	Margarita, S.	151 163 172
Fedrow, M.	175 173 173	Bemko, B.	134 133 141
Mollinsky, P.	151 158 195	Scheskowsky, N.	124 163 176
Kufta, J.	219 131 189	Karitsko, W.	132 175 148
Mollinsky, W.	169 179 165	Harmatiuk, S.	182 166 151
Totals	896 809 865	Totals	725 807 790

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION LEAGUE

TEAM STANDINGS				
Jersey City Division				
	Won	Lost	High 3 Gme	Total Pins
1. Sts. Peter & Paul HNS A	60	21	951	2604 64431 795
2. Jersey City S. & A. Team B	53	28	907	2569 64601 798
3. U.N.A. Branch 435, N.Y.C.	42	39	901	2486 61420 758
4. Ukrainian Blacksheep, J. C.	42	39	898	2459 60061 741
5. Sts. Peter & Paul HNS D	36	45	832	2246 55406 684
6. Sts. Peter & Paul HNS B	32 1/2	48 1/2	808	2288 57518 710
7. Jersey City S. & A. Team A	31	50	843	2397 59651 736
8. Sts. Peter & Paul HNS C	27 1/2	53 1/2	825	2214 54063 667
Newark Division				
1. Ukr. Sitch Newark	55	32	975	2729 72080 828
2. St. John's C.W.V., Newark	50 1/2	36 1/2	933	2626 69357 797
3. Ukr. Amer. Vets, Newark	50	37	945	2666 68935 792
4. Penn Jersey S. C., Newark	49	38	922	2574 68131 783
5. U.N.A. Br. 272 Maplewood	45	42	955	2647 70218 807
6. Ukr. Orth. Church, Newark	42	45	942	2586 67614 777
7. St. John's C.W.V., Jr., Newark	33	54	896	2312 61525 707
8. Tridens, Newark	23 1/2	63 1/2	831	2384 61851 710

WHY BE ON THE OUTSIDE? — JOIN THE UKRAINIAN NAT'L ASS'N TODAY & READ THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY!

PLAN YOUR VACATION AT SOYUZIVKA



in the heart of the Catskill Mountains

Season opens the first week of June.

Aside from all already established conveniences, this year a great many improvements have been added.

A new building the villa "Kiev" with two adjoining buildings, and fifty more acreage of property, have been purchased to house and give more comfort to the many guests expected to vacation at the "Soyuzivka."

All rooms in the "Soyuzivka" villas have been newly painted and furnished very tastefully.

Most important of all an automatic filter has been installed in the swimming pool which will keep the water crystal clean at all times. Further plans are being made to install another pool at the newly acquired "Kiev" property.

For the season there are being planned many cultural and entertaining programs for the vacationers.

The Ukrainian Cultural Courses at the "Soyuzivka" will be greatly expanded this year.

The rates remain same as previously: from \$40.00 to \$60.00 weekly.

Make your reservations now! Mail the below reservation blank with deposit to:

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION ESTATE
Kerhonkson, N. Y.

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASS'N. ESTATE
Kerhonkson, N. Y. — Telephone 8105

Name

Address

1. 2.

3. 4.

Date of arrival Time

Enclosed is reservation deposit \$..... for persons,
for weeks.

Immigration and Naturalization

Question: I want to apply for citizenship, but someone tells me that I can never be naturalized because I was once a public charge. It is true that about two years after I came here, I had an accident and received free care in a city hospital. My friends says that if the immigration authorities learn about this, they will not only refuse me naturalization, but will have me deported instead. Is this true?

Answer: No. First, as to deportation, the mere fact that you received free medical care does not necessarily mean that you became a public charge. Only where a city or state has a charge for such service and demands payment and there is a failure to pay, can a person be considered a public charge. And even if a person has been a public charge, he is not deportable on that ground undepportable as a public charge, applies for naturalization, the Immigration and Naturalization from causes existing at the time of entry. Since your hospitalization was due to an accident in this country, it was obviously not the result of a

BERKELEY UKRAINIAN STUDENT CENTER IN GOLDEN STATE

(Continued from page 2)

In Eastern European History at the Slavic Institute. This year Basil Dmytryshyn, the president of the Ukrainian Student Association, followed in his footsteps also with a Ph.D. in Eastern European History, while Miss Myroslava Tomorog, the secretary of the organization, received a B.A. Degree in Slavic Studies.

This fall, one of the most vital dreams of the Ukrainian students was realized. For the first time in the history of the

For the finest in UKRAINIAN AMERICAN DANCE MUSIC

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Will appear at the following forthcoming Ukrainian Affairs in 1955. Watch For Them.

Other dates to be released from time to time.

April 30 — Dance at St. John's Ukrainian Catholic School Auditorium on Ivy Street and Sanford Ave., in Newark, N.J. Starting at 9:00 p.m. and sponsored by the Ukrainian Cath. War Vets Post #227 of Newark, N. J.

May 8 — Dance at Whitey's Hall on Pulaski Street in Perth Amboy, N.J. Starting at 8:00 p.m. and sponsored by the Ukrainian C.Y.O. of Perth Amboy.

May 14 — Grand Radio Ball at Hotel Hilderbrick on East State Street in Trenton, N.J. Starting at 9:00 p.m. Sponsored by the Ukrainian Radio Programs of Mr. Roman Marynowych on WEVD and WNAB in N. Y. and WTNJ in Trenton, N.J.

May 29 — Picnic at St. John's Ukrainian Catholic Parish Hall on Route #10 in Whippany, N.J. Starting at 5:00 p.m. and sponsored by the Ukrainian American Youth Association.

July 17 — Picnic at St. John's Ukrainian Catholic Parish Hall on Route #10 in Whippany, N.J. Starting at 4:00 p.m. and sponsored by the St. John's Ukr. Cath. Church of Whippany.

Sept. 25 — Picnic at St. John's Ukrainian Catholic Parish Hall on Route #10 in Whippany, N.J. Starting at 4:00 p.m. and sponsored by the St. John's Ukr. Cath. Church of Whippany.

Oct. 1 — Dance at Stuyvesant Casino at 140 — 2nd Ave. in New York City. Starting at 9:00 p.m. and sponsored by St. George's Choir of St. George's Ukrainian Cath. Church on East 7th St., in N.Y.C.

Oct. 29 — Dance at Stuyvesant Casino at 140 — 2nd Ave. in New York City. Starting at 9:00 p.m. and sponsored by the Catholic War Vets Post #401 of East 7th St., N. Y. C.

Nov. 13 — Farewell Convention Dance of the Ukrainian Catholic Youth League to be held at Hotel New Yorker on W. 34th St., in New York City. Starting at 8:00 p.m.

Hoping you can attend most of the above affairs I remain Musically yours

RUSS BINERT — ЯРОСЛАВ БІНЕРТ.



ШЛЯХ МОЛОДІ

3 ЖИТТЯ СПІЛКИ УКРАЇНСЬКОЇ МОЛОДІ

НАША ОСЕЛЯ!

3-поміж сорока об'єктів, запропонованих Головною Управою СУМА під Оселю, Комітет Купівлі Оселі заповнив вхідничковий пошлюк Foundation Manor в стейті Нью-Йорк, яка віддалена на 80 миль від Нью-Йорку у північному напрямку. За нісім миль від Оселі проходить автострада ч. 17, а попри саму її браму бічна ч. 209. Послість знаходиться в місцевості, де в безліч відпочинкових місць та таборів. В цій околиці вона є найбільшою та слівиться, як одна з найкращих.

Після детального ознайомлення з пошлюком членів Головної Управи СУМА та членів Комітету Купівлі Оселі, довершено її купню вартістю 50 тисяч доларів. Правну сторону купня від СУМА провадить адвокат Гаврилюк.

Відтепер господарям Foundation Manor є Спільна Української Молоді Америки, про що з присмиством повідомляємо все наше членство.

Наша Оселя положена на рівній височині біля стій гірського хребта Кетекіл. Сто п'ятдесят акрів землі у формі прямокутника простягаються від дороги ч. 209 до підніжжя гряданих гір.

Найбільшою цінністю Оселі є її забудова. Основних будинків є 11. З них 2 триповерхові, 1 двоповерховий, 1 однопверховий та Касино; невеличким майданцем для танців. Триповерхові будинки з центральним опілінням придатні для вжитку також в осінні та зимові місяці. У всіх будинках є фонд 80 кімнат, переважно на дві особи кожна. В кімнатах повне устаткування: ліжка, столики, комоди, шафи, люстри, матраци, подушки, простирала і т. п. При багатьох кімнатах є лазнички й душі. Велика кухня з просторою дільницею готова для обслуговування табору чи відвідувачів. На її полицях гарнітур різного поєднання на 200 осіб.

С дві залі з відповідним устаткуванням, а в одній з них — кіноекран та проектор для висвітлювання звуковими фільмів. Оселя радіофікована і має безпосередній телефонний зв'язок з доповідним світом. Вода і електрика є в кожній кімнаті. Оселя також має власне особове авто.

Оселя куплено, як кажуть, „на ходу“, включно з різним спортивним устаткуванням та спортивним знаряддям.

В напрямі гір, за милу від забудов, пливе бистра невеличка річка, що перерізує посість. З цієї річки наповнюється водою глибоке двоакрове озеро. Вода з озера витікає в іншому кінці також в річку.

Місцевість між забудованими та річкою гориста, поросла лісом і травою. Є сад, який потребує відновлення та фахового догляду. В багатьох місцях на поверхню землі просочується підземна вода, що свідчить про джерельну воду, яка шукає виходу в напрямі озера. Від річки до самого підніжжя гір росте густий ліс.

Зі сторони Нью-Йорку доїзд до Оселі СУМА дуже зручний. З самого міста постійно курсують автобуси, які мають зупинку біля брами Оселі. Автобус з Нью-Йорку до Оселі коштує 6 доларів і проходить віддалю за 2 год. 30 хвилин.

У цій короткій характеристиці немає змоги подати вищевказані дані про купню Оселі СУМА, однак і цих загальних даних, щоб зорієнтуватися в її вартості і переконатися, що вона цілком відповідає тим вимогам, які ставить до Оселі Спільна Української Молоді Америки.

Про найбільшці площі щодо Оселі пишемо на іншому місці з матеріалів наради Осередків нью-йоркської метрополітальної округи, яка була присвячена цим справам.

Всіх членів Комітету Купівлі Оселі при Головній Управі СУМА та представників Комітетів Купівлі Оселі при Осередках нью-йоркської метрополітальної округи зустріли в Шингау для Осередків півночі.

З інформацією про Оселі вступила Голова Комітету при ГУ інж. М. Семанішин. Він докладно поінформував присутніх про перебіг роботи, про хід збіркової акції, про плани на майбутнє та про заходи щодо негайного урештлювання Оселі. Він зазначив, що посість, яку набула СУМА, коштує багато, була, але її попередній господар пішов на великі поступки, до чого його змузили стан здоров'я. Трапилось так, що інтереси купівлі й продажу передали збіркової акції, і Комітетові довелося докласти величезних старань, щоб заплатити заводу в сумі 5 тисяч доларів. Ці гроші були зібрані при підтримці Осередків головною Нью-Йорку, Ньюарку, Пасейку та Головною Управою і самими Комітету. Але до 1-го травня треба заплатити ці 5 тисяч доларів і лише тоді СУМА буде повним господарем посість. Вже тепер в касі Комітету є 7 тис. доларів, а 5 тис. треба зібрати до кінця року. В цій частині інформації докладний звіт про хід збіркової акції зложив фінансовий Комітет О. Кейс. З його звіту довідомось про суми, які надіслали до Комітету провідники Осередки на день 23 квітня: Нью-Йорк — \$2070, Філадельфія — \$1200, Джерсі Сіті — \$800, Пасейк — \$785, Ньюарк — \$700, Гарффорд — \$485, Бруклін — \$500, Дітройт-Кінг — \$500, Дітройт-Орленд — \$500, Рочестер — \$300, Сиракуз — \$300, Вільямсбург — \$200, Джанстаун — \$200, Шингау-Богуна — \$200, Балтимор — \$185, Віпаві — \$160, Ютика — \$100, Кентон — \$100, Валлінгтон — \$100.

Делегати з місць звітували про хід збіркової акції, про і-грудничі та про необхідні заходи, щоб її поживити. Вказували те, що навіть серед сумішних поодинокі особи, все ще знаходять „причини“, щоб відганяти свій внесок. Спочатку говорили, що вони відразу дали б, коли б ця оселя вже була закінчена, а тепер, коли вона вже є і кожен має змогу побачити набути посість з кольорового фото та навіть відвідати її і оглянути, ці люди знову знаходять інші причини.

Після цих дискусій СУМА-Фільм висвітлює кольоровий фільм про Оселю, щоб представники мали повний образ купівлі посість, а керівники преси й інформації при Головній Управі СУМА В. Ковалі поінформували про заходи для якнайшвидшої по у л я р і з а ц і ї ї Оселі.

Виснаслідок обміну думок винесено постанову про негайне зложення Осередками потрібних 5 тис. доларів. Осередки зобов'язалися надіслати до Комітету призначену кожному суму до 1-го травня ч. р. при чому, якщо ця сума не буде ним зібрана, Управі Осередки позичають її, а потім віддають її зібраним фондам.

Зложення цих сум не повинно послистати заходів по збірці 50 тис. доларів, які треба в різних термінах заплатити за посість.

В дальшому перебігові наради обговорено заходи для підготовки Оселі до її відкриття та підготовку до відпочинкового сезону. Вирішено підготувати посвячення Оселі на 19 червня ч. р., а з 1-го липня розпочати відпочинковий сезон для Юног СУМА.

З посвяченням Оселі зв'язано багато робіт, які треба так виконати. Присміщення стояли цілий рік без відповідного догляду

НЕ ГАЙМО ЧАСУ!

Нарада в справі Оселі СУМА

23-го квітня ч. р. в Нью-Йорку відбулася нарада представників Осередків СУМА та представників Комітетів Купівлі Оселі при Осередках нью-йоркської метрополітальної округи, що її скликав Головна Управа СУМА і Комітет Купівлі Оселі при Головній Управі. Подібна нарада має також відбутися в Шингау для Осередків півночі.

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ГЕРОЯМ КРУТ

Осередок СУМА у Вашингтоні влаштував у залі „Найте ф'янтас Голд“ Академію в честь героїв Крут, яку відкрито вранці культурно-освітнього Відділу Управи Р. Боднар. Американський гмін відігравала п. Віра Задоренка, а доповідь вголосив д-р М. Кушнір. У концертній частині виступив жіночий хор Осередку СУМА з Балтимору. Під керівництвом п. Анни Стельмах хор виконав дві пісні: „Спіть хлопці спить“ і „Закидали дівчата Жертвою та бою“ при фортепіановому супроводі п. Ліди Цумак.

Академію закінчено відіпіванням українського національного гімну.

Мирон Пилипчук

НА ПІДПИСАННІ

Треті Річні Загальні Збори Осередку СУМА в Бостоні, що відбулися 20-го лютого ч. р., виявили його дальше скріплення та ріст. Велике число дискусій над зйитами устатуючої Управи Осередку вказувало на зацікавлення роботою СУМА, яка спричинилася до покращення життя серед українців Бостону. Попередня Управа Осередку на чолі з головою М. Колосенком добре впоралася зі своїми обов'язками і прийшла до перевиборів із скріпленою фінансовою базою. Осередок налічує 42 члени.

Треті Річні Збори відкриті М. Колосенком. До Президії були обрані В. Федорів на голову, М. Гемборський і В. Бачинський — на секретарів.

Крім членів Осередку, на зборах були присутні численні гості. Від студентів Збори вітали п. Шедлов, від греко-кат. пап'рафії інж. С. Вергелюк, від Палату п. Кругляк і п. Шингау та інші. За роботу Осередку звітували: голова д. Колосенко, фінансовий С. Солотуб, культ-освітнього Відділу В. Гончар. В звіттовому році Осередок брав активну участь у відзначенні свята та національних річниць.

Зокрема відзначено 25-ліття ОУН, річницю Крут і інші. Представники Осередку беруть також участь в роботі місцевого

Сімковий турнір копаного м'яча в Шингау закінчено. Голова, М. Гемборський — секретар, С. Солотуб — фінансовий В. Гончар — культ-освітній, Д. Вілчичук — організаційний і ін.

ДЕБЮТ „КРИЛ“

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Другий парадоксом було те, що імпреза відбувалася у сумішній домівці, де є стоїл й стільці, по-таборному. Вступне слово друга Ренети і 25-хвилинна доповідь, приготувана й відчитана культ-освітнім керівником Осередку Лехинком, всім набули вислухати „стіжкою“.

Одна з найменших дівчаток не витримала й попросилася „на див“, а потім до мами, яка сиділа. А один з хлопчиків кілька разів присівав і „вислухав“ наверхні ноги. У мене тем швидко колгали ноги, та якоек вичив.

Третім парадоксом була доповідь. Я не хочу сказати, що це добре опрацювано, але... але не для дітей, з яких деякі мають заледіє 6 років!

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го Відділу УККА і з його рамені активно допомагали у відзначенні Шевченкових Років, Свята Героїв, 1-го Листопада. 22-го січня.

З культурної діяльності роботи в Осередку відзначено сумішній хор, який керує п. М. Гриценко і танцювальний гурток, що його провадить Г. Гриценко. Драматичний гурток поставив „Наташку Полтавку“.

Осередок в Бостоні брав участь у 3-му Всеамериканському Зльвіні СУМА. За соловий виступ мистецької частини Зльвіні Д. П. Струк здобув для Осередку відзначення — грамоту.

Суспільна опіка при Осередку уклала допомогу хворим членам СУМА. Відмічено також працю в Осередку СУМА артиста малюра Т. Юськова.

Дієкутовано також справу організації при Осередку Відділу Юної СУМА. Новообраній Управі дано доручення вирішити що справу позитивно. Осередок провадив збірку на Визвольний Фонд на ЮСУМА і ін. Особлива заслуга в збіркових акціях належить д-д. І. Кацурку і М. Волощуконі.

До складу новообраної Управи увійшли: В. Федорів — голова, М. Гемборський — секретар, С. Солотуб — фінансовий В. Гончар — культ-освітній, Д. Вілчичук — організаційний і ін.

Імпреза ця мала відбутися при участі всього членства Осередку, яке було вчасно повідомлене, та запрошених гостей. Насправді ж на імпрезі було лише три суміці, що не брали участі у програмі. Гості (батьки) було більше... Три суміці й ста члени Осередку! Це перший парадокс.

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