

"To promote opportunities for children and youth to realize their full potential for a creative life in freedom and dignity."

D. D. Eisenhower

СВОБОДА SVOBODA

УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК UKRAINIAN DAILY

The Ukrainian Weekly Section

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SECTION TWO

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SUPREME EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF U.N.A. HOLDS MEETING

JERSEY CITY, N. J., June 27 (Svoboda) — First full monthly meeting of the newly reshuffled Supreme Executive Committee of the Ukrainian National Association took place yesterday, June 26, in the Home Office, here.

The day-long meeting which was chaired for the first time by Joseph Lesawyer in his capacity as Supreme President was attended by all the officers of the association—Stephen Kuropas, Supreme Vice President; Mrs. Ann Herman, Supreme vice President; Dr. Jaroslaw Padoch, Supreme Secretary and Roman Slobodian, Supreme Treasurer. Dr. Walter Gallan, head of the Auditing Committee and Anthony Dragan, Editor-in-Chief of Svoboda, also participated.

Mr. Lesawyer opened the proceedings, and asked everyone to stand for a minute of silence in honor of the late Mrs. Maria Bilyk, long-time Supreme Vice President of the UNA, who died recently in Chicago, Illinois.

Then Treasurer Mr. Slobodian presented the financial report, stating that since the last meeting \$254,125.00 have been invested by the association in bonds, and \$143,000.00 in mortgages. He also presented for consideration by the committee applications for new mortgages totaling 133,000.00.

A summary of the current organizational campaign was given by Dr. Padoch, who said that although significant gains have been recorded in the campaign so far, not all the possibilities have been utilized by the secretaries and organizers as yet. It was then decided to increase the efforts beginning with July 1, by taking into the campaign all the secretaries, organizers, and all delegates to

the last UNA convention. Since the delegates to the convention are usually selected on the basis of their organizational success, this current campaign, being a pre-convention one, should be decisive for would be delegates. The next convention is to take place in May, 1962 in New York.

Full support was given to the competition started by the Toronto District Committee which promised to organize 500 additional members, and challenged other district committees to do the same. The Supreme Executive Committee decided to award the UNA colors to the District Committee which wins this competition, during the convention. Also at that time, active UNA organizers and secretaries will be presented to the delegates, and awarded their special prizes. The Committee expressed the opinion that at least one member per month should be signed by every secretary and organizer, between now and the convention.

The Supreme Secretary also informed the Executive Committee about the new, streamlined membership application form, and about the second series of lectures for secretaries and organizers which were completed last week at Soyuzivka, the UNA Estate.

Mr. Lesawyer next gave the general run-down on various aspects connected with the association. Also on the agenda of the meeting were the question of the next convention; possible changes of the UNA by-laws; problems connected with the UNA publishing sector; Soyuzivka; possible new quarters for the Home Office; and other current topics.

MOVE TOWARD STRONG MINORITY GROUP ADVOCATED BY STUDENT

NEW YORK, N. Y., June 27 (Staff)—"We Ukrainians must become a strong and tightly-knit minority group in America; only then will we be fully recognized," claims Y. Leshko, president of Columbia University Ukrainian Circle, and keynote at this year's congress of the Federation of Ukrainian Student Organization in America (SUSTA), which is being held this weekend, July 1, and 2 in Detroit's Wayne State University.

Mr. Leshko, whose task will be to review the work up to this time of the eight-year old federation, and outline some future plans for it to follow, feels that the Ukrainian community in this country must not be splintered, but rather must always have a common goal in mind, and work as a unit. He hastened to add, however, that he is not against individual outlooks of people, merely that on basic issues they should be in agreement.

Along with seven other delegates from New York Leshko is leaving by plane for Detroit this Friday, June 30.

The keynote address which Yaroslav Leshko will deliver during the first session of the Detroit Congress is expected to touch on the student participation in the activities of the Ukrainian community in general, and the cooperation with other youth organizations.

Students must engage themselves in active work with our adults, get to know our leaders, and observe their methods, he said, because one day they will be called to take these leaders' places in our society.

Another idea which the Columbia student would like to take up in a debate is the possibility of closer cooperation between SUSTA and similar student organizations of other captive nations, with a

congress of such organizations at some future date.

"Ukrainians have a common goal with other people who trace their origins to the nations which are now held captive by the Soviet system, and if we could unite for some action on behalf of these nations, the outcome would certainly be more effective," he said.

Dealing with SUSTA, Leshko said that he sees it as the main center of Ukrainian student life in the U.S.A. today. It took eight years to build it up to its present stature, and he feels that no effort must be spared to uphold its supremacy and independence, and moreover that it should be further expanded at the same rate or faster than the present one.

"In this we must carefully avoid any politicalizing of the Federation, which can only weaken it and destroy the effectiveness and prestige that it enjoys now," he stated.

UKRAINIAN DISPLAY IN NEBRASKA SHOW



At the Midwest Home Furnishings Exposition and World Trade Fair in Nebraska a part of the Folk art display was the Ukrainian exhibit. Here Mrs. Stephanla Worobec holds a carved wooden plate with East-European folk art designs. The photo originally appeared in the Evening World-Herald.

Russell Huk Is Sheriff Of Hartford



HARTFORD, Conn.—Sworn in last month as Sheriff of Hartford County was Russell Huk, Supreme Adviser of the Ukrainian National Association. Lieutenant Governor Anthony Armentano conducted the ceremony at the courthouse. In the picture, Lt. Gov. Armentano, second from right, is presenting Mr. Huk with the official certificate naming him as sheriff. Others in the group, left to right are High Sheriff Patrick Hogan, Mrs. Russell Huk, and Deputy High Sheriff Julius Spisito.

THE U.S. OBSERVANCE OF CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK

By Freedom's Facts

It can be expected that many other Communist agitators right now are stepping up their efforts along these lines in preparation for the observance of Captive Nations Week in the United States in mid-July.

"For during this week citizens of all backgrounds join with nationalities groups from the Captive Nations in reasserting our faith in the freedom of man and in demanding honest self-determination for all peoples in Georgia, Armenia, Ukraine, Byelorussia, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, and others inside the Soviet Union as well as those in Eastern Europe and in Asia.

In each succeeding year of this observance, conducted peacefully and within our own communities, the Communist Party reaction in Moscow and Peiping has become more intense.

UKRAINIAN HOMESTEAD HONORS TARAS SHEVCHENKO

LEHIGHTON, Pa. (Staff)—An impressive ceremony in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of Taras Shevchenko's death was held on Sunday afternoon, June 25, 1961 at the Ukrainian Homestead, in Lehighton, Pa., the property of the Organization for the Rebirth of Ukraine. Despite the fact that many potential visitors were drawn by the Ukrainian Nationals to their match with the Los Angeles Scots in Philadelphia that day, there were many families from both Philadelphia and New York, as well as other communities, in attendance at the Lehighton festivities.

Roman Krupka, who acted as master of ceremonies, gave an introductory talk in Ukrainian on the meaning of the Shevchenko centennial. Dr. Bohdan Levytsky read the historical sketch on Shevchenko and analyzed the poet's overall significance for the rebirth of the Ukrainian nation.

Walter Dushnyck spoke on behalf of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and the Shevchenko Memorial Committee of America, and stressed the urgency of a fund raising campaign for the Shevchenko monument in Washington. He said that there should not be a single Ukrainian American family which would shirk its responsibility in this all-American project.

The musical part of the ceremony was provided by a young people's orchestra under the direction of Simon Vozhakovsky of Newark, N. J. Mrs. S. Vozhakovsky recited

Shevchenko's poem, "Learn, my brothers," to the musical accompaniment by the orchestra.

Joseph Hirniak, noted Ukrainian stage actor, delivered a penetrating address on "Shevchenko and Freedom," in which he recited Shevchenko's "Kavkaz" and "The Testament." He said that in all his writings and deeds Shevchenko was always motivated by freedom, which characteristic made him distinct and great not only among his contemporary writers, but also those that came after him.

Mrs. Pauline Riznyk delivered a brief talk on the purpose of the Organization for the Rebirth of Ukraine and on the importance of preserving the Ukrainian cultural heritage in America. Ivan Bilous, now manager of the Ukrainian Homestead and a former colonel in the Ukrainian army, welcomed the guests and invited them to visit the resort often.

Among the guests were local officials of Lehighton, including Mayor James M. Beisel, and Mrs. Beisel, County Commissioner Thomas Zimmerman and Mr. and Mrs. Russell P. Chaplinsky, Lehighton attorney, as well as Bohdan Koval whereupon the management of Argentina and Belgium, respectively.

The celebration was concluded with the singing of the Ukrainian national anthem, whereupon the management of the estate held a reception for the guests.

Editorial

THE NATIONS' BIRTHDAYS

In the next four days, two great sovereign nations on this continent will have celebrated their birthdays.

Today, July 1, is the Dominion Day in Canada. Ninety four years ago, on July 1, four provinces of British North America formed the first federal union in the British Empire, giving birth to the new nation known as Canada.

On Tuesday is the famous Fourth of July, the Independence Day of the United States of America, marking the event which took place on that date in 1776, when the thirteen colonies declared their independence from Britain, through revolutionary means.

The significance of the two events is that today, while both these countries enjoy full sovereignty, under democratic systems of government, and while they maintain good neighborly relations along the 3,000 miles of their common and undefended frontier, each demonstrates the possibility of enjoying freedom under different system of democratic rule, and the fact that sovereignty may be achieved by different means. For while the United States became independent by staging a revolution, Canada became a sovereign nation by a long series of evolutionary steps.

In these times, when the cry of independence is being sounded throughout the world, and a number of methods are sought to establish new states and to re-establish the once independent countries, the 185-year old United States of America and 94-year old Canada could serve as useful case studies on how to build and maintain a sovereign nation.

High School Graduates Feted By Women's League

New York, June 25 (Svoboda) — Some fifty Ukrainian high school graduates were honored yesterday, at a banquet and ball in the Ukrainian National Home here.

The affair was arranged by the District Council of the Ukrainian National Women's League and Mrs. Irene Padoch, as president of the Council welcomed the graduates and guests including the parents of the graduates. Representatives of Ukrainian student and community organizations. The opening prayer was said by Rev. Meletiy Soloviy of St. George Ukrainian Church.

Dr. Jaroslaw Padoch and Attorney John Roberts acted as toastmasters for the evening, and in that capacity they addressed the graduates. Representing the young graduates and speaking in their behalf was Ihor Kotlarchuk, who told his fellow-students, that "the happy years of adolescence are probably over for us."

Larysa Hanushek of Hunter College, president of the Ukrainian Student Association

of New York also spoke to the assembly, urging young high school graduates and prospective university students to take part in organized student life when they begin their university studies.

Representing ZAREVO, the Ukrainian academic society at the banquet was Albert Kipa of City College, who welcomed the graduates in behalf of his organization which has members among students and degree holders.

Ukrainian National Association Supreme President Joseph Lesawyer addressed the gathering and presented each graduate with a two-language edition in Ukrainian and English of Taras Shevchenko's works, entitled "Shevchenko's Thoughts and Lyrics," which was published recently by the UNA.

Introduced at the banquet were visitors to New York and active persons in student affairs, Lubomyr Bachynsky from Belgium, and Bohdan Koval from Argentina.

The banquet closed with a prayer by Rev. V. Minenko.

Catholic Youth To Hold 23rd Convention In NYC

NEW YORK, N. Y. — This August has been chosen as the month in which the Ukrainian Catholic Youth League will hold its 23rd annual convention.

Publicity chairman Walter Kravetsky announced that this year's convention will be staged in New York's Henry Hudson Hotel, on 57th Street, from August 10 to 14 inclusive.

The hotel has extended special rates to those who will register for the UCYL Convention, and they will be in effect the week preceding the convention, and the week following it.

"The Committee has designed the convention program with you in mind. We have tried to include on the tour the places of interest which you

would most prefer to see during your stay," said Kravetsky, addressing all the prospective participants to the annual get-together.

Very Rev. Orest Zaseybida, OSEM, is the spiritual director of the 1961 Convention Committee, and Joseph T. Gural is its chairman.

Also on the committee are: Kenneth M. Pukala, vice chairman; Teddi-Ann Koval, recording secretary; Jerry Ikalovych, treasurer; Alice Berket, corresponding secretary; Marian Antoshkiv, program and social director; Walter Kravetsky, publicity chairman; Myron Demcio, registration chairman; Peter Kuzma, journal chairman and William Makarchuk, hotel chairman.

Hirniak and Teren Billed For Season Opening

SOYUZIVKA, Kerhonkson, N. Y. — The summer season at this Ukrainian National Association Estate which is marked by the weekly program of entertainment will start this Saturday, July 1, according to the Soyuzivka management.

Joseph Hirniak, the noted stage actor and director, and operatic singer Theodore Teren were chosen for the opening night. They will appear on the open-air stage in front of Club "Veselka" after the dinner hour or Saturday.

Mr. Hirniak will appear in the character role of Hryts Zazula, the park bench philosopher

and commentator on Ukrainian American affairs.

Singer Teren will give a concert of "songs of the moonlight night," to the piano accompaniment of Maria Cisyk. Mr. Teren completed an extensive tour of Europe not too long ago where he sang the leading part in the opera "Barber of Seville" in Milano, Italy.

The entertainment will take place under the stars, and will be followed by the usual dancing to the music of "Amor" orchestra, on the platform overlooking the huge swimming pool, announced the management.

YOUTH LEADERS HEAR REPORTS ON STAMP, MONUMENT

NEW YORK, N. Y., June 27. (Staff) — The Ukrainian Congress Committee of America held another meeting with the representatives of Ukrainian youth organizations. This one took place last evening in the Ukrainian Institute on 79th Street and Fifth Avenue here.

[Meetings of this sort have been initiated a few months ago by the UCCA to familiarize the younger members of the Ukrainian community with the latest developments in the work of this central body.]

John O. Flis, in his capacity as UCCA's youth co-ordinator chaired yesterday's meeting. He introduced in turn Walter Dushnyck, editor of UCCA publications, and Julian Revas staff director of the Shevchenko Memorial Committee to give reports on the activities with which they are associated.

Mr. Dushnyck dealt with the proposed Captive Nations Committee in the House of Representatives, and the developments in the action to have the Postmaster General issue a Taras Shevchenko stamp in commemoration of the Ukrainian Poet's centennial.

Resolution In Committee

He stated that the resolution of Rep. Daniel J. Flood (D.-Pa.) to set up this special committee is now in the Rules Committee, and that prospects are good for its passage. The UCCA spokesman stressed the importance of the Captive Nations Committee which would become a clearing house for information on the true state of affairs of the countries enslaved by the Soviet Union.

On the question of the Shevchenko stamp, Mr. Dushnyck reported that new support came recently from Rep. John Lesinski (D.—Mich.), who introduced a joint resolution (H. J. Res. 460) to provide for the issuance of a special postage stamp in honor of Taras Shevchenko. The resolution has been referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

Mr. Dushnyck explained that a stamp with the likeness of Taras Shevchenko to have been issued at the beginning of this year in the "Champion of Liberty" series, but because of the change in administration, the action was postponed. Now, the new Postmaster General, J. Edward Day has indicated that the series would be reduced in number.

"There are many Senators and Representatives, however, who think that curtailment of issuance of the 'Champion of Liberty' stamps is detrimental to U. S. foreign policy and our prestige abroad," Mr. Dushnyck said. He added that these Congressmen are making efforts to persuade the government to continue issuance of these stamps.

SUMMER CAMP FOR GIRLS OPENED AT SOYUZIVKA

SOYUZIVKA, Kerhonkson, N. Y. (Svoboda) — Sunday, June 25 saw the formal opening here of the children's camps sponsored by the Ukrainian National Association.

In the morning United States and Ukrainian flags were raised over the square in front of the villa "Lviv" in that part of Soyuzivka which is reserved for camps and cultural courses, and which is separated by natural barriers from the rest of the resort. Rev. Lubomyr Huzar, pastor of Soyuzivka, then celebrated Mass.

At 3 p.m. campers with their counsellors headed by director Mrs. Ivanna Cisyk; the campers' parents and officers of the UNA gathered for the formal opening on the square, which is surrounded by tall trees.

First to address the parade

"What is really needed now," he stated, "is that Ukrainians and their friends everywhere in this country write to their own Congressmen, and urge them to support Cong. Lesinski's resolution, and to notify Postmaster General Day of their interest in the matter."

Mr. Julian Revas, who is the office administrator of the Shevchenko Memorial Committee reported on this wide-range project to erect a monument of Taras Shevchenko in Washington, D. C.

Two Parts Of Project

In summarizing the whole question he divided it into two parts: The U. S. participation in the venture, and that of Ukrainian Americans.

On the one hand, he said, we have the law which provides for the erection of the statue on public grounds, and three choice plots of land in the capital to choose from.

On the other hand, there is the moral and material aid from the Ukrainian community in the USA.

Mr. Revas said that the action thus far looks very promising from the material point of view. He explained that no previous fund-raising campaign among Ukrainians has gathered such momentum, as this one has in the very short period of time. As proof of this he cited Buffalo, N. Y., where the local committee has already oversubscribed its quota, and announced that this is merely the first stage of the campaign.

Wants Youth To Co-operate

What was important, however, according to Mr. Revas, is that this action encompasses every smallest concentration of Ukrainians in this country, so that the statue may be raised by the joint efforts of virtually all Ukrainians living here. The primary concern of the SMS, he said, is to set up local committees where such still do not exist, and in this he saw that a major role could be played by members of youth organizations who could cooperate with their elders in setting up the local committees.

Chairman Flis stressed the importance of the Shevchenko centenary this year, and said that it must be played up on every possible occasion.

A brief question and answer period followed the presentations by Messrs. Dushnyck and Revas.

Represented at the meeting were the following organizations: Young Ukraine, Ukrainian Catholic Youth League, Mikhnovsky Society of Ukrainian Students (TUSM), Ukrainian National Youth Federation, Plast, Ukrainian Youth League of North America, and the Ukrainian American Veterans.

was Mrs. Cisyk, and she was followed by Rev. Huzar, Dr. Jaroslaw Padoch, Supreme Secretary of the UNA, Anthony Dragan, Editor-in-Chief of Svoboda, and Daniel Slobodian, manager of the estate.

A total of fifty girls have registered for the first camp, which started on Sunday. Not all the children were present for the opening, since some are still finishing their school, but all are expected to be at Soyuzivka by the end of this week.

There will be two children's camps, each lasting three weeks, the current one for girls, and the one immediately following it, for boys. After the camps, the same site will be used for the 8th annual Ukrainian Cultural Courses, which are also sponsored by the UNA.



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THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

By CLARENCE A. MANNING

The approach of the American national holiday, June 4, calls to mind the American Declaration of Independence, which was proclaimed on that day and the circumstances under which it was adopted. This was the first attempt on the part of a free people to assert in due form their inalienable rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness and to proclaim as a political act a statement that was already held by many philosophers and students consciously and by many other people unconsciously.

When as a result of political clashes the British in 1774 closed the port of Boston, the Virginia legislature took steps to call a meeting of representatives of the thirteen Colonies, of the Atlantic seaboard. This, the first Continental Congress, met in Philadelphia in the autumn of 1774. It had no thought of doing more than securing a settlement of the major grievances of all the colonies and decided to meet again in 1775 to note the result of their efforts. Yet armed hostilities broke out before the date set for the meeting at Lexington and Concord, Massachusetts and by the time the Second Congress convened, war was under way. Yet there was still little thought of definite separation.

Talk of Independence

It was only in the spring of 1776 that active talk of independence came up and when the Continental Congress met, the question was under serious discussion and a committee of Thomas Jefferson of Virginia, John Adams of Massachusetts, Benjamin Franklin of Pennsylvania, Roger Sherman of Connecticut and Robert R. Livingston of New York was appointed to draw up a declaration of independence. By common consent, Jefferson was assigned by the committee the task of actually composing it, not without suggestions from the others.

Then as the war showed signs of moving southward from New England to include all the colonies, the need became greater for defining the terms of the new nation. This was formally done on July 4 and the Declaration of Independence was formally proclaimed. At the moment the document bore only signature of John Hancock of Massachusetts, the President of the Continental Congress. As a matter of fact, although it was approved by all the delegates, the New York representatives did not feel that they had the full authority to approve it and the New York vote was recorded only on July 9 in the state. On July 19 the Congress ordered the Declaration to be engrossed and when this was done, on August 2, the other members attached their signatures in the form that is so well-known and so frequently reproduced. Yet from the very beginning, it was July 4 that was selected as the date when for all practical purposes the Declaration was adopted and the new nation, the United States of America, began official course.

Carroll Of Carrollton

The preamble with its statement of the right of the people to those privileges to which

they were entitled by the "Laws of Nature and of Nature's God" was typical of the thinking of the eighteenth century and received the approval of the delegates who represented all the various religious faiths then in the new nation including the one Roman Catholic, Charles Carroll of Carrollton, the only delegate who added his place of residence so as to make sure that he would be properly identified, in case of a British attempt to seize the signers.

At the same time the Declaration with its list of complaints against the British King was definite enough to serve as a political platform for the new state, to launch it on its course and to furnish an inspiration to all men everywhere to seek for political and personal liberty.

It is to be noted that the Declaration by its method of adoption and its general tone was a joint declaration of thirteen sovereign states. During the preceding century and a half, the colonies had been settled independently with different forms of government. At the outset they were widely separated geographically and it was a slow process for them to learn to work together as a unit. They remained separate even after the Declaration, and the first formal rule set up, the Articles of Confederation, adopted in 1777, still maintained the rights of the individual states as supreme. It was not until the ending of the Revolution, when the need for a stronger central authority became evident, and the present Constitution was adopted through the efforts of many of the original signers, that the United States became a nation in any sense of the word and not a confederation of individual states. The emergence of a general sense of unity, interrupted as it was by the Civil War of 1861 and even by some of the present manifestations in parts of the country, has been one of the great influences in American history.

It is an element that cannot be overlooked in considering the American attitude to many international problems, for it has been the feeling of many people in the United States in recent years that American support of the United Nations would result in the development of the same feeling in the world organization. It explains why the United States has supported it in many of the regional disputes in which it has been involved and why the United States has trusted again and again to such regional institutions as the Organization of American States to secure a hemispheric resistance to the spread of Communism in the Western Hemisphere and why many Americans have been disappointed in the scanty support that the United States has received in South America in its attempt to limit the propaganda of Castro and to stop by other means than pious platitudes the Communist attitude that he represents.

Different From French And Russian

In all this the philosophy of the Declaration of Independence and the thinking of the American people are directly at variance with both the French and the Russian Revolutions. The American Revolution was fought in alliance by thirteen States which reform-

have you. Such divisions have especially no room among the young people for they all attend the same schools, are bred on the same culture, some have behind them service in the same armed forces, and virtually all are citizens of the same country. It would therefore be worthwhile for SUSTA to examine its ranks and to see if it is missing among its membership people from one or the other of these various groupings, or if their representation is only a nominal one. If such is the case, then surely it needs to be rectified at the earliest time.

This applies also to the yet unorganized areas—universities with Ukrainian students but with no Ukrainian student organizations. From the reports we know that the last SUSTA Executive Board, for example, took in four new members—organizations, but there are still many areas to cover, in order to make SUSTA

a true spokesman for all Ukrainian students in this country; in order to give full meaning to the name Federation of Ukrainian Student Organization in America.

The announced agenda for the Fifth Congress has many issues for consideration, but we wish that it would not miss the forest for the trees. It is important that it does not fail to keep the basic questions such as why have the federation and organized Ukrainian student life at all, uppermost in its debates, and that it does not spend too much time on petty details of administration or formalities which may be taken care without wasting valuable time.

To the delegates at the Detroit Congress and the new SUSTA Executive which they will elect, we wish the powers of sound reasoning, and effective carrying out of the plans for the future.

A MATTER OF OPINION

SOME VIEWS ON UKRAINIAN-CANADIAN ORGANIZATIONS

The author of this article is president of the Ukrainian National Youth Federation of Canada (MUN). We begin with it a new series of opinions on various topics. Readers are invited to write in comments and/or their own views on what Mr. Szach has to say.—Ed.

By STAN SZACH

At present the contribution to our Canadian society is being made as a group. We are recognized as an entity in the society and because of this we are able to exercise some influence in matters concerning the Ukrainian cause for freedom. It is our cohesive action that commands attention, but should we lose this unity we will not only fail to command attention, we will cease to exist as group and all the gains made by our pioneers will be lost. The successful perpetuation of the group of course

depends on the education of the young to understand and see the need for group action—and it is here that our entire Ukrainian immigration has achieved but minimal success. We have been unable to establish a permanent educative society in which the youth of Ukrainian parents can grow to adults who have the training and will to assume the roles of members in the group. The problem is not unrecognized but like the weather, we talk about it but do nothing to solve it. While we can do little about the weather we certainly can do much about the education of our youth, but it seems that other matters are always more pressing.

U.S. Must Take Positive Stand

It remains to be seen when the United States will come in its thinking to realize this essential difference between the free world and the world behind the Iron Curtain. We can expect little from the neutrals with their calm willingness to allow themselves to be picked off one by one by Nikita Khrushchev, while they satisfy their dream of not being committed to the struggle of freedom against slavery. It is for the United States to take an even more positive position and to refuse to continue endless debate on the non-essentials, while Khrushchev continues his deadly work of infiltration, disorganization and occupation. It must return its foreign policy and thinking to that set forth by the Declaration of Independence and its own past and to work actively and forcibly for the establishment of human liberty and human rights everywhere even inside the Iron Curtain, so as to produce that free world of which American have always dreamed.

ed their own governments before they formed a Union. In the French Revolution, the movement toward liberty eliminated any local rights and powers that had prevailed even under monarchy and established a single rule under the control of Paris. The Russian Revolution started in a unified monarchy which recognized no local variations and both the Provisional Government and the Communist regimes fought to maintain that unity, even by eliminating and crushing all of the efforts made by the Ukrainians and others to assert their rights to which they were entitled by the "Laws of Nature and of Nature's God." That policy is as evident today in the attitude of the Russian Communists to the satellite states as it is toward the non-Russian peoples forced into the so-called Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. It is as evident in the attitude of Nikita Khrushchev toward the United Nations' Unity, however defined, can only come under the Iron Curtain of the Moscow-directed Communist Party.

The establishment of the groups has, of course, a sociological background. At the time of their arrival in Canada, the world was not as small as it is today. The average Canadian of Anglo-Saxon or French origin knew literally nothing of Ukrainians or for that matter of the host of smaller nationalities of Eastern Europe. It is only since the Second World War that Canadians and North Americans in general have had it impressed upon them that the world is full of people who are more than ever in motion from one country to less fortunate circumstances to another with more congenial conditions of a decent livelihood. They are at present somewhat better informed about the background of these people and the countries from which they come; and they realize that these people will not only benefit from our freer more affluent society but will also contribute of their skills and talents, that they will add to our greatest natural resource—people. Through this knowledge, therefore, they are more tolerant and receptive towards new citizens.

Before this awareness they were hardly as cordial, and sometimes quite discourteous. In response to such an attitude, Ukrainians naturally grouped in ethnic units to obtain the comfort and reassurance found in community life. They felt a need for self expression and seeing that only their own people would accept this expression, built upon foundations that were of Ukrainian origin and character. Even if they have been accepted wholeheartedly into the Canadian scene, however, certain traditional forms such as the churches would have prompted them to seek a separate community, but the attitude of some Canadians served to precipitate and harden this formation. If some Canadians therefore feel the Ukrainians are too closely knit, they have themselves to blame for it.

For more than a generation

UNA NOTES AND COMMENTS

COMMON SENSE AND INSURANCE

By THEODORE LUTWINIAK

The Ukrainian National Association is losing members because of the maturity of payment and endowment certificates. Because of this, it is difficult to make gains in the membership figures. That is only part of the story, because additional losses are sustained through suspensions and cash surrenders. Most of these losses in members involve American-born young people. It hurts. The UNA has been sending letters to the members in question, urging them to become reinstated or reconsider their request for cash surrender. Some did, some did not. And suspensions and cash sur-

renders continue month after month.

Many Reasons Given

There are many reasons why a member would decide to cash in his insurance or simply let it lapse. They range from the "to heck with it" attitude to an urgent need for funds. Some applicants for cash surrender do not even have reason for taking the step, acting purely on impulse. Some of the reasons can best be described as silly, such as "I'm married now and don't need the insurance any more." Some members have dropped their insurance because of a simple misunderstanding or a petty squabble with branch officer or other members.

UNA Insurance Is Worth Keeping

We think it is common sense at least to think seriously before throwing your insurance overboard. After all, your insurance represents investment of money. Insurance should be considered as an indispensable item. Almost everybody has insurance. A life may be snuffed out at any time and there are survivors to consider. Insurance, once cancelled, is lost to you forever and when you take out new insurance (if you are still insurable at standard rates) you will pay more for it because you are older. The person who applies common sense to questions dealing with insurance would be the last one to cash it. UNA insurance is worth keeping because the rates are reasonable and the organization offers many benefit and privileges unobtainable elsewhere.

Quite a few of the certificates being surrendered by UNA members are on the whole life plan. Many young people were enrolled by their parents and life insurance was chosen because of its low cost. However, the young people do not particularly care for life contracts, especially when told by their parents that the time has come for them to pay for their insurance. Cash surrender results. However, holders of whole life certificates may change to other types of insurance, such as 20 payment life or 20 year endowment, and this is mentioned in the letters sent by the UNA to cash surrender applicants. A few of them take advantage of the change of insurance plan; it is too bad the others are not so sensible.

Loans Are Available

Members who need funds do not have to seek cash surrender of their certificates as it is a simple matter to arrange for a loan against the cash value at a low interest rate. This, too, is mentioned in the UNA letters to cash surrender applicants. However, only some of the members are sensible enough to take the loan and keep their insurance in force.

UNA insurance and membership is most certainly worth retaining. If all of the members would give this matter serious thought, the organization would not have a problem where suspensions and cash surrenders are concerned.

THE END

A VALEDICTORY

By OLEH KOROPEY

Below is the text of the Valedictory delivered during graduation exercises at Bordenston Military Institute on June 11, 1961 before 1500 spectators by Oleh B. Koropecy, Seventeen-year-old Oleh, son of Dr. Joseph Koropecy and Dr. Olga Koropecy of Pawlucket, E. J., came to this country with his parents as a displaced person. A few days ago he won the appointment to West Point Military Academy through competitive examination rather than through a Congressman.—ed.

In countless schools throughout our country, students are confronting attentive audiences with a message from youth. I have been chosen to speak to you here.

I have long sought opportunities to tell people the truth about the land of my ancestors, Ukraine. I appreciate the chance I now have to enlighten this representative gathering in the facts about a very little known and often misrepresented nation.

Naturally I am biased, but what I tell you is fact and not opinion.

The little information which most of the western world has about Ukraine is obtained primarily from Russia, which now dominates it as it dominates Lithuania, Estonia and a host of other nations.

Russia has spread a great deal of untruth about this land, and this misinformation has found its way into almost all of the world's encyclopedias and textbooks. The world usually accepts these teachings as dogma, and, consequently, it is very difficult to dispute these generally accepted beliefs.

First let me give you a geographic picture of Ukraine. It is bordered on the west by Poland, on the south by the Black Sea, and on the North and East by Russia. It is a large country, the size of France. It has a population of forty million. Ukraine's natural resources are very well known and sought after. The rich, black soil is so desirable that, during World War II, Germany had carloads filled with it and shipped back

to the Fatherland. Now you are probably asking yourselves: "Why is he telling us this? Ukraine is just a geographical division of Russia and Ukrainians are really Russians. I read it in the latest book."

This, my dear people, is a total lie. There is nothing that will anger a Ukrainian more than to be termed a Russian. Ukrainians have their own language, their own culture and customs. They are a distinct national group. Ukrainians love freedom, and because they have had it so rarely, they seek it passionately.

The history of Ukraine is that of a long and arduous struggle. Its original inhabitants were the Slavic tribes of the Dnieper. Then, as tradition has it, a group of adventurers came from Scandinavia to seek fortune in this richly-forested land. One descendant of these Vikings was a man named Oleh (my namesake) and he was the leader of the first centralized government in Ukraine.

King Oleh was a powerful, warlike ruler, as were most of his successors during Ukraine's ancient period. He and his des-

cendants conquered the outlying Slavic tribes and formed a nation. All this was being done while Russia was still a wild expanse of forest land in the North, full of barbarian tribes.

In 988 one of the greatest events of East European history occurred in Kiev, the capital of Ukraine. King Volodymyr formally accepted Christianity as the national religion. About the year 1250, the strong central monarchy in Ukraine began its rapid decline. Powerful nobles broke away and formed small principalities of their own.

One of these nobles went off to discover the possibilities for life in the North. He left his nation, and took his household to what is now Russia. There he organized a government. This is how Russia began. Since then, the neighbor to the North has enveloped Ukraine, and Ukraine's people now bend under the yoke of his tyranny.

After the ancient monarchies dissolved, Ukraine flourished about under weak leadership, until finally she fell under Lithuania.

(To be continued)

THE FIFTH CONGRESS OF STUDENTS

As packets of this issue of The Ukrainian Weekly are leaving the local post office for their usual destinations to all parts of the world, numerous students from university centers around the United States are converging on Detroit for the Fifth Congress of the Federation of Ukrainian Student Organization of America (SUSTA). This is perhaps the most important event which occurs every two years in this eight-year old federation for there the review is made of the work done, and general plans are formulated for the organized Ukrainian student life in this country.

SUSTA is a federation of student clubs and associations which are active in colleges and universities of the United States, and thus, no individual student may belong to it except through a local organization. It is also autonomous, and while it maintains ties with student organizations, Ukrainian and international, in other countries it is not under the jurisdiction of any of them.

There are now over twenty clubs and associations which hold membership in SUSTA. Some are clubs at various universities, other are city asso-

ciations, with members from two or more universities in a given center. Delegates to this congress have been selected by member organizations a few weeks ago, and in some cases great rivalry developed among the supporters of this or that candidate to represent the club in Detroit, which shows that there is a keen interest among the students in their federation, and their affairs in general.

The merits of SUSTA and the work which it is doing will be thoroughly examined by the delegates to the convention. We would only like to point out however, that student days are a training period for the leaders of tomorrow, and active participation in the organized student life by all young Ukrainians now working towards their degrees assures our community of a steady supply of a new personalities to take over and expand the posts established by their grandparents and their parents.

In this it is important to look at the Ukrainian community in the United States as a homogeneous unit, uncut by artificial gullies which try to divide it into small clusters according to political preference, religious belief, country of birth or what

YOUNG SCIENTIST WITH PASSION FOR TENNIS

By LEV OLEKSANDROVYCH

In his senior year of Engineering, Dr. Ihor Bohachevsky realized that without mathematics he would never be a top-notch engineer, so he took up mathematics for his graduate studies. Three weeks ago he received his Doctor of Philosophy degree from New York University, and now he is Research Scientist working on a special project for the Air Force at NYU, where his background in aeronautics and mathematics are utilized to the full extent.



Dr. Ihor Bohachevsky

We met Dr. Bohachevsky recently in one of the eating places on the outskirts of Manhattan's Greenwich Village where he now lives, to talk over his academic career and his current work at the University. It was not the easiest thing to find free time in Dr. Bohachevsky's busy schedule, for when he is not working out the problems for his project, he is out on the tennis courts taking part in various tournaments, or practising for them.

Career Found in Novel

It was surprising to learn from Dr. Bohachevsky that mathematics, (or for that matter tennis) were not always his main interests. In high school, or the Ukrainian gymnasium which he attended and from which he graduated in Neu Ulm, Germany, he was interested in philosophy and literature. He credits Ivan Bahriany's novel *Tybrolovy*, which he read shortly after coming to the United States in 1948, for making up his mind to take up engineering in college. Dr. Bohachevsky was fascinated by the book's hero, an aeronautical engineer, and enrolled in NYU for that program. In 1956 he graduated magna cum laude with the B. A. E. degree.

As a veteran of Korean War, from which he returned with decorations for serving at the front, Dr. Bohachevsky used the G.I. bill to pay for part of his tuition; the rest came from working as a mechanic and draftsman in the summer months. After graduating, he was awarded the National Science Foundation fellowship which guaranteed his four-year doctorate program.

Worked Under Friedrich Dr. Bohachevsky speaks highly of the Institute of Mathematical Science at New York University where he did his preparation for the doctorate thesis in magneto-hydrodynamics. He feels that it is one of the best departments of mathematics in the world, with top men in that field on its faculty. His own supervisor for Ph. D. was Dr. Kurt O. Friedrich, the leading mathematician.

Since September, 1960 he has been with the Department of Aeronautics at NYU, working on the Department of Defense contract for the Air Force. He was not at liberty to discuss the work in any detail,

however, because of the classified nature of the project.

Apartment Near Tennis Court

Tennis, which is Dr. Ihor Bohachevsky's main pastime, first aroused his interest after his return from Korea in 1953, but it was not until he passed his qualifying exams for Ph. D. that he took it up seriously, playing with professionals and in tournaments. He holds a membership in the Eastern Lawn Tennis Association, and is familiar with most of the clay courts in the New York area. We have learned that one of the requirements of his new apartment for which he is currently looking is that it must be located close to one of the tennis courts.

Professional societies to which young Dr. Bohachevsky belongs are the Institute of Aerospace Science and the American Mathematics Society. He is also a member of Plast, Ukrainian Youth Organization, and Branch 153 of the Ukrainian National Association of Philadelphia, the home of his parents, Dr. and Mrs. Danylo Bohachevsky.

Similarity Of Art And Math

Ihor Bohachevsky has a great interest in art and he sees a great similarity between art and mathematics. He said that he has read and thought much about it and discussed it with his acquaintances, so that now he is convinced of the connection. As in a musical piece or in painting so in mathematics there are definite rules which govern the notes, colors or symbols, and the beauty lies in their composition, he explained.

When asked about his plans for the future, Dr. Bohachevsky stated that he would prefer to do research for the time being, and publish a few of his findings. Only then would he consider university lecturing.

Our interesting meeting with the athletic-looking, a few inches short of six feet tall and sun-tanned young scientist came to an end after a couple of hours. He had to leave for an appointment... on the tennis court.

YOU ARE ON THE TRESHOLD

The following is the text of the address delivered by Joseph Lesawyer, Supreme President of the Ukrainian National Association, on the occasion of the first banquet for the high school graduates of Ukrainian origin in New York City. The event took place on Saturday, June 24, 1961, in the Ukrainian National Home. See story on page 1.

It is a privilege to attend this function this evening for a number of reasons. To begin with, this is the first year in our Ukrainian community in New Jersey City that high school graduates have been honored in this manner. A first in anything is always an occasion worth noting—whether it is first in your class, first place in a sporting event, the first formal date or even the first hesitant "boy meets girl" kiss. Secondly, I personally am always inspired by youthful energy, the uninhibited outlook, the bold inquisitiveness, and a general "I am out-to conquer the world" attitude. Thirdly, I am also intrigued by the wonderful and vast opportunities before you. You are on the threshold of the last half of a century that will without any doubt eclipse practically all, if not truly all, the progress that has been made by mankind to date. The world is on the brink of economic utopia and on the verge of intellectual conquest of all unknowns. Unhappily it is not on the brink of freedom, justice and permanent peace for all mankind. A good part, if not all, of the heartaches and headaches to correct this situation will fall upon your young shoulders. Your generation, indeed, has a rendezvous with destiny.

The big question uppermost in your minds must then be, "How do I go about doing my share to correct this inequitable and dangerous situation and still live the fullest possible life?"

Acquire Best Education

Primarily your first objective should be to acquire the best education possible in your chosen field. Become an expert in your line. Next, keep in mind that alone, your influence is limited. Look about you for associates, colleagues and friends who think as you do. Organize yourselves into an effective force that can influence action in your school, your community, your state and the nation. The key to such success is organization.

Remember that individual genius is vital but genius alone is not sufficient. Taras Shevchenko, one of the greatest writers that ever lived and certainly a genius in every sense of the world, was unable to

free his fatherland with his ideas and passionate inspiration. He awakened the spirit and the will of down-trodden people. He clearly and forcefully outlined the way to a better and more complete life. But the organizational capacities of his fellow countrymen to date, except for brief periods since his time, were not up to the task of building and maintaining a free world and independent nation such as dozens of others nationality groups have done.

Lesson From The Past

The past should provide an object lesson for you and your colleagues that to progress in our modern society you must organize. Your predecessors, your parents, grand parents, and other Ukrainians have established for themselves and for your welfare a number of organizations which have served our people with exceptional merit. One of these which I head is the Ukrainian National Association, an institution now 67 years old. This association, and others like it should be the natural rallying point for organizational activity and productive group accomplishment. Not only do we offer financial advantages, but also numerous social, cultural and educational opportunities. Everyone of you should avail himself and herself of these opportunities and then in turn in your own time help to add to the resources of the organization, so that the coming generations will have still greater advantages.

Remember Shevchenko

I mentioned Shevchenko and what he means to Ukrainians wherever they may be in this world. It is my privilege this evening to present each of you a copy of his inspired writings in both Ukrainian and English entitled, *Thoughts and Lyrics* which was published by the Ukrainian National Association. I hope that you will keep this as a memento of this joyful evening and that from time to time throughout your life you will re-read what Shevchenko had to say. If you and all others in our midst remember Shevchenko and follow his teachings, we shall never stray from the path of an honorable and worthwhile life.

ANNOUNCE ESSAY CONTEST

Zaporozhska Sich Society, Branch 325 of the Ukrainian National Association in Brooklyn, N. Y. announces the essay contest for which the prize is a full scholarship, worth \$120.00, to the Ukrainian Cultural Courses at Soyuzivka from August 6 to 30, 1961. Only UNA members in the USA and Canada may take part in the contest, and the age limits are the same as those for the Courses, or 16 to 22 years of age. The scholarship will be awarded to the author of the best essay entitled, "Why I Would Like to Attend the Ukrainian Cultural Courses at Soyuzivka." Essays may be written either in English or in Ukrainian. The decision of the judges appointed by the Branch Executive will be final.

Essays, with the name, age, education and address of the contestant must be sent to the Branch Secretary not later than July 15, 1961. The address is: William Chupa, 240 East 6th Street, New York 3, N. Y. The winning essays will be printed in UNA publications, and all essays will be returned to the authors after the contest ends.

JOIN THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION TODAY AND READ "THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY"

Head Canadian Slavists

MONTREAL, Canada — Canadian Association of Slavists held its annual convention here on June 13 and 14, with the participation of a number of Ukrainian scholars teaching Slav studies (humanities and social sciences) in Canadian universities.

They were: Dr. Bohdan Bociurkiv, Dr. O. Starchuk, and Dr. Yar Slavutych all from Edmonton, Alta.; Dr. V. Buyniak from Saskatoon, Sask.; Dr. Paul Uzyk and Dr. Jaroslav Rudnyckyj from Winnipeg, Man.; Dr. Jaroslav Rozumny from Sudbury, Ont.; Dr. Konstantyn Bida and Dr. V. J. Kysilevsky from Ottawa, Ont.; as well as Slavists from the University of Montreal, headed by Rev. Dr. Zalesky.

At the convention Dr. Rudnyckyj read a paper on the Leipzig edition of Taras Shevchenko's work of 1859; Dr. Slavutych delivered one on the Soviet attitude toward Ukrainian language usage; and Dr. Bociurkiv on Khrushchev's reform in the USSR. Elected as president of the association at the Montreal

UNA CONTRIBUTES TO WELFARE FUND



During the recent Convention of the Ukrainian American Veterans at Soyuzivka, Joseph Lesawyer, Supreme President of the Ukrainian National Association presented a \$100 contribution on behalf of the UNA to the UAV Welfare Fund. Pictured here is Mr. Lesawyer, right, presenting the check to Anthony Kutcher, former National Commander, while Convention Chairman Walter Klawnik looks on. Seated is Georgetown University Prof. Lev E. Dobriansky, main speaker at the convention.

U. N. A. MONTHLY REPORT

U.N.A. MEMBERSHIP REPORT FOR MONTH OF MAY, 1961

	Adults	Juveniles	Comb. Totals
Total as of April 30, 1961	48,754	24,947	73,701
New Members	148	133	281
Reinstated	68	20	88
Transferred from Other Assemblies	22	7	29
Transferred from Other Classes	21	3	24
Totals	259	163	422
Members Suspended	77	60	137
Transferred to Other Assemblies	21	10	31
Transferred to Other Classes	8	16	24
Transferred to Adults	—	2	2
Members Died	62	—	62
Cash Surrendered	50	14	64
Endowment Matured	16	9	25
Fully Paid Insurance	39	—	39
Reduced Paid Up Inc.	1	—	1
Expatriate Insurance	3	—	3
Totals	277	111	388
Total as of May 31, 1961	48,736	24,999	73,735
Inactive Members:			
Paid-Up	3,862	49	3,911
Expired	1,200	810	2,010
Grand Total as of May, 1961	53,798	25,858	79,656

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, Inc.

BALANCE SHEET AS OF MAY 31, 1961

ADULT DEPARTMENT ASSETS	
Cash in Banks	\$ 482,091.61
Mortgage Loans	3,013,858.52
Bonds and Stocks	15,461,881.19
Certificate Loans to Members	317,816.94
Real Estate	369,080.83
Printing Plant & Equipment	22,543.79
Total Assets	\$19,667,272.88

LIABILITIES	
New Mortuary Fund	\$18,755,840.55
Administration Fund	47,944.68
Convention Fund	71,019.80
Indigent Fund	311,817.10
National Fund	7,193.07
Old Mortuary Fund	48,697.68
Reserve Fund	22,658.50
Orphans Fund	129,259.12
Contingency Fund	249,687.40
Old Age Home Fund	17,575.10
Emergency Fund	6,029.88
Total Liabilities	\$19,667,272.88

JUVENILE DEPARTMENT ASSETS	
Cash in Banks	\$ 165,085.94
Mortgage Loans	1,502,555.64
Bonds	3,416,291.39
Certificate Loans to Members	56,836.08
Total Assets	\$ 5,140,769.05

LIABILITIES	
Juvenile Mortuary Fund	\$ 5,034,283.49
Juvenile Administration Fund	106,485.56
Total Liabilities	\$ 5,140,769.05

COMBINED ASSETS OF UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

Adult Department	\$19,667,272.88
Juvenile Department	5,140,769.05
Total	\$24,808,041.93

convention was Dr. K. R. Zubkovsky, while Dr. Bociurkiv was elected vice president. Dr. Buyniak was re-elected to the post of secretary, and Dr. Rudnyckyj and Dr. George Luckyj of the University of Toronto were named editors of the association's publications. Observations were made on the fact that now the executive of the Canadian Association of Slavists has, as members, scholars of other than linguistic fields, but whose interest lie in the Eastern European area. This was seen as a positive development of the rapidly expanding association. Hamilton, Ont. was chosen as the site for the next year's convention of the C.A.S. The dates for it are to be June 14 to 16, 1962.

UKRAINIAN NATIONALS RETAIN U.S. CHAMPIONSHIP

By OLEH ZWADIUK

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 25—The Ukrainian Nationals of Philadelphia successfully defended their championship by defeating the Los Angeles Scots United 5:2 in the finale of a home-and-home series at LaSalle College's McCarthy Stadium here this afternoon. The first game which was played in Los Angeles ended in a 2:2 tie.

More than 6,000 spectators were brought to their feet many times during the game as the Nationals, paced by outside right Harry Niss, put on some spectacular exhibition of soccer.

Niss scored twice to put the Ukrainians ahead 2:0 at the end of the first half. The first goal came in the seventh minute of the game, when the inside right Ricardo Mangini passed to Niss, who booted the ball into the right corner of the net. Within eleven minutes Niss scored again by kicking a loose ball over the head of Bob Szpovec, the Scottish goalie.

In the second half the LA team put on a strong attack and at the tenth minute mark inside left John McInally scored to make it 2:1. Fifteen minutes later outside left Stanley Dlugosh of the Philadelphia team made good on a pass from his team mate, inside left Carl Yakovino, placing a low hard shot in the right corner of the net. Then three minutes later Niss claimed his

third goal of the game when he headed Yakovino's corner kick into the LA net, out of reach of Szpovec. After giving two assists Yakovino was finally credited with a score himself, when he eluded several onrushing LA defenders and kicked a strong shot past the keeper's outstretched hands.

Two minutes before the whistle, outside left Al Zerhusen dribbled around the Ukrainian defense and scored from ten yards, making the final score 5:2.

Ukrainian Nationals dominated the play with exact short passes that seemed to confuse their opponents. The Scots United used the outmoded "kick-and-run" system with Zerhusen being the mastermind of this play. But the Ukrainian defense with right fullback Borodiak and left fullback Andrew Racz were too strong for the LA forwards, eliminating all break-away attempts.

Mike Noha, the hero of last year's championship match with five goals to his credit, was sidelined in today's game because of injury received during practice.

After the game James J. Barriskill, secretary of the U.S. Soccer Football Association presented the National Challenge Cup to Evhen Kravets, acting captain of the Ukrainian Nationals.



Presenting the Challenge Cup to the Ukrainian Nationals, who won it for the second consecutive year, is league secretary James Barriskill, next to him are Kravets, acting captain, Pavlyshyn and Stankovich.

UNA MEMBER WINS TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

UTICA, N.Y. (W.Z.)—John Roman Durbak, 15, captured the local Junior Chamber of Commerce tennis championship, winning nine games and losing only one. A total of 69 young tennis enthusiasts took part in the tournament, from June 10 to 17. Of those 32 were in the junior category (age 15 and under), and 37 boys—15 years old and under.

Besides Durbak, two other young Ukrainians took part in the contest. They were Taras Bodnarchuk, and Yuri Zawzykyj. The former lost after the first round, while the later

won three games, and then was eliminated. Durbak reached the finals in both divisions. He won nine matches and lost one, then went on to capture the Boys' Championship, and was runner up in the Junior Division with Mike Ruby from Rome, N.Y.

Before this tournament, John Durbak had a fine record in the inter-school competition, winning 12 games and losing two.

He is now planning to enter the tennis tournament at Soyuzivka this September. He is a member of Branch No. 484 of UNA in Utica, N. Y.

THE HARVESTERS

By YAROSLAV KURDYDYK

Twilight is coming noiseless and barefoot
Silhouettes are cast and broken into pieces.
In the shadow of woods time like a soft fox,
Is rolling in a knot and slips away.

My loneliness is weeping and as a field whispers;
Earth has just awakened and happily laughs;
The mood harvesters are coming and singing
To cut my thoughts like the golden wheat.

BOOKS MAKE IDEAL GIFTS. LOOK OVER THE SELECTION IN THE "SVOBODA" BOOK STORE. INQUIRIES BY MAIL ARE WELCOMED.

Application For Admission TO THE Ukrainian Cultural Courses, U.N.A. ESTATE, KERHONKSON, N. Y. AUGUST 6 to 30, 1961

Name.....
Address.....
Age..... Member of U.N.A. Branch.....
• Ability to speak Ukrainian, slight, fair, good. •
Enclosing deposit of \$.....

(Total Fee for the Courses is \$120.00. A deposit of half of this amount is required with Application.)

The Muse in Prison
Eleven sketches of Ukrainian Poets killed by Communists
in translation
by
YAR SLAVUTYCH
Price \$1.00
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Soyuzivka The Ukrainian National Ass'n
RESORT
in THE CASKILL MOUNTAINS near KERHONKSON, N. Y.
— presents —
An Evening of Entertainment
with
Joseph HIRNIAK, Theodore TAREN,
STAGE ACTOR BARTONE
today, July 1, 1961
at 9:00 p. m.
After the program there will be
DANCING
under the stars to the music of "AMOR" ORCHESTRA
in front of CLUB "VESELKA"
at SOYUZIVKA.

Head Canadian Slavists
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Elected as president of the association at the Montreal

Український спорт

UKRAINIAN SPORTS

Рік VIII

Ч. 4 (71)

УМАСОВЛЕННЯ СПОРТУ

Видвигнення клича: „Спорт у масі!“ — потягнуло за собою повну зміну в житті загалу. На земній кулі немає вже кутка, де спорт не набрав би повних прав громадянства. Вачимо це хоча б у зголошеннях до участі в Олімпійських Ігрищах чи до змагань за футбольну першість світу, в яких беруть участь всі раси й класи. Але до самої суті спорту, до його розуміння заперічюються різні підходи: спорт пішов не тільки у маси, але й маса ввійшла у спорт, надаючи йому різних облич, різного значення.

Одні підходять до спорту як до засобу постійного збільшення своїх фізичних сил, поборювання старости, шукання життєрадісних хвилин у часі, вільному від занять. Інша частина вимагає до спорту набирати в наших часах спеціального значення головною тоді, коли студіюється можливість зменшення години праці у зв'язку зі збільшенням автоматизації праці. З можливості обмеження праці до 30-35 годин у тижні числяться вже довший час, але соціологи перестерігають проти надміро і невідповідного підготованого переходу на „короткий тиждень“, бо тоді працівники не знали б, що робити в надмір вільного часу, а це могло б привести до різних комплікацій. І саме тут спорт, мандрівництво чи таборувальня на лоні природи мали б прийти на допомогу при розв'язанні цієї проблеми.

Згадані підходи до розуміння спорту є у своїй основі такі, чим були в заранку його виникнення на мурвах французької чи англійської рівнини. Спорт виступав тут як найбільш приватна річ, пов'язана з собою, з її вимогами, з станом здоров'я, виступав як внутрішня потреба.

Та умасовлення спорту відвернуло це поняття і ввело маси в спорт, у висліді чого інтимність затрилася зовсім, а на спорті відбилися „смаки“ маси, — риси, відомі вже ранішій історії спорту. Доки стадіони були храмом інтимності і релігійних майже святкування — доти ця маса поводилася на стадіонах як у храмі. Коли ж маса несвідомо чи свідомо вніс на стадіон свої низькі інстинкти — тоді стадіон перетворився в арену боротьби биків, спорт затрився своєю глобою інтимністю, а в руках маси став хоругвою, яка тепер падала в різні сторони під бурхливим подувом інстинктів.

Подібну зміну бачимо й у наших часах. Культ духа, ідеалу уступає перед нахабством несвідомого дуплігаризму, який постійно домагається нових емоцій, нових рекордів, перемог, без огляду на те, чи ці домагання вийдуть змагунові на користь. А що звичайно такі наставлення й вігощі товпи дері тини вміють використати для своїх матеріальних користей — повільно в спорті підкупства, шаханг, вимушування й інші кримінальні вчинки, до збівства включно. В останніх роках спортова хроніка багата на подібні приклади. Заради матеріальної користі, молодий спортсмен, за підсчетом кримінальних тинів, кривить душу, сходить у багно бестача. Може спочатку мас він деякі скрупули, може й соромиться свого вчинку, але згодом ці речі стають для нього нормальними, він до них звикає й замиряється, заодно свій „виступ“ не одержує заплати. Чи з такою юванка може мати держава чи громада якусь користь у майбутньому? Набути в молодості звички залишаються на ціле життя.

Є й „легка“ відміна подібного підходу до спорту — це псевдоматерство. Змагун кіби с аматором, але за свою гру одержує заплату не явно, а так, десь у кутку, щоб ніхто не бачив; у касових книгах навіть про це й не згадується. Такі видатки записують під іншу рубрику, у висліді чого по кількох роках виявляються поважні дефіцити. Але ці дефіцити ніщо супроти моральної шкоди, завданій змагунові.

Український спорт здавна бореться з викривленнями тих основ, що глибоко лягли в його традицію. Служивши українському народові, виховання сильних характерів, здорових тілом і духом, виплекання глибоких моральних чеснот, — змагання до висот — ось мета, до якої зміряв, зміряє і змірятиме справжній український спорт.

ВІДОЗВА

ДО ВСІХ УКРАЇНСЬКИХ СПОРТОВИХ ТОВАРИСТВ, КЛУБІВ, СЕКЦІЙ І ВСІХ УКРАЇНСЬКИХ МОЛОДІЖНИХ ОРГАНІЗАЦІЙ В АМЕРИЦІ І КАНАДІ

Полруги і Дружі!

Країни нашого побуту зарекомендувалися до найспортивніших у світі — проте практика буднів цього ніяк не підтверджує. Перест матеріальний дїб і механізація найосновніших функцій у щоденному житті делали більше доводять до занедбаня фізичної культури, внаслідку того — до дегенерації людського організму. Все частіше й частіше чуємо про фізичний занепад, а то й недуги серед молоді, лікарська переврка при поборі до військової служби виявляє жваливо високій відсоток молоді, непридатної до війська в... період розквіту сил людини.

Щоб запобігти небезначним наслідкам такої небезіки; Щоб удержати нашу молодь у життєрадісній формі; Щоб мотти провирити, чи наша молодь перебуває в такій формі — Українська Спортрова Центральна Америка і Канади ввела змагання за Відзнаку Фізичної Вправности.

Цих декілька думок доповнює пригадоку, що підготував до пробі змагань за Відзнаку Фізичної Вправности найкраще відбувати в час вакаціонної та б о р у в а н н я. Для цього треба подбати за дорадою про інструктора й відвідати прилади для тіловиховання.

Управа УСЦАК в авіті за 1961-ий рік подає докладний список, з якого видно буде не тільки імена тих, що здобули ВФВ, але й кількість відзнак яку здобули поодинокі спортови товариства, клуби, секції в виховній молодечій організації. Для двох організацій з найбільшою кількістю відзнак передбачені нагороди.

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„ДОВБУШ“ — НЮ ГЕЙВЕН І „ТРИЗУБ“ — ТОРОНТО — ЧЕМПІОНИ ВІДБИВАНКИ УСЦАК НА 1961 РІК

У Торонті, Онт., відбулися 10 червня д.р. відбіванкові першества Української Спортової Централі Америки і Канади, які вважались офіційними першествами українців цих обидвох країн. Перші місця здобули в конкуренції жінок УАСТ „Довбуш“ Нью Гейвен та в конкуренції чоловіків УСК „Тризуб“ Торонто. В загальному цю імпрезу наших спортовців можна вважати успішною, бо ж це з'їхалися поміряти сили наші спортовці — представники трьох Делегатур УСЦАК, тобто СУАСТ-ів (Сховиду та Півночі ЗДА та Канади), число змагунів і змагунок, які взяли участь в змаганнях, становило 71. Глядачів на цих змаганнях було значно менше, як учасників. Та хоч не допишля глядачів, то наше громадянство, яке, як видно, не цікавилось фінальними грами за першість нашої молоді, можна з радістю ствердити, що поруч ветеранів відбіванки, які все ще брали участь в цих змаганнях, було вже велике число дорослих й молоді, яка під оком досвідчених провідників виявила великий поступ.

Одинока дружина, яка не стала до змагань, це жіноча дружина УРСТ „Тризуб“ Філадельфії. А шкода, бо з участю УРСТ „Тризуба“ були б усі найкращі відбіванкові команди українців Америки і Канади. З ветеранів можна було бачити на турнірі Ж. Грузинову з УАСТ „Довбуш“ і Обухівського з УСК „Черник“. Ці змагуни були колись учасниками турнірів на наших землях і опісля на еміграції. Було багато молодих облич, головно в дружинах жінок СУМА Шикаго, а в чоловічих дружинах у ПБК Пласт, Нью Йорк, і УВК Пасейк.

На спеціальне вірніження заслужила команда молодих сумівок з Шикаго, які завзято грали і закінчили турнір на третьому місці. Серед чоловічих команд крім УСК „Тризуба“ Торонто, нового першуну, на вірніження заслуговує шістька УАСТ „Левів“ з Шикаго та ПБК Пласт в Нью Йорку, який із своїми молодими змагунами здобув на Сході перше місце, опинився на останньому місці в цьому турнірі; за причину цього можна вважати брак досвіду в таких змаганнях та рутини.

Ці першества УСЦАК мали б це більший успіх, коли б можна було також перевести першества юначок. На це Схід є готовий, бо мас вже тепер дві надійні дружини: „Чорноморську Січ“ в Ньюарку

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Повідомлення Української Спортової Централі Америки і Канади

1. Спортові Ігрища УСЦАК-у в 100-ліття смерті Тараса Шевченка.

Для відзначення 100-літньої річниці смерті нашого генія Тараса Шевченка Управа УСЦАК-у організує Спортові Ігрища, які складатимуться з двох частин: а) 26 і 27 серпня 1961 року відбудуться на сумівській оселі „Веселка“ біля Актона в Канаді, легкоатлетичні змагання, турнір першунів Делегатів у юваному м'ячі й літній відбіванковий турнір; б) 5, 6 і 7 вересня на „Союзівці“ відбудуться тенісові й плавачкі змагання.

Докладніші дані про Спортові Ігрища будуть подані пізніше.

2. Відзнака Фізичної Вправности.

Управа УСЦАК-у заклопачає всі спортові т-ва й секції більше уваги присвятити Відзнаці Фізичної Вправности. На закінчення цього для українців небуденного року Управа УСЦАК-у подає до відомо підручній осягні поодиноких клубів, т-в і спортових секцій у цій ділянці.

3. Нові члени.

Прийнято в члени УСЦАК Спортову Секцію Станції ОУМ ПЛАСТ у Клівленді з придомом до Делегатурі СУАСТ-Північ.

За Управу УСЦАК-у Володимир Левіцький, в.р. — голова; Юрій Ковалевич, в.р. секретар.

НОВА УПРАВА СУАСТ - СХІД

Вибрано кілька тинжів тому на Річних Загальних Зборах нову Управу Союзу Українсько-Американських Спортових Товариств — Схід уконститувавася на першому своєму засіданні в дні 16 червня в такому складі і розподілі референтур: Голова — Едвард Жарський, Містогорола — інж. Богдан Рак, Секретар — інж. Богдан Рак, Секретар — інж. Лев Штінда, Орг. реф. інж. Тарас Гриняй, референт преси: д-р Едвард Жарський, Володимир Сохан, Роман Лисяк; ланковий відбіванки — Роман Свистун.

Фізичної Вправности звертатися на адресу: Antin Yatsyshyn, 1163 Rowley Av. Cleveland 9, Ohio Tel.: SU 1-9198 За Управу: В. Левіцький, в.р. — голова А. Яцишин, в.р. — секретар Ю. Ковалевич, в.р. — секретар

ДО ДЖЕРЕЛ СПОРТОВОГО УСПІХУ

Спортові успіхи на футбольному басейні приходять тільки тоді, коли змагун тренує не лише свої м'язи, своєю фізичну структуру, але й свою психіку. Бо тільки повне опанування своєї „психіки“ може залепити в спортових змаганнях бажані успіхи. Точни не дивитися американському легкоатлетові Перрі О'Брасові, який на запит, як він ставиться до змагань і чи дуже хвилюється перед ними, відповів з усмішкою: „Я люблю змагатися до завгодю, коли завгодю і скільки завгодю. Люблю тренувати при глядачах, а ще краще з суверінами. У змаганнях прагну створити собі якнайкращий старт“.

Змагання — це пробний камінь для характеру атлета. В обличчій глядачів (дуже хвилюючий подразник!) й насторожених протинників змінюється нормальна поведінка змагуна, змінюється звичайна, тренінгова обстановка, і приходять щось нове, до чого не кожний змагун — а що ж і говорить про кованця! — не є підготований. Тому з хвилюванням тренер дружини випускає нового, молодого гравця вперше на грині і уважно слідкує не так за його грою, як радше за його психічним наставленням, психічною відповідністю. Бо кожний з нас знає ці нервові переживання з першим виступом на грині, корті чи в басейні. Щойно з бігом часу, з роками позбуваємося тієї тремі, „втрати голови“, перестасмо перецінювати нашого протинника, а недоцінювати себе, вичасюємо набувати „холодну кров“, перестасмо хвилюватися.

Тренінг волі

Тому важливим завданням інструктора, тренера чи менаджера є від самих початків привчати змагуна до зусиль, обстанова і винок. Тренер повинен звернути особливу увагу на виконання спортової волі новачка. Практика доказує, що грація над вихованням волі має переважно „диріжорський“ характер. Як „диріжор“, у спортовій-новачка певні якості розвинуті краще, інші гірше, чи відсутні зовсім. Людина може бути сміливою, але невирішальною, надполегливою, але не рішучою. Звідси випливають завдання тренера: ставити спортові в такі умови, які вимагають виявлення певних якостей.

Умилість тренера полягає в тому, щоб не створювати цих умов штучно, а органічно вводити їх у процес тренування, щоб вони повторювалися, а також поступово ускладнювалися і уривчано-інтенсивно. Це дуже важливо для того, щоб змагун міг

виявляти найважливішу для себе якість при всяких умовах. Тоді й на змаганнях він не губитиметься, а в кожному конкретному випадку зразу ж знатиме, як діяти і боротися за перемогу.

Важлива річ привчати новачка не хвилюватися перед змаганнями. Звичайно причин хвилювання буває багато, і важко перелічити всі за собою, які можуть забезпечити спортовця проти надмірного збудження. Буває, що змагуна, який ще неперелічує своїх умилостей, перелічує думки: „Вийде, чи ні? Вдасться чи...?“ Тому не можна допускати недотренованих новачків на змагання; не можна також залишати виправлення помилок у виконанні рухів на час змагань, бо ці помилки навіть у сильного волею спортовця викликають настороженість.

Доцінової протинника

Ніколи не заскочить тебе протинник якимсь новим „трюком“, якщо не будеш легкокожати його. Легковаження протинника довели вже не одного чемпіона до поразки. Але не треба й перецінювати свої можливості. Тому кожний свій виступ будуй на реальних можливостях і на них спирай свою тактику. Що не відбувалося б докруги тебе найперше виконай те, що було задумане. Запал боротьби, гонитва за протинником нерідко заводять змагуна на хибний шлях авантурної тактики, тактики „надсилі“. І тут необхідно пам'ятати, що зусилля — це явище психологічне. Кожне невадне зусилля залишає слід на психіці змагуна. Тільки добре й основне переведення тренінгу дасть тобі певність своєї вилісти, своїх можливостей.

Нерідко шкочать успішно виступити змагуни надмірно багатословні й надочку більше поради тренера, а тим більше грубі „вислови“, надто численні побажання та поради друзів-кібичів. Все це переобтяжує нервову систему, примушує дуже багато думати про змагання, про свою відповідальність. Також і в період між змаганнями важливо, щоб змагуни мали якнайбільше спокою, щоб не хвилювалися, не ждали їх як „суду Божого“. Тренер, менаджер та прителі повинні відвертати змагуна від хвилюючих думок про змагання, повинні переключити емоції змагуна в іншу сферу.

Складний і багатограний процес волевого виконання відбувається в повсякденному житті змагуна. І тільки тоді, коли виконання тісно пов'язане з вдумливим і постійним самовиконанням, виростає сміливий і мужній змагун.

Загальні Збори „Чорноморської Січі“ в Ньюарку

Шості річні Загальні Збори Т-ва відбулися в приміщенні „Чорноморської Січі“ з участю 52 членів. Вислухавши звіти уступаючої Управи та Контрольної Комісії, Збори ухвалили абсолютну і вибрали нову Управу.

Згідно зі звітами, УСТ „Чорноморська Січ“ нараховує 240 членів, з чого коло 80 активних спортовців у 5-ох діючих ланках:

1. Футбольна — 3-дружина: 1-ша, Юнаків і Учнів; 2. Відбіванки жін. — 2-дружина: 1-ша і Юначок; 3. Шахова — 15 шахістів, з цього числа сильна вісімка — інж. Л. Блонарович, д-р О. Попович, Д. Кулик, проф. О. Андрушків, Б. Стефанюк, Р. Андрушків, мгр. А. Гординський і Л. Харченко. 4. Тенісова — під керівництвом д-ра В. Гука. 5. Лещатарська — в стадії організації.

В минулому діловому році УСТ „Чорн. Січ“ як і в попередніх роках, було зразковим членом Союзу Українських Спортових Т-в (СУАСТ) виділяючи всі свої завдання, зборач та турнірах СУАСТ-в (Схід).

Фінансовий оборот Т-ва за минулий рік: прибутки 6012.08, видатки 5912.76, в касі — 159.00 доларів.

Найбільших успіхів в минулому році добились наші футболісти, здобувши два чемпіонати першої дружини та один юнаків. Перша дружина і юнаки здобули чемпіонати СУАСТ-Схід і Чашу УНСоюзу. Другим великим успіхом першої дружини було досягнення чемпіонату Мейджор Лїг — А класу групи Південн, Футбольної Лїг Стрейту Нью Джерзі. Це — найвища класа Лїг Стрейту.

Відбіванки: чаша за перше місце, здобути в Філадельфії нашими юначками в першій рунду турніру СУАСТ-в (Схід).

Шахісти відбули декілька успішних товариських зустрічей.

Склад нової Управи Т-ва: Інж. Лев Блонарович — голова, С. Хромовський — заступник, О. Сташків — секр., Л. Луценко — секр. прот., Р. Бойко — фінансовий, П. Колесник — господарчий, О. Твардовський — пресовий, В. Матіаш — організатор членів.

ОСЯГИ НАШИХ КЛЮБІВ УАСО „Тризуб“, Філадельфія

Футболісти „Тризуба“ здобули вдруге чемпіонат ЗДА

Після довгого ряду перемог у лігових грах та змаганнях за Чашу ЗДА („Опен Челленджер Кан“) футболісти „Тризуба“ перемогли у фінальних змаганнях за Чашу свого суперника „Юнайтед Скеатс“ з Лос Анджелесе переконливим вислідом 5:2. Цим самим „Тризуб“ здобув вдруге підряд Чашу мистія Америки у футболі та звання чемпіона ЗДА за 1960 і 1961 роки. Це не абиякий осяг в історії футболу ЗДА, де ім'я „Юкрейніс Нешенелс“ записане вже два рази на почесній лісті першунів та на самій переконливій Чаші чемпіонів ЗДА.

В першествах Американської Футбольної Лїг „Тризуб“ веде безконкуренційно і вперше ніхто не може перешкодити українській дружині залишитися на першому місці. Остання перемога „Тризуба“ над Португальським клубом перерішила питання чемпіона Лїг, який стала наша футбольна одиниця. До цього гор залишилися ще чимало змагань, але їх, правдоподібно, вже не відбудуть клуби з огляду на гарячий літній час. Тому стан і на дальших місцях залишиться, як на цьому показнику.

Стан показника Американської Футбольної Лїг з 23-го червня 1961 року

	В. Н.	П.	Точки	Ворота
1. Ukrainian Nationals	12	2	0	26: 2
2. Polish Falcons	8	2	5	18:12
3. Nakoah	8	1	5	17:11
4. Fall River	8	1	7	17:15
5. Galicia	6	4	4	16:12
6. InterSoccer Club	6	3	6	15:15
7. Newark Portuguese	5	2	10	12:20
8. Brooklyn Italians	4	3	7	11:17
9. Baltimore Pompei	4	1	7	9:15
10. Uhrik Truckers	1	1	12	3:25

УСК Нью Йорк

Кінцевий стан показника Великої Десятки Німецько-Американського Футбольного Союзу

1. Hungaria	13	2	3	28: 8	49:23
2. B. W. Gotschee	11	4	3	26:10	35:15
3. Brooklyn	10	3	5	23:13	47:18
4. Deutschungaran	10	3	5	23:13	43:17
5. Ukrainians	10	3	5	23:13	41:30
6. Giuliana	6	5	7	17:19	31:45
7. Eintracht	4	8	6	16:20	26:34
8. Hotä	6	2	10	14:22	44:41
9. Elizabeth	2	4	12	8:28	24:50
10. Newark	1	17	17	2:34	26:78

Перший рік змагань футболістів УСК у Великій Десятці прешов успішно, коли брати під увагу, що наш новик найкращий клас Німецько-Американської Лїг майже докінця гор цього сезону був одним із кандидатів на чемпіона цієї екстра-класи і зайняв п'яте місце лише через

гірше відношення воріт, як два клуби, які його попереджували у поданому вище кінцевому показнику за сезон 1960, 1961 рік.

Змагун УСК Володимир Чижовий став королем стрільців Лїг, мавши за собою 19 воріт, стрілений у мистецьких змаганнях цього сезону.

(в.с.)

Успіх Зенона Форовича в тенісі

Зенон Форович, активний півфіналу, в якому програли змагун „Левів“ у футболі, відбіванці, пінг-понгу й тенісі, здобув третє місце в тенісовому турнірі Джуніор Коледж оф Америка, що відбувся в днях 2, 26, 27 травня ч.р. в Рочестері, Мінесота Він здобув медаль Нейшенел Джуніор Коледж А Атлетік Асоцієшен. Перше місце турніру зайняв Геррі Сміт, а друге Джим Кімберкі. В цьому турнірі взяли участь 40 тенісистів — студентів в Юніон Коледж з цілої Америки. Зенон Форович добився до

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ШАХИ УСТ „ТРИЗУБ“, ФІЛАДЕЛФІЯ — УСТ „ЧОРНОМОРСЬКА СІЧ“, НЬЮАРК 2½ : 2½

З ініціати інж. Лева Блонаровича 4 червня ч.р. в Філадельфії відбулися перші товариські змагання між шахістами „Тризуба“ і „Чорноморської Січі“, які в загальному токуванні закінчилися ремісовим вислідом. Відплата змагання відбудуться в найближчому часі в Ньюарку, в домісті УСТ „Чорн. Січ“.