

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

СВОБОДА УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК



SVOBODA UKRAINIAN DAILY

The Ukrainian Weekly Section

Address: UKRAINIAN WEEKLY 81-93 Grand Street Jersey City 3, N. J. Tel. HEnderson 4-0237 New York Tel.: BArcly 7-4126 Ukrainian National Ass'n Tel. HEnderson 5-8740

PK LKV 4th 226 IN TWO SECTIONS SVOBODA, UKRAINIAN WEEKLY, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1958 IN TWO SECTIONS No. 226 VOL. LXV

ROMAN SLOBODIAN CITED BY THE ELIZABETH UKRAINIANS

Mr. Roman Slobodian, Supreme Treasurer of the Ukrainian National Association, who resides in Elizabeth, N. J., was honored by more than 275 guests of his community last Saturday night, November 15th at the Ukrainian National Home, 214 Fulton Street, Elizabeth, N. J.

As reported in the Elizabeth Daily Journal, Mr. Slobodian was cited for his contribution to the American way of life, and to the Ukrainian National Association.

He received a plaque from Ukrainian Elizabeth community, and it was presented to him by Dr. J. Roman Hrab, an Elizabethan physician and member of the national home group.

Principal speaker at the affair was Mr. Marcel Wagner, Hudson County Tax Commissioner, a Ukrainian American who has distinguished himself for the past several decades not only as lawyer, a public servant, but also as one who has done his best to win supporters for the Ukrainians in their native land Ukraine.

Others who spoke included Elizabeth Mayor Steven J. Berck and Mr. Dmytro Halychyn, Supreme President of the Ukrainian National Association. Mrs. Gregory Herman, Supreme Vice President of the UNA presented to Mr. Slobodian a gift from the Executive Committee of the UNA. Among those in attendance was UNA Supreme Vice President, Joseph Lesawyer. They lauded the work done by Mr. Slobodian for his services to Ukrainian American communal and national life since he first arrived here in 1906, as youth 17 years of age, residing first in Philadelphia, Pa., and then in Elizabeth, N.J. Toastmaster at the banquet was Mr. John Romanian, Assistant Prosecutor of Essex County, New Jersey. Among the guests present



Mr. Roman Slobodian shown above accepting plaque from Dr. J. Roman Hrab at a dinner in his honor given by the Ukrainian National Home, Inc. Michael Kreitz, dinner chairman, looks on. (Courtesy, Elizabeth Daily Journal)

were Mrs. Roman Slobodian, who was given a corsage by the dinner committee, and the couple's three children, Daniel Slobodian, former insurance fund commissioner for Elizabeth, and now manager of the UNA Estate—Soyuzivka, Miss Helen Slobodian and Mr. Gregory Slobodian and his wife Anna.

Invocation was delivered by Rev. Roman Bodnar.

Mr. Michael Kreitz of Colonia, N. J. was chairman of the dinner. Among the guests present was Dr. Walter Gallan of Philadelphia, member of the Auditing Committee of the Ukrainian National Association, and president of the United American Relief Committee of which Mr. Slobodian is vice president.

Cardinal Cushing Warns Nation of Red Attacks on FBI

A few hours before he received the news he had been made a Cardinal, Archbishop Richard J. Cushing of Boston warned the nation that the Communists have launched a new all-out vicious smear attack on J. Edgar Hoover and the FBI, reports the New York Journal American (Nov. 19th last).

The prelate made a dramatic appeal to every man in public or semi-public life and to all Americans to defend and support the famed FBI chieftain and his men in their relentless battle against Red infiltration and espionage.

Speaking at the state employees' Communion breakfast at the Sheraton-Plaza hotel, Archbishop Cushing charged that in the past, the Communists attacked every individual and agency that prevented them from carrying forward their subversive activities "until today they can triumphantly boast that our internal security system is no longer effective."

"If we are to survive in this great country, we must continue to use the services of this great FBI protective force against violence, crime and sedition," he said. "We cannot allow those who are enemies of the nation or who are the dupes of these enemies to rebuddle us or to control us."

In response to the prelate's appeal, the following telegram was sent to J. Edgar Hoover: "Fifteen hundred employees of the State of Massachusetts assembled for their annual

Communion breakfast having heard my message on the current smear campaign against you and your men, extend to you and yours our esteem, admiration and gratitude. You are the Minute Men of our day.

Archbishop Cushing sternly warned that the Reds want to get the FBI out of the cold war.

"Within this country the Communists have been so successful in getting laws wiped out that protected us from subversion that they believe only one chief obstacle lies in the paths of conquest, the FBI. This organization must go, so the Communists have frankly said over and over again," the prelate declared adding: "The biggest gun in the anti-FBI campaign, however, was fired a few days ago in the pages of The Nation. The magazine devoted the whole of its 60 pages to a blast against Mr. Hoover and FBI."

"The great tragedy of the past is that so many persons, including high-ranking statesmen, public officials, educators, ministers of the gospel and professional men, have helped the Communist conspiracy. Some of these people are now bent on the elimination of Mr. Hoover and his organization."

Archbishop Cushing charged that the nation-wide Red offensive against the FBI has been launched at this time because "most of the legislation curbing subversive acts has been rendered null and void by Supreme Court decisions."

Reduction in Broadcasts To Satellites Opposed

The proposed curtailment of Voice of America broadcasts into Iron Curtain countries was viewed with dismay last Saturday night in Buffalo, N. Y. at a rally observing the 40th anniversary of Latvia's shortlived independence, reports the Buffalo Courier Express daily.

Those attending passed a resolution against the proposed reduction of broadcasts beamed to Latvia and its neighboring Soviet satellites.

"We should increase the Voice of America broadcasts twofold—not decrease them," said Walter V. Chopyk, a field representative of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America. He added "our potential allies behind the Iron Curtain will feel hopeless and defeated" if the programs are decreased.

Latvia was an imperial Russian province until it became an independent republic Nov. 18, 1918. The Baltic nation was regained by Russia in 1940 and incorporated as the Latvian Soviet Socialist Republic.

The Rev. Arthur Dumans, pastor of South Park Evangelical Lutheran Church, expressed appreciation for past U. S. aid to Latvia.

"We know this country (United States) stands also for the freedom of our old country and for the freedom of all nations in the whole world," he said.

The Rev. Mr. Dumans added Latvians "hope and pray" for a world "free from bondage and injustice."

UCCA at 9th Annual All-American Conference

On November 13-15th last, the ninth annual All-American Conference to Combat Communism was held in Indianapolis, Indiana.

The Ukrainian Congress Committee of America is an active member of this important Conference. It was represented there by Mr. John Duzansky of Chicago, Ill., who is on executive council of A. A. C. and Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, national chairman of U. C. A., of Georgetown University, Washington, D. C.

The Conference ran a full three day program devoted to Soviet strategy for world supremacy. The delegates were greeted personally by Governor Hanley of Indiana and Mayor Bayt of Indianapolis. One of the outstanding talks of the Conference was given by Mr. John Noble. He brought out the role of Ukrainian resisters in the Russian slave labor camps. The luncheons were filled to capacity and each session was well attended.

At the start, Mr. Duzansky was elected, along with Judge Robert W. Hansen, as co-chairman of the nominating committee. Mr. Duzansky was also re-elected as an executive member of the A. A. C. In talks with the Conference delegates both UCCA representatives were impressed by the knowledge of delegates concerning the objectives and techniques of Russian Communist imperialism.

The next annual conference is scheduled for Kansas City, Mo. The U. C. C. A. hopes to play a greater role there.

Many of the delegates evinced a deeper understanding of the Communist menace than some of the invited speakers.

At the reception tendered by the conference chairman, Mr. Harold P. Nutter, both Dr. Dobriansky and Mr. Duzansky talked with Madame Chiang Kai-Shek, wife of the President of Nationalist China. A picture was taken with the charming first lady of free China. Madame Chiang's address at the Conference banquet stressed the similarities between past German Nazism and present Russian Communism.

One of the highlights of the Conference program was the honoring of heads of national organizations. Each was recognized by name at the entrance to the banquet hall and marched down the aisle formed by boy and girl scouts to the head table. Dr. Dobriansky and the efforts of U. C. C. A. in the work of the Conference were duly recognized. It was U. C. C. A.'s privilege to sponsor in name the November issue of "Freedom's Facts" which was widely distributed in Indianapolis. More could and should be done by U. C. C. A. to further the work of this vital American Conference.

Nelson Rockefeller Is "Trustee of Zionism", Radio Moscow Charges

Believe it or not, Nelson Rockefeller is a "vigilant trustee of international Zionism."

That's what Moscow Radio recently told the peoples of the Near East in a commentary broadcast in Arabic. The broadcast was monitored by Radio Liberation, the anti-Communist station whose headquarters are in Munich. Radio Liberation, which is the voice of former Soviet citizens, broadcasts to the Soviet Union in Russian and seventeen other Soviet languages.

The commentary dealt with the role of the Mapai, the ruling party of Israel. According to Moscow, Mapai's leaders "serve the interests of the Zionist financial giants. Their policy is largely related to the plans of the organization of the U.S. General military staff and the U.S. oil companies."

How did New York's Governor-elect Rockefeller get into the act? Here's what Radio Moscow declared:

"It is possible to say that the vigilant trustee of international Zionism is now Nelson Rockefeller."

"Weizmann, the leader of the conservative Jews, played an important role in the World Zionist organization toward the establishment of the state of Israel. Weizmann's group enjoyed the support of Shell, the oil monopoly, which tried to establish a large oil empire rivaling in its wealth all the wealth of India. Weizmann was associated with the oil companies as a chemist.

"With the leaders of Zionism, the British oil monopolists secured a number of industrial establishments in Palestine, including Palestine Electric, Jordan Oil Exploration Company, the Zionist Central Bank, and the Anglo-Palestine Bank.

"But after World War II, when Britain lost her influence in the Middle East, the Zionists transferred their allegiance. The Rockefeller family penetrated the world Zionist organization and consequently affected a change in the government away from Weizmann's conservative party, called the General Zionist Organization, to the reformist, pro-American party, Mapai, which is led by Ben Gurion."

We're Getting the Publicity

Did you notice how much good publicity the Ukrainians have been getting on a national scale recently? First there was Dr. Alexander Sas-Yaworsky who won fame as an expert on American History over the TV \$64,000 Question Program, and who always let it be known that he is a Ukrainian. Then the successful concert tour of the Ukrainian Bandurists in the principal Eastern cities won laudits of the newspaper music critics. Two tots in Ukrainian costume won a prize on Arthur Murray's Party TV program with their bristling dance and the Ukrainian Folk Dance group in Chicago thrilled the TV audiences by their renditions on the Polka Go Round program. When our bishop Constantine Bohachevsky was ordained as the First Metropolitan of the Ukrainian Catholics before 12,000 in Philadelphia's Convention Hall that too brought wide pub-

licity for the Ukrainians. Finally let us not overlook the weekly sports publicity given the Ukrainian soccer teams in Philadelphia, New York, Detroit, Chicago, St. Paul, Rochester, New Haven and Newark, topped by the Ukrainians' participation in the Madison Square Garden soccer tournament on November 12th. Let's keep it up!

A TALK ABOUT A TRIP TO UKRAINE

William Taraska of Bayside, Long Island, just back from his visit to L'viv, Kiev, and Moscow will give an interesting talk of his trip and illustrate it with slides at the next meeting of the Ukrainian American Professional Association of New York to be held on Friday, November 28 at 8 P.M. at the Ukrainian Institute, 2 E. 79th Street, New York City. Pauline Dyke

WOR Broadcast Describes USSR Nationality Policy

NEW YORK — "Genocide USSR in cooperation with WOR's Special Events Department. The Institute, which is headquartered in Munich, consists of former Soviet scholars and scientists who, having fled Red tyranny, keep tabs on contemporary Soviet developments and produce studies for the benefit of the free world.

In a documentary which was aired over WOR locally last Sunday, November 16, at 4:35 P.M. (E.S.T.), the Kremlin's attitude towards the more than 100 distinct nationalities comprising the Soviet population is analyzed in depth. The program will be aired today, Saturday November 22, from 11:35 A.M. to 12: noon (E. S. T. 3).

Of the 200 million people living within the boundaries of the USSR, about one-half non-Russians, according to the broadcast. They include large numbers of Ukrainians, Byelorussians, Turkic-speaking peoples and many other nationalities.

The Kremlin seeks to retain "the outward illusion of nationality" among these various peoples. "But," added the commentary, the goal is total annihilation of the national consciousness. In its place is substituted a Communist completely foreign to the peoples concerned.

The documentary - in-depth, one of a thirteen-week series, is being presented by the Institute for the Study of the

USSR in cooperation with WOR's Special Events Department. The Institute, which is headquartered in Munich, consists of former Soviet scholars and scientists who, having fled Red tyranny, keep tabs on contemporary Soviet developments and produce studies for the benefit of the free world.

Commentator Robert C. Cody, speaking in behalf of the Institute, pointed out that the Soviets claim their nationality policy is based on "The Declaration of Rights of the Peoples of Russia," a document which, drafted on November 2, 1917, promised the right to free self-determination including the right to withdraw and form independent states. In theory, "observed Mr. Cody, "the declaration still holds good today. Unfortunately, it has governed Soviet actions in practice. The minorities have not been permitted to enjoy the right of self-determination and secession formulated by Lenin."

Mr. Cody, who is also producer of the 13-week series entitled, "Anatomy of Communism" was assisted by Dr. Isaiah Bard, assistant producer and script writer. Previous broadcasts have dealt with Soviet culture, sports, legal systems, economics, propaganda, religion and labor.

Becomes Architect

A special Presentation Dinner sponsored by the New Jersey State Board of Architects was held at the Military Park Hotel in Newark, N. J. on November 13. Nicholas Rogowsky of 21 Wellesley Road, Maplewood was among those presented an Architectural License. This entitles him to professional practice in the state as the result of having passed the required New Jersey State Board Examinations given at Princeton University.

The dinner was attended by members of the N. J. Society of Architects and the N. J. Chapter American Institute of Architects.

Mr. Rogowsky was graduated from Central High School, Newark in 1946. As President of both his graduating class and the National Honor So-

ciety he received the Bamberger Medal for Scholarship. Later he attended night courses at the Newark School of Fine and Industrial Arts.

In June 1952 he received his Bachelor of Architecture degree from Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri. During his last two years there he was a recipient of the Gotshall Scholarship.

After serving two years in the Corps of Engineers at Fort Belvoir, Virginia he returned to civilian life where he began his architectural apprenticeship in the office of Peter M. Grygotis, Architect in Roselle. In March 1957 he made his debut as an artist enters in the 5th Annual Art Exhibition of the Ukrainian Artists Association in U.S.A., in New York City.

First Day of Hunting at Soyuzivka

SOYUZIVKA HUNTING CLUB GOT OFF TO A GOOD START.



Nick Poczynok on left bagged an eight point deer while brother Mike on right has the four point buck, both shot on Soyuzivka property. Also in photo Frank Klawnsnik, John Paschier, Walter Kwas and Daniel Slobodian.

Ukrainian Flag Placed in Hall of Nations of Chicago Basilica

The Ukrainian flag now stands along with the banners of other nations of the world in the famed Our Lady of Sorrows Basilica, in Chicago, Ill., as reported by Miss Sophie Loboiko of that city.

The impressive ceremonies took place on October 24th, as three buses and countless autos filled with Ukrainian Catholics drove to the Basilica of Our Lady of Sorrows to make a pilgrimage, and to attend the Novena.

Representing the Ukrainian Catholic population of Chicago were parishioners from three of Chicago's parishes — St. Nicholas', St. Joseph's and St. Mary's (Nativity). Included in the ranks were members of various parochial organizations of each parish.

At 7:45 p.m., a procession to the basilica was formed and marched into the shrine. Shortly the "spacious church was filled to capacity.

Father Hugh Calkins of the Servite Order of Mary announced the schedule for the evening.

He also introduced Bishop Martynetz, OSBM, of Brazil, who was the celebrant of the

Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. This was the first time in the history of the famous shrine that Benediction in the Slav-Byzantine (Ukrainian) Rite was ever celebrated in the basilica.

Highlight of the evening was the blessing of the Ukrainian flag by Bishop Martynetz. While Mr. Stephen Grabich held the Ukrainian national flag, the Basilian Bishop blessed it with holy water. It was then carried to the Hall of Nations and placed alongside the flags of all the nations of the world.

The sermon of the evening was delivered by Father Joseph Shary, pastor of St. Joseph's Ukrainian Catholic Church, Chicago. He gave a brief history of the important historical events in Ukraine's history and reminded all not to forget to pray for the Silent Church behind the Iron Curtain.

In conclusion to the ceremonies, the Basilica Bell was carried in candle light procession down the main aisle of the shrine, while the congregation sang the Lourdes hymn, "Ave, Ave, Ave, Maria."

Ukrainian Students in Philadelphia Catholic High Schools Win Awards

Four Ukrainian students attending Philadelphia Catholic High Schools Philadelphia, Pa., won awards in a poster contest sponsored by the Catholic Youth organization as part of National Catholic Youth Week.

Winner of first prize was Christine Czernyck, a student of Little Flower High School and a member of Christ the

King Ukrainian Catholic parish, Nicetown, Philadelphia. She received a \$100 Savings Bond for a colored drawing based on the theme of the week, "Youth, Space and Sanctity."

James Twardzik, a student of Immaculate Conception High School and a member of Christ the King parish, also won a Saving Bond, valued at \$50.



FOUNDED 1893

Ukrainian newspaper published daily except Sundays, Mondays & holidays (Saturday & Monday issues combined) by the Ukrainian National Association, Inc. at 81-83 Grand Street, Jersey City 3, N. J.

Entered as Second Class Mail Matter at the Post Office of Jersey City, N. J., on March 30, 1911 under the Act of March 8, 1879

Accepted for mailing at special rate of postage provided for Section 1130 of Act of October 3, 1917 authorized July 31, 1918

## The Ukrainian Weekly

English Language Supplement

U.N.A. Members .....\$2.50 per year  
Subscription Rates for Ukrainian Weekly .....\$3.50 per year

Aspeca: "SVOBODA", P. O. Box 346, JERSEY CITY 3, N. J.

## "BAZAR"

By W. JANIV

The Ukrainian National Forces fighting for Ukrainian independence were defeated in an uneven struggle by the Russian Communist Forces and forced out from Ukraine.

In 1921 some of the units of the Ukrainian Army returned to their homeland to renew the fight for their liberty.

This counter-offensive known as the "Second Winter Expedition," was commanded by Lt. General Yuriy Tiutiunnyk.

In November 1921 on a rainy wet autumn day 1,200 Ukrainian officers and men crossed the border and went into the USSR to stir up the Ukrainian masses for a new bid against Bolshevism. Through forests and fields, the soldiers exhausted by continuous battles, in rags, hungry and bare-footed, were dying rapidly.

Approximately 500 officers and men were taken prisoner. Their fate was nothing else but torture, suffering and death. The Bolsheviks locked them in the village church. They demanded that the soldiers should hand over their officers, but this order was flatly refused. Some managed to escape, but 359 remained and had to face death.

In the village of Bazar, a communal grave was dug and the prisoners were brought forward. Before the execution

began, the proposal to hand over the officers and join the Bolsheviks ranks was renewed to the men, but 359 hearts beat as one. Their faith in the ultimate victory of the future fighters for the independence of Ukraine and their love for their native land made them splendid, brave and proud. The henchman received the reply in the words of a private from the late 6th Rifle Division "We are not afraid of death, we will not serve you. Our death shall be avenged by the Ukrainian people."

Machineguns which had been placed in position, started the execution. The whistling of the bullets and the rattling of machine guns mixed with the sounds of the Ukrainian National Anthem sung by the dying heroes. The astonished Bolsheviks interrupted the firing for a while... and then continued.

Thus died 359 heroes who preferred a gallant death to life under the yoke of the enemy—the yoke of the Communist Monster. Another act of the Ukrainian struggle for independence came to a tragic end. But the struggle continues; an unceasing struggle of life and death. New heroes are still taking the place of those who fell, until Bolshevism is dispelled forever from the face of the earth.

## INVERTED NEGOTIATIONS

By CLARENCE A. MANNING

It is now forty one years since Russian imperialism installed in the Kremlin under the guise of Marxian internationalism and proclaimed to all the world that it was organizing a universal state on the basis of class warfare and that it was not bound by any of the established principles of right justice and decency that had been the goal of human development. Since that time the Communists, first under Lenin, then under Stalin and now under Khrushchev, have blackmailed the free world which has constantly tried to apply to them some of the standards in which it believed itself.

During that time, the non-Communist world has grasped at all possible straws. It saw Lenin's New Economic Policy as a grudging tribute to human standards and welcomed it as a sign of a new day. It assisted Lenin in salvaging the then bankrupt economic order, only to be flouted by Stalin's collectivization. It supported Stalin in his defence of the Soviet Union against the Nazis in the fond belief that it would thereby win the gratitude of the dictator and welcomed him into the United Nations. It saw as its reward the dragging of the free peoples of Eastern and Central Europe behind the iron curtain.

Then came the atomic and nuclear age when man seemed to secure the power to destroy himself and all of his discoveries and civilization. The United States offered to put the nuclear power which it possessed under the United Nations but Moscow refused to join in any system of control and it developed its own nuclear warfare would not break out at any moment and jeopardize humanity on both sides of the iron curtain.

The solution of the world problems demands an understanding of the fundamental purposes of the two great groups of nations, the free world and the Russian colonial empire built on human slavery. This is like the merging of direct opposites. Negotiations have not only proved futile. They have not even existed in good faith, for while the free world has offered to negotiate on the basis of its traditional ideals, Moscow has treated all this with scorn and has insisted that it can make no agreement that in any way will hamper the work of the advocates of Communism in all countries. Even Khrushchev's arguments for competitive co-existence all have the barely concealed meaning that the Communists are to have a free hand to infiltrate wherever they will and can to create peaceful or violent revolutions which will bring more and more territory under Red dictatorship.

One conference after another has been held under all possible conditions to discuss questions of territorial administration, of democratic government, of mutual trade of cultural exchange, of freedom of information. These have met either under torrents of Soviet abuse or propaganda and after forty one years there have been no possibilities of agreement than there was in the early days when Lenin and his co-

orts denied all treaties and understandings that had been with the tsarist regime and gave to the world a practical declaration of war, which the West declined to accept.

There is now an attempt to approach the subject from the other end and the first definite attempt at this was made in the conference at Geneva to determine under what conditions there could be a practical detection of nuclear explosions. The Soviet and Western scientists reached a certain agreement, for the experts on both sides were armed with substantially the same facts regarding the news forces that man had become enabled to let loose. Yet once this was decided theoretically, the real dilemma remained—how to give the agreed result any implementation.

The world was indeed in the same position as the mice in the old fable. They were agreed that the only way to keep the cat from chasing them when they were after the cheese was to put a bell around the cat's neck. The cat could very well agree to this. But the discussion was brought to an untimely halt when the very pertinent question was raised as to how to put the bell on the cat's neck.

So after the conclusion of the conference, another is now being held to provide for the establishment around the world of those teams of inspection that could give the resolution any practical importance. Statesmen from the nuclear countries are meeting in Geneva again to try and find some solution but of course their deliberations have so far reached no agreement. On one excuse or another Moscow still holds that it is vastly less important to have control teams than it is to sign a meaningless treaty banning nuclear tests, while it advances the corresponding theory that it is derogatory to Soviet dignity not to have made as many tests as the free world. So it happily is continuing the tests even while it refuses to accept a proposal that tests be banned after October 31 for a year at a time while the statesmen work on the general problem.

In the same way there is still another conference being held to determine, if possible, the measures necessary to prevent a surprise attack. This conference represented by ten nations, is at the very outset involved in the same difficulties. The Soviet terms are simple. A surprise attack can be prevented if the free world ceases to have the power to retaliate from any position in Europe, Asia, or Africa. It is very likely that after the first firworks, Moscow may relax sufficiently to provide a theoretical scheme for the prevention of surprise attacks but this will be only in the theoretical sense, based upon mutual knowledge of the powers of the other side. It will be far from the expressed desire of the West to create a workable system whereby a peaceful coexistence based upon the rights of the two groups of nations can be guaranteed.

Thus these attempts at negotiations on minor points can bring about a certain agree-

## UKRAINIANS AND RUSSIANS COMPARED

One is often asked what are the psychological differences between the Ukrainians and the Russians. A good answer to the question can be found in an essay written on the subject by a prominent Ukrainian scholar of the last century, Mikola Kostomariw (1817-85). According to this authority, there is in Russian a greater sense of the State, of the interests of society as a whole than in the Ukrainian, who "is more individualistic and a personal." In the nature of the Ukrainian, said Kostomariw, "there is nothing of a violating force, nothing of a leveler; there is no politician, nothing of the cool calculator, of the determination to pursue one's purpose."

### Ukrainians Freedom-Loving and Individualistic

In original Slav society, Kostomariw wrote, love for personal freedom was the distinguishing feature in the character of the Ukrainians, and communalism the feature of the Russian tribe. The cardinal conception of the Ukrainians was that the tie between men should be founded by consent and sundered on the grounds of mutual disagreement. The Russians held that once a tie was established, it should be permanent. They considered it the will of God, and therefore not liable to human criticism. In public institutions the former recognized only the spirit, the latter tried to give it substance.

In politics, according to Kostomariw, the Ukrainians would only create voluntary communities bound by their needs and in no wise interfering with their immutable right of personal freedom. The Russians, on the contrary, aimed at a

strong communal body on the basis of permanence and unification. The first named reached federation, but could not realize it properly, the second attained unity and created a strong State.

"The Ukrainian tribe," wrote Kostomariw, "repeatedly showed itself incapable of a monarchical form of State. In the ancient days it was the dominating tribe in the land of Rus; but when the inevitable time arrived to perish or to unite forces; it had to yield the first place to the Great Russian tribe. In the latter there is something colossal, creative; a spirit of the architectonic; a sense of unity; the domination of a practical sense which knows how to go through hard times; to choose the time for action, and make use of the favorable. This is lacking in our Ukrainian tribe. Its love of unrestraint brought it either to a state of disintegration of communal ties, or to a whirlpool of motives which turned the historic life of the nation into a squirrel's wheel."

### More Spiritual Than Russians

According to the same writer, the Russians are more materialistic, the Ukrainians more spiritual. The latter have greater poetic imagination. Their poetry is rich in beautiful images, in love of nature, in dreamy, melancholy contemplation. The Ukrainian poetry is inseparable from nature, which is represented as full of life and participating in man's happiness and distress. The grass, the trees, the birds, the beasts, the stars, morning and evening, spring and snow—all these breathe, thing, feel in unison with man, and all resound in a charming voice of

ment. The West with its devotion to the elimination of war is inclined to overvalue these theoretical understandings whether in the field of armaments or of culture. It is still clinging to the hope that in the case of a holocaust the Communists will see the advantage of coming to an understanding, exactly as the powers of Europe sought for centuries after the defeat of the Crusades to find some way of living with the Mohammedan advance but it was not until that advance was checked militarily that any real peace could be established between the Christian and the Mohammedan peoples. Moscow is still convinced that its road to final victory is open and it has no intention of sacrificing any of its real advantages to remove the danger of war, for it believes that the West will not attack but will in its zeal for peace offer more and more opportunities for Communist infiltration.

For forty years the West has tried to negotiate on the basis of the ultimate goals of the two societies. These have brought no results for the real difference—the right of a man to live freely and to maintain his dignity as a human being—has never been stated clearly in any conference. Were it done, the conference would at once break up and war would be brought nearer. The inverted method is furnishing

conversations and statements of fact but any discussion of the application of these facts at once reverts to the same dilemma. Moscow will not agree to any solution that does not solidify its own power and recognize its legitimate control over all the unfortunate people who fall under its control.

That is the essence which must be brought out and driven home not only to the Western powers but to all the so-called neutrals. The opposition between freedom and slavery is fundamental and there is no middle course. It is the failure to recognize this on the part of otherwise well meaning people that embarrasses the West and makes the free nations reluctant to speak out as clearly and as forcibly as they should in the present crisis. In their hearts they know that there is no answer and there can be no peace until Moscow is forced to accept those truths that the conscience of mankind has long decided are fundamental. When they find the courage, and the means of forcing this the way is then open for them to implement it and assure that a world organization will be what it is intended to be, an instrument for the four freedoms and the sacredness of democracy and humanity, and the end of Russian Communist tyrannical control of the non-Russian peoples.

bee's stature does not merely skim the surface of history superficially; he digs deep; very deep. Unlike the average type of historian, steeped only in the history of his own nation, the Gibbon or Toynbee historian records not only the history of any one nation, but the rise and fall of entire civilizations. It is little wonder that today Toynbee, like Gibbon in his day, is looked upon as occupying the very pinnacle among historians. Luckily for many oppressed nations, the Gibbon or Toynbee type of universal historian is not satisfied with any "facile explanation" as to one nation's own search for the truth. We should not be surprised at the Muscovite attempt to establish, out of the fact that their nation had been ruled by a certain Rus-Ukrainian prince the belief that these alien princes who came to rule over them, and indeed, all Rus-Ukrainians, as being really princes of their own originally may have sprung more from the

## THE SAME OLD STORY

By THEODORE LUTWINIAK

The Ukrainian National Association is still losing via the cash surrender route. As a matter of fact, cash surrenders have increased to a point where branch officers are apologizing for being unable to talk their members into remaining in good standing, and the UNA Main Office is treating the matter as a major problem. Letters are sent to all applicants for cash surrender, urging them to continue their membership and to apply for loans instead, if they really need money. These letters are doing some good, but the number of actual cash surrenders continues high month after month.

The majority of the applicants for cash surrender, we are sorry to report, are of the American born generation. Some UNA branch officers have written letters to the UNA expressing keen disappointment in the American born generation, same thing, and it's getting to be the "same old story."

They all say more or less that

sympathy or hope condemnation.

The Russian poetry, on the other hand, is extremely poor in poetic images, and in its relation to nature, but is rich in depicting action and the struggle of the soul. The Russian, being chiefly practical and materialistic, can rise to poetry only when he leaves the sphere of daily life. His poetry is therefore more in the domains of immensity or of simple play or amusement. A historical reminiscence becomes a fairy-tale, whereas the song of the Ukrainian produces in a poetic form the very reality lifted above the materialistic side.

On the contrary, in the songs of the Ukrainians it reaches the highest degree of spirituality, purity, nobility of motive and gracefulness of imagination. In the Russian songs a woman's beauty is very rarely raised above her material form: it is the form of the woman's body and her voice that charm and captivate. The Ukrainian woman, on the contrary, almost lacks bodily form—she is spiritual creation. It is her purity, her spirituality, that attracts and captivates the poet.

In religion the same difference can be noticed between a nature disposed to contemplation, to union with nature, to a mystical conception of life and a nature corresponding more to the material and external side of life. The Ukrainian, being a more spiritual and mystically disposed character is stronger in his religious feelings and not so liable to religious indifference as the Russian, who, if educated, easily becomes atheistic.

There is also a great difference in the sects which are concerned more with formalities and rites on the Russian side and more with the spirit of the teaching among the Ukrainians. The religious tolerance of the Ukrainian also contrasts very favorably with the intolerance prevailing among the Russians.

Such then, in brief outlines, are some of the chief characteristics of the Russians and the Ukrainians as they were described by Kostomariw during the last century.

the parents of the American born signed up their children into the UNA and paid their dues for many years, and how the children showed their appreciation by cashing in their certificates as soon as the parents died or turned the certificates over to them when they reached maturity. It is easy for us to understand the bitterness of the branch officers for they are in contact with the older members and know what sacrifices they made for their children. The old members are proud of the UNA because it is their organization, and they were proud to have their children enrolled as members. It is pitiful that some of the children consider cash more important than the good work of their parents in building up a truly worthwhile Ukrainian-American organization, such as the UNA; it is extremely difficult to understand how an American born UNA member can turn his back on his parents and their great accomplishment, the UNA, and sever his connection with the organization to realize a small or large sum of money which he will have only temporarily. It is small wonder that the parents, if they are living, are disappointed.

Some of the insurance certificates being surrendered for their cash values are fully paid-up 20 Payment Life contracts. That's right—dues have been paid for the full 20 years and the insurance is fully paid-up, and members are turning them in for cash! It is small wonder that branch officers are writing letters to the UNA expressing their disillusionment in the American born generation!

The UNA is a fraternal benefit society and it is important that its members stay with it. Commercial insurance companies do not make any great effort to discourage cash surrenders because they profit from such transactions. The UNA is more interested in building up its membership than in profits resulting from cash surrenders. Membership is the important thing, and any loss is treated as a serious problem. Membership campaigns follow one another in an effort to offset losses due to deaths, cash surrenders, and the like, but progress is slow and sometimes the losses are greater than the gains. That is why we brought up the subject of cash surrenders—they are so numerous and, in most cases, unnecessary.

We urge readers to think seriously before applying for cash surrender of UNA insurance certificates. If money is needed apply for a loan against the cash reserve of the certificate. We urge UNA branch officers to discourage cash surrenders by talking to their members and by bringing up this problem at monthly branch meetings.

The UNA needs all of its members. Since we all should carry insurance why not let UNA serve us? Why give our business to a commercial company when the UNA, our own organization, is anxious to be of service? We urge those readers who have cash surrendered their UNA certificates to think about this when they are ready to apply for new insurance.

## THE 262nd OCCUPANT OF THE ROMAN SEE

Two interesting facts stand out in relation to the election of Angelo Giuseppe Cardinal Roncalli as the Supreme Pontiff of the Church of Rome.

One of these facts is the breath-taking antiquity of this office. Pope John XXIII is the 262nd occupant of the Roman See. Kings and emperors, forms of government, whole cultures have risen and fallen, frontier lines have staggered dilly over the map, man's knowledge of the physical world has broadened incredibly, and during all these changes, all these centuries, there has been a Pope.

The second fact is that democracy of the process by which the son of a Lombard farm laborer, one of nine children, rose to one of the highest offices in the world and became the spiritual leader of half a billion human beings. On the threshold of 77, Cardinal Roncalli, has already had a career as a parish priest, a Medical Corps sergeant and Army chaplain, a scholar and an author, an organizer of his Church's missionary work and a brilliantly successful diplomat in a half a dozen widely different countries. He won the respect and esteem of Gen-

eral de Gaulle as Papal Nuncio in Paris at the end of the second World War, after his predecessor at Vichy had aroused the General's ire by dealing with the Petain regime.

It should be borne in mind that as a Cardinal with a seat in historic Venice, he fought communism, and Soviet Russian imperialism, which subjects the Ukrainian nation to slavery.

Accounts and descriptions of him agree that he is a man of wit, of good humor, and of great humanity. He is reported to be warmly popular with men who are not of his faith. At best life within the Vatican is austere, but, as a commentator has noted, Pope John will humanize it in his own way as, with a somewhat different temperament, did the saintly Pope Pius XII.

The selection of a Pope is not an easy task. There may have been fifty-one candidates for it. Every one of them, we presume, had the lofty ambition to become elected. But they decided upon the Cardinal of their election. It cannot but reflect the prevailing tendencies in the governing body of the Church. In what would appear ordinarily be considered old age Pope John is said to be a strong and hard worker. And yet, he will not have the innovating drive of a younger man. His talent for diplomacy and his obvious love for his fellowmen should greatly aid in promoting toward himself and his Church.

He has shown great ability as organizer and administrator, but his chief interest may not be in these fields. It is interesting to recall that when he was a Cardinal five years ago he said: "Here I have a new chance to be a pastor... I am convinced that the ministry of the pastor is the most fascinating, the finest a man have."

These words may be the key to a Papal regime in which men of all faiths have a reverent good wishes for the man from the Lombard farm who used to be called Angelo Giuseppe Roncalli.

## Poet's Corner

### INTERRUPTION

Sun! Into long listening night  
Floods the forest in bars of light  
And notes of dust stir on tree trunks.  
A leaf loses, falls, by the hunter's heel.  
I stand in the made morning patience wet  
Feeling all forest with the twig  
And my fingertip freezes on the spring of death.  
Proof is the inevitable prey coming  
Through streams of sun and pausing.  
And the shattered silence sags.  
Now all shattered silence sags.  
And I flee to mourn morning and my deed.

Albert Waller.

## NAMES OF NATIONS and IMPERIALIST INTRIGUE

By DIMITRI HORBAV

(6)

### The Three Queens

The above is of vital importance because, to the southwest of Muscovy, Ukraine, also known as Rus and Russia, had been intimately familiar to the Western courts for many centuries. Ukrainian princesses on many occasions had been betrothed to Western royalty. The three daughters of Yaroslav the Wise became queens of France, Hungary and Norway.

Still, although the mystery of Muscovy's past "kept all historians in suspense," it did not dawn on them to connect it with the Kievan Rus nation of Yaroslav's era, or with its successor, the later Ukrainian Kozak nation, known intimately to Western Europe as Ukraine, Rus, and Russia.

Hence we see that while An-

glican historical contact was established with Muscovy in as to Muscovy's past and makes no attempt to link it with Rus-Ukraine.

Why not? Because, as even those Great Russians not tainted with imperialist designs now admit there was no basis for their doing so.

The later fallacious belief that Muscovy's past was one with that of Rus-Ukraine, acquired popular acceptance in Western Europe only after centuries of Muscovite determined effort to this end. Effort that went against the brain of historical truth, but promised much to its propagators.

In 1915, Arnold J. Toynbee eminent British historian and philosopher, showed the keenness of his perception in relation to Slavonic history when

in his book, The New Europe, he wrote: "... this facile explanation that Ukrainians are 1554, nearly, two centuries later, in 1734, it is still puzzled "Little Russians," and do not constitute a national entity different from the Muscovites of "Great Russians,"—"is precisely the inference we are meant to draw from the name "Little Russian." That is why it has been invented by the "Muscovites."

Toynbee further cautions us that "... we must be careful of our terms, for the true Ukrainian would never call the man of Moscow or Petrograd a 'Russian,' nor even a 'Great Russian'; he claims the Russian name for himself."

Toynbee's cogent observation, as well as Gibbon's earlier penetrative study of Rus-Ukrainian history, pose an important question: Why is it that so many lesser historians have accepted at face value, and even helped further, Muscovy's deception concerning Ukraine?

The answer, we believe, may be found in the fact that a historian of Gibbon's or Toyn-

bee's stature does not merely skim the surface of history superficially; he digs deep; very deep.

Unlike the average type of historian, steeped only in the history of his own nation, the Gibbon or Toynbee historian records not only the history of any one nation, but the rise and fall of entire civilizations.

It is little wonder that today Toynbee, like Gibbon in his day, is looked upon as occupying the very pinnacle among historians.

Luckily for many oppressed nations, the Gibbon or Toynbee type of universal historian is not satisfied with any "facile explanation" as to one nation's own search for the truth.

We should not be surprised at the Muscovite attempt to establish, out of the fact that their nation had been ruled by a certain Rus-Ukrainian prince the belief that these alien princes who came to rule over them, and indeed, all Rus-Ukrainians, as being really princes of their own originally may have sprung more from the

frailties of human nature than imperial intent.

It is no secret that if a nation possesses some form of greatness, it likes to make out this greatness come to it from within, not from without. There have been Ukrainians who contended that Askold and Dir, earliest of the Varangian princes who ruled together in Rus-Ukraine, were really local Ukrainian monarchs, and not foreigners who came uninvited.

The British historian Oman points out some of his British brethren were in the habit of "—minimizing the Roman conquest of Britain, and turning Roman rulers into native British kings."

The Muscovites followed a similar bent, but they not only minimized the Rus-Ukrainian dynastic conquest of Muscovy, they denied it entirely; and not only contended their ruling princes of Ukrainian origin to be that of their Muscovite flesh, but, after illegally appropriating Ukraine's ancient name, Rus, even asserted that Ukraine was a part of Muscovy!

Having adopted the Rus-Ukrainian dynasty as belonging exclusively to them, the Muscovites were posed with a new problem; how could they claim full ownership of this dynasty unless they bore the same name as the country of their dynasty's origin?

The ensuing adoption of the old Ukrainian name of Rus or Russia by Muscovy is not the sole example of the latter's covetous regard for lustrous alien names or other foreign ornamentation. As we have already pointed out, the Muscovites not only attempted to rename Moscow the Third Rome, many centuries subsequent to the Roman application of the title Second Rome to the city of Constantinople, but their coat-of-arms also was borrowed from Byzantium.

History is replete with occasions when non-representative, alien names were forced upon nations, or large sections of their ethnic territory, by an extraneous power or powers for highly ulterior motives.

(To be concluded)

UKRAINIAN NEW CANADIANS: BLACK BREAD AND EASTER EGGS

(Courtesy, Liberty magazine, Toronto, Ontario, Canada. November 1, 1958 issue)

By FRANK RASKY

Teaching English to the blocks of primitive Ukrainian colonists was, nevertheless, a thorny problem. A teacher in a Manitoba settlement once reported, "Of the three Ukrainian trustees on our school board, none can read or write English—and one cannot even read or write in Ukrainian!" Pawluk recalls their isolation on the Prairies, the children of the pioneers learned to reply to their Ukrainian parents in English. Nowadays, Pawluk recently found, everybody in Smoky Lake is bilingual. In all Alberta and Saskatchewan high schools, Ukrainian today is an elective subject; and the Ukrainian language is also taught in some Prairie universities.

But despite their isolation on the Prairies, the children of the pioneers learned to reply to their Ukrainian parents in English. Nowadays, Pawluk recently found, everybody in Smoky Lake is bilingual. In all Alberta and Saskatchewan high schools, Ukrainian today is an elective subject; and the Ukrainian language is also taught in some Prairie universities.

The first wave of Ukrainian immigrants to Canada consisted of peasant farmers, 50 percent illiterate, who settled in a diagonal strip, from southeastern Manitoba to the Peace River district of Alberta. They were escaping Ukraine poverty. Unlike the Doukhobors, they were progressive, ambitious folk, who converted their thatched huts into enormous farms of Marquis wheat.

The 70,000 Ukrainian New Canadians since the end of World War II are another breed. The majority are displaced persons, either escaping Communist domination, or emerging from forced labor camps in Germany. Not peasants, they are largely skilled workers, educated professionals, and they have tended to settle in Canadian cities rather than the lonely Prairie wilderness. How are they making out in our Canadian El Dorados?

In Montreal where about 20,000 Ukrainians have settled, their religious ties thread them together with the Catholic French-Canadians.

And the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox, too, are adapting nicely. A hectic Odyssey was suffered by Rev. Kasian Kvasniuk. He is a slow-talking Bu-

kovina priest of 66, whose face is lined with evidence of his torments. When captured by the Communists, they ordered him to preach in favor of collective farms; he was to announce publicly that all he'd ever said in pulpit had been lies, designed to lull his parishioners.

"I took an oath to preach the truth when I became a priest," he briskly replied. "And I cannot break that oath."

He was ordered to go to another Ukraine village, where he was unknown. There the Germans made a deal with Stalin: all Germans in that area would be exchanged for Ukrainians living in the German sector of partitioned Poland.

"The Germans told us," he recalls, "that if we prove German blood in our family as far back as the third generation, we would be accepted. I know God will forgive me for my lie. But I felt I'd be useless in any area ruled by Communists. I invented a grandmother called Marie von Kraut. I faked her birth certificate."

Ultimately, amid bombing, he escaped to Nuremberg, where he helped the Americans organize refugee camps. Now, he has his own congregation of 200 at the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church in Lachine, Que.

"I find a freedom in Quebec I never dreamed existed," he says. "Here a priest is welcomed everywhere. In the offices, in a bus, on the sidewalks, I am accorded respect."

Though her English is poor, a 25-year-old Ukrainian, Vera Banit, thought she'd have little trouble picking up Montreal French when she arrived nine years ago. A pretty, chubby brunette, who crowds five feet in her high heels, she learned to speak French fluently, while living at Seine et Marne, near Paris. Still, her father, now a machinist, and Vira, a dietitian at St. Justine's Hospital, found Quebec French almost as difficult as wrestling with a foreign language, compared with Parisian French.

Once, she went to the lingerie counter of a Montreal department store to buy a slip. She asked for a combination.

St. Josaphat's Society Celebrates 50th Anniversary

Way back in November of 1908, little did 16 immigrants realize that they are the nucleus of what will some day become a large Ukrainian colony. Much further from their minds was the thought of celebrating a fiftieth anniversary. Perseverance, unity, and the will to uphold the Ukrainian tradition made such an event a reality. November 8th and 9th were set aside as the days in which to commemorate the accomplishments of these 16 early immigrants.

Saturday, November 8th, at 2 PM the society played host to the juvenile members, with a full spread of cake, pop, and ice cream. At 7 PM a formal concert was held at the Ukrainian American Club. After the singing of the Star Spangled Banner and the UNA anthem, by the Ukrainian National

choir, Mr. Konstantin Shewchuk, president of the society made the opening remarks. Participants in the entertainment part of the concert were: Mr. Hezler as director of the SUMA mandolin orchestra, J. Kozak as director of the MUN dancing group, John also delighted the audience with a solo dance, soprano solo by Miss Mary Klimow, accompanied on the piano by Mrs. Ann Sorokti, and the Ukrainian National Choir directed by Mr. Jaroslaw Matkoski. The financial report of the organization was read by the veteran secretary Mr. Andrew Ewanow, who has served as a secretary for over 30 years.

The guest speaker of the evening was the UNA president Mr. Dmytro Halychyn. In Mr. Halychyn's address, he pointed out some very interesting and informative incidents that have occurred over the period of 50 years. Because of his friendliness, loyalty to the Ukrainian people, a good fellow to have in one's company, and also a very good speaker in either language, the society extended a special invitation to Mr. Michael Piznak. In return for the invitation, Mr. Piznak surprised the society by having with him his lovely wife. It sure was a great feeling and a justifiable one to have been present at the 50th anniversary two very prominent Ukrainians Mr. Halychyn and Mr. Piznak.

The Saturday concert was concluded with the singing of the Ukrainian National Anthem. Sunday, Nov. 9th at 12 noon members of the organization, friends, and guests gathered in front of the St. Josaphat's Church and with the escort of the Color Guards of the John Onufryk Memorial Post, and the standard bearers of the various organizations, entered the Church for an anniversary Mass. After the Mass, a "parastas" was chanted to honor the 123 members who have passed on to eternal rest.

At 2 PM a banquet was held at the club. Mr. John Terebuska, chairman of the anniversary introduced the Rev. Nicholas Wolinski, who lead the assembly in a prayer. Toastmaster Mr. Frank Kubarycz introduced many assembled guests, and also had the three original members say a few words, they are: John Terebuska, Mikita Wasylshyn, and Michael Rudy. Due to sudden illness the fourth original member Mr. Travinski was not present. The guests who spoke were: Mr. Halychyn, Mr. Piznak, Vice Mayor Joseph Farbo, UNA Adviser W. B. Huszar and Father Wolinski. Again the MUN dancers delighted the audience with their native style. John Kozak won a long round of applause with his solo dance. Mr. Konstantin Shewchuk, as president of the organization, thanked all for their support and cooperation and with the singing of the Ukrainian National Anthem a fine anniversary program was finished.

A very unexpected and pleasant surprise awaited the Piznaks as they made their way to the airport for their return flight home. The airport was filled beyond capacity with cars, people, police, and musicians all waiting for the plane which was scheduled to make the trip to New York City. When the plane finally landed, who should step out to a cheering crowd? — our own Senator-elect Kenneth B. Keating, and who made a bee line dash to welcome him? — Mr. Michael Piznak. This was, I believe a complete day for the Piznaks. Although the anniversary was a success and the society is started on their 51st year, credit should be given to those who toiled in the background in making preparations for the two-day celebration. Aside from Mr. John Terebuska, one other committee member who devoted much time and effort was Mr. John Derkacz, treasurer of the society.

In British Columbia, the Ukrainians are becoming quite Canadianized, though still preserving their individuality. That's the finding of Rev. S. P. Symchych, of Vancouver's Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church. He is putting the finishing touches on a 200-page book, sponsored by the Ukrainian Fraternal Society, B.C. And Ukrainians. His estimate is that 20,000 Ukrainians are settled in the province, with about 12,000 on the lower mainland around Vancouver. (To be continued)

WE MAY FAIL AGAIN

On November 15 The Ukrainian Arts Club of Chicago presented their 4th in a series of radio broadcasts which have the theme, "Toward a Clarification of Our Goals-Ukrainian Youth Seeks An Answer." The talk was delivered by Robert Kurka, vice-president of the Arts Club and civil engineer employed with the City of Chicago.

Text

This year we celebrate the 40th anniversary of the proclamation of an independent Ukraine. It was on January 22, 1918, that the Central Rada issued the Fourth Universal proclaiming the independent, free and sovereign state of Ukraine. It was forty years ago that the hopes of generations of Ukrainians were finally realized. Their joy, however, was short-lived, for on November 21, 1920, the last remnants of the Ukrainian National Army were defeated at Bazar. A glorious cause had been shattered, to be forever relegated to a mere memory for subsequent Ukrainian generations throughout the world.

What caused this downfall? What were the crucial factors that played the deciding role in the downfall of an independent Ukraine?

When considering the determinants of any vanquishment, we generally divide them into two categories, determinants from within and determinants from without. In today's talk we shall concern ourselves with the former, for these are factors most amenable to modification. Today, here in America, we can still do a great deal in changing some of these conditions for they are still present.

One of the first problems that harassed Ukrainian independence was the indecisiveness of the masses. When the Russian Revolution broke out in 1917, a golden opportunity was presented to the Ukrainian people. The Russian government was disorganized, the Russian army was feeble from years of fighting, and the Ukrainian state itself was weary of Russian exploitation. The time was ripe. Ukrainians, however, were not prepared. The spirit of nationalism had not as yet, been born. Emphasis was being laid upon the cultural rights of the Ukrainian peoples than

upon the restoration of the Kievan state. Ukraine was still willing to become an autonomous state within a Russian federation as long as these cultural rights were officially recognized. Little thought was being given in those early days to the establishment of an independent government. Even the Central Rada, organized by Prof. Hrushevsky, considered itself a committee representing the various elements of Ukrainian society rather than, the nucleus of a government. In spite of centuries of Russian doublecrossing the Rada was making overtures to the Provisional Government, naively hoping for recognition as a federal state. It was only after almost a year of repeated rebuffs from, and the final collapse of, the Kerensky government, that Ukrainians realized they must steer their own course.

A second negative factor that hastened the fall of the embryonic republic was the lack of unity among the leaders. The causes of social reform and nationalism were not closely co-ordinated. The socialists and the peasant classes wanted land reform and felt that social problems were of primary concern. The landowners were violently opposed to any reform measures, and the nationalists, once they did appear on the scene, were hardly interested in social factors when such pressing problems of an executive and legislative nature had to be solved. Some Ukrainian leaders favored a return to the hetman era, others opposed it. Some welcomed Polish aid, others were repelled by the thought of any such collaboration. Some Ukrainian leaders were grateful for German aid, other disapproved. Every possible issue was debated on the floor of the Central Rada. Cabinet ministers and sometimes even entire delegations resigned en masse, very often at the most crucial moments in the history of the young republic. To add to the confusion, opportunist guerrilla leaders were roaming the countryside pillaging, robbing and antagonizing the populace who felt the Rada should restore order.

The lack of Ukrainian intellectuals zealous pursuing the Ukrainian cause was still a third pernicious factor. The intellectuals of any nation are looked to for guidance and leadership; it is upon them that the greatest burden is placed. Our intelligentsia failed us at this crucial time because their sentiments, through no fault of their own was not with the cause. Their intellectual training had been in Moscow and in Warsaw. The few remaining minds were not enough when a desperate Ukraine was crying for leadership.

Finally the lack of adequate representation abroad, especially in America, resulted in little world-wide popular appeal for the Ukrainian cause. We had no strong leaders with the magnetism of Masaryk or Paderewski. Russian authorities throughout the world, both red and white, were consistently refusing to admit the existence of a distinct Ukrainian nationality. They insisted we were Russian and that any Ukrainian national movement was the result of German agitation and not really the will of the majority. We had no one to vigorously deny these vicious and patent lies.

Thus we can see that early indecisiveness, disunity, inadequate leadership from the intelligentsia and a lack of popular appeal, especially in America, proved to be crucial factors in the eventual disintegration of a free people. These were bitter lessons. How well have we learned them? How prepared are we to meet the challenge should a similar Russian revolution occur tomorrow?

We must decide today what we are striving for as Ukrainians. We must unite today if we are to be a match for organized Russian imperialism. We must train an adequate intellectual leadership to guide us. We must promote popular world appeal for our cause. If we don't do this, we may fail again.

Why be on the outside? Join the Ukrainian National Ass'n today and read the "SVOBODA" and the Ukrainian Weekly.

U.N.A. BOWLING LEAGUE NEWS

JOHN SIPSKY ROLLS EVEN 600.

By STEPHEN KURLAK

In the matches held Friday, November 14th, John Sipsky, rolling for the Ukrainian YWC team, registered an even 600-pin series which was the highest for the evening. His games of 199, 211, and 190 were mainly responsible for his team's winning of all three games from the Ukrainian Center five, although some of the credit must also go to his team-mate, Walter Molinsky, who scored a close 588-pin series. This series was second highest for the for the night, and Walt's single game total of 216 was likewise second best.

A "clean sweep" by the Brotherhood of the Holy Ascension quintet over the "junior" St. John's C.W.V. group continued the "brothers" hold on the first place position in the league, but only by a scant half-game. Also, in the course of this victory, the former not only registered the highest single game for the night with a total of 889

pins, but also the highest series with a pinfall of 2,589. Much of this was accomplished through the efforts of Peter Molinsky who rolled a 530 pin set and J. Merowsky who came through with 524.

A third clean sweep was made by the First Ukrainian PMO team over the St. John's Holy Name Society kегlers which enabled it to get into a two-way tie with the Ukrainian Sitch bowlers for second place. The Sitchmen suffered a two-and-a-half game loss at the hands of the heavy-rolling Ukrainian American Veterans.

The "senior" St. John's C.W.V. aggregation fared almost as badly as their "junior" brothers, losing two games out of three to the Ukrainian Orthodox Church five St. Johnman J. Horiashny sparked his team with a 552-pin series, blasting out the night's highest single game with a pinfall of 219, but to no avail.

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION LEAGUE TEAM STANDINGS

Table with 5 columns: Rank, Team Name, Won, Lost, High Game, High Pins, Average. Lists teams like Br'hood Holy Ascension, Ukrainian Sitch A. A., First Ukr. P.M.O., etc.

ally in America, resulted in little world-wide popular appeal for the Ukrainian cause. We had no strong leaders with the magnetism of Masaryk or Paderewski. Russian authorities throughout the world, both red and white, were consistently refusing to admit the existence of a distinct Ukrainian nationality. They insisted we were Russian and that any Ukrainian national movement was the result of German agitation and not really the will of the majority. We had no one to vigorously deny these vicious and patent lies.

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Thanksgiving Eve DANCE

sponsored by Ukrainian Community Center Wednesday, November 26, 1958 at the UKRAINIAN COMMUNITY CENTER 90-96 Fleet Street - JERSEY CITY, N. J. Music by HENRY JASZEWSKI and his Orchestra

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# Український спорт

Рік V

Ч. 8 (48)

## НЕ ФУТБОЛОМ ЄДИНИМ...

Рік-у-рік більшає наша спортова громада. Кожні щорічні змагання за першість округ чи краю збирають на старті щораз нові спортові дружини, які поважно загрожують «старшим» першунам і — буває не раз — сягають по їхні лаврові вінки.

Це зростання ширини спортової ідеї і щораз численніший виступ української молоді на спортових грищах — дуже відрядне явище; свідчить воно дуже похвально про нашу молодь, яка, розуміючи виховну вартість спорту, горнеться із запалом до спортових справ, щоб на спортових площах здобувати здоровий дух у здоровому тілі.

Проте, не завжди й не всюди панують здорові тенденції в провадках молодих клубів; звичайно їх праця зосереджується переважно на футболі й — есенціальне — на відбиванні або ще якійсь спортивній ділянці. Вистачить переглянути діяльність наших клубів, щоб знайти потвердження цього факту; з понад пів сотні існуючих на американському континенті наших спортових товариств половина має виключно футбольну ланку (щонайвище — ще й забавову), решта 50% має ще — і то, в розумінні футболістів даного товариства, зовсім «непотрібну» — відбиванкову ланку; деякі часом ще й ланку настільної ситкивки. На пальцях однієї руки можна вичислити товариства, що мають легкоатлетичну, плавацьку чи ситківкову ланку, а ланки зимових видів спорту, боксу, фехтування чи інші — хіба зі свічкою шукати...

Якщо спорт має бути в нашій спільноті справжнім виховним чинником, а не тільки видовищем, тоді одностороння «футбольна» діяльність клубу не може мати ніяких виглядів дальшого розвитку. Якщо клуби хочуть мати повну підтримку української спільноти, тоді проводять клуби мусять зрозуміти і доказати, що цілю українських спортових клубів є дбання про всесторонній розвиток української молоді, і що молодь, агуртована в українських клубах, знаходить там повну всебічну опіку; що клуб є справжньою кузницею тугости, справності, характеру, що український спортовий клуб успішно працює для добра української спільноти. Єдиним футболом цього не досягти. У футбольній дружині не може грати на одних і тих же змаганнях сто юнаків відрозу. Тому й треба подбати про те, щоб ця сотка влилася в інші ланки, де не менш успішно могла б репрезентувати барви клубу, і не менш успішно пропагувати українське ім'я.

Велика відповідальність у цій пропагандивній праці спадас на проводи клубів. Від їхньої ініціативи і волі залежить ціла спортова «політика» клубу; провід і тільки провід відвічас за справжнє спортове обличчя клубу, за його спортову діяльність і за виконання тих завдань, які взяли вони на себе і за які відповідають перед українською спільнотою. Щоб виконати своє спортово-громадське завдання, кожний клуб повинен докласти всіх зусиль, щоб молодь знайшла в ньому можливість виралляти під опікою досвідчених спортовців різні ділянки спорту, важливі для фізичного й духовного розвитку молоді.

Тому з приходом зимового сезону кожний клуб повинен подбати про організацію ланки зимових видів спорту. Можливості тут необмежені; всюди можна знайти відповідні спортові споруди, що дозволяють виралляти ковзання, лещтарство; майже в кожній більшій місцевості є криті плавальні; де завжди можна тренувати, знайшовши фахового тренера; багато є міст, що мають криті залі для тренування кошівки, ситкивки, фехтування, боксу, гімнастики. Проводіть клуби і їхні ланки повинні обов'язково використати всі ці можливості і організовано відбудувати постійні вправи для добра молоді, членів клубу й української спільноти.

## СТОКГОЛЬМСЬКЕ ПОЖИВ'Я

Футболісти на цензурі — Дюбій континентів — Стилі гри — Спорти про тактику

Стокгольмський турнір за футбольну першість світу знайшов широкий відгук у всій світовій пресі. Відговорили тренери, менеджери, критики й самі футболісти, видиваючи тіні й блиски сучасного футболу. Обмеженість місця не дозволяла подати всіх цікавих спостережень, а тому обмежимося й а й ці кавішими критичними заувагами визначних європейських знавців футболу.

Гучність перемагає силу

«Атлетичний, силовий футбол, що його пропагують англійські й європейські дружини, мусять поступитися перед гучною елегантністю бразилійського футболу», — стверджує Джо Мерсер, тренер «Шеффілд Юнайтед» (Англія). — Англійські дружини мусять багато дечому навчитися від бразилійців, передусім — мусять вивчити ту техніку, що й показала в Стокгольмі неспервершені американці півдня. За час від 1954 до 1958 року бразилійці перетворилися з мистів футболу в титанів футбольного вміння; зате ми тупцюємо на місці й вважасмо футбольну техніку за підрадянське. Хоч як це нам прикро сказати, але нам бракує класу, щоб порівнятися з таким противником, як бразилійці».

Ще гостріше висловився «Санді Експрес»: — «Англія не виграла першости світу до тієї пори, поки не відіслала своїх футболістів до футбольного садочка, де грачі вивчили б основи футбольної гри.

У футболі ми виявилися незнайомі, Існує велика пропаст між бразилійською та французькою манерою гри і нашим примітивним футбольним шаблоном. Що нам з того, що наші футболісти прекрасні підготовані фізично, кляди бракує їм тієї артистичної техніки, яка дозволяє бразилійцям, без напруження сил, виграти першість».

Диктор італійського футболу, Вікторіо Поццо, на прикладі Бразилії і Франції приходить до висновку, що «успіх тих двох дружин, які показали високотехнічний і при тому ефектовний футбол, є яскравим доказом відкритості силового, атлетичного футболу».

Стилі гри

Дуже об'єктивно висловлюється футбольний диктор Іспанії (що віддала ще в «Елімінації» Варелла в «Мундіалі Деспортиво»). «Сучасний футбол докорінно змінив своє обличчя. Змінилися й самі футболісти. Бразилійці — це не тільки виртуози техніки, вони рівночасно й високозакладановані атлети, спортовці, з великим спортовим духом та психічною відпорністю». Аналізуючи стилі гри, Варелла виділяє такі типи гри:

1) Південно-американський футбол у бразилійському виданні, який наслідують і всі інші південно-американські країни.

2) Центральна-європейський футбол, типовим виразником якого є західно-німецькі дружини; цей тип футболу ґрунтується на силі, великій агресії, наполегливій ковавучій ударом. Але де-

## БРАЗИЛІЙСЬКА СИСТЕМА

Нові течії у футбольній тактиці — 1+1+2+4

В одному з раніших чисел «У. Спорту» подали ми історичний розвиток футбольних систем, від усталення грачів «1+10» до «1+2+3+5» і «M-W». При тому було зазначено, що в будучині «можемо сподіватися й винаходу нових систем». На останніх першествах світу в Стокгольмі нові першуні світу, бразилійці, запрезентували якраз одну з нових розвязок цієї проблеми.

Як і всі попередні, «бразилійська система» виростає з найважливішої потреби: як грати, щоб добитися найкращих успіхів?

Відповідь на це питання, в своїй основі, не дуже то й тяжка: найкращим тактичним усталенням дружини на грищі є таке, при якому найкраще використовується індивідуальні прикмети грачів, найкраще забезпечується зв'язок і взаємне порозуміння як між сусідами, так і між поодинокими лініями та цілою дружиною. При тому ніколи не можна забувати, що на грищі існує противник, а сама ігра обставлена не завжди мусять укласти так, як її заплановано. Тому й дружини мусять уміти тактично перешикуватися в ході гри, мусять уміти перейти з одної системи в другу. Шаблонове застосування одної системи до кожного противника, незмінна пристосованість до нових обставин, що зашлі під час гри — може привести до повної невдачі навіть найкращі дружини. Це було видно й на останніх першествах світу в Стокгольмі, де закорозулі у своїй системі «дубль В» британці з трудом перебилися до півфіналу, а вже зовсім не попали у фінал; бракувало їм саме й цього вміння перешикуватися відповідно до нових обставин і знайти нові тактичні розвязання.

1-4-2-4

В чому суть бразилійської системи, поширеної головно серед дружин латинської Америки?

В останніх десятиріччях панувала на грищах так звана «скріплена оборона», в якій ліній оборони творили три грачі, з пересуненим середнім помічником у задній оборонній лінії. Бажаючи ще більше скріплити свої зади, бразилійці пересунули до оборонної лінії ще одного помічника, до поміч пересунути одного напасника, залишаючи в нападі тільки чотирьох грачів. Таким способом усталення дружини прибрало вигляду 1+4+2+4.

x x x x

x x x x

x x x x

Скріплення оборони в цій системі зовсім не значить ослаблення поміч чи нападу.

які ідеї та люди цього футболу вже перестаріли.

3) Британський футбол — залишився вірний своїм традиціям: оборона насамеред. Це видно було в Стокгольмі, ний з бразилійцями, а валійці програли з мінімальним розрахунком.

4) Романський футбол, який домінував у футбольному світі 20 років і виразниками якого були футболісти Італії та Іспанії. Але скуповування футболістів з-за границі зведло романський футбол на межі занепадіння і його чільні колись репрезентанти зійшли на дальній план. Піднести престиж романського футболу ваяла на свої плечі Франція, і вона добилася своєї цілі: морально віще — чемпіонат світу належить Франції, а не Шведам.

Тактика

Тактика бразилійців була предметом спорів різних знавців; одні схвальнонали її без застережень, іншим вона не до смаку; одні дораджують, прийняти її в європейських дружинах, інші ж, як от чільний французький грач Копалячівський, вважас, що «бразилійську тактику мусять — покищо — стосувати тільки бразилійці. Європейцям буде важко засвоїти собі їхні методи тому, що європей-

Річ ясна, що від класів помічників залежить і вся ініціатива гри й вся відповідальність. Але в ході гри, залежно від ситуації і вимог обставин, ліній поміч можуть скріплити чи лунки, чи крайніми. Знов же ж тоді, коли дружини переходить до нападу, акціо нападу можуть скріплити не тільки помічники, але й крайні оборонці. Коли ж, наприклад, правий оборонець відстане м'яч, він сміливо може вийти вперед; інші три оборонці зараз же й перешикуються вправо, щоб заопікуватися лівим крайником противника.

Знов же ж тоді, коли в нападі на чужі ворота візьмуть участь один з помічників, його партнер займає за той час місце на середині поля, де має змогу закрити небезпечний вут. При такій системі гри функції грачів постійно змінюються, їх активність сильно збільшується; тому й для і переведення вимагається від грачів знаменитої кваліфікації, доброї техніки, прекрасного взаємного розуміння, розвинення шкорого тактичного уміння всіх грачів, вироблення звичок індивідуальної творчої гри на грищі.

Згадай прикмети розвинуті бразилійці до вершин; усі футбольні кореспонденти саяє й підкреслювали раз-у-раз прекрасну кореляцію цілої дружини поодинокі акції і велику індивідуальність кожного грача зокрема, при чому захоплювалися високою, майже акробатичною технікою напасників.

Як ж протидія?

Яку ж застосувати тактику до цієї бразилійської гри? Чи обов'язково стосувати таку саму систему (1-4-2-4-1)? Не конче. Це доказали в Гетеборгу англійці, де своєю прецизною системою криття кожного грача зуміли відверти для себе хоч 0:0. Криття, добре зорганізоване взаємна заміненість грачів, розумна участь нападу в оборонних діях дружини — може привести і тут відповідні успіхи. Прийшов час, коли важко стало перемагати різних противників одним і тим самим способом. Сучасна тактика вимагає брати під увагу все: моральні, фізичні, технічні, тактичні можливості своєї дружини і противника, а також умовини на грищі. Тактика повинна бути гнучка й різноманітна. Важко застосувати комбінаційний стиль до противника, що застосовує оборонну гру; на таких дуже обмежених просторах важко перемагати якісь комбінаційні маневрування. Тому й кожний футболіст повинен знати основи системи гри, повинен вивчати різні варіанти і повинен уміти з місця розвязувати кожну тактичну проблему, знаходячи шляхи, щоб добитися успіхів для своєї дружини.

ці не мають для цього відповідних природних даних. Характеристичною прикметою бразилійців є прекрасна організація оборони. Вони атакують дуже часто й прекрасно, доходя до небезпечних відворотних позицій. Але їхні атаки йдуть лише тоді, коли напад вичуває, що бразилійські зади в повній безпеці; якщо ж атакують — тоді атаки виходять з кожної позиції, деколи з позиції оборони. Звичайно, такі рейди відбуваються тоді, коли оборона противника розпоршена і наглий випад може дати позитивний успіх».

Спостереження всіх футбольних критиків можна звести до одного спільного знаменника: Новий першун світу запрезентував «новий» футбольний винаходи, аляк старого видання; а к робатичну техніку, прекрасну кондицію, колосальну витривалість, гонкою мінливість гри, доповненою новою бразилійською тактикою — оборонною атакою. Найближкою чотиріріччю європейських дружин є знайти такі шляхи, які дозволили б в Чиле відверти з рук (радіше з ніг) бразилійців першість світу. Та це не легке завдання... Всі мислять із тим, що в будучині у футболі домінуватиме Південна Америка...

## ЖІНКА І СПОРТ

Майже на кожних Ігрищах першествах Європи численно зібрана на ступенищах дубліка, а з нею й «галлянтів» спортовці — виборили неформальну королеву зустрічі. Звичайно, річ це не легка, бо граціозність постави, елегантність рухів та зовнішність спортовок, що їх виробили вони собі саме на спортовій площі — найбільше питомі активним діячам спорту.

Але спортові зайняття виробляють не тільки вимірну «струнку» фігуру, планетність рухів; вони впливають і на значно важливі якості — вправність, силу, загартованість, витривалість. У тренуванні жінки-спортовки поліпшується значно біологічна діяльність всіх органів тіла, всіх систем, збільшується й їх координація.

Багато виграс на тому центральна нервова система, що дуже важливе для жінок, які важко працюють на хліб насащій. Завдяки спортовим вправам нервові процеси зрівноважуються, а регулююча діяльність кори великих півкуль мозку поліпшується. Додатні зміни знаходять також в діяльності серцево-судинної системи. Скріплюється серцевий м'яз, підвищується його працездатність і ритм серцевого скорочень стає рідшим, що має велике значення для його праці.

Зріст, вага, смієть грудної клітки, м'язова сила і всі інші показники фізичного розвитку у спортових жінок значно вищі, ніж у жінок, які займаються спортом. Життєва смієть легень у спортовок інколи досягає 4,000 куб. сантиметрів, тоді як у жінок, що не тренують, ця смієть становить 2,500-3,000 куб. сант.

У стані спокою ритм дихання тренуваних жінок набагато рідший, вентиляція легень багато ширша й глибша. Це все досягається тільки при умові додержання правильно й систематичного тренінгу, з врахуванням анатомічних та фізіологічних особливостей жіночого організму.

Деякі особливості функціонального стану серцево-судинної і дихальної системи зумовлюють меншу витривалість жінок. Це видно хоч би з того, що із збільшенням віддалі у бігах різниця між досягненнями чоловіків і жінок стає помітнішою. Особливо складні для жінок такі види вправ, в яких витривалість поєднується з швидкістю. Тому в кроссах можна допускати тривалий біг лише тоді, коли ставиться завдання операційно витривалість, а не швидкість.

Медична статистика наводить багато даних на те, що вага і зріст новонароджених дітей спортовок вищі, ніж у інших новонароджених. Наведене, хоч і в дуже загальних рисах, наглядно свідчить про всі ті додатні впливи, що їх набуває постійно тренуюча спортовка. Про це повинні пам'ятати наші жінки. В індивідуальних видах спорту — як теніс, лещтарство чи пінг-понг — виступали наші пані вже не раз. Але в дружинних видах спорту ми бачили досі лише дуже малі спроби. Та останній тур-

## Знаєте футбольні правила?

Якщо вважаєте себе знавцем футбольних правил, дайть відповідь на такі питання:

- 1) Як є виміри футбольного поля?
- 2) Які заширшки мають бути лінії на футбольному полі?
- 3) Чи ширини ліній вчислюються в розмір поля і всіх заширчених на ньому площ?
- 4) Чи можна атакувати воротаря, коли він звернений до напасників плечима?
- 5) Після карного копу м'яч відбивається від попереку і гартується назад, в поле. Напасник, що стояв поза лінією карного поля, вібгас на карне поле, переімає м'яч і добуває голу. Яке буде рішення судоро?
- 6) Коли метання м'ячем з бічної лінії є неправильним?
- 7) Скільки параграфів мають бути правила футбольної гри?

- Відповіді:
- 1) Довжина: найбільша 120 ярдів, найменша 100 ярдів; ширини: — між 55 і 75 ярдів.
  - 2) 5 інчів. Приписи нічого не говорять про те, яка має бути найменша ширини. Поле має бути зазначене відносно для всіх ліній.
  - 3) Так, вчислюється. Це саме відноситься до всіх ліній в межах поля; порушення правил, напр., на лінії карного поля — вважається провинною, здробленою в межах самого карного поля.
  - 4) Якщо воротар найменше перешкоджає напасникові в його акції, — можна його атакувати. Якщо цей воротар має в руках м'яч і напасник в приписаний спосіб зажене його в ворота, суддя мусять признати пункт.
  - 5) Признає точку, якщо не було відсторон.
  - 6) а — якщо грач не с звернений в сторону площі; б — не стоїть на лінії або поза нею на обох ногах під час метання; в — не тримає м'яча поза головою; г — метас м'яч одною рукою.
  - 7) 17 з низкою підрозділів.

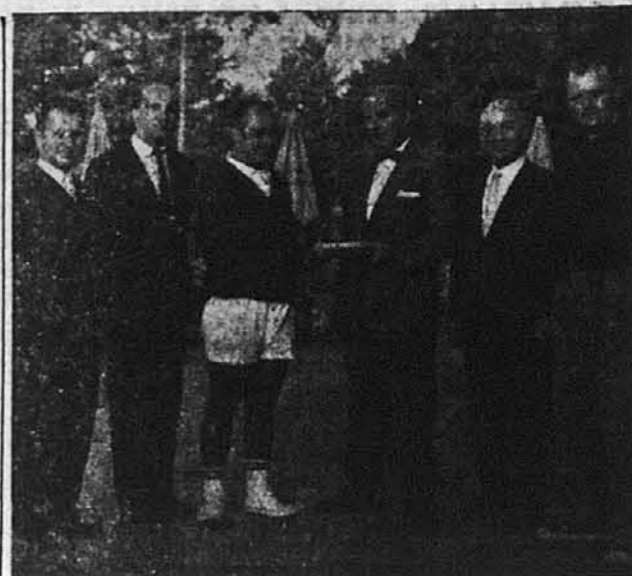
## СПОРТ В УКРАЇНІ

У Києві відбулося змагання з водного м'яча між київською дружиною і польською з Острова. Перемогли кияни 8:4 і 3:2.

Збірна чоловічя й жіночя дружини баскетболістів-кошівкарів закінчила своє турне по Східній Німеччині, перемігши в останніх зустрічах у Галде чоловіків 100:36, а жінок 117:51. У Берліні чоловіки перемогли репрезентацию Сх. Німеччини 93:60, а жінки 72:44.

В дев'ятилітніх змаганнях в Ялті В. Рибак (Одеса) у стрибку в височині осягнув 2,09 м.

У фехтувальних змаганнях Києва, Львова, Одеси, Вілоруси, Литви й Латвії кияни І. Вітебський переміг у шпазі А. Чернишевца, що на першествах світу у Філадель-



Вручення переходової чаші УНСоюзу переможцям відбиванкового турніру на Союзіні. Стоять від ліва: д-р Я. Падох — гол. секретар УНС, інж. Т. Гршай — містоголова СУАСТ, інж. М. Лепкалек — голова УВК «Плай», — переможець турніру, Д. Галичак — гол. пресідіум УНС, П. Ласотір — заст. гол. пресідіум УНСоюзу і його спортовий референт та Р. Свистун — ланковий відбиванки СУАСТ.

## Першість СУАСТ-Схід у відбиванці

П'ять жіночих дружин завоюють публіку — «Плай». Нью-Йорк і «Трибу» — Філадельфія — першуні

Змагання за першість СУАСТ-Схід у відбиванці на 1958-59 рік вступили в нову фазу. Дуже відрядним явищем є те, що на старті вперше стали наші пані і відразу виявили непоганий рівень, добру техніку та велике завзяття. Тим разом пані репрезентували спортсменок Нью-Йорку, Філадельфії, Перт Амбой й Нью-Гейвену. Але треба сподіватися, що в наступній рунді на старті стануть і репрезентантки інших міст, скріпляючи таким чином конкуренцію між жінками.

Перший раз у змаганнях за першість чоловіків взяв участь і недавно заснований у Нью-Йорку СТ «Плай», що зі своїми двома «вельетями» Поштом і Габріелем сразу ж завоював перше місце в турнірі. Змагання, що відбулися в суботу й неділю 15 і 16 п. м. в Філадельфії, проходили на двох площинах, «Меморіал Голду». Організацією змагань керувала ланка відбиванки СУАСТ-Схід, господарем змагань був СТ «Трибу» — Філадельфія, який докладав усіх зусиль, щоб змагання вийшли якнайкраще. І це — треба признати — вповні відбиванкарям «Трибу» вдалося.

Турнір чоловіків

На старті турніру стали такі дружини: 1) «Плай», 2) УСК — обидві з Нью-Йорку; 3) Беркут — П. Амбой; 4) Ньюман — С. Амбой; 5) Трибу — Філадельфія. Не вийшли своїх дружин «Спріла» — Трентон; «Скала» — Ньюарк і «Чорноморська Січ» — Нью-Добуш» — Нью-Гейвен. Поодинокі виследи зустрічей такі: Плай — Трибу 2:0; УСК — Беркут 2:1; Ньюман — Трибу 2:1; Плай — УСК 2:1; Беркут — Трибу 2:0; УСК — Ньюман 2:1; Плай — Беркут 2:0; Беркут — Ньюман 2:1; Трибу — УСК 2:1; Плай — Ньюман 2:0.

У виследи остаточної таблиці першої рунди першества прибрала такий вигляд: 1) Плай 4:0 8:1 сет.; 2-3) УСК 2:2 6:6 сет.; 2-3) Беркут 2:2 5:5 сет.; 4) Ньюман 1:3 4:7 сет.; 5) Трибу 1:3 3:7 сет.

Турнір жінок

До участі в змаганнях за першість стали жіночі відбиванкові дружини клубів: 1) «Трибу» — Філадельфія, 2) «Добуш» — Нью-Гейвен, 3) «Беркут» — Порт Амбой, 4-5) УСК — Нью-Йорк і П.

Філадельфія, який докладав усіх зусиль, щоб змагання вийшли якнайкраще. І це — треба признати — вповні відбиванкарям «Трибу» вдалося.

У виследи остаточної таблиці першої рунди першества прибрала такий вигляд: 1) Плай 4:0 8:1 сет.; 2-3) УСК 2:2 6:6 сет.; 2-3) Беркут 2:2 5:5 сет.; 4) Ньюман 1:3 4:7 сет.; 5) Трибу 1:3 3:7 сет.

Поза Пласм вбивався гарною грою симпатичний білоруський спорт. клуб «Ньюман», що своєю спортовою поставою і арзавкою досципліновано міг би бути зразком для не одної нашої дружини.

Загалом враження з цих змагань за першість СУАСТ-Схід вповні додатні; треба підкреслити, що всі дружини дуже основно підготовилися до цього турніру. У всіх планата вплив солідного тренінгу та серйозний підхід до таких важких турнірів, на яких ставка йде за першість округу.

Треба сподіватися, що всі дружини використовуватимуть як слід тих кілька місяців, що відділяють їх від другої рунди змагань за першість. Другу рунду прокстується відбуту 14-го лютого в Нью-Йорку. Тоді — треба надіятися — побачимо вже всі наші дружини на старті.

## Українські «Тигри» на Заході

З життя УСК «Тигри» в Мінеаполісі, Мінн.

Вже другий рік підряд сучасна дружина копаного м'яча «Тигри» в Мінеаполісі здобула містечтво Мінеаполіса. Цього року «Тигри» поспієть це краще, бо не програли і не ремісували ні одних змагань. Це — великий успіх для «Тигрів», бо ще кілька дружин в історії футболу Мінеаполіса не може похвалитися таким вислідом.

З цієї нагоди місцевий осередок СУМА й симпатичні «Тигри» 9-го листопада ц. р. влаштували прийняття, на яке зійшлося коло 200 осіб. Програмою вечора проводив інж. Калінич, який у своєму вступному слові погратулював змагувачам їхніх осягів і побажав на майбутнє дальших успіхів. Після того він попросив до слова о. Ганаса. У своїй промові о. Ганас підкреслював значення спорту серед української молоді на еміграції і навіть багато цінних прикладів про вагу спорту в старовинних часах, римляч та в модерних часах. Після того кожному змагувачу першої дружини роздаю грамоти за успіх, співпрацю і спортову поведінку.

Другою частиною програми вечора була забава з танцями. Цей вечір зробив приємним враженням на всіх присутніх, а особливо на чужаках, що й зі свого боку гратулювали «Тигра» за їх успіхи.



Еugen Демінг з Маріон, Ілл. показує дружині, як він, інвалід, в сидічій позиції лівою рукою застрелив оленя вагою 80 фунтів. Він був одним з ловців, які в 3-х днях вполювали 80.

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