

СВОБОДА SVOBODA

UKRAINIAN DAILY

ВКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК



The Ukrainian Weekly Section

Address
UKRAINIAN WEEKLY SECTION
81-83 Grand Street
Jersey City 3, N. J.
Tel. Henderson 4-0287
4-0307
Ukrainian National Ass'n
Tel. Henderson 4-1016

Dedicated to the ideals and interests of young Americans of Ukrainian descent.
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Scholarships for UNA Cultural Courses At the UNA "Soyuzivka"

Three regional organizations of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America have already arranged scholarships for their members for the Ukrainian National Association, sponsored by Ukrainian Courses for Ukrainian youth, to be held at the UNA's mountain vacation resort, the "Soyuzivka", in Kérhónksen, N.Y., from August 2nd to August 28th.

The Ukrainian Youth's League of Ohio, affiliated with the UYL-NA, has already established five such scholarships. The New Jersey State League, also an affiliate, has allocated a sum from its treasury for similar scholarships. The New York Metropolitan Area Committee is arranging a gala dance to raise funds for the same purpose.

We urge our readers to enroll in these courses. They will find them intellectually stimulating, will give them a better and very needable knowledge of their Ukrainian heritage.

and, at the same time, will enable them to have a fine vacation time in one of the beauty spots of the Catskill Mountains.

The courses will be conducted during a period of four weeks, from August 2nd to 28th. They shall include instructions in Ukrainian language, literature, history and other Ukrainian subjects. Those enrolled shall have lodgings and board and all vacation facilities. The courses will be conducted at the expense of the UNA. The enrollees will be required to defray a fraction of their board and lodgings at the "Soyuzivka"—\$100 for the four weeks. Application deadline is March 30th. Name, date, place of birth, education, and degree of knowledge of Ukrainian language must be given. A \$50 advance upon the tuition should be remitted with the application. Address same to UNA offices, 81-83 Grand St., Jersey City, N. J.

Act victims on trial, denouncing the prosecution and carrying on an extensive campaign for arousing public sympathy and obtaining funds in their behalf...

As you know, the Communist International or Comintern was established in March of 1919 with headquarters in Moscow. It was required that all decisions of the congresses of the Communist International as well as the decisions of its executive committee were to be binding on all parties affiliated with the Communist International. That included the Communist Party of the United States. In other words, they were to take orders and follow the dictates of Moscow.

In 1921, the Communist Party of the United States affiliated with the Communist International and became subservient to all of its decisions. That was carried out openly until 1940 when the passage of the Voorhis Act forced the Communist Party to withdraw, at least ostensibly. Otherwise the Communist Party would have been required to register as an organization subject to foreign control.

Practically, however, they continued and are still under the domination and control of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The advocacy of force and violence by the Communist Party is now a matter of judicial and congressional determination.

As you will recall, over a number of years there was a lot of double talk on the part of the Communists that they never advocated overthrow of the Government by force and violence, they insisting that they were completely a political party. This contention

(Concluded on page 3)

U. S. Communists Hide Deeper: Meetings Few, Records Gone

(Here, from the top man in the FBI, J. Edgar Hoover, is an excerpt of his first-hand report on Communism, given before a committee of Congress, which stresses the fact that Communists, operating on orders from Moscow, remain a threat to U. S. security. As embattled foes of Communism and of Moscow's rule of their kindmen in Ukraine, the readers of The Ukrainian Weekly are certain, will be interested in Mr. Hoover's report.—Editor)

The FBI has the responsibility of investigating activities of subversive and Communist elements in this country. It has the responsibility for the investigation, sabotage, and related matters in this country. I would like to point out to the Committee that, the principal Communist activity in the United States during the past year has been—

1. Its peace objective geared primarily to raising nationwide appeal for a settlement of the Korean war;
2. The recall of American troops from abroad;
3. A five-power peace pact, including Communist China;
4. The resumption of trade with the Iron Curtain countries.

The American people were called upon repeatedly to bombard the White House with the above demands.

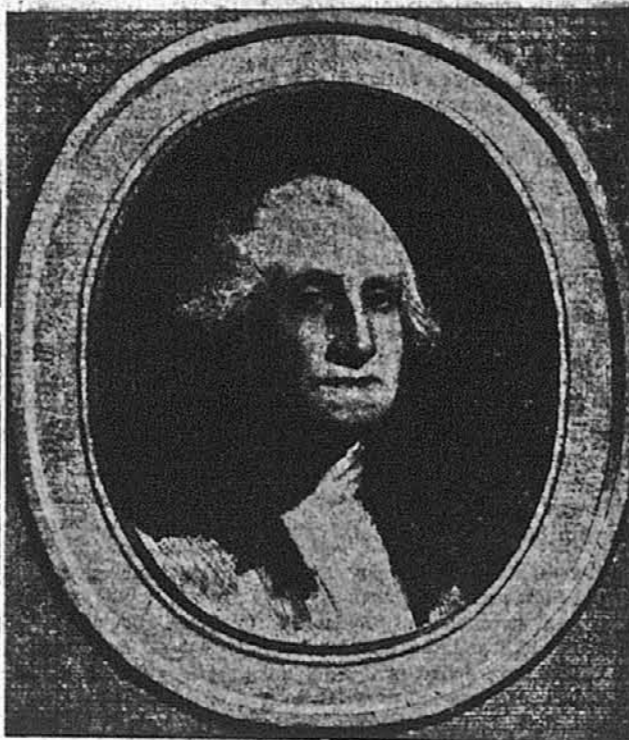
That has been the principal goal of the Communist propaganda and efforts.

On the domestic front, the Communists have also directed their attention to urging repeal of the Smith Act, the Taft-Hartley law, and the Internal Security Act of 1950. They also have been enlisting aid for the so-called Smith

METROPOLITAN AREA COMMITTEE TO MEET

A General Meeting of the Ukrainian Metropolitan Area Committee will be held at the Ukrainian Centre, 140 Second Avenue, New York City, Thursday, February 25, 1954, at 8:30 P.M.

Purpose of the meeting will be to discuss future activities



PEN-PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON

By THOMAS JEFFERSON

Perhaps the strongest feature in his character was prudence, until every circumstance, every consideration, was maturely weighed; refraining if he saw a doubt, but, when once decided, going through with his purpose whatever obstacles opposed. His integrity was most pure, his justice the most inflexible I have ever known, no motives of interest or consanguinity, of friendship or hatred, being able to bias his decision. He was, indeed, in every sense of the words, a wise, a good, and a great man. His temper was naturally irritable and high-toned, but reflection and resolution had obtained a firm and habitual ascendancy over it. If, however, it broke its bonds, he was most tremendous in his wrath. In his expenses he was honorable but exact, liberal in contributions to whatever promised utility but frowning and unyielding on all visionary projects and all unworthy calls on his charity. His heart was not warm in its affections, but he exactly calculated every man's value and gave him a solid esteem proportioned to him. His person... was fine, his stature exactly what one would wish, his deportment easy, erect and noble; the best horseman of his age, and the most graceful figure that could be seen on horseback...

Progress Under the Soviets

According to London Sunday Times here is the score: Nine of eleven Soviet cabinet ministers holding office in 1936 have been shot. Five out of seven presidents of the last central executive committee have been shot. Forty-three of the fifty-three secretaries of the Communist Party central office have been shot. Fifteen of the twenty-seven communists who wrote the 1936 constitution have been shot. Seventy out of eighty mem-

Conference of University Students

The First Dominion-wide Conference of the Ukrainian Canadian University Students was held in Winnipeg, December 26 and 27. Students from six provinces took part. Paul Palijenko of Toronto presided at the sessions.

At the conclusion of the sessions the following executive was elected: President, Miss Vera Zarowski, Winnipeg; first vice-president, Bohdan Boelurkiw, Winnipeg; second vice-president, Paul Hleck, Saskatoon; third vice-president, Paul Palijenko, Toronto; secretaries, Victor Deneka and Zenon Pohorecky, both of Winnipeg; treasurer, Yaroslav Barvinsky, Winnipeg; organizer, Constantine Zelenko, Saskatoon; publicity, Nestor Olynyk, Toronto; student affairs,

CONDUCTS ENGLISH LANGUAGE COURSES

During the past two years a series of English language courses have been held in the evenings for the Ukrainians in Red Bank, N. J. Some one hundred of the Ukrainians, the old immigrants and the newly arrived, have been attending the classes. The project was initiated and directed by Mrs. Luba Kozachok, dress designer by profession

Ukrainian Canadian Legislators

Recently the Ukrainian Voice, a weekly published in Winnipeg, ran a list of Canadians of Ukrainian descent who now are serving their country as provincial legislators and as members of the House of Commons. The list is an impressive one: there are 19 such persons in all, taken out of a total Ukrainian-Canadian population of less than 400,000 scattered from the Atlantic to Pacific.

It was just two years ago that those of Ukrainian origin celebrated the 60th anniversary of the arrival in Canada of the first settlers from the Ukraine. That there now should be such a large legislative representation from a group which, in the history of nations, has been here a short time, is remarkable.

But even more remarkable is the degree to which the Ukrainian has merged into the wider Canadian community. While rightly retaining much of the rich culture of the land of their forebears, the Ukrainian-Canadians form no pressure group politically. Their choice of Party is dictated by individual preference, the best possible indication that theirs is a Canadian, rather than racial, outlook.

The most striking example of this is the fact that the four Ukrainian Members of Parliament represent the four major Parties in Canada. One finds a C.C.F. member, Mr. Fred Zapfity, representing Dauphin; a Social Creditor, Mr. Ambrose Holowach, as member for Edmonton East; a Liberal member from Vegreville, Alberta, in the person of Mr. John Decore, and a Conservative, Mr. Michael Starr.

(Winnipeg Free Press, December 19, 1953)

Ukrainian "Olympiad" Planned

The question of the Ukrainian American Youth in the United States and Canada having a Ukrainian Youth "Olympiad" during the summer of 1954 or 1955, is the greatest interest. To fully discuss this matter, a meeting of the representatives of all the national youth organizations and other interested parties, is being called for Friday, February 26, 1954 at the Ukrainian Centre, 140 Second Avenue, New York City at 8:30 P.M.

Interested organizations in the Metropolitan New York Area, and individuals are also invited to attend.

The Nicholas Muraszko Memorial Tournament

The Nicholas Muraszko Memorial Bowling Tournament is sponsored by the Ukrainian National Association Branches of Rochester New York. This Tournament is a five man Handicap, and will take place Saturday, April 3, 1954, at 1 P.M. at the Mink's Franklin Bowling Hall, 204 North Water Street, Rochester, New York. Tournament is open to Ukrainian National Association members and members of the American Bowling Congress. Team averages are to be computed by adding the averages of individual bowlers. Highest average in any league must be used. Scratch average being 950

and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Hladky of Jersey City. Mr. Hladky is the oldest employee in the Svoboda print shop. Cooperating with Mrs. Kozachok are six teachers, including Mr. George Lovett, principal of the Red Bank school.

It is quite likely that Mrs. Kozachok will be elected this year to the Red Bank Board of Education.

36th Anniversary of Ukrainian Declaration of Independence Celebrated in Chicago

One of the largest Ukrainian audiences ever to assemble in Chicago celebrated the 36th anniversary of the Ukrainian Declaration of Independence, at the Chopin School on January 24th 1954.

Through the efforts of John Duzansky, President of the League of Americans of Ukrainian Descent, William G. Straton, Governor of the State of Illinois, proclaimed January 24th as Ukrainian Day in Illinois, and Ukrainians from all parts of the State gathered to participate in the commemorative ceremonies which were co-operatively sponsored by the League of Americans of Ukrainian Descent and the Branch of the UCCA in Chicago.

George F. Mentz, Rear Admiral, U.S.N., Ret., was the principal speaker, giving a very impressive talk outlining the economic and traditional resources of Ukraine. Admiral Mentz urged the Ukrainian people to continue their splendid support of the ideals of liberty and told them that they can be proud of the heritage of freedom passed on to them by the heroic Kozaks. A national Ukrainian "Mnohaya Lita" and in return they ever be alert against the threat to freedom that exists today and do our utmost to defend and protect the principles of the Declaration of Independence of the United States.

Prof. Jurij Stepowyj, formerly of Kiev, followed Admiral Mentz, and speaking in the Ukrainian language reminded the Ukrainian people of their obligations to the Ukrainian struggle for recognition and independence.

The remainder of the program was well balanced with recitation by Miss Nadia Shkarupa, and the singing of

Ukrainian Male Chorus audiences ever to assemble in Pleshkewych, and the St. Nicholas Mixed Chorus under the direction of D. Evankoe. Among the many notable people attending was Maj. Gen. Charles Dasher, who recently arrived from Korea, as well as representatives of the Byeloruthian Council and the Croation, Georgian, Lithuanian, Latvian, Estonian, and other nationalities.

The UCCA resolution pertaining to the 36th anniversary of the Ukrainian Declaration of Independence was unanimously adopted by the almost 3,000 people who had assembled. At a reception at the Hotel La Salle, after the ceremonies, Admiral Mentz met many of the Ukrainian leaders in Chicago, among them the Very Rev. W. Gawlych, Mrs. S. K. ropas, Dr. J. Smuk, Dr. Siemens, Dr. R. Smook, Dr. Pelechowyk, and Engr. Livitsky representing the S.U.M.A.

Admiral Mentz and Maj. Gen. Dasher were given the best wishes by all attending with a resounding chorus of the traditional Ukrainian "Mnohaya Lita" and in return they blessed their sincere desire that the Ukrainian people meet with every success in the fulfillment of their aspirations. The prevailing atmosphere in Chicago on Ukrainian Day, January 24th, can best be described as one in which everyone realized that the American Declaration of Independence was the reason Americans lived as free men, and the hope that someday in the near future the Ukrainian Declaration of Independence will find Ukrainians living as free people in an independent and sovereign Ukraine.

Are Soviet Women Doing the Hardest Work

"Soviet Communists have a ready explanation for almost anything. Are women in the USSR doing the heaviest of all? It's because they have equal rights. Are a surprising number of people going to the churches? Only old people really attend anymore, and besides there is freedom of religion, reports William L. Ryan, AP Foreign News Analyst.

"But as for the many beggars seen in the capitals of the Soviet Union, there is a unique explanation. They are all professionals."

"Some of these 'professionals' are miserable. And they the same in Stalinabad, capital of the Tadjik republic in Moscow, in Alma Ata, in Tashkent, in Tiflis and Kiev. A young mother—she could not have been more than 19—sat in a landing in a big depart-

ment store on Lenin street in Kiev. She clutched her baby in her arms and begged for kopeks. Most of the crowd of shoppers passed her by without a glance. "Beggars, men and women swarmed about the entrance to Andrievsky Cathedral, still in operation as a place of worship. They haunted the Lavra, the ancient Ukrainian monastery in the heart of Kiev. I saw tottering old beggars along Shevchenko street, one of Kiev's main thoroughfares. In Moscow they often live in streets and alleyways and try to find shelter in the metro subway stations."

"I walked extensively through a half dozen Soviet cities and found many beggars of all ages. I asked about them and each time was told they were 'professionals.'"

New Oat

Many different oat varieties are grown by Canadian farmers, and there are many more used by plant breeders in developing new disease resistant types. One of the latter is named "Ukraine" and has the following history, given in a recent publication of the Canada Department of Agriculture: Introduced into Canada from the U. S. in 1945; it is valuable as breeding material because of its resistance to certain races of crown rust.

(Ukraine, ed.) by Dr. J. G. Dickson, University of Wisconsin; accessioned as C. I. 3259 in 1935 under the designation "Tuscia No. 7 (Nutica Ukraine) 6862"; in 1947 name transferred to Ukraine by T. R. Stanton and H. C. Murphy, U. S. Department of Agriculture; introduced into Canada from the U. S. in 1945; it is valuable as breeding material because of its resistance to certain races of crown rust.

Early Childhood Days

By STEPHEN SHUMEYKO
(An Excerpt from Memoirs)

I remember very well during my return voyage from Western Ukraine in 1913—back to America where I was born—the sight of what was described to me as sea pigs. They wallowed in and out the waves.

I was five years old then, and quite fascinated by them. When finally we arrived in New York and were deposited at Castle Garden (in Ukrainian it was pronounced "Kasialgarten"), we were assigned to our quarters, extremely miserable ones.

It was at this time when my younger brother Antin, suddenly grew ill. I don't recall the nature of his illness. All that I recall is my terrible feeling of sorrow when I saw him being wheeled past us to the hospital. My younger sister Mary cried and cried.

Finally Antin was released from the hospital.

My father arrived to take us into his keeping. I hardly remembered him, for he had returned to this country earlier. My first sight of him, at Ellis Island, was through a wire fence. He was not allowed to come into enclosure. He managed however to give me a chocolate bar, the first in my life. It was very delicious.

Then came the process of getting out of the place. There was a processing to be gone through. A very large room and a series of benches, upon which the immigrants sat, the men, women, children, awaiting their turn to be interrogated by the immigration officials. It was rather a frightening business for them. They were aliens in a new land, not knowing the language of it, with hardly any funds, and apprehensive of their future.

Our Home in the Coal Mining Region

Finally we were given clearance. My father gave us a warm welcome. We boarded a train for Scranton, Pennsylvania. It was a night train.

We settled in a two family house. It was located on Loomis Avenue, in an area between Scranton and Olyphant, in the heart of the coal mining region. Unlike the two family houses of today, a flat downstairs and the other upstairs, the house was divided vertically, with the kitchen in the basement, an adjoining cellar, then upstairs a bedroom, and then further upstairs another bedroom. Behind the house was a vegetable patch.

Some miles away were the high hills in whose bowels were the hard coal mines. There my father worked.

Early each morning he would put on his mining togs and walk a couple of miles to work. There were ten hours of it. When he got back in the evening he looked like a Negro. Since there were no bathtubs or showers in those days in our locality, his method of taking a bath was quite simple. He would fill a wash-tub, disrobe himself to his waist, kneel down over it, and

Poet's Corner

HE CARRIED APPLES TO THE ZOO

Pity my neighbor of goodwill Had open heart to share; He carried apples to the zoo And fed them to the bear.

He carried love for seven years, Then at the end of seven The bear bit off the good right hand

With which the fruit was given. Consider too the cautious guard Who scolded all the years: "A bear will always be a bear And leave the good in tears; "A bear will always be a bear And follow nature's plan Though man may kneel upon his knees And bear walk like a man."

Charles Malan.

then my mother would wash his coal-grimed back.

Tragedies

As everyone knows, the lot of coal miner was a very hard and especially dangerous one. From time to time we would hear, from out yonder where the mines were, the hoarse sound of a whistle. It would bring the entire community out on the unpaved streets, that is the women and the children, for all men were at work in the mines.

In about a half an hour, there would appear way down yonder a swirl of dust. It was an old, rickety ambulance, painted black and drawn by two mules. With fear clutching their hearts, the housewives awaited its arrival. It would pull up to some home, and the ambulance driver and his assistant would take into the house, wrapped in a blanket, what was once a man, a husband, a father, a brother, but what now was just so much mince meat.

Lighter Moments

There were lighter moments in the hard life the immigrant miner and his family had to lead. In winter time, the husbands and their better halves would join their neighbors in sledding down the street; the sleds, of course, were homemade, as a store sold cost too much. In summer, when there was some national holiday, some of the men would get together and, equipped with pails, trudge over to the nearby mountains and pick huckleberries. It was nearly a day long task. Mother used to make pirohyi with them.

Easter Monday

Then there was always the "Zivany Ponedilok," i.e. Easter Monday. Ukrainian custom, dating way back, was that each one was supposed to sprinkle one another with some drops of water on that day. That custom is adhered to today. It's great fun. Mother always rose earlier than the rest of the family. And so that morning, we were awakened not by an alarm clock, or the pounding on the wall by mother from the kitchen below, but by a glass of water, very cold to be sure, dashed on the face and over the bedding. Then would ensue a lot of running around, each member having a glass or cup of water, drenching one another. As to be expected, that gave one of us an extra floor washing job.

In the mine towns, however, it was different. The "watering" of one another was usually delayed until evening, when the miners trudged home from work, weary and coal-black, carrying their empty dinner pails. They knew from experience what fate awaited them, and keeping stiff the upper lip they would open the gate and round the corner of the house in order to enter the house through the backdoor. Then ensued the deluge. Not glassfuls but pailfuls, drenching him to the skin. Then would come retaliation; with ensuing merriment.

"Arithmetic" in One Lesson

When I was six years of age, I was sent to school, up the street, a red brick building consisting of several classrooms. I went there for a term or two. Two things remain in my memory of it. First, the beautiful peacocks the teacher would draw on the blackboard with colored chalk. Secondly, my introduction to arithmetic. After the first lesson I practically flew home to show off my prowess as a mathematician. On a piece of paper I rolled off fantastic figures, and then added them up, fantastically wrong. When my mother told me that there was not slightest connection between the sum total of the figures I had scrawled all over, and the sum total which I had written

down, I just shook my head in impatience and tried to convince my mother that what I had arrived at was what the teacher had arrived at. For that matter, I have never been good at figures, mathematical of course, since then; and as far as logarithms are concerned, I always was, to put it in school boy parlance, a dope. Fortunately for the development of what is inside my cranium, I excelled in other subjects, particularly history, English, and later in my studies in law. Evidence especially.

"Uncle" Martin

At about this time my sister Anne was born. She was fourth in line, preceded by me, Mary, Antin, not to mention the baby which died soon after birth. About the only thing I recall about her baptism was that I had my first drink soda water, cream I think. Also, that among those present was my "uncle" Martin, my mother's brother-in-law. In subsequent years he used to take care of us, when the parents had to go someplace. His presence at the baptism was a pleasant surprise for all, particularly for my father. It seems that awhile ago he and my father had quarreled, and parted on bad terms. My "uncle"—they were all uncles or aunts to us—finally came around one wintry evening to make up. Incidentally, he was a very fine person, and we liked him very much, although we caused him many a headache with our pranks. As an offering of peace, he brought on his shoulders a small keg of beer. My father has never been a drinking man, shunning whisky. But beer he has liked. So the two sat down, tapped the keg, and had themselves a glassful. They apologized to one another and all was well as they began to quaff their second glass. Then my "uncle" made some unfortunate remark. My father used to be a man of quick temper in those days; for that matter he is about the same now. He jumped to his feet and pointing to the door, he said "Girrouit!" Martin did that. My father followed him out, bearing on his shoulder the keg of beer. He went out to the middle of the road, took the barrel in his hands, and then threw it down. It rolled on and on, down the road. By the time it came to a halt, the dry and dusty Loomis "Avenue" was liberally irrigated with beer. And thus the way of a peace offering.

A few other impressions remain imprinted upon my memory. One of them is that of a field, bounded by woods, where each Sunday morning, the hunters would come down for target practice. There would be plenty of it. They hand-drew after them, on their way, little station wagons just filled with cartridges. In Ukrainian, they would call them "patroni." It was quite fascinating, but rather horrifying for us, kids, to see them come straight into the town, and shoot on wing pigeons, tame ones, belonging to the miners. The hunters, if one may dignify them by such a term, were usually of non-Slavic stock, arrogant in their manners and behavior.

Dog "Hunt"

Then there is another memory, that of the dog hunt. I suppose dog licenses were required then as they are now. But few of the immigrants took out licenses for their dogs. That was not the custom on the other side, and they saw no reason why they should do it here. And so periodical, it was a gang of men would come armed with rifles. Their task? To kill each and every dog, no matter whether he was a vagrant, the watch hound of the home, a family and children's pet. The impression upon our

(Continued on page 3)

THE TREATY OF PEREYASLAV

By TARAS HUNCHAK

(1)

I have chosen to discuss the treaty Pereyaslav precisely because the present tyrant of the Kremlin, Malenkov, has put a special emphasis on it. The Muscovites feel compelled to take a most extraordinary step to demonstrate what they call the "unbreakable friendship" of the peoples of the U.S.S.R. for the ethnic Russians. Pravda, of December 9, 1953, announced that an official decree, January 8, 1954 was to be a multi-national holiday celebrated throughout the Soviet Union, in commemoration of the 300th anniversary of the annexation of Ukraine by Muscovy. This decree makes it "incumbent upon local party and Soviet organizations to mark widely this event—to organize lectures, reports and talks devoted to this important event—and to further strengthening of friendship of the peoples of the Soviet Union."

To present a clearer picture of the issue involved, I feel compelled to touch upon the treaty of Pereyaslav itself. Since it is a controversial issue it is interpreted in two different ways. The interpretation of the treaty by the non-Russian scholars (especially by those who have not been influenced by the Russian falsification of the historical facts) is based on the objective historical evidence — on facts; the interpretation of the treaty by most of the Russian scholars is such as to fit the purposes of the Russian imperialistic policy.

But let us not be too quick in accepting one interpretation or the other. Let's look at the facts.

The reborn state of Ukraine, under the leadership of the

Hetman Bohdan Khmelnytsky, was in a difficult struggle against the aristocratic Poland (1648-1654) and, at the same time, she was ruined by the treacherous Mohammedan ally of Crimea. There was no other alternative for the exhausted Ukraine, but to conclude a treaty of mutual assistance with Alexis, the tsar of Muscovy. In spite of the opposition of a small group of officers, with colonel Bohun as its leader, the Treaty of Pereyaslav, which proved to be the curse of the Ukrainian nation, was concluded on January 18, 1654.

From the documents saved by Moscow it seems that the Ukrainian state was to become dependent on the tsar of Muscovy, who, on the other hand, obliged himself to respect Ukraine as a separate state organism. Furthermore, the treaty provided that Ukraine preserve her right to enter independently into any foreign relations except with Poland and Turkey, and that Moscow was to exercise certain control over the foreign relations of Ukraine with those two countries.

The treaty of Pereyaslav did not, however, touch upon the internal autonomy of the Ukrainian state and the functions of her government in the realms of legislature, judiciary, military, and finances, which were directed by the Hetman and by the organs of his government independently of Moscow.

Since the documents saved by Moscow are not authentic, it is difficult to come to any definite conclusion.

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it is difficult to come to any definite conclusion.

But even some of the conscientious Russian historians, who try to see things objectively, hold that Ukraine preserved, in the treaty of Pereyaslav, a character of a separate state organism. I think that from the provisions of the treaty, the correctness of such a conclusion is quite obvious.

Some of the chauvinistic Russian scholars hold, however, that by the treaty Russia annexed Ukraine. Still others regard the treaty as an act of personal union; Diakonov regards it as a real union.

Surveying historical studies concerning the question of Pereyaslav, one inevitably has to come to the conclusion that among many scholars a thought prevails that the treaty created a kind of a vassal dependence of Ukraine on Moscow. This view was also held by the Russian scholar, Korkunov. Still others think that the treaty established a protectorate of Russia over Ukraine.

Knowing the vassal system, as it existed in the Middle Ages, we immediately have to conclude that it could not be applied in this particular case, for the treaty of Pereyaslav did not create a pyramid-like structure of state dependencies, especially small states and provinces (typical of the feudalism); the treaty rather established a relationship between two countries—between two sources of power: Russian absolutism on the one hand; Ukrainian national state, with certain measure of popular sovereignty, on the other.

(To be continued)

ON THE ROCKS

By MICHAEL KOCIUBINSKY
(Translated by A. Mykytiak)

(3)

"Are you from far away?" All started and shook himself. The voice came from above, from the roof. Ali raised his eyes.

Fatima was standing at the tree, and its shadow covered Ali.

He flushed and stammered: "From the vicinity of Smyrna... far away... from here..." "I come from the mountains." Silence. Blood was rushing to his head like a sea wave: the Tatar woman kept his eyes captive—she would not leave them free.

"Why have you wandered? What brought you here? Do you feel sad here?" she asked. "I am poor... have neither a star in heaven nor a straw on earth... I am working..."

"In our mountains it is always merry... music, joyous girls... in my homeland there is no sea. Is there in yours?" "No! No sea, nearby."

"Yochter, no? Then in your home you do not hear its breathing?" "No: in my homeland there is sand instead of sea... the wind carries the hot sand, and mountains grow like humps on the camels... in my homeland..."

As though by accident she showed from under the "Terdeje" her white, harassed face, and put her finger with its painted nail to her full, rosy lips.

All around them everything was deserted, there were no people. The blue sea like another sky looked at them, and it was only past the mosque that there were some hushed female figures.

"Are you not afraid, 'hanum', to talk with me? What will Mehmed do if he sees us?" "Whatever he pleases."

"He will kill us if he should see us."

"When he pleases..." She shrugged.

The sun was not yet to be seen although some peaks of Yaila were already pink. Dark rocks looked sombre while the sea down below was still lying under the gray veil of slumber.

Nurla descended Yaila and almost ran after his buffalos. He was in a hurry; in such haste that he did not notice the bundle of fresh grass sliding out on the backs of the buffalos and scattering on the way every time the big wheel rumbled over the stones and bumped the woven cover of the cart. The black, heavy-backed buffalos, shaking their shaggy spines and clumsy heads, once more headed toward their home yard in the village. Then Nurla recalled something. He turned them in the opposite direction and halted in front of the cafe. He knew that Mehmed was sleeping overnight there, and he knocked on the door.

"Mehmed... Mehmed! 'Kel munda', come here!" Mehmed, his eyes heavy with slumber, leaped to his feet and rubbed his eyes.

"Mehmed! Where is Ali?" Nurla asked.

"Ali... Ali... he is supposed to be here." His eyes roved over the empty benches. "Where is Fatima?" "Fatima?... Fatima is sleeping..."

"They are high in the mountains." Mehmed gaped at Nurla; then silently crossed the cafe and looked outside. There, on the road the buffalos were standing, all covered with grass, and the first ray of the sun rested on the sea.

Mehmed returned to Nurla. "What do you want?" "You are crazy... I tell you that your wife has run away with Danhalak, I saw them in the mountains while returning from Yaila."

Mehmed's eyes protruded. After listening to Nurla, he pushed him away, dashed out of the house and swaying on

his crooked legs, crawled up the stairs. He ran through his rooms and jumped out on the roof. Now he was indeed like a crazy man.

"Osma-an!" he cried out in his hoarse voice, cupping his hands to his mouth. "Sa-ali! Sa-ali! Dje-pa-ar! Bekir! Come here, 'kel munda'."

He turned on every side, and called as though for the alarm of fire. "Husseini! Mustapha-a-a!"

The Tatars awoke and appeared on their flat roofs.

Meanwhile, Nurla helped by calling from below.

"Has-san! Mahmu-ud! Ze-reki-a-a!" he shouted, in an unnatural voice.

Fear was sweeping over the village; it rose up to the higher huts, rolled down, leaped from one roof to another, and called people together. Red fezzes appeared here, there and everywhere and ran together on the curved and winding paths down to the cafe.

Nurla explained what had happened.

Mehmed, red-faced and benumbed, silently stared over the crowd with his gaping eyes. Finally he ran close to the edge of the roof and, light as a cat, leaped dexterously down.

The Tatars were humming bees. There had been violated the honor not only of Mehmed, but of all the tribe. That wretch, that hideous servant of a Danhalak! Unheard of! And when Mehmed brought out of his house a long knife which he used to cut the throat of sheep, swung it in the sunshine and put it into his girdle, the entire tribe was ready.

"Lead us! Show us the way!" Nurla started first, followed by the butcher limping on his right leg and accompanied by a lot of indignant and relentless kinsmen.

(To be continued)

The UCCA

One of the prime achievements of the Ukrainian American people has been the creation and sustenance of Ukrainian American Congress Committee of America.

Founded in 1940, at the First Congress of Americans of Ukrainian Descent, it has steadily grown in prestige, activity and accomplishments. To be sure, as I recall it, there was a period of a couple years between the first and second congresses when the UCCA was in the doldrums. This was principally due to the obstructionist policies pursued by a couple members of the supreme board of the UCCA, which made activity and progress extremely difficult. It is interesting to note that this pair eventually adopted the Moscow dictated Comline, and have slandered orally and libeled in print Ukrainian American institutions, individuals, and our own "Svoboda" and The Ukrainian Weekly, simply because they are devoted to and advocate Ukrainian national independence, be-

cause they propagate the fact that the Ukrainian Socialist Soviet so-called republic is not free, but Soviet Russian ruled. Following the edicts, the UCCA with the ever growing support of the Ukrainian American people and their national and local organizations swung into action. It won commendation for its active support of our country's war effort, similarly for its peace effort, and at the same time it has proven itself to be of great service to the Ukrainian Cause. The various United Nations conference, the Paris Conference, Washington, winning of "friends for the Cause among Senators and Congressmen, press publicity—have been fields of achievements by the UCCA.

Further achievements, however, are dependent upon the moral and material support of our people, especially by us of the younger, American born generation. Therefore make your yearly donation to the Ukrainian National Fund.

Josephine Gibajlo Gibbons

America Demands That Every American of Ukrainian Origin Masters Ukrainian!

By PROF. ROMAN SMAL-STOCKY
Marquette University

(5)

Walter H. C. Laves, eminent political scientist, wrote in the University of Michigan School of Education Bulletin for May 1951: "Because today the peoples of the world live, in effect, much more closely to each other than before and continually in more contact with each other for the solution of common problems, every effort must be made to help communication between people. This is partly a matter of language and it is partly a question of understanding each other's cultures. In respect to language, the American educational system tends to woefully lacking in the preparation which it provides. We continue to rely, upon foreign language requirements stated in terms of units of exposure rather than in terms of proficiency. We will not play our part and we will therefore not be able to make the contribution to the achievement of peace that we all want in theory if we do not ourselves learn to communicate with the millions of people who have a similar objective and who justly assume that we are uninterested in their cooperation because we do not bother to understand their language."

In Chicago on 7 March 1953 the 719 persons (representing 364 institutions) attending the eighth National Conference on Higher Education, sponsored by the Association for Higher Education (a department of the NEA), voted unanimously as follows: "Whereas a great need of our generation is for a wider and deeper understanding of other nations and other peoples, and whereas a knowledge of the language of people contributes greatly to the understanding of a foreign culture, be it resolved: That this Conference recommended that increasing provisions be made for the study and effective teaching of foreign languages and cultures at all levels of American education—elementary, secondary, higher."

Therefore my readers will surely also approve the considered opinion of the teachers in this matter.

The following resolution, offered by the International Relations Committee, was approved by the Representative Assembly of the Wisconsin Educational Association in the autumn of 1952 (published in the Wisconsin Journal of Education April 1953): "Believing that to understand and to appreciate the culture and customs of other countries it is essential to know their languages, and believing that it is easier to learn and to re-

member a foreign language at an early age, we recommend that the teaching of foreign languages in the elementary schools be encouraged to as great an extent as possible."

And my readers will be not surprised about the voice of the leading men of American business:

Business Week for 28 February 1953, page 130, said: "Today, more and more executives are giving employees being readied for foreign service a concentrated course in language and social customs of the country they will be working in. A few companies conduct their own classes, using company personnel. But most—like Standard-Vacuum Oil Co.—take their problem to a specialist. As a result of this new thinking, language schools are rapidly becoming one of management's best friends."

Juant T. Trippe, President of Pan American Airways, said in 1952: "Ability, to use languages other than our own is of the utmost importance in the world today... The responsibility of the industry with which I am associated is contributed to the many contacts that Americans will have with the outside world. Basic to this task is facility in the languages of the countries which are our good neighbors."

Sosthenes Behn, Chairman, International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation, said on 6 May 1952: "...when men can talk together, they can get together. With the new responsibilities in international affairs which have fallen to the people of the United States, the importance of breaking the barriers created by the difference in languages has become even more apparent."

Thomas J. Watson, President of IBM, said on June 1953: "The great movements toward better understanding among the people of the world will win out for peace in the end. A wider knowledge of other languages by Americans would mean much to this cause. Through languages we get a personal view of other countries and peoples that we cannot get in any other way."

D. J. Russell, President of the Southern Pacific Railroad, said on 25 April 1952: "Knowledge of modern languages is obviously of substantial help in many phases of business and is a basic help toward bringing about understanding among peoples..."

(To be concluded)

WHY BE ON THE OUTSIDE?
JOIN THE UKRAINIAN
NATIONAL ASSN TODAY!

U.N.A. HAS 60th BIRTHDAY

The Ukrainian National Association became exactly sixty years old on George Washington's Birthday. The event will be commemorated on May 16th at Carnegie Hall by the presentation of an anniversary concert, and will be celebrated by delegates and Supreme Officers attending the U.N.A. convention in Washington, D. C., during the week of May 31st. A special U.N.A. jubilee book and calendar was already published, and U.N.A. branches throughout the United States and Canada are participating in the birthday celebration by sponsoring special affairs and programs.

The U.N.A. had a very modest beginning. When a handful of Ukrainian immigrants gathered together in Shamokin, Pa., on February 22nd, 1894, and formed a group for the purpose of issuing life insurance protection to their own kind, it all seemed insignificant and unimportant then. The whole enterprise was worth only a few hundred dollars 60 years ago. Ukrainian miners and farmers in towns near Shamokin, however, heard about this first Ukrainian fraternal benefit society to be formed in America, and hastened to support it by becoming members. The movement hit Pennsylvania like a tidal wave and thousands of people were enrolled as members, which made branches necessary so that the business could be handled properly. Soon there were branches in nearby States. Like a snowball rolling downhill the organization kept growing larger and larger. Today it has 500 branches located in almost every corner of the United States and Canada. It has more than 70,000 members (as compared to 40,000 twelve years ago) and resources amounting to fifteen million dollars. It has paid out more than ten million dollars in all types of benefits. It has come to be recognized as the very basis of Ukrainian American life. The Ukrainian National Association represents 60 years of hard work, during which it succeeded in uniting many thousands of Ukrainian people and their children into a powerful and influential group.

The United States of America has a glorious and unforgettable history, dating back from 1619 when the representative government in America met at Jamestown, which was established in 1607 as an English settlement. Throughout the centuries people from all parts of the world came to America to establish permanent residence, and build the country to what today is the world's richest nation. The custom, traditions, religions, languages, cultures and other nationality characteristics of the immigrants, helped enrich the culture of America. Sharing in the building of America and in the enrichment of American culture is our own Ukrainian nationality group. With their churches, schools, newspapers, fraternal orders, national homes, and all types of organizations, our people have earned for themselves the reputation of being hard-working, serious-minded, America-conscious, freedom-loving individuals. The most outstanding achievement of the Ukrainian people and their American-born children has been the formation, growth and development of the Ukrainian National Association, the oldest and largest Ukrainian organization in the United States. The 60-year history of the fraternal order is also a history of the Ukrainian people in America, for the organization played a leading role in their unification and development. Like the Government of the United States, the government of the Ukrainian National Association is based on the democratic system. Like the people of the United States the members and friends of the Ukrainian National Association honor and respect February 22nd, the birthday of the first American president, George Washington. Ukrainians and Ukrainian Americans have another reason for celebrating February 22nd, for it is also the birthday of the Ukrainian National Association. Theodore Lutwiniak

CHILDHOOD DAYS

(Concluded from page 2)

children's minds by this mass killing can easily be imagined. First, we would hear the shots from the distance, from a town nestled against the mines, a couple of miles away, in the hilly section. Then would to our apprehensive ears come the mournful, desperate baying of the dogs. Usually they were large ones, for a little dog was not much of use in guarding the house. Then, through the fields, they would come loping, tongues hanging out, whitish with sweat. I intelligent indeed is a hound. He knew that they were after him to kill him. Then would come the killers, not dogcatchers mind you, but killers. Where a man has the heart to kill a hound, and for money at that, a bounty, that is beyond my comprehension. They were not mad dogs; they were good dogs, family dogs. The instinctive fear of these dogs caused them to howl even from the cellars where their owners had locked them up for safety during the hunt. That was their undoing. One of the hunters would make a forcible entrance into the cellar and shoot the dog dead. I remember I was standing on the street during one of such hunts. A dog fled down it, at top speed. He passed me a couple of yards distant. Then just near my ear, for the first time in my life, I heard the whine of a bullet, then several more. One of those hunters, about fifty yards up the street, shooting to kill, unmindful of the danger of hitting me, since I was in the line of his fire. Well, he shot the dog all right. I did not say anything, but walked away. Later I came back and buried the dog. Later, one of our neighbors, who owned the dog, gave me a lollipop for what I had done.

THE SIZE OF UKRAINE

The Ukrainian SSR comprises 222,625 sq. miles and is the second largest territory in Europe and the fourteenth largest in the world. It is larger than France (212,655 sq. miles), twice the size of Italy (119,764 sq. m.) and larger than England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland, the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands combined. The total Ukrainian ethnic territory, however, inhabited by Ukrainians and which is in part beyond the Ukrainian SSR comprises 286,370 sq. miles.

BUY THE UNITED STATES SAVING BONDS

Stone Age Dwellings in the Ukraine

(Courtesy, Archaeology, Vol 6, No. 3)

By NEONILA L. KORDYSH

(2)

An extremely interesting structure at Volodymyrivka was a clay house, dwelling, situated in the middle of the settlement. It was rectangular, 14.30 m. by 4.50 m., divided by a cross-wall into two rooms (7.70 m. and 6.60 m.). In each room were found remains of an oven measuring about 1.50 m. square at the base. In the smaller room, between the partition wall and the oven, was a well preserved rectangular clay structure (2.60 m. by 2.10 m.) with a smoothed surface, raised 0.20 m. above the floor, probably a sleeping place. The floor of the dwelling was made of baked clay mixed with straw, 0.08-0.09 m. thick. It consisted of three layers, each 0.03 m. thick which had been baked at 200-300° Centigrade. On the under side of the clay could be seen impressions of the split wood which had formed the base of the floor.

The investigation of these settlements was very like that of other Trypillian settlements, but in addition the Volodymyrivka dwellings had many unique features. The most important and interesting was a cross-shaped platform of pure clay, with a smoothed surface, which was built on the floor. Such platforms in the form of a cross, which were probably domestic altars, were found in both rooms of Dwelling. In the smaller room the platform (1.25 m. x 1.30 m. and 0.10 m. high) was near the wall opposite the cross-wall. The rounded lobes of the cross correspond roughly to the cardinal points and each was decorated with concentric circles apparently incised with a compass. On each lobe of the cross the number of circles is different: they are seven, nine, eleven and thirteen, and in the center there are seven. The cross was partly damaged by the falling of the house walls, and its surface was split into small fragments. A similar, older cross was eventually revealed under the first one, showing that the latter was a rebuilding of the original structure. Beside the altar to the west and east were discovered fragments of painted pottery, among them a so-called binocular vase. The purpose of such vessels is still unexplained. Among many hypotheses, the most believable is that they were stands for small bowls or lamps, and could be used for cult rites. Along the wall opposite the oven groups of painted pottery of various shapes and kinds were found. Near the oven were cooking pots.

In the second room the cross-shaped altar, only partially preserved, was located near the southeast corner. It was also decorated with incised concentric circles. Near the altar and the oven were found fragments of pottery and grinding stones. Among the numerous objects found were painted and unpainted pottery, millstones, animal bones, mattocks of deer horn, flint tools such as knives, scrapers and piercers, clay spindle whorls, miniature votive vessels and fragments of clay female figurines. Some of the sherds, figurines, and miniature pots were discovered under the floor of the house. It is interesting to note that they were concentrated beneath the oven and altars. Other similar dwellings in the center of the settlement, were uncovered in 1936 and 1939. Dwelling had the same division into two rooms, with a cross-shaped platform in each. Here, a second cross-shaped altar was revealed beneath, and under this was a third, which was circular in shape. Dwelling also consisted of two rooms with an oven in each and remains of a demolished altar.

(To be concluded)

U. S. Communists Hide Deeper: Meetings Few, Records Gone

(Concluded from page 2)

has been disapproved by the results of various court cases and by hearings held by congressional committees.

The largest membership of the Communist Party is concentrated on the East and West Coasts and in the urban industrial centers.

The extent of potential dangerousness of the Communist Party, U.S.A., and its security threat to the nation should not be judged merely by the extent of its membership. It has a strong fifth column strength. As open party membership ebbs more and more, reliance is placed upon (1) underground leadership, (2) concealed members, (3) front groups, (4) fellow travelers, (5) Communist sympathizers, and (6) dupes.

The discipline of the party, as in the past, has been rigidly administered from the top by a small group of Communist Party functionaries who are fanatically devoted to the Communist cause. The organizational apparatus of the Communist Party is directed through functionaries located in 30 districts throughout the United States. At the present time, only 6 of those 30 districts maintain an open district headquarters. The district organizations are further subdivided by State, county, city, section, and club. A club unit is never in excess of five members, for security purposes. The members of one club unit are not known to the members of the other club units, for reasons of security. They usually hold a national convention every two years. No open convention has been recently held but there have been meetings of the national committee or members of the national committee for the purpose of deciding upon policies for the underground and also policies for the above-ground operations. However, the national committee has been very seriously handicapped by the fact that we now have nine members of the committee in prison and two in a fugitive status, one is too ill to stand trial although indicted, and the remaining member has been convicted under the Smith Act and is now out on bail awaiting the appeal of the case. That represents the present status of prosecutions of members of the national committee initiated over the last several years under the Smith Act.

Today, there are two types of Communist Party leadership: Open leadership comprised of people like William Z. Foster and a select group of others; and an underground leadership which actually has been assuming more and more authority and control to administer the entire party in the event it is no longer feasible to continue in the open. Through the perfection of the underground apparatus, the party aims to preserve intact a hard core of militant Communists to carry out the aims and objectives of the international Communist movement under all forms of adversity.

The security measures which the Communist Party have taken in order to thwart the efforts of the FBI have been many and detailed in character. No longer are Communist Party membership cards issued; maintenance of membership records are forbidden; contacts of rank-and-file members are limited [to] from three to five—the basic club unit. Most of the local headquarters have been discontinued and party records have been destroyed. No evening meetings are permitted in headquarters without staff members present. Conventions and large meetings are held to the absolute minimum. The use of the telephone and telegraph is avoided.

No contact is had with families or friends; contacts between functionaries are arranged through frequently changed intermediaries; false drivers' licenses have been obtained; assumed names have been adopted; modification of physical appearance has been effected, such as dyeing hair and eyebrows, as was done by a member of the national committee who was apprehended by agents of the FBI in a hideout in the high Sierras in California last August. They have removed conspicuous means of personal identification such as moles; they have affected a new manner of walking, have changed their dress standards, have avoided old habits and even have avoided old voices, and have avoided appearance in public places where their recognition would be probable.

They communicate through couriers and avoid the use of written communications. They have instituted loyalty tests for all prospective underground personnel. They rotate the underground personnel to avoid detection. The underground staff is usually recruited from trusted Communist Party members, having at least 10 or 12 years' experience. They appear outside of hideouts only at night. They use different automobiles, and the cars frequently

Home Sewing News Letter

(2)

McCall's Forecast.

McCall's School Stylist and Forecast for Home Economists will jointly sponsor a "Spring Fashion Forecast" for home economics teachers and their students in February. The project will feature a unique editorial program to focus attention on fashion, clothing and home sewing activities in schools throughout the country during the Spring semester. A dress made from a new McCall's pattern will be featured on the cover of Forecast, which in turn will carry a special Spring fashion preview by Betty Green, Forecast's fashion consultant.

New and Smart Trims

Here are a few of the new trimmings which will be popular in 1954, according to the designers at Wm. E. Wright & Sons Company, leading trimmings manufacturer.

The two top numbers are the half-inch and inch candy stripe bias trims on 80 square batiste; third from top, is the non-tarnishable metallic rick rack with gold metal threads; third from bottom, batiste biased band with white scalloped edge and cross stitch center decoration; second from bottom, white batiste trim, with colored piping and checked stitch; bottom, tateate tafeta band with corded edges and lizard pleated center in decorative colors.

Davitt M. Rooney Associates P. O. Box 552, Palmer, Mass.

are registered in fictitious names and not names of party members; the license plates are frequently changed.

They have used extreme precautions in regard to surveillance, making rapid and frequent changes of conveyances, entering and leaving subways and buses just before the doors close, and doubling back on their course.

(To be concluded)

PERTH AMBOY BOWLS JERSEY CITY TEAM

The Holy Name Society Bowling Teams of the Ukrainian Catholic Church of Perth Amboy acted as hosts to the SS. Peter and Paul Holy Name Society Bowling Teams of the Ukrainian Catholic Church of Jersey City at the Majestic Bowling Recreation Center on Sunday, February 14, 1954.

The Perth Amboy teams were victorious in the matched series over their rivals. In competition, the second teams' top man was Pete Karol with a score of 166. Steve Romanetz and Steve Mysak respectively scoring 164. The victors second team, B. Popcheck scored 158 as top man followed by Mike Steblecki with 157. Following the bowling match, a Social was held at the new Ukrainian Church Hall. Father Jaroslaw Gabro welcomed the guests and spoke on Sportsmanship. Michael Stek, president of the Holy Name Society of Perth Amboy acted as toastmaster. Rev. George Petrak of Jersey City concluded the Social.

In the big Series between the first teams, Michael Safko was top man with 206 score John Kapi and Mike Boyko rolled scores of 190 respectively. The Jersey City first team's top man was Willy Cinurchin scoring 223. George Zidiak, next high man scored 194.

THE AMERICAN WAY



ON THE SPOT

U.N.A. BOWLING LEAGUE NEWS

By STEPHEN KURLAK

A first-place tie between Newark's Ukrainian Orthodox Church keglers and the Penn-Jersey Social Club quintet failed to be resolved in the matches of the U.N.A. Metropolitan Bowling League held last Friday, February 12th. Both teams lost all three games to their opponents and the tie score remains for another week.

The St. Johns C.W.V. Post five registered the highest three game pinfall for the night with a total of 2,638, as well as the best single game score of 893 pins. That team's John Chutko came up with a high single game of 247 pins, and a high series totalling 605.

Altho it lost all three games that night, the Jersey City Division's "A" team of the Sts. Peter and Paul Holy Name Society continues to hold its first-place lead by a comfortable margin. Its opponents in the match, the "B" team of the Jersey City Social and Athletic Club, scored the highest game for the night totalling 814 pins, and a high series of 2,385.

Jaysee Johnny Gnyra was best man in individual scoring, having registered a single game of 204 pins and a three-game series totalling 516.

BOWLING RESULTS FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1954

Table with columns for Jersey City S. & A. "B" (3), Sts. Peter & Paul HNS A (0), Jersey City S. & A. "A" (0), and Sts. Peter & Paul HNS B (1). Rows list players and their scores.

Table with columns for U.N.A. Branch 435 (2) and Sts. Peter & Paul HNS B (1). Rows list players and their scores.

Table with columns for Sts. Peter & Paul HNS C (3) and Jersey City S. & A. "A" (0). Rows list players and their scores.

Table with columns for U.N.A. Branch 272 (3) and Ukrainian Orth. Church (0). Rows list players and their scores.

Table with columns for Ukr.-Amer. Veterans (3) and Penn-Jersey Social Club (0). Rows list players and their scores.

Table with columns for St. Johns C.W.V. (2) and Ukrainian Sitch (1). Rows list players and their scores.

Table with columns for St. Johns C.W.V. (2) and Ukrainian Sitch (1). Rows list players and their scores.

Table with columns for U.N.A. Branch 435, N.Y.C. 36 24, Jersey City S. & A. "A" 33 27, Sts. Peter & Paul HNS B 23 37, and Sts. Peter & Paul HNS C 15 1/2 44 1/2. Rows list statistics.

Table with columns for Newark Division. Rows list players and their scores.

So great is the cleanliness upon man, that it extends even to his moral character.—Virtue never dwelt long with filth; nor do I believe there ever was a person scrupulously attentive to cleanliness who was a consummate villain.—Rumford

Advertisement for Ukrainian National Home, 216 Grand Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. EV. 4-9120. Good Work Done.

Advertisement for PRE-LENTEN DANCE, sponsored by the UKRAINIAN BOYAN CHOIR OF ELIZABETH. SAT. Evening, FEB. 27, 1954. Music by RUSS BINERT'S Radio Recording Starlighters. UKRAINIAN HALL, 214 Fulton Street, Elizabeth, N. J. Admission, incl. Tax \$1.00. Dancing from 9 till 1. Committee Reserves All Rights.

Advertisement for UKRAINIAN AMERICAN VETERANS POST 7 & PVT. NICHOLAS MINUE POST 1260 AMERICAN LEGION. 10th ANNUAL DANCE FEBRUARY 27, 1954. Music by NICK ANTON. ST. VLADIMIR'S PARISH HALL, 334 East 14th Street, New York City. Dancing 8:30 P.M. Donation \$1.00.

Український Спорт UKRAINIAN SPORTS

Рік I. Число 2

УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ СПОРТ UKRAINIAN SPORTS

Редактор Роман Лисняк Editor: ROMAN LYSNIAK 305 E. 78th St., — New York 21, N. Y.

УКРАЇНСЬКО-АМЕРИКАНСЬКА ОЛІМПІАДА

Коли б заблуканий в пустині мандрівник несподівано натрапив на оазу, що уможливила б йому підкріпитися і цілеспрямовано мандрувати, його радість певно не була б більшою від нашої радості, яку ми пережили з вістю про планування Першої Українсько-Американської Олімпіади.

Вже відбулися початкові сесії групи ініціаторів для прийняття самої ідеї. Як можна було сподіватися, всі прийняли її ентузіастично. Вибрано Тимчасовий Комітет, який незадовго приготує сесію Ініціативного Комітету з представників центральних організацій і діячів.

Було б найкраще відбутися цю нашу всеамериканську олімпіаду ще цієї весни — залізо кутється по ній воно ще гаряче.

Щастя нам Боже!

ОНО

ТВЕРДИНЯ АНГЛІЯ ВПАЛА!

Мадяри б'ють англійців на їхньому «смітті» 6:3 (4:2).

Від 25 листопада м. р. вугледоки в Татобані (Мадририччя) дістали «підвишку»: на згадку шести голів, що їх мадяри дали в турбу Англії, білі мадлярські шахтарі мусять відбудувати денно шість надпрограмових тонн вугілля.

Помінаючи це специфічне вирішення в «реші робітників і селян» (дейде вугледоки дістали б відпустку, або подвійну зарплату), постас питання: що, власне, такого надзвичайного вчинили мадлярські футболісти-репрезентанти? Неужо дотепер ніхто не бив Англії?.. Вилі, дорогі читачи, майже тузін європейських і південно-американських держав перемагали Англію (в тому числі, гринна дуже, навіть наша безаболова Америка!) — але, прошу, прошу: тільки на власному «смітті», ніколи в печері англійського льва! Еспанці за перемогу 4:3, в себе вдома, заплатили в Лондоні 1:7 (1931); мадяри за 2:1 з Будапешту — 2:6 (1936), швейцарці за 3:2 віддали 0:6, Португальці таки в себе програли 0:10!

Ще найрештійше вчинили в Лондоні до другої війни англійці — 3:4 (1932), тодішній офіційний чемпіон світу, Італія — 2:3 (1934) і Чехословакчина — 4:5 (1937).

Після останньої війни континентальні турби боронили вже з англійським львом, у його ж печері, як рівні з рівним — Франція, Югославія і Австрія осмагали по черзі нерішну 2:2. Але здобути твердиню не зумів ніхто. Аж тепер прийшли мадяри.

І то с перше «надзвичайне». Друге — це висота поразки. Щоб зайти в історію ще один випадок, де Англія дістала шість «лак», треба кинувати назад до 1881 р., коли Шотландія дала англійцям 6:1 (треба знати, що в футболі Шотландія, Бель-Валія і Північна Ірландія-Олстер фігурують як окремі держави). В цей, внутрішній конкурс Англія програла часто. Її дотепершня непереможність удома відноситься тільки до суперників з-поза британського материка. Як діждало до поразки з 25 листопада? Фактом є, що англійські футболісти мають наїкращий атлетичний вишкіл; шевоня найвідержливішій нервово; що їхня грі (читай: атака) тілом «найпрямішніша» в світі; що їхні блискавичні атаки не раз не можна кіноапаратом вловити; що їхня залізна дефанзивна система УМ, з трьома оборонцями — їхня головна сила (вони ж породили цю систему!).

Усе це правда, але... не вся Коли дотепер англійці завжди падали над суперником кидкивно — чим разом мадлярі змінили вони вилі П?.. Пришля собі ще коштує кондиві (співа змагань були такі свідки, що могли ще 90 хвилин бігати). Другою слабкою сторінкою англійців була... їхня головна сила. Відколи, в середині 20-их років, винайдено згадану систему УМ, Англія впала в п'яблон. А футбол, то шахи — одню шаблонною схемою світу не підкорити. Поліційно тримати суперника, проковувати його на помилки й використовувати їх — дуже платний бізнес, але... не проти суперника, який тепер с мадлярі. На швидкість вони відповідали гнучкістю, на твердість швидко, на англійську шаблонно-законність думки — на паритетну імпровізацію. І це

ХРОНІКА КЛЮБІВ

С. Т. «УКРАЇНА» В МОНТРЕАЛІ

СТ «Україна» — Монреал з'єднало з осередком СМУ та Лігю Волюнтарі України набула в центрі міста власний двоповерховий дім при вулиці Кларк, недалеко Сент-Льоренсу. По відповідній перебірі середина та відділення, в найближчому часі домика буде дожитку. Цим «Україна» зміцнить скитання по найманних кутах.

До наступного сезону кошичного м'яча «Україна» зміна до підсилення своєї репрезентативної одиниці, яка буде мати за завдання здобути перше місце в чемпіонаті. Останній рік Товариства. Звання чемпіона було б найкращим відзначенням цього Ювілею.

З метою посилення СТ «Україна» поробила відповідні заходи для спровадження з Європи трьох чільних змагунів-українців, Нікодим Козакевич, Роман Ситний і Степан Шило — це досить відома трійця з багатьох українських друзів, бивших і теперішніх, в Європі. Приїзд всіх трьох с сподіваний ще до початку нового сезону.

О. Твардовський.

УСК «ТРИЗУВ» ТОРОНТО

30 січня ц. р. відбувся величаний бенкет УСК «Тризув» Горонто з нагоди вступу в третій рік існування. В бенкеті, в залі УНО, взяли участь представники Національної Футбольної Ліги — президент П. Кері і секретар П. Тиркелл, радник міської ради д-р Д. Шучера, голова КУК адв. Д. Штокло, посол І. Яремко, голова УСТ «Україна» Івж. Мульевич, ред. «Укр. Робітника» — Зол. Босій, П. Ст. Тербуш від УСТ. Всі вони склали пригости. Бенкетом керував д-р М. Луцик. Також відзначено відомими почесними членами УСК «Тризув»: мгр. В. Гулять, д-ра С. Роско, посла І. Яремка, п. С. Ланука і п. С. Коваля як рівнож чашами та спеціальними свєтряними змагунів.

31 січня ц. р. відбулися Загальні Збори УСК «Тризув» при повній участі змагунів і членів в діловій і дружній атмосфері. Президія Зборів: президент — д-р Роско, заступник — М. Ребрик і секретар П. Каліновський. Звіти референтів були повні, а звіт організаційного референта мгр. М. Бардина заслуговує на повну публікацію в нашій пресі. «Тризув» має грошового обороту на \$17,260.22. Найбільше призначення за працю одержали: господар Царик і два члени. Подарували 15 нових членів. До приписки Управління увійшли: Івж. В. Марко, Роско, І заступник — д-р С. Роско, І заступник — М. Сирник, секретар — О. Максимів, скаржник — П. Смік, господар — М. Царик, орг. референт — мгр. М. Бардин, реф. прот. і проп. д-р Р. Романович, члени: П. Шапка і П. Коломєць, Конт. Комісія: д-р Шляпак, М. Гриншюк, П. Дроздичук, Мироний Суд; М. Ковенко, Гільчук і Синица.

Незадовго приїде з Європи до Торонто відомий футболіст Ріда, що змагатиметься в УСК «Тризув».

Петро Ваєр.

УСТ «УКРАЇНА» — ЛОС ЕНДЖЕЛЕС

Користуючись з односторонньої переми між півоєновими ліговими розгромами кошного м'яча, СТ «Україна» в Лос Енджелес відібуло 6 і 7 лютого ц. р. прогулянку в гори на сніг. Митячюч Лос Енджелес, в якому вже другий тиждень пакує спека 85-90 степенів Ф., українці — які ще вчора лежали на пляжах Тихого океану після двох годин їзди авіомобілем в окремий паризький сніжок мгр. Містерс Біг Вир, до якого ми прибули, лежати 7,000 стіп над рівнем моря і дає змогу користуватися всіми видами зимового спорту. Учасники весело провели два дні на лежачих совагах, санках і задовольні повернувшись додому.

При цьому відчувалося відсутність всім улюбленого спортивна та першого голови СТ «Україна» Тараса Луцака, який внаслідок нещасливого випадку вилетів з літака на вулицю. Дорогому нам всім Тарасові бажаємо скорого повороту до злогоря.

З уваги на гостру гру деяких противників «Україна» втрачала на неозначений час воротаря Володимир Процива (зламання руки), який відлежить до кращих воротарів Каліфорнії.

З прийняттям нового статуту голова СТ «Україна» Йоан Івашко зложив свою регламентацію в користь був. секретаря Івж. Дутки.

І. Д. та П. І.

УСК «ЛВІВ» КЛІВЛЕНД (БУВШИЙ СК СУМА)

УСК «Лвів» Клівленд (бувшій СК СУМА) зміцнить цього року своїми давніми змагунями Ігорем Забікєвичем та Іваном Оленюком, що повернулися з американської авері.

Через змагання, в яких мадлярі лишилися непереможними (з того 26 виграли). Коли рахувати, що остання їхня поразка припадає на Рік Вожий 1950 (3:5 у Відні), відстань 3-річчя «рекорд світу», якого навіть славний австрійський «вулдертін» 1931-32 рр. (два роки непереможний) не осягнув. «Ште — нем!» — як до того приїде ще цюгорний чемпіонат світу, в Швейцарії!?

МИРОСЛАВ ТУРЯНСЬКИЙ

Син відомого українського письменника Осипа Туряньського (автора: «Поля межми бо-вирі» народився в Хишеві (Галичина) 10, жовтня 1912 р. Сьогодні один з найкращих наших шахістів, майстер цієї королівської гри — вчаш свою кар'єру вже з 11-року життя. Перші підстави гри на шахівниці набув малий ще тоді «Миросо» від свого батька, пригладюючи його невзначайно цікавим партиям з відомим Онискевичем на вакансії в Куплюничках.

В гімназії (в Перемишлі і у Львові), брав участь в шахових турнірах з великим успіхом, здобуваючи переважно перші місця. Крім того, грав ще спільно з партиями «на волю» (три рінчасно)! Як учень 1-ої класи вступив в членство Товариства Українських Шахів (ТУШ) у Львові, що в нашою виконував функцію секретаря. Тут вперше зайнявся студіями над теорією шахів і в короткому часі вибієся з одного з чільних українських шахістів, займаючи місце серед знамих уже тоді шахових потенціалів: Попеля, Туряничка, Шевчика і Романюшина. Загальною увагою Львова на молодого ще тоді шахіста звер-

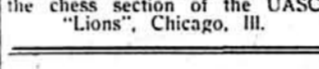
нула ремісова партія Туряньського з доволитим місцем Фрідманом на першому турнірі за містечко Львова в 1930 році, яка, між іншим, допомогла тоді проф. Попелю в здобутті першого місця.

Після німецької окупації (в роках 1942-44), «повоселений» магістер прав — Туряницький, вступив до шахової секції С. Т. «Україна» у Львові, займаючи пост голови. Його головна заслуга в цьому періоді: організація українського шахового життя та виховання низки молодих шахістів. В 1943 р. мгр. Туряницький здобув офіційне віце-містечко Львова.

На еміграції у Відні (1946-47) він успішно продовжував свою шахову кар'єру, здобуваючи містечко найкращого віце-містечка клубу: Гітінг Шах Клуб, — а у міжклубових змаганнях найкращий індивідуальний результат. Приїхавши до Америки, мгр. Туряницький організував Український Шаховий Турок в Нью-Йорку і став його головою. Незалежно від цього уявіюся, як перший українськ в американське шахове життя, здобуваючи віце-містечко одного з найкращих клубів в Америці: Маршал Чекс Клуб, за що йому призначили офіційний титул шахового майстра загальної американської класифікації.

Після приїзду до Шікаго в 1950 р. мгр. Туряницький став ланковим шахової секції «Лвів» і спричинився до піднесення рівня, проявляючи при цьому велику індивідуальну діяльність. Його осяги: подвійний чемпіонат м. Шікаго 1952 і 1953, віце-чемпіонат Ілліной 2-ге місце в турнірі в Дікейтер, 2-ге місце в турнірі Трансмісіоні турнірі в Делаворті і найбільший успіх 10-те місце в турнірі за містечко Чикаго в Милвокі 1953 з участю 182 чільних шахістів ЗДА і Канади. «І коли б не велика трагедія в його скромному, проте дуже бурхливому приватному житті — він міг би знаходитися сьогодні на інтернаціональній площині, серед еліти шахового світу, репрезентуючи гідно українське ім'я. Р. Д.

Myroslav Turiansky, the foremost Ukrainian chess player in the United States. In the 1953 American Chess Championship he achieved 10th place among 183 top ranking American and Canadian chess players. He is head of the chess section of the UASC "Lions", Chicago, Ill.



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УСТ «ЧЕРНИК» В ДІТРОНТІ

Подвійний футбольний віце-чемпіон штату Мічиген 1953 р. вийшов УСТ «Черник» Дітройт. Здобувши друге місце в регулярному чемпіонаті, «Черникці» в болах за чашу програли шабно у фіналі проти «Восрі» (3:4).

Мабути правом серії, віце-чемпіонів свого роду вийшов і голова УСТ «Черник» — популярний «Стасю» Кранчичин, що заанасував на 1-го віце-президента Мічигенської Футбольно-Американської Ліги. Це бачити внаслідок чого, якого дотепер удостоєний був-який «Ліпський» діля в американському спорті.

Волочої втрати зазнав «Черник» в останньому часі. Один з найкращих його змагунів, «стопер» Чилчар пішов до війська. О. П.

«КЛЮТІНС» СТ. ЛВІС — УАСТ «ЛВІВ» ШІКАГО 5:0 (3:0)

Ст. Луві, 31 січня ц. р. — В перших змаганнях семіфіналу Заходу ЗДА за футбольну відкритку чашу «Лвів» програли 5:0. Технічно сильніший противник здобув перші ворота вже в 4 хв., а сім хвилин пізніше — другі. Вже тоді стало очевидним, що «Лвів» не виграють.

«Лвів» — це справді сильна і агірна дружина, але чим разом не дописала. Зовсім залив напад, якому не стало відваги «стріляти». Відчувався брак твердого кошилії — болона на гринці було по кістці. Поведінка «Лвів» також залишила дещо до побажання. На вирішення заслуговує гра Андрушка і Тищенко.

Місцева преса привітала «Лвіам» багато уваги. Червоної змагання семіфіналу відбулися в березні в Шікаго. Щоб діяти до фіналу Заходу «Лвів» мусять б 6 перемогти «Клютінс» різницею шістьох воріт (числитись сума воріт з двох матчів). У фіналі їх противником були б «Шкоті» з Лос Енджелесу.

Важкою «Лвіам» якнайкращих успіхів у чергових змаганнях.

О. Гаврилюк.

УСТ «ТРИЗУВ» ФІЛАДЕЛФІЯ

На 1954 рік УСТ «Тризув» Філадельфія має такий провід: Петер Кателльничин — голова, Володимир Гарасевич і Мадіні Котенковський (також ланковий коп м'яча) — заступники, Роман Вадуляк — секретар, Володимир Левчук — секретар, Іван Ігнатюк — господар, Володимир Савчик, Ігор Козак, Павло Кулинич, Ярослав Пичка, Ярослав Петрів і Мирон Коблякський.

В нещода 7 лютого ц. р. «Тризув» II розіграв містечкі змагання Другої Дивізії проти відера Іст Джементаван, вигравав 6:4. На десять друзин «Тризув» II займає 4-те місце з 7:3 очками. Перша дружина, як вже майже всім відомо, здивіювалася на один рік за «вільну американку» на змаганнях проти профес. «Філ Америки» минулого року і покарав сумаю \$100. Тепер дозволено грати товариські змагання.

«Тризув» має сильну дружину шахістів, що має можливість здобути почесне друге місце в таблиці за першество міста Філадельфія. Склад першої шахової дружини: Новаківський, Савчак, д-р Колтуш, мгр. Субельський, Котельничинський.

О. П.

Репрезентативна дружина відбіраних УСК — Нью-Йорк. Зліва: Ігор Сохан, Ігор Олшанівський, Богдан Гайдучок, Орест Навляйко, Лев Вербицький, Орест Ресман, Тарас Гунчак (менеджер і капітан), Роман Гриншак.



Volleyball team of the Ukrainian Sports Club, New York City, four times winner of the Ukrainian North-Eastern States championship and permanent holder of Dr. Bemko Cup, and the only team which represents Ukrainian volleyball at American tournaments. From left to right: Igor Sochan, Igor Olshanskyj, Bohdan Hajduchok, Orest Nalyajko, Lev Verbyckyj, Orest Reszman, Taras Hunchak (manager and captain), Roman Hrynsiak.

ЗЕНОН СНИЛК

Зенон Снилк, студент політичних наук на університеті в Рочестері, Н. Й., це перший українськ вивраний до «1953 Інтер-Колледжі Саксер Он-Стар-Тім». Цю збірну дружинку шаріють щорічно спортивні репортери та тренери кошного м'яча американських університетів та академік. Виліш того: різноманітний комітет Асоціації Кошного м'яча ЗДА вибрав його до Репрезентативної ЗДА, що змагатиметься за вхід до фіналу турніру за містечко світу, який відбувається цього літа в Швайцарії. Але в останній зилни ФІФА затеатрафувала збірну такоск власним гравцям: збірною змагунів-неграмалян грати в дружині Америки. Етже тільки ці мала формальності перешкодила Снилкові стати першим українським «інтернаціоналом» на еміграції!

Зенон с змагуну Українськ-Американськoго Спортовичю Товариства, д. Рочестері, а під час літньої переми він вступив в УСТ «Україна», Монреал, Канада. Тут він здобув собі марку одного з кращих футболістів Монреалу. Тепер 21-річний футболіст с природним талантом і як правий лунчик, чудовий «п'якейкер».

17 січня ц. р. Зенон Снилк відвідує 15-хвилинне інтерв'ю з телевізійної станції іа репортером Ваб Тирнером. Зенон, уявляючи за містечко світу, який відбувається цього літа в Швайцарії. Але в останній зилни ФІФА затеатрафувала збірну такоск власним гравцям: збірною змагунів-неграмалян грати в дружині Америки. Етже тільки ці мала формальності перешкодила Снилкові стати першим українським «інтернаціоналом» на еміграції!

NEW YORK METROPOLITAN VOLLEYBALL LEAGUE STANDINGS Season 1953-1954, February 12th, 1954. Table with columns: Place, Team, Games, Won, Lost, Percentage.

NEW YORK GERMAN-AMERICAN TABLE-TENNIS LEAGUE (DIVISION "A") February 6, 1954. Table with columns: Place, Team, Matches, W., L., Games, Points.

STANDINGS OF SOCCER LEAGUES IN WHICH UKRAINIAN TEAMS PARTICIPATE New York National Soccer League, February 14, 1954. Table with columns: Place, Team, Games, W., T., L., For, Against, Points.

New York Metropolitan Soccer League, 1st Division, February 14, 1954. Table with columns: Place, Team, Games, W., T., L., For, Against, Points.

Greater Los Angeles Soccer League 2nd Division, February 1954. Table with columns: Place, Team, Games, W., T., L., For, Against, Points.

Table with columns: Place, Team, Games, W., T., L., For, Against, Points.

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«БАКЕР» ВІДЕНЬ — ПО ПОРК «ОЛ СТАРС» 2:1 (0:1). 14 лютого ц. р. віденський ФК Ватер закінчив своє турне по Південній Америці змаганнями проти Збірної Американськoї Професійної і Німецькoї Американськoї Ліг, що не с лаво б ішо від Репрезентативної ЗДА. Самі змагання розчарували, Д-р Р. Р.

«УСТ «Тризув» відігрався доброю дружиною лондрий, останні виліди яких звучать: «Тризув» — Лінт Клуб 5:0 і Лайтгауз Вайт 6:0.