

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 UKRAINESE DAILY SVOBODA UKRAINIAN DAILY

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The Ukrainian Weekly Section

THE WEEKLY COMMENTATOR

UNA PUBLICATIONS

As everyone of the readers of The Ukrainian Weekly know, the Ukrainian National Association is well known through its publication or the sponsoring of books, brochures and pamphlets in English language pertaining to Ukrainian history, culture, and their fight for national freedom and independence.

Among the most important of them is "A History of Ukraine," written by one of the greatest of modern East European historians, Michael Hrushevsky, edited in its final form by Prof. O. J. Frederiksen of Miami University, Ohio, with a fine preface by Prof. George Vernadsky of Yale University, and published in 1941 by the Yale University Press.

Preceding it was a diamond-like compilation of "Ukrainian Contributions to World's Culture," a sub-head to a book entitled "Spirit of Ukraine," by D. Snowyd.

Then there have been books on Ukrainian history and literature by Prof. Clarence A. Manning of Columbia University, as well as the "Ukraine, A Submerged Nation," by William Henry Chamberlin, all of which together with the previously mentioned, and the brochures and pamphlets, such as "Ivan Franko" and the "Ukrainian National Movement," greatly enlarged the knowledge among our fellow Americans of non-Ukrainian descent about Ukraine and the Ukrainians.

The Ukrainian National Association, however, did not begin to publish or sponsor the publication of material on Ukraine in the 1930s. As early as in 1915, it helped to circulate a fine book, published by Rand McNally, "Ukraine, Land and Its People," by Stephen Rudnitsky, in its English translation.

In 1915, the Ukrainian National Association was the chief publisher of an unusually fine book, entitled "Ukraine's Claim to Freedom."

In those early World War I years, very little was known here in America about the Ukrainian people, their identity and individuality as such, and least of all about their long submerged and centuries-old struggle for national freedom. This book helped to dispel some of this ignorance.

Among its noted contributors was Edwin Bjorkman, Swedish-born, of the editorial staff of New York Evening Post and World's Work, editor of Modern Drama Series, author of various works, and translator of plays by leading Swedish dramatists, including Strindberg, Bjornson, and Berk-

strom. His article was entitled, "The Cry of Ukraine." The book also included the articles, "The Ukrainian Revival," by Prof. Michael Hrushevsky, "The End of the Idea of the Polish Empire," by Carl Leather, and others by Yaroslav Fedorchuk, Dr. Lonhin Cehelsky, Simon O. Pollock, and W. Doroshenko.

It is a very interesting book, but long out of print. What interests us particularly is that as far back as 1915, Bjorkman wrote in an introduction to his article the following eloquent words:

"For centuries the Ukrainian has been the step-child of Europe, his very presence on this globe being overlooked or ignored. For centuries he has been oppressed and exploited by Pole, Magyar and Russian. For centuries he has been denied not only self-government, but the use of his native tongue. For centuries he has been told that his one chance of life lay in his becoming a Russian or a Pole. For centuries he has been suffering a pressure in comparison with which exerted against Poles or Alsatians or the Danes of Schleswig may be reckoned as nothing. And yet he has not been exterminated."

Mind you, this was written back in 1915. What followed is too well known—the Ukrainian War for Independence, the fall of the Ukrainian National Republic, the enslavement of Ukraine by Communist Russia, the extermination of millions upon millions of Ukrainians by the Kremlin rulers and their henchmen—to bear any repetition in detail here.

Today, as back in the time when Edwin Bjorkman wrote his article, the Ukrainian has neither been exterminated nor assimilated. He will always fight to regain his individual liberties, be it in the ranks of the famed UPA (Ukrainian Insurgent Army) or on the other underground fronts.

Our fellow Americans have learned much about all this, not only from what they read in the occasional press reports about the current events behind the iron curtain, but also from the readings of the books and other forms of informative literature which the Ukrainian National Association has brought into being during the past 30 years.

It is the duty of our younger generation to obtain these publications from our Svoboda Bookstore, read and re-read them, and then make proper use of them, such as passing them on to their fellow Americans.

Ukrainian American Veterans Welfare Fund in 3rd Year Drive

It is with great pleasure that we announce the appointment of Mr. Walter Bacad, of New York Post No. 7, as Chairman of our current third year drive for the UAV Welfare Fund.

In the midst of our Holiday season, the Ukrainian American Veterans extend their warm regards to all Ukrainians, everywhere, for a joyous season. Notifications are being sent out requesting your active participation in our 1956 Drive. Your donation, no matter how little, can aid our non-profit operation. In the past two years, the Welfare Fund has contributed to Uk-

rainian Scholarship Funds, aided Fellow Veterans stricken ill, sent presents to our Ukrainian brethren in American hospitals and Service. Our Citizen Advisors are the very capable, successful gentlemen: Dr. Lev Dobriansky, Washington, D. C., Edward Popil, Scranton, Penna. and Mr. John Duzansky, Chicago, Ill.

All donation to this worthy cause—the Third Year Drive—can be sent to the National Welfare Fund, U.A.V. at our National Headquarters, 2 East 79th Street, New York City, N. Y. Make all checks or money

CAPTIVE UKRAINE

The "Sun-Telegraph" daily of Pittsburgh, Pa., prominently featured last Friday, January 6th, in its "In the Mailbox" column, on the editorial page, the following from Michael Komichak, of McKees Rocks:—

Your editorial, "Where Truth Hurt," in which you comment on President Eisenhower's Christmas message to the captive peoples of Eastern Europe, expresses fine sentiments. Truly, we cannot turn our backs on these peoples, and, as you stated, "It is our honorable and sacred obligation to keep alive the spirit and hope of freedom among the victims of communist imperialism."

But such sentiments are not reflected in our foreign policy toward all of Eastern Europe. Our State Department places limitations on freedom for certain East Europeans. It supports the claims of two million Latvians, three million Estonians, three million Lithuanians, 25 million Poles, 12 million Czechs and Slovaks, seven million Bulgarians, and others, for freedom and independence.

However, to this day the State Department is reluctant to support the claim of 40 million Ukrainians for freedom, charging that such an endorsement would be outright interference in the internal affairs of the Soviet Union.

The State Department is not justified in its policy toward the Ukrainians. The basic policy of the United States has always held that all nations, large and small, have the right and duty to separate themselves from any oppressor. The Ukrainian people proclaimed their independence on January 22, 1918 in Kiev, but were immediately attacked by Russian armies and defeated, thus becoming Communist Russia's first satellite nation.

If endorsing Ukrainian freedom is interference in the internal affairs of the Soviet Union, then it is interference on the side of justice, truth and humanity, and I join with you in calling for more of it.

There can be no genuine peace without freedom for all nations and people, especially those entombed in the very fortress of imperial communism, the Soviet Union, the prison of nations.

BOY, 8, PROVES TO 5 CHILDREN SANTA EXISTS

Under the above head and sub-head, the Elizabeth Daily Journal, of Elizabeth, N. J. ran the following on December 29th, about an American born Ukrainian lad, Michael G. Proca:

Five Elizabeth children in a family separated by illness today thanked Santa Claus for the gifts of an 8-year-old benefactor had solicited on their behalf.

The presents, delivered to a Philadelphia orphanage where three of the five are staying, came from a committee of soft-hearted citizens in response to a letter to St. Nick from Michael G. Proca of 213 Vine St.

Michael wrote he didn't want anything for himself because he was with his mother and father, and that was the best gift of all. But there were five children, he said, who needed to be remembered at Christmas.

A reunion among the children, aged 3 to 12, was arranged by Ukrainian welfare workers to make their holiday even happier. Two arrived at the Philadelphia home from a welfare farm in Chesapeake City, Md.

The father, receiving time off from work, is spending the holiday week with his children at their home here, according to Mrs. Michael Proca Jr., Michael's mother.

Special questions, designed to provide information on the work done by the Nation's population in 1955 will be asked in the January Current Population Survey, according to Mr. Jerome Litzky, District Supervisor of the U. S. Census Bureau's office at New York, N.Y.

The work experience questions will provide information on how many people were full-time workers throughout 1955, how many were seasonal workers, and how many worked the greater part of the year but

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The Winning Rochester Ukrainian Soccer Team

As reported on this page, the soccer team of the Rochester Ukrainian Sports Club won the championship in the Inter-City Soccer League.



Left to Right—Rear Row: Roman Pawlowych, Michael Kohut, Mykola Poboywajlo, Euhon Daszczyszak, Dmytro Melnyk, Vitas Grybauskas, Wolodymyr Zakaluznyj, Ostap Stecki, Nick Shewchysyn, Roman Kucel, Coach. Front Row: Dmytro Kohut, Walter Chytra, Stasio Chodan, Wolodymyr Kamed, and Daniel Zawadiwskyj. Not shown in photo are Lubomyr Stasiuk, Mykola Janchak, Ostap Zacharkiw, and Adam Chomych.

S. J. Magura to Receive Medal

Stephen J. Magura will be the recipient of the Rev. George J. McCarthy S.J. Faculty Medal from St. Peter's Institute of Industrial Relations, Jersey City, N. J., on January 18th. The medal will be presented during the mid-term Faculty Dinner by Rev. John Morris, S.J., Rector at St. Peter's.

The medal is bestowed upon a member of the Institute Faculty who has served in a teaching capacity with distinction over a period of five years. The medal is given in memory of a young Jesuit priest, Rev. McCarthy, who pioneered in the establishing of the Institute ten years ago; he died at the age of 35 as he was engaged in the pursuit of higher studies at Fordham University.

Mr. Magura will be the 12th recipient of the distinguished service medal.

Mr. Magura is a member of Branch 287 of the Ukrainian National Association. He is an instructor of Business Law at Seton Hall University; Secretary of the Jersey City Lions Club; Director of the University Club of Hudson County; Director of the International Institute of Jersey City; Counsel for the Department of Rehabilitation, Jersey City; Assistant Corporation Counsel, Jersey City; Member of the Hudson County Bar Association, New Jersey Bar Association, American Bar Association, Catholic Lawyers Guild; Jersey City Council No. 137, K. of C.; American Assembly, 4th Degree, K. of C.

UKRAINIAN CIRCLE PRESENTS A BALLET

Ukrainian Circle presented a ballet before the mixed English and Ukrainian audience performed on January 11, 1956 in Willimantic, Connecticut and written by a fellow member Lydia Terlecka, reports Bill Boyko of Stoors, Conn.

The ballet was entitled "The Ideal Spot." Miss Lydia Terlecka wrote the play as a result of her numerous experiences while on a student tour in Bohemia. The starring roles were performed by Julian Kryzanowski and Lydia Terlecka who were attired in costumes of foliage in their extremely vivid and fiery portrayal of Adam and Eve. At the opening of the ballet V. Markopolsky and B. Boyko were torch-

bearers providing illumination for Adam and Eve's racy opening number. In scene two, a lurid and vigorous dance of conflict occurred between the Good and Bad Spirits. Doris Janishevskia and George Kiebuszinski. The scene ends amidst the lusty and victorious laughter of the Bad Spirit. In the third scene, there is an affectionate and tender dance by the God and Goddess of Love—Margie Slaviski and Danny Danco, who were attired in scarlet veiling. It ends in turmoil and conflict with the God and Goddess of Nature—Miss Luba Terlecka and Bohdan Lechman. Nature, however, is victorious and love flees. In the final scene, which occurs in the garden of paradise, the dance of supremacy takes place between the evil garden spirit, vividly portrayed by Jarema Pazlawski, and the good nymphs, performed by Ann Paddon and Kaye Buttler. Eve, however, succumbs to the enticements of the Gardener of the orchard, the conductor of the orchestra, from the tree and dances sorrowfully with Adam until the final curtain. Doctor David, the conductor of the orchestra, received great acclaim for his moving orchestration and perfect coordination with the dancers.

Mr. Julian Kryzanowski hopes to find an opening in the Sadler Wells Ballet Troupe, while Lydia Terlecka plans to return to her native Bohemia where she will continue her

Ukrainian Flag to Fly Over Youngstown On Ukrainian Day

Through the efforts of the Ukrainian Americans of Youngstown, Ohio, the Ukrainian blue and gold banner will fly in the municipal park of the city on January 22nd this year, in commemoration of the anniversary of the birth on January 22, 1918 of the Ukrainian National Republic.

The republic perished a few years later at the hands of Russian Communists and other national enemies of the Ukrainian people.

In a letter addressed to Mr.

George Prystash, Martha Wilfong Executive Secretary of the Park and Recreation Commission of Youngstown, notified him that:

"Permission is hereby granted to your organization to fly the Ukrainian Flag on Sunday, January 22, 1956, for one day only. Would request that the flag be submitted to the Park Office not later than Friday the 20th, so that we may have our employee raise it on the proper morning. You may then secure the flag again on Tuesday the 24th."

EX-UNDERGROUND AGENT NOW POST RIFLE INSTRUCTOR, VIOLIN MAKER

From a messenger with the Ukrainian underground, to an instructor at Fort Benning (Ga.) post's Small Arms Committee administering proficiency tests, and violinist with the Columbus, Ga., symphony orchestra is a big jump for Pfc. Roman D. Mac, Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Special Troops Command.

As reported late last month by "The Bayonet," post's newspaper—

Mac, who was born near the city of Lwiv in the Western Ukraine in 1932, started his work as a messenger with the Ukrainian underground when the Communists overran his homeland. He was chosen for this risky job because of his age and size and because he reads and speaks both Russian and Polish. His job consisted of delivering messages between the various units and during his moving about making close observation and reporting on troops and equipment maintained by the Communists.

Lasted Four Years

This job with the underground lasted for four years. In 1948, the majority of the civilians who had been supporting the underground were exiled to Siberia. At this time Mac and four others were ordered to Western Germany where they could seek political asylum from the Communists. This journey to Germany entailed walking 900 miles through Poland and Czechoslovakia, traveling only at night for fear of being captured because, as Mac put it,

"to be captured meant to be destroyed."

During this trip, which began in April, 1948 and ended in August, Mac's party was engaged in skirmishes with the Communists four times.

Upon their arrival in Germany, Mac was placed in a displaced person's camp at Regensburg. He remained there until January, 1949 when he moved to Munich where he enrolled in high school. It was at this time that he became interested in the violin and violin construction.

To United States

In 1950 he emigrated to the United States under the sponsorship of the International Relations Club in Munich. He enrolled in St. George Academy High School in New York, graduating in 1951. He entered Murray State College in Kentucky in 1952 where he studied music for two years. He then transferred to Columbia University in New York.

Mac entered the Army in January of this year and received his basic training at Fort Dix, N. J. Upon his arrival at Fort Benning in June he was assigned to the Special Troops Command and placed on the Small Arms Committee as an assistant instructor, administering proficiency tests.

Mac, who lists "violin maker" as his civilian occupation, has constructed and sold three violins since his arrival in the United States in 1950.

He has been with the Columbus, Ga., symphony orchestra since the fall season started in September.

U.N.A. Branches Gave Christmas Party to Children

The spirit of fraternalism, upon which the Ukrainian National Association is founded, was manifested during the

past Christmastide, on December 18 last, by a party given to children by members of the Ivan Franko Society of the Ukrainian National Association, branch 299, of Buffalo, N. Y.

Sound Christmas movie were shown to both the youngster and the grownups for one full hour. The operator of the film presentation was the secretary of the UNA Branch, Mr. Stephen Sidorowicz. Hot dogs, pop and gifts were given out by Hryshko Post Santa, representing the well known Ukrainian American Veterans organization of Buffalo. There were about 175 children at this Christmas party. Branch 299 of the UNA is to hold its meeting on January 22nd.

Census Surveys Work Experience Of Nation's Population in 1955

Special questions, designed to provide information on the work done by the Nation's population in 1955 will be asked in the January Current Population Survey, according to Mr. Jerome Litzky, District Supervisor of the U. S. Census Bureau's office at New York, N.Y.

The work experience questions will provide information on how many people were full-time workers throughout 1955, how many were seasonal workers, and how many worked the greater part of the year but

only at part-time jobs. Persons who worked less than a full year will be asked questions to determine the reasons for part-year work, to find out the time lost because of unemployment or illness and the time devoted to family responsibilities or school attendance.

The special questions in the January Current Population Survey are in addition to the regular questions on employment and unemployment which are asked each month.

GOP Chief Thanked

In their letter, the quintet singled out Samuel L. Klitzner, Republican city chairman, for special thanks. Mr. Klitzner is active on the committee which responded to Michael's appeal. They wrote: "Thank you very much for the presents. We are happy to know that

orders to "National Welfare Fund, U.A.V." Remember—"Help Us—To Help You and Yours." Alex Fronchick National Commander Ukr. American Veterans

HUGO'S "MAZEPPA"—THE SYMBOL OF UKRAINE

By D. DONZOW

(2)

Here Hugo presents an image of the most peculiar feature of Ukrainian nature and Ukrainian history: their sudden and unexpected changes, rapid flights from the abysses of abandonment to the very heights of glory, or conversely, it is the enigma of the steppe; the mystery of the great expanse of Ukraine—some would say, the curse of her vastness. Into those wide plains forced their way the Avars, Polovtsi, Pechens, Huns, Tartars and Goths. Thither, too, penetrated the Poles and Muscovites. As they sank into the sweet honey of the earth where, it appeared, lived humble, peaceful folk, there suddenly loomed up this mysterious, this delusive steppe and its very spaciousness frequently became their downfall. In the peasant jungles of Ukraine, in the midst of the peaceful village idyll, the would-be occupant was often surprised by sawn-off rifles and bombs, partisans and fires. Recall how Sienkiewicz writes of the Ukrainian steppe in his book *By Fire and Sword*. He describes it as a land of mysterious elemental power, full of uncertainty, of fearful, lurking disappointments, a land of awe and of something terrifying, ominous. During the recent war a similar account appeared in a German newspaper. A German soldier described how a mysterious fear had seized him in the steppes beyond the Dniipro: "The eyes could find no object upon which to rest in the boundless distance. And everything under the Ukrainian sky comes unannounced. The bright sunshine, the all has passed; there remain only the vermin who devour and corrode the body of the nation and seem about to destroy it utterly." And yet, "Roaring and growling is heard. The indomitable Kozak will rush in, will shatter the throne, tear up the porphyry, smash up your idol, your holy idol will be no more and you will perish with it. You will remain but stinking refuse, human vermin." Or, in *The Night of Taras*, "Ukraine grieves as a lost child. No one succours her, the Kozaks perish." And in this last hour so near to destruction "came the voices of Nalyvayko, Pavluha, Triasylo in that night of gore which famous has become." The precipice that spelt death has led to glory. Again, in Haydamaky, the Polish Confederates swarmed over Ukraine and started to despoil her. They ruined, murdered, burned churches. The haydamaks meantime had their knives blessed and once more in the hour of the deepest despair the time of retribution was near at hand.

Poet's Corner

FOR MY FATHER

I stood on Greenmount looking toward Killee across the oyster-flats where long ago
 Conaish got mired, and someone may have heard his cries and desperate prayers, but no one stirred to rescue him from the incoming tide
 until the waves came on him, and he died.
 Behind me was a little heap of stone,
 the ruin of a house all overgrown with ivy, and I turned, and took a leaf—
 It was the relic that I meant to give
 to one who never saw this place
 as a memorial of his mother's race;
 And may he know from this symbolic green
 I am all ancient stories that have been.

Daniel Sullivan

At Scutari the Kozak awaited death, but instead came counter attack. "Called out Hamaliya: Brothers, we shall live, wine we shall drink and fight the janissaries." Or to recall Shevchenko's words from the poem *The Cool Ravine*: "To this Ravine no path can be detected where Zalazniak roams, waiting for Gonta." Do not rejoice then, modern hangman, for in the day of requital "you will meet your punishment and a new fire will spread out from the Cool Ravine." As was, done in 1917 and 1943.

With an extraordinarily acute intuition the French poet has conveyed just this remarkable feature of Ukraine and her people—their indestructibility, their ardour, and the tragic readiness to rise up again from the very path of death. It is this immortality of the spirit of the nation which drives to the extremes of madness every enemy occupant that Shevchenko in *The Great Tomb* represents by the symbol of the crow, the evil genius of Ukraine. When every possible action had been taken against the Kozaks, punishments akin to those of ancient Egypt had rained upon them, their "develish" Sitch had been destroyed, even then they remained alive and forceful. Is not this unquenchable passion, this immovable vitality of the nation symbolised in the person of Hugo's Mazeppa? Another French writer wrote that Ukraine was pursuing her historic role "with an open wound on her body." And does not the mad galloping of Mazeppa's horse, with the prone rider, hunted by wild beasts, nigh to death, remind us of the whole course of Ukrainian history throughout the ages? Hugo pictures the wild galloping of the Ukrainian Centaur as a bizarre "funeral gallop" where droves of wild horses replace mourners and instead of funeral dirges there are the shrill cries of the hawks and the howling of wolves. Is not this the eternal music of the evil spirits who haunt Ukraine, who lead her towards doom, and who cannot perceive that the resurrection of their prey will bring revenge and due requital?

(To be continued)

UKRAINIAN CELEBRATION OF BIRTH OF CHRIST

(A "Today's Guest Editor" Column which appeared in Buffalo's *Buffalo, N. Y.* "Everybody's Daily" (January 6th last), written by Walter V. Chopyk, Secretary of Public Works of Buffalo, N. Y.)

The Ukrainians all over the world celebrate the birth of Christ tomorrow, according to the Julian calendar, that is December 25th. Here in America, however, we keep pace with America and many Ukrainian parishes celebrate the holidays according to the Gregorian calendar. But not all of them.

The day before Christmas is a strict fast day in commemoration of the hardships endured by Holy Mary enroute to Bethlehem.

At sundown the traditional Christmas Eve Supper is served. This consists of 12 dishes, the number symbolizing twelve apostles of Christ, and in keeping with the strict fast. No meat, eggs, butter or milk are used in the preparation. The most important dishes are "borsch" (beet-soup), "warenyky" (cooked dough filled with cabbage, potatoes or buckwheat), fish prepared in different ways, "holubtsi" (cabbage leaves filled with rice and mushrooms), "uzvar" (stewed dry fruits), "kutia" (wheat seeds mixed with poppy seed, honey, nuts, raisins, etc.). "Kutia" is a typical Christmas dish served once a year.

The whole afternoon before Christmas Eve supper, the

THE STORY OF UKRAINIAN ART

By EDWARD SEREDYNSKY

(2)

Ukrainian Wooden Architecture

For the next phase of Ukrainian art, we must turn to the art of the people instead of the architecture of Ukrainian princes. In southwestern Ukraine there exists a distinctive style of wooden architecture. It is closely related to the wooden architecture of the eastern Carpathian region and has a long history. The surviving churches today are the descendants of the buildings of a pre-Christian period.

There are two main types of church buildings prevalent in this region. One consists of three divisions in a straight line representing the vestibule, the body of the church and the sanctuary. The belfry is considered to be separate from the rest of the plan.

The other type of wooden architecture instead of having three elements has two additional so that the five parts form a Greek cross. This style was successfully imitated in stone both in Kiev and in Moscow. The Russians copied from the Ukrainians but sufficient differences exist so that the two may be distinguished. The Ukrainian church with its fine cupolas has its four extra domes on the axis of the church whereas the Russian has the extra domes on the diagonals.

In passing, there might be mentioned, a simple type of Ukrainian church architecture and that is a church containing only a single cupola. This type is commonly used in this country.

The churches found in Eastern Galicia (Western Ukraine) conform to either one of the two types outlined above. However, they are heavier in appearance. Probably certain modifications had to be made to allow for changes in climate.

Ukrainian Baroque

Western Ukraine has been dominated at various times in its history by Poland. It is probably from Poland that Ukrainians received impressions of Western culture. Baroque art was one of the forms that influenced the Ukrainians. In fact, the Ukrainians came to use this form so extensively that it came to be known as Ukrainian baroque. The characteristics associated with baroque in architecture is the excess use of ornamentation and the breaking up of the simple line. Some critics describe baroque as a decadent form of the classic art. The profuse use of colorful ornamentation in the native arts of the Ukrainian explains why the baroque style became so prominent in Ukraine.

The outstanding example of Ukrainian baroque in Western Ukraine is the Church of St. George in Lwiv, which was completed in 1764 under the direction of the Italian architect, Merzolini. The ornamentation in front of the building and the jagged line along the edge of the roof are characteristics of baroque style.

In Eastern Ukraine the Church of the Assumption in Kiev has a marked baroque style. The highly ornamented window frames, deformed pediment crowning the facade and the pilasters are all features of baroque architecture.

Ukrainian baroque, according to the critic, Buxton, was responsible for westernizing Russian art. This event was made possible through the alliance of Ukraine with Russia in 1654. Bohdan Khmelnytsky, Hetman of Ukraine, was forced into the unfortunate alliance, after he had led the Ukrainian Kozaks in a successful revolt against the Poles in 1648, because of new Polish aggression and a hostile Turkey. Under the alliance with Russia, Ukraine was to retain all its sovereign rights, but the Russians gradually encroached upon these rights until practically none remained. It was during this period that the Russians became aware of Ukrainian baroque art.

Finally a new revolt broke out, this time against Russia led by Hetman Mazeppa, who was not only a good military commander, but a scholar educated according to the Western tradition as well. A connoisseur of art, he constructed many churches and schools in Ukraine. Most of the work sponsored by him was done in the baroque style, the current mode in Europe. Some of the restorations in the Cathedral of St. Sophia are credited to Mazeppa. In 1709 Charles XII of Sweden and Mazeppa were defeated by Peter the Great of Russia at the Battle of Poltava, and all of Ukraine succumbed to Russia. From that point on it becomes more difficult to trace and illustrate Ukrainian art. All Ukrainian culture was taken for Russian.

is over carolling begins and goes on for six weeks after Christmas. I would say that carolling is the most beautiful Ukrainian custom. It's not only singing the carols at homes and churches but the children, groups of youth, students, club organizations, amateur choirs, even professional choirs are going around and sing carols under the people's windows or doors. Immediately the door opens and the carollers are invited inside to finish the singing, warm themselves and have some refreshments. Often the carollers collect money which is donated to churches or other institutions.

The Christmas tree is usually decorated before the Christmas supper or after.

Children do not receive the gifts from Santa Claus at Christmas. In Ukrainian tradition St. Nicholas brings gifts for good children on December 19.

According to legend St. Nicholas, a Greek bishop, dedicated his lifetime to helping the needy without letting himself be known.

12 days after Christmas, the Ukrainians celebrate the feast of Jordan when the priest and all the faithful go to the nearest river or creek and bless the water in memory of the baptism of St. John in the river Jordan. Then the homes are blessed with holy water and three crosses are made over the doorway. The carols which the people sing on Jordan are named "shchedrivky" and have more native and folk elements.

COMMENTS ON THE PIED PIPER OF HAMELIN

Though Robert Browning treated this legend lightly in his poem for children, I believe it is based on fact and it has relevance for our times.

The fact is that Hamelin is a town in Westphalia and that it was infested with rats in 1284. Whether a mysterious Piper, clad in a parti-colored suit, appeared in the town and offered to rid it of the vermin for a certain sum is also a fact that is not so certain. I am inclined to treat this latter statement lightly, for the fact is that rats are immune to color, seeing only shades of gray and thus they wouldn't be influenced by the pied suit, although the story says that the pipe caused their doom.

I am also skeptical about the statement that a pipe could lead rats to drowning; I have heard of a higher order of mammals like moose being called with a horn, but on the other hand a birds' the 'goose' order also heeds and it is not surprising to hear of rats also doing so.

The relevance of this legend is not in the moral which says

that we must honor our promises, but rather in the efficacy of propaganda as symbolized by the piping. The modern piping is the Peace Dove. In the legend the piping that doomed the rats parallels the meaning of the Peace Dove as we understand it; the piping that doomed the kids is the utilization of the Peace Dove in the Communistic propaganda.

I am justified in treating the subject of the Pied Piper seriously because in 1909 Josephine Preston Peabody made him the subject of her poetic drama *The Piper*, which received the Stratford-on-Avon prize.

Vermin seem to be poor subjects for prose, let alone poetry, but even such a great poet as Robert Burns dedicated a poem to a Mouse, in which appears the famous line "The best laid schemes o' mice and men (Gang aft a-gley)". The American author, John Steinbeck, wrote a story entitled "Of 'Mice and Men'."

Mike Trucevich
 1558 Valiquette
 Verdun, P. Q., Can.

KNOW ANOTHER LANGUAGE—UKRAINIAN

To restrict oneself to the use of only one language is a mistake. To be sure, one's conversation, thoughts, writings, soarings into skies of imagination, all in English, are very fine and productive. Still, knowledge of another language, for us, first of all, Ukrainian, and then perhaps a third one, is a wonderful thing to possess. It so happens that I know three languages, and I must say that they have been of aid to me a great deal, to my intellect and to my work.

Primarily, we should make a special effort to study the language which our immigrant parents brought over here. We should learn how to speak it, and how to read and write it. We should not make it a humdrum chore, to be gotten over as soon as possible, but a pleasurable hobby, a relaxation.

In the process of learning Ukrainian, we will also learn of its beauty, for truly it possesses that, although we may not realize it.

In a previous column, written well over a half a year ago, I cited the comments of an Englishman concerning the beauty of the Ukrainian language, which appeared in the "Antheneum" magazine of London, in 1842. Since then I have learned that the famed English authoress, mentioned in the "Literary Digest" (August 31st, 1918), as having written about Ukrainian language's "haunting musicality," is the late E. L. Voynich. She married a Polish revolutionary;

of that name. In 1912 she made and published some of the finest English translations of the poems of our immortal Bard of Ukraine, Taras Shevchenko.

A friend tells me, who met her in her elderly age on several occasions in New York City, that Mrs. Voynich visited the London Library in 1911 and asked the librarian if he had on file any poems by Taras Shevchenko. The librarian looked rather dubiously at her. "Is he some friend of yours, to whom you are romantically inclined?" he asked. She then, with a smile, explained to him that Taras Shevchenko had died in 1861. Quite abashed, he went searching and did find in the library bookshelves Shevchenko's "Kobzar," in its original Ukrainian. From it she selected the poems which she translated, entitled "Lyrics of Ukraine."

Other foreigners, too, have spoken about the beauty of the Ukrainian, like the Frenchman P. Chevallier in 1871.

Certainly, when other non-Ukrainians have learned to appreciate the beauty and the expressiveness of the Ukrainian language, we who are Americans of Ukrainian descent should strive to learn it.

In this connection, now that we are in contact with the new Ukrainian immigrants, we have a very good opportunity by conversing with them to get a better knowledge of Ukrainian.

Josephine Gibajlo Gibbons

Last Week in American History

On January 4, 1877, Cornelius Vanderbilt, the founder of Vanderbilt fortune, died in New York City. The son of a farmer, Cornelius at 16 purchased a ferry-boat with which he carried passengers and farm products between Staten Island and New York. This led him to engage in other shipping and transportation ventures which made him wealthy and brought him the nickname, "Commodore." After highly profitable deals with the U. S. Government during the Civil War, he became interested in railroads and soon acquired a controlling interest in the New York Central and other lines. Among his public benefactions, was a grant of one million dollars for the founding of Vanderbilt University at Nashville, Tennessee. Cornelius Vanderbilt's fortune at the time of his death, at the age 83, was estimated at about one hundred million dollars.

On January 9, 1793, a Frenchman, Francois Blanchard, made the first successful balloon ascent in this country from the yard of the old Walnut Street Prison in Philadelphia. About 200 spectators, including President George Washington, assembled in the yard—while a large crowd gathered outside—to watch the balloon rise into the air. A band played and cannon were fired to celebrate the event. The balloon remained aloft for 45 minutes and came down in Cooper's Ferry, New Jersey. Although the enterprise was successful, it was unprofitable for Blanchard for it cost him some \$2,000 over what he received in ticket sales. An earlier balloon ascent in Europe was made by Blanchard in 1784, when he crossed the English channel, with Dr. John Jeffries of Boston. In that same year, a man named Carnes from Baltimore attempted to ascend in a balloon at a Fourth of July celebration in Philadelphia, but failed and barely escaped with his life.

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Immigration and Naturalization

Question: I came to the United States as a visitor under the exchange of persons program. I left my family behind because I thought I would only be here one year, but now I would like to remain in the United States and have my family join me. Is it possible for me to change my status that of a visitor or nonimmigrant to that of immigrant?

Answer: Unfortunately, the answer is no. Generally speaking, the law permits adjustment of status for aliens who were lawfully admitted to the United States as nonimmigrants to that of persons admitted for permanent residence, provided a visa is available to the applicant at the time he applies for change of status and at the time his application is approved. This privilege is not, however granted to an alien visitor here on the exchange program. Under the regulations issued by the Attorney General, exchange aliens are admitted on condition that they agree not to apply for a change of status. The reason for this is that the purpose of the exchange of persons program is to bring back to their native countries the experience and techniques which their citizens gain from studying or visiting in the United States.

Another custom followed by Ukrainians is on New Year's morning when the young people visit homes and recite poetry and later throw a handful of wheat or other seed symbolizing good luck in the home.

This year will see many an American of Ukrainian descent sad, and shed a tear during their prayers before their Christmas Evening suppers, in memory of more than 500 Ukrainian women slaves of the USSR, who linked hands and marched to their deaths beneath the tracks of Soviet tanks in a vain attempt to halt an armored attack on a Siberian concentration camp last Summer. These unfortunate women managed to hold their own until the E-34 Soviet tanks punched through the camp, in support of drunken troops. The Ukrainian peasant women thinking that the MVD forces would not attack them, marched against the tanks and were ruthlessly crushed into the muck of the camp ground. Prayers will also be said for other victims of Soviet bestiality, like the thousands of Polish inmates of Soviet concentration camps, so that for them, and others, the Star of Bethlehem, the Star of "PEACE," will shine once again.

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There is nothing more fearful than the exposure of helpless people of a community to the attacks of lawless thugs. It can still happen, and the remedy is still the same—cooperation between private citizens and law enforcement agencies. An outstanding example is in Philadelphia. For a number of years gunpoint holdups of local merchants reached alarming proportions. One company, American Stores, which operates a chain of retail establishments in the Philadelphia area, was particularly hard hit. Finally, the management of this company, in cooperation with authorities, launched a campaign against

THE IMPORTANCE OF FREEDOM

How different our life in America is as compared to the life in Ukraine and some other European countries. The main difference is that we have what other countries can just hope and pray for—freedom.

What a great and wonderful thing this freedom is: We are free to speak as we like—we don't have to be careful not to say a single word criticizing the government or other high officials. We have freedom of the press; the newspapers don't have to print only certain things which the government orders them to. The public can voice their own opinions, too, in letters to the editor and other ways.

Another great freedom we have is in being able to go to the church of our choice. Here we can go wherever we please, and nobody is forced to attend a church he does not want to. We don't have to sneak in the darkness of the night to some hidden place to hear a Mass, fearing that at any minute the enemy might come and destroy us all. We are free to choose the profession or trade we want to be in. We are not ordered to do his or that. We can decide for

ourselves what we are best suited for.

America is a land of freedom, and a land of freedom is a land of opportunities. It's the nation where the poorest boy can grow up to be a millionaire. There are countless public schools, where boys and girls of all classes may get an education. There are many different kinds of professions to choose from. In no other country are there such golden opportunities as here.

America is a land of plenty. While people in other lands are starving, our tables are abundantly filled with all kinds of food. Those who have gone through hunger and famine know what a blessing it is to have plenty to eat.

Being here where we have everything, we should not forget the unfortunate people who live in communist-controlled countries. We should help them in their struggle to overthrow their yokes. Naturally, we, of Ukrainian heritage, should help, in the first place, Ukraine the land of our fathers. And maybe someday these nations will get their independence and the people will be free as we are here.

Karen Lachowitz

The Good Citizens and the Law

A favorite theme of early western fiction is the portrayal of the slow but sure ascendency of law and order over frontier gangs who rode roughshod through helpless communities. Dime novel heroics obscure the grimness of the situation as it existed then.

There is nothing more fearful than the exposure of helpless people of a community to the attacks of lawless thugs. It can still happen, and the remedy is still the same—cooperation between private citizens and law enforcement agencies. An outstanding example is in Philadelphia. For a number of years gunpoint holdups of local merchants reached alarming proportions. One company, American Stores, which operates a chain of retail establishments in the Philadelphia area, was particularly hard hit. Finally, the management of this company, in cooperation with authorities, launched a campaign against

such outlawry. The result has been a steady drop in the incidence of holdups.

Recently, American Stores completed one full of operation without a single gunpoint holdup in any of its stores. As a token of appreciation, the local A. F. L. Food Clerks and Managers Union, 34 of whose members had been subjects of holdup outrages, tendered a luncheon to William Park, Chairman of the Board of Directors of American Stores, and 18 top executives of the company.

In presenting an engrossed testimonial to management, the union officials emphasized a fact that should never be forgotten: "Suppression of crime is a definite responsibility of all good citizens, not exclusively that of our law enforcement agencies, a social and civic opportunity to which all leaders of business enterprises may well address themselves..."

Worth Repeating

"For real guaranteed bright looking ahead, we offer the testimony of the firms which make things for banks... A poll of makers of equipment for banks finds their sales of coin bags, safes, signs, buildings and calculating machines are still forging ahead. With banks—and what more can you ask for proof?—business looks good." — Utica (N.Y.) Observer-Dispatch.

JOIN THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION!

THE U.N.A. NEEDS YOU!

The current membership campaign of the Ukrainian National Association, which has been extended through June 1955, took a definite turn for the better during December. About 450 new members were admitted during December, making it the best month since the campaign began last July. Whether or not the following six months will produce such results remains to be seen. We sincerely hope so for the organization needs every new member it can get; heavy membership losses due to suspensions, deaths, cash surrenders, and so forth, are sustained every month, and the only way to replace these lost members is by admitting new members.

But new members are hard to get. We know that from our own attempts at organization work recently; branch officers we have met confessed frankly that they doubted it they would be able to meet the quotas set for their branches in the campaign, despite the all their efforts to organize as many new members as possible. The good showing for December was produced mainly by skilled organizers who devote all their time to their jobs, and the officers of the branches which admitted the members signed up by the organizers are probably thankful to get them.

Why are new members hard to get? We all know that the U.N.A. is a worthwhile organization deserving the support of all Ukrainians, Ukrainian-Americans, and Ukrainian-Canadians. We all know that it is financially sound and has the interests of its members in mind at all times. We all know that it is a fraternal benefit society with 71,000 members in 500 branches, and that all branch officers (elected by their own members annually) and all supreme officers (elected by delegates from the branches) are U.N.A. members themselves. We all know that our U.N.A. is the largest organization of its kind the Ukrainians have. Why then are new members hard to get? One would think our people would be joining the U.N.A. by thousands every month instead of a few hundred.

One branch secretary complained that the American-born element in his locality was completely indifferent where the U.N.A. was concerned, and did business with the big commercial insurance companies. "Their agents come every week and our people get so used to them they regard them as friends. I can't operate like that because I'm not an agent and I have my job to attend

to. I see our people once in a while and talk to them about the U.N.A. and they tell me that they already have insurance in the big companies. No sooner is a baby born, then the agent shows up and gets the parents to take out a policy. Those agents seem to know when a baby is born. I don't have a chance. It would be different if our people would stick to the U.N.A. but they seem to think it is more American to deal with the big companies; so there you are."

We can't help commenting what is more American than for a Ukrainian-American to support a Ukrainian-American organization? Yes, the U.N.A. is a Ukrainian-American organization. It is incorporated under the laws of the State of New Jersey, and has its headquarters in Jersey City. It has a license from every state in which it is doing business. It has a big investment in U.S. Government Bonds and in a large number of American industrial and public utilities bonds. And being a fraternal benefit society it is a shining example of democracy in action. A Ukr. National Ass'n member can attend a branch meeting and have something to say about the organization. The members listen and, if the matter is important, it will be brought to the convention by the elected branch delegate and considered by all the delegates. That's why the U.N.A. is such a fine organization. And that's why we say it deserves the support of all Ukrainians, including those who seem to think it is not American enough for them. Just keep in mind that U.N.A. was founded on George Washington's Birthday, 1894, and what can be more appropriate than that? The U.N.A. emblem depicts two flags, one Ukrainian and the other American, a perfect combination!

But the fact remains that new members are hard to get and the purpose of this article is to get across to our non-member readers the idea that they should give the U.N.A. some consideration when it comes to life insurance protection via U.N.A. membership certificates. The U.N.A. is ready, willing and able to serve. Give it the opportunity to serve you. See any U.N.A. branch officer in your locality or write directly to headquarters for information.

It really is a fact that the U.N.A. needs you. And, since you are a Ukrainian, you need the U.N.A. if you believe in supporting your own organization, and promoting fraternalism with your own people.

Theodore Lutwinski

UKRAINIAN YOUTH NEWS

By ALEXANDER F. DANKO

Ukrainian Independence Day—Last year, the day (and week) of January 23rd was celebrated as "Ukrainian Independence Day" (or week) with co-ordinated celebrations, mayors' and governors' declarations, flag-raising over various city-halls and state capitols, etc. A great deal of fine publicity was generated on behalf of the Ukrainian Cause.

We hope all the cities which participated in this great celebration of the anniversary of the founding of the Ukrainian National Republic last year will again celebrate "Ukrainian Independence Day" next week and will be joined in by many other cities and towns which were inactive last year.

Let's snowball! This celebration into the great occasion that it should be, eventually with big, massive parades (we Ukrainians get practice in veteran's, Holy Name and the like parades) in many big, key cities as in New York, Philly, Boston, Hartford, Newark, Scranton, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Minneapolis, etc.

The Bayonne, N. J. Ukrainians presented a new Ukrainian flag (blue and gold) to Mayor Thomas Domenico (made page 1 of the Bayonne Times last week) which will fly over city hall all next week, and will hold a Ukrainian cultural-literary exhibit at the local public library.

Let's go, Ukrainians!

UYL-NA CORNER

Last week, we formally introduced this "UYL-NA Corner" section. We named the elected and appointed officers and district organizers who make up the 1955-56 UYL-NA Executive Board. We briefly summarized the UYL-NA history and past accomplishments and stated we hoped to move ever forward in this, the 23rd year of UYL-NA's existence. We also asked for information on any Ukrainian youth doings in any and all endeavors (sports, cultural, social, political, etc.).

Over and above that we have been making personal queries and have sent a number of letters throughout the U.S.A. and Canada in order to stir up things as far as determining what's going on with our Ukrainian youth in the various locales.

We are happy to report that we have thus received a number of letters chock full of information. The following news on UYL-NA member clubs is part of our recent mail and discussions.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Let's face it! One of the negative features of our present UYL-NA set up is the fact that many of the pioneers of UYL-NA (pre-World War II or shortly thereafter) have dropped out of active participation and have not paved too smooth a road for our Ukrainian youngsters of 16 to 26 years to come in to our organized midst.

One example of this might be the "Young Ukraine" club of 216 Grand St., Brooklyn, N. Y., which was organized in

ST. DEMETRIUS UKRAINIAN CENTER
691 Roosevelt Avenue
Carteret, N. J.

DANCING
Every Friday Nite
FRIDAY, JANUARY 20, 1956

Al Kalla and HIS ORCHESTRA

OUR FIRST Polka Party
Sunday, January 22, 1956
FRANK WOJNAROWSKI and His Orchestra
Admission \$1.50
Doors Open 8 p.m.

1933 and was most active and successful in Ukrainian youth affairs prior to World War II. The war forced a halt to all organizational matters and after its conclusion, the young men were too busy with their schooling, their careers, starting and raising families, building homes, etc., to resume organizational work (a situation that repeated itself many times throughout North America, I'm sure).

Several months ago some of the lads decided to disburse the club's treasury built over the year among possible Ukrainian charities. When a meeting was called to decide this matter, lo and behold—almost 90 per cent of the original membership turned out.

To make a long story short—it was decided by the members not to disband—but to reactivate and take their rightful "place in the sun" again, and help the young fry (many of whom are their own youngsters) become active in UYL-NA affairs, too.

A fine progressive program for the future has been worked up, although at first the lads will "make haste slowly."

First on the agenda is an "Old Timers Testimonial Dinner" which will be held at the Ukrainian National Home—216 Grand St., Brooklyn, N. Y. on Sunday evening January 29, 1956 at 5 P.M. sharp. This affair will honor the Brooklyn Ukrainian male pioneers over 70 years of age, numbering approximately 32. These were the people who played a large part in building a beautiful church, organizing and building the Ukrainian National Home, and also gave their wholehearted support to all religious, patriotic and cultural undertakings with their hard earned money. A brief recount of the old-timers' deeds and contributions to Ukrainian life in Brooklyn will also be on the banquet program.

This most worthy example is a classic one. I feel, and might well be followed or copied by other areas who are thinking of starting up again on an organized basis.

Other worthy projects that the Young Ukraine club is working on include: A teenage and Ukrainian Boy Scout program, working with the church school building fund to raise funds for the new parochial building and help run the Ukrainian National Home.

Many of the Young Ukraine club's 42 members are prominent both on the Ukrainian and general American scene including Dr. Michael Smitonick of Bayside, L.I., lawyer John Roberts, a former UYL-NA president, detective William Tarasick of N.Y.'s "finest," insurance broker Bill Chupa, Michael Dickie of the N. Y. Coffee Exchange, Henry Kaniuk, organizer of the local Ukrainian Boy Scout troop and last but not least, our very good friend and the chap responsible for this most worthy news Joseph Lesawyer, former U.N.A. and UYL-NA vice president and now Youth Vice-President of the U.C.C.A.

To the "Young Ukraine" club—Welcome again, gentlemen, and may you succeed in your noble efforts.

To all the dormant individuals, clubs and areas—if the Young Ukraine Club of Brooklyn could do it, so can you. Let's all move forward!

Newark, N. J.
The Ukrainian American Veterans Post of 508—18th Ave. Newark, N. J. will hold their 10th anniversary celebration with a semiformal dinner and ball at the Military Park Hotel in Newark on Saturday evening January 28, 1956 at 6:30 P.M.

Mayor Leo P. Carlin will be among the guest speakers.

We're very happy to see these Newark boys celebrate their 10th birthday as they have been a leading force in propagating the Ukrainian name throughout northern N.J. and have gained in popu-

JERSEY CITY PARISH NEWS

"ADAM TIZIO ELECTED H.N.S. PRESIDENT"

At the annual December meeting held by the SS. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic Holy Name Society in Jersey City, N.J., Adam Tizio was elected as the new President. He succeeds Roman Madej, who is retiring after one term in office. Others voted into office to serve with him during 1956, are as follows: Werner Hoecke, First Vice-President; Simon Chelak Jr., Second Vice-President; John Chayka, Secretary; John Mysak, Assistant Secretary; Roman Krychowski, Treasurer; William W. Cinurchin, Marshal; Anthony Sharan, Sacristan; John Procyk Jr. and George Bercovy, Delegates to the Hudson County Holy Name Federation; Marcel E. Wagner and Thomas Lasuk, Alternates. Walter Sakula, Chairman of the Nominations Committee conducted the closed balloting elections.

Adam Tizio resides at 169 Hopkins Ave. and has been married for 7 years to the former Olga Guralchuk of Jersey City. They have 2 sons: William John, 6½ and Joseph Robert, 3 months old. He is a World War II veteran, with 3 years of credited active service with the United States Air Forces; where he attained the rank of Sergeant. He was awarded 7 Battle Stars after 20 months of combat activity in the European Theatre of Operations, with the 9th Troop Carrier Command. In addition, his unit received the Presidential Citation for gallantry in action, above and beyond the call of duty. Adam Tizio has been very active for many years in Ukrainian circles of the metropolitan area and still holds membership in the following organizations: Ukrainian Catholic Youth League of the United States, Ukrainian Social and Athletic Club of Jersey City, Ukrainian Democratic Club, Ukrainian Youth's League of North America, Ukrainian National Association, and the Parish Committee. He has been employed for 14 years by the Public Service Co. at their Marion Generating Station and is also an executive board member of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

The newly elected official staff will be formally installed at the Annual Communion Breakfast to be held on Sunday, Jan. 15, 1956 in the Parish Hall. Walter Kusen, Roman Madej and Michael Pacala are in charge of arrangements. Induction of new members into the Society will also be held on that Sunday after the Corporate Holy Communion Reception by the entire membership. Very Rev. Monsignor Joseph Batza, Spiritual Moderator will officiate at the solemn Induction Ceremony that will be conducted before the Church Altar.

\$500.00 Donation

The Holy Name Society voted a \$500.00 donation from its treasury toward the New Church Building Fund Drive being conducted by the SS. Peter and Paul Parish in Jersey City, N.J. As a result, the Society went on record as the first parish organization to make a contribution toward this worthy cause. The Fund Drive campaign last October toward a goal of \$100,000 to be raised in the shortest time possible, with the combined cooperation of all. Each family unit and every employed member of the parish have been assessed \$100.00, which can be paid off at the rate of \$5.00 per month, if that is more convenient. To date the Fund Drive has netted close to 10% of the desired goal to be achieved which is a good start for the first 3 months. All parishioners and organized groups, who have not yet made their donation, are respectfully urged to commence or fulfill their obligation as soon as possible. In addition, any friends of the parish desiring to help with this Fund Drive, can do so by mailing their important, gratuity to SS. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic Rectory, 69 Grand St., Jersey City 2, N.J. Any and all contributions will be sincerely appreciated. Last, but not least, they will be forever recorded for posterity and always to the credit of each individual donor.

Michael Steblecki

THE AMERICAN WAY

State's Rights

By GEORGE PECK

Undoubtedly, one of the greatest speeches in defense of State's Rights and our American Capitalistic System of Free, Competitive Enterprise was made on March 2, 1930, by Franklin D. Roosevelt, at that time Governor of New York State.

It was delivered over a nationwide radio hook-up. In this address, Mr. Roosevelt, who years later was destined to be elected President of the United States, decried the encroachment of Federal Government into affairs that rightfully and constitutionally belong to the individual States and he scoffed at the idea that there were any "Master Minds" in this country or ever would be.

If proof were ever needed to demonstrate that sometimes men say things that later rise up to embarrass them, FDR's radio address provides that proof. During his many years in the White House it must have been a continuous source of "heckling" on the part of his critics. Here is what he said in part in that speech:

"The doctrine of regulation and legislation by master minds, in whose judgement and will, all the people may gladly and quietly acquiesce, has been too glaringly apparent at Washington during these past ten years. Were it possible to find master minds so unselfishly willing to decide unhesitatingly against their own personal interests or private prejudices; men almost God-like in their ability to hold the scales of justice with an even hand—such a government might be to the interests of the country; but there are none such on our political horizon, and we cannot expect a complete reversal of all the teachings of history."

"Now to bring about government by oligarchy masquerading as democracy, it is fundamentally essential that practically all authority and control

be centralized in our National Government. The individual sovereignty of our States must first be destroyed, except in mere minor matters of legislation. We are safe from the danger of any such departure from the principles on which this country was founded just so long as the individual home rule of the States is scrupulously preserved and fought for whenever they seem in danger.

"Thus it will be seen that this home rule is a most important thing—the most vital thing—if we are to continue along the course which we have so far progressed with such unprecedented success.

"But what are the underlying principles on which this government is founded? First and foremost, the new thought that every citizen was entitled to live his own life in his own way so long as his conduct did not injure any of his fellowmen. This was to be a new Land of Promise where a man could worship God in the way he fit; where he could rise by industry, by thrift, by intelligence to the highest places in the commonwealth, secure from injustice—a free agent—

U.N.A. BOWLING LEAGUE NEWS

HOLIDAY LAY-OFF FINDS PENN-JERSEY KEGGLERS STILL AT TOP

By STEPHEN KURLAK

Delayed in transmission by holiday activities, the results of the Newark Division bowling matches, which were held on Friday, December 30th, show that the Penn-Jersey Social Club quintet still holds the lead by the slim margin of one game.

Although the Ukrainian Sitch five rolled up the highest three-game series with a pinfall of 2,593, the "Peejays" played the best team single game when they garnered 923 pins, which was part of the second best series totalling 2,560 pins. The Sitchmen registered the second

best single game with a total of 887.

Victor Romanyshyn of the Ukrainian American Veterans team, came close to hitting the 600 mark for a three-game series when he rolled up a total of 590 pins. He was followed up by Sitchman Eddie Komon who scored a total of 578.

The evening's honors for the individual single game went to P. Singalewitch of the Tridens when he dented the wood for a total of 224. Romanyshyn came second with 221 pins and W. Rewiski was third highest with 219.

BOWLING RESULTS OF FRIDAY DECEMBER 30, 1955

NEWARK DIVISION			Ukrainian Y. W. Club (1)		
Penn-Jersey S. C. (2)	Magalas, B.	133 151 199	Krymian, A.	154 149 152	
	Kufta, J.	133 190 148	Keybida, A.	163 157 141	
	Molinsky, P.	143 183 161	Prowe, G.	156 204 170	
	Fedrow, M.	189 188 167	Quinn, B.	152 135 170	
	Molinsky, W.	172 211 190	Rewiski, B.	161 136 219	
	Totals	772 923 865	Handicap	11 11 11	
			Totals	797 782 863	
Ukrainian Sitch (3)	Watson, J.	160 160 213	St. John's C.W.V., Srs. (0)		
	Fera, W.	132 148 166	Kacapar, S.	105 134 152	
	Kowtko, B.	147 206 156	Blind	130 130 130	
	Chuy, J.	192 158 177	Kiselyk, A.	140 134 160	
	Komon, E.	200 203 175	Blind	130 130 130	
	Totals	831 875 887	DeCarvalho, J.	116 189 143	
			Handicap	52 52 52	
			Totals	703 769 767	
Ukr. American Vets (3)	Kalba, J.	159 211 187	St. John's C.W.V., Jrs (0)		
	Popaca, M.	139 150 148	Fetsco, W.	100 125 138	
	Lytwyn, M.	140 164 147	Buryk, H.	9 138 130	
	Struck, P.	171 145 157	Popiuk, S.	142 163 140	
	Romanyshyn, V.	190 179 221	Maybo, E.	— 133 117	
	Totals	799 849 860	Hraychyshyn, S.	136 192 133	
			Blind	130 — —	
			Handicap	36 36 36	
			Totals	639 787 694	
Tridens (3)	Karnick, A.	148 153 175	U.N.A. Branch 272 (0)		
	Lozawsky, A.	119 156 137	Banit, W.	186 159 199	
	Sheremeta, M.	166 179 181	Sawchnk, T.	130 107 125	
	Sheremeta, P.	145 208 139	Burk, A.	145 121 137	
	Singalewitch, P.	224 161 174	Wowchuck, P.	108 117 106	
	Totals	802 857 806	Gawdun, M.	160 136 174	
			Handicap	11 11 11	
			Totals	740 651 752	
First Ukr. P.M.O. (2)	Melnichuk, J.	144 170 184	Ukr. Orthodox Church (1)		
	Melnichuk, J.	144 170 184	Harmutiuk, S.	136 154 116	
	Grutus, M.	159 143 146	Schekowsky, N.	192 162 143	
	Weisbecker, J.	169 143 176	Blind	130 130 130	
	Dragon, B.	136 137 154	Karitko, W.	161 181 123	
	Velder, W.	154 160 171	Janick, L.	158 167 176	
	Handic	39 39 39			
	Totals	801 792 870	Totals	777 194 688	

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION LEAGUE TEAM STANDINGS

Newark Division	Won	Lost	High 3 Gme	Total	Gmcs High	Pins	Avr.
2. Ukr. Sitch A. A., Newark	34	17	978	2677	43312	849	
3. Ukr. Amer. Vets, Newark	32	19	917	2517	41025	804	
4. Trident, Newark	31	20	911	2533	39252	769	
5. Ukr. Orth. Church, Newark	30	21	930	2643	40977	803	
6. Ukr. Y.W.C., Newark	26	25	934	2634	40734	798	
7. 1st Ukr. P.M.O., Newark	25	26	831	2326	38036	745	
8. St. John's C.W.V., Sr.	24	27	899	2499	39227	769	
9. U.N.A. Br. 272, Maplewood	17	34	833	2423	37056	726	
10. St. John's C.W.V., Jr.	1	50	775	2087	33129	649	

the maker or destroyer of his own destiny."

Well, you know what happened in 1933 when this ardent champion (?) of State's Rights moved from Albany, N. Y. to commence the first of his four terms as President of the United States. His actions and public utterances from that time on were diametrically opposed to what he said in that 1930 speech. He accelerated the pace of the movement toward centralization of government at Washington, which had been under way prior to his election to the presidency. The very things which, while Governor of New York State, he claimed, would destroy the U.S.A.

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\$13,225¹⁵ FOR ONE POLIO PATIENT FOR ONE YEAR

There has been more polio in the last 5 years than in the 30 years before.

During the 1955 Polio Epidemic in Massachusetts, March of Dimes rushed in 204 iron lungs from all parts of the country.

Join the MARCH OF DIMES
January 31

Український спорт

РІК III.

Ч. I (22)

„ПЛЕКАТИМУ СИЛУ І ТІЛА, І УМА!“

СУАСТ — Схід на сторінках „Українського Спорту“ підкреслював і підкреслює на кожній своїй сторінці потребу всестороннього фізичного і психічного розвитку нашої молоді, вказував і надав акцент на потребу охолодження фізкультурним рухом великих шарів нашого юнацтва, для скріплення його сил тіла і духа. Велику підтримку у цьому напрямі одержало наше фізкультурне життя з боку нашої молодечої організації „Пласт“, що на 1956 рік поставило перед своїм членством гасло: „Плекатиму силу і тіла і ума!“

Цю тему порушила в офіційному бюлетені КПС в Канаді сен. Ц. Паллів, голова КПС. Пригадуючи успішну реалізацію минулорічного „жівного“ гасла — голова КПС відмічає чітке зарисовування перед пластунами можливості спрямувати працю пластової молоді щодо національного виховання. „С потреба, — продовжує Ц. Паллів — і можливість ставити перед молоддю великі цілі, якими вона здібна і хоче займатися і захоплюватися. Але почуття відповідальності та поважне ставлення до наших задумів каже нам одночасно споглядати за всіма засобами, які допомагали б у реалізації наших планів.“

Сьогодні можете зустріти пластуна, у виразі яких помічаєте щось, наче послаблену віру та брак запалу, нескладність, безлад у фізичній поведінці, байдуже, що на грудях у них пластова відзнака — доки „готовості.“

Якщо у нашій праці будемо держатися засади: „вчинити від минулого, з думкою про майбутнє, використовуючи якнайкраще сучасність“ — то перш усього усвідомимо собі факт, що в житті одиниці, спільно, народившись приходять моменти, в яких доводиться їм шукати засобів, що дозволяють їм підноситися з хвилевого замовчання, як обдумувати способи, які скріплять їх позиції у майбутньому. Чи не цьому фактору саме завдячуємо „вічну“ виховну порадку, передачу нам античною мудрістю, що на силу та здоров'я духа вплив має теж здоров'я тіла.

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В сучасному напому поколінні не так легко реалізувати програму за такими гасла-

ми. Щоправда, сьогоднішня молодь України все більше і більше лаврових вінків добуває на світових спортивних стадіонах. Але одночасно ми всі свідомі того, що духовний і ріст стрімко жорсткою та невимовно твердий панцер большевицько-московського режиму. Натомість життя української молоді поза границями України проходить у загрози фізичного і духовного зубоїння, і то не лише щодо національного обличчя.

Тому нашим обов'язком, як провідників виховної організації, є підшукувати якнайрізноманітніші способи для того, щоб хоч молоді, нам довірені, допомогти розвивати в гармонії її духовні та фізичні сили, а в певних періодах, як у тому буває потреба, деякі з них зокрема сильніше заакцентувати.

Входимо у ювілейний рік святкування Франкових роковин. Хто ж, як не він, переконує нас, пластуна, у тому, що справжня Ціль Життя — це вічні Рух і Труд:

„Сонце на небе колус,
Знають і зміри свій шлях,
Вітер невинно мандрює
По Україні полях.
Ми сонця ясного діти,
Вольного вітру брати,
Мали б в безділлі змарити,
Путь життя не найти?“

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Сьогодні можете зустріти пластуна, у виразі яких помічаєте щось, наче послаблену віру та брак запалу, нескладність, безлад у фізичній поведінці, байдуже, що на грудях у них пластова відзнака — доки „готовості.“

Якщо у нашій праці будемо держатися засади: „вчинити від минулого, з думкою про майбутнє, використовуючи якнайкраще сучасність“ — то перш усього усвідомимо собі факт, що в житті одиниці, спільно, народившись приходять моменти, в яких доводиться їм шукати засобів, що дозволяють їм підноситися з хвилевого замовчання, як обдумувати способи, які скріплять їх позиції у майбутньому. Чи не цьому фактору саме завдячуємо „вічну“ виховну порадку, передачу нам античною мудрістю, що на силу та здоров'я духа вплив має теж здоров'я тіла.

Багато доказів масо на те, як гармонійне виховання може стати джерелом сили при реалізації великих задумів, у відношенні до національного життя державного життя. Візьмім за приклад не так давню нашу минулу з-перед 1-ої світової війни. Якій громадянській почин, яку нову дію не розглядали б ми у її початках, дошукувались за причинами запалу, витривалості та послідовності тодішніх провідників громадянського життя на території України, на якій національне життя мало слабку змогу розвиватися, то дорослі наші завжди заводять нас до невеликої, скромної зали Сокола-Батка, до якої входили через подвір'я кам'яниці т-ва „Дністер“, в якій панував зразковий порядок. У людей, що там сходились чи як провідники, чи як учасники руханкового товариства, помітні були діловитість, запал та життєрадісність. Там саме родилися плани, обдумувалися дії, як ламинти пасивне життя українського молодого покоління у життя повинні змістити, запал та віра.

„Не плачем, а мечем“. „Не ридай, а добувай“. „В здоров'ю тілі — здоров'я душа!“ — це були гасла, за якими почало проходити життя нової „молодої України“. Це були гасла; які формували стали життєву програму української провідної верстви, у якій цюразу ясніше зарисовувалась визвольна концепція. Тимі саме гаслами захопились провідники студентської та сільської молоді, які опісля заповнили ряди українських військових формацій та визвольного руху у загальному.

В сучасному напому поколінні не так легко реалізувати програму за такими гасла-

ФУТБОЛ В КАЛЕДЖАХ

Мало популярний в Америці європейський футбол — має тут пропаганду по вищих американських школах. Дружини футболу каледжів і університетів об'єднані в окрему союз „N. C. A. A.“, який має відповідні відділи футболу „Intercollegiate Soccer Football Association of America“ та „National Soccer Coaches Association of America“.

Офіційний звіт N. C. A. A. за 1955 рік, в якому є статистичні дані за 1954 рік, вказує, що футбольні дружини в каледжах постійно зростають. Офіційно зареєстрованих 125 дружин, які в своїх округах змагаються за першунство. Найбільше футбольних дружин мають східні стейти (85) як: Массачусетс, Нью Джерсі, Нью Йорк, Коннектикут, Делавер і Пенсильванія. На сході найбільше зростає футбол в стейті Нью Йорк. Найкращі дружини Сходу УС Пен — Стейт, Брокпорт і Лортмонт. Мериленд і Вальтмор репрезентують найвищу класу.

На середньому заході знову вирізняються Обермайн і Ерлген. Участь коупи в поодиноких клубах доходить до 50 а то і більше. На березі Па-

УКРАЇНЬКА СПОРТОВА ЦЕНТРАЛЯ АМЕРИКИ І КАНАДИ

Дня 24 грудня 1955 р. відбувся у Торонто, Канада, з'їзд наших провідних спортивних організацій Канади і Америки з метою створення спортової центральної тіла, що кермувало б фізкультурною працею товариств. На з'їзді прибули 23 представники клубів Америки і Канади; заступники були СУАСТ-Північ і Схід, як уповноважені представники клубів на своєму терені ділянка, а з Канади УСТ-а „Україна“ і „Тризуб“ з Торонта, Монреалу і Ошари. На залі нарад були присутні представники Пласту і організації СУМ.

Після відчитання наслідків привітань — проф. Красник з'ясував присутнім цілі З'їзду та ствердив, що в цьому повному комплекті представників усіх наших спортивних організацій З'їзд з уповноваженими створити загальноукраїнську спортову центральною на Канаду і Америку.

Після живої дискусії рішення прийняти для нашої спортової надбудови назву: „Українська Спортна Централь Америк і Канади“. Одноголосно прийнято статут нової Централі, згідно з яким УСКЦАК має намір найвищим спортивним органом, що його зарядженням підчинюються усі наші спортові товариства. Централь має:

а) Репрезентувати українську фізичну культуру творчо свого діяння так на внутрішньо-українським, як також на міжнародних терені, вислаючи своїх представників на з'їзди та конференції і творити репрезентативні дружини на змагання та масові змагання.

б) Ініціювати організувати установ фізичної культури та координувати їх працю з допомогою урядювання всього роду змагань у всіх ділянках фізичної культури.

в) Організувати вишкіл інструкторів і лікарів, почитати ділянку фізичної культури дорогою курсів і таборів.

г) Організувати вишкіл суддів для всіх ділянок фіз. культури та кермувати їх діяльністю.

д) Надавати напрями праці поодиноким установам, наглядати та справляти їх діяльність, кладучи вагу на масове поширення фізичної культури.

е) Організувати та посылати теоретичному розроблюванню питань, зв'язаних з українською фізичною культурою.

УСК Централь а) веде ресторацію змагових дружин, змагунів, суддів та почитників, б) видає книжки, правдиві книги і правила змагань, в) наглядас над дисципліною змагунів, і т. д.

Збори вибрали керівні органи Централі — Раду і Управу; головою Ради обрано — д-ра Е. Жарського; містоголовою — проф. Е. Геца; инж. М. Сиднишина секретарем. Члени: З. Дулар, ред. О. Гайського, М. Пар, І. Бардин і члени Управи, головою якої обрано проф. І. Красника

Цифру ведуть каледжі С. Франсиско і Донс.

Для переведення змагань визначені судді (які режисують із заг. судейських об'єднань) поділені на дві групи. Перша група — це мов би управа; від неї залежить, який суддя вестиме змагання другої групи. В Шикаго в першій групі є 2 особи, а в другій 9 осіб. В Нью Джерсі в першій групі є 9 осіб, а в 2-ій групі 31.

Ледве кілька українських привітань і дошукався в списку осіб загальноамериканських чи окружних репрезентативів.

В 1953 р. в Ол-Америка Тім був З. Снялик з Рочестер Трібуни, що оточують стадіон, можуть помістити 15,000 глядачів (3,000 сидітих місць). Окрему уагу привертають пресрадіо і телестай; жваво знімаються робітники, допрацюють кабли до пресових локж.

В деяких стейтах масо ще інші організації, які патронують над футбольними дружинами молоді, і так в стейті Ст. Луїс у Католицькій Лізі Молоді в сезоні 1954-55 було 163 дружин, які були поділені на сім груп, залежно від віку. Подібно є і в інших стейтах.

І. Красник.

(він же й діловод „Відзнаки Фізичної Вправності“), містоголовою і організаційним референтом — мгр. Я. Хоростіль; секретар і старбарник — инж. В. Левичкий; діловод судейства і спорту — О. Припихай; діловод дисципліни — В. Сачак. Контрольна Комісія: В. Андрухив, Я. Іваник, М. Бойчук.

Із важливіших постанов вирішено, що СУАСТ — Північ і Схід — залишаються делегатурами УСКЦАК; для Канади — Схід встановлено делегатуру, в склад якої увійшли пп.: Я. Хоростіль, М. Сиднишин, З. Дуда, М. Бойчук. Рішення вестити в наступному році на терен Америки і Канади проби „Відзнаки Фізичної Вправності“, щодо перешестя у поодиноких ділянках рішено, що кожна делегатура зареєструє у 1956 р. у гуртових спортових своїх першуну — а опісля відбудуться фінальні стрічі. Кожна делегатура уз-

глядити свої місцеві умовини і буде намагатися перевести змагання у атлетичні, планинські, лещетарські, ситиджкі тощо. З огляду на те, що по наших спортових товариствах існують шахові секції — УСКЦАК доручив делегатурам перевести і шахові змагання.

Щоб оживити діяльність наших спортових клубів та спричинити в них розвиток усіх ділянок спорту, можливіх в наших обставинах, виводиться вже на наступний сезон токування за „Клубовою вправністю“. Треба сподіватися, що ця новинка на нашому терені підбадьорить наші клуби до розгорнення ширшої діяльності в найближчому сезоні.

Наради перейшли в діловий атмосферу. У промовах дискутантів вивчувалося поважне ставлення до справи і намагання знайти шляхи для подальшого розвитку нашого спортового життя на терені Канади і Америки на якнайвищому рівні.

У ПЕРЕДОЛІМПІЙСЬКІЙ ГАРЯЦІ

(Лист з Італії)

Кортіна д'Ампеццо

Хоч до відкриття VII Зимових Олімпійських Ігор багато ще часу — проте тут, в Кортіна д'Ампеццо, відбувається вже олімпійську гарячку. По вулицях невеличкого, 6,000-ого альпійського містечка, яке тепер бачить багато різноманітно зодягнених чужинців, що відвідують готелі й пансіони у розшуку за відпочинком зиматим. Нехто із них не звертає уваги на красу доколінних гірських шпиль Доломитів, що бачили вже не раз в долині Ампеццо світочів зимових спортив. Тут же ж проходили лещетарські змагання від 1897 р.!

„Чародій“ д'Ампеццо

Зате всі цікавляться „чародієм“ д'Ампеццо, шведський експерт ледових спортових площ — Госта Нілссон, колишній неогорнений ковзанир. У ділків з своїми італійськими колегами, вибраного до озера Мізуріні, положеного 13 км від Кортіни. Нілсон тут уже декілька тижнів, і як тільки температура впала нижче нуля, а на озері Мізуріні (де будуть відбуватися змагання ковзань) появилася ледова крига — попливав він і різним напрямком ледовою ковзань до довжого леду, який метром так, що до відкриття ірригаторського шарудуша на 80 см затопили. Та на цьому не кінець. Новітній „чародій“ хоче дати ковзанам ідеально рівну й чисту площу; тому відірвав від берега, серединами ковзанський білий так, що величина овална ледяна крига плаває собі „спокійно“ по воді й задержку потрібну горизонтальну поверхню. Річ ледяна, що ніхто не може в пальцях ступити на цей овал! Запрошує він!

Нілссон переконаний, що на цей білий впадує нові світові рекорди; всі країні ковзані світу осалять тут свої зимові рекорди; напр. С. Еріксон осейгнув тут на 1,500 м — 2:14,2, а на 5,000 м — 8:15,5. Спринг тому добре полюбив озеро — нілсон Доломити хохорять його від вітрів (положення озера — 1775 м над позем моря). Нілссон планує вислати кругом білий світовий пал, щоб ще й тим способом захистити її від долинних задумів.

Ледова палата

Книжка праці на головному стадіоні, де відбувається церемонія відкриття Ігор, до яких зголосились уже 37 держав, можуть помістити 15,000 глядачів (3,000 сидітих місць). Окрему уагу привертають пресрадіо і телестай; жваво знімаються робітники, допрацюють кабли до пресових локж.

Український футбол на змаганні свого існування

Завдяки уважливості проф. В. В-а, в архівах якого задержалася одна зі спортивних сторінок „Руханка і спорт“ львівського щоденника „Новий Час“ із 1838 р., масо можливість пригадати нашим молодим спортсменам історію українського футболу в Західній Україні; це розмова із одним з провідників футболу у Львові п. Л., першим воротарем Студентського Спортового Клубу „Україна“ у Львові, а згодом, у 1920-тих і пізніших роках, футбольним суддею.

Як відомо тепер у футбол — це громило рік; кожний кібці (від 8 літ — утору) нитус нам на пам'ять і висліді останніх стріч і гостро скригавку всі лінійні дружини. Але як грати ми в початках до війни, коли ще український копаній м'яч був у пеленгах?

— Коли б ми мали такі можливості розвитку, як нинішній футболісти — тоді ми чудес домазували б! — запалюється у розмові колінний воротар С. Студентського Клубу „Україна“ з 1911 і наступних років п. Пугашевича, що вичисло удилює нам свої цікаві помічання спогляди.

— Неваже ж такі важкі були умовини розвитку?

— Чи дини грав журитися по виряд? Про гріч? Все дістас „під ніч“, готове, дбайливо приготуване. Лист тренувати! Ми на жаль — цього всього не мали. Цілий виряд кожний з нас кукував собі за власні гроші; а це було вже — на наш, вітром підбитий студентський кішені велике збитков 100 зл. на нинішній гроші — трискало як ніщо. А гріч? Своєю ми не мали зовсім. Для нас рясом було дівратися на правдиве гриче, без долів, шутру, зате з травиною. Во Вулькю, Кайзервальд чи Янівській болоні — це можна було назвати всім іншим — тільки не гричем.

Та все ж такі ми з великим запалом тренували на таких вибогах, кертюваних, значили виміри грища, коби тільки заграли. Борота носили ми на плечах.

— Як? На плечах? — дивуюсь, щоб впевнитися, чи мені не прилучило.

— Ажжж! Були це тички, вгорі получені гарасикою. Коли ж ми мали грати з чеським тіймом на гриці (Тов. Забав Руханків) в год 10-й — то ми вже в 8-й були на гриці, щоб вже вихити до доброго грища, де м'яч котиться по травиці без жалгів і несподіваних підкобків.

— І гравди вас ніколи не заставляли так вступити „мисленаро?“

— Гравди? Публіка? Та ж ціле українське громадянство ставилося до нас крайнє ворогів!

Гричівний турнір чотирма зустрічями; стільки ж зустрічей у гравді назначено майже на кожний день.

27 сінця: 8:00 бобслей-двійки (Ліній і 2-гий з'їзд); 9:00 — лещет. біг 30 м чолом; 11:00 — слалом - гігант жінок.

28 сінця: 8:00 — бобслей — двійки (3. і 4. з'їзд); 10:00 — лещет. біг 10 м жінок; 12:00 — біг на ковзанях 500 м.

29 сінця: 9:00 — Мистецьке ковзанія чоловіків: 10:30 — слалом-гігант чоловік; 11:30 — стрибки до двомагу (норвежська комбінація).

30 сінця: 9:00 — Мист. ковзанія чоловіків; 15 м лещетарів; 11:00 — „крутобіг жінок“; 14:00 — біг на ковзанях 1,500 м.

31 сінця: 9:00 — 15 м до двомагу; 9:00 — Мистецьке ковзанія жінок (шкільна Ізла); 10:30 — крутобіг чолом; 10:30 — біг на ковзанях 10 км.

1 лютого: 9:30 — лещет. гінці 3X5 км жінок; 11:30 з'їзд жінок; 14:30 — Мист. ковз. чоловіків (дволюбне).

2 лютого: 8:00 — 50 км; 14:30 — Мист. ковз. жінок (дов.).

3 лютого: 8:00 — бобслей — чвірки (1-ий, 2-гий з'їзд); 11:00 — лещет. з'їзд чоловіків; 14:30 — Мист. ковзанія парами.

4 лютого: 8:00 — бобслей (3-ий і 4-ий з'їзд); лещет. гінці 4X10 км чоловіків.

5 лютого: 11:00 — лещетарські стрибки; 17:00 — Торжественне закриття Ігор.

Усе відхилене на мизути й не може бути жадно задержки. Організатори переконані, що все піде як „по маслі“ — вони вже мають поважну практику; тут відбуваються змагання за першість Італії, а в минулих роках і за мистецтво світу. Отже — „досвід“ є!

— А „чорної зими“ не боїтесь? — питаю одного з досвідчених лещетарів у бюрі інформацій, що радо подас усі потрібні дані відомості. Питання це тим більш актуальне, що до нещодавно було тут снігу обмаль.

— Буває різно — відповідає мій інформатор, зинуючи плечима і на великій випадок стукмас до дерев'яного стола. — Але наші метеорологи впевняють нас, що при положенні Кортіни на висоті 1,224 м, і в середній річній температурі + 0,3° С важко перебачити таку можливість. А про світові умовини — можете допитатися із цієї інформації, що висить на стіні: як бачите — в середньому випадає на рік 307 см снігу; максимум 400 см впадо снігу в 1931, 1936, 1937, 1944 і 1947 рр., мінімум — 703 см зареєстровано у 1943 р. Нині — не можете нарікати, що в нас обмаль снігу!

Справді, як на сьогоднішній день — снігу багато. Не повинно його забракунити й на самі дні Ігор, на які жду так нетерпляче!

В. Заршкый.

надовго стадіонові останнього року.

Ледовою поле займає 4,230 кв. м. Будуть тут два гокейні грища, 60X30 кожне, відділені коридором 10 м широким. Лід тут стінучий (а що, як не допущити погода, як коліс у Ст. Морці, і тоді що?). про це дбав велетенська холдінгівська. Усередині стадіон буде освітлений 120 рефлекторами, силою 1,200 ватт кожний.

Лещетарська стрибка

Струнко вистрілює в небо 50 м висока залізобетонна лещетарська стрибка „Італія“, збудована на зразок стрибки в Голменсколі (Норвегія). Конструкція вежі дозволяє на розбіз із семи різних висот; стрибки має лід, що піднімає лещетарів у гору.

Критичний пункт стрибки над порогом. Тут будуть відбуватися стрибки для двомагу я і відкритий конкуренції. Стривія побудована за всіма вимогами ФІС: стрибки будуть відбуватися на висоті 80 м.

Уважу, при приземленні стрибунів, розташовані трибуни; що можуть помістити 3,000 глядачів. Амфітеатрально уложене у збіччя має пристановити для 28,000 осіб.

Старт і фініш лещетарських бігів буде на „Сніговому стадіоні“, де знаходиться трибуна на 7,000 осіб, а сумений збіччя можуть примістити ще 20,000. На величезній, 34X15 м таблиці — будуть подавати висліді 10 змагань. Спеціально прилучмає телеуладження лунити таблицю з кабіною хронометриста. Для альпійської комбінації призначено траєні під горою Тодан. Слалом-гігант відбуватиметься на Грот Тонді, де коштом 6,000 куб. м побудовано прегарну траєну.

Бобслей

10 хвилин ходу від Кортіни — і ми в районі Ронку, де знаходиться траєса бобселей. Тямить вона не одні змагання за першість світу. Траєса 1,700 м стартов, з різницею висот між стартом і фінішом — 165 м. На траєсі є 16 закрутів, при чому деякі з них мають і 12 ступнів кривини. Рівнобіжно до траєні проведено автомобільну дорогу для перевезення санок і змагунів.

Здож цілої траєні можна буде обсервувати події на шляху; найбільш інтересне місце буде здож закрута, що має вигляд букви „S“. Тут є й трибуна на 4,000 осіб.

Програма VII Зимових Ігор

Гарно й чепурно видруквані програмами орієнтують нас про час і місце усіх конкурсів. Урочисте відкриття відбуватиметься 26 сінця 1956 р., о год 11:30. В год 15:30 почнеться

Із сторінок минулого.

КОЛИ ВОРОТА НА ПЛЕЧАХ НОСИЛИ

Український футбол на змаганні свого існування

Завдяки уважливості проф. В. В-а, в архівах якого задержалася одна зі спортивних сторінок „Руханка і спорт“ львівського щоденника „Новий Час“ із 1838 р., масо можливість пригадати нашим молодим спортсменам історію українського футболу в Західній Україні; це розмова із одним з провідників футболу у Львові п. Л., першим воротарем Студентського Спортового Клубу „Україна“ у Львові, а згодом, у 1920-тих і пізніших роках, футбольним суддею.

Як відомо тепер у футбол — це громило рік; кожний кібці (від 8 літ — утору) нитус нам на пам'ять і висліді останніх стріч і гостро скригавку всі лінійні дружини. Але як грати ми в початках до війни, коли ще український копаній м'яч був у пеленгах?

— Коли б ми мали такі можливості розвитку, як нинішній футболісти — тоді ми чудес домазували б! — запалюється у розмові колінний воротар С. Студентського Клубу „Україна“ з 1911 і наступних років п. Пугашевича, що вичисло удилює нам свої цікаві помічання