

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

СВОВОДА SVOBODA УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК UKRAINIAN DAILY

The Ukrainian Weekly Section

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Over 3,000 Took Part in Patriotic Rally at SUMA Estate

Despite threatening inclement weather, over three thousand persons took part in a Ukrainian American patriotic rally held last Saturday and Sunday, July 13 and 14th, in Ellenville, N. Y. under the joint auspices of the Organization for the Defense of the Four Freedoms of Ukraine (Organizatsia Oborony Chotirokh Svobid Ukrainy) - OOC-SU and the Association of Ukrainian Youth of America (Soyuz Ukrainskoyi Molodi Ameriky - SUMA), and associated organizations. Ellenville—close to which is the SUMA Estate, where the rally was held—is close to Kerhonkson, N. Y., adjoining which is the "Soyuzivka," the famed resort of the Ukrainian National Association, known officially as the UNA Estate. The observance of three anniversaries of Ukrainian historical importance keyed the rally. First was the three-hundredth anniversary of the death of Hetman Bohdan Khmelnytsky, under whose leadership there existed in the middle of the 17th century the Ukrainian Kozak Republic. Second was the 40th anniversary of the resurrection of the Ukrainian Army, which fought to defend the Ukrainian National Republic. The third was the 15th anniversary of the rise into being of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army which to this day is conducting underground offensive action against the Reds, as it did earlier against the Nazis, to regain Ukrainian individual and national liberties. The rally program included a review of Ukrainian war veterans and representatives of the SUMA organization by General P. Shandruk. A declaration of Hetman Khmelnytsky's Universale to the Uk-

Cleveland U.N.A. Day to Be Held August 4th

Representatives of eleven Cleveland, Ohio, UNA Branches have been meeting and discussing ways to activate UNA members in the Cleveland Area, Nicholas and Mary Bobeczko report. A thrilling moment in the program was the lighting of torches in the presence of Gen. Shandruk. A representative of each one of the twenty SUMA Branches lighted his torch, and then announced which part of Ukraine his torch of liberty represented. Prof. Ivan Vovchuk, expressed the thanks of all for this symbolic act, and then ordered the flaming torches to be applied to touch off a huge bonfire, whose searing flames symbolized the flame of the coming of the Ukrainian revolution for national independence. Church services were held Sunday morning. The rally began at 11:39, immediately following the services. Its opening was marked by a grand march of the Four Freedoms and SUMA organization members, and the raising of the colors. Principal speakers at the rally were General Shandruk and Prof. Vovchuk. Rally chairmen were Dr. Chyrowsky, Mr. Borowyk, and Prof. Kononiv. Spoken greetings were addressed to the assemblage by representatives of Ukrainian American societies participating in the affair. The cultural portion of the program included offerings by Valentina Kalya, Joanna Ivanyn, the Four Freedoms combined male choruses of Bayonne and Carteret, N. J., directed by Mr. Mikola Kormeljuk, the Surma Orchestra of Jersey City, conducted by W. Hubchik, and the Instrumental Vocal Ensemble of the SUMA Center of New York City under the direction of Mr. W. Kovalyuk.

Detroit, The Motor City, to Host UYL-NA Convention

The Detroit District Council of the Ukrainian Youth League of North America have been busily engaged in preparing the program for the Ukrainian Youth League of North America 24th Anniversary Convention to be held August 30 through September 2, at the Sheraton Cadillac Hotel. Under the energetic guidance of Gregg Nazarkiewicz, Convention Chairman and a Planning Committee composed of Michael Nimchuk, Ray Sepell, Walter Hubchik and Peter White, this committee has been busily preparing and arranging for another eventful Labor Day Week-End. The Registration Committee under the chairmanship of Mike Nimchuk and committee members, Vera Borelik, Olga Tanchan, Olga Sutaruk, Rose Sahulsky, Helen and Marion Babey, Paul Gardy, Jr., Barbara Fihl, Pauline Binkowski, Mary Chomiak and George Rub, have outlined an attractive price of \$14.00 which includes Registration, Welcome Dance, Banquet, Ball and Concert. To attend these functions separately the cost would amount to \$17.50, so by registering in advance you may save \$3.50. Early registrants have a chance on the following: 1. First 200 registrants by August 1—a popular make TV Set; 2. First registrants by August 1 and August 30—\$25.00; 3. Registrants as of August 31 to Convention day—Free Registration (\$14.00). In case you find that you cannot make it to the convention after registering you still will be able to get \$11.00 of your \$14.00 back. The \$3.00 which the League will keep is your Membership Feb. 11 issue subscription to the "Trendette," and 4 issues subscription to the "Trend." To insure yourself of a chance on the above register now, simply mail \$14.00, name and address to Miss Vera Boreiko, 6975 Parkwood Avenue, Detroit 10, Michigan. Individuals registering through the Registration Committee will be entitled to a 25% discount on all rooms. The convention program will commence Friday evening, August 30, with opening of registration and a Warm - Up Dance under the sponsorship

Utica, N. Y. Scene of Rally of UNA-ites

Branches of the Ukrainian National Association of Utica, Herkimer, Little Falls, Syracuse, Fulton and Binghamton, N. Y., were well represented by some four hundred UNA-ites at a UNA regional rally held last Sunday, July 14, upon invitation of UNA Branch 484, of Utica, upon the occasion of its observance of the 5th anniversary of its founding. The rally, held at the Ukrainian Catholic Park, located just off Wood Road, in Whitesboro, was opened by a talk given by UNA Branch 484 secretary, Mr. Volodimir Zaparanyuk. He mentioned that this Branch was organized five years ago, starting with Br. 38. Since then Branch 484 had doubled its membership, with the total number now being 261 members. During those five years, he pointed out, Branch 484 has sent into the UNA main office in Jersey City the amount of \$43,000, representing membership dues, and over \$1,000 to worthy Ukrainian causes. Among those who greeted the gathering was the local Rev. Bohdan Smyk, and also Rev. Severyn Durbak, one of the earliest pioneer priests of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in America. Principal speaker was Mr. Dmytro Halychyn, Supreme President of the Ukrainian National Association. Among the topics he dwelt upon were the publications of books in English which the UNA sponsored during very trying times when Communists were assailing the organization and patriotic torches in the presence of Gen-Branches lighted his torch, flame of the coming of the Ukrainian national liberation movement. At the conclusion of his talk, Mr. Halychyn presented a silver cup award to the Mr. M. Falinsky, captain of the local SUMA Sports Club for its victory in a soccer tournament held by four teams, those of SUMA and of the Ukrainian Students Association of Utica, and the SUMA and SOKIL teams of Syracuse. The award was donated by UNA Branch 484. Following the rally, a picnic was held, thoroughly enjoyed by all those present.

"Soyuzivka" Ukrainian Cultural Courses to Begin Their 4th Year

The fourth consecutive year of cultural courses at Soyuzivka will begin on Wednesday, July 31 and continue through Wednesday, August 28. For the young Ukrainian people who will attend, these courses will be not only an opportunity for them to become acquainted with the culture of their fathers and forefathers, but in many cases will be their first step onto the threshold of adulthood. Age 16-21 is a universally delightful time in one's life—a maximum of freedom is enjoyed with a minimum of responsibility. However, it is also a time of great uncertainty for a youngster, because he becomes increasingly aware of the importance of making his own decisions and justifying them to himself and to others. The four-weeks period at Soyuzivka with its combination of studies and socializing provides an ideal environment in which a youth can grow. Being away from home for that length of time will enable him to make many decisions for himself without leaning heavily on his parents or teachers. Students elect their own officers and, with the guidance of the management, govern themselves. Living with other students for a month's time can be a wonderful experience—it's educational, interesting, and lots of fun—but most important, it's a great character builder. If you are a parent and are thinking of sending your child to Soyuzivka, don't hesitate—give him a little push in the direction of maturity. He'll be glad you did, and so will you! If you are interested in supporting the courses and are not in a position to sponsor a full scholarship of \$120, any fraction of that amount may be contributed to the Ukrainian Youth League of North America Foundation, Inc., which in turn will set up scholarships from the fund for that purpose. Contributions may be sent to: Cultural Courses UYL-NA Foundation, Inc., 2 East 79th Street, New York, N. Y.

Top Scholars to Discuss Newest Soviet Developments; Emigre Institute Plays Host to Soviet Affairs Experts

RECTOR OF FREE UKRAINIAN UNIVERSITY IN MUNICH TO ADDRESS GATHERING The long-range significance of recent dramatic events in the Soviet Union will be explored by noted American and European scholars at a forthcoming conference sponsored by the Institute for the Study of the USSR. "Every area of Soviet life in this fourth year of Soviet rule will be intensively probed by world-renowned experts on Soviet affairs," according to Dr. Jaan Pennar, the Institute's American representative. Dr. Pennar announced just before leaving for Munich, where the two-day Institute Conference will begin July 26, that more than 200 scholars, including exiles from the Soviet Union and the satellite nations will participate. The Institute for the Study of the USSR, founded in 1950, already has obtained worldwide attention because of the excellence and authenticity of its numerous studies on conditions and trends within the Soviet Union. The Institute, composed of emigre scholars drawn from the various nationality groups making up the Soviet Union, is supported by the American Committee for Liberation, a group of private citizens headed by former Assistant Secretary of State Howland H. Sargeant, which also supports Liberation's around-the-clock broadcasts to the USSR. According to Dr. Pennar, three noted U.S. scholars will read papers at the forthcoming conference. They are Professor Frederick Barghoorn,

Wins Two Speaking Contests

Gerald Sywanyk, son of Walter and Anastasia Sywanyk, of 165 Milford Avenue, Newark, N. J., won the speaking contests in his senior year of High School at St. Basil's Prep School, a unit of the Ukrainian Catholic Seminary, Stamford, Connecticut. The first contest, entitled "I Speak for Democracy" took place on November 14, 1957 at St. Basil's Prep Auditorium. Sixteen selected pupils of the school competed. The judges were the faculty of St. Basil College and Prep School. They were: Very Rev. S. J. Chrepta, B.A., M.S., the dean of St. Basil's College, Rev. Theodore Boholnick, B.A., S.T.L., Rev. Peter Fedorchuk, B.A., M.A., Rev. and Rev. John Squiller, B.A., S.T.L. The pupils delivered their speeches to the faculty and the student body. After the last speaker delivered his speech, the judges conferred and awarded the first prize to Gerald Sywanyk. This was not only a happy event for Gerald but also for all his classmates since the class of '57 has waited for four years to capture the "Public Speaking" title. Gerald won his second public speaking contest entitled "Why Should Catholics Attend a Catholic College." This contest took place on May 26, 1957. Each student at St. Basil's had to write a speech on this topic. From the whole school, six finalists were chosen and from these six Gerald once again took first place, winning a gold medal which he received at the Communion breakfast on June 10, 1957, graduation day. TEXT OF PRIZE WINNING SPEECH "I Speak for Democracy." I am a refugee from a communist dominated land—Ukraine; and I speak to you with

"Youngest" Spring Queen Elected By Rochester Institute

Miss Daria Beley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Beley of 55 Lill street, Rochester, N.Y., and a member of the Ukrainian National Association, was just a few days past 16 years when she was graduated from Benjamin High School of Rochester, two years ago. Last month, a few more days to go before she turned 18, Daria reigned as queen over the student body of the Rochester Business Institute, proving that scholarship and popularity can go hand in hand. She was elected, as reported

Social Service Work of the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee [UARC]

Visiting recently the offices of the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee in Germany, Austria and France I came across some strange happenings. In our office in Munich we have at the present time three (3) American girls working for U.U.A.R.C., while not even one from the American-Ukrainian youth is interested in the Social Service work of our organization. What may be the reason for such an indifferent attitude of our American-Ukrainian youth toward the Social Service work of our organization? Let us get to the bottom of the problem and find proper solution. What is U.U.A.R.C.? What are its functions? United Ukrainian American Relief Committee (U.U.A.R.C.) is a Relief Agency, organized in 1944 by the American-Ukrainians, and approved by the Department of State, to help "needy Ukrainians" abroad, as well as in the United States. U.U.A.R.C. first workers in Europe were well known American Ukrainians. All have been instrumental in helping thousands of Ukrainian Refugees in their emigration and rehabilitation, and thus U.U.A.R.C. has helped to resettle in the United States over 45,000 Ukrainian Refugees and as many thousands in other countries as Australia and South America. Although the European emigration problem is almost completed, there are many new problems before us, specifically: 1. to help the remaining D.P.s. in Europe to integrate themselves in the economy of the State where they may live, and 2. to help the Ukrainian escapees from behind the Iron Curtain, and 3. to help the Ukrainians now in Poland and Yugoslavia. As an Agency recognized by the Department of State and all Allied Governments, the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee is a sort of an Ukrainian Consular service for all Ukrainians; enjoys privileges as such and should be recognized as such by all Ukrainian groups. The U.U.A.R.C. is at the present the only organization which can educate a number of our American-Ukrainian youth for this international, Ukrainian Consular Service. U.U.A.R.C. Service abroad is challenging the American-Ukrainian Social Service Welfare workers to join in the ranks of the young pioneers, and by deed help in liberation of Ukrainian people. As a worker of U.U.A.R.C. you have a chance to get in close contact with the highest level of the United States and Allied Governments officials wherever you may be as a representative of an Internationally Recognized Organization. For further information and personal interview write to: United Ukrainian American Relief Committee, P.O. Box 1661, Philadelphia, Pa. Dr. Walter Gallan, U.U.A.R.C. President

Natalie Ryshyna Wins Plaudits As Pianist and Personality

Miss Natalie Ryshyna, who last April gave her second New York City recital, has won for herself not only kudos for her technical proficiency as a pianist, but acclaim for her personality, the Christian Science Monitor of Boston, Mass. correspondent of New York City, Elizabeth Sutherland, reports. Miss Ryshyna, a slender, green-eyed blonde, once considered dancing as her career and perhaps this accounts for her grace on stage. In any event poise, personality, and proficiency are the words which most adequately describe a Ryshyna concert — unless, of course, it be in the words of The New York Times' critic who described her as having undisputed talent, as being "a thoughtful pianist and an intelligent one."

SAYS UKRAINE IS NOT SAFE FOR RUSSIANS

Dr. Peter Horvath, Hungarian-born political scientist believes that the Hungarian revolt has inspired restless elements all over Eastern Europe. Dr. Horvath is giving a summer session course at the University of Buffalo, according to the "Buffalo Courier-Express" of July 2, 1957. "The Russian leaders knew that the troops imported from Ukraine could not be counted on to fight," Dr. Horvath said. "Even in Ukraine, they must station Mongolian troops because no other soldiers can be trusted there," he concluded.

(Continued on page 3)

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The Good-Doers and the Driftwood

From its very earliest sproutings on this virgin land of the USA, our Ukrainian American society, in all of its manifold, complex and flourishing growth phases, has constituted one of the brightest chapters in American history.

That history, compared with the histories of the peoples of the Eurasian continent, is, in comparison, of very short time in duration, about, let us say, some six centuries in all, preceded by sporadic explorations by adventurous bands of Norsemen, some four hundred or so centuries before.

But though American history may appear so short, and though Occidental and non-Occidental nations may look upon America as just an upstart nation, which, in the opinion of some of them, may suffer the various vicissitudes in fortune and misfortune which they themselves have suffered, still in the historic retrospect they have to consider America as one of the most vital and dynamic nations which has come into being on this earth.

The freedom and democracy which characterized America since the Colonial times, are today even more than conspicuous than ever. For those principles America has gone to war against tyranny, such as those during the administrations of Presidents Washington (American Revolutionary War), Madison (the War of 1812) Polk, (the Mexican War, which brought Texas into the Union, besides California, Utah, Arizona and New Mexico—at a good price paid by Uncle Sam), McKinley (Spanish-American War, which freed Cuba and the Philippines), Wilson (World War I), Roosevelt (World War II), and Truman (Korean War). These are but few examples of American intervention to protect the rights, individual and national in nature, of peace-loving peoples throughout the world. Despite the sacrifices suffered in the course of these bloody encounters, America retained its vitality and growth, and became the most progressive nation ever known.

What to the undiscerning eye has been an unknown fact is that America's strength lies in the diversity of its population, composed of sturdy peoples of various nationalities of Europe, who emigrated here in order to escape oppression and extremely limited chances to improve their lot under foreign rulers. There were, for instance, the Quakers, the Huguenots, the Catholics, the Mayflower ship refugees, the Irish, the latter who came here during that terrible Potato Famine in the middle of the last century, the Germans who fled here during the second part of the last century, the Jews who fled from Russian misrule and Russian instigated pogroms, the Poles who despaired from regaining their national independence following the collapse of their abortive national uprisings in the early 30's, 60's, and, finally, last but not least, the waves of Ukrainian emigration to America which cast upon its shores—from the late 90's of the last century and lasting up to the outbreak of the first world war—some one million Ukrainian immigrants, fathers and sons of our American-born and raised younger generation Ukrainian Americans.

Approximately 85% of them came from Western Ukraine, although the forerunners of this wave, appearing in the 60's of the last century, came from Eastern Ukraine, being the tail-end of that famous "Gold Rush" to California. As their, by now well matured sons and daughters, know, these Ukrainian American pioneers started out with the proverbial "shoe string," or, to put it differently, with no money, no knowledge of the English language, subjected to various forms of bullies, especially in the coal mining regions by those previous immigrants who resented the coming of these "furriners," with hardly anything at all, except—their indomitable Ukrainian spirit, their traditional courage—which, one may add, has produced some of the finest warriors and soldiers the world has ever known—and, finally their industriousness, zeal and thriftiness.

The fruits of their up-hill struggle to sink their roots in the free American soil and with it to grow and flourish in it, to take full advantage of this great land of opportunity, to better themselves, and especially to give their sons and daughters all the advantages that they themselves were through necessity denied back in enslaved Ukraine, and here in this country because of the period of their adjustment and progress, all of these fruits are to well visible to be pointed out here.

But just let us point, at random, at such great institutions as the Ukrainian National Association, the Ukrainian churches, the community centers, the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee. And, let us also point out the great progress made by their sons and daughters in various professions, industries, businesses and trades. For their progress, the progeny of these old immigrants manifest heartfelt gratitude to their parents.

They deserve, too, quite a bit more Ukrainian American organization activity in practically everything, than that which their sons and daughters have manifested within the past several years.

Among our younger generation there still remain what might be aptly called the good-doers. Outside their work and family attachments and obligations, they perennially continue to do what they consider not only their duty but pleasure as well, to work for the best interests of their fellow Ukrainian Americans, their kinsmen fighting for their freedoms back in Soviet-Russian enslaved Ukraine, and to those of their kinsmen, who managed to flee the land of their birth and upbringing, their very beloved native land, and who today are scattered all over Europe and elsewhere, striving to gain sanctuary here in America.

Aside from these idealistic younger generation Ukrainian Americans, however, there still remain among them quite a number of persons, prominent and talented, who cannot be considered as the good-doers as those above. This, despite the importunings of their parents, friends and acquaintances, they no longer can be classed as good-doers. About the best appellation that may be applied to them is "driftwood," which in its figurative sense, refers to wood floated or drifted by water, especially that which in the end is cast upon the shore by the use of sea, there to bask in personal complacency, alert only to its own personal needs and comforts, and not those of others.

Perhaps some emotional or inspirational wave may pick up this "driftwood" and bring it back into the surging turmoil of the growingly active Ukrainian American life. May that wave come soon, and sweep them back into activity.

A TREND IN TONGUES

In former decades, the French language was a standard medium of international and diplomatic medium of communication. Aside from it our American high schools and colleges had on their curriculums also the Spanish language, which came in handy in commercial relations with Central-American and South-American countries. All the while, however, the English language was rising to its present importance throughout the world, in council halls, in the far reaches of what constitutes the land mass of our globe, as well as in teeming cities, barren deserts, vast jungles, and everywhere where civilized peoples exist.

World expansion of various world powers following World War I challenged the diplomat, the scholar and the businessman to expand his knowledge of English, French, Spanish and German. The Slavic languages then began to come into their own also, such as Russian, Ukrainian, and Polish. The birth of the United Nations organizations in San Francisco back in 1945, the closer contact, both friendly and unfriendly in nature, among various countries, plus the Soviet Russian drive for world domination, and all the other factors, have greatly helped the average American to realize the necessity of knowing, speaking and writing another language besides English. That is why, for example, our War Department, has foreign language schools throughout the country. That is why some of them, as the one out in Monterey, California, teach Ukrainian too.

Recently, Oliver J. Caldwell, assistant commissioner in the United States Office of Education, is reported to have remarked that only Chinese is spoken by more people. But, added, Chinese, is broken into several very distinct dialects. Finally, he noted that one out of every eight persons in the world today speaks or is studying English.

Does that mean, the St. Louis Post-Dispatch notes in an editorial, that the growth of world-wide interest in the English language since World War II means that English-speaking people need learn no other language? Of course, this does not follow. The rise of English speaks of international leadership and influence of the United States and other English speaking nations, but if that leadership is to be preserved, says the St. Louis daily, "Americans, have for one, more need than ever to learn to understand other peoples, their language and their ways of thinking. After all, seven of every eight persons on this earth do not speak English."

Kenneth W. Mildner, an official in the Modern Language Association, believes that the nation may now be pulling out of a 40-year-old slump in foreign language study. He says that more than 270,000 pupils in elementary schools are now studying foreign languages, which is four times as many as in 1952.

Obviously, a number of our schools are trying to teach languages where they are best learned—in early youth. The movement is still limited, and will require more and better teachers.

But if education is the enemy of misunderstanding, foreign language instruction, like that of the steadily growing importance—the Ukrainian language, ought to be improved greatly in America with the next difficult decade.

This Week in American History

On July 18, 1792—165 years ago — Paul Jones, famous United States naval hero, died in Paris. Born in Scotland in 1747, he went to sea in early youth and before he was eighteen rose to the command of a vessel that traded with the West Indies. He settled in Virginia in 1773. As soon as the American Revolution began, John Paul Jones offered his services to the American cause. He was victorious in many naval engagements, including the memorable battle between his ship, the Bonhomme Richard, and the English Serapis. Although in the end his own ship sank, he managed to conquer the enemy vessel. In fact, his exploits were so outstanding that he has remained the best-remembered of the naval heroes of the Revolution. Later, John Paul Jones accepted service in the Russian navy, though carefully reserving his American citizenship, and again proved his resourcefulness and skill. When he died in Paris, the French National Assembly accorded him a public funeral.

In 1905 his remains were brought to this country and interred at the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

On July 20, 1895, Richard Olney, Secretary of State under President Cleveland, sent what is known as the "Olney Note" to the British Government. It was an explosive note on the boundary dispute involving Venezuela and British Guiana—then a standing quarrel between Venezuela and Great Britain—which set forth an uncompromising interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine in very strong terms. Both England and America feared war would result as a consequence of this note, and only the unwillingness of both nations to engage in war against each other—and the British government's willingness to compromise—averted the disaster. This incident is historically important because it marks the last really dangerous disagreement between England and the United States. Richard Olney died in Boston forty years ago—on April 8, 1917—just two days after the United States declared war on Germany.

"MURDERERS' ROTUNDA"

Recently, a new novel came off the presses under the title of "Murderers' Rotunda." Its author is T. Osmachka. (361 pp., \$3, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada).

The title of the book does not give the reader an adequate inkling of the book's contents. Furthermore, the outward appearance of the volume is incommensurate with the excellence of the inside material.

One of the chief criticisms of recent new books has been that their canvas is too overcrowded, that they lack distinction of style, artistry, and that they tend towards didacticism, the curse of most recent literature.

A Work of Art

Fortunately the above criticism cannot be levelled at "Murderers' Rotunda," which is a work of art. Without being didactic, there is, however, a moral element in this book, which, as Henry James once put it: "is in reality simply a part of the essential richness of inspiration—it has nothing to do with the artistic process and it has everything to do with the artistic effect."

Well, something like this can be said of "Murderers' Rotunda." Writing in the Ukrainian Literary Gazette, George Dwynech considers the book as life in the raw, from which the clothes, skin, flesh, internals, nerves, heart and brain, have been taken away—that all this lays in the pages of the book in horrible isolation. But that the author-magician presents all of this as one, even is isolated, the terror, tortures and destruction are complete.

One will not find, says Mr. Dwynech, in this book any preconceived literary effects, no pathos effects, no martyrdom effects, no sentimentalism, no outright propaganda—but a passive, albeit fascinating story of the human Ukrainian soul in its struggle with the terrible horror of Russian Communism.

The author, says Mr. Dwynech, took his weapons not from the arsenal of "power," but from the bottomless sack of "infirmity." The chief hero of the book, if he can be called a hero, a writer, Ivan Brus, fought with the weapon of preconceived simulation and pretended insanity, thus preventing the enemy from "brainwashing," from boring into his soul, thus resisting the enemy, and, gaining in the end, a moral victory over him.

As Mr. Dwynech put it, you will read the book and catch yourself in the position that along with the book comprise a living continuation of the action of the production. An attack on this horrible communist serpent takes place, and you in your own soul will feel that you are doing likewise with all your might and main.

Meeting With Stalin

The story commences with a meeting of Stalin and his 1,000 henchmen in the "rotunda," near Moscow. A plan is form-

DON'T LET THE U.N.A. DOWN!

By THEODORE LUTWINIAK

The hopes of the Ukrainian National Association to have a total membership of 75,000 by convention time, May 1958, do not appear rosy considering that the fraternal benefit society has only 71,600 members right now. This is not a very great improvement over the membership figure of a year ago and, if things continue as they have been, convention time will find the UNA way off its goal.

Its been more than 20 years since the UNA started issuing 20 Year Endowment, 20 Payment Life, and 16 Year Endowment membership certificates. Many thousands of such certificates were issued, mainly to American-born young people. Today these certificates are maturing and becoming paid-up, and their holders are lost to the UNA as dues-paying members. The result is that, even though new members are being admitted month after month, the gains in membership are small due to losses through matured and paid-up certificates, not to mention deaths, cash surrenders, and suspensions. Deaths, cash surrenders, and suspensions are not new to the UNA; it is the matured and paid-up certificates in large numbers that really pose a problem.

Since the majority of the holders of Endowment and Payment certificates are reinsurable, the UNA sends special letters to them when their certificates reach maturity dates, urging them to continue their membership by taking out new insurance. Some of the members, particularly of the female sex, respond favorably, but many others show no interest. We asked several of these people their reasons for not continuing their UNA membership, and found that most of the men had seen service in the US Armed Forces and had Government insurance and that others felt they were adequately insured elsewhere.

"Murderers' Rotunda" is a revelation not only of literary skill, but of factual happenings in the Ukraine under the Communists. It is not only a fine novel, but it is a valuable document depicting conditions under the Soviet Regime by an author who lived through it all and suffered under the Communist Regime.

Borrowing the words of a reviewer of a book that I translated: "One of the Fifteen Million," "Canadians and Americans have too long been deluded by the pro-Soviet propaganda of Communist traitors and even by Pro-Soviet rhapsodies purred from the pulpits of weak-minded fellow-travellers. It is high time the lid be taken off the Pit of Communist horror and that smoke of Soviet Russia's abominations should choke their phophets among us."

Soviet Shakeup Is Attributed To Military Flaws

Soviet military weakness may be behind the latest battle among the Communist despots. As reported by the Buffalo Evening News (July 11 last), two Ukrainian Americans of Buffalo, N.Y. said that the real argument in Moscow is over "challenging" the United States or following a go-slow policy based on the untrustworthiness of non-Russian units in the Soviet armed forces.

Walter V. Chopek, 353 Herman St., Buffalo, a contributor to these pages and connected with Buffalo's City Administration, and Zenon Sahian, 164 Titus street, former high school principal in Lviv, Western Ukraine.

Main points of their analysis as reported by the Buffalo daily are: 1.—NATO Commander General Lauris Norstad's testimony to Congress of the ability of NATO forces to destroy the Soviet Union touched off a Russian debate on whether to counter that claim with a positive aggressive move or to let it pass. Molotov, Kaganovich, Shepilov and Pervukhin, the Stalinist portion, urged a positive action—a "challenge."

BAIDA
 by MEROS LECKOW

Undoubtedly the Kozaks' first passage through the rapids was a terrifying experience but the attempt was successful and from that time the Dnieper rapids became a true friend and protector of the Kozaks, the very core of the Kozaks' existence. Here the Kozaks were safe for the rapids made their location unapproachable by the officials of Lithuania-Poland from the north and the whirlpools and waterfalls prevented Turkish boats from coming up the river from the south. Thus as early as the middle of the 16th century there were two distinct classes of Kozaks, those with family ties who made their homes in the towns, mainly Kaniv and Cherkassy and later Trachternov and Korsun, and those who had no ties whatsoever, who did not submit to the restrictions imposed by the authorities and who made their home on the islands in the Dnieper. The first class became known as "Garrison Kozaks", the second the Zaporogians, the Kozaks from below the rapids. These were the real Kozaks, the poor, exploited, homeless Ukrainian frontiersmen and not the wealthy lords and officials who wished to gain fame and undertook expeditions into the steppe as an adventurous game. The Kozaks kept close vigil on the Tatar bands who raided the country for human game, battling them on even terms when they could. When the advancing force was too large to cope with, the Kozaks endeavored to warn the frontier towns of the approaching danger, giving the inhabitants time to hide in the woods or to flee to the comparative safety of the fortified walls of the towns. The Kozaks would then resort to a rear guard action harassing the invaders as best they could.

Below the rapids of the Dnieper the Kozaks built quarters, fortified them and called their new home, "Sich". They became the Zaporogian Kozaks, the Kozaks from below the rapids and gradually established themselves as undisputed masters of the lower Dnieper area. From the Sich the Kozaks patrolled the Tatar main routes into the Ukraine which usually involved fording the Dnieper at one of three points. These fords were watched by the Zaporogians and efforts made to oppose any crossing. However, if they were unable to prevent the Tatars from crossing in force, word was immediately relayed to the Sich and throughout the countryside by a system of fire beacons. These were wooden constructions set at intervals on high ground which were constantly guarded. At the first indication of the crossing of the Dnieper by the Horde the nearest beacon was lit and in turn each beacon in sight of the conflagration would be set afire. With this chain reaction, in very little time, news of the coming of the Horde was flashed throughout the length and breadth of the entire country. The Tatars became aware that the success of their attacks was dwindling as the Kozaks prepared the inhabitants for the oncoming danger. They realized that the Kozaks were developing into more than just a nuisance and began to turn their full attention to the task of destroying them. The lot of the Kozaks in these times was a difficult one. The Tatar grazing range covered a huge area and the only link between the Kozaks and the Ukraine was the Dnieper. Even this link was a precarious one. The Kozaks were in constant danger of attack and capture meant either death or slavery. The Zaporogian's dangerous existence taught him many things about his enemy and experience trained him how best to deal with his foe. Con-

stant life in the steppe bred an instinct in the Kozak that gave him the reputation of being something of a sorcerer, a super-being who could see farther than an eagle, hear sounds audible only to wild creatures of the steppe and who had the uncanny sixth sense of a fox.

In the region of the Dnieper the Zaporogians were able in times of danger to take cover in the caves and dens of the rocky banks. It was more difficult for the Kozak who patrolled the steppe where a horseman could be seen for miles and it took virtually a wizard to avoid detection. One of the Zaporogian's many tricks was to make for the nearest location of water and there lie completely immersed in the water among the rushes breathing through a hollow reed while the horses were scattered. The Tatar bands who raided the Ukraine did not relish returning empty handed. They ravished the towns and dwellings in their path, removing everything of value, putting to the sword anyone who opposed them, burning, pillaging and herding the inhabitants like so much cattle. The old people were killed, the young ones scattered with the wild Tatar horses riding over them mauling to death those who were not fortunate enough to escape from beneath the hoofs of the horses. The remainder, men and women, were divided between the raiders with no concern given to the separation of families or loved ones. The Tatars then began their trek back across the steppe to the Crimea with a long line of captives tied in line to the saddle of each Tatar's horse. Those who could not keep up with the pace were encouraged on their way with the lash of a whip. Once the Tatars had effected an entry into the interior of the country their every move was closely followed by the Zaporogians who awaited their return, when they were hampered with prisoners and booty, on the Black Path which led to the South. The Kozak's tactics would then be to cut off and destroy as many small groups as possible and free the captives.

Quite often the Zaporogians were not successful in foiling the Tatar raiders in their plans. They were only a handful and the steppe was vast. Large numbers of humanity were led to the cities of Kaffa and Koslov, Crimean ports that had become world famous market places for slaves in the 15th century exporting this commodity to Turkey, Italy, France, Spain and the Barbary Coast. It was inevitable that many did not live through the hardships of the journey to the Crimea and the exhausted cap-

(To be continued)

BOOK REVIEW

BUKOWINA

Bukowina, a 965 page book with more than 200 illustrations, published this spring is a history of the most charming picturesque and perhaps least known region of Ukraine.

An integral part of the Ukrainian Kingdom in the 12th and 13th centuries, Bukowina was exposed to innumerable invasions and varieties of foreign rulers for centuries.

Throughout the centuries, however, the dominant Ukrainian character of the inhabitants was constantly reflected in the social and religious life and institutions of the people.

The compilers of this monumental history, D. Kwitkovsky, O. Brizzan and A. Zukovsky, have thus made available a source book of information and interest not only to students of history but for the average reader.

Its authors made use of a large mass of sources of material in very readable form.

Illustrations and history of the various cities, villages, religious and cultural institutions reveal amazing examples of the Ukrainian civilization.

The little known efforts of Bohdan Khmelnytsky and his son Tymish to integrate Bukovina into the new independent state of Ukraine and the support of the local Ukrainian inhabitants and its then leaders to their plans give a new perspective of the great national vision of the famous Hetman.

Of particular interest is the history of the rebirth of Ukrainian nationalism in Bukowina during the Austro-Hungarian period, and the remarkable struggle to preserve Ukrainian culture during the period of Rumanian occupation after World War I.

The book contains a folder with two large colored maps of Bukowina. One is a physical map and the other showing all the cities, villages and counties which should be of interest to every Bukovinian in the United States and Canada.

No cost of research was spared in the preparation and publication of this book. It is hoped that Ukrainians in Canada and the United States will support the project by ordering copies for their own enjoyment and to make them available to libraries and educational institutions.

John Panchuk, Battle Creek, Mich.

New York and Washington U.N.A. Branches Led in May Membership Drive

THE A. HONCHARENKO SOCIETY, U.N.A. BRANCH 204 OF NEW YORK, AND THE UKRAINA SOCIETY, BRANCH 15 OF WASHINGTON, D. C., EXCEED THEIR QUOTAS

Since last January, the Ukrainian National Association has been conducting its UNA Pre-Convention Membership Campaign.

The purpose of the drive is to increase UNA membership to 75,000.

The new membership quotas assigned to the UNA branches throughout the U.S.A. and Canada, and their attainment thereof, is assessed each month by the Association and published in the Svboda.

The month of last May marked the emergence to top place of two UNA branches, both located in the two main centers of our country, namely, Branch 204—the A. Honcharenko Society—of New York City, that financial and industrial center of America, and Branch 15—the Ukraina Society—of Washington, D. C., the capital of our country.

Both of these UNA branches enrolled during the month of May the most new members. Both branches exceeded the quotas assigned to them at the beginning of the drive.

Our May winners represent 2 different types of UNA Branches. Thus Br. 204 is an old organization, founded 32 years ago, whereas Branch 15 was founded just 6 years ago.

UNA Branch 204 secretary is the well known Mr. Wasyl Hasiy, a former member of the UNA Supreme Auditing Committee, who for 20 years has served as secretary, in consecutive order, of three different UNA Branches.

The secretary of UNA Branch 15, on the other hand, is comparatively a very new member of the organization. He emigrated to this country just some 6 years ago, and about that time joined our organization.

In age these secretaries are quite different. Mr. Hasiy, who though now is over 71 years remains still tough and industrious enough, while his co-winner in the membership drive is just approaching his fifties.

No matter the disparity that exists in the total number of members of these two UNA Branches, and between the respective ages of their secretaries. The fact remains that both of them are working hard for the good and welfare of Ukrainian American organized life and the Ukrainian National Association in particular.

Secretary Wasyl Hasiy arrived on these shores some 45 years ago. He worked for

awhile on Staten Island, New York. Then he moved over to Trenton, N. J., where in Ukrainian American communal life he was associated then with Mr. M. Khandoha and Mr. J. Borodaykevych. During this time he served a number years as secretary of UNA Branch 245. Next, he moved to New York City, where, beginning in 1949, he acted as secretary of Branch 204.

By way of illustration here of his industry, is the fact that during the month of May, he enrolled 12 new members. This was accomplished in the New York area which down through these years has been quite well drained of new prospective members for the UNA.

Mr. Yaroslav Geleta, secretary of UNA Branch 15, came to this country from what may be considered the most colorful section of Ukraine—Hutsulshyna. Driven out by the last war from his beloved, green-topped mountainsides, he lost no time in making a living and continuing his studies.

Upon taking over, last May, the secretaryship of the Washington branch of the UNA, he was not only to able double the membership of his Branch, but also to become a star in the UNA membership drive.

All of us wish this fast-progressing UNA Branch the best of luck. And we wish the same to all of those other UNA Branches which have not as yet attained their quotas in the current pre-convention membership drive.

Yaroslav Padokh New York City

Immigration and Naturalization

Question: I have been trying to find a cook and general houseworker for a long time, but without success. Some one tells me the immigration law gives a first preference to persons urgently needed. I know somebody abroad most anxious to take this job, but she comes from a country with an over-subscribed nonpreference quota. Would she be eligible for a first preference?

Answer: Probably not. The

mere fact that there is a shortage of workers in a certain line of work is not sufficient for the granting of a first preference. The law also requires that services of the applicant must be urgently needed because of his high education, technical training, specialized experience or exceptional ability. Domestic workers or general houseworkers with special skills do not meet this requirement of the statute

NEW MUSIC FOR SOLOISTS! "LOVE UKRAINE" Composition of Mykola Fomenko, words by Wolodymyr Sosyura translated into English by Yar Slawutych Published by Ukrainian National Association on its 60th Anniversary \$1.00 per copy Order now! SVOBODA, 83 Grand Street, Jersey City 3, N. J.

NOTARY PUBLIC

Upon receipt of numerous complaints and reports concerning the acts and the giving of legal advice by various Notary Publics in the Ukrainian community, the Ukrainian American Lawyers Association, Inc., New York City, took the matter under advisement for investigation and consideration.

A good many people have the false impression that a Notary Public and an attorney-at-law are one and the same and of equal standing. Nothing could be further from the truth. A Notary cannot, in any way, engage in the practice of law. He is not authorized to prepare legal documents such as contracts, mortgages, wills, affidavits, bills of sale, releases, deeds, immigration applications, etc., for a fee.

Mary Ann's and Michael's Folk Dance Group Praised

Writing in the Christian Science Monitor, world-renowned daily published in Boston, Mass., one of its columnists, Marilyn Hoffman, wrote in her "Meet Manhattan" (June 25, 1957 number) that in New York City there flourishes on the outer edge of Greenwich Village a Folk Dance House which, as she writes, is a unique institution in this country.

It is guided by Mary and Michael Herman, who have worked for many years to preserve folk art and who—to the delight of thousands—have run the Folk Dance House for the past 17 years.

Both Mary Ann (maiden name—Bodnar) and Michael Herman are of Ukrainian parentage. She met her husband in New York City at a Ukrainian Folk Dance session.

Michael grew up in Cleveland, Ohio, where together with his brother he learned to dance and love the Ukrainian folk numbers for which he played his violin at various nationality dances. When he came to New York in 1930, he continued to play for the dances of different ethnic groups.

As he learned these dances—he was also a pupil of Vasile Avramenko—he also began to teach them to others. For ten years, while he worked at other jobs, he developed this side interest in folk dancing, as he still does, at Columbia University's International House.

And during the New York World's Fair in 1940, Michael led thousands of people in folk dancing on the American Com-

In the Ukraine and on the European continent the functions of a Notary resemble that of an attorney or counsellor at law, while in the United States a Notary is merely a public officer whose main function is to administer oaths, to attest and certify, by his hand and official seal certain classes of documents. In the United States, a Notary's commission may be obtained by anyone with ease. The requirements are easily met, by submitting an application, the payment of small fee, and the taking of a simple examination. Generally speaking any person may become a Notary if he is a citizen, over 21 years of age, of good moral character, has never been convicted of a crime and is a resident of the state. A Notary is not required to be a graduate of a college of university, nor is he required to have any knowledge of the law. His qualification as a Notary, however, does not entitle him to engage in the practice of the law. He may be motivated by a genuine desire to be helpful, nevertheless, his lack of qualification as an attorney, makes it wrongful for him to trespass on the lawyer's field.

Obviously, when confronted with a legal problem or the need of legal advice, common sense dictates consultation with a lawyer.

UKRAINIAN YOUTH NEWS

By ALEXANDER F. DANKO

Ukrainian Scholarship

The every active UYL of New Jersey, which has already sponsored three students to the UNA-UYL-NA Ukrainian Cultural Courses held each August for the past 3 years, will once again sponsor a student for the courses held in August at the UNA resort Soyuzivka in Kerhonkson, N. Y.

All Ukrainian youth of New Jersey between the ages of 16 and 22 desiring to take advantage of this fine educational and cultural program combined with a most pleasurable vacation, should write to yours truly or to Mr. Walter Bodnar, 124 South 10th St., Newark 3, N. J.

The method of determining the scholarship winner from the list of applicants will be by personal interview within a short while.

UYL-NA Convention

The Ukrainian Youth League of North America was organized at the Chicago World's Fair in August 1933, by a group of forward-thinking young Ukrainian Americans who were primarily concerned with the struggle of our kinsmen—over 45 million Ukrainians—for their individual and national rights and in the process to re-establish their long sought goal—a free and independent Ukraine! (This I might add is contrary to the thinking of many of the present and recent past UYL-NA executives who erroneously claim that UYL-NA is strictly a "social league"—and nothing else.)

The purposes of the UYL-NA, in brief, since its incep-

tion in 1933 are: (1) To provide a common meeting ground for American and Canadian Ukrainian youth for better understanding of each other; (2) To foster cultural, athletic, social and other interests of league members! (3) To lead in organizing American and Canadian Ukrainian youth; (4) Disseminate knowledge of Ukraine in all its aspects (5) Advance the cause of Ukrainian Brotherhood.

Since this column recently received notes from publicist Walter Hubchik on the upcoming 24th Anniversary UYL-NA Convention this Labor Day Weekend (Aug 30-Sept. 2, 1957) at the air-conditioned Sheraton-Cadillac Hotel at Detroit, Michigan, we felt we had to start the UYL-NA Convention publicity here with the above data for any and all newcomers—and as a review for some of the oldtimers (I think this review may be needed more for the latter than for the former, strange as it may seem, as many lost sight of the original great purposes of UYL-NA) including many of the so called "leaders".

(Further details concerning the UYL-NA Convention appear on page 1.—Editor)

Briefs

The UYL-NJ is planning a beach party or picnic outing for sometime in mid-August... Friend Walt Bodnar relates that distant relatives of Stan Pitula, promising rookie pitcher for the Cleveland Indians and who resides in Hackensack, N. J., say he is Ukrainian. We're checking now with Mr. Pitula.

Washington Reports 65,000,000 Jobs Record For June

The Government reported on July 11th last a June employment record of 65,000,000.

This was a rise of 1,300,000 over May. Graduates and students accounted for nearly the entire increase.

Unemployment rose 800,000 last month to a total of 8,300,000. This increase, too, was charged almost entirely to young persons looking for a summer or post-graduation job.

In contrast to these changes, further job reductions were reported in several "hard goods" manufacturing industries, although the manufacturing total as a whole rose to 16,800,000 jobs.

The employment cuts were reported in plants producing such consumer goods as refrigerators, laundry home equipment and electrical appliances.

Employment in automobile plants also continued to drop in June, but job levels were above those of a year ago. On the other hand, employment in radio and television manufacturing and furniture continued to show increases above usual.

In the industrial goods categories, small job declines were again reported in farm and construction equipment, and industrial machinery, as well as in basic iron and steel products. These drops were offset by summer expansion in such industries as food processing and lumber.

The work week of factory production personnel rose seasonably by 0.2 hours to 39.9 hours in June. Increases in hours of work, mainly overtime, were reported by many durable goods industries, halting the downward trend of the last several months. However, compared with the level of a year ago, the work week in manufacturing was down 0.3 hours. Agriculture continued to pace the season job expansion, ris-

ing by 900,000 to 7,500,000.

Weekly earnings of factory production workers rose by 81 cents to \$82.59 as a result of both the longer week work and a small increase in average hourly earnings. The rise in weekly earnings was the first since last December.

The unemployment total was 4.8 per cent of the civilian labor force in June, as record numbers of young persons began their search for summer jobs. At the same time, state-insured unemployment, which does not include these young job-seekers, declined to 1,360,000, 3.1 per cent of covered workers.

Under new definitions adopted this year, the unemployment total includes persons on temporary lay-off (less than thirty days) and those out of school who are waiting to start new jobs within thirty days. These groups totalled more than 300,000 in June. After allowance for the change of definitions, unemployment was virtually the same as a year earlier among most groups.

Married men without jobs, for example, numbered 800,000, an unemployment rate of 2.3 per cent. This, as reported by Washington, was not a significant change from June, 1956.

Poet's Corner

DAYS

Standing here so quietly in my solitude, My thoughts wonder; Days of Joy! Days of Sorrow, I have known thee But today, I can not place [thee, For here, now, I feel a melancholy happiness, I smile, but with a tear. Michael Scyvanka Iwakuni, Japan.

FROM TOTS TO TEENS... there's delightful enjoyment in this exciting, colorful picture-story book.

BOHUTA THE HERO

by ROMAN ZAWADOWYCZ in Ukrainian. Translated into English by JOSEPHINE GIBAJLO GIBBONS Price \$1.00. Reading the adventures of Bohuta, children are offered breathtaking thrills and valuable knowledge. This is a splendid low-priced gift book for all the children who know. Order your copies from "SVOBODA" BOOK STORE, 83 Grand Street, Jersey City 3, N. J.

Hetman of Ukraine Ivan Mazeppa by Clarence A. Manning Bookman Associates Publishers. Price — \$3.50 Now on the basis of new materials recently made available the author has traced the almost fantastic events of Mazeppa's life and has drawn a rounded picture of his personakty and career. Order your copy of this book from: Svboda Bookstore 83 Grand Street, Jersey City, N. J.

ANNUAL CHURCH PICNIC sponsored by ASSUMPTION OF B-V-M BLESSED VIRGIN MARY UKRAINIAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, BAYONNE, N. J. Wayside Park, 217 Bound Brook Rd., Dunellen, N. J. on SUNDAY afternoon, JULY 21, 1957 Music by Henry Jay and his American Polka Orchestra. Donation \$1.00. Busses available at Church — first bus 11 A. M.

Український СПОРТ UKRAINIAN SPORTS

РІК IV Ч. 6 (36)

ЗА ЧЕСНІСТЬ У СПОРТІ

Каригідні, а деколи й кримінальні вчинки, зв'язані з американським спортом...

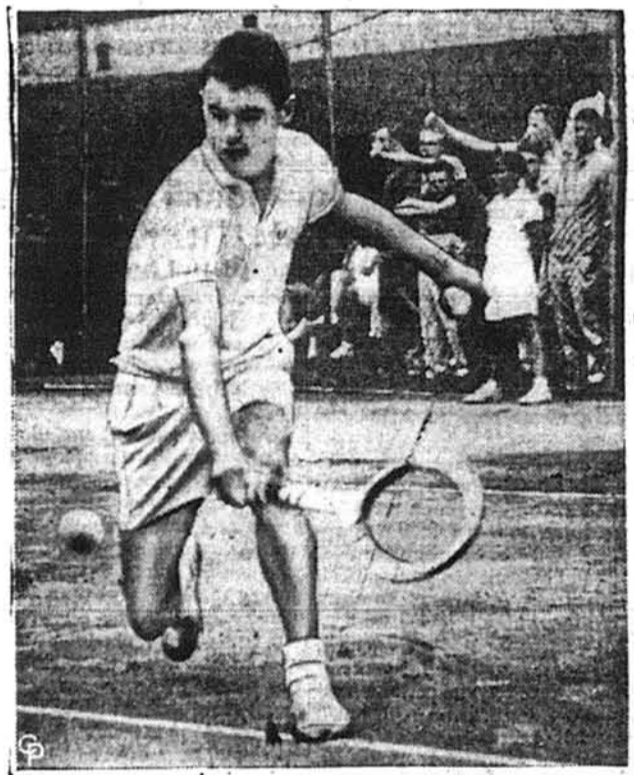
На жаль, такі вчинки трапляються не тільки у зв'язку з американським спортом, але й між самими спортсменами...

В слідстві, переведеному у зв'язку з подібними обжалуваннями на адресу деяких каледжівських коштовкових дружин...

Американський спортсмен повинен відзначитися:

- 1. силою характеру й чеснотою, 2. інтелекцією й товарищицтвом, 3. швидкістю decyzij, 4. високою самокритикою, самоконтролем й самоопануванням...

ТЕНІСОВИЙ КОРОЛЬ



Опанування м'яча і висока техніка Л. Года, забезпичили йому беззаперечну перемогу у Вімблдоні

Автомобільний змаг справності

23 червня, Черче Н. Дж. Не зважаючи на спеку, що почалася з самого ранку, на старті змаг стануло 6 автомобілів...

Автомобільно-туристична ланка СУАСТ-Схід заповідав чергові автомобільні змагання у другій половині серпня 1957 року на трасі Союзівка — Оселя СУМА — Оселя Робітничого Союзу...

Рейд Висліді рейду (на першому місці призьдзі автоводія, на другому — навігатора) 1. п. п. О. Приплесь — Дудра («шевролет»); 2. п. п. Оннчук — Х. Ковшевич («олдсміобіл»); 3. п. п. О. Сенік — А. Бойцун («форд»); 4. п. п. Я. Скрипчук — І. Ковшевич («олдсміобіл»); 5. п. п. В. Гулай — інж. Гулай («олдсміобіл»); 6. п. п. О. Мицик — І. Самокиш («форд»).

Гімхана Зате друга частинна змагу «гімхана» дала більше несподіванок. Обидві жіночі залоги їхали дуже обережно і через те осягнули слабкі часи. Інші залоги їхали з бравроу, але, осягнувши знаменитий час в одній конкуренції, тратили через дискваліфікацію в другій...

Переможці Остаточний вислід змагу, після підсумовання точок з рейду у «гімханах»: 1. Орест Сенік — Аня Бойцун («форд»); 2. і 3. по рівній кількості точок поділялися: п. п. Геня Оннчук — Хрестя Ковшевич («олдсміобіл»); п. п. Сняя Приплесь — Дудра («шевролет»); 4. Ярослав Скрипчук — Ірена Ковшевич («олдсміобіл»); 5. Борис Гулай — інж. Гулай («олдсміобіл»); 6. Орест Мицик — Ігор Самокиш («форд»).

Змагання пройшли у гарній атмосфері спортивного змагу; однак, під оглядом

ЧЕРНИК — БІЛІ ОРЛИ (5:3 (3:3) УСТ Черник виграв високо до польської дружини Білі Орля за перше змагання. Ліги 5:3 (3:3). Ворота здобули Мельник 2, Савка, Кіналь і Куцабський по 1.

БЛИСКИ Й ТІНІ ФПС

Сенсації в розгрівках за футбольну першість світу Рин, у червні 1957 р. — Ради Бога, присилайте вночі запасу поліції, щоб охоронити наших футболістів від розлюченої товни!...

Телефони до поліції з вимогою охорони тут, в Італії, доволі часті. Але цей розпукуланий телефон голови футбольного союзу був уже верхшом усього, і справді був дуже алармуючим. Програма «скадри аццура» в Лебоні

На нортах Вімблону

Лондон, липень 1957. Вімблдон — Мекка всіх тенісистів світу, болісно пережити цьогорічні першества: жіночі двоє спортових погугтенію — Англія і ЗДА, що досі здобували перше місце у фіналі від 1884 року (за викомом «божеської Зузани», французів Ленглейс у 1919-1925 рр. і німці С. Авсем у 1931 р.), мусили поступитися неграганті А. Гібсон, корольві Вімблдону на 1957 рік...

Ще вищу клясу запрезентаува Год у фіналі проти Купера (Австралія); Год виявив тут присутність шостого зміслу — відчуття місяця, де впаде м'яч, відбитий Купером. На це місце вибігав Год раніше, як Купер відбивав м'яч. М'ячі вицілювали на сантиметри, був швидкий, як аянтилопа, а звинний, як вуж. Зустрича з Купером 6:2, 6:1, 6:2 тривала коротко — 55 хвилин (лише в 1956 році Фред Перрі переміг німця Готфрід фон Крамм у 44 хвилинах). Не диво, що заголовки вечірніх газет звучали: «Маскара на Центральному корті».

Фінальна зустріч Года варта була 25.000 долларів. Кожна хвилина коштувала йому 450 долларів. Подвійні гри й мішані не тишили вже такою фреквенцією і заінтересуваністю, як ці два фінали. Це були зустрічі, що їх відбували лише для традиції. Тепер ждемо лише на турнір у Форест Гіл, в Нью Йорку. У вас вирішиться тепер хто стане наслідником на опорожененому тенісовому корольському престолі.

Підвійні гри й мішані не тишили вже такою фреквенцією і заінтересуваністю, як ці два фінали. Це були зустрічі, що їх відбували лише для традиції.

Друга справа, що дуже цікавить любителів футболу, це нові футболісти імігранти; ідуть вони головно з Південної Америки. Мільяно справдожус Анджевілля, Сіворі й Масчіо, що скріплять напад.

Р. Кучер

ДВІ КОРОЛЕВИ



Королева В. Британія, Сінсавета II, з усміхом передає нагороду корольвіні тенісу А. Гібсон з Нью Йорку. Побіч стоїть Д. Гард (Монтібело, Каліф.), фінальний протівник А. Гібсон

Турнір у «Черчі»

УСТ «Тризуб»-Філадельфія здобув чашу Української Вакаційної Оселі «Черче». 30-го червня ч. р. відбувся в Черчі, Нью Дж., турнір коланого м'яча за чашу, уфурядовану Українською Вакаційною Оселлю «Черче» на спортовій площі цієї оселі. Участь в турнірі взяли три українські спортові товариства: УСК-Нью Йорк, «Тризуб»-Філадельфія і «Стріла»-Трентон. Організація турніру чим разом була дуже дбайливо підготована Управою УСТ «Стріла»-Трентон, так, що відбувся він в дуже прismsній товариській атмосфері.

Точно о год. 10.30 ранку предстаник оселі «Черче» інж. Дмитро Кузник королькороному промовою до спортовців, в якій заохочував їх плекані спортової культури та гідно репрезентувати у к райнській спорт серед чужинців, — відкрити турнір. О год. 11-ій на спортовій площі стали до змагань дві дружини: УСК-Нью Йорк і «Стріла»-Трентон. Змагання були дуже завязаті, так що такі турніри влаштовувано частіше і щоб більша кількість товаришів брала в них участь.

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Е. Г.

ГРА ГОЛОВОУ У ФУТБОЛІ

З поліпшенням техніки у футболі дружинах прийшла й більша шкорість гри. Реліка шкорість вимагаче більшої коандицій і більшої технічної вмілості у подинковий учачів. Перебачається, що в майбутньому та дружини не буде доброю, десять коандицій кої не будуть в стані перебіччати 100 метрів за 12 секунд.

В давніших часах деякі тренери уважали гру головою за неперіродно акцій, але нині нема футболісткого підручника, в якому гру головою не бралося б під увагу. В модерній гри опанування техніки гри головою має велике значення. Коли м'яч уже в повітрі докладно і гостро відданій або відбитий обороною, чи стріл відданій до воріт, то тим усім дружина дістас перевагу над протівником, який не потрапить цього зробити.

Головою або внутрішньою частиною ноги можна спрямувати м'яч в бажаному напрямі. Через постійний і відповідний регулюваний тренінг коупи можуть опанувати і цей спосіб гри. Не повинно бути ані одного тренінгу без вправ гри головою. Знання з осягчене той. коли коаний змагун в різних позиціях (стоячи, в скоці і т. д.) і в кожному напрямі (вперед, набік, назад, дозад) опанує гру головою.

Гравчи головою, віддавати чи приймати м'яч треба завжди чолом, і то в більшості коупи осереднього частинкою. Засадичне правило: гравчи головою, мускули шії треба напружувати. Важлиwym також є, щоб коупи, б'ючи м'яч головою, не заплещували очей. Це спочатку не дається легко, але по довгім систематичнім тренінгу що річ можна опанувати.

Воротар відбивав м'яч на крило, яке має віддати його лучничкою, а цей останній головою воротареві. Центр грас тут ролу протівника. До складніших вправ належать такі: а. Воротар відбивав м'яч на крило, яке має віддати його лучничкою, а цей останній головою воротареві. Центр грас тут ролу протівника.

І. Красник.

ПРОГУЛЯНКА НА ЦУГШПІЦ

(На основі записника)

Цей опис присвячує тим нашим гурткам, що цих вакацій мандруватимуть по горах.

Дня 12 липня 1949 року була в таборі відкритий у Міттенвальді така ясна погода, небо так безхмарне, що ввечері я вирішив піти на дводинну прогулянку на найвищу гору баварських Альп — Цугшпіц (2966 метрів). Був я там уже раз, але гірською «зубатою» залізничкою. Тепер надумав дідратися туди пішки і зовсім іншою дорогою. Шукання гварства було з забрало забгато дорогого часу та й легко могло закінчитися невдачею. Взяк має справи і не годен їх так легко полагодити в пізніх вечірніх годинах, та й це треба встигнути притоготити, отже, решту вечера зужив я на підготову, і ще перед північно ліг спати. Вспапаніх хоч кілька годинах перед дошою прогулянкою — це важлива передумова її вдачі.

Підіхавши ранком кілька перестанків залізничною до містечков Кайтенабад, вирушив я долиною річки Райн. Зараз за тою місцевіною річка пробивається крізь горб і створі кілька кілометрів її русло порожнє. Я стався зрозуміти що загадку. Отже, вище мандрівницького захисту Ангертіте творить річка кумий водоспад. Він виколоду впродовж тисячоліть і місці спаду глибину яму, і вода потекла сподом поміж нещільно лежачими каменюками. Аж як їх три кілометри нижче пливє річка вже руслом. Уперше в житті я бачив таке дивне явище.

Мандрівницький захист Ангертіте збудований у тому місці, де доріжка покидає долину річки і пнється на вершині. Це двоповерховий кам'яний будинок. Коло нього стоїть невеличка дерев'яна коліба, що служила як захист від 1891 р., аж до часу, коли збудовано кам'яницю. В колібі нічого більше нема, лише поверхові ліжка, на яких 20 осіб. Іжу і напої спроваджені той захист аж із Гармішу, тому вони там доволі дорогі. Далі дорога пнється серпентинолю на високотріє. Хоча популуде було дуже гаряче, приспівши я ходу, щоб це перед вечором дійти, як показувала мапа, до захисту Кноргітте. За дві години був я вже на місці. Це хата на висоті 2051 метрів. Збудували її коло ст років тому і відтоді кілька разів поширивали. Тепер во-

на велика й вигідна. Доагу сторію мас німецький мандрівницький спорт! Захист прибудований до скелі. Так тепліше і захисніші від вітрів. Довкола нього подалі самі голі скелі, а на землі грубе і дрібне каміння. Рослинність майже нема, наче а пустині. Лише в тому місці, де виплыває сильним струмом вода з джерела, росте буйно кропива і різне інше зілля. Звичайно в Альпах будують мандрівницькі захисти не вище, як на висоті 1400-1700 м., бо там легко за воду. Тут випадково знайшлася джерельна вода на висоті понад 2000 метрів. Півхопили в рури. Хоч вода холодна, я довго гасив спрагу після душого гарячого дня.

Тут було трохи дорожче, як у захисті Ангертіте. Харчі додтавляли аж зі станції «зубатої» залізнички під Цугшпіцом. Німецькі мандрівники, яких тут нучувало доволі, не дбали про ціну. Или й пили дошочку. Спокійно платили за вечерю 8-12 марок. Я не видав ані сотика, бо все потрібне мав зі собою в наплекнику. Іх цікавила й дивувала моя ошадність. Я не бачив потреби говорити їм про таборові умовини, лише пояснив, що мій спосіб мандрувати практичний, бо без видатків бачу те-

саме, що вони за великі гроші. Ти німецькі мандрівники, переважно молоді, були товариські. З одних із них я розговорився про політику, зокрема про східно-європейську. Він орієнтувався в тих справах доволі добре. Другого дня ранком помітив я, що кілька гуртів спішно зібралися і, не дбаючи про снідання, рушили в дорогу. Я не бачив причини спішитися. Оглядав екзотичну високогірську околицю, зладив сніданок і перед 8-ою годиною вирушив. Погода була вже не та, що попередньої днини. Небо краями сильно захмарилося. Стежка мела вздовж височенних голів стрі масиву Цугшпіц. Вся околиця була пустинна і величана. Однак, небо захмарювалося все більше і спонувало поспішати. Коли я зблизився до залізничного дворця на Цугшпіці, в-поміж хмар світило сонце і близькі гори відко було ще добре. Ливовою залізничкою їдуть за п'ять хвилин на самий шпиль, однак я вирішив і що кінцеву частину дороги пройти пішки. Не була вона легка, але дуже цікава. В долині красувалося мальовниче озеро Айб, обрамоване лісами. Однак, хмари, що клубилися понижче хребта за-словоляли на хвилюну все в

долині. Вони перевалювалися через верх гори, а то й закривали його. Коли я видерся стрімкою стежкою на шпиль, усі околиці були в хмарах. Видно було лише стіни цієї височенної скелі, оточеної з трьох сторін бездонними пропастими. На вузькому шпилі примістилися сніданка, рушили в дорогу. Я не бачив причини спішитися. Оглядав екзотичну високогірську околицю, зладив сніданок і перед 8-ою годиною вирушив. Погода була вже не та, що попередньої днини. Небо краями сильно захмарилося. Стежка мела вздовж височенних голів стрі масиву Цугшпіц. Вся околиця була пустинна і величана. Однак, небо захмарювалося все більше і спонувало поспішати.

Там спочивав я і чекав, коли розйдуться хмари. Тепер я зрозумів, чому ті мандрівники в захисті так скоро повстаали і відійшли: на високогір'ї ранок і передполудне погідніші, як решта днини. Я готоз був там у готелі заночувати, щоб дочекатися ясної погоди. Однак метеорологічна станція заповіла і на другий день відігнула дорогу на доли. Сею тень збудували німіцькі дві ма світовими віями. Він довгий на чотири кілометри. Тут не було ані сліду непогоди, стрімке узбіччя, якісь верхи з поламанними скелями. Отже така погода, там з змога прогулюватися. Там часом тут, на верхнійшх, хмари згустіли і почав накрапати дощ. Я одягнув дощовику. Почало гриміти, але ні дощ, ні громи не були сильні. Постуденіло і всі

мандрівники сховалися до респотару. Я подався в долину до станції, бо в год. 4.30 відходив останній поїзд. Стрімка стежка ледве була видна серед хмар. На ній вздовж дві ливни. Одна, щоб її держатися, друга груба з електричним проводом. Коло неї таблиці з остерогую: «Не торкати, бо небезпечно!» Я не наближався до крава зельєн у веских відтінях і запашне повітря. На крайнійб, протяглися блакитними масивами могутні хребти. Влізчі гори сіріли стрімкими готдами узбіччями та поламаннимі скелями. Шпиль і хребет Цугшпіце і тепер був за хмарами. Там очевидно й досі падав дощ. Вздозв дясилу і на ньому червоної ясні сонці. Коло який я задержувався. Так мандрюючи серед зеленого моря, серед осляних сонцем лісів і сір, дішов я до озера Айб і далше до річкини. Звідгіля автобусом дібрався я до Шармші, щоб це захопити догідний вечірній поїзд до Міттенвальду.

Було гаряче, соняшне полудня. В долині виліскувало до сонця озеро Айб, наче гарна цяцка. Дохати до нього залізничною коштувало б шість марок. Та я не поїхав би, хоч би мені давали за це в нагороду ті гроші, бо втратив би чудову гірську прогулянку. Ще й дорога зовсім легка — залізничний тасп. Довкола якрава зельєн у веских відтінях і запашне повітря. На крайнійб, протяглися блакитними масивами могутні хребти. Влізчі гори сіріли стрімкими готдами узбіччями та поламаннимі скелями. Шпиль і хребет Цугшпіце і тепер був за хмарами. Там очевидно й досі падав дощ. Вздозв дясилу і на ньому червоної ясні сонці. Коло який я задержувався. Так мандрюючи серед зеленого моря, серед осляних сонцем лісів і сір, дішов я до озера Айб і далше до річкини. Звідгіля автобусом дібрався я до Шармші, щоб це захопити догідний вечірній поїзд до Міттенвальду.