

Vol. I.

No. 2.

**July - August, 1960**

50c. a Copy

556 Yonkers Avenue

Yonkers 4, New York

# LEMKO

## Youth Journal

PUBLISHED BI-MONTHLY BY LEMKO YOUTH  
556 YONKERS AVENUE, YONKERS, N. Y.

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### SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Yearly Subscription in USA	
and Canada .....	\$2.50
Foreign Subscription .....	\$3.50
Single Copy .....	50c.

## A Plan For Future Achievement

By Paul Worhach

It is very interesting to note the process by which a person begins to construct a home. When one has decided upon the location and the nature of the dwelling, he must proceed to have a plan drawn. If you should venture to ask why have such a plan, the builder would question your ability to think. Thus we could conclude that it is an established procedure to have a plan when constructing a material object.

As we proceed to the realm of our own lives it becomes necessary to search out that plan which we should have drawn for our development and progress. This is the most important of all and the most neglected of all. It is very easy to see the necessity of having a plan to construct a house, but when we operate within the areas of everyday living we do not, in many cases, have such a device or guide. One might stop at this point to inquire why such a guide is necessary. He might state that future decisions cannot be made at a present date. The point is well taken and deserves consideration. One is not



expected to possess a plan for the next fifty years of life. We know that the best laid plans of mice and men often go astray. The purpose of this plan is not to serve one for the remainder of one's life. It should serve as a guide for future achievement by maintaining a direct course to these accomplishments. It is very easy to steer off course and flounder upon the rocks and craggy shoals of life. The temptations and pitfalls, which can befall such humble ones as you and I, are evident. Thus, this plan may, in these crucial moments, keep the rudder fast and the ship on its course. One must, in many cases, hitch his wagon to a star if he would hope to clear the atmosphere of earth alone. Then if he does not reach the lofty height of his ideals he will have accomplished some facet of his goal.

When we all sit to look back upon our lives it shall be the ones who have set out with a purpose and a means to succeed who may say that their time upon this earth was to some avail. The time we have is not as lengthy as we suppose. We are all players upon this stage and it is not as important to be in command as it is to have reached a goal which we had planned. It is as important to be a good worker, a respected member of the community, and a credit to one's family and country. It is not possible for all to achieve greatness, but there are degrees of it which can be shared by all. This can be done through planning your life so you can derive the most from your abilities and forge ahead to whatever goal you had in mind. It may not always be achieved, but the force of your convictions and desires will enable you to enjoy a more productive and rewarding life.



## CITIZENSHIP INFORMATION

If you have lived in the United States for five years, you should take advantage of the benefits of American citizenship. To help you become a citizen, the American Council for Nationalities Service has recently published a newly revised edition of its widely-used naturalization handbook, **How to Become a Citizen of the United States**. The 128-page handbook, at \$1 per copy, can be obtained from the American Council for Nationalities Service, 20 West 40th Street, New York 18, N. Y.

# WHAT DOES LEMKO MEAN?

## The History of Carpatho-Russia

### THE CARPATHIANS -- ANCIENT NEST OF SLAVONIC PEOPLE

The Carpathian Mountains were the ancient nest of all the Slavonic peoples. In the Carpathians were hidden the Slavonic tribes during the stormy times of the great transmigration of peoples, from the fourth to the sixth centuries of the Christian era. Squeezed in from the West and the North by restless Germanic tribes, from the East by even new waves of Finno-Turkic tribes from Asia, and from the South, from the Danube River, by the legions of the burnt out Roman Empire, the Slavs, who were not overwhelmed by the mass of peoples moving in torrents over Europe, found a refuge in the Carpathian Mountains and there held out during the most menacing time of the emigration of peoples.

But with the passing of time the masses of peoples, drawn into the emigrant stream, either perished in terrible wars, or were impelled farther to the south within the limits of the Roman Empire, emptying vast stretches of land. Then did the Slavonic tribes begin proceeding from the Carpathians and spreading in all direc-

tions, to settle these empty and more fertile lands.

From the seventh century, when the greater mass of the Slavonic population left the Carpathians, on the lands of the Carpatho-Russia of these days remained a strong Croatian or White-Croatian tribe. The Croatians occupied the foot-hills of the Carpathians from the Vistula to the Dniester and, beyond the Carpathians, lands of today's Eastern Slovakia and Sub-Carpathian Russia.

A part of the Carpathians crossed over beyond the Danube onto the territory of the Byzantine Empire, into what is now Croatia and Dalmatia. Their descendants have preserved to this time their old appellation of Croatian.

The Croatians beyond the Danube created anew their own sovereign Croatian state. But being located on the border, where clashed the Western-Latin and Eastern-Greek civilizations, they were unable to preserve their independence as a power. They were too few in number and too weak to contain such a strong pressure from two sides. Nevertheless, it was possible for



the Croatsians beyond the Danube to preserve to this time a measure of autonomy, although during the course of many centuries they have found themselves located within the boundaries of one or the other of the neighboring powers.

Concerning the White-Croatsians, remaining in the Carpathians, historical sources mention them until the end of the tenth century, and then their name disappears. They also found themselves situated on the border among the then organizing Russian, Polish, and Hungarian states, and at the meeting point of the western and eastern civilizations. To create their own state was beyond their strength. Their land soon became the objective of struggles among Polish, Russian, and Hungarian proprietors.

Lemkos, in all probability, appear in significant measure to be the descendants of these old Carpathian White-Croatsians. To this attest, among other factors, certain language peculiarities, preserved both by the Lemkos and today's Croatsians. But the Carpathian Mountains also served in the succeeding centuries as a place of refuge for the Slavonic population driven before the savage horsemen. For example, during the time of the terrible Tatar massacres, the population of Tchervonya Rus' sought salvation in the Carpathians. From this it appears that the population of Carpatho-Russia of today must be acknowledged as the descendants both of those old Slavic tribes, which remained there in the Carpathians after the

Slavonic resettlement in the areas around those mountains, and of the later Russian emigrants from Galicia and other parts of Russian territory.

Up to the time of their leaving the Carpathians and settling around those mountains, the Slavonic tribes had one language practically, and, under different historical conditions, might very easily have united into one nation. But, having settled on new lands, they fell under the influence of different conditions and gradually alienated themselves one from the other with respect to language and culture. Of decisive importance, moreover, was this fact, that some of them accepted the Roman, and others the Byzantine church organization and culture. Those to the north of the Carpathians, under the impulse of these various cultures, was formed in time the Russian and Polish peoples. The Slavonic tribes, who fell under Roman influence, entered into the depository of the Polish nation; and from the other Slavonic tribes under the influence of the eastern Byzantine culture came forth the Russian nation. A part of the descendants of the ancient White-Croatsians under the influence of these historical forces entered into the depository of the Polish nation, which another part of that same tribes remained with Russia.

Thus, the history of Carpatho-Russia is the story of that part of the eastern Slavonic, that is, Russian races, which remained in the Carpathians on the west from the San River, as also beyond the



Carpathians, and which during long centuries in terrible struggles preserved until now her own name and the ancient cultural ties.

## THE SLAVONIC POWERS UP TO THE ARRIVAL OF THE MAQYARS IN EUROPE

Before their dispersal from the Carpathians the Slavonic peoples lived in separate families which banded together to form clan, alliances and tribes. They were governed by clan elders and numerous tribal princesses.

In the new places, after the dispersal, the Slavonic tribes unite into larger alliances, and so arise the first Slavonic powers. With the arrival of the seventh century, the Czech, Croation, and Bulgarian states step out on the historical scene. And the Eastern-Slavonic tribes create a strong alliance in the sixth and seventh centuries, in what is today's Galicia and in Volinya, under the leadership of the Dulebovs, or Volynyane.

The strengthening of these beginning Slavonic states was hindered by the Asiatic horsemen, the Avars, known in later Russian annals under the name of Obrovs. Having occupied ancient Pannonia, the Hungarian Plain of today, they made destructive raids on all of the neighboring lands, and left a deep trace upon the beginning history of the Slavonic peoples.

In the ninth century, after the destruction of the Avars by Franco-German troops, the strongest Slavonic powers were the Greater-

Moravian principality and the Bulgarian power. The boundaries of the Bulgarian state reached to the Carpathians. The eastern part of what is today Podkarpatska Rus belonged to the Bulgarian power. And the western part, together with Slovakia and the greater part of Pannonia, entered into the depository of the Greater-Moravian principality. Certain historical facts indicate that even the northern part of today's Lemkovina, and lands farther to the east up to the river Bug, were under the rule of the Greater-Moravian princes.

In Pannonia, the Hungary of today, clashed the domains of the Franco-Germanic kings and Byzantium, and, together with this, western — Latin and eastern — Byzantine civilizations. In their struggle against Byzantium the Franco-Germanic kings were looking for an alliance with Bulgaria. On their part the Byzantine Emperors strove to find support from Greater-Moravia. With this is tied up the establishment of a Slavonic Divine Service between the Moravians and other Slavonic tribes within the boundaries of the Greater Moravian state.

German bishops spread Christianity of the Latin rite on the territories of the Greater-Moravian state, which meant subjugation of that state to Rome and western-Latin civilization. The Byzantine emperors, wishing to fight the Latin expansion, sent in 863 the brother-missionaries, Cyril and Methodius, to Moravia. Against Rome and Latin civilization they



wrought a new weapon — Slavonic letters. The brothers Cyril and Methodius formed the Slavonic alphabet and translated into the Slavonic language the church books necessary for worship. The German bishops and kings came forward with all of their energy against the Slavonic Divine Service. After the death of Cyril and

Methodius the supporters of Latin worship got the upper hand in Moravia. The disciples of Cyril and Methodius and Slavic priests had to leave Moravia. Some of them crossed over to Slovakia and to the other Carpathian Slavs, while still others went to Bulgaria.

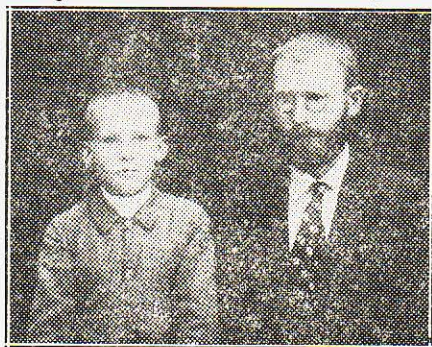
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## The World Of Art

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### The Artist Ivan Rusenko



Ivan Rusenko and his son.

In the last issue of the Lemko Youth Journal we promised to show you an example or two of the work of the famous Lemko artist, Ivan Rusenko, who passed away recently.

Ivan Rusenko belongs to that group of talented students of the Russka Bursa in Nowy Sanez that, upon completing their course in the gymnasium, were unable to continue their education because

of poverty. Rusenko, while at the gymnasium, was one of the best students. But because of a lack of funds he was forced to discontinue his studies and take the job of a village teacher in order to earn a living.

Ivan Rusenko was born in 1892 in the village of Krasna, Krosnyansky County (Powit), Lemkovina, of poor but very hard-working parents. It was a long time before they were able to acquire a small plot of land upon which a modest cottage could be built.

Ivan even as a child showed great interest and ability in learning and chiefly displayed a talent for drawing and painting. Hardly of Kindergarten age, he used to copy words written by his older sister in grammar school. Rusenko attended the village school six years and because of his excellent work his parents sent him to a



A famous caricature of a Lemko Peasant "Gazda".

By Ivan Rusenko.

higher school in Krosno. In 1905 he was admitted to the Russka Bursa in Nowy Sanecz, and so could enter the gymnasium. In Nowy Sanecz in those days there existed the best administered Russka Bursa for the students of the gymnasium, where the children of poor parents received room and board for a small payment, or even gratius. From all of Lemkovina the village children attended this Bursa. There they loved and had their meals, and for their education they attended the state gymnasium, like the other students. The kussian language was not offered at the gymnasium, but at the Bursa they had their own instructors who taught the students of the Bursa the Russian language

and history and brought them up in a Russian spirit.

In 1908 a Russka Bursa was also opened up in Gorlice, and soon there were more students attending it than the one at Nowy Sanecz. In the Bursa at Gorlice one could also meet students from every county of Lemkovina.

Among all of the students at the Russka Bursa Ivan Rusenko stood out because of his talent for drawing. Never had he attended any school of drawing, but whenever he drew on paper either one of the students, or a professor of the gymnasium, they would come out as if alive. Besides, Ivan Rusenko was able to capture on paper the characteristic features



A tinker "Drotar,,"

By Ivan Rusenko.





“Bacha”, an old shepherd.

*by I. Rusenko.*

of each individual and chiefly his fault, weak sides as regards physical make-up and character: thus, he was outstanding especially as a caricaturist. Not only in the Russka Bursa, but in the entire Nowy Sanez Gymnasium every one knew Ivan Rusenko as a talented drawer. And this came to him easily, without the slightest pressure. A few strokes of the

pencil — and there was a true picture. And this brought Ivan Rusenko not only glory, but various unpleasantnesses. He would draw a professor of the gymnasium, the latter would, of course, come out in a comical, caricature aspect, and at once difficulties arose.

(to be continued)

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## HUMOR?

“Here’s a note from my doctor saying I can’t act today.”

“The doctor cheated you by making it for only one day.”

“Why did you apply for the job of house detective? You have only one eye.”

“That’s all I need to peek through keyholes.”



# LEMKO RESORTS

KRYNICA, IVONICZ and RYMANOW



Lemko Resort of Krynica.

The first of these is located in the District of Norichance; the second and third are in the District of Sanak. These resorts feature hot springs such as are found in Saratoga Springs in New York State. The beautiful Carpathian Mountains make a lovely back drop for this setting. The atmosphere is clear, and the air very sweet and crisp. The mountains abound with pine trees which fill the win-

ter nights with their fragrance. These resorts provide a healthy atmosphere for many who travel from afar. The inhabitants of this region are employed here, and also may sell many of their home-made wares to the resort.

In these resort may be heard the languages of various European peoples who have congregated for rest and relaxation. Thus have people brought with them to this



country a desire to create other places of beauty. They sacrificed and were able to see the fruits of their labors harvested at Monroe, New York.

There are many other resorts in Lemkovia, such as Wysowa, Zegestow, Solotwyny, Myszyna, Wapenne and others.

This area fosters these resorts because of the beautiful structure of the mountains and the hot springs. The many products of the farms are also sold to these resorts. They thus serve a twofold purpose. The traveler may find a

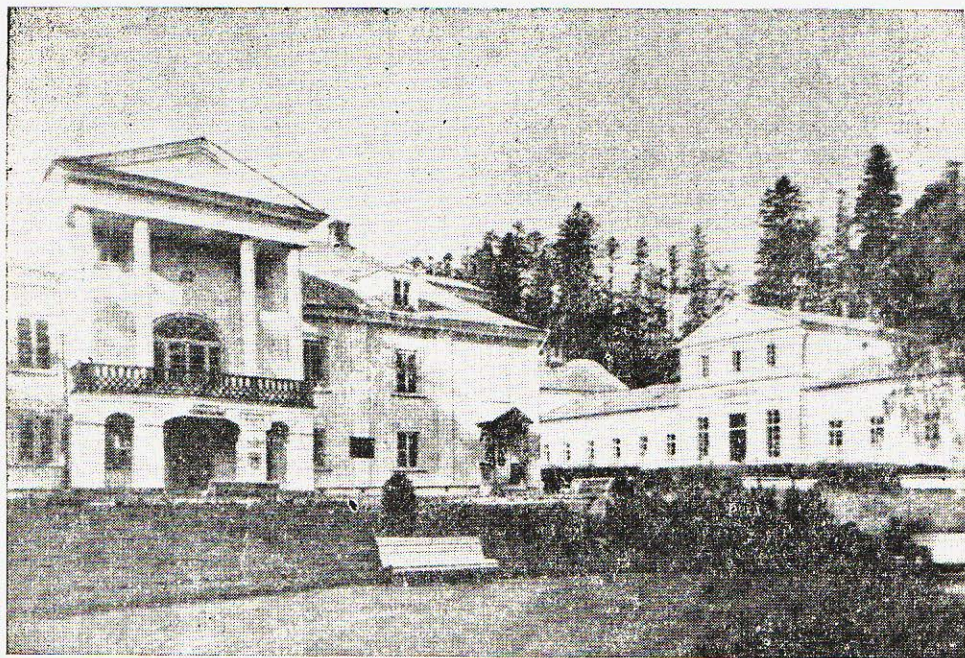
place to recapture some of his lost vitality, and perhaps meet with some friends who have escaped him in the course of time. The inhabitants may support their agrarian economy through the dealings with these localities. It may be on some sunny day when the time is ideal for living that you shall find yourself captured within the atmosphere of these mountains and see for yourself the beauty and magnificence of the area. The people will provide you with the hospitality and gaiety found in every one of the Lemko villages of this region.



Lemko resort of Rymanow.







Lemko resort of Ivonich.

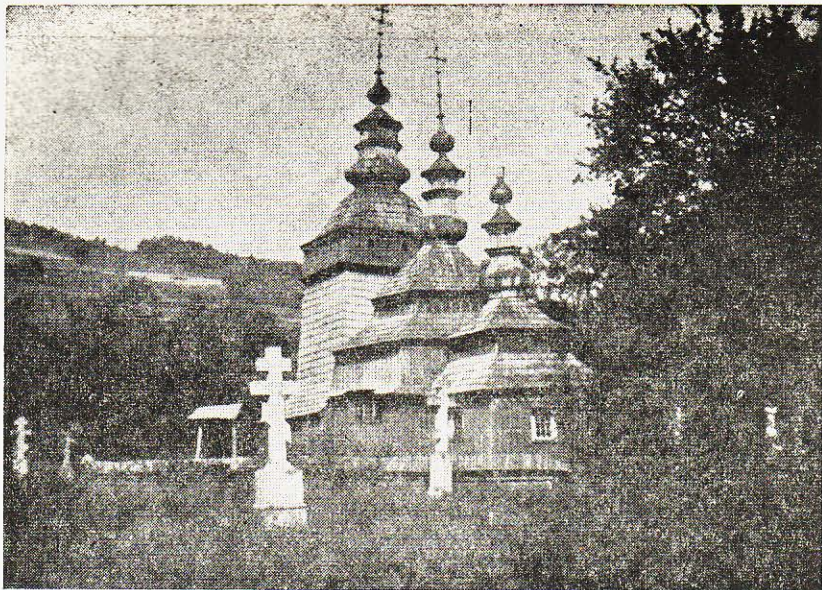
## Development of Church Architecture

The location of the people within Lemkovina had a marked influence upon the nature of the buildings which they created. This was so because they were apart from the other cultural groups and relied upon their own ingenuity and craftsmanship to develop a new and different design. The structure was to be more than a place of worship; it was to be the center of all cultural and intellectual development of our people. They were creating a center which was to feed the inner self of each individual and bring together all the people for the purpose of a closer understanding of a

greater self, as well as their fellow beings.

The distinct architecture of the church was a symbol of each village which could be understood by other peoples as well as Lemkos. The churches were as different as the individual efforts which went into them. They shared basic characteristics. The foundations were set in the sight of a cross. There were three separate buildings which were connected together. The first of these was the lowest, which housed the altar and the religious ceremonies were centered in this structure. The middle building was employed as a meet-





A Lemko church in the village of Neznajowa in the vicinity of Jaslo. Constructed in 1780.

ing place for social as well as business affairs. The first or highest structure was the lobby or the entrance. The bell tower was located on the top of this building. The difference in these churches was seen in the manner in which the domes were shaped above the three levels. The bells were also of various sizes, and the tone quality of each was as individual as a human voice. The structure and the shapes of the windows and the roof were also symbols of various efforts.

The interiors of each of these churches also bore the designs and efforts of various minds of our people. The partition between the altar and the congregation consisted of a beautiful display of paintings and carvings. Those carvings were done by talented hands

that were masters in the methods employed to beautify wood. There were instances where others were commissioned to do the work. They had to adhere to a plan given to them by Lemko tradition. The paintings discovered within the church were in most cases done by a group of people in the form of a mural. There were also outstanding individual contributions made by talented artists among the people. At the present time outstanding painting are being displayed in Krakow at the Museum of Ethnography. The most famous of these is a crucifix taken from the village of Szczawnik. There is another, *Maty Boża Kormylica*. This was taken from the church at Werchomla Wielka. A painting of Christ wearing a cap imprinted with flowers, comes from Zlocke.



an effort of a devoted people, who created a basic, yet individualistic, structure which was to serve the many needs of man in his quest

for a better understanding of life and a symbol of devotion to that being, who was his creator and guide for the life yet to come.

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## My Trip to Czechoslovakia

By Peter Benyo

By Peter Benyo

I decided not long ago, to visit the land of my father, to see my family. This decision was also significant to my father, for he was to accompany me on this journey. I had not seen them before since I was born in the United States. This day would indeed be

a joyous one for all of us. We were to arrive in the village of Litmanova, which is located in the vicinity of Stara Lubavnia. This village is about two miles from the Polish border. The area is mountainous and the people depend upon farming and dairy products for sustenance. The crops



A village scene in Litmanova by Stara Lubovnia, Priaszevschina.  
Standing from left to right: Michael Vislocki, John Hlinka, Jr.,  
John Hlinka, Sr. Crouching: Vasko Benyo.



of the farm are wheat, potatoes and alfalfa.

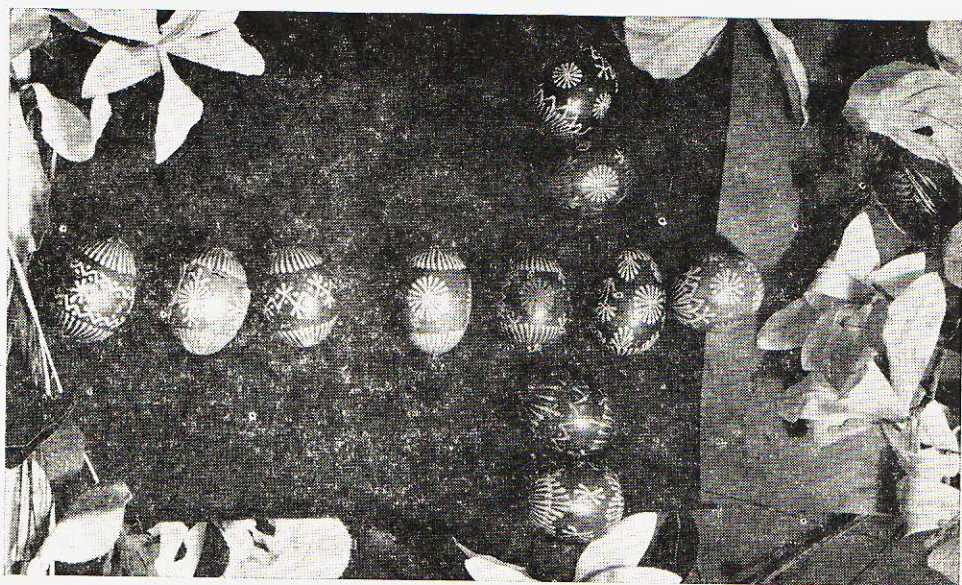
The young people of the village work in the nearby cities and some return to help with the summer harvest. In the cities they are engaged in the steel mills or in the mines. The educational process is based on a system of entrance at seven years of age. High school is completed by age fourteen and college is the final phase of this education.

The mode of travel in this re-

gion is by wagon or bicycle to the nearest bus depot. The farm life is centered about a local restaurant and grocery store. Social gatherings are held within the homes, where music is provided by an accordion. There are dances every Sunday. The people are hospitable and gay. I hope to return upon completion of college. Then, once again, I will be happy to see my family, which includes my brother, Mikulas Benyo, my uncle, Peter Benyo, and my aunts Ann and Evelyn Begala.

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## Preparation of Easter Egg



Some of the typical designs of the Lemko Easter eggs.

By M. Duzey.

It is stated by our people that the egg is the symbol of new life. The origin or beginning of all life can be traced. Thus this egg is employed

to portray such a birth. In the depiction of this decorated item is shown the rebirth of Christ. The Lemko people decorate their eggs

with the design of the sun, with rays of "new life".

To decorate these items there are various methods and materials that may be used. When a tree was cut, there was a sap, which ran from it. There were different colors, and they were employed for this purpose. It was possible to use the bark of trees for color. The bark had to be boiled for a time, and the different colors were derived from this process. Then as time went on, chemical dyes were used. The design imprinted upon the egg was taken from the wax of bees. This was done by first making a design with a needle dipped into this melted substance. The wax was allowed to dry. Then the eggs were ready for dipping into the colors. A printing process was employed to

gain various colorations. The egg, having been dipped into the first color and allowed to dry, had some wax removed where the next color was to be. The egg was then placed into a new color and the process continued until the desired effect had been attained.

This was a creation of the women of the villages. This was a free expression created, not by some mechanical process, but rather by the individual, which was a creation of beauty and dedication. Thus was created a people's symbol of a new life, an ever present memory of a rebirth which reshaped their lives. They employ the beauty and simplicity only found within one's soul, or in the expanse of nature, such as the rainbow after a summer rain.

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## Humor?

First hunter — "I'll bet you don't get that rabbit."

Second hunter — "What makes you think I won't?"

First hunter — "Your gun isn't loaded!"

Second hunter — "So what... the rabbit doesn't know that!"

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"Your wife is delightfully outspoken."

Jones — "By whom?"

Boss — "Are you a man who defends his opinions?"

Applicant — "Yes sir. I'm no yes-man."

Boss — "Good! That's what I want — a man who will say what he thinks... even if it costs him his job!"

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"When I graduated from college the dean told me the world had an opening for me."

"Did you find it?"

"Yep. I'm in a heck o a hole right now."





# Rusala in American Lemko Park



**First Lemko Rusala celebration in the Lemko Park, Monroe, N. Y.  
June 5, 1960.**

Sunday, June 5th, may be considered a people's holiday, rather than a church date. I was first celebrated by those men who tended cattle. These animals were the most important possession of their lives. They were the mainstay of

than a church date. It was first greatly to their way of life. It was a tradition to set aside that day for a gay celebration which took place in the late spring after the cattle had been driven to pasture. The long winter was over and the



cattle herder could feel some freedom and relaxation. His many hours of toil through the long and cold winter were, for the present, ended. The animals could now find feed for themselves in the pastures of the Carpathian Mountains.

This tradition was brought to the United States by the farmers who settled here, whose descendants are still living in the area. Two well known families are the Geriaks and the Dziambas. The tradition was centered around the area of Stafford, Connecticut. This was a very popular celebration and attracted many people from other areas who arrived by bus and car. It took on the guise of a huge picnic. The cooking was done outdoors and the aroma of delicious dishes filled the countryside. There developed a thought that it could never rain on this festival day and for twenty years it did not.

At the present time our people gather once a year on this date at their own Lemko Park in Monroe, New York. At this year's celebration the prophecy held true in part, and it did not rain until all of the festivities had taken place. Then a shower drove the people indoors and proved that no one, including the Lemkos, could control the weather.

The early morning found many activities in progress. There were fourteen busses of people from Philadelphia, Linden, Elizabeth,

Passaic, Garfield, Clifton, New York City, Brooklyn, Bayonne, Yonkers, Stamford, Ansonia, Shelton, Waterbury, and Bridgeport. Some areas were represented by more than one bus. There were one thousand cars in the area. A Mass was given in the morning presided by Father Nicholas Matolich of Bronx, New York. In the afternoon music was provided for dancing. The huge gathering took part in the many activities and the beautiful spring-fed pool was put to good use. One could observe the happy faces of Lemko and their friends. There were many who donated their services to make this event successful. This cooperation and good fellowship is a significant characteristic of our people.

The Lemko Youth Journal appeared at this time and was well received. Many subscriptions were purchased and many others are sending their orders to the journal office. The Youth Journal has been accepted by Fairleigh Dickinson University and will appear in the University library. It is also being sent to the Library of Congress in Washington, D. C., the Public Library in Detroit, Michigan, and the Public Library in New York City. It is very gratifying to see the fine reception of such a publication which can serve our youth who may participate and assume the responsibilities of leadership within the Lemko Association.



# In Memoriam



**Dr. Simeon S. Pysh**

Three years ago, on June 10, 1957, Dr. Simeon S. Pysh, editor of "Karpatska Rus", died. He was a giant worker among the Lemko and, in general, Carpatho-Russian emigration in the United States.

The news of his death darkened the hearts of thousands of his compatriots and their children and grandchildren both in Canada as well as in the United States; for Dr. Pysh, the most easily accessible of men, was loved and respected by our people and had their complete trust. And he, as a national patriot and one who cherished his people, remained faithful to them and did not step off the right path;

nor did he allow those who trusted in him to deviate from it.

Today, three years after his death, not only is the Lemko Association successfully defending itself against assailants of all kinds, but has continued to hold the loyalty of the rank file of the membership.

Three years ago our organization for aid to the land of our fathers existed only on paper. Today that organization — Lemko Relief Committee — has its own solid administration, which works for that program.

Three years ago the matter of a national farm looked almost hopeless. At that time the sum for the purchase of the farm consisted of \$40,000. With such an amount it was hardly possible wholeheartedly to strive to buy a farm; meanwhile the collection of further funds was itself tied up in a knot. Today, happy celebrations occur at Lemko Park regularly, and the sight of them would undoubtedly have pleased the late Dr. Pysh very much. So, too, would he have been gratified with the enthusiastic reception of the new Lemko Youth Journal, and to see how energetically many of the youth worked at the various tasks assigned to them. This activity of the youth is a continuation of the works begun and fostered by Dr.



Pysh himself.

The knowledge given in practical fashion to our people by Dr. Pysh, and the solid trust in himself, which he established amongst them, together with the loyalty to the people by which he lived — these were the most important traits of his character, which gave the basic foundation to the development of our organization and which will long be respected and cherished by future generations of our people.

The memory of the late Dr. Pysh is today extended by our people in quiet conversations, discussions.

And at our last national festival at Lemko Park the echoes of his good memory were carried farther.

There were no ceremonies arranged in his memory, but the people remembered him with a good, quiet word. Wherever one might turn and listen to the sober discussions of our people, in large or in small groups, there everyone mentioned the name of Dr. Pysh and honored him with a good word. A different reward Dr. Pysh would not have wished from his people.

By means of strengthening and widening our organization we shall make stronger among ourselves and our generation a good memory of him as teacher, guide, and a precious person in the history of our people.

Eternal remembrance from our people to a great man!

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## The World of Business

Many words have been written on how to succeed in a business of your own. It will always remain, however, that brains, efficiency and drive are the three main ingredients for success.

The small business person should be on guard against starting a business of any type without first testing the idea. One should be on guard against understanding competition, underpricing your services or merchandise, or underestimating the amount of time it requires to build up a following of customers. One should remember also that it costs approximately three times as much to market an article or a service as it does to

produce it.

A person going into business should not expect to work fewer hours than at a factory or office job. The new businessman will have to work harder, and seldom, if ever, be free from responsibility. In making good in any business enterprise one becomes lost in the work which will seem more like play to him.

The person with no business experience should acquaint himself with such important items as: legal restrictions, competitive practice, (very important) labor relations, bad debts, accounts payable, overhead expenses, and payroll.

Bear in mind that there is a



dark side as well as a bright side in establishing and maintaining your own business. Be perfectly honest and frank with yourself in asking the question: "Am I the type of person to establish and operate this type of business?" Bear in mind that certain shortcomings can be overcome as you go along. It is more important that you rate yourself rather than any prospective employee.

What type of business should you select to put your money and your time into? The Department of Commerce, in Washington, D. C. is always willing and very able to help you in this.

Sit down and write out a summary of your experience and background. Include experience obtained on jobs, and last but not least your hobby or hobbies. Your hobby or hobbies can be an important clue as to what business you would enjoy owning and maintaining. If you enjoy the type of business you decide to go into you'll work harder at it which will sometimes make up for a weakness or two in other departments of the business selected.

Write a list of things you like to do. Match this list with things

you have already done. Make a list of things you are only remotely interested in and steer clear of them. Lack of enthusiasm may lead to failure.

Select a field of business you know most about. Before going ahead with your own business you might obtain a job with a firm in a similar field or in the actual field you are considering. Every minute of experience, you will find, is important.

Everyone going into business faces the question of "What are my chances for success?" Year to year changes in the number of successful new business establishments depends a great deal on changes in business conditions throughout the nation. If your business starts off in a year of good business expansion your chances of success are increased regardless of the type of business providing that management hues to the line and puts forth the necessary effort that leads to success!

Starting your business in a year of slow business expansion will mean that you will have to work a little harder and a little longer to meet competition, but in the final analysis failure or success is up to the individual!

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## IN OUR NEXT ISSUE

**TYPES OF BUSINESS ORGANIZATIONS.** The Advantages and Disadvantages of Each.

**A LIVING HISTORY OF THE LEMKO PEOPLE**

Written by E. T. Lemkin.

Translated by Andrew Yurkovsky, Assistant Editor.

**MY EXPERIENCE IN LEMKOVINA**

Written by Peter Sivetz.



# *What Our Youth Are Doing*

## JOHN SPESHOCK AWARDED SCHOLARSHIP FROM MACE SCHOOL



**John Speshock**

John Speshock, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Speshock of 1 Garretson Ave., Totowa Borough, N. J., was recently awarded a scholarship by William Friedman, an associate of Broadway producer David Merrick.

John is a student at The Mace School, New York City, a professional school.

The scholarship was presented to John for attaining the highest scholastic average of any student in the school. He is currently in seventh grade with a 94 per cent average.

In attending the school for professional artists, he is able to continue his career on stage, screen, radio and television. He sings, is

an actor, dancer and models.

His scholastic achievement is outstanding in as much as he is permitted to be away for his professional appearances.

He recently appeared in a movie soon to be released, "Matter of Conviction" starring Bert Lancaster, and a documentary film associated with Ingemar Johanson, former World Heavyweight champion. He also rescored the "Happy Holiday" for Cancler.

John participated in the City Center off Broadway show Street Scene. This affords young actors the opportunity to develop and display their talent. He has been employed by various trade magazine to illustrate. To further develop his artistic abilities he has attended the American Academy of Dramatic Arts in New York City. At the present time he will appear in a television commercial for World Book Encyclopedia.

In the future John is looking forward to a movie career. We extend our congratulations to this fine young prospect who has a great future in the years to come. It is through such efforts of our youth, wherein they display that determination and desire as was keynoted by their people in the past, that they may serve to show the way for others who may wish to venture forth.



## Dr. Helen Lehotsky



Dr. Helen Lehotsky of Linden, New Jersey was born in Jersey City. She is the daughter of Michael and Mary Lehotsky. Mr. Lehotsky comes from the village of Lipowec and his wife from the village of Tylowa within Lemkovi-na. Helen completed Linden High School, Rutger University and was accepted to study at the Women's Medical College of Philadelphia. While engaged in her early medical studies she was involved at this time with the experimenting with animal life. This was done in the laboratories of Johnson & Johnson. She also took time to learn the Russian language in which she is fluent. She graduated from medical school in the month

of June 1960. At the present time she is serving her internship at the Episcopalian Hospital in Philadelphia.

Dr. Helen Lehotsky is a shareholder at Lemko Park and is a frequent guest at the park. She is to be congratulated on her fine record and outstanding achievements to date. These fine efforts on the part of our youth are a guide and serve to inspire others who follow.

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## Mary Stramba



It is gratifying to hear of the progress of our people in all parts of the world. We have received news of the graduation of Mary Stramba from the School of Nursing Toronto East General Hospital. The graduation exercises took place



at the Toronto Teachers' College. Mary received The Board of Governors' Award for graduate study in nursing education. She also received the K. S. T. Prize which is awarded to the nurse, who by vote of her classmates, head nurses and instructors, rates highest in the display of kindness, sincerity and tactfulness in the treatment of her patients. This award was given by Dr. Leslie Skeeles. She also received The Ww. Reucassel Memorial Award for highest standing in Clinical Nursing. It is with great pleasure and honor that we extend our own congratulations to the fine list of awards which have been conferred upon her.

## Stephen Roberts



Stephen Roberts is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Guzley who once resided in Elizabeth, New



Stephen Roberts as he appears in  
"Sunrise at Campobello"

Jersey, where he owned his grocery store. At the present time Mr. Guzley is retired and lives in Rego Park, L. I., New York. Mr. Guzley was a outstanding leader for many years for civic and religious groups. He has always championed the cause of freedom for his and other people, throughout this country and the world. It has always been his aim to see what the people of his cultural past who now find their residence here maintain unity and understanding.

His son, Stephen Roberts, started his career in Shakespearean repetaire in and around New York playing schools, etc. in "Julius Caesar," "Twelfth Night," and "Taming of the Shrew." After working with various stock companies in Connecticut, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, Mr. Roberts made his Broadway debut with Orson Welles' Mercury Theater again in "Julius Caesar." Other



notable Broadway appearances were in "Decision," "On Whitman Avenue" (with Canada Lee), the now famous Men from Mars Broadcast of H. G. Welles' "War of the Worlds" and finally "Joan of Lorraine" with Ingrid Bergman. Only Miss Bergman and Mr. Roberts repeated their roles in the film version. Mr. Roberts has directed and produced one of the first off-Broadway productions of an Elizabethan play, "Tis Pity She's a Whore." His film credits, too numerous to mention include: "Brothers Karamazov," "Ten Commandments," "Samson and Delilah," "Court Marshall of Billy Mitchell," etc. Having done over fifty films in all Mr. Roberts has recently finished a series for ABC called, "Congressional Investigation" in which he played the leading role of the presiding U. S. Senator. Other T. V. shows include: "Have Gun Will Travel," "Gunsmoke," "Alfred Hitchcock," "Gale Storm Show," "Lawless Years," "Alcoa Theater," etc.

It is always gratifying to learn of the accomplishments of our people. I wish the future holds as much promise and success as the past has shown.

## Pawel Stefanowsky



Americans of Lemko extraction in preserving their culture, language, and institutions — their heritage, in short. There is also a keen interest in what we are doing here, in the United States, on the part of those living in Lemkovina and within countries on both sides of the Carpathian Mountains. Among those avidly interested is a young man, Pawel Stefanowsky, of the village of Bilanka, County of Gorlice, Lemkovina.

Young Pawel Stefanowsky is an ardent defender of his people and has recently organized The Lemko Ensemble of Song and Dance. They have given concerts throughout the area and have received recognition for their fine efforts. They have appeared on a local radio station to further display their beautiful melodies of old and present Lemko compositions. Pawel has also written a play "Love



Breaks Bondage", which was serialized in "Karpatska Rus" and soon will be issued in book form. The Lemko Youth Journal con-

gratulates him on his fine work and wishes him success in his further efforts.



An ensemble of Lemko "Song and Dance" in the village of Bilanka, Pow. Gorlice, Lemkovina — organized by Pawel Stefanowsky.

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## The Lemko Dancers of Cleveland

The origin of the Lemko Dancers of Cleveland can be traced to the early years of 1930. At this time the Cleveland Center was the core of their life. It is also considered as the early cradle of Lemko life in the United States. There were many young people who took an active part in this organization. They participated in the many plays which depicted the life of the Lemko people. There were musical as well as dramatic displays of past life.

These dancers were also featured at many Lemko weddings. They

delighted the audiences with their fine display of Lemko tradition and brought to the scene a partrayal of life as it was being lived in Lemkovina. A small theater was purchased to accomodate these dancers. This was their meeting place wherein they could practice and take part in social affairs. They produced many plays here and in neighboring cities.

In the future the hall was to prove to small to accomodate their group which was attracting new members. They purchased a larger and more accommodating building



which at this time was near the end of the war. Then after the war had ended there came an influx of young members and they took up once again where their predecessors had left off. Once again the life of this group began anew. This new group continued the traditions of the past and achieved new heights of success.

In the year 1953 the President of The Folk Arts Association of Cleveland who was Theodore Andrica invited this group to participate in the All Nationalities Festival. They received acclaim for their fine performance.

This group continued their participations in three succeeding festivals. They participated in a ten

day fair sponsored by The Art Museum of Cleveland. They also appeared in the show Do It Yourself, which was sponsored by the Cleveland Press.

The present time finds this group reorganizing and the youth once again are continuing to display the interest and enthusiasm which had brought such success to previous youth groups in the past. Their interest in their historical and cultural heritage shall prove rewarding to themselves as well as to the community in which they are residing. It is always with great pleasure that the Lemko Youth Journal gives recognition to those of our youth who are interested in their cultural origin



The Lemko Dancers as they appeared at the entrance of Cleveland Center, 1957. They are known as "The Lemko Dramatic Circle."



as well as those who are dedicating themselves to this great nation of ours which has afforded our people

such a tremendous opportunity to progress as well as to pay homage to their past.

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## Yankee's Carl Gandza

### TO REPORT TO AUBURN, N. Y. TEAM

By Norman Wright

Milford's Carl Gandza, home on "leave" from Spring training in Orangeburg, S. C., will depart tomorrow for Auburn, N. Y., where he will report to the New York Yankees's Class D farm club for his first full season of professional baseball.

Gandza, who was captain of last year's Milford High School baseball team, signed with the Yankee organization last June 23, and received a reported \$10,000 bonus. He was sent to the Yank's farm club in St. Petersburg, Fla., and played spasmodically during the remainder of the season. His team won the second half title, and defeated Tampa in the post-season playoffs for the league crown.

After spending the Fall and Winter in this area, the 19-year-old catcher (he won't be 20 until July 8) reported for Spring training in Orangeburg in February. He survived all cuts and was finally assigned to the Auburn team early this week.

Gandza watched Doug Clark pitch his 6-0 no-hitter over Bulard-Havens Tuesday, and told us, "That boy's got it in my opinion". He said he had been glad to learn, however, that Daug was going to take advantage of a \$1,600

scholarship to Wesleyan University in Middletown.

Gandza, who was named to All-District berths in three of his four years on the MHS varsity, has a long baseball history in these parts.

He played with the Little League Cardinals under Coach Bob Boss, which copped the National League titles in 1951 and '52. In 1951, he was a member of the Little League All-Star team that won the district title and reached the state semifinals.

In the Babe Ruth League, he played two seasons for the Milford Sport Shop, coached by MHS Mentor Ray Stoviak. He played two years of American Legion Junior Baseball, and saw action in the Bridgeport Senior City League at the end of the high school season in his junior and senior years.

Last year, he compiled a batting average of .364 in regular and tournament play for MHS.

Gandza said the Auburn club is scheduled to open its season Saturday. He reports that he feels he has improved "quite a lot" over last year, particularly in playing under lights. Auburn, as did St. Petersburg, will play most of its games at night.



# A Science Fiction Story

By Peter Benyo

It was a day like every day for the past ten years. I had been working for Carlye Botanists Incorporated. I caught the eight-twenty for New York and took my usual seat. The only thing different this mornig was the man sitting across from me. I had never noticed him on the train before. His dress seemed defferent than the usual style, it was sort of foreign. After we had been riding for ten minutes he asked what time we would arrive in New York. I told him in about fifteen minutes. We then started a conversation on the incovenience of trains. Finally, coming around to the subject of botany, which he said was his hobby. L told him that this was my life's work and he then told me of his plant collection. He claimed it was very unusual and invited me to his house to see it. I thought to myself that I had probably seen all these plants before, but I accepted anyway. We then arrived at Grand Central and he asked for my telephone, saying that he would call me tonight.

The day went quickly at work because of some back sheets which I had to do. I then went home on the five-twenty. After reaching home I prepared for a quiet night of watching television. I almost had forgotten about my stange

friend. When the clock struck nine I though that he would not call anymore. Then exactly at ten the phone rang. It was the man on the train and he said he realized it was late but that he would come and pick me up and we would go to his home. Since the next day was Saturday, I accepted. I got dressed and waited outside for him. At ten thirty he arrived. His car was a strange foreign looking affair.

When I got in I noticed that the dashboard had strange numbers and dials. We road along quickly on a road I knew was bumpy but we road along smoothly. We went into the country and in exactly a half hour we arrived at his home. I was amazed at the nature of the structure. It was a strange circular house with a tower like chimney. We went into the house and directly into the laboratory. There I saw plants which I could never name, plants I had never seen before. In all the rows I knew not one name. Finally, he said he would show me his prize plants. It was enclosed in a large glass case and was a deep red in color. Tubes led to the case and he said that it required a special atmosphere and special food. Then he said that he would show me a special growth food he had dev-



eloped. We went into the next room and he took some strange white soil and put it in a box and proceeded to plant it in a box and drop some seeds into this mixture. He then left the room. I heard the door being locked. I waited a few minutes and then noticed that the seeds were growing. I tried the door to call him but it could not be opened. The plants grew faster and faster. I realized I was having a difficult time breathing. I looked around and discovered that there were no vents or windows. I then realized that the plants were using up the oxygen. I tried to tear it apart but it was made of a tough wire like substance, and its fast growth almost knocked me over. I then thought of an idea and put some of the seeds and soil under the door. It a few

minutes the door burst open, the plants had broken it open. When I walked out I saw his prize red plant uncovered and the strange food it was being given. It was carnivorous. I was to be the next meal. I ran from the house into the nearby woods and felt safe. I turned around and noticed the time was eleven-fifty eight. I looked at the house more carefully and discovered it was a large circular saucer held up by beams and the dome shaped chimney was actually a tower. At twelve the beams supporting the house retracted and the tower glowed. Then the whole sphere arose into the sky glowing higher and higher into the atmosphere. It was then I realized I had met the strangest botanist of the universe.

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## THE SENTINEL

By Marie Joan Sutura

The reaching glow of nodding dawn  
 In the slowly waking air  
 Silhouettes three massive domes  
 Of the cathedral looming there  
 Between the sandy arid soil  
 And the crystal breathing air.

The great domes taper into spires—  
 Needle points against the sky.  
 Then — with a swift and sudden  
 [motion —

The gulls that are migrating by,  
 Black wings, white throats,  
 Dip and lightly slip between  
 The radiating glow of dawn  
 And the metal spires' gleam.

A lonely shepherd stops to ponder,  
 And by the open doorway stands.  
 His eyes are wide with awe and  
 [wonder,  
 And his great staff trembles in  
 [his hands.



# Letters to the Editor

The editorial staff of the Lemko Youth Journal thanks the many friends who sent messages of good will congratulating us on the success of our first issue.

We regret that we do not have space enough to publish all letters received. We herewith present a few, picked at random, from the dozens received.

Whether you sent a letter or not we thank you one and all for your fine support.

**The Editorial Staff of Lemko  
Youth Journal.**

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Dear Mr. Worhach:

We have just received the first issue of the Lemko Youth Journal. Knowing the amount of work required for a publication of this type, we can appreciate your effort, and wish to congratulate you.

Enclosed you will find 5 Dollars to cover our two year subscription.

Thank you, and all those who had in any way made this first issue a reality, within this short time.

Sincerely yours,

**Very Reverend Elias G. Merena.**

---

Dear Friends:

I received your fine Journal and have read every word of it. It is a very interesting and instructive publication.

It should go to every home where Lemkos or their children live and to the homes of other Americans, too.

Enclosed please find my subscrip-

tion. Wishing you much success in your laudable effort.

Sincerely yours,

**Adam Bogan.**

---

Dear Paul,

Enclosed you will find a check for my subscription and also for my brother and sister.

I want to say it was my pleasure in meeting you at Lemko Park. I wish you success in the Journal which I think is in the right direction in building the future members of the Lemko Association.

Yours truly,

**John Benda, Jr.**

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Dear Mr. Worhach:

I liked the first issue of the Journal very much. I do hope in future issues you cover the ethnic origin of our people, from whence they come, etc.

I am enclosing a check for \$7.50 to cover the following subscriptions.

Sincerely

**Mary Frinsko.**

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Dear Sir:

Enclosed here you will find Teller's check for \$2.50, as a one (1) year subscription for Lemko Youth Journal.

I want to make a comment on your Journal at this time, I hope you don't mind. Here it is:

I've read every article in the May-June issue of Lemko Youth Journal, and I want to say here that the best of them all, to my thinking, was the article intitled: "My Trip To Europe," by Peter



Sivetz. Here is hoping you will have more such trips to Europe stories published in your Journal in the future.

Yours truly,  
**Dan Hoch.**

Dear Mr. Worhach:  
I wish to inform you of an announcement which has been made. Mr. and Mrs. Michael Shostak, 346 W. Green St., West Hazleton, Pa., wish to make known the engagement of their daughter Justine, to Frederick Miller, son of Mrs. Miller, 52 Main St., Jeddo, Pa. No date has been set for the wedding.

Miss Shostak is a graduate of West Hazleton High School, class of 1958, and is taking a teachers course at the Empire Beauty School after completing the operators course.

Her fiance is employed at the M. and A. Restaurant, this city. I am including a list of June graduates:

- Peter P. Danilo .. Eight Grade.
- Michael Gober .. High School.
- Alice Pelak ..... High School.
- Paul P. Welsko .. Eighth Grade.

Sincerely yours,  
**Grandma Yurkowsky.**

# A Word From Our Youth Journal Editor

The first issue of the Lemko Youth Journal has been sent to our many readers. The purpose of this publication is to inform our youth in reference to their cultural heritage. This is significant because through education one becomes aware of the many influences in their lives. We wish this journal to be a fine and lasting influence.

To learn and discover one must read and listen. Then discovery and understanding

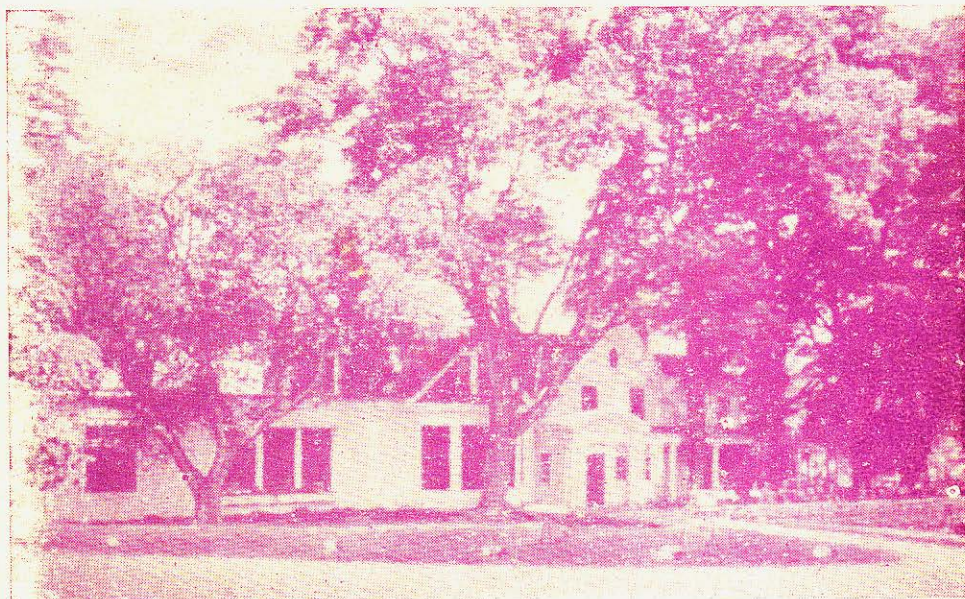
will follow. Through your support of this journal, by subscribing to it, you may contribute to this process. We are striving for a goal of five-hundred subscriptions. When you lend your support to this publication you become one of our staff. A membership which is so important to the success of any organization. All may serve in various ways and this can be the most important contribution made by anyone. Send your subscriptions to the Lemko Youth Journal:

556 Yonkers Avenue,  
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Use the subscription blank below. Do it now!

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---

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