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УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК UKRAINIAN DAILY

The Ukrainian Weekly Section

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UKRAINIAN REFUGEE RECALLS RED SLAVE LABOR CAMP TORTURE

Under the above head the Wilmington Morning News of Wilmington, Delaware, carried the following story:

A Ukrainian refugee professor, who spent 10 years in a Siberian labor camp, visited Wilmington on February 24th and told of a life marked by brutal beatings, sleeping in subzero weather in a fox-hole, watery potato soup and continuous toil.

The visitor was Dr. Anton Knjashynsky, who came to Wilmington to visit a friend, a Wilmington physician, Dr. Oleh Sluzar. Later the professor will come to Wilmington to lecture before Ukrainian American audiences.

Dr. Knjashynsky, who is regarded as a specialist in classical philology and the Slavic languages, was born in Austria in 1893 of Ukrainian parents—and it was this fact that brought his eventual release from the Siberian prison camp.

The small, scholarly-looking man has not lost his sense of humor nor spirit, although the scars resulting from the lashings of Russian guards are still visible.

Former School Principal

A graduate of the University of Lviw, he began his career as a teacher and became a school principal in the Western Ukraine. He taught languages there from 1917 to 1941, when the Nazi army moved in. He was arrested by the Gestapo, but later was released on the pleas of educational circles. However, the Germans forbade him to teach in Ukraine any longer, so he went to Vienna, where he headed the exiled Ukrainian Educational Department.

He was in Vienna in 1945 when the Russians moved in. He was unable to flee because of the illness of his wife, who is now in Philadelphia, with the couple's two daughters.

He was arrested in 1945, tortured mentally and physically by the Russians in Vienna, and finally transported by air to Moscow. The professor also relates that the plane also carried relatives of Adolph Hitler, who were also taken to a Moscow prison. Later, the professor was sentenced to 10 years of hard labor, and was sent to Northwestern Siberia in a cattle-car with a number of other prisoners.

There was only one barracks building in the camp, so that most of the prisoners were forced to huddle in fox-holes during the night. Their diet consisted of rye flour or potato soups, a pound of bread, a cube of sugar, and a pint of water daily. The prisoners were brutally driven out of the fox-holes at 6 a.m., when the Soviet version of the "reveille" was held, marched for hours through frozen marshes and quagmire, and forced to labor until 10 p.m.

Although frost-bite was common, a frozen ear or nose was considered "sabotage" by the Russians, and the prisoner thus afflicted was given five days "solitary" as punishment. Any deviation from the line of march was punished by death.

Dr. Knjashynsky was asked how he managed to keep his spirits up under such macabre circumstances, and what kept him going.

"I had religious faith and I kept praying and hoping that I would be eventually freed," the professor, a devout Catholic, said.

He said he encountered two American prisoners—one who was arrested by the Russians in Murmansk and the other at Archangel—but could not remember their names. He said they were both young men, and had told him they were formerly in the U.S. Navy.

He was freed when the Russians left Austria on the basis of his Austrian birth. He came to America in 1955, and has been living for some time in Philadelphia.

Soviets Attempt to Force Repatriation of Escaped Hungarian Youth

A brutal campaign has been launched to force the return of escaped Hungarian Freedom fighters, it was revealed today by Angier Biddle Duke, president of the International Rescue Committee.

Hungarian students now studying in Belgium have received "urgent appeals" from relatives in Budapest to return to Hungary according to a report received from the IRC Brussels office.

The students are between 14 and 18 years old.

"Some letters," Duke said, "were couched in such hysterical terms that it seems certain they were written under pressure and purposely exaggerated so as not to be believed."

"The mother of one of the students smuggled a letter from Hungary warning that she might be forced to threaten suicide to obtain her son's return. She urged him to ignore any such appeal."

Mr. Duke stated that "the students were warned about the certain Siberian exile they faced upon return, but since they are in the free West they will not be prevented from returning if they really wish to do so."

"The students were also advised," Duke said, "that upon their return to Hungary they might be forced to give up information about escape routes and guides who helped them, thus endangering their countrymen seeking escape to freedom in the future."

"So far," Duke added, "None of the students have decided to leave."

The International Rescue Committee maintains twelve field offices to support its emergency aid and long range resettlement programs for those who escape from behind the Iron Curtain.

Moscow Anxious Over Young Generation

A Republic Council was held in Kiev in which creative workers of the Ukrainian Republic numbering about 1000 participated. Under discussion was the correct training of the younger generation of Ukraine in the communist spirit. The subject of the meeting was the anxiety and fear of Moscow for the younger generation of Ukraine which is menaced by anti-Communist propaganda.

New Cities in Western Ukraine

The Soviet government has developed a large coal basin in the western part of Western Ukraine between the cities of Mosty Velyki and Sokal and in this connection they have established several new cities as Pershetravneve, Novovolynsk and Zhovtneve the second city with a population of 20,000 inhabitants.

International Exchange Will Be the Subject of the Fourth All-University Conference

The Columbia University Student Council will hold its fourth annual Conference, "International Exchange," in the Rotunda of Low Memorial Library on Friday and Saturday (April 5th and 6th).

Topics of the symposia will be: What Can Be Exchanged?; What Place Have Ideologies in Exchange; and What Should Be Exchanged?

On the first panel, speakers include Dr. George Shuster, President of Hunter College, an authority on Germany; Dr. John Hazard, Professor of Law Columbia University, an authority on the Soviet Union; Douglas Overton, Director of the Japan Society; and Gilbert Seldes, consultant to The International Theatre Institute and lecturer in English, Columbia University. Professor Hazard will moderate. This symposium will deal with what has been exchanged, and what is practical and possible in present circumstances.

The Second symposium will discuss the place of ideologies in exchange. Among the speakers on this symposium will be Robert Pitkin, editor of the American Legion Magazine and Enver Mamadov, editor of the magazine "USSR." They will present opposing views of the effect of "Communist" and "American" ideologies on the question of international exchange. Also, Bohdan Zawadski, professor of Psychology at the City College of New York, from Poland; Dr. John Bennett, Dean of the Union Theological Seminary; and Santha Rama Rau, author from India.

The third panel will bring together Representative Frank Thompson of New Jersey, author of exchange legislation; Harrison Salisbury of The New York Times, former Times Moscow correspondent; Dr. Om Prakesh Talwar, advisor to the United Nations on economic affairs, from India; Allen Lightner, Jr., Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs; and Erik Barnouw, Director of Columbia University's Center for Mass Communication. Also speaking will be Gary Davis, "World Citizen."

In addition to the three symposia, there will be a series of four lectures on: Academic Opportunities Abroad, which will outline and discuss international exchange programs, making applications, etc. Business Opportunities Abroad; The International Geophysical Year; and the Exchange of Research in the Social Sciences.

Featured speakers include W. J. Kitchen, Executive Secretary of World University Service, David Wodlinger, Director of the U.S. Fulbright Program, John Trostle, associate director of The Council for Student Travel, and Stephen Galotti, of the American Field Service Student Exchange Fellowship Program; Elliot Haynes, Editor of **Business International**, Harrison I. McClung, U. S. Department of Commerce Director, office of International Trade Fairs, and Emile Benoit, School of Business, Columbia University; Dr. Serge A. Korff, Secretary, Cosmic Ray Technical Panel the United States Committee for the International Geophysical Year, Dr. Bruce Hazen, of the Lamont Geological Observatory, Earl Ubell, Science Editor of The New York Herald Tribune, and William Kirk, of International Social Sciences.

There is a small admission charge for tickets, which may be obtained in Room 803, Graduate School of Business (UN 5-4000, Ext. 856), and at key places on the Columbia campus.

Scholarship Fund Proposed

A resolution in regard to the establishment of Bishop Joseph Zuk Scholarship Fund was adopted at a regular meeting of the Board of trustees of the St. Demetrius Church of Carteret, N. J.

Bishop Zuk a former pastor of the parish, died in February 1934. The scholarship fund will provide financial assistance to qualified young men of the parish desirous of studying for the priesthood.

Candidates for the priesthood will have a choice of enrolling in either St. Vladimir's Theological Seminary connected with Columbia University in New York, or in St. Andrew's Theological Academy in Winnipeg, Man., Canada.

Red Press Attacks the United States Chimpanzee's Art

A chimpanzee from Baltimore which produces finger paintings when she is not eating bananas in the local zoo has become famous in the Soviet Union, the Moscow correspondent of the New York Herald Tribune reports.

The seven-year-old simian named Betsy has been seized upon as a weapon in the ideological cold warfare and is being used by Communist art propagandists in an effort to discredit the entire field of modern art.

Betsy's artistic life is being exploited to deride American art and, by implication, to defend Soviet realism—the local art form which produces endless versions of the "boy meets girl; boy loves tractor" school.

The campaign was touched off by a certain artistic joke in Baltimore in which Betsy was given a "one-chimp" show and local connoisseurs bought $125 worth of her work.

This came to the attention of the Tass correspondent in London who, possibly smarting over the yawns provoked by Soviet socialism in the West, outraged a dispatch to his news agency.

He wrote of a "new American celebrity" in the world of art and reported that one of Betsy's efforts, entiled "Cabbage Worms," sold for $40, and another called "Hell" for $25. The story was widely used in Moscow.

In case readers missed the point, one newspaper printed a cartoon showing a Chimpanzee wielding paint brushes with its feet and tail at an easel while three moronic-looking art lovers applauded. This was, of course, unfair to Betsy who also paints with her hand., elbows, tongue, etc.

The newspaper "Soviet Culture" joined the act by referring to Betsy as a "monkey," an insult to any self-respecting chimpanzee.

It charged that Betsy's pictures were more highly appreciated than those of some American artists and that newspaper critics were "quite seriously describing the style and manner of painting of this newly arrived talent."

"Soviet Culture" said Betsy's painting style was "more restrained" than that of one unnamed artist whose work has been exhibited in the New York Museum of Modern Art. In a sinister note, it added that "this museum is financed by the Rockefeller family."

United Ukrainian American Relief Committee Annual Meeting

The Executive Board of the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee held its yearly meeting in Philadelphia, Pa. March 21. Report of the work of the UUARC for the past 15 months was presented with a new schedule of future work. Previous to this, the Auditors of the UUARC audited the books including all correspondence and minutes of the Executives and submitted practical recommendations for the good of the organization.

The audit of the books shows that during the said past 15 months, the UUARC had an income of 140,341.33 and disbursements to the sum of 149,493.97 leaving a deficit of 9,137.64. As of December 31, 1956 the UUARC had on account 47,951.90 (cash and bonds), however since the time of the yearly meeting this amount was reduced in repayment of obligations to the International Committee for European Migration in Geneva leaving in actual figures $36,415.65.

To the present time through the efforts of the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee 45,000 persons have been brought to the United States.

The meeting was presided by the President, Dr. W. Galan, and vice-president, Dr. Matthew Stakhiw.

Red Cross a Light in the Darkness

Repatriates, displaced persons, refugees, stateless wanderers all escaping from oppression—Hitler's terrorism in the 30's and now the terrors of communism — catch their first view of America through the Port of New York. Often it has meant years of waiting on the immigration quota list before their hopes are realized.

In every season, at every hour, these new citizens-to-be are met at the piers by Red Cross volunteers. Along with doughnuts and hot and cold drinks, they get a warm "Welcome."

Red Cross Canteen at the piers is only a part of the service given to these new immigrants by a number of New York agencies, including amongst others the National Catholic Welfare Service, the Church World Service and the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society. Together they make these strangers welcome to American soil.

You can share in this work by sending your contribution to the Red Cross, New York 16, N. Y.

Nationality Evening

The first of a series of "Nationality Evenings" sponsored by the Folk Festival Council will be presented Sunday, April 7, 1957 at Stuyvesant Casino, 140 2nd Avenue, New York City at 8:00 pm.

The hosts for the evening will be the Ukrainian Dance Groups of N. Y., comprising of: New Dance Ukraine, Ukrainian Dancing Society of N. Y., Junior Ukraine Dancers, and the Ukraine Dancers. They will present a program of Ukrainian dance exhibitions, dance instruction, music and folk arts.

Council president Walter Bacad said the series of "Nationality Evenings" is being presented to foster friendly relations among all peoples through appreciation of one another's cultures. Aim of the Folk Festival Council is to draw together persons and groups interested in keeping alive the old country traditions that enrich the American scene.

Shevchenko Monument Unveiling Jubilee Book

In connection with the unveiling of the Shevchenko monument at Soyuzivka on June 16, 1957, the Cultural Committee of the Ukrainian National Association is preparing a special Jubilee Book, which will contain interesting reading matter primarily dealing with the life of Shevchenko and how his prophecies have come to be fulfilled even here in America. Contained therein will also be an article on monument built to Shevchenko in Ukraine with many illustrations. This book will ever be a remembrance and a document of cultural value.

OLYMPIC CHAMPIONS ARE WED

OLYMPIC CHAMPIONS Harold Connolly of Boston, and Olga Fikotova of Czechoslovakia are shown at their civil marriage in Prague's City Hall. Two religious ceremonies were to follow. Connolly is Catholic and his bride is Protestant. The wedding was permitted by the Red government in a rare dispensation for one of its citizens to marry someone from the Western world. *(International Radiophoto)*

Ukrainian National Council Session in Munich

The 4th Session of the Ukrainian National Council (Ukrainska Natsionalna Rada) was held in Munich, Germany, March 16 to 21.

The Ukrainian National Council with its President and Executive Board constitute the State Center in exile which is the continuation of the former free and democratic Ukrainian Government established in 1918 and later destroyed by the Soviets.

Ivan Bahryany, representing the Ukrainian Revolutionary-Democratic Party, was elected head of the Presidium of the Ukrainian National Council, with Mykola Livytsky (Ukrainskyj Natsionalno-Derzhavnyj Soyuz) as head of the Executive Board ,and Gen. Oleksander Udovychenko (in exile) Vice-president.

The President of the Ukrainian National Republic in exile is Dr. Stephen Wytwytsky now residing in New York.

Presently, the Ukrainian National Council comprises: Ivan Bahryany President of the UNR, and members: Yewhen Glovinsky, W. Dibert, Michael Dobriansky and Wolodymyr Dolenko. The Executive Board of UNR comprises: M. A. Livytsky, president and Secretary of Foreign Affairs, O. Yurchenko, vice-president and Secretary of Internal Affairs, F. Pigido, vice-president and Secretary of Press and Propaganda, S. Dowhal and Dr. M. Chrobak members, without portfolio, Gen, A. Wowk Secretary of Military Affairs, M. Melnychuk Secretary of Finances, and I. Matiuschenko Supreme Advisor.

One of the resolutions of the Session sets forth that Ukraine with its 45 million population is deserving of representation in the United Nations, but by a true representative of the Ukrainian Nation, further the Session denounces the present representation which is not by the will of the Ukrainian people but by the order of Moscow.

Byelorussian Independence Day

Address delivered by **Prof. Clarence M. Manning** in New York at the 39th Anniversary of the proclamation of Byelorussian Independence.

It is now almost exactly forty years since in March, 1917, the tsarist regime collapsed under the strains of war and mismanagement. Russia was then an anomaly in the Europe of the 20th century with its rigid disregard of most of the basic human rights, its fantastic attempts to create a unified pattern for 2/3 of Europe and ½ of Asia. The fall of Nicholas II gave new hopes and aspirations to the formerly oppressed peoples who were weary of the bloodshed involved in World War I. Yet the Provisional Government, concentrated in Petrograd and to a larger degree in Moscow could not turn its attention to the pressing needs of the day. It lost itself in idealistic platitudes as to the form of government and rejected those measures which were sought by the peasants in the villages. Disorder was allowed to spread.

It is then than the Byelorussian people awakening from centuries of oppression put forward their legitimate demands and after the seizure of power by the Bolsheviks, moved ever more rapidly toward a demand for full independence which they proclaimed on March 25, 1918 and which we are now commemorating.

Unfortunately they found no sympathetic ear among the Western powers which were fasinated by the delusion that if tsarist Russia had played its part in World War I, a "free" Russia would be even more successful. The result was a tragedy for the non-Russian peoples and a worse headache for the victorious West.

To cement itself in power, the Bolsheviks finally made concessions and Byelorussian culture flourished as it had not done for nearly eight hundred years. New artists, dramatists, prose writers, poets appeared on the horizon and many people hoped more or less vaguely that the Byelorussian Republic in the USSR would have a chance to develop. Alas! That hope was cruelly shatter when the victory of Stalin and the triumph of rigid Communist dogma joined with the old Great Russian chauvinism to oppose the bourgeois nationalism of all the non-Russian peoples.

From then on the skies steadily darkened. The brief hopes aroused in World War II again proved illusory. Again the Western powers failed to understand and allowed the Soviets not only to recover their old slaves but to extend their power into central Europe. The West allowed the enforced deportation of the millions of refugees and again the veil descended.

However, the hope of liberty has not been extinguished. Sooner or later it will break through. Sooner or later the free world will have to give support for its own survival to the liberation of the oppressed people of the Soviet Union. Sooner or later it will have to give up its hopes that the Soviet Russian leaders will see the light and respond to human impulses. Then and only then will the Byelorussian people recover their cherished liberty and be able to play their role in the progress of humanity.

ROCHESTER UKRAINIANS PLAY CLEVELAND TO A 2-2 TIE IN AN HOUR OVERTIME

The Rochester Ukrainians Soccer team played the Cleveland German Americans, Sunday March 24, 1957 at the Edgerton park at Rochester, and played to a scoreless first half in a semi final Eastern National Amateur Challenge cup competition.

The Ukes were in the Germans territory most of the game but because of a very good goalie the Ukrainians couldn't score. At the start of the second half Vytas Grybauskes of the Ukes scored the first goal. With about ten minutes of playing time in the game Mike Kilbertus kicked a fast one that Rochester goalie couldn't stop and put the game into the first overtime. The first half hour of overtime was played and no one could break the tie. Therefore it was required to play a second overtime. Shortly after the second overtime little Daniel Zawadiwskyj shot a fast one right to the Cleveland Germans net. The game looked good for the Ukrainians. With only 7 minutes remaining in the game the Rochester goalie was injured. Ukie goal being unattended the Germans, managed to tie the game and put the game in a 2-2 tie, which causes a replay in a cup game.

The Rochester Ukrainian Sports Club will travel to Cleveland, Ohio for a replay of this game so that the winner will have the right to play the Hakoah Club of New York.

William B. Hussar

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The Task of Svoboda

By Prof. Clarence A. Manning

Far too many people who read SVOBODA or who know of it think of it as merely a Ukrainian paper to be read for its news of the doings of the Ukrainians here and abroad, in their oppressed homeland and in exile. They perhaps look at UKRAINIAN WEEKLY the English supplement as merely an attempt to maintain the interest of the younger generation who no longer are fluent in their native language and as such they view it as a concession to the intellectual feebleness of the younger generation. They never stop to think of the place that SVOBODA and in fact all of the more substantial foreign language newspapers have in American life and the complicated tasks that they fulfill.

SVOBODA is of course the organ of the Ukrainian National Association. As such it has to carry out the policies of that organization and to make a special attempt to satisfy the tastes and desires of the officers and members.

It is also the one daily newspaper published in the Ukrainian language and sympathizing with the Ukrainian ideals and struggles for freedom. As such, it has its readers among Ukrainians everywhere outside the iron curtain. It has to reflect their problems and their thinking without regard to any of the many political factions which place their own conceptions above the welfare of the whole Ukrainian cause or believe that they alone have the correct and only possible conclusion.

On the other hand it is also an American newspaper published in Ukrainian and English. As such it has the task of speaking for the American citizens of Ukrainian origin and sympathies and of giving them a knowledge of the contemporary American scene. Here perhaps we often overlook the fact that the problems before the editorial staff do not differ in any marked degree from those confronting the staff of any American newspaper of approximately the same circulation and with the same resources. It is this function which has developed most markedly during the last years. In the early days, its function was to serve the Ukrainian colony of workers in the mines and factories, to give them an appreciation of their rights in the United States but above all to give them news of their brothers and families under either Austro-Hungarian or Russian rule. Few of them were then American citizens and fewer still took an active interest in American life except in so far as it concerned their efforts to make a scanty living.

Here in the United States and especially in the neighborhood of New York we are only too apt to compare all papers with the NEW YORK TIMES. It is utterly unfair for the NEW YORK TIMES has won a place that is unique not only in American but in world journalism. It not only receive the communications of the important press associations of the United States but it has its own staff scattered literally throughout the world in almost every capital of any importance. It publishes all of the important documents and addresses made in the United States or abroad and usually in full. No other paper has the resources necessary for such a coverage or the desire to have it.

Yet when important questions come up in the United States and it is worthwhile to print cross section of American public opinion, we find that there are only some fifty or so newspapers scattered the length and breadth of the land that are cited. They are all in the leading cities and such has been the development of American journalism that there are many large cities with only one or two newspapers of any real importance and able to probe large sections of American public opinion. They too have resources far beyond those for which SVOBODA can ever realistically hope.

When we pass from these to papers of approximately the circulation of SVOBODA, we find a very different picture, for primarily these papers are for local consumption.

Some have frankly ceased to concern themselves with matters outside their own neighborhood and this is almost invariably the rule with the smaller weeklies or semiweeklies with a circulation below 10,000 copies.

It has long been recognized by most observers that the smaller American newspaper has not been able to keep pace with the rapid tempo of American life and compete with the development of the mass mediums of communication. They have lost their ability to mold the opinion of their locality as they were able to do even half a century ago.

From this point of view SVOBODA is no mere Ukrainian paper but it has its definite place in American journalism as well as in inspiring the Ukrainian communities throughout the United States by mentioning the honors and successes which the Ukrainians are winning here in this country. It is fulfilling on a nation-wide scale those functions which the local papers are filling in their own communities and it is able to present a cross-section of at least one part of American life as it is today.

In addition to that it is able more or less adequately to present Ukrainian thought here and abroad. It is able to publish memoirs of important participants in past events in the Ukrainian struggle for liberation which would otherwise perish completely or be buried in the manuscripts of some library or some church. It is able to become a real forum for all healthy sides of Ukrainian opinion and contribute its part to the preservation and development of Ukrainian culture.

When we view SVOBODA in this light, it shows itself worthy of support and encouragement. It shows that a small newspaper, if it accurately defines its mission and answers the real needs of its readers, can still play an important part in the life of America and of the world. It is not merely a survival of the past destined to be outmoded with the progress of developments. Its form may change, there may be a call for more pages in English, for more of some particular kind of news, but we can say that the founders of the paper did better than they knew, that they grasped their opportunities and that the paper need not fear comparison with any newspaper of its size and circulation here in the United States, whether it is printed in English or in any other language. Every Ukrainian should be proud of it and of the men who have made it possible and are still working to improve it, as the opportunities become available. Nothing suggested yet is able to take its place and so we can believe that eternally changing and yet eternally the same, SVOBODA will continue so long as there is a free press here in the United States.

THE PRESIDENT

To say that a President of the United States holds the biggest and most awesomely responsible job in the world is to say the obvious. Another truism is that the job is incredibly demanding of the President's time and physical and mental resources. Our only two living former Presidents, Herbert Hoover and Harry Truman, have both dealt with this in their writings. Serious consideration has been given to possible ways some of the burden might formally be shifted to other officials, but little in the way of tangible result has come of it.

Actually, it is probable that comparatively few people know with any degree of exactness what the President's varied duties are. An unusually clear description is provided in the highly-successful book "The American Presidency" (Harcourt, Brace & Co.) by Clinton Rossiter, a Professor of Government at Cornell. Dr. Rossiter finds that the President plays 10 roles. Some of these are specified by the Constitution, others have been created by statute, and others still are based on custom and tradition. Here, in very brief summary, are those roles as Dr. Rossiter sees them.

The President is Chief of State. This means that he is the ceremonial head of the government, and participates in a bewildering list of activities—starting charity drives, bestowing honors and decorations, throwing out the ball to start the baseball season, and laying wreaths on tombs of the dead great.

The President is the Chief Executive. In other words, as Dr. Rossiter puts it, "... he is held primarily and often exclusively accountable for the ethics, loyalty, efficiency, frugality and responsiveness to the public's wishes of the two and a third million Americans in the national administration.'

The President is Chief Diplomat. His is the dominant authority in the whole field of international relations, and in many matters he holds exclusive power.

The President is Commander *in Chief of the armed forces* In time of total war, this power can be construed to be almost all-encompassing.

The President is Chief Legislator. That is, he assumes leadership in guiding Congress in legislative matters—though, of course, this leadership is not always followed.

The President is Chief of Party. He has both the right and duty to lead whatever political party he belongs to. An anomoly results—in Dr. Rossiter's words, "He is at once the West political and most political of all heads of government."

The President is the Voice of the People. Woodrow Wilson once wrote, "His is the only national voice in affairs.... If he rightly interpret the national thought and boldly insist upon it, he is irresistible..."

The President is Protector of Peace. It is to him that the country turns to act in time of disaster—whether it be great floods, or major strikes, or many other kinds of calamities.

The President is Manager of Prosperity. This is a relatively new role, given to him through laws empowering him to take drastic action in times of economic trouble. For example, the Employment Act of 1946 specifically instructs him "... to foster and promote free competitive enterprise, to avoid economic fluctuations or to diminish the effects thereof, and to maintain employment, production, and purchasing power.'

The President is Leader of the World's Free Nations. This means that "... his words and deeds in behalf of our own survival as a free nation have a direct bearing upon the freedom and stability of at least a dozen, perhaps even two dozen other countries.'"

It is said that Harry Truman used to keep a sign on his desk reading: "The buck stops here." Dr. Rossiter writes: "That, in the end, is essence of the Presidency. It is the one office in all the land whose occupant is forbidden to pass the buck."

What it Means to be a Ukrainian

The first time I visited the Ukrainian National Association Estate the Soyuzivka, at Kerhonkson, N. Y., I discovered what it meant to be a Ukrainian.

I arrived at "Soyuzivka" at the time the Ukrainian Cultural Courses were in progress. I saw just what the students did, and decided then and there, that I would like to sign up for the courses for the following year. This I did and the next summer I was a Ukrainian Cultural Course student. That summer I learned the history, geography, literature, and language of Ukraine. I also learned another very important thing and that was how to unite with other Ukrainin youth to help lift the oppression and despotism that Ukraine is under. I couldn't do much for this cause that summer but during the fall I was wholly fortunate, for I discovered MUN.

MUN, or the Young Ukrainian Nationalists, was quite a new thing to me. It was the first Ukrainian youth organization I had ever jonied. At the first meeting there were at the most, fifteen members. At this meeting we elected our officers and I was lucky to be elected as Treasurer. Yes, I was very lucky, for I was proud to be a member and an official of this organization, which someday would be as impressive, influential, and trusted as some of the equally fine youth organizations, Now after a few short months, we of MUN have favorably inclined to these fine characteristics, and have a membership of over forty.

We, of the Ukrainian American youth organizations are all working for the same common result. That result is for Ukraine to be free again; for the Ukrainians to once more sing their inspirational songs; for the young people to do folk dancing in their colorful costumes; for the rich land to bring forth the much wanted wheat; and for the many rivers and brooks to again glisten under the moonlight.

To secure the freedom of Ukraine is the hope and wish of every Ukrainian,despite all the differences that exist among human beings. Despite all these differences let us all combine our energy, time, and thought for the preservation of Ukrainian culture, which will encourage the upcoming Ukrainian youth to be proud of their heritage and to continue the struggle for it.

Mary Jane Stasiuk

A Week in American History

On March 26, 1892—65 years ago—one of America's great poets died—Walt Whitman. Born on Long Island in 1819, he was brought to Brooklyn when he was four and attended public school there. He worked as an office boy and learned the printing trade. For a brief period Whitman edited several newspapers and in 1846 was dismissed from one of them — the **Brooklyn Daily Eagle** — because of his liberal views. In 1855 he published, at his own expense a book containing twelve poems under the general title of "Leaves of Grass." These poems, which marked a radical departure from conventional poetic forms and conent, shocked many of Whitman's contemporaries. However, successive, enlarged editions of his poems made Whitman known the world over. He had great influence on other writers, first abroad and later in his own country also. During the Civil War, Whitman tended the sick and wounded soldiers of both armies in hospitals in Washington, D.C. and elsewhere. Both his poems and his prose works, of which **Democratic Vistas** is best known, express Whitman's deep sympathy for men of every land and every faith.

On March 30, 1867 — ninety years ago—the United States purchased Alaska from Russia for $7,200,000. The acquisition of this great and unexplored area at the northwest extremity of the American continent was initiated by Secretary of State Seward. At the time it aroused considerable opposition and was generally labeled "Seward's Folly." One of Seward's motives in promoting the purchase was to repay the Russian government for its friendly attitude toward the Union during the Civil War. In the course of years, Alaska has paid itself many times over and during World War II it became one of the United States' most valuable military assets. For a number of years bills to admit Alaska to statehood have been before Congress.

EDUCATION

By Myroslava

It is most apparent to the individual that the current trend is for more, better and higher education. There is a particular, intellectual boom for learning, especially, in the realm of science and history due to combinations of the times. America needs and wants better intellectually equipped men and women.

Dr. Clarence Faust of the Ford Foundation is especially interested in what kind of people should the school try to produce. The wellrounded person seems to be desired by educators despite the fact that specialization, in a particular course of study is favored by many students. Professors and individual presidents claims—that unless a person is well versed in many fields as literature, music, art, foreign language and philosophy our nation will become in due time a one-sided thinking nation. America needs many sided thinkers for safety and presentation.

Aside from the fact that education is a necessity today and people should educate themselves, one begins to wander as to the true purpose of education in whatever field desired.

We tend to think that it is not just an accumulation of information being imparted to individuals in order to render a good livelihood, enrich and enhance lives. Its main purpose is to enable one to think well and competently and utilize whatsoever talents one may possess. To contribute and serve society to the utmost of one's ability. To think well-balanced thoughts, to reflect wisdom and sound judgment in daily living. To adopt the right philosophy of life and to hold true values.

JOIN THE U.N.A.!

By Theodore Lutwiniak

There are quite a few people who are not members of the Ukrainian National Association because they do not wish to submit themselves to examinations by physicians. We know of some such doctor-shy persons who purchased insurance in commercial companies which did not require examinations.

Since there may be some misunderstanding, we wish to emphasize that the UNA does not require all applicants for membership to be examined. Any non-member may apply for $1000 insurance without examination up to age 40; any non-member may apply for $500 insurance without examination up to age 45. Any person who is already a member and has $500 insurance may apply for an additional $500 without examination up to age 40. This makes it possible for many of our younger people to become Ukrainian National Association members without being examined. It would be nice to see more of them take advantage of this. The no-exam-required setup for certain age groups was adopted to encourage the young people to become members in larger numbers, but the results have not met expectations. And that is why we're discussing this subject. Now that you know you can become an UNA member without examination (up to age 45) we hope you'll take early advantage of the opportunity.

But suppose you're past 45? Or suppose you're already a member and cannot apply for additional insurance without examination? Must the UNA lose your business because you're doctor-shy? There is nothing degrading or nerve-wrecking about an examination. Most doctors go out of their way to be as pleasant and cooperative as possible; they know all about nervousness and do all they can to make the examinee feel at ease. Why pays the doctor? If the examinee pays and obtains a receipt the UNA will reimburse him up to a reasonable amount. The examinee may request that the doctor send his bill to the UNA, instead of paying cash.

All right, then—you get your examination free of charge. Is that bad? Don't we all have to be examined from time to time? No one should go through life without seeing the doctor for general health check-ups; those who do usually regret it, for one's health can break down slowly and reach a point where no doctor can help. And suppose, as you feared all along, the doctor found something wrong with you? That doesn't mean the end of the world. As a matter of fact, you can thank your lucky stars your ailment was discovered, for early discovery usually leads to complete recovery.

So, if you are not a UNA member because you're doctor-shy, forget it. Its not as bad as you think—as a matter of fact, its good for you. Once you get over being nervous in the presence of doctors, you'll develop the habit of getting regular check-ups.

The Ukrainian National Association needs new members. Join the UNA! Drop us a line. Write to Box 76, Jersey City 3, N. J., state your birthday and amount of insurance desired. You'll receive the proper application and complete information by return mail. Write right now!

TWO DOCUMENTS OF FREEDOM

1. Ruśka Pravda

The first written legal document in the Ukrainian language known as Ruśka (Ukrainśka) Pravda, was introduced in Ukraine by King Yaroslaw the Wise in 1016, and for several centuries its regulations and laws were in use not only in Ukraine but also in the whole Slavic world. The old Ukrainian Chronicle of Novgorod contains the following account of the occasion:

"It is known that in 1016, following the defeat of Sviatopolk, Yaroslaw returned to Novgorod. He distributed money to the inhabitants and let them go home. He gave them a written document saying—'Keep this document and observe its provisions as I wrote them. This is your Ruśka Pravda'."

The above quotation implies that the provisions contained in that book have been already known to the people. All that Yaroslaw did was to gather the prevailing regulations and compile them in a book form, so that they can be transported and introduced in other places of his kingdom. In other words, he codified the laws of the land and presented them to his officials as a guide in the administration of justice.

2. Magna Carta

Some historians compare the Ukrainian Ruśka Pravda to the English Magna Carta, claiming that their contents are similar. In general aspects the two documents may be considered similar, but in timing and details they are not. They differ in the following points:

Magna Carta was signed by King John of England under threat of force, while Ruśka Pravda was introduced by King Yaroslaw on his own initiative. Magna Carta demands reforms for the first time, while Ruśka Pravda regulates, modifies and defines already existing practices. Magna Carta requests regulations and laws for the barons and church leaders, namely for the "Freemen' and "Peers," making no mention of the common people, while Ruśka Pravda does not differentiate between the classes of people but sets out regulations for all. King Yaroslaw recommended and supervised the implementation of the provisions of his work. Magna Carta was signed in 1215, while Ruśka Pravda was officially proclaimed in 1016, a difference of 199 years.

LETTERS FROM AMERICA

Every letter sent abroad — letters to friends and relatives overseas—helps give a picture of America. Describe every-day examples of democracy, things that happen to you, your family and your neighbors. Friends and relatives abroad know they can believe your letters. That's why your words are important. Make them count.

BOOK REVIEW

Dokia Humenna. "KHRESHCHATY YAR" (Kyiv 1941-1943). New York. Ukrainian Writers' Association. 1956. 488 pages.

The author, in this work which is partly a novel and partly a chronicle, describes Kyiv from its occupation by the Germans in World War II to its reoccupation by the Communists. The central figure is a young woman, Maryana, a genuine but somewhat passive Ukrainian patriot, who remains in the city until her departure for the West at the end. Around her are representatives of all classes of Ukrainians, Russian Communists penetrating the bureaus of the German administration, representatives of various undergrounds, etc. The story well illustrated the confused state of mind of the population of the city which had hoped that the coming of the Germans would free them from the Soviet terror but found that the German regime was as heartless as that from which it had delivered them. It is a somewhat depressing picture of the results of enemy occupation, for both the Nazis and the Communists were alien to the spirit of the city and did not wish to understand it.

Dokia Humenna is an excellent author and she has vividly recreated the state of mind of the average inhabitant of Kyiv during the troubled times.

Clarence A. Manning
Columbia University

BOSAY VISITS THE BARON

By MEROS LECKOW

(1)

The inn was full of Kozaks returning to the Sitch. The room was enveloped in smoke, noise and confusion. The occupants were obviously well in their cups but under no intention of bringing a cessation to the revelry. In the centre of all the babble and activity Ivan Bosay, Zaporozhian Kozak, was waxing eloquent. From the bemused expressions on the faces of his companions grouped around him, it was apparent that he was not being taken too seriously.

"And then what happened Ivan?"

Bosay regarded his prompter with obvious disdain, then he peered around him at the smiling faces nodded.

"Well you may ask, you grinning apes. There we were in the fortress, completely surrounded and outnumbered by at least a hundred to one. Our food and water were gone and the ammunition was almost all spent too. We were in a completely hopeless position. We had no horses and we were but a handful. One more attack by the infidels and we were sure to be done for, but we did not intend to be taken prisoner, so we decided to go out in a blaze of glory."

"Naturally," a few of the Smiling faces nodded.

"We set fires going in many places along the walls and had them all blazing at the same time so that in a few minutes there was a complete circle of fire around us. The Turks and Tatars naturally could not get at us through the wall of fire."

There was a pregnant silence in the room. Then a young Kozak, his face a study in bewilderment, spoke.

"Yes, but how did you get out?"

"Eh," replied Bosay nonchalantly, "that's another story."

Gales of laughter swept through the room as the Kozaks doubled up in merriment. The young man who had put the question looked around at the laughing circle of Kozaks in amazement. His neighbor slapped him on the back.

"I guess we should have warned you, youngster, that you were listened to the Prince of Liars."

Bosay regarded the young man quizzically.

"Don't you believe them son. A true Kozak is a wizard, a magician who can turn himself into any form he likes, an eagle, a puff of air, anything at all."

"Even a jackass," added another.

"Bosay doesn't have to turn himself into one of those, he's one already," came a voice from the crowd.

"Who said that," demanded Bosay, his hand on the hilt of his sword.

The individual who had conversation did not volunteer to reveal his identity. Bosay's reputation as a swordsman was legend among the Zaporozhians. The grinning faces merely continued to grin. Bosay, his feathers slightly ruffled, sat down and gave his complete attention to the beaker of ale which had gone neglected during the narration of the story. He finished it without further ado and was about to rise when he noticed that a full beaker had appeared before him. He looked about to see see whom he had to thank for this courtesy. It was a young man, a complete stranger, who was sitting beside him.

"Let me have the honor of buying you a drink."

"Very good of you," Bosay replied, his feelings somewhat mollified by this time. He smoother down his moustache, quaffed his lips and said:

"Here's to your health."

With that he proceeded to enjoy the contents of the jug. One drink led to another and too much conversation. The young man did most of the talking and Bosay most of the drinking. The gist of the conversation concerned the young man himself. It appeared that he was recently in the employ of Baron Chalinski. Bosay shuddered at the mention of the name and took an extra long draught at the decanter. Chalinski was the sworn enemy of the Zaporozhians and Bosay had recently barely squirmed out of his grasp in the affair at Braclaw Prison. Theoretically a state of peace was supposed to exist in the country but where the Baron and the Kozaks were concerned it was merely a cold war liable to erupt into open hostility at a moment's notice.

The young man informed Bosay that his name was Martin Kopchak and until two days ago he had been a groom in the stables of Baron Chalinski. He was in love with the niece of Chalinski and she returned his love. When the Baron had learned of the matter he had gone into a violent rage and Martin had just managed to flee the storm.

Bosay regarded his companion in some amazement.

"Well, what in the name of Allah are you doing here? This town must be crawling with Chalinski's men."

"I know, I know," the other replied, "but I've got to get Darcia out of there and I need help."

This remark did much to sober Bosay.

"Go back to the castle? You must be out of your mind."

"No, it's quite simple really. I've arranged with Darcia's governess and a valet to help me. They'll have the doors open for me and Darcia will be prepared to leave. I need one resolute man to assist me in the enterprise. I was hoping you would be that man."

Bosay raised his hand in protest.

"What you suggest is sheer lunacy. I'd be putting my neck in a noose and wouldn't the Baron love to have it there."

"That's why I chose you. You have a reputation for courage and I thought you would be glad of an opportunity to put one over on the Baron. It would pay well too."

Bosay was silent for a momen. He screwed up his face in a gesture of supreme concentrated thought, scratched his chin and then said:

(To be continued)

THE TARTAR POGROM

By MICHAEL HRUSHEVSKY

Two hundred years had passed since Yaroslav's death. Ukraine was split into a number of principalities. The princes were weakened and the cities impoverished by this division and by eternal wars. The prince of Kiev had no greater power in his principality than any other prince had in his. Kiev itself, the "mother of Ukrainian cities," was many a time plundered by other princes and their armies and the allied Polovtses.

The worst experience of this kind was the sacking of the city of Kiev, in 1169, by Andrew, the prince of Vladymyr, near Moscow, who carried it out with the purpose of weakening the principality of Kiev and of strengthening his own domain. Later on the princes of Vladymyr purposely set the Ukrainian princes to quarreling in order to weaken Ukraine and to make their own nation, which came to be called Moscovy, to rise to supremacy over Ukraine. There remained only one principality in Ukraine of importance and that was the principality of Galicia.

After Ukraine's power had decayed in this manner and she had lost her strength, a more terrible misfortune befell her. There came from Asia another horde, which having destroyed the Polovtses, who latesly had weakened considerably, passed through Ukraine like a storm. These were the Tartars, or Mongols. The Mongolian horde originally roamed the Far East, on the Amur river. In that horde there rose a great conqueror Temudjin, who united into one whole all the portions of that race and began to subdue the neighboring nations and countries and soon ruled over all the lands between China and the Caucasus. His grandson Batu invaded the country around the Black Sea and, having destroyed the Polovtses, went to war against the Ukrainian, and Russian lands. He intended to found there a Tartar empire and to subdue the neighboring lands. To bring the people into subjection and obedience the Tartars were wont to terrify the populace by their inhumanity, so that they would fear to revolt. Hence, having taken a large city, they would kill the people without discrimination or pity, and ordered those, who were left behind, to pay tribute and be obedient.

In 1239, the Tartars attacked the Ukrainian provinces on the Dnieper river, occupied the cities of Chernyhiv and Pereyaslav, destroyed the cities, and killed many people. In the following year, Batu crossed the Dnieper river, and besieged Kiev. The horde surrounded the city in great numbers. The annalist says that because of the creaking of wagons, the lowing of camels and the neighing of horses under the walls the people in the city could not understand the words spoken to them. The prince ran away. The people defended themselves as best they could. The Tartars made a breach in the walls of the city with a battering-ram, suspended on ropes; while the Tartars rested, the people of Kiev erected a wooden fortress around the church of God's Mother which had been build by prince Volodymyr. The fortress was not strong, however, and the Tartars after carrying the breach soon took it. The people rushed into the church, and there came such a number of them upon the choir, that the walls could not hold out and the church fell down, burying the people under its ruins. The Tartars then passed through the province of Kiev, Volhynia, and Galicia, taking one after another the cities which stood in their path and massacring the people. Then they passed into Hungary and Poland, ruining them. Later they returned into the steppes around the Black Sea, settled on the Volga river and sent their messengers into the neighboring lands demanding that the people pay them tribute. Thus the Ukrainian and Moscovite lands passed into Tartar slavery.

The princes played a peculiar role in this debacle. Although the strength of the Tartar horde was great, still, if the princes had united to defend themselves against the horde, they would have probably succeeded, at any rate in preventing the Tartars from devastating the lands to such a great degree. But they never thought of helping each other. Each of them thought only of defending his own city, and lacking strength even for this he often ran away, leaving his people to the mercy of fortune. Hence, when the people saw that the princes did not know how to defend their lands, they stopped obeying the princes, refused to accept them back, and often surrendered to the Tartars freely, promising to obey them. As there were among the officials and bailiffs of the princes some who were not just and with whom the people were dissatisfied, they tried now to get rid of them by means of the Tartars. If they were to pay a tribute to the Tartars and another to the princes, and the princes could do nothing to defend them against the Tartars, it was better to have to do only with the Tartars, to curry favor with them. Besides they expected that the Tartars would not meddle in their affairs, except to collect tribute, but would let them live according to their own will without princes and their bailiffs.

Immigration and Naturalization

Question: I am an American citizen and recently was divorced from my first wife through a Mexican mail order divorce. Neither my wife nor I went to Mexico, but both of us were represented by attorneys. Later I married a non-citizen abroad and now want to file a petition on behalf of my new wife for a nonquota visa. Somebody tells me a Mexican mail order divorce is invalid. Would you advise me?

Answer: Mexican mail order divorces are not generally recognized as valid. However, Mexican divorces, where at least one party was present in Mexico and the other represented by attorney, have been recognized for immigration purposes. Since the question is a very complicated one, it is recommended that persons who have received such divorces and who want to take any steps in an immigration procedure, first consult a lawyer regarding the validity of their divorce.

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UKRAINIAN YOUTH NEWS

By ALEXANDER F. DANKO

Ramon Magsaysay

One of the truly great fighters for Freedom, Human Rights and the Cause of the "little people" came to a most untimely end when 49 year old President Ramon Magsaysay of the Philippine Islands perished in a most unfortunate plane crash last March 17th.

In a part of the world where much anti-American and neutralist sentiment strongly prevails, the great Mr. Magsaysay, an insurgent leader and fighter vs. the Japanese invaders of his homeland during World War II, a communist fighter, a legislator and administrator, and outstanding political leader, in his last speech before his demise, flayed the commies and neutralists when he stated ... "The country has no need for fence sitters in the struggle to preserve our way of life."

Questioned often on his strong, unsolicited pro-American views and ideas, Mr. Magsaysay replied in the following vein ... "Many American boys died in my arms during World War II. And why did they die? Because they came here to the Philippines to free my country from the Jap invader."

Perhaps it's the small boy's "hero worship" in me, but I'm proud to state that Mr. Magsaysay had captured my imagination and had inspired me from the first time he came on the international scene as reported by our marvelous American communications system.

Mr. Magsaysay's life story could be emulated or closely followed by some of our would-be-Ukrainian leaders, both here in the Western hemisphere and abroad, to the great advantage of the Ukrainian Cause. **Taras Shevchenko,** Ukrainian national poet, stated that Ukraine would become free and independent when she produced a George Washington, a combination soldier-statesman. Well, the Philippine Islands nation escaped from the brink of disaster only 4 years after the U.S.A. gave her its independence in 1946, when her own soldier-statesman in the person of Mr. Magsaysay took over the governmental reins and led his nation in a simple yet aggressively forward manner, first as National Defense Secretary and then as President.

Mr. Magsaysay deplored, acting as a "wheel" or putting on "phoney airs" and was never swayed by his own self-importance. (I smile when I think of certain Ukrainian individuals in this latter instance, yet it borders on the tragic where it concerns the well-being of our valiant and hard-working people). Although he could have lived as a king—Mr. Magsaysay much preferred the simple family life of village folk.

A "N. Y. Times" story even reported that Mr. Magsaysay, who left a wife and three young children, had a term mortgage on his modest home, thus emphasizing the man's utter honesty in governing his people.

Whenever adversity threatened, Mr. Magsaysay never compromised his principles but went directly to the people, the "little guy," the "grass roots," and always emerged victoriously. He helped overthrow the Japs, the Communist Hukbulahap guerrillas, his political foes who were out primarily for themselves, and the grafting and corrupt government job holders who were always "on the make" for a quick peso, honest or most always—otherwise.

The shocking death of this great people's leader and its implications could best be summed up by one of the many thousands of mourners at the Philippine Islands capital when he wailed ... "Who will look after us now?"

We often wonder why a despot like Stalin lives for 80 years or so, while a "saint" like Ramon Magsaysay leaves this much-troubled earth at such an early age. Yet we know that the world is so much better off because of the comparatively brief existence in its midst of "Ramon Magsaysay, leader of the Philippines" and champion of the people. Rest in Peace.

Travelogue

The very active N.J.-UYL will sponsor Miss **Gloria Surmach** of N.Y.C., who recently travelled in Eastern Europe behind the Iron Curtain, including Ukraine, in a travelogue of her travels titled "Kiev in Color."

This unique feature will include Miss Surmach's narration, color slides taken during her trip, and a question and answer period after the narration. So we urge one and all Ukrainian youth, parents and recent arrivals to these shores to come to the **Ukrainian National Home** at 214 Fulton St., Elizabeth, N. J. tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 P.M. and really enjoy yourselves.

N.J.-UYL.

One of the main concepts we've tried to put across thru this modest column of ours is for our Ukrainian people, with emphasis on our Ukrainian youth to become more fully aware of the historic events taking place on this earth each day and therefore, to become active in groups and adding to the forces for good, even if only on a local level.

Therefore we were gratified at the recent progress in this regard that the New Jersey UYL has made, in becoming civic-minded as far as supporting worthy Ukrainian organizations and also taking seriously their responsibilities as members of the National UYL-NA organization.

First, the NJ-UYL recently donated $25 to the **Ukrainian Congress Committee of America,** the American voice for a free and independent Ukraine and then donated $10 to the **American Museum of Immigration,** the latter to be housed at the base of the Statue of Liberty in New York harbor. Incidentally, all donations to these two organizations should be sent to: UCCA, P. O. Box 721, Church St. Station, New York 7, N. Y.

Further, the NJ-UYL recommended to the UYL-NA Executive Board that they reconsider their negative action of dropping the national emblem of Ukraine, the famous trident, from the proposed official UYL-NA banner — which was turned down at the last Executive board meeting. The N.J.-UYL hopes to press the fight for the trident at the next UYL-NA Convention at Detroit.

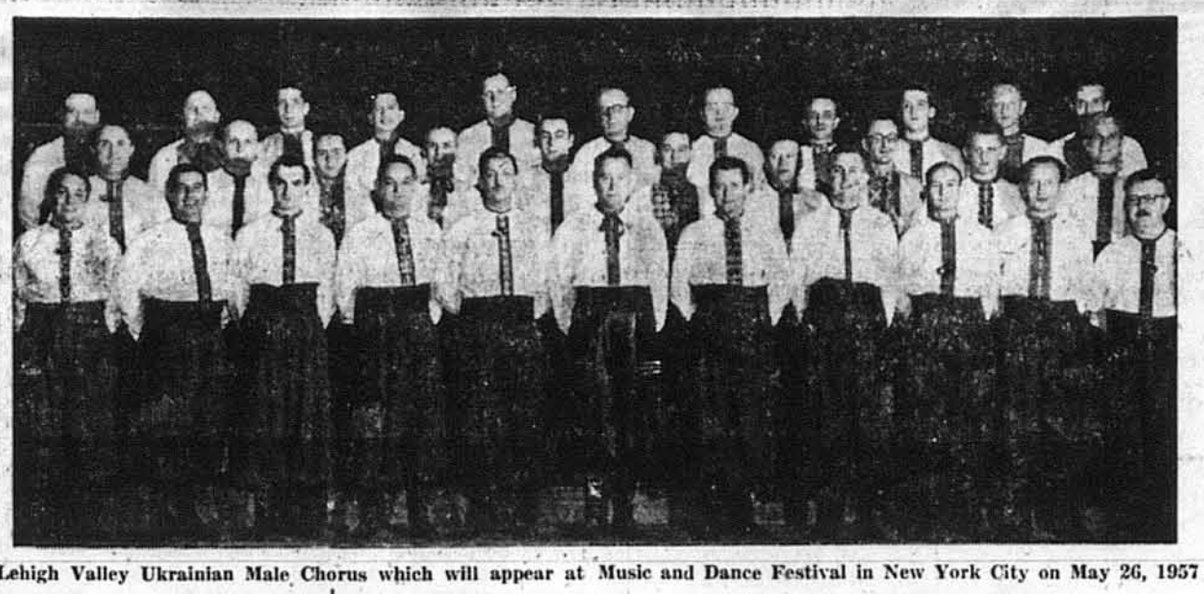
At the last NJ-UYL meeting, much discussion ensued pertaining to the national UYL-NA Foundation, Inc., supposedly a subsidiary of UYL-NA. Disagreement even among Executive board members pointed up the relative lack of general information on the UYL-NA Foundation among all UYL-NA members at this time.

Copies of the Foundation constitution have been printed by the NJ-UYL and distributed to all club delegates member clubs and other members at large. Also, an invitation has been extended to one or more of the officers to come before the NJ-UYL and explain the UYL-NA Foundation from A to Z in order to properly acquaint some of UYL-NA's "grass roots" with their rights, privileges, duties and obligations.

With the NJ-UYL meeting last month lasting past midnight, Foundation prexy **Joe Gurski's** statement in the last issue of "Trend" was touched only lightly but there was much disagreement with it.

The statement was: ..."The primary reason for UYL-NA existence is the disemination of Ukrainian culture." A quick look at the UYL-NA constitution would belie that statement, as "culture dissemination" is only part of the aims and purposes of UYL-NA. Much more could be written on this statement, but perhaps at a later time we'll enlarge upon this area, as I believe the point has been made.

We hope the above paragraphs will serve to stimulate Ukrainian Youth (league) discussions from Boston, Mass to Minneapolis, Minn. and beyond, from Baltimore, Md. to Winnipeg, Canada. The more discussions we have the more enlightened we become — and the stronger our Ukrainian Youth movement becomes. Let us all discuss and ask questions—for we all have a right to know!



Lehigh Valley Ukrainian Male Chorus which will appear at Music and Dance Festival in New York City on May 26, 1957

College Training

If you are parents of a daughter studying in an academy or high school at the present time, you will soon be faced with the problem of choosing a reputable college that will develop her "whole" personality: spiritual, intellectual, physical and social.

Such a college is Manor College, a unique, and only one of its kind in the United States, Ukrainian Catholic Women's Institute situated in Fox Chase Manor, Philadelphia, Pa., 15 miles northeast of the business, historical and cultural centers of Philadelphia.

Manor College, opened in 1947 primarily for girls of the Byzantine Rite, is conducted by the Sisters of the Order of St. Basil the Great and dedicated under the patronage of his sister, St. Macrina. It is affiliated with the Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C. and is a member of the National Catholic Educational Association and the International Federation of Catholic Alumnae.

Manor College affords a general education of college grade for those interested in limiting their college education to two years and to accomodate students who wish to correlate their work with that of a four year college with the purpose of transferring at the end of the sophomore year.

Manor follows two general programs: The Liberal Arts Transfer Program, patterned for those who wish to go on to a senior college, offers, in addition to English, philosophy, psychology and languages, such sciences as biology, chemistry and zoology, and a complete course in mathematics, including college algebra, trigonometry and calculus.

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Student living quarters are located in Macrina Hall where daily student activity begins buzzing after attendance at Divine Liturgy. It is here that the family spirit prevails; where those tempting cookies are made, new dance steps mastered, lines memorized for that all-important annual play, the girls bound off for that outdoor swimming pool, hockey fields, tennis or archery courts, and most important to the student, where the Dean greets milady's beau for that special night at the theatre.

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Every Ukrainian parent should know more about Manor's system of education which aims to permeate the intellectual training of the students with Catholic principles so that they may not only be fortified against the moral dangers that are sure to assail them in the course of life, but like St. Basil and St. Macrina they may be an important leavening force in our American social structure.

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U.N.A. BOWLING LEAGUE NEWS

UKRAINIAN CENTER BOWLERS HIT NEW SEASON THREE-GAME HIGH

By STEPHEN KURLAK

The first-place Ukrainian American Veterans team continued its winning streak in the matches held Friday, March 22nd, by the UNA Bowling League of Newark, but at a slower pace. It lost the first game to the opposing Ukrainian Sitch quintet by the score of 832 to 856, but made a strong comeback in the second and third with totals of 866 and 869, respectively. The Sitchmen were swamped.

The strong contenders for the second-place spot from the Ukrainian Center fared very well that night, winning two games out of three from their immediate rivals, the Ukrainian Orthodox Church aggregation. And in the process, they set a new season high three-game mark totalling 2,819 pins, beating their own record of 2,768. Scoring a total of 955 pins in the first game, the Centerites came close to registering 1,000 pins with a 994 total.

Mainly responsible for this heavy rolling was Al Walker, whose three-game series of 641 pins was best for the night. He was ably assisted by his teammates John Motlack, who scored 579 pins, Bill Banit and M. Gawdun, who registered series of 571 pins and 558, respectively. The Churchmen gave them two good games in return, during which Bill Karitko scored the night's high single game with a pinfall of 236. His second two totals of 215, and 165 also gave him the second highest series total for the evening of 616 pins.

The senior St. John's C.W.V. Post keglers made a clean sweep of three games over the Brotherhood of the Holy Ascension team, and thus improved their chances of making a bid for the second-place position.

The "junior" St. Johnsmen, however, suffered another three-game loss, this time at the hands of the First Ukrainian P.M.O. team, while the hard-hitting Penn-Jersey Social Club five won only one game from the Ukrainian Y.W.C. group.

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION LEAGUE

TEAM STANDINGS

	Won	Lost	High Game	High 3 G'me Total	Pins	Avr.
1. Ukrainian American Vets	60	24	989	2714	69739	830
2. Ukrainian Center	52½	31½	994	2819	71699	853
3. Ukr. Orthodox Church	49½	34½	991	2686	68057	810
4. St. John's C.W.V., Sr.	46½	37½	906	2580	65280	777
5. 1st Ukrainian P.M.O.	45	39	878	2539	64627	769
6. Ukrainian Sitch A.A.	42½	41½	945	2648	69482	827
7. Penn Jersey S. C.	41	43	926	2586	68722	812
8. Ukrainian Y.W.C.	40	44	860	2428	63772	759
9. Broth. of Holy Ascension	34	50	942	2513	64486	767
10. St. John's C.W.V., Jr.	9	75	799	2173	55835	664

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ФУТБОЛЬНА ПЕРШІСТЬ СУАСТ-СХІД

Стати першуном своєї округи, а там і краю — це велика почесть; не диво, що кожний клюб докладає всіх зусиль, щоб добитися цієї чести. Клюби Делеґатури УСЦАК-СУАСТ-Схід намагалися вже в минулому розіграти такі змагання між собою, але по кількох вступних змаганнях певній кількості наших клюбів не можна було розіграти змагань з іншими українськими дружинами з причини розколу в американському футбольному союзі. Та коли цього року вдалося усунути всі перепони і прийшло до замирення — відкрився шлях для розгривок усіх наших клюбів між собою. Тим то й футбольний сезон 1957 року стоїть під знаком футбольних першеств Сходу, що в ньому візьмуть участь клюби СУАСТ-Схід.

Переведення підготови до цих першеств лежить в руках ланки футболу СУАСТ-Схід, що її очолює заступник голови СУАСТ і голова СТ „Тризуб" — п. Щупаківський. Широко дискутовано справу першеств на засіданні Делеґатури у Филаделфії 2 березня; тоді устійнено реченець змагань на 1-2 червня 1957 р. та загальні напрямні турніру, а футбольній ланці доручено відбути 22 березня спеціяльну нараду для устійнення і розроблення технічних подробиць. Нарада ланки відбулася в Нюарку при участі представників клюбів: „Січ"-Елизабет, „Стріла"-Трентон, „Тризуб"- Филаделфія, УСК-Ню Йорк, „Чорноморська Січ"-Нюарк.

З важливіших точок наради треба згадати про такі постанови:

1. Організатор турніру — УСЦАК — Делеґатура СУАСТ-Схід; турніром кермує комісія та її Дисциплінарна комісія.

2. Турнір відбудеться у Ню Йорку в суботу й неділю 1-2 червня 1957 року; господарем турніру є УСК-Ню Йорк.

3. Участь у турнірі можуть брати тільки члени УСЦАК — Делеґатура СУАСТ-Схід.

4. Зголошення дружин до турніру треба надіслати на руки ланкового п. І. Щупаківського, 741 Вест, Джірард Евню, Филаделфія, Па., тел.: СТ 4-2056.

5. Товариство може виставити на турнір 18 змагунів.

6. У дружині може грати найбільше 3 чужинці.

7. Турнір відбувається за круговою системою; одна зустріч триває 2x30 хвилин. При більшій кількості зголошень, застерігаються зміни.

8. Змагання суддіюють ліґові судді.

9. Грач, усунений суддею під час гри з площі, буде виключений від дальшої участи в турнірі; усуненого грача не можна заступити резервовим грачем в цій грі, з якої його виключено.

10. Чистий прибуток розділюється порівну між учасників турніру, з узглядненням милевого осідку С-ва.

Ці вибрані важливіші постанови з нарад ланки вказують на серйозний підхід до справи усіх учасників нарад; з притиском треба підкреслити, що всі дискутанти відмічали спортову вартість такого турніру та його значення для дальшого розвитку нашого футболу. Бо цей турнір є лише вступним кроком до дальших розгривок за першенство УСЦАК, фінали якого відбудуться декілька тижнів пізніше. У цьому фіналі візьмуть участь першуни Америки і Канади. Тому й ставка нюйоркського турніру — велика; її будуть добиватися Балтимор, Филаделфія, Трентон, Елизабет, Нюарк, Ню Йорк, Рочестер, Сиракюзи, Бриджпорт, Гартфорд, а може ще й інші клюби, розсіяні між Флориндою й Бостоном, що досі ще не стали членами УСЦАК.

Прихильники ж футболу в Ню Йорку матимуть вибагливий пир, що ним вдруге не так швидко зможуть насолоджуватися.

Інж. Харченко — З. Шпон шахові першуни

Хоч у нас шахістів багатенько, проте до шахового турніру за першість Сходу засіло їх доволі мало. Сім осіб у турнірі — це дуже далеке від нашої шахової дійсности число; відомо ж бо, що майже в кожній місцевості, де є український клюб, знаходиться поважна горстка шахістів-ентузіястів, що не один вечір просиджують над розв'язкою різних шахових проблем. Але ніхто із них не поспішає чомусь взяти участь у турнірі. Мабуть, такі змагання не увійшли ще в нас у традицію.

Останній турнір, що відбувся в суботу 9 березня, зорганізувала шахова ланка СУАСТ-Схід. Господарем турніру був СТ „Беркут" Перт Амбой, Н. Дж., який доклав усіх зусиль, щоб цей турнір вийшов якнайкраще. З сімох учасників турніру трьох репрезентувало УСК-Н. Йорк, 4 було з „Беркута".

У висліді цього цікавого турніру перше місце зайняв інж. Леонід Харченко (Беркут-Перт Амбой).

На дальших місцях станули:

2. Зенон Шпон (УСК-Ню Йорк)
3. М. Дорош (УСК)
4. О. Григорович (УСК)
5. інж. А. Вовк (Беркут)
6. інж. Т. Грицай (Беркут)
7. А. Шот (Беркут).

Найцікавішу партію розіграли Харченко-Добош: була це гарна оборона Дороша против сильної атаки Харченка, що переміг у 42 тягах.

Після турніру відбулося врочисте проголошення висліддів та вручення першунові перехідної нагороди п. Семена Капая.

Треба сподіватися, що наступні турніри зберуть більше учасників, як цього й вимагає ставка таких турнірів.

ПІНҐ-ПОНҐОВИЙ ТУРНІР СТ „БЕРКУТ"

Рухлива пінґ-понґова секція СТ „Беркут" у Перт Амбої, Н. Дж., влаштувала 16 березня річний турнір за здобуття нагороди Павла Гаврилова і Осипа Ломінського.

До змагань стало 3 жінки й 5 чоловіків. Приємно підкреслити, що на змагання прибули й гості з Филаделфії і Трентону. Зате не бачили ми на старті минулорічних власників чаш і самих чаш, що їх повинні були доставити на місце турніру.

Між жінками на перше місце вийшла О. Свистун, на друге Л. Федасюк, а на третє О. Грицай (всі „Беркут").

Турнір чоловіків приніс перше місце Ст. Слізовському (Беркут), а далі за чергою: інж. Грицай (Беркут), Дрогобицький (Тризуб-Филаделфія), Р. Свистун (Беркут) і Кучер (Стріла-Трентон).

Відсутність на старті пінґпонґістів з близько положених місць можна оправдати хіба тим, що вони не хотіли виявляти своїх сил з тактичних мотивів еред першенствами, що мають відбутися за тиждень.

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З ТЕХНІКИ ФУТБОЛІСТА

ДРИБЛІНҐ

Футбол — це колективна гра і тому кінцевий вислід її успішний тільки тоді, коли всі футболісти співпрацюють разом.

Проте під час гри буває багато таких ситуацій, в яких не комбінаційна, а лише індивідуальна акція — сольова гра копуна може принести бажаний успіх. Як раніше на сольові (якщо були вони малопродуктивні) акції футболістів дивились ми як на щось анормальне — так сьогодні входять вони в склад колективної гри цілої дружини. Російський теоретик футболу, Аркадьє, каже: „Такі відомі копуни як Бобров, Дементьєв та інші, зразкові колективні грачі, вживають на кожних змаганнях дриблінґу".

Дриблінґ, тобто виминання противника з м'ячем при нозі, є вмінням, що його не кожний копун зуміє як слід вивести. Добрі копуни мають цілі запаси різних „трюків", що їх вміло і своєчасно застосовують. При тому треба завжди пам'ятати, що дриблюючи можна легше втратити м'яч, як при комбінаційній грі.

При дриблінґу копун веде м'яч будь-якою частиною ноги, внутрішньою чи зовнішньою, підбиттям тощо, а м'яч є в русі попереду або побіч грача. Основна річ — м'яч не повинен задалеко віддалятися від грача, — не дальше як на 1-1,5 м. Дриблюючий копун вживає то коротких, то довгих бігів і дуже часто застосовує гру тілом.

Коли мало технічно вироблений грач біжить довгими кроками, він дуже легко може втратити м'яч при спробі дриблінґу. Тому відповідна технічна вмілість і справність є важливими передумовинами дриблінґу.

Дриблюючий копун мусить так само добре звертати увагу на м'яч, як і на своїх та чужих копунів. Найбільш уживаним дриблінґом є такий, який є рівночасно найбільш природним — ведення м'яча підбиттям ноги.

Подаю декілька тренінґових вправ, що їх рекомендує мадярський тренер Чакнадь:

1. По підготовних вправах — провадити м'яч підбиттям по прямій лінії в ході, вживаючи то лівої, то правої ноги.

2. М'яч провадити в ході тільки т. зв. „слабшою", менше виробленою ногою.

3. Те саме, але в легкому бігу.

4. Провадити м'яч зовнішньою й внутрішньою частинами ноги, спершу правою, а потім лівою ногою.

4. Провадити м'яч зовнішньою лінії внутрішньою, а потім зовнішньою стороною ноги, раз правою, раз лівою ногою, при повільному, а опісля прискореному бігові.

6. Те саме, але тільки внутрішньою стороною ноги, змінюючи ліву й праву ногу. Коли копун повертає направо, він провадить м'яч лівою, внутрішньою частиною ноги; коли повертає наліво — правою внутрішньою частиною ноги.

7. Дриблінґ лівою і правою внутрішньою частиною ноги з підстрибами.

І. Красник

ПЕРШЕНСТВА ПІНҐ-ПОНҐУ СУАСТ-СХІД

Заплановані на суботу й неділю 23-24 березня у Кренфорді, Н. Дж., пінґ-понґові змагання Делеґатури УСЦАК СУАСТ-Схід, закінчилися вже в суботу, з огляду на неприбуття на старт кількох зголошених до змагань клюбів. В загальному були це змагання між УСК-Ню Йорк і „Беркут" Перт Амбой, що поділилися першенством; крім них були лише один представник „Тризубу"-Філаделфія і один „Стріли"-Трентон.

Організатором турніру була ланка пінґ-понґу СУАСТ-Схід під проводом ланкового д-ра Тетер'ї; турнірову комісію творили: головний суддя Василишин, секретар Свистун, інж. Вовк. Турнір відкрив в імені СУАСТ-у спортовий референт інж. Грицай.

Висліди турніру:

Сінґлі чоловіків:

1. Хухра Ю. УСК; 2. Шпон З. УСК; 3. Д-р Тетеря УСК; 4. Коваль В. УСК; 5. Савчак Ю. „Тризуб"; 6. Свистун Р. „Беркут"; 7.-9. Інж. Грицай „Беркут", Кучер Р. „Стріла", Зварич Р., УСК.

Сінґлі жінок:

1. Свистун О. „Беркут"; 2. Федасюк Л. „Беркут"; 3. Грицай О. „Беркут".

Деблі чоловіків:

1. Шпон — Тетеря УСК; 2. Хухра — Коваль УСК; 3. Савчак — Зварич; 4. Свистун — Грицай „Беркут".

Деблі жінок:

1. Свистун — Шпон; 2. Федасюк „Беркут".

Мішані деблі:

1. Свисту — Шпон; 2. Федасюк — Коваль; 3. Грицай — Тетеря.

Дружинові чоловіків:

1. УСК-Ню Йорк; 2. „Беркут"-П. Амбой.

Дружинові жінок:

1. „Беркут"-П. Амбой.

Першуни виїдуть на фінали (що відбудуться за декілька тижнів) змагатися за першенство УСЦАК.

ТАБЕЛЯ ЛІҐИ-ПІВДЕНЬ

1. Гобокен	20	79 : 18	35 : 5
2. Джюліяна	19	79 : 18	33 : 5
3. УСК	19	73 : 17	31 : 7
4. Стемфорд	19	55 : 34	26 : 12
5. Бруклин	17	79 : 25	25 : 9
6. Гарфілд, Па	16	59 : 32	20 : 12
7. Гелленік	19	52 : 48	18 : 12
8. ДжААК	18	46 : 54	17 : 19
9. Пфельцер	19	25 : 30	17 : 21
10. Вайт Плейс	18	18 : 61	9 : 27
11. Йоркв. Гунґ.	20	21 :111	5 : 35
12. Вест Н. Й.	20	19 : 84	4 : 36
13. Латвіянс	20	18 : 91	4 : 36

У неділю, 31 березня грає УСК з Джюліяною.

НАРАДИ СУАСТ-у У ФИЛАДЕЛФІЇ

2-го березня ц. р., під проводом д-ра Едварда Жарського, відбулося в домівці УСТ „Тризуб" засідання УСЦАК, у Филаделфії засідання Управи СУАСТ-Схід, Делеґатури УСЦАК, в якому взяли участь представники: УСК (Ню Йорк), „Чорноморська Січ" (Нюарк), „Січ" (Елизабет), „Беркут" (Перт Амбой), „Стріла" (Трентон), і „Тризуб" (Филаделфія).

На цьому засіданні устійнено такі реченці мистецьких змагань чи турнірів:

9 і 10 березня — шаховий турнір у Перт Амбою, Н. Дж.

23 і 24 березня — дружинові та індивідуальні мистецтва столового тенісу в Кренфорді, Н. Дж.

31 березня — перша рунда відбиванкових мистецтв (місце подасться до відома пізніше).

1 і 2 червня — мистецький турнір копаного м'яча в Ню Йорку.

Щоб успішно перевести мистецький турнір копаного м'яча, скликається представників усіх товариств, що братимуть у ньому участь, на нараду, яка відбудеться 22 березня ц. р. в домівці УСТ „Чорноморська Січ" у Нюарку.

Для кращої співпраці Управа СУАСТ-Схід відбуває свої засідання по черзі в місцях осідку поодиноких товариств. Наступне засідання відбудеться 6 квітня ц. р. в домівці УСТ „Стріла" в Трентоні.

Е. Г.

З ЖИТТЯ КЛЮБІВ

УАСТ-РОЧЕСТЕР НА ШЛЯХУ ДО ФІНАЛУ

УАСТ-Рочестер — СК Морґан (Питсбурґ) 2:1 (1:0)

УАСТ-Рочестер, як репрезентант Північно-Західньої частини стейту Ню Йорк у грах за аматорську чашуЗДА, зустрівся 10 березня 1957 р. у Питсбурґу з репрезентантом західньої Пенсилвенії, італійською дружиною „Морґан" у грі за чашу аматорів ЗДА.

Зимова перерва малощо пошкодила УАСТ-Рочестер, що заграв ці змагання дуже добре.

Ворота для УАСТ здобув М. Шевчишин. Зенон Снилик не використав карного. СК „Морґан" добув єдині ворота в кінцевих хвилинах гри, вибиваючи воротареві м'яч із рук.

Глядачів коло 1,000 осіб. В УАСТ-Рочестер грали: В. Деревицький; В. Камад — Є. Дащишак; З. Снилик — А. Шапка — О. Стецьків; Д. Завадівський — Л Дичківський — В. Закалужний — М. Шевчишин — М. Береза і М. Когут, Д. Когут та Я. Гревен.

На дальшому шляху стоять перед Рочестером Клівлейд і переможець змагань Понта Дельґадес — Скандія Гартфорд.

УСК — ВЕСТ Н. ЙОРК 10:1

Відмолоджений напад УСК-у виправдав надії проводу й у змаганнях з Вест Н. Йорк відправив противника з порцією 10 ґолів. Ця виграна поправила дещо ситуацію УСК-у в ліґовій табелі. Висліди молодших дружин УАК-у такі:

УСК. II — Вест Н. Й. 1:2; УСК Б — Айнтрахт Б 1:2; УСК юньйори — Мінерва юньйори 1:5; новаки: УСК — Д. Унґарн 0:3; учні УСК — Д. Унґарн 6:0.

СКАЛА-Нюарк

Відбиванкова дружина при Осередку СУМА в Нюарку „Скала" відбула в останніх тижнях низку зустрічей, а на спілку з відбиванкарями „Тризуб"-Филаделфія створила збірну, що взяла участь у кількох американських турнірах. Перші змагання цієї збірної з естонцями з Пассейку (ІМКА) мали тренінґовий характер, після чого збірна виїхала 16 лютого до Ню Гейвену на тамошній традиційний турнір, при участі 21 дружини. У першій турніровій зустрічі збірна програє до ІМКА-Фічбурґ (15:13, 10:15, 15:8), зате виграє із Бритен (15:10, 6:15, 15:11); програна до естонців з Пассейку (15:4, 15:4) ставить збірну на 6-те місце в загальній пунктації 1-ше Пленфілд, 2-ге Бінґгемптон, 3-те Вунсокет, 5-те естонці). По змаганнях СТ „Довбуш", новозаснований український клюб у Ню Гейвені влаштував нашим змагунам товариську вечірку.

9-го березня виступила на американському турнірі в Кемдені, Н. Дж., де було допущених тільки 12 вибраних дружин. На цьому турнірі збірна добула 7-ме місце (1-ше ІМКА, 2-ге Вунсокет, 3-те Кроствіл, 4-те Филаделфія, 5-те Бінґгемптон).

Якщо йде про характеристику нашої дружини, то треба підкреслити брак тренінґу й турнірової рутини. Поодиноко всі змагуни показали себе добрими техніками, але, як цілість — випали слабше.

У збірній виступали: Б. Гайдучок, менаджер, „Скала", В. Завадович, капітан, І. Заяць, Б. Сірий, І. Чума, Л. Лучин (всі з „Тризубу"), Б. Сахарук, В. Данилюк, С. Олійник (всі з „Скали").

ВІДБИВАНКОВІ ПЕРШЕНСТВА СУАСТ-Північ

В суботу 16 лютого 1957 року відбулися в Шикаґо відбиванкові дружинові змагання за першенство СУАСТ-Північ — Делеґатура УСЦАК. Участь у змаганнях взяли такі т-ва: УСТ „Черник" — Дітройт, СК СУМА „Крила" — Шикаґо, УАСТ — Шикаґо, УССК — Цикаґо.

УАСТ „Львів" — Клівленд та СД „Тигри" — Міннеаполіс відмовили своєї участи у змаганнях з технічних причин.

Господарем змагань був СК СУМА „Крила", а головним суддею — д-р О. Жидяк.

Поодинокі висліди:

„Крила" — „Черник" 2:1 (15:6, 5:15, 15:13); „Леви" — УССК 2:1 (15:12, 14:16, 15:9); „Крила" — УССК 2:1 (15:8, 14:16, 15:8); „Леви" — „Черник" 2:0 (15:5, 15:5); УССК — „Черник" 2:1 (15:6, 12:15, 15:6); „Леви" — „Крила" 2:0 (15:10, 15:13).

Висліди змагань зверифіковані Вер. Комісією.

Стан табелі:

Дружина	Відн. точ.	Відн. сет.
1. Леви	6:0	6:2
2. Крила	4:2	4:4
3. УССК	2:4	4:5
4. Черник	0:6	2:6

Провід СУАСТ-Північ — Делеґатура УСЦАК складає цією дорогою щиру подяку господареві змагань СК СУМА „Крила"-Шикаґо за сумлінну підготову змагань та влаштування безпосередньо по змаганнях спільного прийняття для всіх учасників змагань.

НАДЗВИЧАЙНІ ЗАГАЛЬНІ ЗБОРИ УСТ „ТРИЗУБ"

В неділю, 17 березня 1957 року відбулися у Филаделфії надзвичайні Загальні Збори УСТ „Тризуб", Филаделфія, з метою схвалити і прийняти новий статут. Устуваюча Управа підготовила статут, поширюючи засяг організаційних і виховних можливостей Т-ва. Новий статут базовано у великій мірі на сокільському статуті; він настільки еластичний, що його можна буде достосувати до тутешніх умовин.

Зборами проводив п. мґр Т. Бак-Бойчук. На зборах було присутніх понад 100 членів Товариства.

Після прийняття статуту і уділення абсолюторії уступаючій Управі, збори вибрали нову Управу, складену у великій мірі з членів попередніх двох Управ „Тризуба". Головою Товариства перевибрано вдруге нашого відомого купця й ентузіяста спорту п. Івана Щупаківського, що сповняє також функцію заступника голови СУАСТ-Схід.

Нова Управа СТ „Тризуб" хоче доложити всіх зусиль, щоб урухомити нові секції, а перш усього руханкову. Створення її на филаделфійському ґрунті було б дальшим продовженням тих традицій, що їх започатковано понад 60 літ тому в рідному краю й що відіграли таку важливу ролю у нашому національному відродженні. Рівночасно було б це й важливим чинником у фізичному вихованні нашої шкільної молоді на терені Филаделфії.

ТРИЗУБ — ЛАНТГАВЗ 8:0

Змагання за першенство першої дивізії, що принесли легку перемогу „Тризубові". Ворота здобули: Луценко, Чижович, Черняївський, одні самобивчі. „Тризуб" не використав двох карних.

„ТРИЗУБ" — БЕТЛЕГЕМ 2:1

Гра нервозна, тверда. Ворота здобули В. Чижович і Є. Чижович.

„Тризуб" II — Свартмор 3:0; „Тризуб" — Кердінґтон 4:0

Цими перемогами „Тризуб" скріпив свої вигляди на перше місце.

УСК-Н. Й. — ДСК-БРУКЛИН 0:2

УСК-Н. Й. — ДжААК 10:2

Химерна дружина УСК-Н. Й. переходить в останніх тижнях деякий спадок форми, що при безперебійній ліґовій молотілці річ не випадкова. Вставлення молодих копунів може мати спочатку свій вплив на останній вислід, але це лише річ похвальна, бо молодий грач набирає змагової рутини, що як не сьогодні, то завтра принесе дружині користь.

ДжАК (Клівленд) — ЧЕРНИК (Дітройт) 6:5 (2:2)

У змаганнях за чашу Америки УСТ „Черник" програв німецькій дружині з Клівленду, Огайо, в складі якої є декілька молодих, новоприбулих з Німеччини змагунів. Програна „Черника" — це наслідки двомісячної перерви в грах і брак тренінґу. Хоч день був мрячний, все ж таки на змагання прийшло коло 2,000 осіб.

В. Г.

„ЧЕРНИК" — „ГАНҐЕРІСНС" 5:2 (1:1)

Товариські змагання з мадярами „Черник" виграв заслужено. Ворота здобули Кіналь З., Мельник і Кахній Р. по 1.

Гаківкова дружина „Черника" перемогла Спартаніянс 5:4 (0:1, 4:0, 1:3). Ворота здобули: Воробкевич і Заревич по 2 і Попель 1.

З світу: Чаша Европи: Зеал (Мадрид) — Ніца 3:1; цією перемогою Реал, Мадрид, добився до півфіналу, де грає із Менчестер Юнайтед. Другі півфіналісти — це Червона Звізда, Белград, і ФК Фльоренція.

Елімінації до першенства світу: Еспанія — Швайцарія 2:2 (у Мадриді), Бразилія — Чіле 4:2. Арґентина — Колюмбія 8:2.

СМЕРТЬ ПЕРЕМОЖЦЯ В АВТОВИХ ПЕРЕГОНАХ НА ФЛОРИДІ

В 51-их перегонах спортових авт, влаштовуваних за Велику Міжнародну Нагороду Флориди в Себрінґ, згинув трагічно американський спортовець-автомобіліст 33-річний Роберт Ґолдич з Шикаґо, в'їхавши на трасові позначки. Це перший смертний випадок в семирічній історії автоспортових змагань у Себрінґ.

ОБІЖНИК Ч. 1/57
Української Спортової Централі Америки й Канади

НОВІ ЧЛЕНИ:

На основі виповненої заяви прийнято в члени УСЦАК-у: Український Студентський Спортовий Клюб у Шикаґо.

Перший список осіб, які здобули ВФВ:

Уповноважений відпоручник УСЦАК Вп. п. І. Дубас: Балко Богдан, Була Володимир, Воронка Богдан, Зиблікевич Євген (юньйор), Клюфас Олег, Навроцький Андрій, Гаврилюк Ігор, Повзанюк Володимир, Андрейко Володимир, Попович Ігор, Шматолоха Володимир, Шматолоха Ярослав, Домарацький Богдан, Скрипів Олег, Савицький Роман, Шуган Євген, і Дячок Орест.

Уповноважений відпоручник УСЦАК мґр Я. Рак: Білинський Ярополк, Бойкович Ростислав, Гіряк Богдан, Кос Михайло й Матвійшин Ігор.

За Управу УСЦАК:
мґр І. Красник в. р., голова
інж. В. Левицький в. р. секр.

ЗА ПЕРШІСТЬ СВІТУ У ФУТБОЛІ

Найбільш значними змаганнями футболістів є гри за чашу Жюля Ріме. Чаша Жюля Ріме — це світова першість. У розгривках чаші, що проводиться раз на чотири роки, беруть участь національні збірні дружини.

Першу чашу Жюля Ріме розіграно в 1930 році в Уругваї. В цих змаганнях взяло участь 13 дружин, при чому 9 з них були з американського континенту і лише 4 представляли Европу. Перемогли Уругвайці по твердій грі з Арґентиною 4:2. Другі розгри чаші були проведені через 4 роки в Італії. На цей раз у змаганні взяли участь всі найсильніші европейські дружини. В упертій боротьбі чашу завоювала дружина Італії, яка перемогла у фіналі дружину Чехословаччини 2:1. В 1938 році володарем чаші стає дружина Італії. Фінальну зустріч з угорцями в Парижі італійці виграли з рахунком 4:2.

Після цього світова першість не проводилась протягом 12 років. Змагання відновились після війни і були проведені в Бразилії. На цей раз дружина Уругваю перемогла дружину Бразилії з рахунком 2:1.

Розвиток футболу в наступні роки і поширення міжнародних футбольних зв'язків привели до того, що у змаганнях 1954 року взяло участь 35 країн. Спочатку були проведені попередні гри, у висліді яких 16 найсильніших дружин здобули право грати у фіналі в Швайцарії.

У фінальній групі добре виступала дружина Угорщини. Вона перемогла у „рукопашній" боротьбі бразилійську дружину 4:2, попередніх володарів чаші — футболістів Уругваю 4:2, але у фіналі трапилась несподіванка: дружина Німеччини виграла в угорців з рахунком 3:2, завоювавши чашу Жюля Ріме і звання чемпіона світу. На третьому місці опинилася Австрія, що перемогла Уругвай 3:1.

* * *

Півтора року відділяють нас від фінальних ігор чергової першости світу у футболі. Однак, фактично змагання вже почались. 30 вересня 1956 року відбувся перший матч між збірними дружинами Австрії і Люксембурґу. Гра пройшла з явною перевагою австрійців (7:0). Після цього були проведені ще три зустрічі: Ірляндія завдала поразки збірній дружині Данії (2:1), французи виграли у бельґійців (6:3), а зовсім недавно дружина Англії здобула перемогу над футболістами Данії (3:2).

Такий ранній початок чемпіонату (майже за два роки до фіналу) можна пояснити рекордною кількістю країн, які побажали взяти участь у змаганнях — 53. Але, як відомо, у фіналі УІ першости світу, який буде проведений у різних містах Швеції у червні-липні 1958 року, зможуть взяти участь лише 16 дружин.

Фіналісти будуть виявлені в висліді попередніх змагань у групах: дев'яти европейських, трьох південно-американських, трьох з Азії та Африки і двох — з Центральної Азії та Північної Америки. До фіналу увійдуть дружини — переможниці гор в групах. Збірні колективи Зах. Німеччини й Швеції вже тепер включені до фіналу: перша — як чемпіон світу, друга — як країна-організатор.

* * *

У підготові до змагань — всі країни мають багато труднощів. Німеччина — ще не вспіла натішитися своїм чемпіонатом — а вже всі футбольні „пророки" передбачили її поразки в наступних зустрічах. Вони не змилились: Німеччина програла з СССР 3:2, 2:1, з Югославією 3:1, з Голляндією 2:1, з Англією 3:1, зремісувала зі Шведами 2:2. Мала поправа наступила щойно недавно.

Організатори фінальних змагань — шведи колись мали сильну збірну дружину, яка в 1948 році стала олімпійським чемпіоном. Одначе, через два роки шведська дружина зайняла на першості світу третє місце, а далі її досягнення ще більше знизились. Це пояснюється тим, що багато найсильніших грачів Швеції залишили і продовжують залишати батьківщину, вступаючи до професійних дружин інших країн.

Італійці в підготові до чемпіонату обрали старий шлях — „імпорту" сильних футболістів з інших країн. Уже тепер в дружинах різних італійських клюбів грають південно-американські „зірки" — уругвайець Шіяффіно, арґентинці Монтурі, Фірмані, Кокроні, бразилієць Джулійо та інші.

Таке „зміцнення" кращих дружин Італії згубно впливає на зростання національних футбольних кадрів.

Досить значної втрати зазнав австрійський футбол. В Ґеную (в клюб „Самподорія") перейшов один з найсильніших півзахисників Австрії і Европи Е. Оцвірк. Правда, втрата Оцвірка зараз у якійсь мірі була компенсована поверненням з Франції популярного захисника Ернста Ганпеля.

Великих успіхів у міжнародних змаганнях добилась збірна дружина Уругваю. Футболісти цієї маленької країни двічі виграли першість світу і двічі — олімпійські медалі. Не менш сильними є дружини Бразилії і Арґентини. Здавалось, що від'їзд за кордон багатьох найсильніших грачів повинен був знесилити дружини цих країн, однак тепер в Уругваї, Арґентині та Бразилії підготовлені здібні молоді футболісти. Крім цього футбольні клюби південно-американських країн, в яких характерними були віртуозна техніка і індивідуальні дії, тепер перебудовуються, приділяючи більше уваги колективним зусиллям дружини, ніж грі окремих „зірок".

Пильно в запіллі працюють большевики. Але їхній виступ в Мелбурні, на XVI О. Ігрищах, хоч і закінчився здобуттям золотої медалі, треба вважати вповні невдалим. З великим трудом вдалося їм перемогти справжню аматорську дружину Німеччини 2:1, Індонезії 4:0, з Болгарією виграли щойно по продовженні 2:1, а в фіналі з Югославією 1:0. А може це була їхня тактика?