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СВОБОДА SVOBODA
УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК UKRAINIAN DAILY

The Ukrainian Weekly Section

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ACTIVITIES-PACKED LABOR DAY WEEKEND AT SOYUZIVKA ATTRACTED THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE

ATHLETES MARCH TO SHEVCHENKO MONUMENT

SOYUZIVKA, Kerhonkson, N. Y. (Svoboda) —Last weekend, which comprised three days including Labor Day, September 4, was marked by vigorous activities at this Ukrainian National Association resort. The Carpathian Ski Club (KLK) arranged and conducted the two athletic meets for swimmers and tennis players. The competition was held under the auspices of the Ukrainian Sporting Union of the United States and Canada (USCAK).

Because of the Taras Shevchenko centenary which is observed this year, the meet started on Saturday, September 2 with the parade of all athletes to the Poet's statue at Soyuzivka, where the ceremony of laying of the wreath was held.

Popularity of this annual sporting event at the UNA resort may be measured by the number of automobiles which passed through the gates leading to it on Saturday. The count shoved over 1000 cars, with license plates from many states of the Union, and provinces of Canada.

Tennis Matches

The tennis matches on the clay courts of Soyuzivka which were conducted by Bohdan Rak, of KLK, with the assistance of V. Hnatkivsky, I. Levytsky, and Y. Lomaga, saw 87 players competing for the individual championships.

Men's championship was taken by Victor Herlinsky of KLK, who defeated Yuri Korol, also of KLK, in the finals 6:4, 6:4. Lusia Drunevych of "Lviv", Toronto led the women players by defeating Irene Stecyk of the same club 6:3, 6:4.

Champion from among the Old Boys was V. Sokolovsky of Chicago "Lev" club, who defeated K. Ben of KLK 6:3, 6:4 in the finals.

Andrea M. Keybida defeated Yaroslava Pavlichka by the score: 3:6, 7:5, and 6:4 and gained the junior girls' championship, while B. Slyvka of Detroit scoring 7:5, 6:0 over Yuri Popil of Cleveland became the champion of Junior boys, under 18 years of age. In the youngest category of tennis players, that of boys under 15, playing under Soyuzivka colors Ivan Durbak won over Andriy Popil of Cleveland 6:2, 6:2.

Swimming Competition

Twenty-two swimmers took a dip in the Olympic-size pool at the resort, representing four clubs—KLK, Tryzub, Soyuzivka, and USK. The competition produced the following results: Men, 50m. free style—M. Cenko of KLK; 50m. butterfly style—Yu. Hrab, KLK; 100m. free style—Cenko, KLK; 100m. back stroke—Pelensky, KLK; relays, 4 times 50m. free style —won by KLK.

From among the women swimmers O. Subtelny took first place in the 50m. free style. Junior championship, in the 50m. free style swim, was taken by Sochynsky.

KLK First in Total Points

The club which won first place with the highest total of points, and the Sports Associations — East trophy was KLK, with 43 points. Soyuzivka followed next with 15 points.

The trophies to the swimming and tennis champions were presented on behalf of the donnors by the following persons; Joseph Lesawyer, Supreme President of the UNA presented the UNA thophies; Ivan Kernytsky—those donated by the Svoboda; Walter Dushnyck —The Ukrainian Weekly; Daniel Slobodian—Soyuzivka; Bohdan Rak and Taras Hrytsay the USCAK awards.

Chaika Dancers Return

Thousands of guests who came to witness the sporting events, stayed to see the evening performance put on by the Chaika Dancers of Hamilton, Canada under the direction of Jaroslav Klun. This was the third time the widely acclaimed group of Ukrainian dancers appeared at the UNA resort.

In the absence of the group's manager Morris Perozak, Dmytro Pyshch of Hamilton acted as master of ceremonies for this performance, which took place near the lit-up swimming pool. The program was complemented by the numbers of "Veselka" choir conducted by Prof. Volodymyr Cisyk. The singers, all seasonal workers at the resort, practised during their off-duty hours every week throughout the summer.

Attendance was also at its all-time high for the weekly Mass service. Last Sunday was the final service for this season, and Rev. Lubomyr Huzar, pastor of Soyuzivka thanked in his sermon the management of the resort for its part in providing the facilities for the weekly services.

SOYUZIVKA LOST ITS 'MISS'

BEGIN SEARCH FOR NEW ONE

SOYUZIVKA, Kerhonkson, N. Y.— This Ukrainian National Association estate now finds itself in an uneasy predicament. It has lost its "Miss."

Each year, in the middle of September, a contest is held in the Catskill resort, at which time a panel of judges selects one maiden and names her "Miss Soyuzivka" for the next twelve months. Last year, Miss Anne Olesnicki was given the honor, but on July 1 of this year, she ceased to be be a "Miss", and her last name was also changed, when she married George Shuhan.

Myron M. Lepkaluk, who heads the panel of judges during the "Miss Soyuzivka Contest" ruled recently that because of the events which took place in July, Mrs. Shuhan may no longer hold the title of Miss Soyuzivka, and this left the UNA estate technically without its "queen". The situation became further complicated when it was discovered that the two other recent Miss Soyuzivkas had also entered the state of matrimony. Married earlier this year were the former Misses Orysia Machuk, who was Miss Soyuzivka—1960, and Barbara Skrobalo, who reigned in 1959.

To compensate for the unusual turn of events, the management of Soyuzivka is calling a contest for next Saturday, Sept. 16, at which time a brand new Miss Soyuzivka will be chosen for the coming year.

Among the "fringe benefits" which Miss Soyuzivka receives along with her title is a full week's vacation at the resort, and her picture adorns the publications and pamphlets put hut by Soyuzivka.

What are the qualifications for an aspiring Miss Soyuzivka? Mrs. Kvitka Steciuk who is on the panel which runs the contest, says that "they are easy," and adds:

"She has to be a Ukrainian and a member of the UNA, she has to be attractive, and has to be at Soyuzivka when the contest is taking place."

When all the conditions are successfully met, we will have a Miss Soyuzivka once again, and all of us will be able to relax.

FIFTY-ONE STUDENTS COMPLETE EIGHTH CULTURAL COURSES UNA RESORT

SOYUZIVKA, Kerhonkson, N. Y. — Outdoor graduation ceremonies brought to the close the Eighth Ukrainian Cultural Courses on Thursday, August 31, at this Ukrainian Natioanal Association resort in the Catskills.

According to Dr. Vasyl Steciuk, director of the summer courses in Ukrainian language and culture for young Ukrainian men and women, which are sponsored by the UNA along with the Ukrainian Youth League of North America, the activities got underway at 10 AM on Thursday, in front of the buildings which yearly house the courses. Members of the Supreme Executive Committee of the UNA, instructors, parents and students joined in the singing of the hymn "Bozhe Velyky", which opened the ceremonies.

Next Prof. Steciuk presented his report on the 1961 courses, including the material covered, outline of the curriculum, and suggestions to the students for the future.

In his report the Director turned special attention to the students who came from Canada. He told them that on their return to the country where they have more opportunity to come in contact with the Ukrainian language and culture they should show themselves to be good representatives of the Cultural Courses, and to show that the Ukrainian National Association also cares for its youth in Canada. He then handed the graduation certificates to Joseph Lesawyer, Supreme President of the Ukrainian National Association, who distributed them to the successful graduates.

Highest Average

Special honors this year went to Areta Koval, who had the highest average in final examination. For this reason she was also the recepient of the Alexander D. Pronchik Award, donated by Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Smindak. The late Al Pronchik was president of the UYL-NA in 1957.

There were seven students who finished with first honors—three in the elementary course, one in intermediate, and three in the advanced. Nine students received second honors, according to the Director.

There were 51 graduates out of the 57 students who started the month-long courses this summer. In the past eight years, 384 students completed the program of studies.

The graduation ceremonies were preceeded on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday by oral and written examinations and by the graduation banquet on Wednesday evening in the main dining room at Soyuzivka coupled with the concert put on by the students.

Myron Kuropas, one of the instructors acted as the toastmaster at the banquet and he called a number of speakers who addressed the gathering briefly.

Student Concert

The concert which was held at Club Veselka open air platform was attended by the guests of the resort, as well as by the parents who came for the closing ceremonies.

It was opened by the student choir singing Taras Shevchenko's "Testament", directed by Halyna Savchak, music instructor. Then Mr. Kuropas delivered the opening remarks, and Vira Semenyna played Rakhmaninov's Prelude on the piano.

The choir appeared again singing in Ukrainian "The Cherry Orchard", "Such is Her Fate," and "If I Could Have Shoes."

Christine Dacyshyn then recited Shevchenko's "Desecrated Grave," and she was followed by the folk dancing group of students, doing six dances. John Flis did the choreography for the group.

Two more poems of Taras Shevchenko — "Irzhavets," recited by student Christine Stasiuk, and "Prologue to Neophites" recited by instructor Ivan Blyznak, with the piano solo by Vsevolod Matskevych playing Beethoven's Sonata, completed the evening's program.

Summarizing the Eighth Ukrainian Cultural Courses Prof. Steciuk said that the calibre of students this year was of the sort which paid more attention to their studies. He had special praise for the American-born students, and for those who came from Canada.

R. L. CHOMIAK LEAVES THE WEEKLY

EDITOR RETURNS TO UNIVERSITY ON FELLOWSHIP

Rostyslav L. Chomiak, editor of The Ukrainian Weekly, is taking a leave of absence from his post to do graduate work at the university, the newspaper's publisher announced this week.

Mr. Chomiak will go to Carleton University in Ottawa, Canada, to follow a program in journalism. Last Thursday Dr. J. A. B. McLeish, registrar of Carleton University, released the news that Chomiak was one of the two winners of Reader's Digest Fellowship in Journalism. The fellowships were established at Carleton this year by the Reader's Digest Association (Canada) Limited.

Born in Lviv, Ukraine, in 1936, R. L. Chomiak lived in his native city for only eight years. He emigrated with his parents to Western Europe, and in 1949 came to Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, as a displaced person.

He completed his secondary school education in Hamilton, and graduated from that city's McMaster University with a Bachelor of Arts degree in social studies in 1960. Mr. Chomiak came to The Weekly in July, 1960.

While still at university, he was the Hamilton correspondent for Vilne Slovo, Ukrainian weekly newspaper in Toronto.

R. L. Chomiak

He has been a member of Plast—Ukrainian Youth Organization—for over fifteen years, and served on its national executives in Canada and in the United States. He belongs to Plast's Lisovi Chorty fraternity. Between 1953 and 1959 Mr. Chomiak was a member of the Royal Canadian Air Force (Auxiliary), and has been a member of the Ukrainian National Association since 1951.

Anthony Dragan, Editor-in-chief of Svoboda said that best wishes for success go with Mr. Chomiak from his superiors and associates in UNA and Svoboda publishing house.

AT SWEARING-IN CEREMONY — Two Democratic Party committeemen who attended the swearing-in ceremony of Michel Cieplinsky, newly-appointed Deputy Administrator of the Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs in Washington, D.C., are Joseph Lesawyer, right, Supreme President of the Ukrainian National Association, and Walter Dushnyck, left, editor of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America publications.

Fiftieth Anniversary of Sisters Of St. Basil

On Sunday, October 1, 1961, the Sisters of St. Basil the Great will dedicate the newest building of MANOR JUNIOR COLLEGE, according to the release from the College. It will take place at 2:00 o'clock in the afternoon.

Following the dedication there will be a banquet at 4:00 p.m., to help celebrate the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Order of Sisters of St. Basil the Great. This will allow ample time for out of town visitors to arrive promptly and return home or to their places of business the next morning.

MANOR JUNIOR COLLEGE is easily reached from center city Philadelphia. Broad Street Subway and Market Street Elevated Lines have good bus connections to Fox Chase Manor, Pa.

People driving in cars will find that all highways in or near Philadelphia reach the school which is not far from the Jenkintown, Pa. shoping center.

More information may be obtained by writing directly to Manor Junior College, 710 Fox Chase Road, Fox Chase Manor, Pa.

EXPAND SLAVIC STUDIES AT ILLINOIS

URBANA, Ill.—Along with other larger American colleges, the University of Illinois is extending its scholarly work on Russia and other Slavic countries. Russian language and literature has been taught here for over twelve years. In early 1960 the interdepartmental Center of Russian Language and Area Studies was created here with Professor Ralph T. Fisher, Jr., as its director. The Center embraces Slavic languages and literatures, Slavic geography, history, economics, sociology, political science, and anthropology. In its original conception, the Center concentrated mainly on Russia; however, about 20% of its resources and library materials are directed toward all other Slavic countries.

The Center encourages and correlates the Slavic disciplines in the university curricula, as well as the inclusion of Russian and East-Central studies into the existing courses. It cooperates with university authorities in attracting the most renowned scholars in the field to this University. It also stimulates research in those fields. One of its basic tasks is the building up of the Slavic collection, which would then correspond to the high level of the general University Library. Already, 30,000 selected Slavic volumes has been cataloged and processed. Besides Russian materials, the most numerous volumes in these holdings are Polish, Ukrainian, and Czech. This is, of course, only the beginning of its development.

UKRAINIANS SPEAK AT INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS FOR EUROPEAN CULTURE

BOLZANO, Italy (UVAN)— Five Canadians including two Ukrainians took part at the Fifth International Congress for European Culture held at Bolzano (Italy) from August 29 to September 2nd. The Congress was devoted to the problem of the cultural intergration of Europe and to the European unity in cultural, economical, political, and other aspects.

Two papers were read by Canadians: Professor E. Gilson of the University of Toronto — "L'unite spirituelle de l'Europe du moyen age a l'heure actuelle" (in French) and Professor J. B. Rudnyskyj of the University of Manitoba—"Russian and Ukrainian Attitudes Towards the Idea of European Unity" (in English). Other Canadians taking part at the Congress included Professor Constantine Bida of the University of Ottawa and Dr. and Mrs. Andre Courvette of the Canadian Embassy in Rome, Italy.

The Congress was sponsored by the International Institute for Cultural Research "Antonio Rosmini" at Bolzano headed by its Director Dr. Felice Bataglia. The publications of the Ukrainian Free Academy of Sciences—UVAN of Canada were distributed among those present at the Congress.

LYKTEY RECEIVES GRANT TO STUDY RUSSIAN

UTICA, N.Y.—Jerry Lyktey, a New York Mills High School teacher, has received an in-service training grant for special training in the Russian language at Syracuse University.

A 1957 graduate of Utica College, Lyktey is a senior high English teacher at New York Mills and a member of the summer faculty at Utica Free Academy.

For the past four years, Lyktey has taught Russian and Polish under the New York Mills and Utica adult education programs. While serving with the U.S. Army during the Korean War, he also taught Russian.

Mr. and Mrs. Lyktey, who reside at 517 Coolidge Road, Utica, and their one-year-old daughter, Kathleen (Katrusia), are all members of the Ukrainian National Association. Mrs. Lyktey is the former Jean Politylo of Herkimer, New York.

UYL-NA HOLDS ITS 28th ANNIVERSARY CONVENTION IN SCRANTON, ELECTS AL DANKO ITS PRESIDENT

By WALTER DUSHNYCK

SCRANTON, Pa., September 4.—Alexander Danko of North Bergen, N. J. was elected president of the Ukrainian Youth League for the coming year. The UYL-NA concluded its 28th anniversary convention in this anthracite city with the election of new officers and the adoption of series of resolutions, including those supporting the Shevchenko project initiated by the UCCA and the Shevchenko Memorial Committee of America, after a four-day conclave from September 1 to September 4, 1961, at the Casey Hotel, with some 160 delegates from various cities of the United States and Canada in attendance. The convention was held in dedication to the Shevchenko year, and was ably prepared by the Scranton Convention Committee, under the chairmanship of Ted Tacij and was sponsored by the Ukrainian Workingmen's Association Youth League with Michel Kowalchik, a principal of two local schools, as chairman.

Alexander F. Danko

On Friday night registration of delegates and guests was followed by a "Welcome Dance" and the spacious Ukrainian Community Center and informal get-together-meetings of many participants. On Saturday at noon a special reception for the leaders of the League was given by the Hon. James T. Hanlon, Mayor of Scranton, in his office, at which over twenty League leaders were present.

"West-East" Dissention Comes to Fore

Saturday the entire day was devoted to the reports of officers of the League and an animated discussion of them by the delegates which revealed a deep-seated "schism" between the Western group of League leaders (Chicago - Cleveland) and Eastern group (New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania). It was quite evident that because of a pronounced difference between the two "blocs" within the League, its operations were considerably impeded, and the opposition against the League's administration charged that the entire activities of the League were narrowed to sports rallies, and much of the cultural and other activities were simply neglected.

On the other hand, the reports of the officers, such as that of Walter Bodnar, president; Ben Kucy and Kay Fedoryshyn — vice presidents; Gerald Bobechko, financial secretary, Mary Bukartyk, recording secretary, John Kuchmy, treasurer; Joseph Yaworsky, Trendette editor; Charles Kobito, sports director, and five advisers — Alexander Danko, John Halchuk, Myron Kuropas, Millie Palchynsky and Taras Shmagala, — indicated that much effort was spent on meetings of the executive board, regional sports rallies, compiling of a mailing list, publication of Trendette, and contacts and cooperation with other Ukrainian American organizations, such as the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, the four fraternal organizations, other youth and sport organizations.

The opposition's attacks on the present administration, which in fact were smoldering for the past two years or so, came to fore after the report of Alexander Danko, who contended that some Western or rather mid-Western members of the executive board and advisers, refused or failed to cooperate with the League's present leadership. On the other hand, Myron Kuropas, Taras Szmagala and Gerald Bobechko, contended that the League's biggest failure was its inability or ineptitude to get the large groups of newly-arrived Ukrainian youth, such as PLAST, SUMA, MUN, SUSTA and others to cooperate with the League in a common effort to preserve the Ukrainian cultural heritage in the United States and Canada and help such Ukrainian organizacions as the UCCA in its fight against Russian communist enslavement of Ukraine and other non-Russian nations in the USSR.

After a heated and extensive discussion, which was ably handled by Ted Maksymovych, Convention chairman, a "truce" and understanding was reached between the two "blocs" and a mutual agreement was expressed to cooperate fally with and support the newly-elected executive board of the League.

Cultural Program at Scranton Central High School

On Sunday afternoon a Convention Concert dedicated to Taras Shevchenko was presented by the Ukrainian Youth League of North America Foundation at the Scranton Central High School, of which every Ukrainian attending was justly proud. The program consisted of introductory remarks by Walter Dutchak, chairman of the Convention Concert, and featured the Ukrainian Male Chorus of Lehigh Valley under the capable direction of Walter Dworakiwsky, the Ukrainian folk dances performed by the St. John's Ukrainian Dance Group of Johnson City, N. Y. under the direction of Rev. and Mrs. Frank Lawryk, solos number by Miss Nadine Dworakiwsky, and a Fashion Show of Ukrainian National costumes under the direction of Anne Hatfield, education and literary chairman of the UYL—NA Foundation, and the accordion selections by Tom Shepko, talented Ukrainian-American artist from New York City.

Congressman Flood Scores Russian Imperialism

During the Convention Banquet on Sunday night, attended by 250 delegates and guests, the Hon. Daniel J. Flood of Luzerne County, was the principal speaker. He discussed his proposed resolution on the Captive Nations and called for firm American action on behalf of the captive nations behind the Iron Curtain.

Other speakers at the banquet, expertly emceed by Edward Popil, City Controller of Scranton, were: Jerry Pronko, dinner-dance chairman; Ted Tacij, convention committee chairman; Mayor James T. Hanlon of Scranton; Walter Bodnar, UYL-NA president; Walter Bacad, UYL-NA Foundation Chairman, and guests speakers: Joseph Lesawyer, UNA president; Theodore Mynyk, UWA secretary, Attorney John Flis of New York, who represented the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, and Al Yaremko, representing the Ukrainian National Aid Association.

Ukrainian National Association was represented at this Convention besides Mr. Lesawyer by Dr. Jaroslaw Padoch, supreme secretary, Andrew Jula, and William Hussar supreme advisers.

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A GAMBLE WITH HIGH STAKE

Last Tuesday news originating in Moscow revealed that an American tourist was arrested in Ukraine and charged with espionage against the Soviet Union. The following day more details were made available after the Soviet radio and government newspaper **Izvestia** reported that back in July of this year Marvin William Makinen was arrested for the alleged spying activities near Kiev, and that after a two-day trial by the tribunal of the Ukrainian capital's Military District, Makinen was sentenced to eight year's detention.

Other details about this 22-year old American which were also made known stated that he was a chemistry student at the University of Pennsylvania, and that last year he studied as exchange student at the Free University of West Berlin. There he learned th Russian language and briefly visited Moscow and Leningrad earlier this year. On his second trip to the Soviet Union Makinen was arrested and tried.

This was not the first time that United States citizens were so detained. As in the other cases, the Soviet authorities produced a confession, and even a verbal statement which fully incriminated Makinen.

By now the methods used by the Communists for obtaining confessions are well known to the world. There can be little doubt that the youthful student fell a victim of the ruthless totalitarian regime which knows no bounds in reaching for its needed objective. It is nothing more than the well-known game of Russian roulette, in which Marvin Makinen happened to be the loser.

But although admittedly the incident is most unfortunate for the American, and no doubt his close relatives and associates grieve over his misfortune, the incident points to another aspect of the whole sordid routine practised by the Soviet Union. That is the question of tourism to the USSR. In recent months travelling agencies have been making brisk business in arranging all sorts of tours to the countries behind the Iron Curtain. Many people had a chance to visit the land of their forefathers, and some returned with very gloomy opinions of this "paradise on earth"; others, who readily swallowed the Intourist program of indoctrination, returned with glowing reports of the Eastern European countries. In both cases, the tourists, virtually as a rule, quickly became "experts" on conditions behind the Iron Curtain, even though they spent only a week or two there.

These relaxed travel restriction in turn spurred others to seek entry to the USSR, and there are persons whose parents, and/or who themselves were born in countries now ruled by the Moscow-controlled regimes, who expressed a wish to go to the Soviet Union on a trip, although the U.S. government, as do other governments in the West, warns that it cannot guarantee protection to these people, because the Soviet may consider them their nationals.

It is quite true that numerous Americans and Canadian tourists visited the Soviet Union and returned safely. It is true that many of them even turned the trip profitable by writing articles for various publications, showing films, and even livening up a dull cocktail party by recounting their heroic experiences. Still others may have found the visit useful for their academic studies especially on the post-graduate level, since it helped them in gathering hard-to-get source material for their particular areas of study. All this may prove attractive to many persons, and no doubt the travel business will not slacken very much, if at all, even after the incidents such as that of Marvin Makinen.

But all those who wish to penetrate the Iron Curtain, must remembre one fact: they are taking a gamble, in which the stakes are high, as high as one's life. One thousand tourists may travel "freely" through the USSR and return in full glory to these shores to tell all about their experinces, and then there is the one thousand and first case, like that of Makinen, which is utilized by the Red regime for its own purposes. Life, liberty, pursuit of happiness have absolutely no meaning to this totalitarian system.

SCHOOL YEAR BEGINS

By now most of the students of elementary and high schools will have started their new school year. Others, on the university level are just coming to the end of their summer holidays, and are getting ready to begin or resume their studies in the academic communities throughout the continent.

With the above in mind, we would like to direct our attention to those who will be completing their academic careers in the next year or two; to those who will further expand the ranks of our Ukrainian American and Canadian intellegentsia; the ranks of trained professional elite.

Many of these individuals, young men and women, soon after graduation will enter the business, industries and professions in their chosen fields. In this connection we would like to ask them to consider the businesses and industries, and professional practices which are wholy owned by Ukrainians, or in which Ukrainians own major interest.

Today, there are enough corporations and companies in this category, both in the United States and in Canada, to provide employment for a good number of people. These companies are constantly expanding, and the new ones are being formed, but it seems that too often the graduates are dazzled by the well-known American firms, and look on those owned by Ukrainians as second best. This of course is not necessarily true, for as businesses or industries go, they must be on par with the average or else fail under competition.

Now, while we do not advocate that all Americans and Canadians of Ukrainian origin crowd into the firms owned by those like them, for it would be unfeasable, and ridiculous, we do insist that Ukrainians have a better chance to advance there, simply because of lower competition.

It must be made clear, however, that it does not mean that all the misfits should look on the Ukrainian establishments as the last resort. On the contrary, the managements of these establishments should be fully selective in choosing their personnel, and hire Ukrainians strictly on their merits. Ukrainian graduates should turn to Ukrainian firms only if they can honestly bring their newly-acquired knowledge to good use in these firms.

And also with regard to this, the time just before graduation is usually the best time to consider one's life insurance. For then rates are extremely low, and one may acquire adequate amount of insurance actually at a profit. All this will be fully explained to the would-be graduates by the agents for various insurance companies, who are busy with students just before, and soon after the graduation time.

For this reason, we would like to leave a thought, along with our best wishes for the Ukrainian students' academic success: the Ukrainian National Association has all kinds of modern insurance for the asking. Why go elsewhere?

MORE PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE

By CLARENCE A. MANNING

On Friday, September 1, 1961, the United States announced that the Soviets had detonaned another nuclear explosion. This is quite in line with Soviet policy and it should have caused no surprise to the world. As a matter of fact there is only one thing that is in any way startling and that is the fact that Khrushchev and his group even decided to wait until after they had formally exploded the nuclear test congress by making it clear that Moscow would accept no system of observation of suspected explosions, until there was final and complete disarmament, when the numbers of the forces that the Communists could throw against the remains of the free world would be so overpowering that their final victory would be easy.

Pursuing Mythical Hope

This is not the only statement that has appeared in recent weeks and even days. **Pravda** has published the statement that in view of the intrigues of the degenerate capitalists, no detailed scientific data would be published about Soviet achievement in space or any of their devices and discoveries. The world is to know only what Moscow views and successes and meanwhile Khrushchev and his staff of scientists can secure easily and openly the results of American and others scientific discoveries without giving anything in return. Still in pursuit of some mythical hope of breaking through the barrier and suspicion and touching the assumed heart of the Kremlin, the United States and the American universities and scientific institutions continue to invite Russian scholars and economists, agriculturists and oceanographers to various meetings as if they were dedicated to the service of truth as science and scholarship have ever supposed to be.

As a matter of fact, it is a greatly mistaken idea that the reaction to the new Soviet bomb tests will make the Congress of Neutralists now going on in Belgrade more sympathetic to the free world. Many American leaders are hoping against hope that the world opinion of the so-called neutralist and uncommitted nations will express itself in a strong resolution against the policy of the Russian Communists in Berlin and also against Moscow's statements that it will have to resume testing because of the capitalists. We can discount most of their hopes for it is much more likely that the conference as the first speakers, Tito and Sukarno, have already indicated, is interested in a settlement which at best will maitain the **status quo** under conditions of peace and will oppose the renewal of atomic explosions but will not even cosider the question of any observation teams in the Soviet Union, if Khrushchev opposes it.

Long In Preparation

On the other hand, by setting off an explosion so soon after the more formal denunciation of the conference which has dragged on without any results for more that three years, the Soviet Union has shown definitely what has long been suspected—that it was preparing and perhaps holding its own explosions secretly and that its temper had become more yielding with regard to investigation, as its scientifists were so near the completon of a series of experiments that it could detonate a device at any moment and it had chosen the opening of the Congress of Neutralists as a good moment to add force to their attack on the free world for not falling into Khrushchev's traps. In other words, Khrushchev through his agents in the diplomatic service and elsewhere had gauged their temper better that the Americans who still believe that the neutralists, while opposing in some cases Communist control of their own countries, are not so determinedly blind to the real situation of the day and are acting because they feel that their safest course is to attack the West to curry favor with Khrushchev, because they sincerely believe that under no case short of a Communist takeover will the United States refuse them the help which it is now giving them. In other words, denunciation and harassment of the United States are harmless but cheap means of securing money from the USSR without considering the terms which they are making or any possible future reactions of the United States. This is a good example of what Khrushchev calls "peaceful coexistence" where the uncommitted nations are treated as mere ethnographical material to be molded as the Kremlin thinks best.

Conference Over Nothing

With the atomic conference broken up except for some some minor officials who still go through the motions of continued talk over nothing and with the conference on Laos at a standstill and the situation in West Berlin hanging in the air, the next item on the agenda of the impossible are renewed talks between John McCloy and some Soviet officials on the preliminary steps to be taken for the holding of a general disarmament conference under the auspices of the United Nations or in close connection with it. Ever since the days of the League of Nations, this idea has been constantly played with and every time it has broken down over the fact that Moscow puts forward extreme demands which are technically impracticable and which would give the Soviets victory if they could even in part be put into practice, for one of the prime certainties of Moscow that the Soviet Union cannot be visited by any impartial on international commission without that commission undertaking some form of espionage for the capitalistic world.

At the same time the only relief of tensions have been the maintenance by the West of its armed forces and every time there has been a slackening of precautions, Moscow has used the occasion not to reciprocate but to take further advantage of the situation. It has already succeded in nullifying the United Nations as a potential factor of world peace and a new order and have rendered it possible for the more communistically influenced members of the Congo Republic to work themselves into a position where they can undo most of what has already been accomplished in stabilizing the fortunes of that troubled land, even though they failed in their most blatant endeavor to take over immediately the entire country. Under various pretexts they have succeeded in cementing the Communist position in Laos, while the West is still committed to its program of a real peace and real coexistence. As a result even today when the West under the leadership of President Kennedy is more aroused, the desire to negotiate a settlement is still dominant. But no one in the West even proposes a practical method by which the free world can call upon the Russian-dominated Communist bloc to give up honestly and sincerely its diruptive work. That is regarded as no longer practical politics, though it is the root of the problem.

Opening For New Aggression

The nuclear explosion launched by Khrushchev as part of his campaign of terrorism may be the opening of a new series of aggressions. It may be intended merely to sway the Conference of Neutralists and encourage them to put still more pressure on the West to yield and not to think of resisting. That is certainly indicated by the actions of President Nkrumah in visiting Moscow before the Conference and of Nehru in going there afterwards. It should arouse the West to a more determined opposition and a greater appreciation of the unpassable gulf that separates Moscow and its willing agents from the mass of the free people of the world, not only those who are in the free world but also those behind the Iron Curtain that have suffered under the lash of Russia throughout the ages, whether the country is under a Red, White of "liberal" rule.

The new nucler blast should be a summons to the West to recheck its positions and to come for the first time since 1917 to grips with the problem offered by Lenin—the new colonialism, the new slavery, the new dehumanizing of the human race. This is the task to which America and the West is called and on their success in answering it depends whether the human race is to spend its future in a dark and unspeakable era of brain-washing or is to proceed to give a new demonstration of the power of free man to cooperate for the good of the world and the spread of liberty throughout the earth.

A MATTER OF OPINION

The author of this article holds an M. A. degree in Child Development, and is employed as teacher in Senior high school. Here she expresses her opinions regarding some problems facing Ukrainian children and youth and suggests ways in solving these problems. Readers' comments are invited. —Ed.

CHILDREN CAN LEARN TO LOVE THEIR UKRAINIAN HERITAGE

By PAULINE DYKE

(2)

Concept of Free Citizenship

What are the basic values upon which the purposes and goals of a democracy are built? Our concept of free citizenship in a democratic society is based upon our general acceptance of the dignity of man and the intrinsic value of human life. We believe in the value the inherent worth and uniqueness of each and every individual. Since in a democratic free society we place a high value on the individual, we strive to enable each person to develop his highest potentialities—to make the most of all his assets. He is expected, in return, to recognize his obligation to use his capabilities to contribute to the general well-being. In fact, the democratic way of life is based on the belief that the individual attains his full development only when he helps others attain theirs. An essential characteristic of a democratic society is a respect for others which makes each person unwilling to be either a slave or a master.

In a democratic way of life, we value individual, social, and religious differences. This requires tolerance and respect for the varying needs and aspirations which arise from such differences. In democratic philosophy, emphasis is upon spiritual, moral, and ethical values. If one's goals are truly democratic, real satisfactions come from love and friendships that are reciprocal, from giving as well as receiving, from cooperating as well as competing, and from helping and in turn being helped.

Must Be Educated

Democracy places high value upon freedom. In such a way of life, each individual is free to choose his vocation, his religion, his politics, his marriage—in fact, he has freedom of choice in regard to all the most important aspects of life. The age-old struggle for freedom has been waged for the purpose of allowing each individual to lead his life in his own chosen way, subject to the restraint of laws which he helps to frame. In democracy, therefore, **each individual must be educated to become capable of making wise, intelligent choices.**

How is this to be accomplished? Organized study-dis-

See MATTER, pg. 3

UNA STORIES

JOHN'S TOUGH CASE

By THEODORE LUTWINIAK

John recently became a member of the local branch of the Ukrainian National Association. He made a lot of friends and had fun at picnics, dances, bus rides, shows, and sports events. He got interested in the meetings and even opened his mouth a few times to put in his two cents.

One time John really put his foot in it. It seems that the big brass at the Home Office put out a call for more new members. The branch big shots told the ordinary members to get on the ball and think up some ideas that could be talked over. So John scratched his head a few times and got the floor.

"Why not have every member get at least one new member during the year," John said. "In that way we can double our membership."

Coming from John that was good. He had only recently become a member himself, and here he was telling these old timers how to do things! He tried to shrink down in his chair.

John wished he was some miles away when it dawned on him that he too, would have to rope in a new member. Holy smoke!

He hoped hard that a different idea would come up and his thrown out, but no such luck. Some geezer said his idea was OK and he was for it. It wasn't long before the OK was unanimous. Jeepers!

Since it was his idea, John was on the spot. He had to get a new member or look like a bum. So he got himself a few applications from the branch secretary and promised himself to get busy.

When he got home he explained things to the folks. They came through with quite a few names of young people who weren't UNA members. One had a very good job and no dependents, but John was leary because she was a girl. Still he decided to take a crack at it as she was the best prospect on the list.

Feeling half scared John went over to her house and knocked on the door. He hoped no one was home. The door opened.

The girl was so pretty that John forgot what he came there for. He must have been bugeyed because the next thing he knew she was practically laughing.

"Well?" she asked after John still failed to talk.

"Beg pardon, Miss," John said, "but I represent the—"

"Sorry, but whatever it is I don't want it," she cut in, and closed the door.

Well, John got the heck out of there, fast. And don't think he wasn't glad. Shuck, selling things wasn't in his line. Phooy on getting new members. So he'll look like a bum, so what?

His folks asked John how he made out. He told them their son struck out on the first pitch. But those two were full of ideas and they wouldn't let John quit. No sir. They told him that he wrote nice letters home when he was in the Army and that if he did his campaigning by mail he might do better. John liked that—anything to stop having doors slammed in his face.

So he wrote the chick a letter and told her what it was all about. He added one of those UNA "Facts" booklets to the letter and mailed it. He didn't mention the slammed door.

Nothing happened—absolutely nothing. John started worrying how it would feel to look like a bum.

He told his folks he was still batting a cool zero. It only convinced them he should make another call in person and mention his name and the letter before he said anything else. Well, John was ready to throw in the towel, but he let his folks win and once more trotted over to Miss Tough Case's house.

It worked.

"Won't you come in," she purred after John gave her his name.

John came in, got invited to sit down, and started his spiel.

She stopped him.

"I read the "Facts" pamphlet," she said. She explained how busy she was. She didn't have time to answer his letter, and certainly wouldn't have time to attend branch meetings.

"The meetings are held on Sundays," John pointed out.

"Oh, are they?" she seemed surprised. "Suppose you leave a membership application with me and I'll think it over."

So John left the application and scrammed. He knew that was the end of it. If a dame can't find time to write a letter how the heck is she supposed to fill out an appy?

John's folks listened to his sad yarn and his opinions. "If that girl comes through I'll—I'll—"

"You'll pay me five dollars," his mom cut in.

"OK," John agreed. He never expected to pay it.

John quickly forgot about the whole business. Then, about three weeks later, when he got home from work, his mom said there was mail for him, five dollars COD. John's mom laughed at a dumb bunny look on his face and handed him the envelope. Nothing was clear until he tore it open and saw that gal's application.

So John grinned and gave his mom the five smackers. But if you asked John he'll tell you the old gal did something when he wasn't looking to make sure that five bucks was hers.

● **America's cycling fraternity** may be heading down new pathways in the future, thanks to the plea made by Dr. Paul Dudley White, famed Boston heart specialist, to Secretary of Interior Stewart L. Udall.

Doctor White, who is 75, recently wrote to the Secretary extolling the beauties of Cape Cod he and his wife discovered during a 25-mile biking tour. He urged establishment of safe cycling paths "along the heights of the hills so that there may be pleasant views of the Atlantic shoreline on the one hand and of the Massachusetts Bay on the other."

THE LAST EASTER

By ANATOLE HALLAN

Translated by STEPHEN SHUMEYKO

'Neath the forest, at the edge of the village, stood an old, leaning cottage. Many years had flown over it, and each one of them had left in its wake some deterioration to it, although not immediately perceptible. Either by utilizing the winds, which would rumple up its straw-thatched roof and loosen up its beams, or by the aid of some passerby who would pull out the holding pegs of the fence around it, or by some other destructive force, each passing year would wreak some damage upon the defenceless cottage.

Nonetheless, its occupant, granny Khrystia, remained unmoved and unchaged by it all. Small in stature, with a face like a baked apple, shrewd hazel eyes, she looked as she had been preserving herself for eternity, and, as such, to appear finally at the Last Judgment, and give to the Almighty a report on her long and quiet life.

Yet always the Grim Reaper passed her by, simply ignoring this potential victim long overdue for his scythe. The menfolk were swept to their graves one after the other, and women and children, but Granny continued to walk about on her bare feet, busying herself in the garden, feeding her nanny-goat, in the evening devoting herself to prayer:

"Please, merciful Almighty, save your people, deliver them from evil, and help them in dire times."

Granny was considered by some as a fortuneteller. Yet she did not profess to tell anyone anything of the past or foretell the future, or blow upon waters, put a bit of clay on some ailing part of the body, utter incantations, or the like. None of that. She would just utter a prayer, gently put her hand on the sore spot, and immediately the pain in the head, the stomach or tooth would vanish, as if she had with her own fingers plucked out that pain, roots and all.

In time some busybody reported to the authorities that Granny was a fortune teller. Soon thereafter two officials arrived, and sharply asked her:

"Do you tell fortunes?"

"No, sir."

"Listen here, Granny, there are no sirs around here anymore, for the Soviet order has abolished that term long ago. Have you heard about the Soviet order?"

"Yes, yes sir! I did hear something about it, but I can't understand what's it all about."

"But you understand fortune-telling?"

"I do not tell fortunes. I just pray. If anyone has been healed here, it was not by me, but by God."

The visitors then proceeded to give Granny a lecture to the effect that religion is just an opium for people, and forbade here to heal anyone. Moreover, they said, there are enough medicaments around for that purpose, "and so don't shove your nose into where it does not belong."

Granny had to sign a statement, for publication, that she would no longer accept anyone for healing purposes. Since she could not write or read, she signed it with an "X".

Incensed over the attitude taken by her visitors towards religion as being an opium for people, Granny immediately proceeded, upon their departure, to fumigate her cottage in order to get rid of their evil spirits. She sprayed holy water on the walls. And to excoriate them from her home for their sinful utterances, she spat from her threshold after them. "Oh, good Lord! How can anyone say such blasphemous things! Why did not God's wrath fall upon them?!"

* * *

Easter came early that spring. Good Friday saw the trees just beginning to bud. Granny Khrystia went to her underground pantry and from a hidden place she brought out five pounds of white flour and one pound of sugar, which she had hidden there for just this occasion, and from under the bed she took out ten eggs, which her only hen had managed to lay, and then she proceded to knead the dough and bake the **paska**, Ukrainian Easter bread.

For old and weak Granny, it was very difficult to walk any distance beyond the confines of her cottage, but twice a year — on Christmas and Easter — she would always patter on her doddering feet, aided by cane, to church. For that was what God had willed. The nearest church was in a neighboring village, about three miles away from Granny's place. For her that distance meant about three hours of trudging. Therefore she had to leave early, about eight that morning, to get in on time for the services.

Wrapping into a white shawl the **paska** she had baked, plus three colored Ukrainian Easter eggs, and a slice of pork — the last given her by a neighbor — she crossed herself, and set out on her way.

At the well she met Aunt Joanna.

"And where are you headed for, Granny, to church?"

"Yes, indeed, neighbor. I'm taking this food to be blessed, for if it is not, then certainly I could not address myself to it in proper fashion."

"But didn't you hear that the other day they closed down the church?"

"WHAT!"

"Sure they did close it completely, and sealed it as well. They did not even allow any of the Passion services to be held. Also, they arrested Father Gregory."

Granny Khrystia blinked her eyes, and then, in resolute tones, said:

"I do not believe that, young lady. They probably told you the same lies those two scoundrels from the city told me, that there is no God. To close down the church? No, no! This is the hundredth springtime of my life, but never in my years have I heard such nonsense as this. I am going to church, farewell."

She moved on slowly, like an ant, helping herself along with her cane, and whispering to herself her never forgotten prayers.

She arrived at about eleven, and set down wearily on the church steps, and waited. For heaven's sake, where are the people? And so she continued to wait... The rooster announced that it was twelve o'clock. Then in the east the first star began to glow. Then the early morn birds began to sing. Did they really close down the chruch?

Two tears welled in Granny's eyes, rolled down her cheeks and fell on the white shawl with its unblessed Easter food, and there broke into tiny beads.

Suddenly—from those tiny beads there flashed upon Granny Khrystia a brilliant light emanating from eyes not of this world, that it faded out, leaving Granny pent up with emotion and happiness.

"Chist Is Risen!" whispered Granny, and those were her last words on this sinful earth.

Editor's Correspondence

Recommends THE WEEKLY to National Educational Program

TO THE EDITOR OF THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY:

As a self-appointed ambassador for our people, I have decided to pay for subscription of The Ukrainian Weekly for the National Educational Program, 815 East Center Avenue, Searcy, Arkansas, to begin with last Saturday's issue (August 26), which included articles on the Shevchenko stamp and about the two new defectors, Klotchko and Sereda.

I want them to get conscious of the nationalities problems of the Russian Communist Empire and to make filmstrips and records of this as they have done with other anti-Communist propaganda.

—Father Orest Kulick
St. Peter and Paul
Ukrainian Orthodox Church,
Chicago, Illinois

A TIMELY SUGGESTION

TO THE EDITOR OF THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY:

Many streets, highways, squares, playgrounds and parks are named after some famous European persons, such as Pulaski Skyway, Columbus Square, Kosciusko Playground and Marconi Park. Inasmuch as the Ukrainians are observing this year the Centennary of Taras Shevchenko's departure from earth, it is most timely and appropriate for the Ukrainian-Americans everywhere to try and have a city street renamed in honor of Shevchenko.

All that is necessary to have this done is to form a representative committee and request the mayor or a member of city council to introduce a bill to rename a street. It is unlikely that a city official would turn such a request down. He may in fact be delighted to render such a service to the good citizens of Ukrainian ancestry.

This year is running out so why not at least give it a try?

—Al Yaremko
Philadelphia, Pa.

BOOK REVIEW

A MONOGRAPH ABOUT DOVZHENKO

O. Dovzhenko, by Boris Berest. New York: Meta Publishing Co., 1961; $1.50

The first critical monograph to appear in the free world about the famous Ukrainian cinema director O. Dovzenko, has been published recently. The author of this monograph is the art expert and critic Boris Berest.

The publishing of this book about Oleksander Dovzenko coincided with a two-week festival of his films in New York.

Aside from the fact that Dovzenko's work is of the highest quality, very little is known of his creative efforts. Of all the artists of the Ukrainian cinema, he has always been the most controversial. During the course of his life he was persecuted and forced to live and create outside of Ukraine. A among the Ukrainian emigration his films were boycotted and not shown.

Only now, after the death of this gifted director, the time has come to re-evaluate once again his creative efforts by viewing the past from a contemporary point of view and the present from a future point of view. The time has come to turn to the viewers of his films and the readers of his works with Dovzenko's own words: "Cast aside all your pennies of copper truths. Hold on only to the pure gold of truth."

Boris Berest's book is artistically printed on glossy paper. It has 128 pages of print and more that 80 illustrations (mostly scenes of Dovzenko's films).

NEW ISSUE OF "PHOENIX" IS ON THE STANDS

Tenth issue of the non-periodical journal PHOENIX, published in Munich by the Mikhnovsky Society of Ukrainian Students, appeared this week. The Ukrainian language magazine, designated for the youthful reader is in its eighth year of publication.

A picture of Taras Shevchenko adorns the frontspiece of this newest issue, while the list of authors boats persons with doctorates, master's degrees as well as poets.

Subjects covered here include an article on the Ukrainian language in relation to the other Slavic languages; one on European unity; on Ukraine, and the policy of liberation; on space and time in Einsten's theory of relativity; and on education in U.S.S.R.

There is also some poetry, personality sketches, and news of student activities around the world.

The journal comprises eighty pages and cover.

Jaroslav Petruch, 318 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, N.J., is the publisher's representative for the U.S.A. and Canada.

CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK DRAWS MOSCOW'S IRE

By FREEDOM'S FACTS

Moscow's answer to the millions of Americans who observed Captive Nations Week July 16-22 was a violent charge that the U. S. was poking its nose into the internal affairs of other countries.

Alick de Montmorency in the Washington Sunday Star of July 16 came much closer to the truth. He wrote: "A remarkable experiment, pitting the power of moral force against the military might of Soviet Russia, enters its third year today."

All over the nation Americans representing many women's clubs, veteran organizations, trade unions, youth groups, and nationality associations took part in this effort. Special masses and prayers were said in churches and in synagogues.

Everywhere there was an outpouring of support for the self-determination and national freedom of countries now held captive by the Communists. They are:

Albania, Azerbaijan, Armenia, Bulgaria, Mainland China, Cossakia, Crotia, Cuba, Czechia, East Germany, Estonia, Georgia, Hungary, Idel-Ural, Latvia, Lithuania, North Korea, North Vietnam, Poland, Rumania, Slovakia, Tibet, Turkestan, and Ukraine. Total population — 910,698,000.

Red Control—Persuation Plus Force

Communists control all these captive peoples by means of the Communist Parties backed up by the force of Communist controlled arms. Arms alone are not enough to keep 910,698,000 people captive.

To succed, Communists must convince at least a working minority of the captive peoples that they have no chance of victory if they do revolt, that their lives aren't so bad after all, that Communist world victory is inevitable and that Communists have the right to rule because they are leading the people toward a better life.

Such have been the arguments Communist propagandists have put before the captive peoples. In the few months prior to Captive Nations Week this year, the line expanded somewhat. Khrushchev and others tried to convince the captive peoples that they "are the freest people in the world" and that the only enslaved peoples are those unfortunates outside the Communist bloc.

The Kremlin's worry is that this great moral attack against the right of Communists to rule in captive nations, against the justice of their rule, against the oppressive political nature of their rule will have an effect. Communist leaders fear the effect will be to strengthen and crystalize opposition to Communist rule. At some moment of weakness, that opposition can change into action and the Communists' era will be ended as it began—in revolution.

Khrushchev Sooner Or Latter Will Fail

Napoleon, who was the most feared tyrant of his day, the man seeking to rule the entire world, said that he had to keep delivering victories in order to satisfy the greed and ambition of his supporters. Khrushchev is in the same position today. If he suffers a serious defeat and the Communist position of invincibility is shattered, we can expect peoples in Captive Nations to seek in action the national and individual freedom they now nurture in their hearts.

Captive Nations Week observances in Washington, New York, Chicago, Buffalo, Syracuse, South Bend, and in many other cities and in thousands of churches and synagogues through our nation are the means for strengthening captive peoples' will be to free. These abservances are preparing the ground work for eventual total victory of free man over Communism with a weapon which Communists fear most —man's innate will to be free.

"FREEDOM RADIO'S" TALK REACHED RED COSMONAUT DURING ORBIT FLIGHT

NEW YORK (R.L.), August 10.—There's *no* escaping Western radio broadcasts, not even in outer space. Major Gherman S. Titov, Soviet Union's second cosmonaut, learned this simple fact during his orbits around the earth.

In an interview published in Izvestia two days after his twenty-five-hour space flight, Titov reported that he had tuned in on Russian-language broadcasts. "Some of these broadcasts," Titov said, were for some reason talking about saints." The Soviet space-farer was quoted as regretting that he did not have an appropriate transmitter: "I could have told them what really goes on in heaven."

Radio Liberty, the freedom network which broadcasts to the Soviet Union around the clock, disclosed today that a check of shortwave programs in Russian at that time indicated that the program mentioned by Titov had originated in its studios. It definitely established that neither the "Voice of America" nor the British Broadcasting Corporation's Russian - language programs last Sunday made any mention of saints.

A Radio Liberty spokesman suggested that Major Titov may have been circling the earth at too fast a clip to have caught the main point of the broadcast. The regularly scheduled program, "Sunday Talk," by the Rev. Alexander Schmemann, adjunct professor of Columbia University, discussed the need for academic freedom in the study of a country's cultural history. The broadcast contrasted a course on Russian religious thought currently being conducted at Columbia University with conditions in the Soviet Union, showing that an understanding of the works of such religious philosophers and saints as Serafim of Sarov and Tikhon Zadonsky was necessary for a grasp of Russian history.

"Maj. Titov's experience suggests," said a Radio Liberty spokesman, "that Western broadcasts will reach Soviet spacemen also on the moon. Technically it is possible to hear Radio Liberty signals in the farther reaches of the Solar system."

Known also as the Voice of Former Soviet Citizens, Radio Liberty is a privately supported radio network which beams programs into the U.S.S.R. from stations in Europe and the Far East.

MEN MAY NOW RETIRE EARLIER, BUT WILL RECEIVE LOWER PENSION

NEW SOCIAL SECURITY REGULATION EXPLAINED

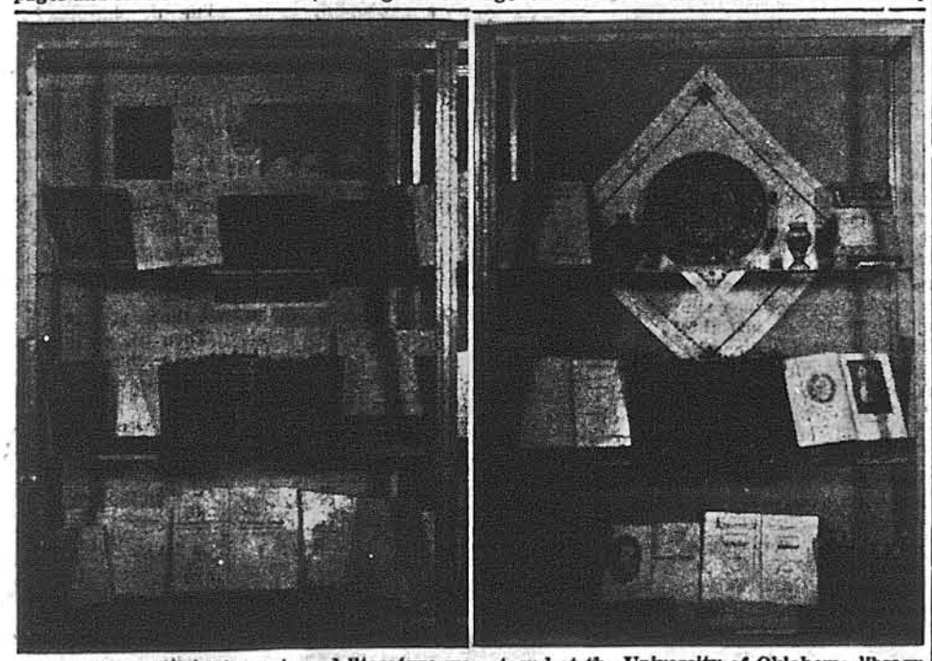
Effective August 1, men may now choose to have their old-age social security benefits begin as soon as they reach 62, as women have been able to do since 1956.

A man who decided to take his benefits before he is 65 will receive less per month than he would have been paid if he had waited until he was 65. The amount of the reduction is five ninths of one per cent for each month a benefit will be paid before he reaches 65. In effect, he will get 80 per cent of the monthly benefit he would have received at 65.

Once a man takes his benefits at the reduced rate and has no further earnings before he is 65, the same amount will retiring at the age of 65. A continue to be paid to him even after he reaches his 65th birthday. If there are any months before he reaches 65 for which his benefits are withheld because of his earnings from working, his benefits at age 65 will be automatically increased to take account of these months and of his additional earnings.

To get retirement benefits between 62 and 65 a man is required to have the same amount of social security credit that he would need if he were man reaching 62 this year, for example, needs credit for the three and a quarter years of work under social security to qualify for old age insurance benefits.

From McDonnell Airscoop



An exhibit of Ukrainian arts and literature was staged at the University of Oklahoma library not too long ago. It was arranged by Michael Palij of the library staff, who is a Ukrainian. The pictures above show two of the cases containing books, embroidered works, and a map of Ukraine.

MATTER OF OPINION

● From Page Two

cussion groups provide an educational setting in which adults may pursue any topics of interest to them. Through the content material which they study and through group discussion under well-trained leadership, adults may acquire both knowledge and understanding of any field or subject. This can also be achieved through individual methods of study, through lectures and other methods of learning, but there are many additional values to be gained through group learning situations where the discussion method is used.

In a good discussion group:

1. Every person can learn and grow through active participation. Passivity does not lead to learning and growth.

2. Each person learns to think for himself and to express himself.

3. All have opportunities to share their learnings and experiences with each other. Decisions and resulting actions are enriched by the knowledge and experience of different people.

4. All have opportunities to try to resolve their differences —to reach agreement or to accept disagreement or create something new.

5. Each person is likely to gain greater insight into his own feelings, thoughts, and opinions, as well as those of others. He comes to understand both himself and others better.

6. Working with others toward a good end is satisfying not only in the excellence of its purpose; it is also of value in the accompanying result—instilling in those who share in such an activity a feeling of belonging to the group.

Group study and discussion offer a process through which individuals can grow intellectually, socially, and emotionally. Those who really want to grow —who want to improve their relationship with others, both in their own families and in the larger community—will find in these group experiences real opportunity for such development. But no one can expect to accomplish these changes without genuine effort.

Work and How in Discussion

In any good discussion there is content—something to talk about. What the group talks about is important, as well as how it is discussed. Most topics that are worth discussing call for some knowledge of the subject. What is the factual basis upon which the solution of any problem must be built? This question must be answered first. To get the facts, those who participate in group discussion should be willing to read and study. Otherwise their discussion may become merely "pooled ignorance," as it has sometimes been called.

Few groups can be maintained successfully over any considerable period of time unless the members are willing to work, to accept responsibility for study and preparation of material which they will bring to the group and share with each other. That is why groups participating in this type of Parent Education Program would be called **study-discussion** groups.

Our belief in a free society implies that we have faith in people — in their ability to think, to learn, and to solve their problems intelligently. A Parent Education Program based on study-discussion groups under trained leadership implies that we have faith in parents. It is based upon the conviction that most parents want to be good and wise parents. It recognizes that for most of them there has been little opportunity for education and training designed to help them understand children or themselves as parents. Many of them have not even been aware of their need for such education.

Project Is Underway

A Parent Education Project has been developed to provide opportunities for parents to acquire the knowledge and understanding that will help them to see themselves and their children more clearly, and will enable them to solve more intelligently the inevitable problems that arise in any family and the Ukrainian home in particular. As a result, parents and children will be able increasingly to enjoy the rich emotional quality of their relationship and their Ukrainian culture and traditions. The Parent Education Project is designed to be continuous in every community, recognizing that:

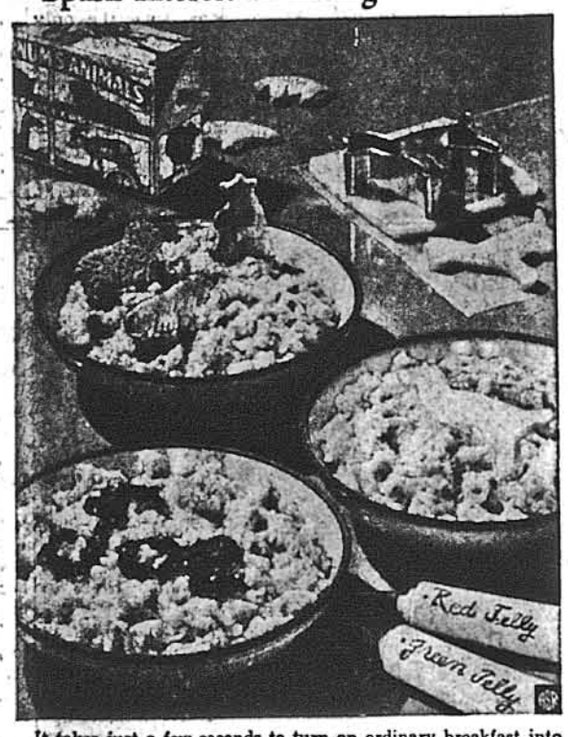
1. There are always new parents.

2. Relationships between parents and children change as children progress through various age periods of development.

3. New knowledge and greater understanding become available through continuous research.

What children will learn is just a question of the kind of parents who rear them. Parents are a strategic group of adults to be reached in the long range preservation of our Ukrainian heritage. Through their children parents have a direct influence on the future growth of Ukrainianism. Because of this deep conviction, the Education Committee of the UKRAINIAN PROFESSIONAL SOCIETY is initiating and sponsoring this Parent Education Project at the Ukrainian Institute in New York City in September. All those who are interested in participating, please contact Pauline Dyke, 12 Centre Ave., Lynbrook, N.Y.

Spark Interest In Eating Breakfast



It takes just a few seconds to turn an ordinary breakfast into an exciting one for your children. Top a bowl of oatmeal with a few animal crackers or animal snippets made of cheese, or write his name in decorating jelly. These little extras encourage young children to eat a good breakfast. They know that mother has made a special treat just for them. Most people respond to attention and children are no exception.

If eating breakfast is sometimes a problem at your house, try to set the stage so that it's easier to be good than bad! This is a basic principle of child guidance. When you set an attractive breakfast table and occasionally include little surprises like decorated cereal, you are setting the stage for good behavior.

The Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Health, Education, and Welfare report that there is a tendency to cut down on breakfast during the school years due to late rising, the failure of mother to have breakfast ready on time, and the fear of tardiness at school. Start now during September Better Breakfast Month to do your part to encourage your school-age children to start each day with an adequate morning meal based on a basic breakfast pattern of fruit, cereal, milk, bread and butter.

СВОБОДА SVOBODA in Review

A summary of editorials in this week's issues of SVOBODA appears below.

HOLIDAY OF FREE LABOR

"American Labor Day, established 79 years ago during the first labor parade sponsored by the Knights of Labor in New York, is one of the most characteristic holidays of the American way of life. There is nothing in this day reminiscent of the demonstrative "labor days' arranged on May 1 each year by labor unions opposed to the governments of various countries, or by totalitarian regimes, which not only force the gloomy ranks of laborers to march in observance of the day but send out the army and police force as well..."

RENEWING OF ATOMIC TESTS

"The announcement made last week by the Soviet Union about the resumption of atomic and hydrogen blasts in order to develop further the nuclear arms is but another wave in the current arms race. This Soviet decision served the death blow to the unrepentent optimists and idealists who maintain a belief that there is a possibility to reach agreement with the Bolsheviks about ending all nuclear experiments under the international control, and thus take the first step along the way to international disarmaments..."

U. S. AID ABROAD

"... The approval by U.S. Congress of President Kennedy's foreign aid program becomes, in today's situations an event of great moral and strategic significance. As before the Marshall Plan, so now President Kennedy's program will add greatly to the strengthening of the forces and resources of the Free World, and to their mobilization for the final struggle with the threat to peace and security of nations presented by the aggressive Moscow and the international communism..."

A REAL DANGER OF WAR

"... If the Kremlin bosses really believe that they control not only the mightiest ground forces, and the largest submarine fleet, but that they have advantage over the Western Powers in missile and atomic armaments as well, then the possibility of a new war becomes very strong, and very realistic. It does not depend on the current Berlin crisis. The Berlin, or any other international crisis, initiated by the Soviets would only be a formal cause for war, but its main cause would be the loss, in the estimation of USSR, of the world's military balance..."

● The Workshop Course in English for Foreigners e19.512 is being offererd again in the Adult Education program at New York's Hunter College. The Workshop is planned for foreign language speaking students—men as well as women —who have some training and experience in speaking, reading and writing English. Each applicant is interviewed before registation to assure that he is assigned to the class best suited to his needs.

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with MYKOLA PONEDILOK, as Master of Ceremonies.
— also —
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singer and musicologist from Holland.
NADINE DWORAKIVSKY
New York soprano.
ENTERTAINMENT by HUMORISTS
Ivan KERNYTSKY (IKER) and Mykola PONEDILOK
Music for the Ball played by
the "AMOR" Orchestra
THE WOMEN'S VOLLEYBALL TOURNAMENT
on SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16 — at 2:30 PM.
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Рік VIII Ч. 6. (73)

ПОКЛІН ТАРАСОВІ ШЕВЧЕНКОВІ ВІД УКРАЇНСЬКИХ СПОРТОВЦІВ

НОВІ ЧЕМПІОНИ В ТЕНІСІ ТА КРАЩІ ОСЯГИ В ПЛАВАННІ В ПЕРШЕНСТВАХ УСЦАК НА СОЮЗІВЦІ

Союзівка, 2, 3 і 4 вересня 1961. — Друга частина Спортових Ігриць УСЦАК для вшанування пам'яті Т. Шевченка, які відбулися на Союзівці мали величаву оправу гірської природи й дощевої негоди. До змагань за першість УСЦАК в тенісі та плаванні, відбутих в рямцях згаданих 100 роковин Шевченка, зібралося на старті рекордове число змагунів і змагунок, що репрезентували наші клюби ЗДА та Канади. Годиться підкреслити участь гостей з Канади — УСТ „Львів", Торонто, що в числі 15 змагунів на чолі зі своїм сеньйором — головою і змагуном, меценасом Р. Дзеровичем, заїхали на Союзівку та вивезли зі собою чемпіонат жінок та декілька чаш. Крім Торонта участь в першенствах взяло 87 змагунів тенісу та 22 змагунів плавання, які репрезентували ось такі клюби: „Львів" — Клівленд, Союзівка, „Леви" — Шикаґо, „Чорноморська Січ" — Нюарк, „Верховина" — Ґлен Спей, УСК Ню Йорк, „Сокіл" — Сиракюзи, „Черник" — Дітройт, „Тризуб" — Филаделфія і КЛК Ню Йорк, господар змагань. Провід тенісових змагань був в руках інж. Богдана Рака, його заступників — інж. В. Гнатківського та інж. А. Пащука, секретаря — І. Левицького та господаря — Ю. Ломаґи. В склад змагової комісії входили: інж. Б. Рак — провідник змагань, д-р Едвард Жарський — УСЦАК, мґр. Р. Дзерович — „Львів", Торонто, дир. Я. Попель — „Львів", Клівленд. Плавацькими змаганнями проводив інж. Володимир Шарко.

ВІДКРИТТЯ ЗМАГАНЬ

Змагання відкрив в імені організатора змагань Карпатського Лещетарського Клюбу інж. Богдан Рак, який привітав всіх присутніх та підкреслив вартість і значення цих змагань. Від Українського Народного Союзу змагунок та змагунів привітав гол. предсідник УНСоюзу Йосип Лисогір, бажаючи усім доброї гри, підкреслюючи постійне старання УНСоюзу про його уважливе ставлення до спортового виховання нашої молоді. Від Української Спортової Централі Америки і Канади відкрив змагання голова СУАСТ-Схід д-р Едвард Жарський.

ПОКЛІН ШЕВЧЕНКОВІ

Зворушливим моментом імпрези був поклін спортової молоді зібраної на змаганнях на Союзівці перед постументом Т. Шевченка. Виструнчена лава учасників змагань у піднеслому настрої склонила голови перед нашим генієм, а два наймолодші учасники змагань А. Попель і А. Кейбіда зложили перед пам'ятником Шевченка вінок квітів.

ТЕНІСОВІ ЗМАГАННЯ

Після відкриття почалися відразу довго ожидані зустрічі — гри на кортах. В загальному ми бачили знайомі вже лиця і здавалося, що ніхто нічого не змінить у старому порядку перших місць змагань. Але вже в самих початках виявилося, що молодь поважно наступає „на п'яти" і відважно промощує собі шлях у вершини.

Чоловіки

Ця група мала в Ю. Короля і В. Герлинському двох кращих майстрів, але як Воробкевич, так і Миколенко, два другі півфіналісти мало що уступали своєю грою попередникам. Несподівано високо дійшов О. Олинець з УСК'у Ню Йорк. Мельник з Торонта мусів поступитися Кучинському, якого виелімінував останній перед чвертьфіналами.

Багато верви внесли в гру молодші змагуни, які вперше виступили в групі чоловіків.

Жінки

Чемпіонат групи жінок — це була внутрішня справа Торонта. І. Стецик і Л. Друневич мають типово чоловічі удари, перед якими мусять поступитися всі, які не диспонують відповідними вмілостями.

Юнаки

Юнаки були цим разом групою, яка може найбільше притягала до себе очі глядачів. Фіналісти Юрко та Андрій Попелі, І. Дурбак і Б. Сливка — переможці неодного вже турніру — заповідаються як майбутні визначні змагуни. Всі вони, як на свій вік, диспонують добре опанованою технікою та широким репертуаром.

Ольдбої

Участь ольдбоїв у змаганнях збільшилася на деякі нові ракети, що в особах Люстіґа і Бонтабіка внесли деякі новини та зміни в дотеперішньому складі сил.

ТЕХНІЧНІ ВИСЛІДИ ПООДИНОКИХ ГРУП

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О. Ковальчук, Тризуб — Р. Раковський, Львів, Клів. 6:2, 6:3

На фото від ліва: інж. Богдан Рак — провідник тенісових змагань за першість УСЦАК, Андрія Марія Кейбіда — чемпіон УСЦАК в конкуренції юначок та Йосип Лисогір — головний предсідник УНСоюзу, який вручав переможцям чаші уфундовані Українським Народним Союзом.

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К. Бень, КЛК — В. Ленець, Союзівка 6:0, 6:0
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Л. Друневич, Львів, Тор. — І. Стецик, Львів, Тор. 6:3, 6:4

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А. Кейбіда, Союзівка — Я. Павлічка 3:6, 7:5, 6:4

В розгривках за третє і четверте місце в конкуренції жінок третє місце здобула М. Душник перемогою воковером над І. Купчинською, в конкуренції ольдбоїв В. Гук перемогою воковером над Г. Люстіґом, а в конкуренції юнаків 15-18 років О. Ковальчук перемогою над О. Лисяком. Через брак часу розгри за третє і четверте місце чоловіків та юнаків відбудуться в пізнішому реченці.

ПЛАВАЦЬКІ ЗМАГАННЯ

Майже всі осяги у плаванні в басейні Союзівки були кращі, як раніше. Змагуни поправили собі стиль плавання, набули кращу техніку поворотів, що в сумі мусіло довести до покращання.

Технічні висліди:

ЧОЛОВІКИ

50 м довільним: 1-ий передбіг: 1. Граб, КЛК — 31.5, 2. Стефанишин, КЛК — 35.7, 3. Грицай, Веркут — 4.8, 4. Нинка, КЛК 5.6.
2-ий передбіг: 1. Ценко, КЛК — 29.6, 2. Субтельний, Союзівка — 31.7, 3. Маркевич — 34.5, 4. Гентош, 5. Лукіянович.
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100 м горілиць: 1. Пеленський, КЛК — 1:36.9, 2. Стахів — 1:58.9, 3. Бак-Бойчук — відступив.
50 м метеликом: 1. Ю. Граб, КЛК — 38.9, 2. Купчинський, КЛК — 45.3.
100 м довільним: 1. Ценко, КЛК — 1:13.6, 2. Субтельний — 1:15.0, 3. Пеленський — 1:25.6, 4. Стефанишин, КЛК — 1:33.4, 5. Лукіянович —.

ЖІНКИ

50 м довільним: 1. Субтельна, КЛК — 38.3, 2. Маковська — 49.0, 3. Шумило — 59.5, 4. Лукіянович — 73.2.

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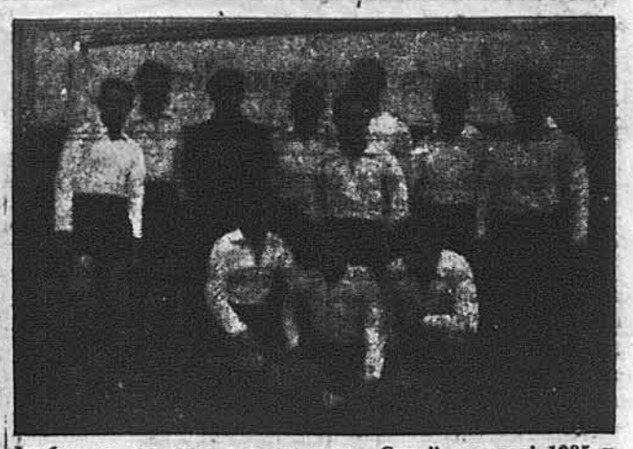
50 м довільним: 1-ий передбіг: 1. Сочинський — 33.4, 2. Олесницький — 36.4, 3. Кейбіда, Союзівка — 36.7, 4. Самокіш, Верховина —
2-ий передбіг: 1. Дуткевич — 35.7, 2. Татунчак, Верховина — 37.8, 3. Сенчишин — 43.4, 4. Самокіш (поза конкурсом) — 64.3.
Фінал: 1. Сочинський, КЛК — 34.6, 2. Дуткевич, Ч. Січ — 35.8, 3. Татунчак, Верховина — 37. 4, 4. Олесницький, Ч. Січ — 37.7.
Гінці 4 х 50 м змінним: 1. КЛК, 2. Союзівка.

У загальному точкуванні клюбів учасників плавацьких змагань перше місце здобув КЛК Ню Йорк із 41 точками, друге — Союзівка і третє — „Тризуб" — Филаделфія, та „Верховина" — Ґлен Спей.

Увечері при світлі рефлекторів відбулася роздача нагород. Переможці одержали гарні чаші, медалі та грамоти з рук: Йосипа Лисогора — гол. предсідника УНСоюзу — від УНСоюзу, Івана Керницького — від „Свободи", Володимира Душника — від „Юкрейніен Віклі", Данила Слободяна — від Союзівки, та інж. Богдана Рака й інж. Тараса Грицая — від УСЦАК.

ВИСЛІДІВ ЛЕГКОАТЛЕТИЧНИХ ПЕРШЕНСТВ УСЦАК, які відбулися в Торонті, на жаль, не можемо подати, бо ще досі ми їх не одержали.



Футбольна дружина перемиського „Сяну" в складі 1935 р. Стоять з ліва: Побідинський, Качмар, Лозинський, Федорович, Турко, Макар, Ґібалевич, Бінцький, клячать: Партика, Суський і Медвіт.

Андрій Кігічак

Якто перемиський „Сян" змусив польських генералів віддати почесть жертвам наших Визвольних Змагань

В Пикуличах під Перемишлем залишився по польсько-українській війні цвинтар, де були похоронені наші полонені, які вимерли переважно на тиф через страшні санітарні умовини в таборі. Перемиське громадянство зайнялось цим кладовищем, огородило його, поставило високий залізний хрест, і щороку в першу неділю по наших Зелених святах, відбувались там прощі з процесією та делеґаціями від всіх установ та товариств. Не обходилось без авантюр, бо військо відбирало делеґаціям вінки, зокрема з кільчастого дроту чи тернини. Це одначе нікого не зражувало, а згадані процесії ввійшли вже так у звичай, що на цей пропам'ятний день сходилося багато молоді з дооколишніх сіл. Чомусь в році 1939 визначила Ліґа „Сянові" змагання за мистецтво з ряшівською „Ресовією", саме на згадану неділю.

Про відкликання змагань чи пересунення на іншу неділю не було мови, а тут дружина в тому часі не хотіла грати. Це грозило далекойдучими кансеквенціями до розв'язання дружини включно, і не пригадую, хто піддав думку, що зі ситуації можна вийти оборонною рукою. Змагання відбувались на військовому стадіоні, а польські дружини тішились підтримкою військових чинників. Тож не диво, що на трибуні крім чисельного старшинського корпусу, засіли і два генерали. Щоб виявити духову зв'язь і грачів і частинної української публіки з тими, що в той час на пикулицькому кладовищі вшановували пам'ять жертв польського табору, то капітан „Сяну", Мільо Федорович попросив суддю (також військовика), щоб той на початку змагань відсвистав однохвилинну мовчанку за померлого „Сяновика". І коли на свисток судді обидві дружини станули на струнко, а також підготована на це і нечисленна українська публіка, то встали з місць і глядачі з трибуни, а з ними і обидва генерали, і видержали при салюті до шапок, приняту мінуту мовчанки.

Але, коли по змаганнях довідались заінтересовані, що було дійсною причиною „апелю", то зроблено з того великих розмірів авантюру, якби це сталось Бог зна яке нещастя віддати почесть померлим, байдуже, що колишнім ворогам. То тільки чехи по першій світовій війні вміли найтись в кращі, і коли помер в Празі колишній австрійський, себто ворожий колись генерал, що доживав там віку, міністерство військових справ (чеське) делеґувало на похорон свого генерала.

Почались слідства, допити, аж вкінці справа опинилась у Варшаві. Здавалось, що „Сян" дійсно „туй-туй" розв'яжуть. Але холодніші уми мусіли взяти справу більш на зимно, бо і українські і жидівські дружини були радо бачені в складі „Ліґи", тому, що змагання між виключно поляками не давали емоції, а тим самим і каси.

Але якісь консеквенції мусіли бути, і впав жертвою як звичайно буває в таких випадках „найменший", тим разом суддя, якого як військовика перенесли в іншу місцевість. А якже було спортовцеві відмовити спортовцям віддати почесть також колишньому спортовцеві? У згаданого спортовця судді була своя спортовцям етика, не було її на жаль у його зверхників.

Новий рекорд В. Брумеля

Валерій Брумель, відомий легкоатлет, який починав свою спортову кар'єру як середношкільник совєтської України та ще як атлет з України виступав на останніх Олімпійських Ігрищах, знову побив свій власний рекорд світу в стрибку вгору. На легкоатлетичних змаганнях студентів у Софії, Болгарія, в дні 1 вересня В. Брумель скочив на 7 стіп і 4 5/8 інча (2.25 м).

Перед молодим 19-літнім атлетом справді ще великі можливості. Висота, яку ще так недавно уважали недосяжною в стрибку вгору, приходить йому зовсім легко. Можна сподіватися, що при дальшому відповідному тренінгу В. Брумель ще далеко не сказав свого останнього слова і від нього можна сподіватися дальших нових рекордів.

Другий репрезентант Совєтського Союзу Тамара Прес на цих же змаганнях студентів у Софії поправила свій світовий рекорд у меті диском. Її новий осяг — 180 стіп і 5 7/8 інча.

Кошти прожитку атлета репрезентанта ЗДА

Союз Аматорів Атлетів ЗДА (ААЮС) платив зі своїх фондів та одержаних субсидій від Стейт Департаменту по $15.00 денно репрезентантам ЗДА в недавньому турне до Совєтського Союзу, Західньої Німеччини, Польщі та Англії. Одержаними грішми кожний змагун мав оплатити собі приміщення в готелі та харч, але на думку олімпійця Баббі Моррова така сума „вистачає хіба лише на прохарчування гамбурґерами". Далі сказав Морров: „Неможливо мешкати в добрій кімнаті в готелі і їсти печені (стейки) за $15.00 денно. Як можна вимагати, щоб змагун дав зі себе все що може, коли він не має змоги відповідно подорожувати, відпочивати та їсти?"

Однією з причин, чому в останньому турне не взяли участь дев'ять найкращих атлетів ЗДА був саме факт виплачування такої низької суми $15.00 на денний прожиток і помешкання змагуна. Другою причиною був час тривання турне — повні три тижні, що означало для репрезентантів ЗДА відсутність на такий довгий час від праці, родини і школи.

Як наївним виглядає Захід в даному випадку в порівнянні з „аматорством" совєтських та сателітських спортовців, яких утримує та високо оплачує держава. Як довго ще Захід вірятиме „аматорству" совєтських атлетів, які є на службі і високій заробітній платні професіоналів у комуністичних змовників, які зміряють до завоювання світу?

РІЗНИЦЯ МІЖ АМАТОРАМИ І ПРОФЕСІОНАЛАМИ

(З промови Льорда Давида Бирґлі, президента Міжнародної Федерації Аматорів Атлетів і заст. президента Міжнародного Олімпійського Комітету на зборах Союзу Аматорів Атлетів Англії)

Вважаю, що саме тепер на часі проголосити, яка є справді основна різниця між аматорством і професіоналізмом. Спершу треба ясно ствердити, що різниця між ними не полягає на більшому чи меншому спортовому вироблені одних чи других. Можна знайти добрих спортовців і серед професіоналів, так само як і серед аматорів. Також у більшості ділянок олімпійських спортів панує поміж аматорами і професіоналами повне вирозуміння.

Хто отже є професіонал? — Особа, яка вовсім чесно рішається, що спорт буде її професією — званням, яким вона буде заробляти на прожиток. Це рішення таке ж саме, як наприклад вибір звання інженера, економіста, банкового урядовця чи іншого. Очевидно, у кожній вибраній професії людина старається працювати якнайкраще, щоб цим заробити собі якнайвищу винагороду — платню. Так само професійний спортовець важкою працею, самовідреченням, гартом й інтенсивним тренінґом зміряє до цілі, якою у нього є зміцнення його заробіткової спроможности у спорті. Разом з цим професійний спортовець теж, очевидно, зацікавлений в тому, щоб притягнути на його змагання якнайбільше глядачів, бо від цього залежить його заробіток та добробут його і його родини.

Аматор, це особа, яка вибрала собі якесь друге звання, а не спорт, для заробіткової праці. І цей аматор також працює так віддано для заробітку у своїй професії інженера, купця, чи промисловця, як професійний спортовець у спорті. Аматор займається спортом з цілком інших причин-мотивів. І це відноситься однаково до тих нечисленних спортовців аматорів, які добиваються чемпіонатів, як і до соток тисяч тих звичайних, які свідомі, що в спорті не вибʼються на найкращих може навіть у своїх клюбах, а проте вправляють спорт з приємністю. Аматор змагає у спорті до осягнення внутрішнього вдоволення, що його дає фізична вправність і перемога, а для досягнення яких він також вкладає важку працю, самовідречення, гарт й інтенсивний тренінґ. Для аматора не є важливим число глядачів, він вдоволений самим змагом, товариським життям у клюбі, де змагуни об'єднані ідеєю, і тому він займається спортом без бажання фінансової винагороди. Далі, такий аматорський підхід до спорту виховує спортовця на здорову і щасливу людину з характеристикою доброго члена громади та народу. Ми спортові провідники ніколи не можемо забувати про цей основний факт і фактор в аматорському спорті. Один з найбільших дарунків, що їх ми — спортовці даємо людству, це концепція аматорства і численні країни вже висловили нам своє найкраще признання тим, що такі ж ідеї аматорського спорту поставили своєю метою. Це є справою вартою труду.

Трапляються випадки, коли спортовці ошукують, ламаючи скрито аматорські права, але таких спортовців не шанують ані аматори, ані професіонали.

Заключення, до якого доходимо, каже, що сам підхід спортовця до спорту вирішує про те, чи він аматор, чи професіонал. Професіоналові спорт служить для здобуття щоденного хліба, бо це його професія, звання, чи ремесло з усіма його наслідками. Аматорові не приносить спорт жадних матеріяльних користей, бо спорт є для нього приємною розвагою, активність в якій виробляє в людині крім фізичної вправности найкращі і найцінніші прикмети характеру.

ДЕЩО З ІСТОРІЇ ТЕНІСУ

Історики спорту дошукуються початків тенісу в старинних єгиптян та арабів, а опісля в грек греків та римлян, цитуючи за свідка Гомера, який згадував про гру ручним м'ячем королівської дочки Навзикаї. Думають, що гру називану у Візантії „циканіон", що її грали подібно до польо, але ракетами, привезли на Захід французькі та англійські лицарі — учасники Хрестоносних Походів, та що це мало бути початком тенісу на Заході.

Саме походження назви „теніс" неясне. Одна теорія каже про походження цієї назви від французького слова „тенез", що менш більш означало б теперішнє „змагатися". Другі історики зв'язують назву тенісу з єгипетським містом над дельтою Нілю — Таніс або Тінніс, знаного з продукції легких тканин, а таких тканин вживано до виробу м'ячів. Французькі лицарі мали були привезти зі Сходу гру „теніс" і також назву пізнішої ракети від слова „рохат", що по-арабськи означає долоню. В той час на Сході грали теніс долонями.

Перші точні дані про гру в теніс находимо в 13-ому столітті у Франції і тоді ще теж грали його долонями. Згодом грали його долонями, але вже в рукавичках, пізніше впроваджено дерев'яні ракети (цілі з дерева), а щойно в 16-ому столітті появилися перші ракети з натягом.

В самих початках грали в теніс на вільному повітрі, але скоро перенесли цю гру на корти в критих будинках, чи то по замках і дворах королів і лицарів, чи теж по монастирях і катедрах. Яким популярним став теніс серед духовенства можна оцінити з того, що в 1245 році архиєпископ Ровену видав заборону священикам грати теніс.

Теніс набирав у Франції та Англії все більшої популярности і то не лише на королівських дворах і серед аристократії, але і серед широких мас населення. Біля 1600 року в самому Парижі було 1,800 кортів для тенісу, про що довідуємося з листа амбасадора Венеції у Франції. Завелись були звичаї закладів серед змагунів та глядачів. Особи, які закладалися, складали суми своїх закладів під сіткою. Ці заклади довели були до проголошення на якийсь час заборони грати теніс в Парижі, що її видав король Карло П'ятий 1369 році. Подібні заборони й обмеження гри популярного тенісу були проголошені в Англії в 1389 році і в Голяндії в роках 1401 та 1414.

Вершок популярности здобув теніс у Франції та Англії в 16-ому та 17-ому сторіччях і на той час припадають записи перших правил тенісу. Перший списав правила тенісу француз Форбет у 1592 році.

Вкінці 17-го століття популярність тенісу значно впала так у Франції як і в Англії, причиною чого були і скандали зі закладами, які майже зліквідували гру тенісу на публічних кортах. Остаточно доконала у Франції теніс революція і по революції в Парижі був тільки один тенісовий корт.

Спочатку 19-го століття прийшло оживлення зацікавлення тенісом і теніс знову набирає постепенно популярности. Все це однак був ще теніс на закритих кортах і теніс на зеленому корті на вільному повітрі впровадив вперше щойно в 1873 році англійський майор В. Вінґфілд. Це дало початок ростові нашого популярного тепер тенісу на вільному повітрі і на зеленій траві. Тоді то введено в життя традиційні вже гри за Чашу Дейвіса та з більшою популярністю продовжувано старші віком першенства Англії у Вімбледоні вже на зелених кортах. З часом теніс на закритих кортах заник зовсім і тепер таких кортів дуже мало взагалі. Їх находимо ще на королівському дворі в Англії, на університеті в Кембрідж, а в ЗДА таких кортів начислюють тільки сім.

В той же час теніс на вільному повітрі на відкритих кортах та на зеленій траві став дуже популярним і його грають мільйони спортовців по цілому світі. В дану пору теніс найбільш популярний в Австралії, яка дала зі своїх рядів визначних чемпіонів тенісу аматорського і професійного.

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