

СВОБОДА

УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК



СВОБОДА

UKRAINIAN DAILY

The Ukrainian Weekly Section

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UKRAINIAN CATHOLIC HIERARCHS RETURN FROM ECUMENICAL COUNCIL

Philadelphia, Pa.—The Most Rev. Ambrose Senyshyn, Archbishop of Philadelphia and Metropolitan of Ukrainian Catholics in the United States, has returned to his diocese in Philadelphia from Rome, Italy, where he attended the second session of the Ecumenical Council along with other Ukrainian Catholic hierarchs from the United States, Canada and other countries of the world. Metropolitan Senyshyn arrived in Philadelphia on Thursday, December 5.



Archbishop-Metropolitan Ambrose Senyshyn

Also returning from Rome to their respective dioceses and resuming their work here were the Most Rev. Joseph Schmondiuk, Ukrainian Catholic Bishop of Stamford, and the Most Rev. Jaroslav Gabro, Ukrainian Catholic Bishop of Chicago.



Bishop Joseph Schmondiuk



Bishop Jaroslav Gabro

Jubilee Banquet in New York Climaxes 'Svoboda' Anniversary Festivities

New York, N. Y.—Climaxing the series of numerous festive events, including concerts, banquets and special programs held in various Ukrainian communities throughout the United States and Canada in honor of Svoboda on its seventieth anniversary, was the jubilee banquet in New York City, sponsored by the local UNA Metropolitan Area Committee on Saturday, December 7, at the Ukrainian National Home. Over 300 guests, including delegates from UNA branches and representatives from leading Ukrainian American organizations, attended the banquet which was preceded by a "cocktail hour." An exhibit of UNA and Svoboda books and publications, arranged by Dr. Alexander Sokolysyn, was displayed in one of the corners of the spacious banquet hall. The guest speaker was Edgar Ansel Mowrer, noted American columnist, author and foreign correspondent from Washington, D. C. The banquet opened with the singing of the American National Anthem, rendered by Mrs. Mary Lesawyer, soprano of the New York City Opera, in both the English and the Ukrainian languages, the latter version having been prepared especially for this occasion by Dr. Semen Demydchuk, former editor of Svoboda. The Ukrainian Anthem was sung spontaneously by all in attendance. Following the invocation by the Rev. M. Solovey of the St. George Ukrainian Catholic Church of New York, the assembled guests rose from their seats and stood in solemn silence while Mrs. Lesawyer sang "Ave Maria" in tribute to the late John F. Kennedy, President of the United States, and Herbert H. Lehman, former governor and senator of New York. Atty. John O. Flis, chairman of the sponsoring UNA District Committee, who acted as master of ceremonies, welcomed the many distinguished guests and representatives, and introduced the speakers.

Joseph Lesawyer, UNA Supreme President, in his brief opening remarks delivered in both languages, spoke of the early beginnings and the role played by Svoboda in the life of the Ukrainian community in the free world. Edgar Ansel Mowrer, showing a great deal of insight and perceptive knowledge as well as the incisive manner of delivery so typical of his newspaper columns, spoke on the need of re-assessment and re-orientation of the American foreign policy with regard to the Soviet Union. The present Administration's emphasis on "peace" as against "freedom," Mr. Mowrer said, has resulted in the adoption of a defensive attitude which at best guarantees the continuation of the cold war and the maintenance of the status quo. "But I am convinced," Mr. Mowrer stated, "that sooner or later the American people will insist on the policy of liberation and begin winning the Cold War and not just trying to call it off." This policy of liberation, Mr. Mowrer emphasized, must be extended to apply not only to the African and Asian peoples, but to the nations held captive by Red Russia and Red China as well. In outlining what should be done to bring about the formulation and application of such policy, Mr. Mowrer pointed to the educational role played by such publications as Svoboda and others whose duty it is to tell the American people the truth about Ukraine, its history, culture and rightful claims to national self-determination and political independence. "It is upon the adoption of the policy of liberation by the free nations acting in unity that the future of Ukraine and, indeed, of all the rest of us may well depend," concluded Mr. Mowrer. Other speakers at the banquet were: Dr. Semen Demydchuk, Mrs. Catherine Peleshok, and introduced the speakers.

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Washington 'Evening Star' Chides 'The Post'

EDITOR'S NOTE: In its edition of December 4, 1963, The Evening Star, a Washington daily, published an editorial article in which it scores The Washington Post for its campaign against the Taras Shevchenko monument. The articles of both newspapers are reprinted below.

THE EVENING STAR:

ASSOCIATION AGAIN

The last degree of desperation on the part of opponents to the statue of Taras Shevchenko is marked by the solicitation of approval of the project by the Soviet Ukraine's chief of mission at the U. N., in the belief that such approval would be the kiss of death for the plan. Naturally, the official approval wholeheartedly. Since the Ukraine is presently one of the Communist "republics" of the Communist Soviet Union, the conclusion is drawn that the 19th century Ukrainian poet and voice for freedom was a Communist. The name for this process is a little over 10 years old. It is called, "guilt by association." It is also expressed this way: "If the Communists are in favor of a thing, we must oppose it." It is disconcerting to see this irresponsible fallacy applied to a poet deeply revered by Americans of Ukrainian descent. Winston Churchill celebrates and Charles de Gaulle denounces a transatlantic people called the Anglo-Americans. But the fact is there is much more to the Americans than their Anglo beginnings. We are

Irish, French, German, Spanish and Scandinavian. We are Swiss and Netherlandish and African. We are also Ukrainian. This happy variety in our composition is expressed, among other ways, in many of the monuments in the Nation's Capital. Foreign or foreign-born heroes are commemorated here in bronze or stone, usually from the efforts of American private societies deriving their unity from a common land of origin. Thus, John Ericsson, who gave the Union the Monitor, is remembered in a statue given by Americans of Scandinavian descent. The bronze Jeanne d'Arc on Meridian Hill is the gift of the Societe des Femmes de France, located in New York. This traditional process has been followed in the project to erect a statue to Taras Shevchenko in the little park at P and Twenty-third streets N.W. The land has been set aside by Congress. The statue is being paid for by private subscription. The Nation and the Capital will be enriched by the remembrance of a far-off poet and hero who devoted his life to freedom.

THE WASHINGTON POST:

U.N. OFFICIAL JOINS SHEVCHENKO ROW

Warm support for a Shevchenko statue in Washington has come from the quarter which the American sponsors of the statue intended as its political target. This man-bites-dog turn, giving Communist and Soviet backing to what was conceived as an anti-Communist and anti-Soviet project, was accomplished by the chief of the Soviet Ukraine's mission to the United Nations. This official, L. Y. Kizya, said that he favors a statue here of the 19th century Ukrainian poet. It is to be erected on the triangle of land at P st., between 22nd and 23rd sts. nw. But, said Kizya, he protests the efforts of the American sponsors of the statue to use it "to fan up animosity toward the Soviet Ukraine, and all the more to aggravate the cold war."

Kizya fueled a growing controversy. Congress approved the statue, private funds are to pay for it and dedication is scheduled next spring. But because of the poet's questionable significance and the statue sponsors' tactics in gaining congressional sanction, the National Capital Planning Commission is about to review its earlier approval of the project. Kizya's comments were made in a statement sent to The Washington Post four weeks after this newspaper solicited his views. He showed a reverence for Shevchenko equal to that displayed by the poet's American admirers. Terming him a "great son of the Ukraine, an uncompromising fighter against slavery and injustice, against social and national oppression," Kizya said Shevchenko "deserves to have his statue decorating one of the squares of the United States capital." But where Ukrainian-American sponsors see Shevchenko as the focus of an anti-Russian and anti-Communist campaign for Ukrainian nationhood, Kizya portrayed him as a man with deep ties to the Russians and revolutionaries of his day and as a man now widely respected by all Soviet nationalities, not just by Soviet Ukrainians. These contrasts are typical of the tug-of-war for Shevchenko's mantle between the Soviets and some Americans of Ukrainian descent.



TARAS SHEVCHENKO: Head of the statue of the poet, sculptured by L. Molodochanyn and to be erected in Washington

Planning Commission Asked To Review Earlier Decision

Washington, D. C.—The National Capital Planning Commission, which approved both the project and the site for the Taras Shevchenko monument in Washington, D. C., has received a request from one of its members demanding that the matter be reviewed by the Commission. The request was made by Walter C. Loucheim, Jr., who had originally objected to the Commission's approval of the Shevchenko monument site and project and whose objections were later made public in The Washington Post of Nov. 8, 1963, the daily which had embarked on a campaign calling for the repeal of the Congressional act authorizing the erection of the monument in the nation's capital. Basing his renewed opposition on the arguments brought out by The Washington Post, Loucheim stated that the Commission had acted upon "misinformation on several rather substantive points" and that the information provided by The Washington Post presents "an opportunity to reconsider" the Commission's approval. Loucheim, in expressing his objection publicly, repeated after The Washington Post that "Shevchenko is an inconspic-

uous figure" as far as American are concerned and that he was "both anti-Semitic and the idol of the Communist Party." This latter contention appears to be the central argument of The Washington Post, and it has even solicited the views of the representative of the Soviet Communist regime in seeking support for this stand (see article below). Moreover, the Soviet news agency Tass has confirmed that there has been an exchange of letters between a correspondent of The Washington Post and L. Y. Kizya, chief of Soviet Ukraine's delegation to the United Nations, and the Soviet Ukrainian press publishing reports to that effect citing excerpts from Kizya's letter concerning the erection of the Shevchenko monument in Washington. Since Loucheim is a member of The National Capital Planning Commission his request must be taken up by the body as a matter of procedural rules, but it does not signify any change in the matter. The erection of the monument in honor of Taras Shevchenko, Ukraine's poet-laureate and universally acknowledged champion of freedom, was authorized by a public law, passed unanimously by the United States Congress and signed by the President. The Commission's role was to approve a site in the nation's capital and the statue's design, which the Commission did earlier this year. The next meeting of the Commission is scheduled to take place early next year, probably on January 5, 1964. It is expected that until that time The Washington Post will continue its campaign against the erection of the Shevchenko monument in Washington, and while there is no known precedent that similar actions conducted in the past had any practical effects on the issues, the letter-writing campaign by individuals and groups should continue along the lines of objective and concrete argumentation presented in a forceful yet restrained manner. The letters should be addressed to the Planning Commission, to Congressman Lesinski and to The Washington Post. The Evening Star, also appearing in Washington, D. C., should be commended for its strong stand in defense of the Shevchenko monument (see editorial article below). The actual preparatory work for the construction of the monument is proceeding according to plan; the figure is being cast and the granite work is in process.

ARCHBISHOP MSTYSLAV VISITS GREEK PATRIARCH, ATTENDS ECUMENICAL COUNCIL IN ROME

Bound Brook, N. J.—As reported earlier in The Ukrainian Weekly, the Most Rev. Mstyslav, Archbishop of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in the United States, had embarked on an extensive journey through Europe visiting the major centers of religious, social and cultural life on the Continent. The Archbishop journeyed to Constantinople where he was received at a special audience by Patriarch Athenagoras of the Greek Orthodox Church. On November 21, Archbishop Mstyslav arrived in Rome, Italy, where he attended the sessions of the Second Ecumenical Council as an observer, and visited with the Ukrainian Catholic hierarchs participating in the Council, as well as with some of the leading prelates of the Catholic Church.



Archbishop Mstyslav

One of the first Ukrainian Catholic prelates visited by Archbishop Mstyslav was Metropolitan Joseph Slipy, who was released earlier this year from 18 years of detention in Soviet prisons and concentration camps. In moving words, the Orthodox Archbishop expressed his personal respect and compassion to the Metropolitan for his long years of suffering and martyrdom in defense of the Church and the faith. As a token of remembrance of this historic meeting, the Archbishop presented to Metropolitan Slipy a golden cross on a chain—a gift from all those who made the Archbishop's journey possible. The Most Rev. Mstyslav also visited Metropolitan Maxime Hermaniuk and Archbishop Ivan Buchko, and met with other Ukrainian Catholic Bishops attending the Ecumenical Council. Following his visit to the Basilian Fathers' monastery, where he met and exchanged gifts with the Very Rev. Archimandrite Athanasius Velyky, outstanding Ukrainian Catholic scholar and Secretary of the Council Commission on the Oriental Churches, Archbishop Mstyslav was received by Msgr. John Willebrands, member of the Vatican Secretariat for the Promotion of Christian Unity. On Sunday, November 24, Archbishop Mstyslav attended the Holy Mass at St. Josephat Pontifical Seminary, which was

celebrated by Metropolitan Maxime Hermaniuk, Archbishop Ivan Buchko and Bishops Neil Savaryn and Platon Kornysyak. The Archbishop remained in close contact with all Ukrainian Catholic prelates during his entire stay in Rome. The Ukrainian section of the Italian government radio network in Rome held an interview with the Orthodox Archbishop, which was broadcast to Ukraine on November 30 and December 1. After a visit to the Vatican Library and Museum, and a subsequent meeting with the Very Rev. Alphonse Raes, director of the Library, Archbishop Mstyslav called on Cardinal Bea and expressed his gratitude for the opportunity to observe the work of the Ecumenical Council. The Archbishop was accompanied on the latter visit by Metropolitan Maxime Hermaniuk and Msgr. Willebrands, as well as by his personal assistant during the European trip, the Very Rev. B. Zhelekhivsky. On December 2 Archbishop Mstyslav left Rome for Germany, where he called on Metropolitan Nikanor and imparted to him some of the impressions and observations from the journeys to Constantinople and Rome. The Archbishop was also interviewed by the radio commentators of the Ukrainian section of "Radio Liberty" in Munich.

UNA District Committee of Maryland and Washington Holds Annual Meeting

Baltimore, Md.—The regular yearly meeting of the Ukrainian National Association Branches in Maryland and Washington, D. C. was held in Baltimore, Maryland, on Sunday, December 8, in the Self-reliance offices at 239 South Broadway. Representatives including the secretaries from the following seven Branches were present: 15 from Washington, D. C., 55, 81 and 290 from Curtis Bay, and 148, 320 and 337 from Baltimore. Mr. Emanuel Prytula, Chairman of the District Committee and secretary of Branch 337, the second largest in Maryland, opened the meeting by welcoming those in attendance including Supreme President, Joseph Lesawyer. After adoption of the program, the Secretary, Prof. Michael Khoma of Branch 290, read the minutes of the last meeting. Reports of the executive board and the auditing committee followed. Chairman Prytula outlined the activities of the various branches and reported that to date 68 members were organized. Last year the district organized 71 for the full year. He pointed out that the District could go ahead of 1962 substantially if all the secretaries, other officers and delegates would make a special

effort during the balance of December to organize new members. The treasurer's report was given by Mr. John Malko of Branch 320. It was brought out that all branches except one had paid up their dues and that the financial position of the committee had improved. Prof. Michael Khoma of Branch 290 reported in detail on his activities as Secretary of the Committee which included keeping the records of meetings, sending out notices, preparing reports, and carrying on the official correspondence. The auditing committee confirmed that the treasury books were in proper order and recommended that all reports be accepted as presented with a vote of appreciation for a job well done by the executive board. In his address, Mr. Joseph Lesawyer, the Supreme President of "Soyuz," reviewed the activities of the year. He indicated that 1963, from a membership viewpoint, would be comparable to 1962 if the activity during December improved. Financial progress was substantial with an increase in assets of over \$1,500,000 anticipated. The president stated that on the basis of the expected

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'Svoboda' Cited for Patriotic Service



Standing left to right: James F. McGrath, Joseph Lesawyer, William Newmann, Jr., Anthony Dragan and Jack B. Dunn.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—"To Svoboda, the official organ of the Ukrainian National Association, in recognition of patriotic service in strengthening the nation and its citizens through the United States Savings Bonds Program," reads the citation presented to Svoboda by the representatives of the United States Department of Treasury. On Thursday, December 12, a delegation of three officers representing the Savings Bonds Division called on Joseph Lesawyer, Supreme President of the Ukrainian National Association, and Anthony Dragan,

Editor-in-Chief of Svoboda, and formally presented the citation on behalf of the U. S. Department of Treasury. Jack B. Dunn, State Director of the Savings Bonds Division, James F. McGrath, Area Manager, and William Newmann, Jr., President, Providence Savings Bank, made the presentation. Svoboda earned this high distinction for services rendered in support of the Savings Bonds Program devoting space to numerous articles and free advertisements urging its readers to purchase United States bonds and thus contribute to the country's welfare, growth and stability.

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Editorial

A PERFDIOUS VOICE

In the November 29, 1963 issue of *Literaturna Ukraina*, published in Kiev, there appeared an appeal of 32 Ukrainian writers, poets, and representatives of the government addressed to the Ukrainian community in the United States and dealing with the forthcoming unveiling of the Shevchenko monument in Washington, D. C. in May, 1964.

If anything, this voice is not a genuine expression of the Ukrainian people, although many of the signatories of the appeal are well-known Ukrainian writers, scholars and men of letters. For the past three years the Communist-controlled press of Ukraine has vehemently denounced the proposed monument to Taras Shevchenko in this nation's capital. What they impugned to the Ukrainians in this country was the allegation that they were unworthy of the great Ukrainian poet because they claimed him as a Ukrainian nationalist and freedom fighter and an enemy of Russian imperialism, which, they assert, Shevchenko never was.

Now, all of a sudden these Ukrainian literati, some of whom are dedicated and loyal servants of the Russian Communist regime in Ukraine, began another tune.

"We want to take part in the solemn celebrations and we want to bring a handful of soil from Shevchenko's grave in Ukraine..."

That is, in essence, the tenor of their appeal. Yet, the editorial preface to the appeal is again replete with the well-known Communist epithets, such as "bourgeois Ukrainian nationalists," "instigators of the cold war" and the like. It is evident that the entire affair is inspired by Moscow, so as to give the impression that the erection of the Shevchenko monument in Washington is well-viewed by the Soviet Union. This is a logical deduction if only from the fact that Mr. Luka Kizya, representative of Soviet Ukraine at the United Nations, also made a statement that he is in favor of the Shevchenko statue in Washington, but at the same time he castigated American citizens of Ukrainian descent that they are using the Shevchenko monument project as a weapon against the Soviet Union. Undoubtedly, *The Washington Post*, which has recently embarked on a vicious campaign against the Shevchenko monument, will again cite the voice of the Soviet writers to prove its erroneous thesis that Shevchenko is an honored poet of the Soviet Union, and therefore, should not be honored in Washington. But these arguments are too well cliched, and cannot obscure the real issue: the Ukrainian community in the United States is honoring Taras Shevchenko as an outstanding freedom fighter and symbol of universal liberty. Unable to refute the greatness of Shevchenko nor to eradicate his ideas which have been the source of hope and inspiration to millions throughout the world, the Soviets had no other choice but to placate the Ukrainians by likewise "admiring" Shevchenko, but at the same time subtly twisting, distorting and "officially interpreting" his works in the light of Marxist dogma.

We are certain that the appeal of 34 Ukrainians from Kiev will not confuse the Ukrainians in the free world, still less be accepted as a bona fide voice of the Ukrainian people. It is a perfidious voice of a puppet regime of Kiev, installed there by the Russian Communist troops and maintained there by the forces of Russian Communist arms.

Had Ukraine been a truly free and independent country, and not a colonial dependency of the Russian empire, then a delegation of Ukrainian writers and poets would not only be in order, but it would be highly desirable. But, regrettably, such is not the case.

We do not think that the appeal in question should be taken seriously by Ukrainians in this country or elsewhere. It is a deviously subtle diversion whereby Moscow intends to give a helping hand to the opponents of the Shevchenko monument in this country.

Our Ukrainian community is well aware of the insidious ways of Communist tactics and intrigues, and the latest appeal from Kiev is one of such Moscow-inspired moves. We can hardly allow ourselves to believe that there has been a change of heart in Moscow with respect to the Ukrainian people.

Ukrainians in this country will hold the greatest observance in honor of Taras Shevchenko in cooperation with the representative of the American people, the U. S. Congress, as well as representatives of the captive nations, but without the representatives of the puppet regime in Kiev, a regime which is a tool of Russian imperialism and colonialism, and as such, it is the mortal enemy of Shevchenko and his ideas of liberty and justice for all.

PRESIDENT LYNDON BAINES JOHNSON

By CLARENCE A. MANNING

Within two hours after the assassination and death of President Kennedy, before leaving Dallas, Lyndon Baines Johnson, the Vice-President, took the oath of office as President and at once assumed the reins of power so as to prevent any possible interregnum. Yet back of that simple act were changes which no one can definitely foresee, for the death of President Kennedy entirely changed the political situation and the course of the electoral campaign of 1964.

Outside of the fact that both Presidents, Kennedy and Johnson, were Democrats and had both come to the Presidency after years of service in both the House of Representatives and the Senate, they represented almost complete antitheses in training and outlook. From the very beginning, President Kennedy frankly represented the younger generation which had definitely grown up under the shadow of World War II. He was of a wealthy family, for his father, Joseph P. Kennedy, had not only been a successful politician and businessman but he had also served as Ambassador to Great Britain and when he failed to rise higher, he had made up his mind that one of his sons would succeed where he had failed. In addition to this he had married the daughter of Mayor Fitzgerald of Boston, one of the more powerful politicians of an older period of Massachusetts, and John Fitzgerald Kennedy could rely on a strong party following which he had inherited, and which he used to advantage.

Poor Boy from Texas

Lyndon Baines Johnson was a poor boy from Texas who made his first acquaintance with the political life of the capital as the secretary to a member of the Texas delegation to the House and then secured election in his own right and later transferred to the Senate. Here, unlike Harry Truman who came into the public eye for his investigation of war contracts, Johnson built his prestige on hard and conscientious work and on his ability to influence his fellow members, so that he was very soon chosen the Democratic Minority Leader in the first Republican Congress of President Eisenhower only to become Majority Leader when control of the Senate shifted to the Democrats. As such he was responsible to a large degree for whatever legislation was passed by the Republicans and in this post he earned the good will and respect of the membership of both parties. There was indeed some surprise that he had agreed to become Vice-President and give up his position in the Senate, but he did so in 1960 and now he is the President of the United States.

He naturally retained all of President Kennedy's advisers and personal staff but there can be little doubt that some of these in the months ahead will find excuses for leaving their posts so that President Johnson can replace them with men on whom he has relied during the past years, for his

methods of work have always been very different from those of his predecessor and just as Truman evolved in a short time a personal policy of his own, so we cannot doubt that President Johnson will do the same, even if he maintains the same goals and purposes. His first addresses emphasized his old relationships to Congress and his hopes of success in the Presidency are closely connected with his ability to continue to influence Congress through the methods that he knows so well, personal work and contact rather than brilliant notes of inspiration and challenge. At the same time it is interesting that, although he is from Texas, it was through his influence that Congress adopted the only civil rights legislation since the close of the Reconstruction Period in 1876.

Confronted With Handicap

On the other hand, he is confronted with one handicap that none of his predecessors who succeeded to the Presidency had, namely the short time left to him to impress his personality and his policy on the government organization and on the American people. Of the preceding Presidents who passed away, William Henry Harrison died soon after his inauguration and so did President Garfield. The same applies to President Lincoln in his second term, President McKinley in his second term and President Franklin D. Roosevelt in his fourth term. Even Calvin Coolidge after the death of President Harding had some years to make his own policy function before he was involved in a campaign for reelection.

President Kennedy was assassinated less than a year before the next elections, and already the general outlines were taking shape. He was assassinated at a time when there was a stalemate in Congress with almost none of the major bills reported out of committee and with the first session of the current Congress facing its compulsory ending with most of the necessary legislation left over for the second session. The position of President Johnson will depend very largely on his skill in solving this complicated legislative tangle and doing it in a way that will enhance his own personal prestige.

President Johnson's strength has always lain in his knowledge and skill in domestic politics but during the last months President Kennedy used him extensively for personal contacts in many different countries. Only recently the then Vice-President completed a trip to the Scandinavian north and he has met many of the prominent statesmen, although he has as yet had no personal dealings with Nikita Khrushchev. At the same time, at the funeral of the President, Johnson met briefly with all of the foreign leaders who were in attendance, as the British Prime Minister, General DeGaulle, the West German Chancellor and many others. His schedule calls for renewed conversations with many of these in the near future and when he completes this series, the world and the

IN TRIBUTE TO 'SVOBODA'

(Remarks of Joseph Lesawyer, Supreme President of the Ukrainian National Association, delivered at the jubilee banquet in honor of Svboda's 70th anniversary, on Saturday, December 7, 1963, in New York City.)

Today we are celebrating the 70th Anniversary of Svboda, the 30th year of *The Ukrainian Weekly* and the 10th year of *Veselka*, our children's monthly magazine. As we all know, Svboda is the oldest Ukrainian newspaper in America having started publication on September 15, 1893 and has continued up through this day. It, however, was not the first newspaper in the Ukrainian language to be published in the United States. History tells us that the first Ukrainian paper was a semi-monthly called *America*, which was started in Shenandoah, Pennsylvania in 1886. It lasted for 4 years until 1890, the victim of poor management. Prior to America, and as far back as 1868 a Ukrainian political exile, Agapius Honcharenko, a resident of San Francisco, started the first Russian newspaper in the United States called the *Alaska Herald and Svboda*. One-half of this paper was in English and the other half in Russian and Ukrainian, the native tongue of the editor.

In 1891, a year after the failure of America, a weekly called *Ukrainian Word* was launched in Shenandoah, Pennsylvania and at about the same time Father Hrushka began publishing the *New World* in Jersey City. But unfortunately both papers failed the first year.

It is of interest to note that back in these early days there were not only readers but listeners also. Illiteracy was not uncommon so that it was not unusual to have newspapers read out loud to an assembled group. It is also interesting to

note that in most cases including Svboda the editors of the new publications were clergymen, an indication that our priests quickly recognized the dire necessity for educating and informing the newly arrived immigrants and that the quickest way to do this was by means of newspapers in the language these people understood.

By and large our scholars concede that the foreign language press in America throughout its history performed an essential function in a commendable manner. Svboda, we are proud to say, has ably done its part for 70 years. Today as we review what was done and look ahead in an attempt to assess what lies before us, we can be certain that Svboda and its staff will be eager and willing to exert every effort to further the best interests of every man, woman and child in this great country and on top of that contribute all its special abilities in the field of foreign affairs to bring about permanent world peace based on justice and dignity.

Much more is going to be said about Svboda tonight by people more capable of doing this than I. But in conclusion I want to congratulate the present staff of Svboda—the editors, the administrative force, the printers, the mailing personnel, and all those engaged in getting Svboda to its readers, for a job well done. I also want to pay tribute to the retired editors and personnel for their contribution, as well as pay homage to those wonderful pioneers whose vision and know-how created Svboda.

POPE PAUL VI HONORS UKRAINIAN SAINT

ROME—His Holiness Pope Paul VI presided on November 23, at a commemorative service conducted by the Ukrainian Rite Archbishop Joseph Slipy of Lviv in honor of St. Josaphat Kuntsevych, a 17th-century Ukrainian prelate who gave his life to promote the unity of Christians.

The service was held at the altar of St. Basil the Great in St. Peter's Basilica, in which the saint's remains, in bishop's robes, were placed on Friday, November 22. They were brought to the Vatican from Vienna in 1946.

St. Josaphat, as a Basilian monk, worked to spread the then newly achieved union of the Orthodox dioceses in the Kiev area with the Holy See. He died at the hands of a mob in Vitebsk in 1709, six years

after he was appointed Archbishop of Polotsk.

The Ukrainian community in Rome paid tribute to the Ukrainian Catholic Saint, St. Josaphat. The main celebrations took place in the Pontifical College which is named after the Saint. A special Mass was celebrated by the Most Rev. Platon Kornyliak, Bishop for Ukrainian Catholics in West Germany, and the Most Rev. Neil Savaryn, Bishop of the Ukrainian Catholic diocese of Edmonton, Canada.

Present were the Assessor of the Sacred Congregation for the Eastern Churches, Most Rev. Archbishop Scapinelli, Metropolitan Joseph Slipy, Metropolitan Maxime Hermaniuk and eight other Ukrainian and non-Ukrainian prelates.

country will understand better the new President's interpretation of the policy of President Kennedy and of his own methods of approach to that policy.

Continuity Preserved

At all events, the American people have now in the White House a capable and well-trained man, particularly in some fields, and a man who may be more expert in the persuasion of Congress, though that can never be accurately predicted with the continued disputes

over the executive and legislative powers which have existed since the days of Washington. The main fact on which we can reckon at the present time is that there is to be a strong element of continuity in American foreign and domestic policy but that continuity will almost imperceptibly develop into a style of action that is primarily that of the new President. We can only hope that that new policy may adequately serve the high goals to which President Johnson has called the American people.

In Memory of Our Late President

The 35th president was a great one,
He lived part of his life in Washington.
He was a great president indeed,
And helped the nations that were in need.
This president won much fame,
John F. Kennedy was his name.
He was a great peace lover,
And was more of one than any other.
On every single war,
He wanted to "close the door".
People knew him from all around,
And once for Texas he was bound.
He went with his wife and made a speech there,
And when he finished people began to cheer.
Then he rode in one of his limousines,
Through Texas streets to see beautiful scenes.
Then suddenly the people stopped to cheer,
As panic arose everywhere.
A shot rang out heard by all,
As the president had started to fall.
Later in the hospital he lay,
Having not one word to say.
There was nothing that he could have said,
For now the president was dead.
But his name will live just like we are,
And to our memories it will be near not far.

By George Petrychka

(The youthful author of this verse is an 11-year-old fifth grader at the Ukrainian school in Brooklyn, N.Y., and member of Branch 361 of the UNA.—Ed.)

UNA PAID-UP INSURANCE

By THEODORE LUTWINIAK

The Ukrainian National Association now has thousands of members who hold fully paid-up insurance certificates and this group is increasing month after month. We are not referring to endowment certificates because such insurance is payable in full upon maturity and the holders are no longer insured; a considerable number of endowment certificates have already matured and many more will mature shortly. We are referring to payment life certificates on which the holders pay dues for only 20 years but are insured for the rest of their lives for the full face value of the contracts. There have been many questions asked about these certificates, not only by the members involved but by their beneficiaries as well. Following are some questions and answers of general interest; readers who have or will soon have paid-up insurance with the UNA should clip this material for future reference.

Q. Now that my insurance is paid-up will I continue to receive the annual dividend?

A. Yes. In 1962 and 1963 the dividend rate on paid-up insurance was \$1.80 per \$1,000 of insurance.

Q. My branch officers told me that since I no longer have to pay dues I do not have voting privileges at branch meetings. How come?

A. When you stopped paying dues you also stopped contributing towards UNA funds. Only dues-paying members who contribute to the funds have membership privileges. However, there is a solution to the problem: take out a new certificate!

Q. I have two certificates and one will soon be paid-up. My branch officers informed me that my membership will continue with full privileges on the basis of the second certificate. What does this involve?

A. You are contributing towards UNA funds (Indigent 8¢, Convention 5¢, National 2¢—total 15¢ monthly) only on the first certificate. When this cer-

tificate becomes paid-up the UNA will automatically transfer the charges for the funds to your second certificate and you will be requested to submit same for correction of dues. Your privileges continue without interruption.

Q. Is it possible for me to make a loan against the cash reserve of my paid-up insurance?

A. Yes. You have this privilege and the usual low interest rate will apply.

Q. Now that my insurance is paid-up does my money earn anything?

A. Yes, dividends as mentioned elsewhere. Also, the cash value of the insurance increases year after year.

Q. Can I surrender my paid-up insurance for the cash value?

A. Of course! But why should you want to do that? Not only will you be losing a 20-year insurance investment, but you also will be paying dearly for replacement insurance. Think it over!

Q. I have a paid-up certificate for a number of years but I am out of touch with my branch officers. How do I arrange for a change of beneficiary?

A. We are sending you a form for change of beneficiary and the name and address of your present branch secretary. Take the form and your certificate to this branch officer.

Q. I have paid-up insurance with the UNA but I can't prove it because my certificate is lost. Help!

A. Relax! UNA records show that you certainly do have paid-up insurance. Complete the enclosed application for a duplicate certificate and take it to your branch secretary. In due time you will have proof of your paid-up investment.

Q. My certificate is paid-up. Can I get a new one?

A. Yes. Any person under 65 may apply for new insurance. No examination is required for \$500 insurance up to age 55, \$1,000 to age 50, \$2,000 to age 40, if the applicant is healthy.

WHY JOHNNY DOESN'T LIKE UKRAINIAN HISTORY

By MYRON B. KUROPAS, UNA Supreme Advisor

An Address Delivered to the Ukrainian Teacher's Association of Chicago on Saturday, November 23, 1963.

Teachers who tend to "romanticize" Ukrainian history leaving the impression that everything that is Ukrainian is automatically "good." Unfortunately for this kind of teacher, his pupils are usually more sophisticated. They realize that it is impossible for any people to have so many heroes, martyrs, etc. and still be enslaved. Having once reached this conclusion, the students begin to accept everything the teacher has to say with a grain of salt and the teacher has lost his effectiveness.

Teachers who ignore Soviet Ukrainian history in the belief that it is not necessary to consider this topic since this is not really Ukrainian history. This, of course, is nonsense. Students read the press and they realize that if Khrushchev was in Kiev last week, Kiev must still exist. To them, as beginners, Khrushchev's Ki-

ev is probably more relevant than Volodymyr's Kiev.

Revision is Necessary

In view of my observations, I believe the time has come for professional educators to take another look at the teaching of Ukrainian history in America. It is far from satisfactory. As a starter, permit me to present some points for your consideration.

In essence, education is a process which results in a change of behavior. Every teacher, therefore, should have a clear notion of the kind of behavior he wishes to change and the kind of behavior he would like to see the student display at the end of the course. In short, the teacher must have clear and precise objectives in mind if he expects to educate. Selecting objectives, however, is not an easy process. Among other things, it involves

studying the learner and discovering his needs, studying the learner's society, discovering what subject matter specialists have to say, applying one's own philosophy of education, and utilizing the results of psychological experiments in determining if our proposed objectives are in keeping with the learners rate of growth, ability, etc. Once all of this has been done, the objectives must be clearly stated. Curriculum specialists seem to agree that the most useful way to state objectives is to express them in terms which identify both the kind of behavior to be developed in the student and the content or area of life in which this behavior is to operate.

Assuming that our learner is an American of Ukrainian descent, that he lives in the United States, that the teacher is familiar with Ukrainian history and has a sound philosophy of education based on logic and empirical data, I believe that four objectives that all Ukrainian history classes could easily adopt are:

- 1) A love for Ukraine, its culture, its history, and its people.
- 2) A comprehensive understanding of the most significant stages, both negative and positive, in the development of the modern Ukrainian nation.
- 3) An appreciation of Ukraine's contribution to world culture.
- 4) An appreciation of the role of the Ukrainian American community in American society and in the development of the Ukrainian nation.
- 5) A desire to become an integral part of the Ukrainian American community and to contribute to its development.

With these objectives as a starter, a revision in the second stage of the teaching process, namely, approach and method, seems to be in order. In my opinion, Ukrainian history should begin with that which is familiar to the student and for that reason I have divided the teaching of Ukrainian history into major phases.

Phase I

- a) The Ukrainian American family, b) The local Ukrainian American community, c) The national Ukrainian American community, d) Ukraine today (an excellent transition question might be, "Why did your parents leave Ukraine?"), e)

Rise and fall of the Ukrainian National Republic, f) Soviet Ukraine and its problems.

Once the student has been able to identify himself with Ukraine as a nation and truly feels himself a part of its historical development, he is usually motivated to learn more about it. Only then should the teacher turn to phase II.

Phase II

- a) Pre-historic Ukraine, b) The Trypillian culture, c) The nomadic invaders, f) The foreign settlers, g) The Kievan Rus, h) The Galician-Volhynian Kingdom, i) The Kozak era.
- In introducing phase II, I have found the "dated W" to be a useful device in helping the student maintain his perspective in the complicated chain of events which are a part of Ukrainian history. The top three points of the "W" are 988 (the introduction of Christianity), 1648 (Ukraine under Khmelnytsky), and 1918 (Ukraine's declaration of independence). The bottom points are dated 1349 (the fall of Galicia) and 1775 (the destruction of the Sich). In working with the "dated W," the stu-

dents are asked to keep their own large W and to fill in the important dates as the class progresses. With the "dated W" as a working base, it is hoped that the student will have a frame of reference, a unifying principle, from which to expand his knowledge of Ukrainian history.

In addition to a change in approach and method, a conscientious attempt to attain the objectives previously stated should eliminate much of the negativism mentioned previously. Once the teacher is asked to consider the Ukrainian American community, he is, at the same time, forced to take another look at American society. Knowing more about the real America, will help eliminate a zeal for de-Americanization and may even help the teacher find himself in our society. Once this happens, the teacher will begin to appreciate the American school and to learn more about its curriculum, a factor that will help him in his Ukrainian history class. In time, he may become so excited with American teaching aids that he will begin to devise some of his own or begin to convince our Ukrainian

writers, artists, map makers, and film makers that such aids are essential in the enhancement of Ukrainian history. With enough Ukrainian teachers clamoring for these items, someone may begin to do something about them. A knowledge of America will eventually lead the Ukrainian teacher to American historical sources. While many of these sources present an untrue picture of Ukrainian history, there are many, many others that adopt a favorable position. The teacher, after discovering the favorable books, can refer them to his students who can use them in combatting lies about Ukraine. Finally, his knowledge of American society will help the Ukrainian teacher understand his pupils and to communicate with them. No longer will the student view his Ukrainian teacher as some kind of "square"; instead he will begin to respect his teacher and in time to emulate him. When this happens, our worries about Johnny not liking Ukrainian history will be over. We will be well on our way towards conserving our human resources for future Ukrainian-American endeavor. In conclusion I wish to state

that it was not my intention in this paper to antagonize or to insult anyone. I have never doubted the sincerity or devotion of Ukrainian teachers. Nor was it my intention to present a "cure-all" for our problems with the younger generation. This is a problem that is so complex that no one of us can hope to solve it without the help of the entire Ukrainian American community. Nor have I said anything new. Being familiar with principles of education, I am sure all of you have realized that my position is nothing more than a practical application of these principles. What then, have I tried to do? For what it is worth, I have presented my views in an effort to open avenues for further discussion, debate and the development of a well organized and sound Ukrainianization program here in America. The latter goal, I am sure, is close to the hearts of all of us.

Editor's Note: Mr. M. Kuropas is a guidance counselor in a Chicago junior high school. He is also the author of *The Saga of Ukraine: An Outline History*.

Readers React to Distortions Of Facts on Shevchenko Monument

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.
Gentlemen:

To say that your editorial, "The Shevchenko Affair," of October 18 was biased and unfair would be a compliment. In your attack on all Ukrainians in this country, you attack every person who has ever struggled against imperialism. You say that Shevchenko has no "universal significance for Americans," yet he fought against and died for the same basic things that American soldiers are fighting against in Vietnam today.

No one called Garibaldi or Ghandi a "pet of a small minority"; nor were the Czechs accused of harboring an "implausible goal...nationality" when a stamp was issued in Masaryk's honor. And yet, simply because a nationality is too outspoken in their fight against Communism, and because they want to see their country free again, they are accused of being fanatics!

Shevchenko stood for all the principles on which this country was founded; I sincerely hope that he will continue to be honored as he has been honored in the past, and that people will disregard your outburst against freedom.

Roman Shramenko

Editor:
Washington Post
Washington D. C.
Sir,

I wish to answer you on your recent article entitled "United States, Russia to Share Ukrainian Poet as Hero."

I see no point in your incessant attacks on the Taras Shevchenko memorial project. It is obvious to all of us that you mean to have law 86-749 repealed by whatever devious means you can muster.

The fact that you base your contentions on material brought forward in the USSR magazine is indicative of your susceptibility to Communist propaganda. Without a doubt the Russians are very pleased that their lies have appeared to at least one editor in this country.

You, as well as everyone else in this country, are entitled to your opinion. However, because you have a responsibility to the American public, you can not distort the truth and accepting lies at face value without necessary reflection and investigation. Furthermore, your attitude in no way reflects your objectivity in reporting the news. You have copied a lie from a Russian propaganda source and are using this lie as a weapon for reappealing law 86-749. Your use of this fallacious material is most unacademic as well as in poor taste. Most important, however, it shows all American citizens how Russian propaganda can trickles into our homes through our own media.

I sincerely hope that you will cease your attacks on the Shevchenko project. The Shevchenko memorial will in no way detract from the beauty of Washington D. C., but quite the contrary. The success of this action will reinforce the belief that America is indeed the land of opportunity, tolerance, and liberty. John Sirko

Maryland UNA Committee Meets...

(Concluded from Page 1)

Income, dividends to be paid in May, 1964, will be higher. Svoiboda and Soyuzivka were discussed briefly. It was pointed out that the 70th anniversary of Svoiboda was celebrated with concerts, banquets and meetings by a number of District Committees including those in New York City, Jersey City, New Haven, Connecticut, Detroit-Windsor, Philadelphia, and Chicago. Soyuzivka enjoyed a more successful season with income reaching a new high. More and more organizations and clubs are meeting at Soyuzivka and its popularity with the youth is growing.

Mr. Lesawyer pointed out that one of the UNA's most important accomplishments in its history was completed with the publishing of the first volume of Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopedia. From the sales to date, it appears that this vol-

Second Branch of "Zarevo" Formed in New York

New York, N. Y. (LC)—On November 10, 1963 thirty-two young students met in the Ukrainian National Home in New York City to form a Student's Branch of "Zarevo." The newly formed Ukrainian Student Association will be a branch of the now existing Academic Association of "Zarevo" which has been in existence since 1949.

The meeting was opened by the head of the incentive committee Irene Demydovych who informed those present about the purpose of the meeting. Shortly thereafter the following persons were elected to the presidium: Roman Kudela as chairman and Luba Stebelska as secretary. Leo Chalupa, Mrs. Anne Procyk and Paul Dorozynsky then spoke on the aims and purposes of Zarevo. The first speaker, Chalupa, briefly stated why Ukrainian-American students should belong to "Zarevo." Mrs. Procyk,

who is a member of the Academic "Zarevo" outlined some suggestions for future activities. Mr. Dorozynsky, the head of the central executive of "Zarevo," then gave a brief summary of the association's history. This was followed by an interesting discussion period. After the signing of a membership list the new members elected the following persons to the executive: Leo Chalupa, president; Nick Sitaytsky, vice-president; Luba Stebelska, secretary; Roman Kudela, treasurer; and Irene Demydovych, organizer.

It was decided to hold meetings once a month which will consist of speeches, panels, discussions and social events. It is noted that most of the members have recently completed high schools and are now attending colleges in the New York area.

New York - New Jersey Area News

The annual Cocktail Party under the auspices of the SS. Peter & Paul Ukrainian Catholic Holy Name Society on Saturday October 19 last, in Jersey City concluded successfully. The event was well attended and actively supported by L.U.C. members from New York City and Astoria, L. I. that included: Walter Krayewsky, Gene Sokolovsky, June Feryo and Alice Berket. Proceeds realized from the function will be utilized to benefit our orphans in Philadelphia, Pa., during the coming Christmas Holidays. Nicholas Bodnaruk, Society President was in charge of the Committee that handled all arrangements for the convenience of all guests. The facilities of the Ukrainian center (lower hall) were made available at no charge toward this charitable purpose that can always be considered of prime importance and second to none.

Youthful members of the Jersey City parish and future leaders of the Society are making good progress at school or in the business world under the continued supervision of their elders. Specifically, Bill Syby, son of Harry Syby, one of the charter members, is a Junior currently attending St. Mary's High School in Jersey City, N.J. He has been a member of the Varsity bowling team for 2 years and has compiled an enviable 190 average as a member of the '63/64 High School League Champs.

David R. Madey, son of Ray Madey, a former president of the society, is in his Senior year at St. Peter's Prep. He also has earned his varsity letter in bowling and is planning to attend Boston College to further continue his studies.

Simon Kuffa Jr., son of Simon Kuffa, a past officer on many occasions, is a Junior in attendance at Lincoln High School. He is a lineman on the football team and excels in the guard position.

Joseph Hadevych is attending Ferris High School and is a half-back on the freshman football team with a promising future.

Roman Mashchak, another member with a bright future, is employed by the Tidewater Oil Co. of New York in the capacity of intermediate transportation specialist. He has been with the firm two years and is also attending evening

sessions at Pace College to further enhance his future capability to earn a promotion.

Baltimore, Md., during the October 21-27 week-end was the scene where many League of Ukrainian Catholics members from the metropolitan area were observed enjoying themselves after the annual business sessions were concluded. New York, New Jersey, Ohio and Pennsylvania were very well represented by large delegations. Congenial hospitality displayed by the host Baltimore chapter, Western Pennsylvania and Garden State Councils will be long remembered by those who were fortunate enough to attend. Most impressive of all was the overflowing attendance at St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church on Sunday Oct. 27 at 11:00 A. M. where the Divine Liturgy was co-celebrated by Very Rev. Petro Melnyehuk, 1963 Convention Spiritual Director and Rev. Russell L. Danylechuk, National L.U.C. Spiritual Moderator for the continued good welfare of all our Faithful. Last, but not least Harry Kany and his Committee that sponsored the 25th anniversary national convention during the 30th anniversary year of L.U.C. activity are to be congratulated for another fine achievement in keeping with the traditional League motto: "For God and Country Always." This huge task is never easily accomplished since timely coordination is the keynote to a successful conclusion for the ultimate benefit of the League. Therefore, the co-operation of the members in attendance was indicative that they appreciated the fine effort expended in their behalf by those who were willing to sacrifice personally toward that end and which will always be to their everlasting credit.

Myron Pello, H. N. S. Sports Director is making plans to reorganize at least two basketball teams this season. Most of the local talent at his disposal has had high school experience. Competition will be scheduled against other local Ukrainian teams, preferably in league play; if that can be arranged. Also, consideration will be given to book games against Ukrainian teams from out of town on a home and home series basis. Contact can be made by writing to Myron Pello, 55 Sussex St., Jersey City, N. J. for further details in that respect.

Michael Steblecki

Dr. A. P. Coleman Jubilee Banquet To Lecture in Manor College

Jenkintown, Pa.—Dr. Arthur P. Coleman, former president of Alliance College and currently professor at Fordham University in New York, will give a lecture on "Ukraine Today" on Tuesday, December 17, at Manor Junior College in Jenkintown, Pa. This lecture is one in a series of many planned by the faculty of Manor College for the academic year 1963-64 and dealing with various aspects of present-day Ukraine.

Among speakers engaged for this series are outstanding scholars, journalists and businessmen competent in the field of Ukrainian studies and relations. All lectures are open to the public and admission is free.

Jubilee Banquet In New York...

(Concluded from Page 1)

Chairman of the New York Committee of United Ukrainian Organizations, the Hon. Paul Yuzyk, Senator from Canada and member of the Canadian delegation to the United Nations, Dr. Matthew Stakhiv, editor of Narodna Volia and Anthony Dragan, editor of Svoiboda.

The entertainment part of the program consisted of vocal renditions by the soprano soloist Mrs. Mary Lesawyer, accompanied at the piano by Miss Olga Dmytriv, and an oral recitation by author-humorist Ivan Kernytsky.

Following the benediction by the Rev. L. Vesolovsky of the St. Volodymyr Ukrainian Orthodox Church of New York, the audience sang "Mnohaya Lita" in honor of Svoiboda thus bringing to conclusion this pleasantly memorable day.

Ukrainian Exhibit Wins Two Awards



The award-winning exhibit and the arrangers, from left to right: Mmes. Mary Havrylak, Millie Most, Gizella Baran, Alina Oleksyn, and Misses Halyna Koval and Marianna Havrylak.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Members of the Apostleship of Prayer, St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church, South Side, Pittsburgh, Pa., were invited by the exclusive Bethel Park Garden Club of Bethel Park, Pa., to exhibit "Christmas in Ukraine" on November 16, 1963.

The exhibit was received with great enthusiasm and interest. The excitement created by the colorful costumes the ladies wore in addition to the food prepared for a typical holy supper ("Sviaty Vechir") was tremendous. The table was covered with an embroidered tablecloth, decorated with a hand-painted vase containing wheat, candelabra and candles and very colorful tapestry-like linen towels at each end of the table. The twelve traditional foods were served on original Ukrainian dishes. On the wall in the room hang a magnificent icon of the Blessed Mother and Child draped with a heavily embroidered and colorful towel, also hand-carved crosses, wooden wallplates, tapestries and the "Tryzub."

The legend of "Christmas in Ukraine" and "Who are the Ukrainians" was given to the public.

This exhibit won two awards, a local and the coveted State of Pennsylvania Silver Award of Merit for being the most educational, typical and authentic display.

Although the chairman, Mrs. Mary Havrylak, is American born she treasures the traditions of her parents. She was happy for the opportunity to pay tribute and share the beautiful customs and culture in hope of creating a better understanding of her heritage.

Her co-chairmen were Mrs. Alina Oleksyn, Mrs. Millie Most, Mrs. Gizella Baran, Mrs. Maria Malavych, Mrs. N. Danyluk, Mrs. Peter Krupnyk were contributors to the display.

"Christmas in Ukraine" was repeated December 1, 1963 at the local Parish Hall.

Roman Rudnytsky's Debut In Rochester

A rather significant event took place on the evening of November 2 in Todd Union of the University of Rochester in Rochester, New York. At that time, Roman Rudnytsky made his debut in the city of Rochester. The small but very pleasant ball was filled with people well before the concert started, yet they kept coming in until a number of the audience had to stand, since no extra seats were available. Approximately half of the audience was Ukrainian, the other half being American—an excellent turnout altogether, especially since among the audience were faculty members of the famous Rochester Eastman School of Music and the conductor of the Rochester Oratorio Society.

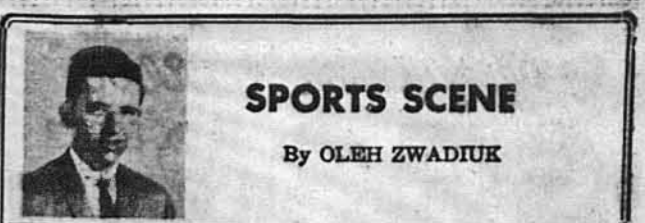
The audience did not quite know what to expect from the young pianist, though the public had been exposed to many reviews of his concerts; all were pleasantly surprised at the excellence of the pianist's playing as soon as they heard the first few bars of the first piece on the program: the Organ Toccata, Adagio and Fugue in C Major by Bach-Busoni.

Beethoven's Sonata in F Sharp Major, Op. 78, which followed next in the program, was a pleasant indication of the pianist's musical maturity. This short yet musically demanding Sonata was valued by Beethoven more than the popular Sonata in C Sharp Minor.

Sonata, Op. 26, by Samuel Barber, provided for a total change in mood and proved the pianist proficient in contemporary music as well as in that of the classical period. He delved into the work with full swing and came out victorious. The listeners were now fully confident that they were dealing with not just another pianist but with a person who possesses extraordinary talent and who has put a tremendous amount of work into the development of this talent. Comments made during the intermission by Ukrainians and Americans alike were very favorable.

The second half of the program included two contemporary Ukrainian pieces; the Andante Sostenuto from Shevchenko Suite by Borys Latozhynsky, and the Hutuzal Dance by Antin Rudnytsky, the pianist's father.

Following these two relatively short works came one of the greatest works in the realm of romantic and symbolic music, a work in which the piano is exploited to its utmost limits: Ravel's Gaspard de la Nuit. In this work pianists have not only opportunities for showing



SPORTS SCENE

By OLEH ZWADIUK

Nats Defeat Uhrik, 7-3

The Ukrainian Nationals of Philadelphia defeated the Uhrik Truckers, their league and city rivals, last Sunday, 7-3, in an American Soccer League match at 29th and Cambria Sts. The Nationals led at half-time 4-2.

Walter Croyzowych was the highest scorer in the game when he got himself a "hat trick" and paced the Nats to their convincing victory.

Other scorers in the match were Mike Noha, Ismael Ferreira and Nuri Mumis.

attempts by the much improved Greeks on his domain. If there are any awards at the end of the season for a "most valuable player," Yadlovski should not have any trouble winning that honor.

Against Rowdyism

The English Soccer Association cracked down on players and clubs in an attempt to curb rowdyism at league and cup games.

Two weeks ago the disciplinary committee of the Association fined Everton \$300 dollars and ordered that warning notices be printed in the club's program and displayed on the grounds for the next 30 days.

On November 8, in a game between Everton and Blackburn Rovers, the fans tossed things into the playing field. The Association warned that if another missile-tossing incident like that one occurs the grounds will be closed.

The grounds are owned by individual clubs but the Association has the right to close them in case of misdemeanors.

The Association also clamped down on unruly players. A star Everton half-back was suspended for 21 days for striking another player. The player is Tony Kay who earns \$900 per week. He will lose his pay for the duration of the suspension.

The Boston club has lost only one point in a tie game with New York's Boca Juniors and it looks like the only two teams left that can put up any opposition to them are the Nationals and the Newark Ukrainian Sich. Sich has to play one more game with the Boston eleven on their own field in Newark. They lost the first match, 1-0, in Boston.

USC Ties Greeks

More than 2,000 spectators turned out to see the New York Ukrainian Soccer Club take on their archrivals, the Greek American Soccer Club last Sunday in a German American Soccer League match at the Ukrainian Field in Astoria. The teams played to a 1-1 tie.

USC won the first match 3-0 on October 20th and last Sunday's tie is considered by many a successful outcome. The two teams may meet again in the National Challenge Cup competition.

Nats Travel To Bermuda

The Ukrainian Nationals will play a series of five games over a period of nine days in Bermuda starting December 28th. They are going on the invitation and expense of the Bermuda Soccer Football Association.

Seventeen non-players are accompanying the team in the plane to this beautiful island.

St. Louis Victor

St. Louis University won the National Collegiate soccer championship for the fourth time in five years by defeating previously unbeaten Navy, 3-0.

Moscow Dynamo won the Soviet Soccer League title with 54 points, one more than Spartak which finished in second place. Dynamo is engaged to go on a South American tour in the near future.

Fourth Annual Penn-Ohio Bowling Tournament Scheduled for May 16, 1964

The fourth annual Penn-Ohio Bowling Tournament, sponsored by the Penn-Ohio Ukrainian National Association Branches, will be held on Saturday, May 16th, at the Lincoln Lanes in Derry, Pennsylvania.

The Ukrainian National Association Branch No. 113 will sponsor this annual event which has grown in spectacular fashion from its inception at Youngstown, Ohio. Last year's event held in Cleveland, Ohio, showed forty-four teams participating and with over 400 attending the banquet.

Again this year the Ukrainian National Association will sponsor the many trophies awarded to the winners in the various classes of competition held for the Penn-Ohio bowlers.

Plans are already being formulated in Youngstown and Cleveland to send as many teams as possible to Derry, Pennsylvania, to return the attendance and enthusiasm expressed by the Derry branch in the last three tournaments held in Youngstown, Ambridge and Cleveland.

Penn-Ohio Sports Committee Chairman, Gene Woloshyn of Youngstown, Ohio, hopes that the announcement of this date will discourage the scheduling of events on this date which would interfere with Penn-Ohio teams entering and supporting this fourth annual Penn-Ohio Bowling Tournament scheduled at Derry, Pennsylvania, on Saturday, May 16, 1964.

Gene Woloshyn

NOTICE

To U.N.A. MEMBERS and BRANCHES

Members and Branches of the Ukrainian National Association are hereby notified that with the ending of its fiscal year the Home Office of the U.N.A. must close its accounts and deposit in banks all money received from Branches

no later than noon, of December 31, 1963.

Money received later cannot be credited to 1963. Therefore we appeal to all members of the U.N.A. to pay their dues this month as soon as possible and all Branches, especially those which often send in their dues late, to remit their accounts and money in time to be received by the Home Office no later than noon of TUESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1963.

Notice is hereby given that Branches which send their dues late will be shown as delinquent and in arrears on the annual report.

U.N.A. HOME OFFICE

Holiday Season Starts December 24, 1963 at SOYUZIVKA

On TUESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1963

Holy Supper including the TRADITIONAL 12 COURSES OF THE UKRAINIAN CHRISTMAS MEAL, Christmas Spirit and Carols

On TUESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1963

New Year's Eve Festivities with SPECIAL PROGRAM in the HEATED SPACIOUS HALL of the "VESELKA" PAVILION.

On MONDAY, JANUARY 6, 1964

Christmas Supper

THIS IS THE IDEAL WAY TO GIVE THE HOUSEWIVES A CHRISTMAS TREAT!

For the CHILDREN and the YOUNG PEOPLE: TOBOGGANING • SKATING • SKIING
For the ADULTS: HUNTING • BRIDGE TOURNAMENT
For EVERYONE: White, crisp SNOW • Pleasant COMPANY • Family ATMOSPHERE at the friendly SOYUZIVKA in the Catskill Hills.

Please make the reservation in advance, by filling out the form below and mailing it to the SOYUZIVKA.

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASS'N ESTATE
Kerhonkson, N. Y.
Tel.: 5641

Name: _____
Address: _____
Enclosed is reservation deposit \$ _____ for _____
dinner for _____ persons for _____ day _____ from _____ to _____

Luba Celchka

Український Спорт

UKRAINIAN SPORTS

Рік X

Ч. 5 (85)

ПАМ'ЯТІ ПРЕЗИДЕНТА — СПОРТОВЦЯ

Трагічна смерть Президента США Джона Ф. Кеннеді від пострілів комуністичного виховання, який вважав себе біблією „Капітал” Маркса, сколихнула цілим світом. Голова жаль і співчуття напали на усіх кінців світу так з приводу втрати голови провідної держави, як і немовної трагедії родини Джона Ф. Кеннеді. Маніфестували співчуття і жалобу не лише державні мужі, але й окремі спортсмени багатьох міст і країн, бо вони шанувували пам'яті Покійного також, як правдивого спортсмена. Коли пригадуємо багату кар'єру Президента, насуваються на думку слова одного провідного спортсмена: „Кожний останній свисток Найвищого Судді покликає тебе до себе, не буде важким, чи ти перемігав, але як ти змагався”.

Покійний Президент був захоплений спортом від наймолодших літ. Але ця любов до спорту не була зв'язана з жадобою перемагати за всяку ціну. Так в середній школі, як і в часі університетських студій, він не вбивався своїми спортивними досягненнями. Поголюблений диліжантом спорту були плавання і футбол, але і в них не належав він до найкращих у школі. Фізична вправність пригодилася йому у відомій одескій розбитої воєнної школі, коли Джон Ф. Кеннеді вирізнявся своїми товаришами неолімпійським тижнем плавання в пошукуванні помічі. Він, вже як Президент, був дає активним спортсменом і не тільки підтримував спорт, але й докладав всіх зусиль, щоб притягнути всю молодь країни до активної участі в спорті. Вільнянам його ідеї була праця Президентської Ради Фізичної Вправності, бо він глибоко вірив у виховну роль спорту. Заменивши є, що він вбуривав круг своїх співробітників також з поміж університетських товаришів спортсменів, чим потверджував він довір'я до характеру, вироблені у спорті. Про покійного Президента, як ідеального спортсмена, напишуть ще напевно неодинокі спогади для молодих поколінь.

Для нас, українських спортсменів у США, постає питання президента Кеннеді знаменна з двох причин. Цей найвищий державний муж країни повинен світити нам прикладом, як треба любити, шанувати і гордитися країною нашого походження — Україною, бо Джон Ф. Кеннеді ніколи, навіть на пості президента, не цурався країни своїх батьків — Ірландії. Ми повинні також взяти за приклад постає президента, який не переставав бути активним спортсменом і діячем фізичної культури. Він завжди високо циняв роль і значення спорту для фізичного і морального здоров'я одиниць і народів. Вірю, що у світ Всевісного покійний президент, вихований в дусі ідеального спорту, зможе здати звіт, що він гідно і з честю провів свій шлях життявого змагу.

ОСЯГИ НАШИХ КЛЮБІВ

УСТ ЧОРНОМОРСЬКА СІЧ' НЮЯРК ПРАЦЮЄ З ВІРОМ В НАШУ МОЛОДЬ



Перша дружина Футболу „Чорноморської Січі” Ньюарк в складі, який почав змагання АФЛІги сезону 1963/64.

„Віримо в силу духа і фізичну вправність українських футболістів, яких хочемо вдержати при українському спорті!” Ці слова чутливо з редакційного органу УСТ „Чорноморська Січ” — „Наш Спорт”, виданого у вересні 1962 року з нагоди переходу футбольної дружини „Чорн. Січ” до Американської Футбольної Ліги. Цей крок привітала більшість українських спортсменів диявлі, але були ж теж голоси про мійне рішення „Чорноморської Січі”, мовляв, ми вже масмо двоі наші дружини у вищих лігах Сходу США, тому й краще не пнятися туди „Чорн. Січ”. Згадуючи розбіжність думок прихильників українського спорту, хочемо відנותувати дотеперішні успіхи півторачасного побуту „Чорн. Січ” в цій А. Ф. Лізі. Другий сезон закінчила своєю перемогом „Чорн. Січ” на п'ятому місці, а в гріх за Чашу Луїса дійшла до фіналу, в якому зустрінулася з „Тризубом”. Дві фінальні гри закінчилися вислідом 1:1 і 0:3, але другі гри програні на гришні змаганні призначено „Чорн. Січ” волюкером 1:0 і „Чорн. Січ” здобула Чашу Луїса на сезон 1962-63 р. Першу половину нового сезону закінчила дружина „Чорн. Січ” на третьому місці показника після „Тризуба” і „Бостон С. К.”, маючи на своєму конті по семи гріх 9 точок і відношення воріт 10 : 10.

У цьому сезоні футболісти „Чорн. Січ” дали виправдувати віру Управи УСТ у власні сили. Як відомо, „Чорноморська Січ” виставляє до важких гор А. Ф. Ліги дружини у дівковито українському

ВІСЛІДИ 5-ИХ ЛЕГКОАТЛЕТИЧНИХ ПЕРШОСТЕЙ УСЦАН 1963 РОКУ

Осеця СУМА „Київ” біля Дітройт 7-8 вересня. Імпозантне число учасників, а саме 116 змагунів і 81 змагулів, які з'їхалися тут з десяти наших спортових осередків, задокументували, що праця нашої Централу дас заслужені плоди. Коли б до цієї плодотвірної праці вдалося втягнути актив з східної половини Канади (Монтреаль) та Америки (Нью-Йорк і Філадельфія), тоді могли б ми гордитися повною зрлістю до розв'язування наших загальних громадських проблем. Живемо надією, що доцогосчасні успіхи імпрез УСЦАК-у (відбігованкові турніри, легкоатлетичні, плавацькі та тенісні першості), в яких беруть участь сотні української молоді дадуть поштовх до громадської участі усіх наших спортових осередків, без різниці місця їхнього дняння.

Діловий Комітет створений із обох Осередків СУМА в Дітройт з д-ром В. Рижим на чолі подає, щоб цогорічні першості мали напруду величавий перебіг. Піднесенням американського й українського прапорів, відігранням національних гимнів, дефілядою біля двох соток учасників та офіційним відкриттям започатковано дводенні змаганні за особисті та клубові першості в легкоатлетичній, як і масовістю учасників в поодиноких конкуренціях (бувало набігах 27 і численних перебігах надобре вимучили організаційно-технічний апарат змагань та покінчилися доперва пізно вечером

В дружинному обрахуванні змаганні приборкали зовсім відмінне обличчя від минулорічнього. Із шести перебігових профів аж п'ять змінили своїх посідачів — що виявило наявно зрлість нових кадрів нашої спортової молоді. Трофеї свої поділяли два наші найбільш живучі спортові осередки, три із них помадували до Торонто, три до Клівленду. Широкоділовому Шикаго тім разом непомстило. Мило вражали успіхи Дітройту.

В загальному точчуванні осейтв усіх вікових груп обох полов, перше місце припадо Пласти, Торонто 340 т. перед „Львовом” Клівленд 299 т. „Крилами” Шикаго 271 і Пластом Дітройт 218,5 точок.

Технічні висліди:
Скороти: „Львів” Клівленд (Л.К.) Пласт Дітройт (П.Д.), „Крилами” Шикаго (К.Ш.), Пласт Рошестер (П.Р.) Пласт Торонто (П.Т.) Пласт Шикаго (П.Ш.) Черник Дітройт (Ч.Д.) СУМ Торонто (С.Т.) СУМА Дітройт (С.Д.) СУМА Клівленд (С.К.)

Група чоловіків понад 18 літ:
Віг 100 м. (стартувано 16) Семків М. К. Ш. 12.4, Спальський Ю. П. Т. 12.5, Шеблявський Е. К. Ш. 12.7.
Віг 1500 м. (ст. 6) Сасвич Ю. П. Ш. 4.15.4, Ковш Я. П. Д. 4.37.4, Готра 3. П. Д. 5.02.

Стрибок у висоту: (ст. 6) Мацилінський О. П. Д. 5.5". Кунаш І. Л. К. 5.4", Маланчук В. Л. К. 5.3".
Мет ратичем: (ст. 11) Кунаш І. Л. К. 108.5", Лялька Б. П. Р. 102.2", Михальцевич Р. К. Ш. 93.5".
Стуєан ядром: (ст. 12) Кунаш І. Л. К. 38.1", Богунювич А. П. Д. 35.6", Лялька Б. П. Р. 32.6".

Група чоловіків понад 18 літ:
Віг 100 м. (ст. 17) Курілас П. Л. К. 12.4, Філоненко П. П. Д. 12.5, Дзєновський І. Л. К. 12.7.
Віг 800 м. (ст. 5) Сасвич О. П. Ш. 2.29.9, Барків М. С. Д. 2.30.4, Мазуркевич В. К. Ш. 2.32.3.

Віг 400 м. (ст. 6) Гермак Т. С. Д. 58.5, Ципкевич І. С. К. 59.8, Таращук І. С. Т. 60.4.
Жердина: (ст. 3) Сушко А. Л. К. 11.1", Курілас П. Л. К. 9.6", Садовський В. Л. К. 9.0".
Віг 4 x 100 м. (ст. 6) СУМА Дітройт 52.3, СУМА Клівленд 52.9, Львів Клівленд 53.4.

Стрибок у висоту: (ст. 14) Філоненко П. П. Д. 5.4", 2-3 Фроварєвський С. Т. 5.3", 2-3 Сушко А. Л. К. 5.3".
Мет ратичем: (ст. 10) Лушинський І. К. Ш. 124.4", Дудяк І. К. Ш. 123.6", Садовський Б. Л. К. 123.5".
Стрибок в довжину: (ст. 12) Лушинський І. К. Ш. 18.5",

Віг 400 м. (ст. 10) Ковш Я. П. Д. 60.1, Спальський Ю. П. Т. 60.3, Стеяк О. Л. К. 61.1.
Віг 1x100 м. (ст. 3) „Крилами” Шикаго 51.3, Пласт Дітройт 51.6, „Львів” Клівленд 52.4.
Стрибок в довжину: (ст. 13) Лялька Б. П. Р. 19.10", Кунаш І. Л. К. 19.9, Шеблявський Е. К. Ш. 18.10".
Мет ратичем: (ст. 9) Шеблявський Е. К. Ш. 144.5", тоді могли б ми гордитися повною зрлістю до розв'язування наших загальних громадських проблем. Живемо надією, що доцогосчасні успіхи імпрез УСЦАК-у (відбігованкові турніри, легкоатлетичні, плавацькі та тенісні першості), в яких беруть участь сотні української молоді дадуть поштовх до громадської участі усіх наших спортових осередків, без різниці місця їхнього дняння.

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Віг 1500 м. (ст. 6) Сасвич Ю. П. Ш. 4.15.4, Ковш Я. П. Д. 4.37.4, Готра 3. П. Д. 5.02.

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Мет ратичем: (ст. 11) Кунаш І. Л. К. 108.5", Лялька Б. П. Р. 102.2", Михальцевич Р. К. Ш. 93.5".
Стуєан ядром: (ст. 12) Кунаш І. Л. К. 38.1", Богунювич А. П. Д. 35.6", Лялька Б. П. Р. 32.6".

Група чоловіків понад 18 літ:
Віг 100 м. (ст. 17) Курілас П. Л. К. 12.4, Філоненко П. П. Д. 12.5, Дзєновський І. Л. К. 12.7.
Віг 800 м. (ст. 5) Сасвич О. П. Ш. 2.29.9, Барків М. С. Д. 2.30.4, Мазуркевич В. К. Ш. 2.32.3.

Віг 400 м. (ст. 6) Гермак Т. С. Д. 58.5, Ципкевич І. С. К. 59.8, Таращук І. С. Т. 60.4.
Жердина: (ст. 3) Сушко А. Л. К. 11.1", Курілас П. Л. К. 9.6", Садовський В. Л. К. 9.0".
Віг 4 x 100 м. (ст. 6) СУМА Дітройт 52.3, СУМА Клівленд 52.9, Львів Клівленд 53.4.

Стрибок у висоту: (ст. 14) Філоненко П. П. Д. 5.4", 2-3 Фроварєвський С. Т. 5.3", 2-3 Сушко А. Л. К. 5.3".
Мет ратичем: (ст. 10) Лушинський І. К. Ш. 124.4", Дудяк І. К. Ш. 123.6", Садовський Б. Л. К. 123.5".
Стрибок в довжину: (ст. 12) Лушинський І. К. Ш. 18.5",

Дев'ять Зимові Олімпійські Ігрища

В австрійському гірському місті Інсбруку відбудуться в часі від 29-го січня до 9 лютого 1964 року Дев'ять Зимові Олімпійські Ігрища. Приготування до них саме добувають до кінця. Нові будови, стадіони і други влаштування та перерібка шляхів у місті та околиці для кращого дозду до нього коштують вже малу Австрію понад \$8,000,000, а ще раз стільки видасть Австрія на саме переведення Зимових Ігрищ. На підень від міста збудовано новий модерний олімпійський стадіон для їди на совгах та ганьки. Виросло теж на північному схилі від міста велике олімпійське селище для учасників Ігрищ.

Впродовж дванадцяти днів відбуватимуться в Інсбруку в програмі Дев'ятих Зимових Олімпійських Ігрищ змаганні штучної та швидкої їди на совгах, так чоловіків, як і жінок, біга, з'їзди і стрибки на листах чоловіків і жінок, перегонках з'їзди бобслеями та олімпійські першості в ганьки, яких розгрижка запланована на кожний день тридцяти олімпійських Ігрищ.

Курілас П. Л. К. 18.3", Петрулак Р. С. Д. 18.2".
Мет диском: (ст. 16) Лушинський І. К. Ш. 143, Кордуба Б. Л. К. 141.6", Тарнавський Р. П. Д. 129.11".
Стуєан ядром: (ст. 20) Кордуба Б. Л. К. 38.1", Динько М. К. Ш. 36.4", Крушельницький Г. С. Т. 36.3".

Перехідну Чашу Гокіоничів здобули змагуни „Львова” Клівленд 93-ма точками перед минулорічним переможцем „Крилами” Шикаго 73 т., СУМА Дітройт 49 т., Пласт Дітройт 33 т., СУМА Клівленд 27 т., СУМ Торонто 16 т., і Пластом Шикаго 10 т.

Група юначок до 15 літ:
Віг 60 метрів: (ст. 18.) Миклула Х. П. Т. 9.3, в перебігу 8.9, Кухарчук Ю. С. Т. 9.3, в перебігу 9.1, Елішевська Л. П. П. 9.4.

Група юначок до 15 літ:
Віг 60 метрів: (ст. 18.) Миклула Х. П. Т. 9.3, в перебігу 8.9, Кухарчук Ю. С. Т. 9.3, в перебігу 9.1, Елішевська Л. П. П. 9.4.

Віг на 60 м: (ст. 18.) Сиротинська Л. П. Т. 8.8, Олесницька Л. П. Т. 9.2, Юрійчук М. К. Ш. 9.4.
Стрибок в довжину: (ст. 20.) Сиротинська Л. П. Т. 14.2", Елішевська Л. П. Т. 13.7", Пахлоук М. С. Д. 13.0".
Мет диском: (ст. 20.) Томків Х. П. Т. 91.4", Сиротинська Л. П. Т. 87.1", Елішевська Х. П. Т. 84.3".

Віг 4 x 60 м: (ст. 5.) Пласт Торонто 36.2, Львів Клівленд 38.0, СУМА Дітройт 40.0.

Стрибок у висоту: (ст. 13.) Пашин 3. Л. К. 4.5", Елішевська Х. П. Т. 4.2", Олесницька Л. П. Т. 4.2".
Мет ратичем: (ст. 16.) Адамівч Л. Л. К. 66.10", Сиротинська Л. П. Т. 57.2".
Стуєан ядром: (ст. 21.) Томків Х. П. Т. 28.6", Сиротинська Л. П. Т. 27.11", Гартай М. К. Ш. 25.9".
Трофей Езерського і Угери здобули вперше змагуни Пласти Торонто зібравши 129 точок перед „Львовом” Клівленд 41 т. і Крилами Шикаго 25 точок. СУМА, Дітройт, здобув 19, та СУМ Торонто 8 точок. Найбільше точок у своїй групі здобула Сиротинська Л. Паст Торонто (41 т.) перед Олесницькою 25 т., Томків 23 т. і Елішевською 20 т. Усі приналежні до Пласти, Торонто.

Група юнаків 15-18 літ:
Віг 60 м: (ст. 21.) Панає Я. Л. К. 8.0, Філоненко А. П. Д. 8.3, Васарав В. К. Ш. 8.3.
Стрибок у висоту: (ст. 17.) Шокалюк П. Л. К. 4.8", Федиський А. Л. К. 4.7", Столяр І. С. К. 4.6".
Мет диском: (ст. 17.) Тарнавський Ю. П. Д. 118.3", Панає Я. Л. К. 101.6", Шокалюк П. Л. К. 100.7".
Віг 4 x 60: (ст. 3.) Пласт Дітройт 33.6, Львів Клівленд 34.7, Черник Дітройт 35.4.
Стрибок в довжину: (ст. 17) Філоненко А. П. Д. 17.0", Панає Я. Л. К. 16.7", Петринин С. С. К. 16.6".
Мет ратичем: (ст. 16.) Тарнавський Ю. П. Д. 125.2",

Стрибок у висоту: (ст. 17.) Велигорська Х. П. Т. 54.10", Малецька Х. П. Т. 49.4", Ковалева А. К. Ш. 48.0".
Мет диском: (ст. 13.) Елішевська Л. П. Т. 66.3", Кухарчук Ю. С. Т. 64.0", Миклула Х. П. Т. 63.5".
Стуєан ядром: (ст. 12.) Кухарчук Ю. С. Т. 25.11", Малецька Х. П. Т. 20.7", Тарнавська М. П. Т. 19.11".

Перехідний трофей УСЦАК здобули змагуни Пласти Торонто 98 т. перед минулорічним переможцем СУМ Торонто 73 1/2 т. Найбільше точок в індивідуальним обрахунку здобула Юлія Кухарчук СУМ Торонто 44 точками перед Христиво Миклуло Пласт Торонто 35 т. і Елішевською Пласт Торонто 31 т. Провід змагань був переданий п. Савченко Об'єднанському, визначеному легкоатлетові на Річних Землях і еміграції в Німеччині. Судейські функції під проводом інж. Петрини сповняли пп. Касків (гол. стартер), мгр. Красник, п-ні Дука, браття інж. і д-р Осадчук, Маланчук, Желтвій, Диганно, Таращук, проф. Оришин, Кухарчук, Струганин, Граньків, Пашин, Ласка і „Татко” Лушинський, невідлучний товариш своєї доні Христі.

Осейтв в бігу потерпіли деяко з причини м'якої біжні, яку господарі спорядили щойно в цьому році.

В Тбілісі відбулися міжнародні боксерські змаганні між збірними Англії і Соевського Союзу. Боксери Соевського Союзу виграли всі дев'ять зустрічей, завдяки чому англійський боксерам несподівано високу поразку.

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Ом. Твардовський. З ДИСКУСІЇ ПРО ЗМІНИ ПРАВИЛ ФУТБОЛУ

Розпочата декілька років відтинку карного поля мали тому в світовій спортивній пресі дискусія, про конєчність змін правил футболу продовжеться далі. Згідно з повидленнями в Європській спортивній пресі, відповідальні чинники футбольного світу, члени так зв. „Інтернешного Футбол Асоц. Ворд”, розглядають цілий ряд проєктів змін, з яких деякі мали б бути прийнятні в недалекому майбутньому. Хоч влада цюго спорту яка управляє світовим футбольним рухом від 1882 р., уважається за надто консервативна, щодо різних іноваций у футболі, проте напереглядні гострі атаки на деякі правила з різних кінців світу є незаперечним доказом, що зміни будуть схвалені. Напрям тих змін в головному зверненні на обтяження обох сторін воріт та рівночасно на уможливлення змагунам нападу ведення вільніших акцій, у висліді чого мало б поспинатися більше голів, а цього власне бажають мільйони глядачів і любителів футболу. З нагоди цієї дискусії варто пригадати, що остання зміна ухвалена футбольною „лліадою” датується в серпні місяці 1925 р., коли то було уведенне нове правило відстороненого „офсайду”. Перед зміною той, — як і тепер — більшість внісдів змагань були 1:1, 1:0, 0:0, — глядачів на змаганні приходило пораз менше, хаси Клюбів як і Лігові впродовжувалися. Після зміни цього правила (відстороний від 1925 року числиться в хвильні, коли напасник, якому поданий м'яч, має перед собою в хвильні подачі менше, як 2 магуни противника, замість по старому коли вимагано мінімум 3-ох) голів поспиналися численніше і трибуни знову заповнилися з ацікавленими грою глядачами. Та з бігом часу виникли нові способи шльової оборони, дрифтудьнові системи і тактика „Гри-голів” пале менше і менше. У період 38 років прийшла анову потреба уведення перших змін.

Пролог до цієї дискусії. Згідно з повидленнями в Європській спортивній пресі, відповідальні чинники футбольного світу, члени так зв. „Інтернешного Футбол Асоц. Ворд”, розглядають цілий ряд проєктів змін, з яких деякі мали б бути прийнятні в недалекому майбутньому. Хоч