

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.

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N.Y. Ukrainian Community Honors President Wytwytzky on His 75th Birthday

NEW YORK, N. Y. — Over 400 guests, mostly veterans of the Ukrainian liberation struggle and Ukrainian political world, attended on Saturday, November 7, 1959 a banquet in honor of Dr. Stepan Wytwytzky, President of the Ukrainian National Republic in exile, on the occasion of his 75th birthday. The jubilee banquet was sponsored by a special committee headed by Mr. Eugene Prychodko, Dr. M. Shakhnovych and Dr. R. Kryshchak, as well as a number of Ukrainian American leaders, including Bishop Senyshyn of the Ukrainian Catholic Diocese of Stamford, Conn. and Archbishop Matyalov of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in the United States.



Dr. Stepan Wytwytzky

Among those who spoke at the banquet were: Rev. L. Vesolovsky, Gen. A. Zahrodsky, Dr. N. Hirniak (Ukrainian War Veterans); Prof. I. Palyvoda (Friends of the UN-Rada); Mr. J. Mierlak (Byelorussian National Council); Dr. J. Goldman (Georgian Association); V. Mudry (Ukrainian Congress Committee of America); Prof. D. Horniatkevych (Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences); V. Dibert (Ukrainian National Rada); Dr. R. Osinchuk (Shevchenko Scientific Society); Dr. J. Padoch (Ukrainian National Association); A. Batiuk (Ukrainian Workingmen's Association); Mr. R. Kupchynsky (Union of Ukrainian Journalists of America); Mr. Ivan Kedryn ("Chervona Kalyna"); Y. Bilinsky (ODUM); Dr. V. Shandor (Carpathian Union); E. Stachiv (OUN-z); Dr. S. Ripetsky and others.

The artistic part of the program consisted of solos by singers: Hanna Sherey, Isabel Orlovsky-Pomenko and Yuriy Fedoriv, who were accompanied by Prof. Sternberg and Prof. M. Fomenko. Dr. Kryshchak, who acted as master of ceremonies, read a number of congratulatory messages, among which were those from Archbishop I. Buchko of Rome, Archbishop Mstyslav I. Bahriany, president of the Ukrainian National Rada in Munich, Mykola Livytsky, chairman, Ukrainian National Rada's Executive Committee and Mrs. Andrew Livytsky, widow of the late President Andrew Livytsky. President Wytwytzky thanked all present for their wishes and also spoke on the present international situation and the aspirations of the Ukrainian people to freedom and independence.

Philadelphia Plans Vigorous Fund-Raising Campaign for Ukrainian National Fund

3,500 FAMILIES WILL BE APPROACHED DURING CAMPAIGN TO BE CONDUCTED FROM DECEMBER 15, 1959 TO FEBRUARY 15, 1960

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Over 3,500 Ukrainian families in the metropolitan area of Philadelphia will be approached by representatives of the Philadelphia branch of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America between December 15, 1959 and February 15, 1960, a two-month period designated for a fund-raising campaign of the Ukrainian National Fund.

The decision was unanimously taken at the meeting on Sunday, November 8, 1959 which was held at the headquarters of the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee under the auspices of the Philadelphia Branch of the UCCA. The meeting, which was opened by Dr. Walter Gallan, the branch president and conducted by I. Porytko, was attended by a total of 50 delegates, including 4 UCCA Branches from Philadelphia and vicinity, and 9 Ukrainian organizations from the city. The principal speakers at the meeting were Walter Dushnyck, editor of UCCA publications, and Ivan Bazarko, organizational director of the UCCA, both from New York. Mr. Dushnyck spoke on the political activities of the UCCA during the past six months, and outlined some of the activities which the UCCA is planning for the forthcoming year. Mr. Bazarko, on the other hand, analyzed the internal structure of the UCCA and described the functioning of the organization, as well as its liaison with the many branches throughout the country. Both stressed the urgent necessity of funds for further and systematic activities of the UCCA

and appealed to delegates for their most energetic cooperation in this matter. Several persons took part in a lively discussion which followed the reports of the UCCA delegates from New York, and a number of important matters were raised by the participants. In conclusion, the delegates unanimously supported the policies of the UCCA and resolved to conduct a two-month fund-raising campaign, lasting from December 15, 1959 to February 15, 1960. The city of Philadelphia was divided into five districts for the purpose of facilitating the fund drive, in which 3,500 Ukrainian families will be contacted and asked to contribute for the Ukrainian National Fund.



A group of Ukrainian children participating in the Ukrainian program at the International Women's Exhibition in New York City on Saturday, November 7, 1959. From left to right: Olenka Nazarkevych, Borys Dragan, Zonia Nazarkevych and Stepan Kiray.

Prof. George Shevelov Becomes President of Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S.A.

NEW YORK, N. Y. — Prof. George V. Shevelov, Professor of Slavic philology at Columbia University, was elected president of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the United States at the meeting of the Academy, which was held on October 24, 1959 in New York City. He succeeded the late Prof. Mykhailo O. Vetukhiv who died in the spring of this year.



Prof. George Shevelov

Professor Shevelov, widely known as a specialist in the Ukrainian language and a literary critic, whose literary essays and criticisms appeared under the pen-name of Yuriy Sherekh. He was born in 1908 in the city of Lomza, Poland, where his father, Volodymyr Shevelov, was a high officer in the Czarist army. In 1914 George Shevelov moved to Kharkiv, Ukraine, where he attended high school and the university studies. In 1928 he wrote a series of articles in defense of Les Kurbas, prominent Ukrainian stage director, who was under constant attacks by the "proletarian (communist) critics" of Ukraine. From 1938 to 1943 he was a lecturer at the University of Kharkiv, Ukraine.

But it was only in Western Europe among Ukrainian political refugees and displaced persons that George Shevelov developed a prolific literary activity. He became a co-founder of the Ukrainian Artistic Movement (MUR) and editor

of the journal, Arka. He was invited to teach Eastern Slavic languages at the University of Lund, Sweden, from where he was engaged by Harvard University as a guest lecturer in 1952-54. In 1954 he was appointed professor of Slavic philology at Columbia University, which, post he holds today. He is the author of many scientific works and monographs in the field of Ukrainian language and literature. He is working now on monumental pre-history of the Ukrainian language, which will soon appear in the English language. Prof. Shevelov, along with Prof. V. Kubiiovych, is the editor of The Encyclopedia of Ukraine, which is being prepared for publication in English by the Ukrainian National Association.

Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences Honors Late M. Vetukhiv, Its President

NEW YORK. — Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences held a special conference on Sunday, November 8, 1959, to commemorate the late Prof. M. O. Vetukhiv, its president who died on June 11, 1959.

Among those who spoke at the conference were Prof. George V. Shevelov of Columbia University, newly-elected president of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences; Prof. Philip Mosely of Columbia University; Prof. O. Archimovych; Dr. K. Pankivsky; Dr. Adamovych and Dr. L. Lichten.

Among the guests were Dr. Stepan Wytwytzky, President

of the Ukrainian National Republic in exile; Prof. Borys Martos, former Premier of the Ukrainian National Republic, Mr. and Mrs. W. Dzus, president of the Ukrainian Institute of America, as well as former friends of Prof. Vetukhiv from Columbia University; Profs. Levine, Pennar and Spaski. Prof. Vadym Kipa, pianist, performed on piano Chopin's "Prelude" and "Smotok," a Ukrainian folksong. Mr. V. Holubnychy served as master of ceremonies. The conference was held at the Ukrainian Institute of America at 2 East 79th Street, New York City.

"Ukrainian of Year" Award Given To Ukrainian Woman of Detroit

WINDSOR, Ont. — Mrs. Michael (Martha) Wichorek of Detroit, Mich., was named winner of the "Ukrainian of the Year" award at the Ukrainian Graduates' Club 20th anniversary celebration at the Prince Edward Hotel on Saturday, October 24, 1959.

She was presented the plaque by Senator John Hnatyshyn, member of the Canadian Senate from Saskatchewan, who made his first trip to Windsor to present the award. Senator Hnatyshyn said he was honored to present the plaque, symbol of achievement, leadership, service and contribution to the democratic way of life, to an outstanding woman.

Mrs. Wichorek was unable to attend the meeting because of illness, but the plaque was accepted on her behalf by her husband.

About 200 persons attended the anniversary ceremonies which included a dinner and social event. Senator Hnatyshyn spoke at the dinner, urging Ukrainians to contribute all they can to the democratic way of life.

"It is not so long ago that our grandparents first came to Canada," the Senator said. "They plugged along as best they could until they achieved a definite place in this country."

Ukrainians have done well since then, said the Senator, and Ukrainians should expect

65th ANNIVERSARY OF UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OBSERVED IN YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio. —

Over 400 persons attended the 65th jubilee anniversary of the Ukrainian National Ass'n, which took place on Sunday, November 8, 1959 at the Ukrainian Hall in Youngstown, Ohio. The jubilee anniversary celebration was sponsored by the District Committee of UNA Branches, whose executive officers are P. Lishchak-chairman, S. Buryi, Ukrainian language secretary, Mrs. Maria Stakhura, English language secretary, and Mrs. Melanie Vorozhbyt, treasurer. During a jubilee banquet Very Rev. Msgr. Leo Adamiak delivered an invocation, while Mrs. Valia Stakhura sang the American national anthem. Mr. Lishchak delivered an introductory address and called upon Mr. Peter Gulick, noted attorney from Youngstown, to serve as master of ceremonies.

The principal address was delivered by Dmytro Halychyn, supreme president of the Ukrainian National Association, who spoke on the significance and importance of the UNA, the largest and oldest Ukrainian fraternal organization in the whole world.

Among other speakers were Mr. Dmytro Szmagala, supreme adviser of the UNA from Cleveland, Ohio; Mr. V. Prokopyk, Mr. P. Lysoganych, and Mrs. Pavlovsky, widow of the late Mr. Pavlovsky, a UNA veteran, who passed away several months ago. There were also representatives of the Ukrainian Workingmen's Association, the Providence As-



PARTICIPANTS AT U.N.A. JUBILEE CELEBRATION IN YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO. First row from left to right: Mrs. Melanie Vorozhbyt, treasurer; Dmytro Halychyn, supreme president of the UNA, and Mrs. Maria Stakhura, secretary; Second row from left to right: Mr. V. Prokopyk; Mr. P. Lishchak, chairman of the UNA District Committee; Mr. P. Lesyhanych, member of the auditing board and Mr. St. Buryi sec'y of the Ukrainian language.

sociation of Ukrainian Catholics, the Ukrainian National Aid Association, PLAST and SUMA organizations, Ukrainian Citizens Club and others.

There was also a musical program, consisting of a mandolin orchestra numbers, solos and choral compositions.

Ukrainians in Canada to Erect a Statue of Taras Shevchenko

WINNIPEG, Man. — Under the date of November 2, 1959, The New Pathway, reported the following:

"As it is known, last year the Ukrainian Canadian Committee initiated a contest for a statue of Taras Shevchenko, which is to be erected in Winnipeg in front of the building of the Manitoba Legislature. A special square was donated for that purpose by the government of Manitoba, which gave permission to erect such a statue. Some 17 Ukrainian sculptors from various countries, such as the United States, Canada, Germany, France, Venezuela and England submitted their projects. According to the rules of the contest, a special panel appointed by the Ukrainian Canadian Committee, was to select the three best projects, for which the three winning sculptors were to receive a prize of one thousand dollars and from these three would be selected the sculptor who would do the statue of Taras Shevchenko in 1961. Such a panel was appointed, consisting of Prof. John Russell of the Canadian Cultural Council; Gilbert Parfitt, architect of the Provincial Government of Manitoba. Prof. Serhii Lytvynenko of New York, vice chairman of the Association of Ukrainian Artists of America; Dr. B. Stebelsky, painter of Toronto, Ont.; Dr. Maryna Rudnytsky of Winnipeg; Rev. Dr. V. Kushnir and Rev. Dr. V. Savchuk, the latter two representing the Ukrainian organizations of Canada. This panel selected the project of Andrew Darahan of New York who won the first prize, while two other projects, those of Leonid Molodotzhaniin-Moll and Anna Shumsky, both of Winnipeg, each won a \$1,000 award. "Sculptor Andrew Darahan is a native of Soviet Ukraine. He graduated from the Kharkiv Academy of Arts, and did much of his work in Kharkiv and Kiev, and later on in Germany and France."

November First Anniversary Observed in Chicago

CHICAGO, Ill. — On Sunday, November 8, 1959 the Ukrainian community of Chicago solemnly observed the 41st anniversary of the independence of Western Ukraine under the sponsorship of the

parents' committee of the St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Church for the youth, and another celebration was observed by the League of Americans of Ukrainian descent. During the first program the Bandurist Ensemble from Detroit, Michigan under the direction of Peter Potapenko, performed a series of Ukrainian songs, and Rev. M. Vavryk delivered an appropriate address. In the second program which was opened by John Duzansky, president of the League, Ivan Maliuk was the principal speaker.

The musical program included performances by the SUMA band, under the baton of Prof. I. Barabash, and the Bandurist Ensemble from Detroit, Mich. under the direction of P. Potapenko.

Halychyn, UNA President, Elected To Executive Board of New Jersey Fraternal Congress

TRENTON, N. J. — Dmytro Halychyn, supreme president of the Ukrainian National Association, was re-elected a member of the executive committee of the New Jersey Fraternal Congress, which took place on November 7, 1959 at the Stacy-Trent Hotel in Trenton, N. J. Prior to the congress Governor Robert B. Meyner of New Jersey signed a unified code binding all fraternal organizations of the state of New Jersey. The law was passed by the State Legislature several months ago. In this matter Mr. William Merrill C. Gille, Lutheran Brotherhood — second vice-president and Mrs. Helen E. Wold, Royal Neighbors of America, — secretary.

considerably in the passage of the law. In addition to Mr. Halychyn, the New Jersey Fraternal Congress was attended also by Dr. Jaroslav Padoch and Roman Slobodian, UNA secretary and treasurer, respectively, as well as by Anthony Dragan, editor-in-chief of Svoboda. Among new officers elected to the New Jersey Fraternal Congress were: Theodore W. Osbahr, Knight of Columbus — president; Robert C. Schumann, Aid Association of Lutherans — vice-president; Merrill C. Gille, Lutheran Brotherhood — second vice-president and Mrs. Helen E. Wold, Royal Neighbors of America, — secretary.

CITIZENS CLUB OF PHILADELPHIA OBSERVES ITS 50th ANNIVERSARY

On Sunday, Oct. 25, 1959, the Ukrainian American Citizens Association of Philadelphia, 847 N. Franklin Street, celebrated its 50th anniversary.

This organization began as a literary group in 1905 and was formally made a Social Club in 1909. Michael Wyshyva-niuk, one of the original members, was present at the date of the Golden Jubilee. The Hon. Alvin M. Bentley of Michigan, was the principal speaker. Pioneer awards were made to those members who had first joined between the years 1909-1914 and had continued their membership to the present date.

The UACA has over 800 active members of Ukrainian descent and an equal amount of social members. It is on the verge of a new expansion. It is to take over the entire city

block where the club building are presently located under the Redevelopment Authority. Plans call for a new and modern Club building, bowling alleys, tennis, volleyball and basketball courts, outdoor patio and swimming pool, a children's area will also be set up.

The banquet was attended by over 700 members and friends and was a huge success. It was a true milestone for this organization. As a result, many want this affair to be annual. It will probably be taken over by the 7 United American Clubs of Philadelphia so all club members can partake of the festivities.

The Seven United-Ukrainian American Clubs of Philadelphia plan a convention for the organization of all Ukrainian American Clubs in Pennsylvania.

Annual Folk Festival to Be Held In New York

The Folk Festival Council of New York will hold its Annual Fall Festival on Sunday, November 22, at the Needle Trades High School, 225 West 24th Street, New York City at 7:30 P.M.

Some 300 performers, comprising eleven nationality groups will recreate the color and pageantry of Old World traditions with folk dances, music and choral singing. The nationality groups participating will be: American Indian, Bolivia, Byelorussia, Germany, Finland, Ireland, Italy, Philippines, Poland Sweden and Ukraine.

The festivals presented are for the purpose of fostering friendly relations among all people through appreciation of one another's culture.



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OUR YOUTH AND POLITICAL LIFE

In last week's elections a number of young Americans of Ukrainian descent in the states of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Connecticut were elected to various state and city posts as candidates of both major American political parties. Unfortunately, at this writing we have no information about results in other states, but we do hope that there were able and experienced Americans of Ukrainian descent who ran for public office and won.

We are extremely happy and satisfied with this development, inasmuch as it definitely indicates that among our youth there are many intelligent people who can qualify for public office, run for it and win on their own merits and ability. This trend must be wholeheartedly welcomed and encouraged by all of us for many reasons.

During the past eighty or ninety years, since the time the Ukrainian immigration began settling in the United States, we have seen a steady growth of Ukrainian professional classes—engineers, scholars, lawyers as well as businessmen, industrialists, skilled mechanics, artisans and the like. After World War II there came to the United States several thousand Ukrainian professional men and women—doctors, engineers, dentists, lawyers, professors, actors, musicians and others who swelled the ranks of existing Ukrainian American professions.

But in political life, with few notable exceptions, Ukrainians made little progress due to the fact that they are scattered over large areas and the percentage of other European nationalities which live in much more compact masses than Ukrainians in certain areas of the United States were perhaps the most decisive factor against the Ukrainians. In that respect our Canadian brothers and sisters, who, though much lesser in numbers than we are, have succeeded in attaining important political positions on the national and provincial level.

But the latest returns from state and municipal elections in which several Americans of Ukrainian origin were elected to public office, is indeed, a very significant trend. It demonstrates that the American nation is well knit into one psychological and cultural unit, where the background and national origin of men seeking public office play an increasingly smaller and less significant part. And indeed, it should.

In the case of Americans of Ukrainian origin, they must and should be proud of their Ukrainian ancestry and background. They come from a nation with a rich historical and cultural heritage and a fierce love for freedom and independence, the very same qualities and characteristics that made this country great and prosperous. As a rule, most American statesmen are proud of their national origin and heritage.

Finally, these young Americans of Ukrainian descent who aspire to careers in American political and public life, should also be active in Ukrainian American organizations and churches, so as to benefit from the richness of their Ukrainian cultural and linguistic heritage, as well as from the general knowledge of Ukraine and its people.

FORTHCOMING SHEVCHENKO ANNIVERSARY

In fourteen months, that is in 1961, Ukrainians the world over will observe the hundredth anniversary of the death of Taras Shevchenko, Ukraine's greatest poet and national martyr, who died in 1861 at the age of 47. He died prematurely because for ten years he suffered persecution and oppression at the hands of the Czarist Russian police and army for his courage and his dedication to freedom of man everywhere.

He was the inspiration and actual prophet of the Ukrainian national rebirth, a true and gigantic Ukrainian national and political renaissance, which eventually culminated in the establishment of a free and independent Ukrainian state in 1917-1920.

But Shevchenko was not only a great Ukrainian poet and national hero. As a matter of fact, his humanism, his love for the oppressed and persecuted no matter what their political and religious beliefs, or national background, made him a true speaker for the liberty and dignity of human being as such and therefore deserving of respect and recognition by humanity.

Shevchenko's fiery works in defense of the poor and oppressed have been translated into many languages. The Russian despotic regime of his time made a crass blunder by deporting him to Asia and forbidding him to write and paint, a crime which could only be invented in St. Petersburg or Moscow, thus making him a national hero and fore-runner of Ukraine's national and political liberation. Communist Russia, after conquering Ukraine in 1920, could suppress neither Shevchenko's works nor his great cult and heritage accepted by the entire Ukrainian nation. But the Bolsheviks committed another crime: they subverted his works, re-edited and mutilated his fiery poems, which were permeated with love for freedom and human decency. They tried to make a communist trumpeter, a propagandist and panegyrist out of him, but they failed.

It was Shevchenko who advocated the arrival of a Ukrainian "George Washington, with a new and just law," who would liberate Ukraine and make it a republic on the pattern of the United States of America.

Therefore, in recognition of this spiritual affinity which Shevchenko felt for America and its people, the Ukrainian American community will celebrate Shevchenko's 100th anniversary with elaborate programs and commemorations throughout the country.

One of the many tokens of such recognition will be the erection of a statue of Taras Shevchenko in Washington with the approval of the U. S. Congress. A special committee, composed of representatives of our leading organizations, has already been selected and will work under the auspices of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America for the observance of the 100th anniversary of the death of Taras Shevchenko, national poet and prophet of Ukraine.

THE VAN DOREN EPISODE

By CLARENCE A. MANNING

Ever since the beginning of the twentieth century, the United States has passed through a series of scandals and investigations which have laid bare many of the inherent sores in the body politic. Such were the stockyards scandals in the early part of the century that led to control of food quality, the financial excesses before the depression and the wild manipulation of stock prices by Insull and the Alger Hiss mess which began to awaken Americans to the dangers of Communism. Now we have the Van Doren episode which is casting an unsavory light on the entertainment and advertising world as nothing else could.

We must remember that there has always been a touch of the charlatan in much of American entertainment. The great P.T. Barnum realized this and in his stunts which ranged from the publicizing of a fake white elephant to the first tour of a great European singer Jenny Lind and to the publicity of the circus, the greatest show on earth, he gloried in his statement that the American people liked to be binned. Yet Barnum in his search for money knew what the public would stand and he kept within self-imposed limits.

Public opinion and the law have recognized this. Professional wrestling is almost everywhere regarded as a rigged exhibition where the promoters use the most glowing language to advertise the contestants who are members of a troupe and alternate the winning roles. On the other hand various state bodies under various names try to guarantee the integrity and the fair competitive character of such sports as boxing, baseball, etc.

There have been also the tradition of intellectual fraud as the spelling bee chiefly in the country areas where children of different classes and of different schools compete for a small prize. Sometimes these contests reach a state level and sometimes further. In the main public opinion has kept them honest.

It was a profitable thought for some producers, seeking new programs, to extend this idea to television. They knew that there are in the United States many almost unknown people who possess a surprising fund of knowledge on some subject and have little opportunity to display it. Why not put them on a nation-wide broadcast and let them reap some reward for their efforts and the entertainment of an audience?

So far there is no evidence that the original performances were rigged in any way but as the fad took hold and large corporations began to appear as sponsors and to foot the bills for ever increasing prizes, the necessity for securing the proper contestants became greater and the sponsors began to pay attention to television ratings, etc., as they did with other dramatic and musical performances. It became ridiculous to allow a stupid or unphotogenic contestant to appear and miss the first question or to continue to the limit of his knowledge, if he had

no appeal as an actor. So slowly but surely the previous preliminary scrutiny of an applicant became the rigging of a program according to a plan drawn up by the producer and perhaps the sponsor.

It is here that Charles Van Doren lent himself to their schemes. He was young but he was no newcomer to the world of scholarship. His father was a distinguished Professor of English at Columbia University and his uncle and aunt were equally famous as writers and editors. Through their connection with The Nation, he was aware of all the tricks of the literary, business and political worlds and the developments since World War I. He had a quick and well-indexed mind and a huge fund of information. The family was respected and the fact that Charles was on a quiz show seemed almost a guarantee of its honesty. When questions were raised and he appeared before the Grand Jury and swore that he knew of no dishonesty, it seemed a sign that the lesser known competitors were merely sore and angry at something. Even in the approaches of the Congressional Committee he maintained the same attitude and his reputation and that of his family secured him a job at the National Broadcasting Company at \$50,000 a year.

Then the blow fell. Evidence commenced to pile up that he had taken money for participating in a rigged show and that he had committed perjury in New York State and that he had lied in his early dealings with the Congressional Committee. He was finally forced by circumstances to confess and within a few days he was out of Columbia and out of the National Broadcasting Company. That was his personal tragedy.

Yet this revelation does not end the case. The public still has the task of learning which of the contestants did, honestly comply with the conditions that the public was led to believe existed, that they did answer the questions honestly out of their own knowledge, and reacted in the booths as they would have done naturally under the circumstances. It must learn what part of the contestants treated it as a wrestling match and an exhibition which required them merely to go through a prescribed ritual of confusion, worry and meditation for a definite sum of money.

Finally—and this is going to be the most difficult—there is the task of unraveling the relations between the sponsors and the producers and of both with the broadcasting chains and the individual radio stations that belong to them. In a word the Van Doren case has visualized the entire chaos which is the American television system.

That system with its interplay of sponsors, producers, stations and chains has grown almost by chance and so far the interference of the government has been limited to a modicum of control. It has tried to prevent the passing of the entire radio and television industry into the hands of one small, interlocking group of men who have it in their pow-

How the Communists Represent Ukrainians in Canada?

By THEODORE LUTWINIAK

Editor's Note: The October 1959 issue of the "Digest of the Soviet Ukrainian Press," published by Prolog Research and Publishing Association, Inc. of New York, reproduced an article about the Ukrainians in Canada, which appeared in the July-August, 1959 issue of Ukrainskyi Istorichnyi Zhurnal, which is printed in Kiev. Written by A. M. Kolchuk, the article reads, in part:

The Ukrainian immigrant group is one of the largest national groups in Canada, and exerts a considerable influence on all aspects of life in the country. It is therefore natural, that a certain amount of space has been dedicated to Ukrainians in Canada, their past and present position, in the Canadian Encyclopedia, a publication that should give its readers a correct and clear idea about the origin, numerical and social composition of the Canadian population, including the Ukrainian, by determining its place in the history and present life of the country. We must note at the outset that extremely little attention has been paid to these important problems. The authors of both editions of the Encyclopedia, the 1936 Toronto and the 1957-1958 Ottawa, continue in the old "tradition" of bourgeois Canadian historiography which either ignores or mentions only casually the Ukrainians trying to minimize their significance in the history of the country.

Material published in the two editions differs somewhat both in extent and in content. The Encyclopedia published in Toronto in 1936 contains only two short articles about Ukrainians: "The Galician Immigra-

er to put what they do not like off the air. It has tried to prevent the showing of definitely obscene or blasphemous performances. It has attempted to prevent too unwarranted claims in the commercials. The American feeling against censorship made it impossible for it to go further and inaugurate a detailed policy. Still the situation became impossible when a decision of the appropriate commission made it imperative for the system to give as much time to a splinter candidate in an election as to the representative of either of the major parties.

Now the discovery of these rigged programs shows that the structure of the systems which has developed without any real supervision has not proved satisfactory. As producers and sponsors argue as to who is really responsible, there may come a new light as to the legislation that is necessary to insure a functioning of the networks in the way in which the American public expects them to operate. That may easily mean a complete overhauling of the present system in which all the different elements seem to be operating with almost complete independence subject merely to certain contractual relations which have more to do with finances than kind of program.

tion," and "Ukrainians." It says very little about the contribution of Ukrainians to the culture and political life of Canada. Their role in the Canadian economy is described as follows: "Being strong, patient and capable of withstanding great physical strain, the Galicians supplied a great amount of unskilled labor which was utilized by contractors and railroad builders in western Canada." This phrase reflects the attitude of the ruling classes of Canada toward Ukrainian immigrants. They were considered capable of doing only the heaviest "unskilled" work...

More than twenty years separate this edition from the 10-volume edition published in Ottawa. Those were years of great upheavals in Canada. There were also changes among Ukrainian immigrants. It went through a process of social and political stratification. Ukrainian workers are engaging more actively in the common struggle of the Canadian working class. Along with this, a group of businessmen emerged from among Ukrainian immigrants, to whom the ruling circles have entrusted some political positions and jobs in scientific and educational institutions. Among the later is Rudnytsky, the author of the article about Canadians of Ukrainian origin in the latest edition.

Rudnytsky's article illustrates the historical path of Ukrainian immigrants in more detail. It mentions contributions of Ukrainians to the development of culture and civic and political life in Canada. But there is much in common between this article and the articles in previous editions. Rudnytsky would also rather

No one can deny that the American system has turned out better than some of the better controlled systems but the quiz rigging shows that there are still grave defects. Yet the only crimes alleged so far are the acts of perjury by some of the contestants and producers. In some cases the sponsors have acted in such a way that some producers might be charged with taking money to run honest shows and not doing it but in others even that may be impossible, if the advertising and publicity executives of the sponsors are themselves directly involved in arranging the rigging.

In a word, the investigation has established the moral if not the legal crookedness of some producers and contestants and has cast doubts on the integrity of many other factors in the setup. If the television industry as a whole does not produce a new plan of organization we can be very sure that the Congressional investigation will go further with surprising results and discoveries. These may lead into far different fields and perhaps reveal forces still unsuspected. At all events, the television investigation, set off so spectacularly, bids fair to become an epoch-making act in the field of American use of methods of mass communication in a democracy.

THE UNA NEEDS ALL OF US

By THEODORE LUTWINIAK

We personally know quite a few Ukrainian Americans who are not and never have been members of the Ukrainian National Association. These people know about the UNA and read The Weekly with keen interest whatever they obtain copies, but will not join the organization. We know this because we made several attempts to enroll them into membership.

Why do these people balk at joining the UNA? The answer is simple: they already have insurance elsewhere and do not desire additional protection. They listened attentively to our argument that the UNA is more than an insurance company and that it offers special privileges and benefits, but they always had the last word—"No." It is not difficult to understand that these non-members actually feel that they have enough insurance on which payments must be made. If we were in their position we would probably feel as they do. It is rather an unfortunate situation because there must be thousands of persons who would join the

UNA if they were not already insured elsewhere.

One may ask why the non-members did not join the UNA before taking out insurance in other places. In most cases they purchased their policies through agents who called at their homes, and in other cases they did not become familiar with the facts concerning the UNA until after they became insured elsewhere. It is natural for them to hold on to their policies; to cancel them now, after having paid premiums for years, would result in financial losses. Some people actually canceled their policies so that they would be in a position to join the UNA, but they did so through their own initiative and not through any pressure from the UNA. The UNA does not involve itself where insurance companies and their policy holders are concerned. As a matter of fact, the UNA refrains from encouraging or suggesting that people cancel any of their policies.

How are we to get these non-members into the UNA? We have found that one good way is to keep after them. Sooner or later some of them will decide to take additional protection. Some of them will have matured policies which will put them in a position to join the UNA. By keeping after them the UNA worker will be first in their minds when new or additional insurance is considered. Also, the UNA will be first in the event of new arrivals in the families of the non-members.

Another good way is to keep urging non-members to join the UNA through the medium of The Weekly. We have captioned this article "The UNA Needs All of Us," and that is appropriate because it is true. The UNA must have new members in increasing numbers if it is to offset losses due to matured certificates, deaths, suspensions, and cash surrenders. So, once again, we urge the non-members to join the UNA. And, if they cannot join the UNA at this time because of the policies they already hold, we urge them to keep our fraternal benefit society in mind; some day they will want additional protection and the UNA is patiently waiting to be of service.

Literature about the Ukrainian National Association will be sent to all interested persons without obligation. When writing please mention our column. The address is P. O. Box 76, Jersey City 3, N. J.

THIS WEEK IN AMERICAN HISTORY

(November 17-23)

On November 19, 1863—96 years ago—Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, dedicated a portion of the battlefield at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, as a national cemetery. His 286-word speech on that occasion has become a classic, known to millions of Americans, to many of them by heart. In the closing sentence of his historic address, Lincoln said: "It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the

great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve, that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom and that government of the people, by the people and for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

SOVIET AIM: TO TURN USSR WOMEN INTO ROBOTS

By ALEXANDRA SULYMA-BOYKO, Munich, Germany

(Conclusion)

Yet the anxiety of the government is most manifest in the law passed July 8, 1944. It guarantees state support for children born out of wedlock. Perhaps this decision went back to the end of the war, at which time the birth rate had gone down with almost catastrophic results. Nevertheless, the fact remains that the State is giving definite encouragement to casual (accidental) sex relationships. What happens to the woman who has entered this degrading position and what the fatherless child will suffer are of no concern to the State. The important thing is that the number of robots doesn't decrease and that the plans for the building-up of Communism are not retarded. For this very reason the prohibition of abortions was declared in 1938. Today the prohibition has been abolished because it is unrealistic.

EDUCATION AND BRINGING-UP OF CHILDREN

The Soviet press is full of children's smiling faces. One reads continually about their "happy childhood" and "happy youth." Yet this "happy youth" is in truth very unhappy.

From the moment of its birth the child is bound to state institutions, nurseries, kindergartens, boarding schools, technical schools, institutes or communal dormitories—all succeeding phases of its young life until the child reaches complete maturity. The bill for their upkeep is footed by the parents, who, however, are deprived of closer contact with their children and have almost no voice in their upbringing.

The education of children and youth is regulated by the economic plans of the state. Thus in 1950 they sent out a "bill" for teenagers between the ages of 14 and 15, and back in 1937-38 the government instigated and developed a whole network of "industrial (vocational) schools and similar schools" which prepare future workers for factories and plants. All these are supervised by the Ministry of Labor Reserves. In reality all these attempts hide a poorly masked exploitation of teenage labor. And now the new Khrushchev-instigated reform of the Soviet educational system has disclosed to us the direction which the USSR has taken in regard to the education of its youth.

This reform is dictated by a lack of man-power (labor force). Youth attending school must combine high-school study with work in factories. After graduating from high-school they must undergo a training course in some factory. There is no provision made for

the physical endurance of the girl or boy involved nor is the distance of their living quarters considered.

Simultaneously with this reform another innovation came into being. Through the infamous 19th paragraph the question of whether Ukrainian or Russian is to be the language in use in the Ukrainian schools is for the Ukrainian parents to decide. Every choice in the Soviet Union means a pressure in one direction (the Russian). In this instance, if the parents vote for the Ukrainian language, they are immediately "suspect." In this wise the Russians accomplish the destruction of the most essential tie of the school with the inward, spiritual life of the country—the Ukrainian language. Communists disregard such ties since the spiritual life occupies last place in their extensive plans.

SETTLEMENT OF THE "VIRGIN LANDS"

Komsomolskaya Pravda, Feb. 12, 1959, reads: "In the next few years millions of young men and women, following Komsomol instructions, will emigrate to build new enterprises: railroads, gas-mains, and to cultivate the natural resources of the North, Siberia, Kazakhstan, and the Far East. The beginning of the 7-Year-Plan has been marked by the noteworthy, patriotic movement of our girls, who are leaving to work and live on Komsomol's virgin soil."

Literaturna Gazeta, Feb. 1959, has photos of P. Olynyk, H. Kasian, W. Kachernia, the three girls from Ukraine's capital, who were first to volunteer to emigrate to the virgin lands. Yet the monthly Youth of Ukraine reads: "The Central Committee of the Komsomol has

commended the patriotic movement of the girls and has proposed to the regional and district committees of Komsomol and to the Central Committee of the other allied republics (by propaganda) to select and send for a certain period of time designated by the local organs of Kazakhstan 25,000 girls "who have expressed willingness to emigrate." They recommend the creation of selective committees "to insure and organize the selection and departure of the girls."

Thus it is clear that the Communist man-hunters will carry on a masked but persistent action. It would appear that the movement will include girls from the entire USSR, but the greatest number of "volunteers" will probably come from Ukraine. For there the girls have been well trained in the cultivation of the soil for generations. Therefore the Kremlin's stealthy political trick is doubly useful. While injuring the biological root of the Ukrainian nation as most dangerous to Moscow, it receives an excellent agricultural element for their "virgin lands" program. This element will soon mix into the mosaic pattern of the Siberian settlers. The girls, uprooted from their native land and placed in the harsh climate of Kazakhstan, have to serve also for "breeding" purposes for the virgin lands, chance settlers, and Asiatics of different nationalities.

WOMAN'S MOVEMENT

A women's movement, as we have known it, does not exist in the USSR. At one time there were "separate women's branches" within the party and in industry but now they have become extinct. We cannot hear the free, unham-

pered voice of the Soviet women. Yet from time to time the party arranges for a meeting of representatives of "organized womanhood" to meet some visiting public figure, for example, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, or to inform some Western delegates about the "blessings" of the Soviet Union, as was the case at the Seminar in Moscow in 1957. Likewise we read about Soviet women agitating at the First Congress of Partisans of Peace in Paris, or being present at the founding of the International Democratic Federation of Women's Organizations. These are purely political actions of the Kremlin bosses in which women play clearly designated roles.

What is the truth about women's movements in the USSR? We find that the new regulations for enrollment in colleges and universities handicap women decidedly. Quoting from the journal Ukraina, No. 2, p. 8, 1956, more than 3,000 girls studied at the Kiev State University. Now 80 per cent of the places available in the higher institutions of learning will be reserved for veterans and deserving workers, while only 20 per cent will be open to young men and women selected on a competitive basis.

While it is said that women are protected in industrial plants with regard to their safety, conditions of labor and raising their professional qualifications, court cases tell another story: repeated neglect of women, no attention paid to their weaker physical strength and their family position. They cannot even look for support to their labor unions because the unions do not represent the interests of the laborer but of the employer, which is the State.

AMERICANS REPORT ON UKRAINE

The Steele Ozone-Press (Bismarck, N. D.) in its October 15, 1959, issue, brings reports of two Americans, Jack Murphy and H. W. George, who recently visited the Soviet Union. Mr. George is a State Senator from North Dakota and a rancher and banker. Mr. Murphy is a rancher. Excerpts from their reports on Ukraine follow:
"Their first view of Russian agriculture, was, a collective farm in Ukraine. Over 1000 persons worked on the 5000-acre farm, which was headed by a manager and board of directors. To get to the farm, the bus carrying the tourists had to leave a hard-surfaced road, and take off across country. The buildings were very run down, although they were attempting to repair them, and a few were under construction.
"Over 60 per cent of the laborers were women, and most of the work was done manually. A few machines were being used, but a look at their ill-equipped workshops, made them wonder how they kept the machinery in working order.
"Wheat, sugar beets, potatoes, and fruits were raised on the farm, with much of the sugar beets made into silage and fed along with potatoes to the livestock. A large field of sunflowers were noted, the crop, being used for soil.
"As in most cases on European farms, the cattle were dual-purpose (beef and dairy) and animals similar to our breeds were raised.
"All produce raised on the farm is sold to the state, with any profit going to maintain the buildings, buy new machinery, etc.
"Near Kiev, they visited a state farm, slightly different from the collective farm, where cattle were raised for foundation herds for other farms. Here they were shown a modern feed mixing and pelleting plant. They were trying to breed a lard-type hog, because of the shortage of fats and oils.
"As on the collective farm, there was a fabulous amount of manpower with five men to every job, reminding the tourists of WPA crews and army days. Their methods were inefficient and crude.
"While in Ukraine, they were impressed by the fine soil, the courtesy of the people and their curiosity. They could not comprehend, that although only 15 per cent of the Americans are engaged in agriculture, we can raise a surplus of food, while over 50 per cent of their meet the need. Only recently they were taken off rationing.
"At Kharkiv, Jack spent two evenings talking to several Ukrainian electronics students from the university there. They asked about American music, the Negro question and were very curious about our life. They were very courteous and appeared to be a proud people. Students are paid by the state to attend college.
"The city of Kiev was beautiful, having small parks, besides three large ones. They attended a colorful and entertaining music and dance festival there, and noted that the Ukrainian people were more tastefully and better dressed and more cultured than the Russians.
"This was true, too, when they visited the city of Prague, Czechoslovakia. They like the Ukrainians were outstanding craftsmen, and lovers of the arts, but are being stifled by collectiveness and communism.
"Everywhere in the USSR and its satellite countries, are pictures, busts and statues of Lenin. Even in the theatres, and universities, large pictures of the Communist leader are in evidence.

VIEW OF OUR READERS

A PERSONAL OPINION
I read with great interest the article entitled: "From the sidelines" by S.S., published in The Ukrainian Weekly on October 24 last, relative to uniting all Ukrainian Youth groups or organizations into one cohesive national unit in the U.S.A. or North America, if possible.
I firmly believe that this particular action is long overdue and should have been initiated at least 50 years ago and if it had been done, the conditions as they exist today would have been quite different, in many ways. Specifically, to elaborate on the above contention, all we have to do is compare our Ukrainian American accomplishments or achievements with Irish, Italian, Polish, German or any other group that emigrated to this country years ago. To be truthful, most of them are so far ahead of us that there is no reasonable comparison. By no stretch of the imagination are we even close to any of them, but despite that, even today it is not late to do something about it.
As things exist today, all of our groups are in competition with one another, instead of being unified for effective action, as the occasion would demand. As a result, our progress has been very slow and at times situations have been created that were always detrimental to our best interests, as a whole. Therefore, our full potential has never yet been realized in the past.
This of course can be corrected in the future, by organizing all our various groups into an alliance and there is no time like the present to get started in that direction. If and when this becomes a reality, then we can expect to progress forward never before experienced by any of our groups. This fact will become most obvious, where the concentration of our different organizations is the greatest.
Michael Steblecki

Ukrainian Women's Junior League Of Cleveland, Ohio

The Ukrainian Women's Junior League of Cleveland, Ohio was organized from the large and active convention committee of the Ukrainian Youth League of North America Convention which was held in Cleveland in 1937. The first president of the Ukrainian Women's Junior League was Mrs. Stella Palivoda who held that post for a number of years. Mrs. Palivoda has also been a long time secretary of UNA Branch 112.
On the occasion of the 22nd anniversary of its founding, the Ukrainian Women's Junior League made a trip to New York City.
The following members, Mrs. John Bilobran, Mrs. Michael Futryk, Mrs. Walter Kachmarek, Mrs. John Karpinski, Mrs. Steve Pawuk, Mrs. Chester Przybyla, Mrs. Mike Pukach, Mrs. Albert Salata, Mrs. Steve Sepic and Mrs. Robert Shuttera flew in from Cleveland, and Mrs. Nicholas Olek "jetted" from Chicago for four days of sightseeing and shows. They toured through New York City by bus—cruised around Manhattan Island—visited the U.N. Building—saw the "Rockettes" at the Music Hall—took in a night club tour which included dinner at the "Latin Quarter"—saw Cab Calloway and his show—also attended "Price is Right" television show—saw the play "Destry Rides Again" just to mention a few.
Mrs. Olek, who is also secretary of UNA Br. 22 in Chicago, remained in New York City for a few more days which were taken up by a visit to the Supreme Offices of the Ukrainian National Association where she was extended the many courtesies by Mr. D. Halychyn, Supreme President, Mr. R. Slobodian, Supreme Treasurer and Mr. J. Padoch, Supreme Secretary. She also had occasion to renew acquaintances with Messrs. Litwiniak and Kurlak as well as Mrs. Stella Ryan.
Following her visit at the UNA offices, Mrs. Olek was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. M. Ratushny of Union, N. J., and was guest at a monthly meeting of UNA Branch 413 of which Mrs. Ratushny is secretary. Mrs. Olek then flew on to Pittsburgh and was hosted by Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Julia of Ambridge, Pa. Mr. Julia is Supreme Adviser of UNA. In addition to being a house guest of Mrs. and Mrs. Julia, Mrs. Olek also visited the home of UNA Branch 161, where Mr. John S. Antushak, President and Mr. Andrew Julia, Secretary, so graciously explained the facilities of their Branch Home. Following her visit in Ambridge, Mrs. Olek then visited the home of UNA Br. 120 in Aliquippa, Pa., where the President, Mr. Walter Drevna and Secretary, Mr. Walter Reft, played hosts at this most beautiful Ukrainian Club.
Following her visit in the Pittsburgh area, Mrs. Olek flew to Cleveland to visit her family, the Oleksyks, and her many friends in that city.
Just as all good things must come to an end, so did this most memorable trip of the Ukrainian Women's Junior League to New York City.

U.N.A. BOWLING LEAGUE NEWS

J. FIDALI ROLLS 591 SERIES
By STEPHEN KURLAK
The matches held Friday, November 6th, saw J. Fidali blasting the set-ups for a combination total of 591 pins, made up of games of 203, 190 and 198. These scores plus his teammate Bill Dudak's series of 533, gave the Ukrainian Orthodox Church team a two-game victory over the Number 2 team of the Ukrainian American Veterans Post of Newark. In the process, the Churchmen scored the evening's highest three-game combo of 2,569 pins, which also included the highest team single game total of 870.
The Ukrainian Center keepers, paced by M. Gawdin who registered a 548-pin combo, made a clean sweep over the Ukrainian Stitch keepers, thus putting themselves back in the league lead. The three games of 815, 863 and 848 rolled by the Centerites totalled the night's second highest team series of 2,526 pins.
The last-place "junior" St. John's C.W.V. quintet continued its recent winning streak by taking two games out of three from the Brotherhood of the Holy Ascension group. In spite of the ace-bowling of "brother" J. Merosky, who rolled a big 544-pin series, "juniors" J. Ornick and W. Fetsko led their teammates to victory by registering sets of 546 and 527, respectively. Ornick's 215-pin game in the second was third highest of the evening.
Split victories were also shared by the Number One team of the Ukrainian American Veterans Post over the "senior" St. John's C.W.V. five, and by the Presbyterian Men's Organization bowlers over the St. John's Holy Name Society aggregation. In these matches the outstanding individual performance of the evening was the second highest series of 582 pins rolled by "presbyterian" H. Zelder, which included the highest single game total of 223 pins.

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION LEAGUE TEAM STANDINGS
Table with columns: Rank, Team Name, Won, Lost, Game High, Pins, Avg.

Mazepa Anniversary Observed In Milwaukee, Wis.

MILWAUKEE, Wis. — On Sunday, October 25, 1959 the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America branch, assisted by other Ukrainian organizations, observed the 250th anniversary of the death of Hetman Ivan Mazepa with an elaborate program, which consisted of addresses, recitations, choral and piano numbers and a presentation of Ukrainian folk dances.
The principal address was delivered by Dr. Alexander A. Granovsky, University of Minnesota, who is also a member of the Policy Board of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, while William Nahriani, chairman of the Milwaukee Branch of the U.C.A., made an introductory address. Vocal solos were rendered by Ivan Rudavsky, to the accompaniment of Thor Bilohrud at the piano. The latter also played a number of select piano pieces. The Ukrainian Folk Dance Group under the direction of Mykola Prasother Ukrainian organizations, "Zaporozhets," Ukrainian folk dances, while the "Surma" Chorus of Chicago, under the baton of Omeljan Pleshkevych, sang several Ukrainian songs.

LETTERS FROM AMERICA
You can be a Spokesman for the United States. That is the title of a free letter-writers guide available from the American Council for Nationalities Service, 20 West 40th Street, New York 18, N. Y. The six-page guide offers simple, practical suggestions on how the letters we write abroad can help build international understanding. It also points out some false impressions of America which our letters can correct.

A BOUQUET OF THANKS TO "N. Y. DAILY NEWS"

On Sunday, November 1, 1959 the New York Daily News, one of the best anti-Communist American dailies, reproduced a series of pictures depicting Nikita S. Khrushchev's visit to the United States last September. Among them were two magnificent pictures representing Ukrainian American demonstrators in front of the U.N. Building. One is specially impressive, inasmuch as it shows the American and Ukrainian flags, symbols of freedom.
On November 9, 1959 a powerful editorial appeared in the N.Y. Daily News, which commented on the "Crimes of Khrushchev," which is a series of releases by the House Committee on Un-American Activities in Washington describing Khrushchev's crimes in occupied countries. Commenting on them, the editorial said: "Among the witnesses were a number of refugees, now in the United States, from Kremlin-enslaved Ukraine, Hungary, Latvia and Lithuania. Some of the crimes these persons pinned on Khrushchev:
"Murder by starvation, in 1932-33, of between 6 and 7 million Ukrainian peasants who opposed Communism—Khrushchev then being Joseph Stalin's pro-consul in Ukraine.
"Betrayal to torture or death of numerous Ukrainian leaders in the big Russia-wide purge of 1938.
"Mass deportation of Ukrainians after the German armies had been pushed out from the country in 1944.
"Persistent efforts to stamp out patriotism in Latvia and Lithuania, and successful suppression of all freedom in these Baltic countries by terrorist methods.
"Slaughter by Red troops of 30,000 men, women and children in the 1956 Hungarian uprising... execution of 2,500... deportation of 12,000 to Russia... consignment of 15,000 to force slave labor in Hungary..."

Immigration and Naturalization

Question: I came to the United States as a domestic employed by a foreign government official stationed in the United States. My husband would like to come here to live with me. Is that possible? I understand that the quota for our country is oversubscribed.
Answer: The fact that the quota for your country is oversubscribed is immaterial. Under the law, the servants and personal employees of a foreign diplomatic or consular official, and the members of their immediate families, have nonimmigrant status. Your husband, if otherwise admissible, is consequently entitled to a nonimmigrant visa and will be free to come over and join you. Coming here as nonimmigrants neither you nor your husband, however, will be entitled to remain here, after your present employment comes to an end.

Very Reverend Gregory Kanda, Dies at 66

Reverend Gregory Kanda, pastor of St. John's Ukrainian Catholic Church, Maizeville, Pa., died November 7, 1959 at 5:25 A.M. in the Good Samaritan Hospital, Pottsville, Pa.
Father Kanda, son of Michael Kanda and Paraskevia Mykhalechuk, was born on February 5, 1893 in Merychi, district of Zhovkva, Western Ukraine.
He received his high school and college education in the city of Lviv, completing them in 1911 in Ternopol. Desiring to become a priest, he entered the Theological Seminary of Lviv, and later transferred to the Scientific Theological Institute in Peremyshl.
He was ordained to the priesthood on December 22, 1916.
Fr. Kanda was married to Helen Shumska, daughter of George and Victoria Pankivska, on December 5, 1916 in Yaroslav. Their marriage was blessed with one child, daughter Theodosia, who is presently married to Dr. Roman Kichorovsky, and who have four children, Maria, Halyna, Martha and Roman.
His first assignment as pastor was the parish in Mykhonovetz, where he labored for 13 years (1922-1935). In recognition for his outstanding pastoral work and his activities, Bishop Josaphat Kotsylovsky, Ordinary of Peremyshl, conferred the dignity of honorary Consistorial Consul and the office of Dean of the Zhukotyn Deanery upon him.
In 1935 Father Kanda was made pastor of the parish in the town of Lishnia.
For his devoted work for the Church and our people, Father Kanda was persecuted and finally arrested by the Russian Communists in 1940. After 11 months of imprisonment, he escaped execution in an almost miraculous manner. With the permission of Bishop Josaphat Kotsylovsky, Father Kanda left his parish in 1944 and went first to Carpatho-Ukraine, and then through Slovakia and Hungary, to Vienna. In Vienna, he immediately took up his priestly work giving spiritual care to young Ukrainian boys in Germany (Bavaria) who were forced by Hitler to join, as helpers, the German anti-aircraft artillery.
From Vienna, Father Kanda went to Germany. There he labored as pastor of Ukrainian refugees, first in Bavaria (Aufkirech), and then in Wuerttemberg (Pfoerzhheim). Archbishop John Buchko, Apostolic Visitor for Ukrainian immigrants in Western Europe, honored Fr. Kanda for his work by appointing him as one of his consultants in Munich and dean of the Pfoerzhheim Deanery in Wuerttemberg.
Fr. Kanda came to the U.S. in 1949. Metropolitan Constantine Bohachevsky assigned him as pastor of the Williamstown Cecil, N. J. Church. At the same time he was a secretary in the Bishop's Chancery Office. Later, he became pastor of the Annunciation of the B.V.M. in Manassas, Va.
In 1951 Fr. Kanda was made pastor of St. John's Church in Maizeville, Pa., then dean of the Shamokin Deanery and temporary administrator of the Scranton Deanery. In 1959, He was named Consistorial Councillor of the Ukrainian Catholic Metropolitan See, Philadelphia.

Ukraine's Pioneering in Penal Reform Cited

Free Ukraine pioneered such advanced reforms as probation more than 250 years ago, a lawyer-historian told Ukrainian-American Saturday night.
Dr. Roman Olesnicki said the suspended prison sentence was also introduced during this era in Ukraine, then a Kozak republic on the fertile plains north of the Black Sea. It has since been subjugated by Russia and is now part of the Soviet Union.
Free Ukraine allowed the suspended sentence on the motion of the damaged party or the clergy. This, said Dr. Olesnicki, was part of a program to humanize criminal law and place the emphasis on reforming rather than punishing the criminal.
Dr. Olesnicki is a member of the New York Bar Association, professor of history and government at Ukrainian Technical Institute in New York City and an associate member of the Institute of Ethnic Studies at Georgetown University in Washington, D. C.
Ruled by Hetmans
The reforms he described took place between 1648 and 1709, when Ukraine was ruled by popularly elected executives known as hetmans.
The memory of the best known hetman, Ivan Mazepa, was honored last night at the dinner meeting which Dr. Olesnicki addressed in Hotel Lafayette. The meeting also commemorated the 250th anniversary of the Battle of Poltava, in which Ukrainian independence was destroyed when Czar Peter the Great of Russia defeated Charles XII of Sweden.
Last night's observance was chaired by Col. Petro Samutyn, leader of the Mazepa Jubilee Committee of the Buffalo Chapter of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.
Dr. Olesnicki received the keys to the city from H. Buswell Roberts, deputy corporation counsel, who represented Mayor Frank A. Sedita.
(Courtesy Buffalo Courier-Express, Oct. 26, 1959)

Why BE ON THE OUTSIDE? JOIN THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION TODAY AND READ THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY!

Thanksgiving Eve DANCE sponsored by Ukrainian Community Center WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25th, 1959 at THE UKRAINIAN COMMUNITY CENTER 90-96 Fleet Street — Jersey City, N. J. Music by FRANK GUTOWSKI and his Stella Recording Orchestra Donation — \$ 1.25

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.

OLENA ZADOROZNA — to give CONCERT in Los Angeles, Calif. On SATURDAY, November 28, 1959 at 8:00 P. M. "Music Room" at THE BILTMORE HOTEL Cor. Olive & 5th Street — Los Angeles, Calif. Composer IVAN VOVK — at the piano. OLENA ZADOROZNA was born in Kharkow, Ukraine. She started her musical background in her native town and continued in Stuttgart, Germany, under the direction of professor B. Tschaiukowsky. During her residence in Germany, she gave several most successful public appearances on the stages of Munchen, Koin, Karlsruhe, Nuremberg, ect. Olenna Zadorozna possesses outstanding range of lyrical-dramatic soprano. She has dynamic force and exceptional color of voice. The present appearance is a new phase in her ever increasing musical horizons. Sponsored by M. NOVAK 1811 Effie Street — Los Angeles 26, Calif. — NO 4-3640

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RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL Showplace of the Nation • Rockefeller Center • CI 6-4600 MAX REINHARDT'S "THE MIRACLE" Starring CARROLL BAKER • ROGER MOORE • WALTER SLEZAK VITTORIO GASSMAN • KATINA PAXINOU Screenplay by FRANK BUTLER • Produced by HENRY BLAKE • Directed by IRVING RAPPER A WARNER BROS. Picture in TECHNICOLOR and TECHNICOLORS ON THE GREAT STAGE "CONTRASTS IN RHYTHM" fast-moving extravaganza with Corps de Ballet, guest artists, Symphony Orchestra, famed Rockettes and huge company in stirring "Great March" spectacle. MON. in P.M. (Except Holidays) Opening to 12 Noon \$ 3.00 12 Noon to 6 P.M. \$1.25 6 P.M. to Closing \$1.75 SATURDAY (Except Holidays) Opening to 11 A.M. \$ 3.00 11 A.M. to 12 Noon \$1.25 12 Noon to 3 P.M. \$1.50 3 P.M. to Closing \$1.75 SUNDAY (Doors open at 11:30 A.M.) Opening to 1 P.M. \$ 3.00 1 P.M. to Closing \$1.75 HOLIDAYS Opening to 1 P.M. \$ 3.00 1 P.M. to Closing \$1.75



Fig. VI Ч. 8 (57)

ДВА ОБЛИЧЧЯ

Ви не раз бачили їх на спортивній площі: дві дружини — будь це футбольна, відбиванкова, гаківкова, кошівки — що змагалися за перемогу у спортивних змаганнях. Залежно від ставки змагань, виявлялися вони двоє різних обличчя: якщо ставка змагань не була „пункти“, що йдуть на вагу золота, чи „престижева чаша“ — тоді дружини виявляли чоловіча, чи „престижева чаша“ — тоді дружини виявляли чоловіча, чи „престижева чаша“ — тоді дружини виявляли чоловіча...

Та як же ж дивно змінюється це аполоновське обличчя, коли над змаганнями тяжить мариво втрати „пунктів“ чи „престижевої“ чаші. Нагло забулись аполоновські чесноти, зникла джентельменська постава, Аполлон обернувся несподівано у непогамованого Діонісія, що зносить усі межі пристойності, силить усі права, розбиває всі гармонії, дає якого брутальна сила важливіша від досконалості... Авантюри на площі променюють, а на трибуни, розвівають низькі інстинкти... З несмаком залишається та така змагання, і ваші почування зовсім протилежні до попередніх.

Мимоволі запитує себе, в чому причина таких змін? Невже зміна ставки змагань може аж так сильно вплинути на зміну поведінки гравців на гриші?

Табеля, точки чи „престижеві“ чаші у різних змаганнях завжди з тими „батогами“, що підганяють клуби до послідовної діяльності, до поглиблення праці ушпир і вглиб. Якщо клуб працює над собою, якщо дружина переводить систематичні, планові тренінги, дбас не тільки про розвиток фізичних якостей, але разом з тим підносить психічні та моральні якості — тоді дружина добивається монолітності, прибирає Аполлонове обличчя. Недостача такої праці — виявляється низькі інстинкти, і Аполлон, забуваючи про свою місію, обертається у брутальну хулігана.

У постійній, наполегливій, систематичній праці над скріпленням фізичних, а це важливіше психічних прикмет — лежить і основна суть справжнього обличчя кожної дружини. Щоб виробити ці прикмети, потрібна не тільки праця самих змагунів, потрібна ще й уважлива опіка проводу клубу, менеджера, тренера, потрібна їх гармонійна співпраця з цілою дружиною. Провід, який захоплюється незалежною перемогою, який вихваляв змагунів під небеса, а потім в розпучу по заслугам програваній і вилінає всю злочинну судаву, організаторів змагань, не добуваючи вини у своїх рядах — такий провід більше шкодить, як приносить добра. Своєю зацікавленістю та нервозністю він впливає на всю дружину, як цілість, і мимоволі переносить ці відчуття змагунів на грище, на саму гру.

Тим то й усунення усіх тих відчужених явищ має починати провід. Нейкічне й моральне опанування на верхах, праця перед клубовими нівзів, спортова дисципліна у всіх ланках — напевно забезпечить надовго в рядах клубу Аполлонове обличчя, здобуде клубові багато симпатиків, а самому клубові принесе глибоке, справжнє задоволення.

Андрій Кітчик

ГРИ І ЗАБАВИ 55 РОКІВ ТОМУ

Якщо гри та забави належав Гондурас, Таїманія, вивозивала дитина, а згодом молоді в Стріно своє дозвілля 55 років тому? Підємо в порядку збільшення віку, з першої народної похавши. Починалось від гри звичайних ставлених писарськими перами-стаканками. Хто скоріше, „штикаючи“ пальцем „кідюком“ загаяв перо у заглиблення в шкільній лавці на каламар, той брав вигране перо. Пам'ятаю, що перо марки „клякса“ йшло за два, а так зване „родовце“ — за три, у відношенні до звичайного. Але в тому віці предметом зацікавлення була і гра в гудзики. Гравці били гудзиками об стіну, вони, відбиваючися, падали на землю, а там зобов'язувала певна відаль між гудзиками, яку мірялось пальцями. Гравці вільно було трюма разом „штикання“ добити до мети, і тоді переможець брав обидва гудзики. То ж пуделочка наших мам з приборами до шиття були під замком. Були гардисти, які вертали інколи зі школи дослібно без одної шкільки на одягу, і тоді вдома тростина була такою білодасі, як премія. Правда, гравці інколи по якомусь часі відбивалися.

Вже десь у першій гімназійній похався такий шляхетний „спорт“, як гра на поштові марки, ця гра полягала в тому, що „банкір“ держав у записаному кулаці марку якоїс держави, а його партнер мав з виставкою різка пізнати, якої держави це була марка. Відгадував брав виграну марку або пропадала його „посталека“ марка. Така гра булава часто вступом до зацікавлення справжньою філателією. Як сказав, це був шляхетний, інтелігентний „спорт“, при якому автори мимоволі вивчали географію світа.

У неділю по егзорті йшла в рух „маркова“ біржа, комерція і маркобмін, і наші вчителі не тільки не забороняли, а навіть помагали „інтересам“ поясненнями, дележить дана країна. Найдешевші були марки Європи, дорожчі країн Південної Америки, а найдорожчі екзотичних колоній Африки та Азії. Пам'ятаю до раритатів

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ТЕХНІКА НЕ ПАДАЄ З НЕБА

В Європі дуже поширені легенди про бразильський футбол. — Завив під час одного інтерв'ю футбольний чемпіон світу Но 1., нападник збірної дружини Бразилії Валдір Перейра. Більше відомий під іменем Діді.

— Дехто, — сказав Діді, — помилково гадає, що майстерність падає з неба, що ми — щасливі діти долі, які народилися футбольними артистами і мало не в колиці опанували виртуозну футбольну техніку. Все це значиний, дурниць. Секрет нашого досконалого контролю над м'ячем полягає в одному: безупинній роботі.

Мені невідомо, яким чином в Європі склалися враження про безтурботність і солодку бездіяльністю бразильських футболістів. Я дуже хотів би, щоб поширювали ці легенди хоча б кілька тижнів спостерігали тренування нашого клубу „Ботафого“ або якоїнебудь іншої з наших дружин. Я певний, що ніде в світі тренування не проводиться так напружено, і ніде так сумлінно не ставлять до них, як у Бразилії.

Згадую свого колишнього клубового тренера Зе Мореїру, під керівництвом якого в складі команди „Фломіненсе“ я кретава і окупав протягом семи років. Вимоги, які він ставив перед гравцями, були надзвичайно важкими. Роки, проведені мною в безпосередній близькості до Мореїри, були роками поту і немовної напруженості, але ця „рабська праця“ виправдала себе.

Мореїра — цей блискучий знавець і видатний стратег футболу, який був керівником збірної Бразилії перед світовим чемпіонатом 1954 року, пережив після нещодавнього виступу дружини велику трагедію. Але я можу сказати, що саме він накреслив шлях до нашої перемоги в 1958 році, розробивши основні принципи тренувань, тактичні прийоми і методи вдосконалення техніки в бразильському футболі.

Наведу один приклад. Європеїці в Швеції дивувались легкості і невимушеності нашої гри. Це ми завдячуємо Мореїрі. Він є винахідником так званого „подвійного докичу“, при якому футболіст, граючи з м'ячем, торкається до нього не більше як два рази. Навряд чи треба пояснювати, яку перевагу це дає над футболістами, які в аналогічному випадку, щоб прайти м'яч і передати даль, торкаються його всіма, десять або й більше разів. Вправа Мореїри принесла нам величезну користь під час світової Першості, ми значно швидше від своїх суперників передавали м'яч і краще використовували зручні положення.

Під керівництвом Мореїри я опанував свій коронний трюк — вільний удар, який у Бразилії називається „зів'ялий лист“. Після такого удару м'яч, злетівши над захорою „стілкою“, падає на землю, як сухий лист осені, при чому набуває обертового руху, і це вводить в оману воротаря.

Чотири роки я щодня о-

контрагентів. На тім „ярмарку“ були й крідки великої породи, від „просвіховів“ — білих з червоними очками почавши, а на клопахохобільських, кінчаючи. Треба було бути знавцем голубів, щоб відрізнити шена, пуршца, виворотця, горлача, домінікана, гандзая, і найдорожчого листошва. З останніх після вибуху першої світової війни буда морока: не пам'ятаю, чи й належало заворотом вартості здавати військовій владі, чи без звороту їх конфікували. На такому ярмарку бували й принагідні концерти, бо вивінені на продаж наварки, шигли та чижи, спровоковані співом одного, віддукувались наперого.

Діти залізничників, які мали дармові залізничні квитки, їздили інколи зі своїми голубами до поближких міст, і там їх випускали. Якою ж прискібно втішалася вони, коли голуби вернулися до дому, скоріше, як вони залізничники! Це був також свого роду спорт.

Місто Стрий, з огляду на свою річку і поближкий Дністер, було також містом рибалок, і не один з нас, асидуючий старшим при риболовстві, залишався вірним тому здоровому й нешкотовому

УКРАЇНОБЕН СПОРТ UKRAINIAN SPORTS

Сторіка Союзу Українсько-Американських Спортивних Товариств (СхІх) — Делегатура УСІАК

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ОСЯГИ НАШИХ КЛЮБІВ

УСТ „ТРИЗУБ“ — ФІЛАДЕЛФІЯ ПОКАЗНИК АМЕРИКАНСЬКОЇ ПРОФЕСІЙНОЇ ФУТБОЛЬНОЇ ЛІГИ

Table with 5 columns: Rank, Club Name, W, L, P, Points, Goals. Shows standings for the Philadelphia Trizub team.

Поодинокі виступи „Тризуба“ Філадельфія, який виступав під назвою Юкреїніс Іешенеле: Тризуб—Гакоа 1:2, Тризуб—Фол Рівер 3:2, Тризуб—Кольомбо 2:5, Тризуб—Помпей 2:1.

УСК НЮ ЙОРК ПОКАЗНИК ПЕРШОЇ ДІВІЗІП НІМЕЦЬКО-АМЕРИКАНСЬКОЇ ФУТБОЛЬНОЇ ЛІГИ

Table with 5 columns: Rank, Club Name, W, L, P, Points, Goals. Shows standings for the New York USK team.

УСК Нью Йорк знаходиться на третьому місці і є претендентом на першуна. Українці одинокі ще не програли ніодних змагань, зате втратили три точки нерішеннями змаганнями з Готю, Стемфордом та Пассейком.

Останні мистецькі змагання з Готю УСК грав цілу годину в десятку, вже тоді здобуваючи перевагу 2:1. Суддя виключив змагуну УСК-у з гри за колпіння противника без м'яча.

В першій зустрічі за часу ЗДА в неділю 8-го листопада УСК Нью Йорк переміг противника Стаде Бретон з вислідом 5:2.

УВК „Плаї“ перед новим сезоном

Вінгемтон, Н. Й. — Український Відбиванковий Клуб „Плаї“ здобув перше місце у дівізіонному турнірі, що його влаштував місцевий клуб УМСА з участю кращих змагунів Сходу ЗДА. Переможцями турніру були безконкурентні Будини та Пошт.

Відбиванкарі „Плаї“ завзято підготувались до нового сезону, відбуваючи, як і попереднього року, постійні тренінги в залі Ірвінгтон Гайскул. Провідник і опікун „Плаї“ інж. М. Лепкалюк додав також про підкріплення свого клубу новими добрим змагунами, які в попередньому році гравли в УМСА Ньюарк.

Останєся побажати „Плаїсві“ успіхів у змаганнях за перше місце Сходу та цілком ЗДА у відбиванці в цьому сезоні.

Українці в професійних ганівкових клубах

Професійна Національна Ліга Гаківки рекрутує своїх змагунів із уродженців та мешканців Канади. Тож не дивно, що серед гаківкарів у клубах цієї ліги зустрічаємо стільки українців з Канади. Сільки років тому в одному сезоні можна було створити з українських змагунів команду, яка була б найсильнішою у професійній лізі. Вистачить тільки згадати тодішніх „асів“ Прістая та Месієнська, а далі таких українців, як Клюяк, Лесюк, Барилко, Воднар, Гуцул і інші, щоб зрозуміти силу наших гаківкарів. А це тільки імена тих, які вже відійшли з рядів змагунів професійної ліги. До них ще належали й ті, що доміг грають.

Кілька років тому Данило Левчицький, тоді змагун Нью Йорку, був вибраний на найкращого українського спортсмена року у швановалій Бенкетом Української Ліги Метроїд Північної Америки.

В цьому сезоні симпатиків гаківки мають знову нагоду й насолоду слідувати за українськими змагунами у професійній „National Hockey League“. Тут у першу чергу треба згадати славного вже діяль ріків Терентія Савчука, воротаря клубу „Red Wings“ з Дітроїту. Савчук, згідно з дотеперішнім станом, пропустив найменше воріт серед воротарів проф. ліги, бо пересичив тільки 2 воріт на змагання.

Ще недавно це його пересичне число пропущених воріт було близьке числу один на змагання. Але поспулав Савчуковий його „рекорд“ такий ж, як він, канадський українці змагун бостонського клубу. В попередньому тижні Дітроїт, а з ним і наш

Спортивний фейлетон

ГРА БУЛА ГОСТРА, АЛЕ ФЕР

Знаний німецький репортажист Рішард Кац у своїй книжці „Вайдикування докруги світу“ описує перебіг м'ячевих змагань між репрезентацією островів Балі-Балі та Фіджі, чи Самоа, в яких усі 22 змагуни грали босо. Виграла змагання репрезентація острова Балі-Балі, бо мала в своїм складі знаменитого стрільця, що стріляв, до речі, 4 голі великим пальцем правої ноги, що виставляв одиниць поза рівень інших пальців. Яка шкода, що наші змагуни не грають „босака“, бо тоді може не одна парозка замінялася б у виграну й мистецтво Америки та Канади було б в нашій кишені.

Коли ми вже при виграній, то мусимо ствердити, так сказати б урядово, що температура українського народу дуже нерівниа. І так, коли пролошували українську соборність на Софійським майдані в Києві, то 30,000 ентузіастів кричало „слава“, але кілька тижнів пізніше, під Крутами тільки сотка студентів стала на проу стотисячній армії Муравіова. Не краще бувас і спорт, виграс, скажимо, Філадельфійський „Тризуб“, його прихильники облягують шатню змагунів і мало їх з грища не зносять. Коли, проте, він програс, граві, як злодій, мусять втікати з шатні; симпатики клевету усіх гравців і їх менаджерів інж. Медуку від останніх йолупти дурнів і, присягають, що більше на змагання „Тризуба“ не приходять. Дістається при тому й провідові „Тризуба“, що поніяти не має про спорт, що понабрив самих малярів та артемістів, які грають тільки за гроші й ім с „фук“ чи „Тризуб“ виграс, чи програс.

Нехай ніхто не вагється в тому моменті підійти до кодо з них з якоюсь збіркою, бо роздеруть його, як люті собаки.

Щойно по кількох днях перекипас в їх серцях гнів, розсудніші симпатики приходять до переконання що до програної причинився найбільше рефері, що стороничив, не бачив дічі руки противника на карнім полі, толерував гоштру гру та подикував до нас острайд коли голъ так сказати б вже сів в сідлі. А вже на чергову неділю оптимізм публіки доходить до 100 ступенів Целзья і народ український суне масово на змагання в свій святій вірлі, що тим разом „Тризуб“ зробить з противника „ясню“.

Такий настрої панував на трибуні одної ближничої соціальної неділі, коли довелишні дерева були притрушені золотавим багром, а душі глядачів солодковою меланхолією українського садку й тим незабганеним флюїдом очікування, яким с сповнені серця закоханих студентів, що йдуть на першу зустріч до стрільського парку у Львові. Свіст сирени — і, на змагардовий килим спортової площі виплигують 22 новорістні лотки, підковані у так звані футболіки, що немов завзялися роззавити

Але це мало що помаган підкошеному змагунові, що під реві публіки сходять і падають на раменах двох кібіців, здорово кульгуючи.

Кінєць змагаль, пуліка сходять з Трибуни, забуваючи про двох розбитих змагунів, бо найважливіше, що наші виграле.

„Гра була гостра, але фер“, — критикус дехто сходять по ступінках трибуни вниз. А тим часом в шатні мусиди першого змагуна плагодили перекоувати під водотогом, щоб „не грав варята“, а тризубівського змагуна вліва амбуляне до шпиталю зі зловнистою ногою, бо гра була дійсно гостра, але — фер!

Лев Яцкевич

3 історії спорту

— Бадмінтонові вже кілька сот років. Він виник в Індії. Індуси втикали курчячі пера в дерев'яні або паперові куліки, які підкидали дерев'яними ракетками. Пізніше мандаринки завезли цю гру в Англію, де були встановлені правила цієї гри. Вперше змагання за тими правилами були проведені в англійському місті Бадмінтоні. Через деякий час відбувся перший чемпіонат світу з бадмінтону.

— Регбі — рідна сестра футболу в тому вигляді, який його тепер знаємо. В 1840 році між двома високими школами Регбі та Гаров (Англія) виникла суперечка щодо правил гри з м'ячем. В Регбі вважали, що грати треба за допомогою рук, а студенти Гаров вважали це смертельним гріхом. Дійти згоди в спірному питанні не вдалося, і регбісти залишилися на своїх позиціях. Студенти з Регбі грали за допомогою рук і впринювали цю перевагу тим, що надали м'ячеві форму яєця. Нині змагання з регбі привертують десятки тисяч глядачів.

— Був час, коли футбол як „хворобливий“ захоплення великим м'ячем“ був заборонений під страхом суворой карни. І де? В Англії — країні, яку вважають батьківщиною сучасного футболу. Англійський король Едуард II заборонив гру в футбол у межах міст, а його наступник на троні заявив, що стрільня з лука заважає в країні саме цьому „протизаконне захоплення футболу“. Інший володар країни з тієї ж причини заборонив під страхом смертної карни теніс.

— Дельцарському спортивному клубу чотирьох тисяч років. При розкопках у Скандинавії знайдено рештки лежачі, якими користувалися стародавні предки народів півострова. Є предки вважали, що батьківщиною летєт с Карелія.

З ГЕЛІКОПТЕРА НА МОТОЦИКЛ

Площа Етуаль в Парижі — центр Лондону — такою була граса змагань на відзнаку 50-річчя з дня першого нелетю Влефю через Лянкін. Згідно з умовами, учасники могли користуватись будь-якими транспортними засобами, і тільки протоку неодмінно треба було подолати на літаку.

ПІШКИ ПО... ВОДІ

Польський журнал „Спортивний“ повідомляє про оригінальний винахід, який дає змогу ходити по воді. Прялад являє собою кулю з прозорої пластмаси на алюмінієвих обручах. З обох бовів кулі с отвори для входу і виходу, всередині — сідли завдовж центрального обводу.