

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

СВОБОДА УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК



СВОБОДА UKRAINIAN DAILY

The Ukrainian Weekly Section

Address UKRAINIAN WEEKLY SECTION 81-83 Grand Street Jersey City 3, N. J. Tel. Henderson 4-0237 4-0807 Ukrainian National Ass'n Tel. Henderson 4-1016

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WEEKLY COMMENTATOR

"ABLE SENATOR"

It so happens that daily we peruse the Congressional Record, mailed to us by courtesy of Senator H. Alexander Smith of New Jersey. It is very interesting reading and supplements that which we read in the papers.

On occasions—rare to be sure—we run across some items. Here's one:

Last Wednesday, Senator Homer E. Capehart, R., got so carried away by the traditional Senatorial courtesy that he twice referred to himself as

"the able Senator from Indiana."

By custom, Senators do not call each other by name on the floor. Instead they use such terms as "honorable Senator" or "able Senator" in referring to each other. This during some most acrimonious debate, as in the current McCarthy censure move. Senator Capehart unconsciously used the title about himself in explaining why he has to leave the Senate to go to an economic conference in Rio de Janeiro.

"THE CAT'S WHISKERS"

The above term was widely used in our boyhood days. It meant general approval. And, as we recall, the early crystal radio sets had a little wire which one manipulated in order to get a certain station. That wire was called the cat's whisker.

The term has been out-moded by now. Recently it was revived in Buffalo, N. Y. by Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery. In the course of a visit there that doughty soldier who knows when he is beaten tried to praise Buffalo in American slang by saying that as a city Buffalo was the "cat's whiskers." Maybe they still are using that expression in Buffalo, or maybe the Viscount found it in a book. In any event, Buffalo appreciates his good intentions and will join in the widespread belief that Monty is a stout fellow.

Oh, yes, there is a story behind the above story. The

Field Marshal had purposely made the visit to capitulate. Buffalo gave him a royal welcome. When the peace had been signed, both parties could feel that they had been victors rather than losers.

It seems that the conflict between Buffalo and Montgomery started about a year ago when the Field Marshal, on a visit to Canada, was asked whether he thought that enemy aircraft could reach Buffalo. His reply was "Where's Buffalo?" This led a good many Buffalonians to ask indignantly "Who's Montgomery?" and it was evident that international tension was becoming tenser than ever. The resentment on the part of Buffalo, we think, was clearly justified. After all, whatever one may say about Buffalo, nobody can deny that it is there.

Hence Montgomery's visit and apology—handsomely and completely made.

HUNTING

It is reported that the American male, armed with rifle or fowling piece, has been taking to the woods in numbers that would have been seemed unbelievable. 15 years ago. Last week, as the hunting season reached its peak, a veritable army of 15-million gunners—twice the number that hunted before World War II—were stalking field and forests. Perhaps each one is a throw-back to some remote ancestor who hunted to survive, and each one lived for a moment when he could catch a prize in his sights as one Winnie Filimish in South Dakota's Black Hills pictured in this week's Life magazine sighting a fine black bounding before him.

We cannot understand why a man would want to kill an animal, just for the hunting sake. The primeval man was more human than the man of today. He hunted and killed in order to eat and survive. There is reason today, of course, to go hunting when certain animals become a nuisance because of their growing number and foraging. But just to kill an animal, living its life in the forests, preoccupied with its own struggle for survival—that we cannot see. If that animal were a criminal, a danger to society, there would be good reason of disposing of it. About that we have no compunctions. To be sure—by due process of hunting law.

A Suggestion

Because there are so few Ukrainians who receive Ukrainian newspapers and periodicals, I often wondered if it wouldn't be a good idea for those who receive these publications to remind them to some friend rather than to throw them away as is most probably done by the majority of Ukrainians. By reminding the newspaper in some large Manila envelope it would help inform

others on the activities of various Ukrainian organizations and their leaders—those who never gave it a thought to subscribe and perhaps never will. For example, I never throw the Ukrainian Weekly away. I either mail it to some individual anonymously or leave it in some public place for someone to pick up and read the facts on Ukraine.

—ay.

Left Speechless

A long seasoned Washington, D. C. sight-seeing guide, usually quick with an answer, was left speechless the other day when he pointed out to a husband of tourists the old State Department quarters, the building with all the wed-

dgingcake bric-a-brac on Pennsylvania Avenue. A fascinated lady in back of the bus wanted to know if that was the Truman-Acheson State Department that the Republicans had shut down.

METROPOLITAN SHEPTITSKY



Ten years ago, on November 1, 1944 Ukraine lost a man who will go down in history as one of her greatest sons. Churchman, patriot, humanitarian, whose life-long defence of the right and just transcended all party and religious lines. Metropolitan Andrew Sheptytsky, primate of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, died on that day in Soviet Russia occupied Lviv, ancient capital of Western Ukraine, at the age of 79. The exact cause of his death is not certain. There were reports that the Soviets were responsible for it, by having certain injections given to him. His death may have also been due to the fact that during the last thirteen years of his life he had been paralyzed from the waist down by arthritis.

Sheptytsky was an internationally known figure. Visiting notables, including foreign press correspondents, sought him out and spoke and wrote about him extensively. Among them was the late Anne O'Hare McCormick, the distinguished correspondent and an editor of The New York Times, who from time to time wrote about the Ukrainian cause in a manner favorable to it.

Back in 1939 when a later-disproved report was circulated that Sheptytsky had been executed by the Reds, whom he had strongly opposed as a Ukrainian ecclesiastic and patriot, Mrs. McCormick wrote inspired editorial column about him in the Times. Her description of him in our opinion is a classic.

"Even chained to a chair," Mrs. McCormick wrote, "he [Sheptytsky] looked like a giant [he was about seven feet tall—Editor]. A shock of white hair was flung back from a leonine face lighted by eyes that flashed indignation mellowed by compassion and crackling humor. He was a militant Ukrainian, head and soul of the movement, though the Poles charged bitterly that he was a Pole, who fought the 'Polonization' policy of the government, particularly the parcelization of land which was driving the Ukrainian peasants from their villages. He was also a militant churchman who fought with equal spirit the 'Latinization' of his people by his fellow-

Once a Soldier

"Eastern rite or not, there was nothing Russian or Greek or Byzantine in the mentality of this fighting Archbishop. He was a man of the world, and decidedly of the Western world, once a soldier in the Austrian Army, in youth a friend of Emperor Franz Joseph, a prisoner of the Russians, a prisoner of the Poles, a great scholar, a great adventurer, a great noble who stripped himself of everything to educate and help the dispossessed among his own people. His old soutane was threadbare, and there was nothing in his chilly and shabby 'palace' but books. Don't ask me questions about the situation here," he cried, "Go across the courtyard and talk to the peasants from the villages." They were there by the hundreds, crowding the basement rooms of the baroque cathedral, miserable and benumbed families driven from their homes, they said, and saved from starving by the Archbishop's daily hand-out of bread and soup.

"These people and the poor peasants along the eastern border, who had once been part of Russia and belonged to the Orthodox Church, may welcome the Soviet armies and the new parcelization of land in their favor. But Lwow and the Western Ukraine, except for the three years of occupation during the World War [I] were never incorporated in Russia, and Ukrainian opposition to the Poles was mild compared to their dread of Soviet occupation."

"What He Was Cannot Be Killed"

Referring to the Nazi-Soviet partition of Poland, when the Soviets occupied Western Ukraine, McCormick continued:

"Perhaps he [Sheptytsky] laughed at the little commissars who saw to it that their 'Ukrainian brothers' will hear no more of independence. He could be witty even in English, and that was something in Lwow... he was one of those unconquerable spirits, burning like a flame in his cold room, that one touches once and never forgets. What he was cannot be killed. In the travail and inner conflict which was part of the tragedy of Poland, he was tearing down in order to build up. If we

Chopyk Presents Citizenship Awards

Three new citizens received awards Thursday night, November 11 last in Buffalo, N. Y. presented to them by Mr. Walter V. Chopyk, prominent in Buffalo political life and a member of the Ukrainian National Association. The presentation was made by him as chairman of the Americanism Committee of the Buffalo Junior Chamber of Commerce.

The 1945 Roger B. Horton awards, consisting of certificates and cash prizes, given to the three, highlighted a Veteran's Day Naturalization Program held in Kleinhans Music Hall.

First-place winner was Dr. Steckiwi, a native of Western Ukraine who came to the United States in 1949 and who is on the staffs of the Kenmore Mercy and Emergency hospitals. Mrs. Lenar Horowitz, a native of Vienna, Austria, and an accomplished violinist, was second place winner. The third Horton Award winner was Leonard Nowicki, a native of Poland and now professor of languages at the University of Buffalo. (An excerpt of talk given by Mr. Chopyk in presenting the awards appears on page 3).

Judge Beyer Guest at Lawyer's Meeting

City Magistrate Walter Beyer was guest speaker at the meeting of the Ukrainian American Lawyer's Association held November 5th, 1954 at the home of Walter Steckiwi, 95 Christopher Street, New York, N. Y. Judge Beyer was introduced by Walter Steckiwi and Marcel Wagner.

Judge Beyer who has been for many years closely associated and friendly with many Ukrainian American lawyers spoke of the extensive powers a city Magistrate over the liberties of individuals arraigned or otherwise appearing before the Magistrate.

Speakers: H. Roberts, Michael

Piznak, Stephen J. Jarema, Helen Kupchin, Nicholas Hawrylko, George Wolynetz, Jr., Albert H. Dachuk, John H. Barston, and William Selnick all participated in the series of addresses expressing their gratification concerning the appointment of Judge Beyer to this significant judicial post. The next meeting of the association is scheduled for December 3rd, 1954 at the home of Marcel Wagner in Jersey City, N. J. At the next meeting the Ukrainian American Lawyers plan to discuss the problem of the practices of some notary publics cherishing on illegal practice of law.

Palace in Top Magazine

Jack Palace, younger generation Ukrainian American and hard coal's gift to the top flight of Hollywood's stars, was the subject of a feature article in last week's November 13 issue of the Saturday Evening Post.

The son of Mr. and Mrs. John Palahniuk of Hazleton, Pa., Jack visits his parents as often as possible, and makes it a point to look up his Ukrainian American friends, "and there is nothing conceited about him," reports Michael Oleynick. Mr. Palahniuk is a member of Branch 85 of the Ukrainian National Association.

The Post article, "Hollywood's Frightening Lover," reviews his life and screen career, and especially stresses

his ugliness and hate-making abilities in the movies.

"I learned to hate," the story says, "when I was a kid in the hard-coal mines," and then goes on to explain that life in a hard-coal town in the 1920s decade was pretty skimpy. That contrasts with his \$150,000-a-year income today.

Palace studies each role with a driving concentration and throws himself into it wholeheartedly. So much so that sometimes he even horrifies his fellow actors. When he lifts a girl by her hair to kiss her, the fan mail proves that women find him irresistible.

One staid British fan magazine is quoted as saying, "Palace has finished the day of the pretty-boy hero. All the world loves an ugly man."

Gets Service Award

Mr. Andrew Cebak of Gary, Indiana was an honored guest at a service award banquet held in the Gary Hotel. He received a medal for 45 years of continuous service with the Gary United States Corporation. The award was presented by Mr. Paul Thomas, the assistant general superintendent of Gary Steel Works.

Mr. Cebak plays an active role in Ukrainian American life. He not only celebrates his 45 years with the U. S. Steel Corporation, but also the 45

years of his activity as secretary of Branch 100 of the Ukrainian National Association.

JUNIOR UKRAINE DANCERS TO APPEAR ON TV

The Junior Ukraine Dancers will appear as the guest group on Monday, November 22, 1954 on Station WPIX-TV Channel 11, at 5 at P.M. on the Dance Time Program.

can survive this ordeal," he said, "one day we shall achieve unity in diversity."

LINCOLN'S GETTYSBURG ADDRESS

Yesterday, Friday, November 19, marked the 91st anniversary of the famed Lincoln's Gettysburg address. It is fitting to recall it and events surrounding it.

The Battle of Gettysburg was fought on the first, second and third days of July, 1863. On November 19 of the same year a portion of the battlefield was dedicated as a final resting place for those who died there. The main oration on that occasion was one of two hours in length, delivered by Edward Everett, the best known orator of the time. After his address, Lincoln delivered the short speech now so famous.

Lincoln had begun the preparation of this address the day before the dedication while still in Washington. After reaching Gettysburg he spent a portion of the evening and of the next morning in finishing the address, writing it out partly in ink and partly in pencil. He delivered the address, however, without even a passing reference to his written draft.

At the time almost no attention was paid to this address. It was relegated to the inner pages of the newspapers. Edward Everett's elaborate oration, however, received unqualified praise. It was not until many years later that Lincoln's address became recognized as one of the classic addresses of all time.

On this point, it is worthwhile to note that Edward Everett wrote to Mr. Lincoln on the day following the address, saying: "I wish that I

could flatter myself that I had come as near to the central idea of the occasion in two hours as you did in two minutes."

The following is the text of the address, worth reading and rereading:

Text of the Address

"Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. It is for us the living rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from those honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave their last full measure of devotion—that we measure up to that measure of devotion—that we highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain, that this nation under God shall have a new birth of freedom, and that Government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

To All Ukrainian-American Youth In the N.Y.C.-N.J. Area

The first meeting of the 2nd annual testimonial dinner-dance sponsoring committee honoring the "Outstanding College Football Players of Ukrainian Descent for 1954" will be held Wednesday, November 24th, 1954, at the Ukrainian National Home, Fulton Street, Elizabeth, N. J. The meeting will begin promptly at 7 P.M.

The 1st testimonial dinner-dance was held January 23rd, 1954 honoring All-Americans Bob Mischak of West Point and Chet Hanulak of Maryland. Beside receiving widespread publicity from the American press the banquet was a tremendous success with

many famous Ukrainian-American personalities in attendance. To the sell-out crowd present it was an unforgettable affair.

The dinner-dance is sponsored on behalf of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America by the Ukrainian Youth League of New Jersey and the Ukrainian Metropolitan Area Committee of New York. Anyone interested (whether they are or are not a member of the above-mentioned organizations) are invited to attend.

Remember Wednesday, November 24th, Ukrainian National Home, Elizabeth, N. J. 7 P.M. sharp

Roger Horton Award Presented



Roger Horton Awards presented to three during mass citizenship ceremonies. Pictured above, left to right: Walter V. Chopyk, Dr. Eugene Steckiwi, Mrs. Edith L. Horowitz, Leonard Nowicki (see story top left)

# The Basic Theses of the "Communist Manifesto" and Their Realization

By ROMAN KUCHAR, M.A.

II

What exactly is the meaning of the completely simplified and erroneous interpretation of history by Marx, such as "There have always been freemen and slaves, landowners and serfs...", of his completely unfounded insinuation that "The worker in a capitalist system is doomed to remain forever in an enslaved class," or his prediction that "A worker in the capitalist world has nothing to lose except his chains, and he has the world to gain," unless it be a completely unfounded outcropping of Marxist demagogic phraseology characteristic of the "Communist Manifesto" which loses any practical value in the mirror of Soviet reality based on the ideologic foundations of the Marxist doctrine.

For there, in the USSR, rules the truly all-powerful Communist Party and the parasitic Soviet bureaucracy while at the same time the worker groans under the yoke of Stakhanovchyna, chained to his work bench, as does the peasant, his equally suffering comrade in the kolkhozes; there they must stay forever in the enslaved class of Helots; there outside the miserable living conditions of the workers and non-party intelligentsia awaits them perhaps the concentration camp or the threat of death.

The workers of the world of the true and not Communist democracies are deeply aware of what they would lose if they chose the Communist dictatorial system. They would then irrevocably be deprived of all the cultural and civilized achievements for which life is worth living: the possibility of all peoples freely to express their will, the possibility of achieving a better future through conscientious labors, the possibility of raising children as one pleases, and, in general, all the precious rights guaranteed by democratic governments, that is, an individual's freedom of speech, thought and religion, freedom from fear and poverty.

"The proletariat is the leading revolutionary class of society", and "The proletarian revolution means the entrance of humanity into the kingdom of freedom", these two doctrines are the essence of Marxism and are evidence of the fatal error made by Marx, after considering the baselessness of these statements with reference to the actual status of the free worker and of freedom as they exist in the Western democracies and their tragic meaning in the land of enslaved people and of the cruel dictatorial despotism of the USSR.

Regardless of the erroneous-ness of the basic tenets of Marxism and the destructive proportion of the attempts to accommodate it forcibly to the conditions of Soviet way of life (mores), Marxism is continuing to serve as the ideological weapon of the Bolshe-

viks in their attempts to conquer the world with the accompanying loss of millions of lives.

Only in the light of the obvious conflict between Marxist teaching and Soviet reality built on its principles does the theoretic falsity and the practical uselessness of this doctrine become evident.

Only at a distance from life's actuality, in the chambers of abstract and speculative intellectuals of the type like Marx and Engels, who themselves not only never experienced the psychological-spiritual quality of the worker's character, nor pressing needs on the level of practical life, but, in general, were incapable of perceiving the more profound meaning of human existence which has its only sense in a spiritual union with God and in preserving the eternally binding moral laws, could there have been created the unnatural and immoral conception of a goddess and hateful creed with its absurd inevitability of a mortal class struggle, the false philosophy of dialectic materialism concerning the completely material essence of the temporal existence of mankind, and the incorrect approach to the interpretation of historical development based on the principle of class differences and the acquired legitimacy of social evolution.

Considering that the entire Marxist structure is supported by false theoretic foundations, Marxism, as practiced in actual life, was unable to withstand the test of history.

However, the Bolsheviks, faced by the dilemma either of ideological capitulation, that is, of revealing their true terrorist practices, or on the other hand of adopting the attitude of a supposed true observance of the orthodox positions of Marxism with its promising prospects for further deception of future victims with the promise of a Marxist utopia, chose the latter regardless of its fiction in the USSR.

The acceptance of such measures is thoroughly consistent with the immoral nature of the Kremlin overlords. Preserving the Marxist requisites as a decorative platform, they use it according to their needs; they extract

## A DANE'S VIEWS OF RUSSIA AND UKRAINE

### A COMPARISON OF LIFE AND CUSTOMS DURING THE REIGN OF PETER THE GREAT

(2)

In December Juel was to go to Petersburg and Moscow to present his credentials to the proper ministers. During this trip he was struck by the poverty of Ingerman's land and of other parts of northern Russia. The primitive wooden huts were devoid of chimneys; and when fires were burning in them, the only way one could keep from choking was to keep close to the earthen floor. The war was so devastating that only crude flour, such as that fed to horses in Denmark, could be obtained.

Horses, sledges, carriages, and other transportation vehicles were a constant problem, as was the question of lodgings outside of the few large cities. There were no inns in northern Russia, and unless the traveler was housed by landlords or governmental officials, shelter would have to be procured for him in an unusual but rather effective way. Thus, the pristav would ride ahead with a few soldiers and choose a house, "which appealed to him most," throw the inhabitants out, and "make himself master of everything inside," after which he would cautiously invite his ward to the place of his repose. If and when anything broke down during the journey, the soldiers would

# CARPATHO-UKRAINE IN THE INTERNATIONAL BARGAINING OF 1918-1939

By VINCENT SHANDOR

(5)

b) Poland.—The territory of Carpatho-Ukraine had never been part of Poland. Despite this fact, Poland showed a lively interest in Carpatho-Ukrainian questions, chiefly because: a) it opposed on principle everything of Ukrainian character; b) it was agitating for a common Polish-Hungarian frontier, which was possible only at the expense of Carpatho-Ukraine; and c) it had at the time within its borders 7 million Ukrainians with greatly limited national and civil rights. It tried not to recognize the existence of Ukrainians in Poland and was angry that further to the west on the other side of the Carpathians there was a part of the same Ukrainians with those broad rights of autonomy which it so consistently refused its own Ukrainians. It was a very revealing fact that Beck, the then Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs, in an interview on March 21, 1938 with Mr. Ward Price, editor of the English newspaper, Daily Mail, stated that "The 250,000 Poles living under Czechoslovak rule form an alien compact population in the Cieszyn (Tesin) area and it is their good right to demand such a local autonomy, as is demanded by the Sudeten Germans." The same Beck refused 7 million Ukrainians in his state their elementary rights!

### Poland's Efforts to Liquidate Carpatho-Ukraine

Poland carried on a stubborn campaign against Carpatho-Ukraine and not only at home by press and radio but in the international forum. In the official memoranda sent to the embassies of the various countries in Prague, it attacked the administration of Carpatho-Ukraine as Communist and even named localities in which Soviets existed. This caused us serious difficulties and answering them in Prague involved great labor and energy.

Poland exerted strong diplomatic efforts in Germany to secure common Polish-Hungarian frontiers. Its official circles—Minister Beck, his ambassador in Berlin, Lipski, etc.—used every opportunity to secure the liquidation of Carpatho-Ukraine, by claim-

ing that it was "the wellspring of every conceivable sort of political current, a downright hot-bed of Communism." In these diplomatic endeavors to secure joint frontiers with Hungary, Poland used a double argument: "The Western Powers were told that it would create a barrier against German expansion in Central and Eastern Europe, while Germany was told that it would further the establishment of an anti-Soviet bloc."

Up to March, 1939, Germany carried on diplomatic negotiations with Poland to end their mutual points of difference (Danzig and the Corridor) and to lay a basis for a common policy in the East of Europe, in which Carpatho-Ukraine played a large role. On October 24, 1938, Ribbentrop told Lipski in Berchtesgaden that "if an all-round solution could be reached between Germany and Poland, a happy arrangement could certainly be found to solve this problem (Carpatho-Ukraine, remark of author) too."

### Germany's Proposal to Poland

In view of the interest of Poland in the Ukrainian question, Germany made far-reaching proposals, as Lipski reported to Warsaw. He gave among other terms that "at this stage he (Ribbentrop) mentioned that, for instance, Germany recognized Poland's priority of right in the Ukrainian question, despite the fact that this might not please certain sections of German public opinion."

This can explain the fact that Germany did not put forward and exploit in the international forum the nationalist problem of Poland as it did in the case of the Czechoslovak Republic. Hitler, not having found a common language with Poland, went against it with his new partner Stalin. So, when on April 6, 1939, Lipski went to the German Ministry to express the anxiety of Poland over the German ultimatum to Lithuania, Weizsäcker interrupted him and in an unusual tone declared: "I should not have been surprised, if he (Lipski) had thanked us for not opposing Warsaw's ardent desire for a common Hungarian-Polish frontier." (To be concluded)

# AMERICA, UKRAINE and UCCA

By DR. LEV E. DOBRIANSKY

(Main excerpts of address delivered to Ukrainian Orthodox League of Lehigh Valley, Allentown, Pa.)

Whether some people are aware of it or not, a real profound interrelationship exists between America, Ukraine and the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America. Ukraine, being the largest and one of the most important non-Russian behind the European Iron Curtain, is a natural ally of the United States in its mortal struggle against Russian Communist imperialism. To fall in the recognition of this salient fact, whether out of blindness or ignorance or intellectual bias, is tantamount to assisting Moscow in its drive for world conquest, not America, in its fight for freedom and a secure peace. Thus, it is the prime and sole function of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, a national body made up of Americans of Ukrainian ancestry, to widely propagate this basic political truth in all of its manifold aspects so that a sound and enlightened American policy toward the Soviet Union—one that does not exist today—can be founded.

### UCCA an American Institution

In the light of this real interrelationship it is certainly not difficult to understand and rationally justify the proposition that your unstinting support of the objectives and activities of UCCA amounts in reality to a substantial contribution to the vital interests and welfare of our country. On the basis of its essential nature, and the character of its outstanding operations, UCCA is conspicuously an American institution which has completely dedicated its resources to the furtherance of the fundamental interests of our Nation. And, above all, it is in the fundamental interests of our Nation to wage the century battle of liberation and freedom not only of Ukraine but of all the non-Russian nations that have been reduced

### A Letter to the Editor

"J. & Y."

How many more years is it going to take the DP Ukrainians before they decide to Americanize the spelling of their names?

By now they should have realized that the letter "Y" is not "J" in America, and that "CH" is much better than the numerous Polish-style "CZ" which seem to dominate Ukrainian names.

For example "CHAYKA" is much easier for anyone to read and pronounce than "CZAJKA" which is how the DP's continue to use. By eliminating or rather substituting "Y" for "J" and using "CH" for "CZ" it would help them in their business dealings, in their jobs, in school and everywhere else. The importance of this cannot be over-emphasized. And for the last time I'm requesting the various DP's who write to me to stop addressing me Jaremko when it's Yaremko. -ay

wit king and their deer-drawn sleighs.

Lawlessness and Disorder

After a year's stay in Russia, Juel was greatly disappointed because of the complete lawlessness and disorderliness in the country. In his bitterness he even suspected Peter of being an accomplice of his right-hand man, Prince Menshikov, who thoroughly plundered the country. Juel writes that little can be expected in a country where those in power openly proclaim: "We shall do what we will, and let all the world say what it will."

On March 8, 1711, Peter declared war on Turkey and left Moscow that very night. Thus, tracing the Tsar's steps, Juel came to traverse Ukraine.

(To be concluded)

# THE AMERICAN WAY

## Thanksgiving Day

By WILLIS E. STONE

THANKSGIVING is an extraordinary holiday. It is strictly American. Nothing like it ever existed in any other part of the world.

It is a national holiday, yet it commemorates no battle, celebrates no victory, honors no national hero. It is a religious holiday, yet it is not of any church, creed, sect or denomination. It exemplifies, however, the fundamental essence of everything great, good and wonderful about the American way of life.

THANKSGIVING DAY was first set aside by the Pilgrim Fathers as a day of fasting and prayerful thanks for the bounty which was theirs. It was designed to give spiritual focus to the opportunities and inventions that surround a free people in a free land.

Here is the foundation of America's greatness. It was sublime faith in this concept that caused America to grow and develop—and so long as the American people keep the faith, they will stay strong and free.

It was this spirit of THANKSGIVING that opened up a wilderness. It was the spark that won our independence from foreign tyrants, that spanned a continent, discovered, invented, developed, improved, produced and distributed a greater abundance amongst us than all the rest of the peoples of the earth have known.

All this was possible because we recognized that God, not government, provides all things. Our Founding Fathers made this very clear in the Declaration of Independence, in which they declared that all men "are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights," and that "to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."

On THANKSGIVING DAY we should renew our knowledge and understanding of this great heritage that is ours, and recognize that the whole American record disputes the claims of socialism, communism and the welfare state. Both tradition and the evidence of our abundance

testifies to the tightness of the American individual enterprise system.

The original colonies of Jamestown and Plymouth started with all property held in common, but there was no reason for THANKSGIVING until after they had abandoned the idea of communal poverty. Captain John Smith, who engineered the change from communism to the individual enterprise system, explained how it worked in these words:

"When our people fed out of the common store and labored jointly together, glad was he who could slip from his labor, or slumber over his task. The most honest among them would hardly take so much true pain in a week, as now for themselves they will do in a day; neither cared they for the increase, presuming that howsoever the harvest prospered the general store must maintain them, so that we reaped not so much Corn from the labours of thirtie as now three or four doe provide for themselves."

This is the spirit of THANKSGIVING DAY. It is the fabric of that which we proudly call "the American Way." It brought America from barren wilderness to the most powerful nation of history in three short centuries.

Knowing this, we should have a new zest for our traditional feast of turkey and pumpkin pie. We should also have a new respect for the Constitution designed to preserve this way of life, forever.

But the feast, the celebration, the tradition, even the law of the Constitution, is not enough to keep the liberty for which we give thanks. This we can do for ourselves by rejecting socialistic substitutes, supporting the proposition that the individual is supreme, and crystallizing this principle into law by amending the Constitution to provide that:

The Government of the United States shall not engage in any business, professional, commercial, financial or industrial enterprise except as specified in the Constitution.

# For the Common Good

By MYKHAILO KOTYURINSKY  
Translated by FRANCIS CUNDY  
(15)

The work went on. The last vines had fallen beneath the axe, the fire was devouring the remnants Tykhovych had to overtake the spading back of the soil around the stumps and the pounding down of the earth to prepare it for the disinfection. Very soon a portion of the vineyard presented the repulsive appearance of a graveyard with funeral mounds.

Tykhovych hurried about amongst the stumps thinking out the plan of disinfection. Suddenly from a distance beyond the farthest vineyards the sound of a shot rang in his ears.

"Probably Rudyk, who couldn't resist it," thought Tykhovych. "If only he hasn't brought trouble about his ears! Shooting's forbidden along the border."

Half an hour later Rudyk and Savchenko, who had been inspecting the farthest vineyards, came up.

"Time to eat!" shouted Savchenko, as they drew near, but on seeing the vineyard completely razed, the both halted in amazement.

"Cleaned off" said Savchenko, with a wave of his hand. Clean as a whistle... Aie! Fires burning like it was St. John's Eve."

And gaily hopping around, he ran up to the nearest bonfire and began to kick the scattered smouldering branches together.

Rudyk hurried towards Tykhovych. His face was beaming.

"Look!" he exclaimed, showing Tykhovych the body of a long-billed, bleeding snipe.

"I couldn't resist, but I got it. See, how sleek and plump it is!" And Rudyk, ruffling its plumage to show how fat it was pushed in under Tykhovych's nose with a hand from which the still warm blood of the bird was dripping.

Tykhovych, who never went shooting and disliked the sight of blood, turned away from the blood-stained booty, which somewhat offended his comrade-sportsman.

When Tykhovych, on his way to eat, looked back, he was aware of a great emptiness in the midst of the complex of vineyards, a vacancy which gave the impression of a missing tooth in someone's mouth.

Alone in the midst of the vineyard stood a solitary workman, listlessly turning over with a long pole the smoking ashes of the central fire. But Zamphir was still sitting in a sort of coma under the willow with Mariora, his tear-stained eyes staring into space.

That night Tykhovych slept wretchedly. His dreams were a fantastic jumble. Now it seemed as though he himself were chopping down three vines at a single stroke with a gigantic axe, as though the

workmen, instead of branches, were throwing Zamphir's children into the fire. Then again, he seemed to see an entire vineyard burning in an awful holocaust from which even the earth rose up, consuming the vines, setting the air on fire until the sky itself burst into flames from the frightful heat. And from that seething tempest of flame over which a croaking raven was circling ("how comes it that it doesn't scorch its wings?" thought Tykhovych), from that incandescent hell, Mariora's wailing, "Akh, if I could only die from this disease!" was distinctly borne to his ears. All the while the raven kept on spiraling lower and lower down. With every sweep of its wings it grew, became larger, the corvine head turned into a human one, the strong pinions began to drop, and finally the black creature fell down under a vine, crying out with Zamphir's voice, "Cut my head off, not the vine!... my head!... Tykhovych" awoke bathed in cold sweat. It was still dark. The room was close and stifling, and Tykhovych couldn't get to sleep again. He got up, dressed, and went outside. The moon was already down. In the distance the Prut, enveloped in gloom, was hardly visible; afar off the electric lights in Galatye steadily beamed like a string of marvelous pearls. He wandered about the village until dawn. (To be continued)

## Poet's Corner

PRAYER

If those who loved this earth be lost,  
Or added to the heavenly host,  
Why cannot resurrection be  
Here with the whole mortality?

Why change the plot, why shift the scene  
From where our lives have always been?  
And if these graves give up their dead  
Grant them not heaven, but earth instead.

If heaven be vast, and earth small  
For all the risen, then let all  
This bitterness of birth and death  
Be borne in heaven as it is on earth.

CARLETON DREWRY

# The Symbolic Funeral of Carpatho-Ukraine in Berezhany

By ROMAN STEPANOVYCH

The history of every nation on the earth is the teacher from generation to generation. Mistakes made by old ones are seldom repeated by the new generation. This, however, is not so with the Ukrainian western neighbor—Poland.

The hostilities between Poland and Ukraine go back to the 15th century; to the time when Polish extension on the Ukrainian Land began to be aggressive. In our time the Polish stupidity surpassed the measurement of human patience.

On March 14, 1923, the Conference of Ambassadors representing Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan, allowed the Polish government to occupy Western Ukraine under one condition, that they will grant the Ukrainian population a wide autonomy. The Poles did not follow this stipulation.

As a short illustration I present to the readers one of the thousands of faults, which occurred in the last year of the so-called "Polish democratic regime" in 1939. In that year Carpatho-Ukrainians proclaimed their independence. The Polish government became alarmed over this fact, and began a terrorizing action against Ukrainians under the Polish occupation.

The Polish population in Western Ukraine was 25% of the total population of that area and even these people did not speak their own language. They spoke Ukrainian only. That fact speaks for itself, that the Poles were immigrants in the Ukrainian Land.

In the month of March 1939, in the late evening, we heard the mob crying on the street near a Ukrainian dormitory in city of Berezhany. The windows of the dormitory were covered with the strong oak covers, because a few months prior to this demonstration some of the Polish chauvinists threw at the dormitory reading room a grenade which wounded three students. Following that the president of the dormitory, Professor Michael Rebyryk, ordered some strong oak windows covers. Every evening the whole dormitory became a sort of a bunker.

The new Polish attack on the Ukrainian dormitory came in the month of March 1939. The mob of demonstrators was under the leadership of the Polish gymnasium professors. The Polish students carried a coffin which was prepared for one of the Ukrainian students whom they expected to kill and to put into that coffin and bury as a symbolic funeral of Carpatho-Ukraine. Though break-

ing the windows and demolishing the dormitory enclosure, they could not gain entrance into the dormitory. So after a short meeting they crossed the street to the Ukrainian Catholic Parish, with the same intention. Fortunately, they could not realize their plan there, because the priest, Rev. Bachynsky, had long before escaped to a safe place. After demolishing the parochial building, and breaking the prepared coffin, they went home. Neither the police, nor the 51st Division of Infantry answered the calls of the dormitory president. They all were aware of the mob's demonstrations, but did nothing about it.

Next day on the gymnasium's walls you could see the signs bearing information that the Carpatho-Ukraine was buried last night. In that gymnasium there were 25% Ukrainian students and 40% Ukrainian professors, the latter who had completed University education mostly in Vienna. During that time the Ukrainian daily newspapers "Nowy Chas" and "Ukrainsky Visti", all printed in the capital of West Ukraine, L'viv, which brought the news about the fight in Carpatho-Ukraine with Hungarians, were confiscated. Ukrainian students were not permitted to read the Ukrainian press. It was outlawed in the Berezhany gymnasium.

The Poles did not dream at that time that soon the symbolic funeral prepared by them for Carpatho-Ukraine would be true for the Polish State and their independence. The Polish government to the last day of its existence was antagonistic to all the Ukrainian problems. They constantly forbade the education of cadres of Ukrainian intelligentsia. For example, the Berezhany gymnasium contained only 25% of Ukrainian students. In other words, the Ukrainians were permitted one group in every grade or about 60 students were eliminated for so called minor deficiencies which in the actual educational sense of thinking were no deficiencies at all. It was in the cities, it should be borne in mind, that the Poles were in the greatest minority.

For the Polish government it was better to go hand in hand with Germany rather than with the Ukrainians, who numbered in Poland seven million. Together with Hitler, Poland invaded Czechoslovakia in 1938. In a short time, the same ally invaded Poland. Poles did not fight with Germans as long as the Ukrainians were fighting with the Hungarians in Carpatho-Ukraine.

Nowadays, Berezhany are under the Bolshevik occupation. The time will come yet when in a Ukrainian Democratic Republic the Ukrainians will choose their own government.

We live in the new area in which self-determination of the nations is the self-understanding law for all people on our planet "Earth."

# "All Service Ranks the Same With God"

(An excerpt from a speech presented by Walter V. Chopyk, Americanism Chairman, Buffalo, N. Y. Junior Chamber of Commerce, at the Veterans' Day Naturalization Program Thursday, November 11, 1954, Kleinhaus Music Hall.)

Robert Browning said, "All service ranks the same with God." This was Browning's poetic expression of the general appreciation throughout the world of man's service to his fellow man. The Roger B. Horton Award, the history and purpose of which no doubt you have seen in the program is basically a recognition of service generally, but specifically takes the form of an award to the new citizen evidencing such service to his fellow man within his newly adopted community and country.

With this in mind, the Committee has chosen as the recipient of the first Roger B. Horton Award a man whose actual and potential service to this community and our great nation is outstanding. Despite persecution under Communism and Fascism, the details of which are too horrible to express on this happy occasion, this man has been able to realize his dream of service to his fellow man. Against a background bringing death to four million of his fellow countrymen in the Ukraine and rendering homeless, study in the university under such conditions was not easy. In the midst of his struggle for an education, he was arrested by the Gestapo in 1944 and deported to Germany. In spite of all hardships, he finally concluded his medical education, receiving his medical degree in 1947 in Munich. In 1949 he came to the United States as a permanent resident, resident, and in June 1954 this man was graduated in anesthesiology at the Buffalo General Hospital, the fifth anniversary of his arrival in this country.

He served for two years at the Buffalo Mercy Hospital. Following this, he completed a one-year post graduate course in General Medicine at the University of New York. In December 1952 he became a licensed physician permitted to practice medicine in New York State. He has continued for the past two years in his favorite field of anesthesiology at the Meyer Memorial Hospital and the Buffalo General Hospital, having just graduated from the latter institution. At present he is on the staff of the Kenmore Mercy Hospital and the Emergenze Hospital and the Emergenze Hospital.

He holds membership in the following organizations: The New York State Medical Society, The American Society of Anesthesiologists, The Erie County Medical Society, and is a member of the Medical Corps of Civilian Defense. In May 1954, he took an active part in the Loyalty Day celebration which was sponsored by the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

The award to this man is in the nature of an honor to the entire group being naturalized tonight, since he is a member of this group. The man to whom I refer is Dr. Eugene Steckiw. It is with great pleasure that we confer this Award upon Dr. Steckiw.

Leo Tolstol is Russia's own sage. It is interesting how he describes various nationalities. Here, I quote him from his book, "War and Peace". "A German is self-confident on the basis of an abstract notion—science, that is, the supposed knowledge of absolute truth. "A Frenchman is self-assured because he regards himself personally... as irresistibly attractive to men and women. "An Englishman is self-assured as being a citizen of the best organized state in the world, and therefore as an Englishman always correct. "An Italian is self-assured because he is excitable and easily forgets himself and other people. "A Russian is self-assured just because he knows nothing, and doesn't want to know anything, since he does not believe that anything can be known."

John Matwijezko, Dearborn, Mich.

Love America! Love America as a mother. Only in America grows the flower of freedom and chance. Love America by day, Love America by night, when you go to bed, ask "Oh Lord! America do keep."

John Zbysniuk, Lincoln, Nebraska.

Why be on the outside? JOIN THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSN TODAY!

Special Bulletin: Everyone is meeting after the Convention STUYVESANT CASINO (UKRAINIAN NAT'L HOME) 140 Second Avenue (8th & 9th St.) New York City

# WATCH YOUR HEALTH

Some of the big commercial insurance companies go to a lot of trouble and expense to disseminate health information to the policy holders. They do this for their own benefit and for the benefit of the insured. The people receiving the health information realize that the company is interested in their welfare; they appreciate this concern and give the health pamphlets serious attention.

The Ukrainian National Association demonstrates its interest in the health of its members by maintaining an Indigent Fund for the benefit of the permanently disabled and the chronically and incurably ill.

All health may and often does result in death. That is why the insurance people are promulgating health information. We wish to take a small part in this crusade against ill health by attacking one of the biggest of the health robbers—tuberculosis.

The National Tuberculosis Association estimates that 500,000 Americans have active tuberculosis; in addition there are about 500,000 persons whose tuberculosis has been arrested, and this figure is increasing year by year. Our source of information stresses that these figures are conservative.

Cold statistics impress very few people. Yet there are not many of us who have not heard of the tuberculosis cases in our neighborhoods; some of us have lost friends or relatives to the disease. We do not need figures to realize that tuberculosis is an enemy of man, woman and child which can get into our bodies and, unless we are healthy and resistant, start wasting away our tissues. Yet how many of us actually go to the trouble of periodic examinations for tuberculosis? No one can doubt that there

are many people in everyday life who are unsuspecting victims of the disease. They represent future statistics. Some people have the dangerous idea that TB germs can easily be licked by the "wonder drugs" or antibiotics. The battle against the tubercle bacillus has been going on for more than 70 years and, though much has been accomplished, there is still no "quick cure." Mankind is winning the fight; in the early 1900s TB used to lead all causes of death; by 1944 the death rate due to TB was only one-fifth of what it was in 1900. The battle continues today.

Dr. Charles E. Lyght, Director of Health Education, National Tuberculosis Association, in his booklet for TB patients, "What You should Know About Tuberculosis," stresses: "Early TB has no symptoms of any kind. By the time a person goes to the doctor because of alarming warnings such as chronic cough, hoarseness, indigestion, loss of weight, pain in the chest, night sweats, afternoon fever, blood spitting, or overlasting tiredness, his TB is past its early stages. These much-talked-of symptoms appear only after TB is well under way." He goes on to recommend chest X-rays without waiting for any symptoms to appear.

It would seem that everyone would be anxious to have chest X-rays if for no other reason than peace of mind. Any person who has a chest X-ray and is told he has TB in an early stage "saves many precious months when the disease might have been advancing unnoticed," says Dr. Lyght. "These months can then be used for proper treatment to restore him sooner and more surely to good health."

Some TB patients spend several months in hospitals and sanatoriums, resting in bed, taking special pills and injections of antibiotics, and are discharged as arrested cases; they have to live cautiously or becoming active cases again. Other patients, less fortunate, undergo operations varying from simple pneumo-thorax (which rests the infected lung) to involved lung and rib "jobs"; they too, may be discharged. And, of course, some patients die. The patient with the best chance to return to normal living is the one with early TB. Early TB will show in a chest X-ray.

We hope our U.N.A. members are watching their health. Remember, TB is infectious. So don't risk spreading it to your loved ones. And if you want to help fight tuberculosis buy and use Christmas seals every December.

Theodore Lutwiniak BUY THE UNITED STATES SAVING BONDS.

# U.N.A. BOWLING LEAGUE NEWS

## JERSEY CITY'S HOLY NAME A'S FAR OUT IN FRONT

By STEPHEN KURLAK

The Jersey City Division's matches held last Friday, November 12th, saw the "A" team of the Sta. Peter and Paul Holy Name Society win three games from its brother "C" team in spite of a 79 pin handicap, thus increasing its lead over the pack to eight full games. Even though the half-way mark in the season schedule has not yet been reached, such a lead held by a good team will prove to be quite a formidable one to overtake.

The evening's best scores for the team single game and the three-game series were made by the "B" team of the Jersey City Social and Athletic Club, which registered scores of 860 and 2,436 pins respectively, while the Holy Name A's following up with 859 and 2,422. Sam Walczuk, of the Jaysee Bees, out-performed all of the individual players that night with a single game total of 232 pins and a series of 587. Sam Cummings followed up with totals of 210 and 566. Last week's three-way tie for first place in the Newark Division was broken as a result of the matches held last Friday, and U.N.A. Branch 272 of Maplewood pushed out in front with a two-game lead over the senior team of the St. Johns Post of the C.W.V. The former rolled the night's highest series totalling 2,461 pins, while the latter scored the best team single game with a pinfall of 845. Among the individual results, the best series was made by Victor Romanyshyn who scored 583 pins, while the best single game rolled was a 226 made by Nick Schesowsky.

## BOWLING RESULTS OF FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1954

NEWARK DIVISION		
Sta. Peter & Paul HNS A (3)	Sta. Peter & Paul HNS C (0)	
Pawelko, M. 193 166 198	Mandra, W. 175 138 105	
Zymowsky, P. 173 114 143	Steblecki, M. 114 128 134	
Mackowsky, P. 168 142 194	Barychko, J. 137 124 169	
Cinurchin, W. 123 165 188	Blind 125 125 125	
Hueckle, W. 159 160 136	Mayerski, J. 178 128 137	
Totals 816 747 859	Handicap 79 79 79	Totals 808 722 749
Ukrainian Blacksheep (2)		
Karyczak, W. 158 189 157	U.N.A. Branch 435 (1)	
Blind 125 125 125	Kolba, J. 149 169 161	
Buranik, S. 132 126 147	Wasylkow, P. 122 125 153	
Blind 125 125 125	Blind 125 125 125	
Cummings, S. 165 191 210	Kurlak, S. 158 179 133	
Handicap 42 42 42	Kapcio, P. 117 201 112	
Totals 747 798 806	Handicap 79 79 79	Totals 671 799 684
Jersey City S. & A. "B" (3)		
Tizio, A. 161 135 147	Jersey City S. & A. "A" (0)	
Zazula, M. 161 173 123	Switnicki, P. 180 129 139	
Walczuk, S. 232 186 169	Tizio, G. 138 136 141	
Rychalsky, M. 131 — 128	Chayek, S., Sr. 138 148 144	
Rychalsky, M. 175 173 210	Zimowski, T. 140 146 135	
Rychalsky, M. 173 — 132	Laszek, J. 142 133 163	
Krychowski, R. — 132 —	Handicap 5 5 5	
Totals 860 799 777	Handicap 5 5 5	Totals 743 697 727
Sta. Peter & Paul HNS B (2)		
Steblecki, M. 108 147 125	Sta. Peter & Paul HNS D (1)	
Chomiak, H. 135 141 198	Mamrosz, J. 177 187 184	
Pipchik, R. 148 155 111	Blind 125 115 125	
Samoli, W. 146 148 149	Flint 158 121 120	
Zidiak, G. 134 160 133	Maday, B. 109 118 116	
Totals 671 746 716	Hotra, S. 109 131 104	
	Handicap 32 704 686	Totals 710 704 686

JERSEY CITY DIVISION		
U.N.A. Branch 272 (3)	Ukrainian Sith (0)	
Banit, W. 103 — 151	Watson, J. 135 136 163	
Wowchuk, P. 210 146 —	Chuy, J. 170 160 183	
Chymly, A. 186 178 162	Melnychuk, J. 125 103 150	
Kalba, J. 148 189 155	Fera, W. 149 178 147	
Rowiaki, W. 156 180 170	Komon, E. 162 142 158	
Sipsky, J. — 135 192	Handicap 2 2 2	
Totals 803 828 830	Handicap 2 2 2	Totals 743 721 803
Ukrainian American Vets (2)		
Romanyshyn, V. 170 202 211	St. Johns C.W.V. Srs. (1)	
Bemko, B. 162 127 —	Kacaper, S. 148 154 132	
Prychoda, A. 169 151 142	Tango, M. 197 129 155	
Zolto, L. 173 185 165	Popiuk, J. 179 100 126	
Struck, P. 129 — 144	Janick, L. 144 166 136	
Popaca, M. 144 152	Tarnow, W. 177 135 193	
Handicap 10 10 10		
Totals 813 819 824	Totals 845 684 742	
Penn-Jersey S. C. (3)		
Kufta, J. 142 146 191	Ukrainian Orth Church (0)	
Fedrow, J. 148 183 158	Margaritis, P. 145 152 114	
Mollinsky, P. 168 139 201	Harmatiuk, S. 140 134 135	
Magalas, B. 104 136 100	Karitko, W. 145 172 180	
Mollinsky, W. 156 193 179	Progowaky, J. 147 121 124	
Handicap 7 7 0	Warechowski 128 131 110	
Totals 725 804 836	Rogowaky, J. 147 121 124	
	Samila, M. 125 190 167	
	Szeremeta, P. 150 149 104	
	Hrycyshyn, S. — 165 156	
	Totals 637 757 643	Totals 630 629 548

Ukrainian National Association League		
TEAM STANDINGS		
Jersey City Division		
	Won	Lost
1. Sta. Peter & Paul HNS "A"	23	4
2. UNA Branch 435 N.Y.C.	15	12
3. Jersey City S. & A. "B"	14	13
4. Jersey City S. & A. "A"	13	14
5. Sta. Peter & Paul HNS "B"	13	14
6. Sta. Peter & Paul HNS "D"	12	15
7. Ukrainian Blacksheep	11	16
8. Sta. Peter & Paul HNS "C"	7	20

Newark Division		
1. U.N.A. Br. 272, Maplewood	21	9
2. St. Johns C.W.V., Newark	19	11
3. Ukrainian Sith, Newark	18	12
4. Penn Jersey S. C.	17	13
5. Ukrainian American Vets	16	14
6. St. Johns C.W.V. Jr.	12	18
7. Ukrainian Orth. Church	11	19
8. Tridens, Newark	6	24

	High	3 Gme	Total
1. Sta. Peter & Paul HNS "A"	23	4	872 2445 21152 783
2. UNA Branch 435 N.Y.C.	15	12	901 2461 20502 759
3. Jersey City S. & A. "B"	14	13	860 2436 21022 779
4. Jersey City S. & A. "A"	13	14	856 2397 20553 761
5. Sta. Peter & Paul HNS "B"	13	14	808 2288 19604 726
6. Sta. Peter & Paul HNS "D"	12	15	832 2182 18452 683
7. Ukrainian Blacksheep	11	16	820 2317 19238 713
8. Sta. Peter & Paul HNS "C"	7	20	825 2214 18244 676

Ukrainian National Association League		
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JOIN UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION!

ATTENTION! PERTH AMBOY & VICINITY! UKRAINIAN FOLK DANCE FESTIVAL Presented by UKRAINIAN DANCING SCHOOL under the direction of Mr. KORNILIO HALUSHKA and Mrs. ANNA STECZAK. in PERTH AMBOY HIGH SCHOOL AUDITORIUM State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1954 at 7:30 P.M. DONATION: \$1.00 for Adults — 50¢ for Children.

"FOR A HOLIDAY TREAT OF FUN & FROLIC" Thanksgiving Eve DANCE Wednesday, Nov. 24, 1954 sponsored by ST. DEMETRIUS CHOR of CARTERET, N. J. at the UKRAINIAN PAVILION, 691 Roosevelt Ave., Carteret, N. J. Admission \$1.00 Dancing 9 to ?

SPECIAL BULLETIN Everyone is meeting after the Convention STUYVESANT CASINO (UKRAINIAN NAT'L HOME) 140 Second Avenue (8th & 9th St.) New York City when CATHOLIC WAR VETERANS Holy Cross Post 1619, Astoria, L. I. INVADE MANHATTAN SAT. 27 NOV. 1954 for FIRST ANNUAL FALL DANCE Music by MICHAEL PETER Recording Orchestra DONATION \$1.50 FREE BARREL OF BEER plus?? To Group or Organization Most Represented Don't Forget To Register at The Book

EXCLUSIVE! 12 DISTINCTIVELY BEAUTIFULLY COLORED Christmas Cards WITH A UKRAINIAN FLAVOR Two each of the following six designs with descriptions & greetings in English. Send \$1.00 to: UYUNA CHRISTMAS CARDS P. O. Box 5067, Detroit 35, Mich. Also available through your favorite local Ukrainian store. Ask for them!

Український Спорт UKRAINIAN SPORTS

РІК I

Ч. 11.

ЛИСТ І ВІДПОВІДЬ

Після п'яти 10-го (жовтвеного) числа сторінок "Український Спорт" ми одержали лист від п. Ярослава Зареби з Елізабету, Н. Дж., якого маємо шанувати своїм сталим співробітником.

Я. Зареба пише: "... Читачко з увагою всі щомісячні сторінки у "Свободі", присвячені справам молоді, і хотілося б мені бачити сторінку "Український Спорт" найкращою. Та сторінка, очевидно, виконує своє завдання... Але моє враження, що вона доволі нерівна..."

"Редакційні нотатки". В ч. 10, по-моєму, з нотаток прийнятими повністю своїми змістом до рубрики "редакційні", не надійшли. Це значимі нотатки з рубрики "коротко" чи "короткі вістки".

У спортівні місячнику, бо ж такою є наша сторінка, перше місце повинна займати проблематика, а друге — огляд... Звіти з поодиноких змагань не повинні займати їх місце.

Якщо є Ваше відношення до спортивних матеріалів у щоденнику?

Наша коротка відповідь: 1. "Редакційні нотатки". Рубрика по боці п. Я. Зареби. Але не бачимо причини, чому б редакційні нотатки, не містилися в цій рубриці.

2. Проблематична стаття. Автор листа забуває, що проблематична стаття, "Чужинці в наших спортивних дружинах", передрукована з вініпегського "Нового Шляху" з листом. В нотатці "Від Редакції" до цієї статті-статейки ми висловили тільки нашу opinie, а не зовсім не означає, що ціла справа стала автоматично "недискусійною".

3. Проблематика чи огляд? Це найважливіше питання. Ми рішилися на компроміс до часу, коли щомісячна сторінка "У.С." зможе і повинна займатися тільки проблематикою. А це буде тоді, коли наш спортивний рух поза Рідними Землями буде мати свої солідні тижневики.

4. Хто уважно перечитував попередні числа "Українського Спорту", то йому повинно бути відомо наше відношення до спортивних матеріалів у щоденнику "Свобода" — ми вже висловлювалися про це. Повторюємо: ми не маємо жадного відношення.

Омелян Твардовський СТ "УКРАЇНА" В МОНТРЕАЛІ

Важкий другий сезон — третє місце Першеські змагання Монреальської Футбольної Ліги вже закінчили. Подібно, як і у двох попередніх роках, "Італія" триномфально здобула чемпіонат, не втрачаючи ani одної точки.

За свій короткий побут в Монреалі симпатичний змагун Шило здобув собі признання своїх чужих і відзначення місцевої англіїської преси. Монреальські українці сподівалися, що в наступному сезоні футболіст Шило, а з ним і ціла команда здобуде ще кращі успіхи.

В останніх п'ятих матчах "Україна" виступала в складі: Младенович-Королюк, Гриниш, Гопацький — Полонський, Бачинський, Палинський — Вратарь, Плат, Шило, Краточев, Бешпалко (Козар, Мурашник, Плат, Кушнір).

Шило, що з незалежних від місцевої СТ "Україна" причин мусив бути відключений приезд чемпіона Торонтоського "Найтс" національній лізі — СТ "Україна", Торонто. Замість останньої — завдяки прихильній поставі до СТ "Україна" — протиннимом клубу дружина "Ол Старс", до якої увійшли 4 італійці, 4 англіїці, 2 ірландці та один шотландець і маляр.

В другому дні жовтвено відбулася велика зала Монт Сент Луї посвячення прапору, великий бенкет і забави з танцями. Під час бенкету коротку промову про значення українського спорту на чужині виголосив проф. Бачинський.

В дніях 23 і 24 жовтня 1954 відбулися великі святкування п'ятирічного існування СТ "Україна", що пройшли з великим моральним і матеріальним успіхом на різномудру програму, взяло участь 2,000 осіб, в цьому числі декілька представників наших організацій і парафій, як рівно ж гості-чужинці. Це свідчить, між іншим, про популярність і авторитет СТ "Україна".

Український Спорт Редагує Роман Лисняк UKRAINIAN SPORTS Editor: ROMAN LYSNIAK 305 E. 78th St., — New York 21, N. Y.

ХРОНІКА КЛЮБІВ

У АСТ "ЛЕВІ" — ШКАГО У Півдні, хоч і не брали участі в фінальних змаганнях за чемпіонат, все ж таки надалися стандартним змаганням команди на позиції бічного помічника.

У КМАНДА "ЛЕНІ" згодом цього року свою активну участь у розгрівах за обидві часті ЗДА (аматорську та професійну).

Впровадженню відпочинку в періодичного заняття, маючи деякі гарні успіхи, які дозволили їй на добру лямку в таблиці (4 місце).

Лені II — "Фальконс II 1:6", "Ганза" II 0:8, "Шпабел" II 3:3, "Ігелс" II 6:3, "Ранджерс" II 8:0, "Словакс" II 1:1.

Склад дружини під по пору: Шиманський, Терлецький, Караван, Масник, Воловчук, Скальчук, Науменко, Мовсевич, Розен, Вороневич, Сокологорський, Лоско, Романішак, Віленський.

В доповненні до статті з попереднього числа "У.С." ("Представляємо АСТ "Лені" — Шкаго") поділяємо кілька пропущених біографій:

Шиманський Альберт — величезний характерний та вартісний змагун, нірменського походження — ширій друг українського народу. Ми бачили його в "Ленях" на п. крилі, а відтак на п. оборони.

Сокологорський Александр (резервний воротар) родом із танславова. Рекрутується із Резерви "Ленів", у який став на всіх можливих позиціях. Його скромна особа виступала активно в історичному фіналі: Лені — УСК.

Пунзор Овен — кол. змагун таборової дружини з Коринтіанс.

СТ "Україна". 3-поза Монреалу прибув І. Медведчук, представник СТ "Україна" Торонто. Крім того, наспили писемною прийняті від багатьох наших спортивних клубів і організацій роздані відзначення і нагородні змаганням всіх родів спорту, здобувих ними з нагоди жовтвеного футбольного дружини ще перше святкуванням жовтвено одержала парадні чорні бронею з емблемою та новий футбольний вираз.

При змаганнях іграшної музики в Монреалі — Р. Нагдебейського — велика спортова родина весело кичаля це на правду велике свято.

У байдарках — першуними вийшли: одинок — 500 м. — жінки: Гусаренко (Київ) 2:57,8; чоловіки: Ястребов (Херсон) 2:31,6; — 1000 м. — жінки: Горбаткова (Одеса) 5:50,3; чоловіки: Шмагин (Київ) 5:05; — 10.000 м. Сотницький (Херсон) — 59:23,8.

Дівчата: 500 м. Яскіна-Мурашова (Харків) 2:39,7; чоловіки: Сирченко-Ситчова (Дніпропетровське) 2:11,0.

Наву: Україна: Монтка (Херсон) 5:34, 100.000 м. — Хольмівська 6:49,8.

Дівчата: Гудул-Семіна 6:24,4.

Підписав Р. З.

CHICAGO NATIONAL SOCCER LEAGUE STANDINGS as of November 7th, 1954 — Season 1954

NEW JERSEY STATE SOCCER LEAGUE, "A" DIVISION Official standing as of November 14th, 1954.

NEW YORK NATIONAL SOCCER LEAGUE STANDINGS as of November 14th, 1954 — Season 1954/55

PHILADELPHIA SOCCER LEAGUE STANDINGS as of October 31st, 1954 — Season 1954/55

Лещетарські змагання в програмі ігриці! Українські Спортівні Ігриці відновилися в дні 26-го грудня 1954. Першою точкою програми визначено ЛЕЩЕТАРСЬКІ ЗМАГАННЯ (Ближній захід).

Учасниками можуть бути тільки українці, яких АМЕРИКАНСЬКО-УКРАЇНСЬКІ, КАНАДІЙСЬКО-УКРАЇНСЬКІ ОРГАНІЗАЦІЇ МОЛОДІ ТА ІНШІ СПОРТИВНІ КЛУБИ США І КАНАДИ. Приймається індивідуальна згодошення, але учасник мусить викласти доповідь, що являється членом одної організації чи Товариства української спільноти на чужині.

Лещетарські змагання організує ОРГАНІЗАЦІЯ УКРАЇНСЬКОЇ МОЛОДІ "ІПАСТ", Кур'єр "БУРІАКИ". Провідником змагань — Ілля Ярослава РУБЕЛЬ.

Лещетарські змагання відбулися передполуднем в нічлізі 26-го грудня 1954. Меморандум WUNTE FACE SKI DEVELOPMENT, Wilmington, N. Y., USA (14 mi from Lake Placid on Route 88, Конкорд) та Лещетарських змагань ЧОЛОВІКИ: 1. З'являючі Віт. 2. Сявлюк, 3. Аляницька Комбінація, ЖІНКИ: 1. З'являючі Віт, але однією (якщо згодошення є більше, як 5-ть змагань). Товариства враховується в програмі Українських Спортівних Ігриці 1954-1955, числиться індивідуально і клубово (як подано у першому бюлетені УОІ); Провідники змагань: Міжнародні лещетарські змагання (FIS) змагун покращують кошти подорожі, проханнями, та нічлізі. До змагань дістануть усі потрібні інформації. Зголошення змагань (оно) до дні 10-го грудня 1954 на адресу: УКРАЇНСЬКО ОЛІМПІЙСЬКОГО КОМІТЕТУ, UKRAINIAN OLYMPIAD COMMITTEE, 140 Second Avenue, New York 3, N. Y., USA.

Секретарі Комітету Спортівних Ігриці Української Молоді

ЗА ПЕРШІСТЬ У ФУТБОЛІ

(Дещо з історії футболу) Розгріви наших двох чільних футбольних клубів "Ленів" Шкаго та "УСК" Нью-Йорк за чашу УНСоюзу — і за неофіційне першество краю — були першими цього роду змаганнями українських дружин на американській землі.

Але, якщо б поглянути оком в давнє минуле — й пошукати між старими нашими хроніками за м'ячевими грами в давнину — то й ми, українці, маємо право похвалитися 1.000-літньою "традицією".

Один зворот із нашого літопису дає широке поле до розшуків, за ближчими й точнішими даними (на жаль, їх тепер так мало...). Осв при описі битви під Перемишлем 1097 р. літописець згадує, що українці... так збили угрів у м'яч, як сокіл збивав галци".

Правда, цього одного звороту замало, щоб мовба було зорієнтуватися про який м'яч мова, чи його живили до гри, забави, хто ним грався — молоді чи старші, може це лиш реторичний зворот. Але з м'ячевими грами та їхньою історією й виникненням — така сама доля у цілому світі. Майже всі народи мають у своїх старих анналах різні згадки про м'ячеві гри, й всі вони ліпідарні, та невизначені для того, щоб зорієнтуватися у їхньому приміненні. Греки живили різного роду м'ячі, від дуже малих, до більших і доволі великих, наповнених пір'ям, волосінням, фігами тощо; римляни гравля м'яча, м'яч званним гравією; піля, фоліс, нагоніка, що були різ-

чик, швидкий біг, різні скоки, "яко коник ілі сарачина трапня", а також скоки на обидві ноги і на одній нозі і "прочая".

Зате такі гри як "велько костьорство, чи карти", зовсім забороняли.

Вислічені дозволені гри — може й не вичерпують всіх гор, що їх плекала молодь у XVII ст., але натяк на "італійський м'ячик" чи "м'ячик" — дозволяв нам додумуватися, що йде тут про "calcio" або "boccia" або й про якусь ще іншу гру.

Vietti, у своїй енциклопедії (видаваній 1794, 55, 1818) — натякає, що на сході Європи граються м'ячем, зробленим з волоніня, сильно збитим, навіть і зимою (це, мабуть для розгріття).

Цікаві натяки на м'ячеві гри в лузі на Запоріжжі — подас Катченю й Гоголя. В етнографічних матеріалах з пізніших часів знаходимо вже багато описів різних народних м'ячевих гор, корей яких сягають у глибину давнини.

Новітній футбол Хоч Франція та Італія сперечаються за Лабіоню про пріоритет у "винаході" новітнього футболу — проте треба признати, що він виворився й сформувался так на Британських островах. Тут створилися перші клуби серед молоді каледжів в Eton, Westminster, Charterhouse і Harrow — та постанали перші правила, надруковані 1848 р. (згодом замінювані й постійно доповнювані); тут, у Лондоні, створився перший англійський Союз, 1863 р. — і Міжнародний Футбольний Союз (FIFA). Звідси, з Англії, йшли на континент всі футбольні новини, способи гри, уставки і т. д.; звідси вирушили й на Україну перші піонери футболу.

Перні кроки На Україні почали грати футбол у 1880-их рр. Перші футбольні команди постанали при фабриках в Харкові й Одесі, в яких були заняті робітники, спроваджені з Англії. Як пристало "батькам"

новітнього футболу — кожний "жвєнд" проводили на футбольному гриці; мешкаліці Харкова чи Одеси гляділи на ці спортивні "биганніні й копанняні" як на дивовижні й зі сужом кивали головами. Але молоді поволі й собі почали наслідувати англіїцям; перші смельчачи — були "спудей" — гімназисти, які, згодом, по виході зі шкіль, осунулися свої клуби й уже в 1907 р. зорганізували місцеві футбольні ліги у Києві, Харкові й Одесі.

Подібним шляхом ішов і розвиток футболу на Західній Україні; тільки тут ролю англіїців підіграли австрійці, яких і мадяри, що стациюнували військовими залагами у Львові, чи інших містах, згодом у 1900-их рр. організували "цивілізні" футбольні клуби серед академічної молоді, де грали й українці, чехи, мадяри й ін.

Українській молоді — на широку скалю — шціпня зашлування до футболу проф. І. Роберський, що видав підручник до футболу "Копанняні м'яч", та впровадив першу українську футбольну термінологію. Як учитель руханія (тоді ще надобом'язового предмету) згуртував гімназійну молоді у спортивній гурток УСК-Львів (1906) і втягнувчувач Іх у футбольні арани. В цьому ж самому часі створюються спортивні гуртки шкільної молоді у Перемишлі — "Сянова Чайка" (1908 р.), згодом у Стрию, Станіславові, Тернополі.

Всюди лямбує футбол, що в той час набував собі щораз то більше прав громадянства. По виході з гімназії — ентузіаста футболу закладають вже вільні від директорської нагляду студентські спортивні клуби, як напр., "Українське студентське Т-во "Україна" (1911 р.); воно скучує вже українську студентську молоді у Львові, навіть і ту, що раніше грала в інших студентських клубах. Іхні перші розгрі — це стрічки зі стаціонуванням у Львові військовими дружинами чехів, мадярів, австрійців (про якісь вийди й не згадувати: 15:0, 6:0 і т. п.), згодом з "Чор-

ними" чи "Погоною", що в той час були у Львові чільними цивільними клубами й розгравали стрічки з меншими цивільними клубами Кракова "Віслою" чи "Краковією". Спершу — річ ясна — були прогрі, але з місяця на місяць дружина поправлялася й у парі з тим прийшли й виграли.

Тоді й зродилася думка про візрати першество Галицької землі у футболі між існуючими клубами. Поштохом до цього був Сокільсько-Січовий Шевченківський Зв'язок у 1914 р. у Львові.

Олімпійські Ігрища в Києві, 1913 р., попередила стрічку за першество Росії між клубами Одеси й Петербургу; першество здобула Одеса, перемагаючи Петербург 4:2. В тому часі існували в Києві 4 високошкільні клуби, два були в Харкові, один в Одесі.

Війна переривав на деякий час спортове життя на українських землях. Але це не проміжний відступ гарматних стрілянь — а вже в Чернігові, Харкові, Дніпропетровську, а згодом у Києві й інших містах — відживав футбол у невідомому досі розмірі. Як колись у Римі тирані хотіли ігрищами відвернути увагу населення від різних неуспіхів — так само й тепер болельщики йдуть їхнім слідом. Для більшої контролю діяльності спортивних клубів — організується партійний, шумно названий "В.с.е.у.к.р.а.н.с.к.і. Комітет Фізкультури" і все спортове життя підпорядковується партійним цілям, а спортивні визначають ролю важкого пропагандистського чинника.

У перших роках вивається у футболі команда Харкова, яка вже в перших роках 1922 р. стає віцепіонером СССР, по програмі до Москви 3:0. На Спартаківці в Москві, 1923 р. (пожуканій як конкурент Олімпійським Ігрищам) збіра Україна добивається гарних успіхів. Півлі перемог над Уругваєм 3:2 і 7:1, ЗСФСР 2:1, Відорусєю 6:2 — доходить до фі-

налу з Москвою, де судити "допомогає" Москві добути першество мінімальним вислідом 1:0 (Москва ж не може програти навіть у футболі). Москва використовує Україну й для своєї пропаганди (мовлять, глядіть! у нас і українців вільно грали з ким хочете!) та дозвольте знати збірній Україні за кордою; річ ясна, що вийдзі в пропагандистських цілях — треба добре "директувати", тому й добирають за противників робітничі репрезентатіви Відні, Австрії, Чехії, Мадяричини і т. ін., чи добирають їм слабі робітничі клуби. Але час до часу грає Україна й важкі зустрічі.

1935 р. перемігас Фед Стар у Парижі 6:1, чи норвегія 6:1, 6:2.

Футбол стає в Україні масовий; розгріваються різні першества міст, округ, областістей. 1937 р. введено нову роєгру — "Кубок України", до якого стало 39 дружин.

Але вже 1938 р. — старує у львові 99 дружин, а 1940 р. — 689 дружин від 254 міст; перемогу 1940 р. добуває "Динамо" Дніпропетровське над "Локомотив" з Одеси аж за третью стрічку — 2:2, 2:2, 6:2.

Друга світова війна перериває дальній розвиток футболу; але загарабаний фоліс зветься і вича на сіді деяких добрих футболістів з Заходу — приносять і деякі зміни у стилі гри східній футболістів. Між війнами в Заході нахотяться й добрі футбольні тренери чільних австрійських чи малярських дружин і вони впливають на новітні основи футболістів: розгрівають, тактика, стійкість. В місцях дотеперішого футболу, спертого на "сприймати" — приходять до голося передумани стилеві акції, на зразок відносної чи малярської школи, з тактичними нюансами й лінійними технічними тактичними вимогами.

По війні прихотять і деякі зміни у роєграх за першество; місце збірних команд — займають клубові команди й вони вже більше дають про добрі та вийдзі гравців та їхній тренінг.

У загальному, треба підкреслити, що гравці не урядники держави — бо клуби, хоч і називають "добровільні" спортивні організації, то в своїй основі це партійні організації, і як "урядники" мусять відоброти свої 8 годни праці на футбольному гриці. Одне слово — це новітній державний тоталітарний професіоналізм.

Клуби розгрівають першество в класі "А" і в класі "В". По сьогодні — це стрічки не закінчені.

У підписках Карпат

Вповні незалежний футбол — розвивається у Галичині. Буковини чи Карпатський Українці. Політичні умовини — були тут своєрідною перепорою у повоному розвитку футболу чи інших спортів; та проте — українських футболістів кермували своїм провідом і вповні був зданий на свої лише сили.

По війні відживав футбол серед шкільної молоді; але згодом — після повороту "старих" футболістів з війни — відживають життя "Україна" (що зі сучо студентське першество Т-во), "Метал", "Скала", "Поділья" — постають нові клуби "Верхній" у Перемишлі, "Вуйтур" у Станіславові й ін.

Спочатку 1921-22 рр. організує їхню стрічку за першество Галицької Землі і першество "змаганий Союз" при Соколі-Ватську; але коли завдяки цьому змаганню Союзу вдається зорганізувати 1924 р. "Український Спортівний Союз" — цей перебірає себе влаштування змагань за першество краю. Впроваджує 1924-1928 рр. першуню краю 6 УСТ "Україна" Львів. Але вже 1926 зазначається на обріді футбольна криза, яка загорюється 1928 р. і приносить до того, що частина футбольних клубів виступає за УССоюзу й починає розгрівати у місцевих класах, чия більшість добувається поважними успіхами. Побіч "Україна" Львів, вивається "Сяні" у Перемишлі, "Дністер" у Самборі, "Пролом" у Стані-

славові, "Скала" у Стрию й ін. Якіхось розгрівок за першество війні зі собою не розгравали; сталося це щораз в рр. 1942-44, коли при УІЦК футбольна референтура розвисала стрічки за першество.

В рр. 1949-42 першуню краю — поза Сяном — був перемиський "Сяні". На Карпатській Україні велилася у жггородській клуб "Русь" — а на Буковині "Довбуш" Чернівці. Час до часу — розгрівали войн між собою зустрічі — неофіційні змагання за краєцтво.

З еміграційних часів у Шимечині — варто підкреслити великий пропагандистський значення, перемог збірної України у змаганнях з італійськими збірними в рамках "Олімпіади" ПІ"; традиційне 5:1 з усіма майже збірними — перейшло вже до історії.

А коли Шляхом Коломбо

наші футболісти переїхали Атлантику — знов подумали про те, щоб переводити змагання за першество. На зустріч виїхав УНСоюз, що уфундував гарну нагороду переможцям.

Першуню у 1954 р. став УСТ "Ленів" Шкаго, а відпершуню "УСК" Нью-Йорк.

Та на тому змаганні за першество не повинні закінчатися. Саме однією із завдань Союзу, Українсько-Американських Спортівних Товариства у Нью-Йорку, глядіть його футбольної ланки з переводити щоразно такі змагання. У 1955 р. ці змагання будуть проведені зі Спортовими Ігрищами нашої молоді, що відбудуться у червні 1955 року у Нью-Йорку. Уже тепер це відповідна підготовка у футбольній ланці СВАУСТ; у найбільших тяжких відбудеться вже з'ясування гортих дружин на Сході ЗДА, що згодошилися до СВАУСТ. Фінальні стрічки розгріваються на літо 1955 р. Треба надіятися, що на старті не забракне ні одного українського клубу у цих почесних змаганнях за першество краю.

Е. Жарський