

"WE INTEND TO BURY NO ONE AND WE DO NOT INTEND TO BE BURIED."

Lyndon B. Johnson

СВОБОДА SVOBODA UKRAINIAN DAILY The Ukrainian Weekly Section

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UKRAINIAN CATHOLIC PRELATES ADOPT LITURGICAL CHANGES

MASS UPDATED, SOME PARTS TO BE READ IN UKRAINIAN

ROME, Italy. — The Ukrainian Catholic Bishops' Conference, meeting in Rome in a series of sessions during the month of September, has decided to update the Ukrainian Byzantine Rite and adapt it to modern times and circumstances.

According to the Ukrainian Press Bureau reports, the Conference decreed that some parts of the Divine Liturgy of St. John Chrysostom will be omitted in order to shorten the Mass. The "ektenias" and other parts of the Mass which are repeated more than once will now be omitted.

It was also decreed that those parts of the Mass which pertain directly to the faithful will be recited in the Ukrainian language. This includes the readings from the Holy Scriptures.

Mass Celebrated

On Sunday, September 26, Bishop Andrew Sapeliak, Apostolic Visitor of Ukrainian Catholics in Argentina, celebrated for the first time the Mass with all of the newly adopted changes and innovations. The Mass was broadcast to Ukraine and other European countries by the Vatican Radio.

The Conference further decreed that the name of His Eminence Josyf Cardinal Slipyj is to be mentioned in the Mass immediately following that of the Supreme Pontiff of the Catholic Church. In the proper order, the names of the Metropolitan, Bishops and Heads of Religions Orders

are to be mentioned in deference to their hierarchical position. It is of paramount importance, the report said, that this decree be adhered to as a manifestation of unity in the Ukrainian Catholic Church.

Bishop Sapelak Pleads For Silent Church

Taking part in the debate on the missionary activity of the Catholic Church at the October 11 session, Bishop Sapelak pleaded the cause of persecuted Catholics behind the Iron Curtain. He called for greater utilization of mass communications media, particularly radio, in reaching the victims of persecution in countries under Red domination.

The Bishop said that in his native Ukraine the Church has been persecuted for the past 50 years, and that churches and schools have been closed with the result that members of the young generation are growing up as atheists. He urged that radio courses in catechism and broadcasts of liturgical services be beamed "beyond the frontiers of the kingdom of militant atheism to... prepare the way for the coming of the Lord."

The Bishops' Conference is also reported to be pressing for the establishment of the Ukrainian Catholic hierarchy in Poland. It is estimated that there are more than 300,000 Ukrainian Catholics in Poland, and the Conference feels strongly that they are entitled to their own hierarchy.

GOVERNOR HUGHES RE-ELECTED, LINDSAY WINS N.Y. MAYORALTY IN OFF-YEAR ELECTIONS

New York, N.Y. — New Jersey Governor Richard J. Hughes, riding a tidal wave of votes, was re-elected to a second term by the largest plurality ever scored in a New Jersey gubernatorial contest.

With almost all of the votes counted and recounted by Thursday morning, the Tuesday, November 2nd election gave the Democratic governor 1,284,498 votes to 930,551 for State Sen. Wayne Dumont Jr., his republican rival.

The overwhelming 354,162-vote plurality brought with it a State Senate with Democrats in control, 19-9, and an Assembly majority of 41 to 19.

In New York's all-important Mayoral election, John V. Lindsay, the youthful Congressman from the city's "Silk Stocking" District, became the first Republican-Liberal Mayor of New York.

In what was largely a personal triumph, Rep. Lindsay defeated Abraham D. Beam, his Democratic opponent, by a plurality of 136,144 votes with more than 2.5 million New Yorkers voting in one of the city's closest Mayoral races.

But having failed to carry his two running mates to victory with him, Mr. Lindsay will have to work with a Democratic City Council President, Frank D. O'Connor, and a Democratic Controller, Mario Procaccino, each of whom won more votes than he did. Rep. Lindsay garnered 1,166,915 votes, 136,144 more than Mr. Beam, with Conservative Party candidate William F. Buckley gaining

339,127 votes amounting to 13 per cent of the total.

Both the New Jersey gubernatorial and New York Mayoral elections had nationwide significance in that they centered on issues not confined to local politics. In New Jersey, it was the Genovese case and in New York it was the thrust of the Conservative Party led by the eloquent William F. Buckley who proved to be the pivotal force in the city's election.

Youth Upbringing Discussed at SUSTA Conference in Troy

TROY, N.Y. — The effects of modern environment and community on the upbringing and education of Ukrainian American youth were discussed at a conference sponsored by the SUSTA Precollegiate Affairs Commission on Saturday, October 30, at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in Troy, N.Y.

The event, conducted by Nestor Tomych, SUSTA vice-president of Precollegiate Affairs, was opened by the Federation's president Ihor Chuma. Mr. Tomych then read a brief paper on the topic written by Dr. Nestor Procck, who was unable to attend the conference in person.

The main speaker was Dr. Bohdan Romanenichuk, currently a professor at Niagara University. In his broad analysis of the subject, Dr. Romanenichuk emphasized the growing laxity of parents and the ineffectiveness of some Ukrainian educational organizations in developing a strong national consciousness in the youth. Such factors as materialism and only a small percentage of young intellectuals in our society are partially responsible for this condition.

The citation reads, "Let it be known that Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, having contributed outstanding service to the pursuit of liberty and justice for Hungary by exposing the communist menace and supporting the liberation of the Captive Nations, is hereby presented the freedom award of the Hungarian Freedom Fighters Federation on this day, October 23, 1965, the ninth anniversary of the Hungarian revolution." The medal carries a similar inscription.

Sen. Dodd was the main speaker at the banquet. The Senator heads the American Citizens Committee to Commemorate the Tenth Anniversary of the Hungarian Revolution, of which Richard M. Nixon is honorary chairman. Dr. Dobriansky is also member of this committee.

Ukrainian American Democrats To Hold Victory Celebration In Jersey City

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The Ukrainian Community Center at 90 Fleet Street in Jersey City will be the site for the Ukrainian American Democratic Club of Hudson County worked in close cooperation with the All Americans Council, the former Nationalities Division of the Democratic National Committee, and with the Democratic Club.

John Berwecky, on the staff of the City Administrator in Jersey City, is the Standard Bearer of the Ukrainian American Democratic Club.

UCCA Executive Board Meets, Outlines Plans for Campaign, Congress

NEW YORK, N.Y. — At its monthly meeting held on Friday, October 29, 1965, the Executive Board of the UCCA voted unanimously to hold the Ninth Congress of Americans of Ukrainian Descent in New York City from October 7-9, 1966. This Congress will mark the 25th anniversary since the establishment of this central Ukrainian American organization.

Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, President of the UCCA, reported on a number of important developments in which the UCCA has vital interest: Special Committee on the Captive Nations; correspondence with Senator W. Fulbright on the Consular Convention between the U.S. and the USSR; East-West Trade; the anniversary of the Hungarian revolution; Asian Freedom Academy; the Stashynsky report by the U.S. Senate Internal Security Sub-committee; the Franko UCCA Lecture Series; the Private Freedom Academy, and the like.

On October 20, 1965 the Financial Commission of the UCCA held its tenth meeting at which a number of important decisions were taken with the purpose of strengthening the financial campaign of the UCCA. These included: a UCCA press conference on November 5, 1965 at which Vasyl Mudry, UCCA Staff Administrator, outlined the purpose and mechanics of the financial campaign; the issuance of a general appeal of the UCCA, Executive Board; the sending out to all UCCA Branches and Member Organizations of texts of special messages received by the UCCA from both Metro-

Ukrainian Scholars Take Part in Brandeis University Conference

WALTHAM, Mass. — The intense nationalism of ethnic minorities may yet cause a breakup of the USSR into separate states, said a Ukrainian American scholar at a Brandeis University conference held here over the weekend of October 29th through October 31st, according to the "Boston Sunday Globe."

Prof. Yaroslav Bilinsky of the University of Delaware was one of nine panel members who participated in discussions on the state of national minorities in the USSR. Also taking part in the conference was Dr. Vsevolod Holubnychy, Hunter College Department of Economics, who spoke on the "Economic Aspects of Relations Among Soviet Nationalities."

Dr. Bilinsky, whose paper dealt with assimilation and ethnic assertiveness among Ukrainians of the Soviet Union, emphasized that trends within the Communist Party itself might be a major cause for the possible breakup of the USSR.

Using Ukrainians as an example, he said: "Some of them occupy high positions in the party, in the secret police and the armed forces in Moscow, while their fellow countrymen in Kiev have to struggle for the satisfaction of such minimal needs as an adequate supply of books in good unadulterated Ukrainian." Dr. Bilinsky said that the resistance to assimilation

monies during the grand opening were Alexander Rudzinsky and Russel Huk UNA Supreme Advisor. The main speaker at the dedication banquet was UNA Supreme Treasurer Roman Slobodian. Salutatory addresses were delivered by Peter Kinsella, Deputy Mayor of Hartford, Joseph Le-sawyer, UNA Supreme President, R. Romanyshyn, President of the local UCCA Branch, Anthony Ustianauskas, representing the Lithuanian American community, and many other representatives of local organizations.

Appearing in the entertainment part of the program was the Ukrainian National Choir under the direction of Alexander Pryshlak, and the SUMA Dancers led by Miss Nadia Krawec. A dance in the building's main ballroom concluded the festivities.

New National Home Dedicated In Hartford

HARTFORD, Conn. — The Ukrainian American community in Hartford, Conn., has a brand new National Home. It took years of planning and hard work, but what seems to have been only a dream a short while ago, now stands as a tribute to dedication and perseverance of a few hardy souls of this community.

Hundreds of persons gathered here on Sunday, October 31 to witness the dedication and blessing ceremonies of the newly erected Ukrainian National Home, located at 961 Wethersfield Avenue.

The Very Rev. Stephen Balandiuk of the Ukrainian Catholic Church and the Rev. Fedir Kowalenko of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church jointly blessed the new building, while Peter Tylor, president, officially opened the doors of this architecturally impressive community center. Acting as masters of cere-

JOURNALISTS MEET IN FIRST CONFERENCE AT 'SOYUZIVKA'

KERHONKSON, N.Y. — More than 100 Ukrainian journalists, editors, reporters and free-lance writers from across the United States and Canada gathered here over the weekend of October 29th through the 31st to attend the first conference of the Ukrainian working press.

Called together on the initiative of the Association of Ukrainian Journalists in America in cooperation with a similar body headquartered in Toronto, Canada, the conference spent two days in debates and deliberations on problems confronting the Ukrainian press in the free world, with the view to preparing the groundwork for a national organization that would embrace all Ukrainian journalists on this continent.

In a declaration of principles, adopted unanimously by all registered delegates, the conference called for the establishment of a uniform code of ethics and working principles to serve as a guide for all members of the Ukrainian free press. The declaration also specifies that the second conference is to be held next year in Toronto, at which time a federation of Ukrainian journalistic organizations should come into being.

The conference was opened by Ivan Kedryn-Rudnytsky, president of the Association of Ukrainian Journalists in America, who read the proposed agenda for the two-day session. The conference's president was elected as follows: I. Kedryn-Rudnytsky, chairman, Michael Sosnowsky and Mrs. Natalie Kohusky, vice-chairmen. Roman Kryshchak and Stephen Rosocha, secretaries.

Wasyl Soforow-Lovvtsky, editor of the "New Way" Ukrainian weekly published in Winnipeg, Canada, was the first of three speakers who addressed the gathering in the course of Saturday's session.

Mr. Lovvtsky reviewed the state of the Ukrainian press in the United States and Canada, describing in general terms each of the existing publications, their volume, circulation and other basic characteristics. Limiting his pa-

per to a primarily descriptive analysis, Mr. Lovvtsky presented his conclusions in the form of six proposals which were later incorporated in the declaration of principles. Mstyslav Dolnycky, editor of "America," discussed the problems of the Ukrainian English language publications in the second address of the afternoon. Mr. Dolnycky criticized what he said was at best an attitude of indifference displayed by the publishers and the Ukrainian language papers toward their English language counterparts. Badly understaffed—usually limited to one man—these newspapers can not develop, said Mr. Dolnycky, unless their staffs are enlarged to include more correspondents and contributors trained in the art of journalism. He also criticized those newspapers which are devoid of any material pertaining to the Ukrainian community and its activities.

Anthony Dragan, editor of "Svoboda," elaborated in detail on the fundamental principles of journalism as practiced in the United States and Canada. In an obvious attempt to project the application of these principles to the Ukrainian press and publications, Mr. Dragan dealt at length on the meaning of such terms as freedom of the press, public opinion, constructive criticism, objective reporting, editorial stand and commenting, the role of the crusading press, and other features of the free press in relation to society. Mr. Dragan, pointing to the specific function of the Ukrainian press in the free world, urged the adoption of a set of working rules as a bona fide guide for all working journalists.

Another scheduled speaker, Bohdan Krawec of "Svoboda," was unable to appear due to ill health.

All of the speakers, including those who took part in the afternoon discussion period, emphasized the need for greater influx of young journalists to replenish the thinning ranks of the profession. This problem was brought up repeatedly in the course of the discussion, with the major-

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Large Ukrainian Contingent Marches in N.Y. Patriots Day Parade

NEW YORK, N.Y. — An organized by the United Ukrainian American Organizations of New York, which forms the local UCCA chapter, the group included young people of the Ukrainian Youth Association of America (SUMA), Federation of Ukrainian Student Associations of America (SUSTA), Ukrainian Veterans Association and former members of the First Division of the Ukrainian National Army. Some of the marchers were dressed in Ukrainian national costumes.

Leading the parade were five Medal of Honor winners, followed by contingents of the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars. Then came dozens of labor organizations, thousands of college students, service and civic contingents, high school pupils and average men and women who came out to manifest their loyalty to the country. Hundreds of flags, snapping in the gusty winds, were on full display as were numerous floats and marching bands striding proudly down Fifth Avenue. Except for a few minor skirmishes with "pacifist" hecklers, the parade was orderly though not lacking in enthusiasm.

READ LATEST NEWS IN UKRAINIAN SPORTS ON PAGE 4 OF THIS ISSUE.

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Editorials

Veterans Day

On Thursday, November 11 all America will pause to pay a solemn and much deserving tribute to its 32 million military veterans, living and dead, who have fought on battlefields around the world in defense of freedom and honorable peace for mankind.

A national holiday set aside in tribute to those who gave the last full measure of their devotion to the country, it will be observed in the fifty states of the union and at twenty-five overseas cemeteries where 145,000 American soldiers and the names of another 90,000 missing in action are engraved on simple gravestones in black letters. Their number increases each day, as once again they are called upon to make a stand, this time in far-off Viet Nam, in a courageous and determined effort to repel the aggressive forces of communism. Like thousands before them in lands where freedom was at stake, these men uphold America's cherished creed of duty, honor, country.

Known as Armistice Day until 1954, when it was changed to Veterans Day, it is also observed in memory of the armistice that ended World War I, "the war to end all wars" as was the hope of mankind on the fateful November 11 forty-seven years ago. The hope turned into a prolonged nightmare that has plagued mankind until this very day.

Across the ocean the British people are also honoring their war dead on Remembrance Sunday, as are the French who keep an eternal flame burning in memory of that nation's heroes. And none of us can forget in the golden bloom of November Ukraine's best sons who made the supreme sacrifice on the altar of liberty. For them there also burns a flame of eternal gratitude in the hearts of all Ukrainian people.

In preparing for the day honoring the war heroes let us reaffirm our dedication to the ideals for which they fought in countless battles to secure a lasting victory for freedom and for peace.

A Conference Long Overdue

The assemblage of Ukrainian journalists of the United States and Canada at Soyuzivka over the last weekend will be remembered as a conference long overdue, one that was awaited with no small degree of hopeful anticipation in the light of the existing trends and problems that seem to permeate the very fabric of the Ukrainian press in the free world.

What was an all-important first, at least as far as Ukrainian journalists on this continent are concerned, the conference laid a firm foundation for the establishment of a truly professional body that will embrace all working newspapermen on both sides of the border. No less significant is the fact that the fraternity of Ukrainian journalists has at last recognized the need for a set of working rules and principles, a code of journalistic ethics, as it were, that will both guide and bind all members of the Ukrainian "fourth estate" in their professional pursuits. Underlying this meeting of the minds is the fact that the function of the Ukrainian press in the free world, though not unlike that of our American or Canadian counterparts, is unique in both its mission and its thrust. An essentially crusading press, it conducts its crusades not against something but for something. It is the supreme objective of ultimate liberation and freedom for the Ukrainian people that forms both the basis and the framework of our journalistic toil. Endowed with this unique mission we need a unique set of principles, which in many respects might enlarge the scope of freedom which we, along with our American and Canadian colleagues, enjoy under an almost sacred constitutional guarantee.

What was perhaps most disheartening at this first conference was the failure of some members of our profession to divest themselves wholly of their deep-seated political biases, at least for this brief moment, and tackle the manifold problems confronting us in a professional manner. Our deep concern for the Ukrainian cause notwithstanding, a more professional approach to the problems would have served the end better. No less disturbing was the absence of our younger men and women of the working press. It may well be one of the paramount objectives of the future organization to find ways of replenishing the ranks of our journalistic fraternity so as to maintain the continuity in what is a noble and gratifying endeavor.

THE NOBEL PRIZE IN LITERATURE

By CLARENCE A. MANNING

There is a homely American saying almost on a par with those with which Nikita the Butcher illustrated his solemn and world-shaking pronouncements. "As the old woman said when she kissed the cow, there's no accounting for taste". That saying comes to mind, when we look over the list of the writers who have been the recipients of the Nobel Prize in literature. There are authors on that list whose names have become famous in all the civilized countries of the world. There are writers who are in a real sense "writers' writers," the masters of the art of composition and technical excellence, even though they were at the time of their selection almost unnoticed. There are writers of ideas, playwrights and dramatists, realists, romanticists, and authors about whom outside of a limited group of admirers it is hard to see why they were chosen. No one would accuse the Swedish Academy of prejudice, but we must often wonder why certain selections were made at the time when the choice was made and whether there was any ulterior motive that can be explained in terms of the Swedish interests at the time.

Slav Writers

Without pursuing this theoretical side further, let us look at some of the Slav writers represented in the list, and comment briefly upon each of them before approaching the present winner, Michael Sholokhov.

The first of this group was Henryk Sienkiewicz, the Polish novelist. Ukrainians have good reason to resent the ideas of Sienkiewicz on the Kozaks which he showed especially in "With Fire and Sword." From his bitterly hostile attitude to Hetman Khmelnytsky and his praise of the Terrible Jarema Wisniowiecki, who believed that a good Kozak was a dead Kozak and all Kozaks should be made good, the world has formed a negative view of the Zaporozhians which will be hard to remove. But we must also remember that his "Quo Vadis" has long been one of the most widely known works in translation as well as in Polish, and in America it is rivaled only in popularity by General Lew Wallace's "Ben Hur," telling a similar story from a Protestant point of view. Sienkiewicz's giant Ursus is one of the best descriptions of a dumb but loyal giant in all literature.

Then in 1924 the choice fell upon Wladyslaw Reymont for his "Peasants." The background of this work was the Polish village throughout the year, a treatment which involved in the story all aspects of Polish peasant life and thought. It had been widely praised abroad, but when it first appeared in the United States, it proved exceedingly difficult to secure even a review, much less an appreciation from any known author who would admit that he had ever heard of the volume.

It had been brought out only on the insistence of an instructor in Polish at Columbia University, who had somehow attracted the attention of Mr. Knopf before the prize was awarded.

Bunin First Russian

The first Russian was Ivan Bunin in 1933. Bunin was an emigre living in France. Before the Revolution, he had been recognized as a writers' writer, a man with a serious and highly developed technical ability of repeating tales through the reflection of his characters. The story for which he was nominally rewarded, "The Gentleman from San Francisco," is a description of the life and death of an American capitalist who is almost a caricature of his class and presented in the light of a capitalist of a type that even then was far more frequently found in Europe than in the United States. But the tale was well told and there were rumors that Bunin had been chosen to keep some of the voters from extending the prize to Maxim Gorky.

A few years ago it was Boris Pasternak who garnered the award for his "Doctor Zhivago." Pasternak was another scholarly writer, and in "Doctor Zhivago" which had been smuggled abroad for publication, he had painted a man who was typical of the older intelligentsia, a man of thought and emotion but not a man of action, able to take a conscientious part in the events of the time on either side of the barricades. What he gained in expressing the spirit, he lost before an objective consideration of reality and we perhaps can understand some of the displeasure that was heaped upon the writer to compel him to decline the prize. Among his critics one of the strongest was Michael Sholokhov.

Sholokhov Next

Now Sholokhov himself has been the recipient for his novel, "The Quiet Don," an epic novel about the life of the Don Cossacks before and during the Russian Revolution of 1917 and the Civil Wars that followed. His second long novel, "Virgin Soil Uplifted," was also a story of the introduction of collectivization among the Don Cossacks during the difficult period when Stalin was in power, but it is far inferior to it and may be regarded as the best of the so-called Five-Year-Plan novels. As for "The Quiet Don," it is regarded by almost all Russian critics, whether they are sympathetic to Communism or are emigres as the most considerable piece of literature produced in the Soviet Russian Republic and written in Russian.

Sholokhov knew the Don Cossacks intimately, and in "The Quiet Don" he was able to describe their reactions during the years of turmoil but unlike most of his contemporaries he was able to give a fairly sympathetic des-

UNA Cultural Courses: Impressions of a Student

By PAT DYMKAR

This summer I had a very memorable experience attending the Ukrainian Cultural Courses at Soyuzivka as the Stephen Shumeyko Scholarship Award winner. Although I went into the courses as a second generation American who was a bit skeptical of Ukrainians, after a month of studies I came out greatly inspired by my ancestral culture, customs and traditions.

When I arrived at Soyuzivka, I was greatly impressed by the number of students who had traveled long distances to attend the courses: Florida, Texas and Toronto were represented, as well as many cities of New Jersey, Pennsylvania and New York. About half of the students were of those leaders and followers who fought against Communism. In fact, for a while his hero, Gregory Melekhov, was in the White Army and we may almost wonder whether Sholokhov, a Communist though he was, was not at times tempted to follow the example of his hero, even though at the end Gregory returned to the true faith. He was far less successful in picturing characters of non-Cossack origin, the non-Cossack organizers from Leningrad and Moscow and the White officers of other than Cossack origin.

Remains Afloat

Yet despite his artistic success Sholokhov succeeded to a large extent in remaining outside of the Soviet literary politics that flourished during the period. He made trips to Moscow and accepted Communist honors and elections but he obstinately returned each time to his native village and did most of his work far removed from the whirl and frenzy of the literary polemics in the Soviet capital. In fact, if we concede the propriety of giving a Nobel prize to a fighter against human degradation and regimentation and for progress and human freedom, Sholokhov is the only Russian writer who deserves to receive it and has a hope of standing on the same level as many of the other great authors who have been so honored.

In short, when we run over the Slav writers who have received the Nobel prize, we must conclude that the only two who have really deserved it purely on literary merit and power have been Sienkiewicz and Sholokhov. Neither has been fair to the Ukrainian people but both have had qualities that have deserved recognition.

It would be sincerely desirable that the Swedish Academy should add to their requirements for the prize the ability to be useful in the task of introducing serious thought and literary skill in depicting the painful struggles of mankind today for the attainment of a free life for all human beings. It would only enhance the value and esteem of the prizes.

knew the Ukrainian language which made them eligible for the Advanced Classes, while the first and second generation Americans of Ukrainian descent who didn't know Ukrainian were put in the elementary class. There was only one drawback to this set-up: where should the students who have a limited knowledge of Ukrainian but not enough to be placed in the Advanced Class, be put? I and others who were in this predicament had to remain in the beginners' class. This situation ought to be corrected in future years as more and more teen-agers in the Elementary Class will have advanced enough to be put into the intermediate studies when they return next summer.

The subjects that were taught at the UNA resort were the Ukrainian language, history, literature, culture, geography, music and dancing. All of us students admired the teachers for their perseverance and dedication to the Ukrainian cause. Only true teachers and true Ukrainians would sacrifice a summer to teach for a limited salary. Dr. Steciuk, a professor of Greek and Latin at Seton Hall University, was the course director this summer as he has been for the past twelve years. In his class of Ukrainian literature, we explored "Thor's Campaign" and the works of Skovoroda, Kotliarevsky, Hulak-Artemovsky, Hrebinka, Shevchenko, Franko and Lesia Ukrainka, while in his culture class we traced the beginnings of the Indo-European race on Ukrainian soil, the wealth of our cultural heritage and the numerous contributions made by Ukrainians in the fine arts, literature and culture.

Mr. Blyznak, Ukrainian language teacher at St. George's Elementary School in New York City, was our language instructor this summer. I believe he possesses the one quality all language teachers need—patience, and with it he succeeded in teaching the many Americans of Ukrainian descent how to read and write Ukrainian. However, I felt that the language book that the Elementary Class used handicapped the class more than it helped, for the book is aimed at the grammar school level rather than high school and college level. A different language book should be introduced. If one can not be found, then someone from the Ukrainian community who is knowledgeable in this field should write one.

Our history teacher, Miss Daria Holubec, is a Russian and American history teacher in Parma, Ohio. Having just completed her studies for an M.A. degree, she brought modern ideas to the courses. Because she is young, the students could easily communicate with her. Her history course included the period from Volodymyr the Great to

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GIFT IDEA? INSURANCE!

By THEODORE LUTWINIAK

It is not unusual for the Home Office of the Ukrainian National Association to receive applications for juvenile insurance — signed by grandfathers, grandmothers, uncles, aunts, and cousins, wherein it is stipulated that the insurance is a gift for the child and the dues will be paid by the applicant. Such gift insurance certificates are applied for in connection with the birth of a baby, or with a birthday anniversary, wedding anniversary, Christmas (which is not far off), and the like.

It may strike the reader that an insurance certificate is an odd gift to give to the parents of a child. It is practical and long-lasting, however, and does indeed make a worthwhile gift. The insurance costs the parents nothing, since the applicant pays the dues, and the child is protected; if the insurance is on the 20 Payment Life plan the child, after 20 years, will have a fully paid-up certificate; if the insurance is on the Endowment At Age 18 plan or 20 Year Endowment plan, the child, upon maturity of the certificate, will receive the proceeds in cash, probably in time to make plans for a complete education. The gift insurance certificate is a good investment, one that will be greatly appreciated by the parents and, eventually, the child.

The question may be asked, "What happens should the applicant die? Who will pay the dues in that event?" If the applicant had requested that the Payor Benefit Contract be attached to the child's certificate then, following his death, no dues need be paid until the anniversary date of the certificate nearest the child's 21st birthday, unless the certificate becomes paid-up or matures prior to that date, in which case the dues are waived until the certificate becomes paid-up or matures. If the certificate has no such rider it would be only natural for the parents to protect the investment and take over the payment of dues obligation. Of course, they could surrender the insurance for its cash value, but this would not benefit the child and the original idea behind

the issuance of the certificate would be lost. The sensible thing to do is to think of the child and carry on with the payment of dues. On the other hand, some applicants have neatly solved this problem by paying all dues in advance. By "all dues" we mean just that. For example, if a 20 Year Endowment certificate is involved, the applicant would pay 20 years in advance. The annual rate is applied in this case and the UNA allows a discount of 31% compounded on the total.

The Endowment At Age 18 plan of insurance is very popular as it matures at just about the time the child is entering college. The child, of course, could make good use of the proceeds and the parent's financial load would be lightened. Certificates issued at the low ages, such as 0, 1, 2 and 3, are not too expensive; since the rates are computed according to ages, we would suggest that anyone who is contemplating this type of insurance for a child waste no time in applying for same. The age limit is 10.

The next best choice would be the 20 Year Endowment certificate. This insurance is available for children at ages 0 to 15 and the rates are comparatively low. The 20 Payment Life certificate is quite inexpensive. Issued at ages 0 to 15 it protects the child for life although dues need be paid only 20 years.

Dividends are paid on all juvenile certificates after two calendar years.

If the child is healthy no examination is required at all ages for up to \$3,000 insurance. The UNA issues juvenile certificates for up to \$10,000, but a child for whom an applicant desires more than \$3,000 insurance must be examined by a physician.

Any questions not covered here may be referred to the UNA, Box 76, Jersey City, N.J. 07303. When writing to the Home Office please mention our column. If general information is desired ask for the UNA Facts booklet; it contains rates at all ages on all forms of insurance and is just the reference to use for purposes of comparison.

Streetcorners

By CHRISTINE PETROWSKY

He laughs, Ripping the night, Glass shatters, He laughs, Beware!

Hollow stares Greet the gutter, Empty faces Swallow the fumes Of garbage filth, Leeches thrive on Black-blood of their Lecherous dreams, Daily dungeon, Dark, dismal, Rats kingdom Where deadmen Hang, hang, Bodies warped Eating children, Beware!

Leoprous mobs Embroidered with lust, Beware!

Grovel, grovel In your loathsome pit, Pestilent worms Chained in grime, Grovel, grovel In your loathsome pit, Beware!

Abhorrent lice That prey The streets, Crawl through Your sewers Of execrable pleasures, Wallow in Your graves Of yellowed bones And rank carcass, Wade in Your swamps Of emetic mire, Strangle vision, Stifle light, Beware!

THREE KINGS AND A QUEEN

(1)

By ANATOLE KURDYDYK

(From "Their Land," An Anthology of Ukrainian Short Stories)

I had never expected to live in a desolate mountain village such as Georgia Sica — a village forsaken by God and man. But like many others driven from their native land, I chose Rumania as a refuge and found that I had to accept a post as customs officer. Choosing between two evils, the job of customs officer on the Rumanian-Hungarian border, miles from any town, seemed better by far than the firing squad waiting for me in the land I had fled from.

Georgia Sica wasn't a town; it wasn't even a village. No one could really say what it was with its several tiny houses, a small church, women sitting on their musty doorsteps, doing absolutely nothing and watching their goats and children playing in the mud, and one or two stores, the stock of which could easily have been loaded on a small truck.

Then there was the only two-story building in the village, the headquarters of the highest authority in the region: our customs and border guards.

I don't believe I will ever forget the old building that boasted the sign "Cafe Stefania — A. and S. Karvynovych, Proprietors."

That's where I went on my first day in the semi-ghost-town, and I was surprised to see that inside it was clean and neat, with a beautiful girl behind the counter.

"Good morning," I said in Rumanian, "could I get something to eat? I'm as hungry as a Carpathian wolf."

"Good morning," answered the pretty blond girl. "Why do you think we keep this place? Even if it's for a Carpathian wolf, I think we can find something to eat." And she came nearer. "What would you like, sir?"

She was like a spring morning, bright, refreshing, and

alive with her natural beauty. "Well, a cup of coffee, and some pastry perhaps, if there is anything like that in Georgia Sica."

She appeared a trifle surprised, I noticed.

"Sir," she said, "You misjudge our Georgia Sica, but it is a common fault with almost all newcomers here. I can assure you that our town has its nice sides, and happy people in the bargain."

She went away to prepare the food.

This cafeteria, I decided, had atmosphere. It was not as bad as I surmised. The tables, too, were covered with embroidered tablecloths, and there were reprints of some masters on the walls. Even the pastry seemed tempting.

It was then that Hrabach entered from another room, with a guitar in his hands. He smiled as all musicians smile, but he almost dropped the guitar when he saw me.

"Balutsky!"

"Hrabach!"

Our greeting was spontaneous as we sprang to meet each other in the center of the room.

ish donkey. Since when have you been playing a guitar?"

"Well, well, well..."

It seems that only mountain tops never meet...

And so I discovered that the coffee shop wasn't owned by a Rumanian, but by a fellow countryman. The woman behind the counter was the owner in fact—Stefanie Karvynovych.

Andrew, her husband, joined us after a while and we sat around the table sipping wonderful Vandurana wine.

For a while I even imagined that there couldn't be a nicer spot in all Rumania than Georgia Sica.

(II)

Andrew Karvynovych was not a jealous man. He watched his wife flit like a butterfly with a smile that beamed self-assurance.

"What do you know about love?" he used to ask, "Just what most people know about it?"

"Do you know any more about it?" I ventured to ask.

"Of course I do. Just look at Stefanie and me. You'll find out about it, too. After many years together, it's still always the beginning for us. Every morning we look at

each other as if we were meeting for the first time."

And he wasn't making an idle boast.

Besides, Stephanie was a good business woman. She greeted everyone in the village like an old friend, and always had a kind word on the tip of her tongue. She was at every table in the cafe; she knew what was worrying each person, and everyone who came was happy to hear her voice and see the rainbow in her eyes.

(III)

"Listen, my friend," I asked Michael one evening, "tell me quite frankly: are you in love with Stefanie?"

He lowered his head, and was silent for a few minutes, and I began to feel that I had guessed the truth. Then he shook his head and said in serious tones:

"I'll tell you the truth. It will probably sound very silly, but it's the truth, nevertheless. I met the Karvynovyches in Bucharest. We spent many lean days together, fighting poverty and hardships. At one time we even lived in a single room. She was a heroic woman."

"Imagine. Perhaps she knew

that I was in love with her. She must have known, but she never showed it. I remained a true family friend and Karvynovych trusted me completely. You know me. I just can't break a trust."

And he looked into my eyes. Always the same—sincere, unshakable in his high principles.

"And so it stayed. I'm not married myself, but I feel every respect for any marriage, especially this one. Maybe I'll find another Stefanie... But I know there isn't another like Stefanie in the whole world."

He crossed to the other side of the room, took up his guitar and played. And sang. You should hear him play! His whole soul was in his music—his whole world. A nice, pure world.

I later found out that he had left Bucharest first to come here, then had helped them settle in this village to open their business. The business itself was Stefanie's idea.

"We need a cup of coffee here," she told her husband. "You know, Andrew, like the one we had in our home town, where we met."

Michael loaned them a few

thousand to begin with, and in a short time this near God-forsaken town had a beautiful cafe. Stefanie not only cooked, but managed the business, and soon it became a center of village idylls.

Even Andrew was happy. A writer, he took heart again and began to peck away at his typewriter. He soon sold a few articles to national magazines, and Stefanie appeared radiant in her pride for her husband.

Michael and I, of course, were there every day. There was always conversation and gay atmosphere; people came from everywhere in the district.

But I should say the best evenings were those when the four of us sat down quietly in the cafe to read the newspapers, letters from mutual friends. Michael played and sang often, and we helped him with the folk melodies of our land.

We were like figures in a strange game — three kings and one queen.

(IV)

It was April—April 17th to be exact.

April in Rumania was like May in our homeland. There

were no nightingales to launch a lucid song from the heavens, but there were flowers, sunshine and spring beauty everywhere you looked.

It was the third April I had spent outside my homeland, and at the same time I was about 40 miles away from Georgia Sica. A customs officer in this adjoining territory had shot himself. There were some definite irregularities in his books and I was there to check them. For three weeks I had been there, checking and rechecking.

The case was very clear, however, for it brought a black market ring to light. I had to arrest seven peasants and the whole town was quite angry with me. But the mountains here were beautiful, and the Rumanian girls even more so.

This day I was high in the mountains in one of our border outposts. I saw a wagon coming up the steep trail, and borrowing binoculars from one of the border sentries, I discerned the worried countenance of Michael.

I went out to meet him. "What has happened, Michael?"

(To be continued)

UNA Cultural Courses...

(Concluded from Page 2)

present times. We discussed the glories as well as the failures of Ukraine, the immigration of Ukrainians to the Americas and elsewhere, and the future of Ukraine. This course relieved me of a great many questions about Ukraine, and also gave me a new outlook on the development of Ukrainian history, which has been erroneously represented in many texts as part of Russian history.

Geography, as taught by Mr. Waskiw, consisted of learning the major cities and regions of Ukraine. Music was taught by Mr. Zadorozny, who led the singing groups in the many fine folk songs. Ukrainian dancing lessons were given on Fridays and Saturdays by Mr. Walter Bacad of New York City.

Social activities for the students consisted of participating in Soyuzivka's events. Dances were held every Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, movies every Monday and Tuesday, and a bonfire on Thursday evenings. The fine athletic facilities, especially the swimming pool, tennis courts and volleyball court, were put to a great use. Perhaps by next year an athletic program could be incorporated in the curriculum. Also, competition could take place with the neighboring resorts.

The three and half weeks sped by so quickly, and soon it was time for our farewell banquet, concert and graduation.

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The banquet was a delightful affair. I carried on a conversation during the dinner with Mr. Lesawyer, the president of the UNA, and later with Mr. Snylyk, the editor of "The Ukrainian Weekly." Both of them have a lot of modern ideas about the activities of Ukrainians. The concert, which we practiced a long time, went off well. The talents of our students were manifested in the singing, instrument playing and dancing acts that were presented that night. Graduation consisted of a short ceremony in which awards, report cards and diplomas were given out. Finally, addresses of our fellow students were delivered as we bid farewell to each other and to our teachers.

The students left Soyuzivka almost as rapidly as they had come, but they left with more in the way of knowledge and personal enlightenment than they had come with. Promises were made in regard to letter writing, a Christmas reunion in Newark and coming back next year. These promises may not develop into much, but the memories we shared will linger on.

As a closing note I'd like to say that I am glad to have met people who really care about Ukraine and Ukrainians, especially about the youth. For these associations restored my faith in the Ukrainian people. I hope the students will retain what they have absorbed this summer, and perhaps someday put their knowledge to use in the gaining of Ukraine's independence. I also recommend that Ukrainian groups and societies urge more teenagers to attend the courses, and to give financial help to those who otherwise would not be able to go without it.

Juilliard Students to Perform at Musicale In New York

Three talented Ukrainian artists, all students of the Juilliard School of Music, will share the spotlight at the forthcoming "Musicale" to be held at the Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 East 79 Street, New York City, on Sunday, November 14, 1965 at 4 P.M. The fourth annual "Musicale" is being sponsored by "Soyuz Ukrainok" Branch 72 of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America. Mrs. Mary Lesawyer, chairman and Mrs. Stella Dzus, co-chairman, have prepared the program featuring Martha Cybyk, pianist, Denise Marusevych, soprano, and George Woshakiwsky, violinist.



GEORGE WOSHAKIWSKY



DENISE MARUSEVYCH

Violinist George Woshakiwsky, an accomplished young artist, is presently studying with Prof. Ivan Galamian of the Juilliard School of Music; initially receiving his valuable training at the Ukrainian Music Institute under the direction of Prof. Walter Cisyk. Distinguished for exceptional talents and ability while a student at the Ukrainian Music Institute, he earned the recognition of becoming a soloist and concert master of the String Ensemble of the Ukrainian Music Institute. He also became concert master of the All-State High School Orchestra in New Jersey.

A dedicated and devoted young artist, Mr. Woshakiwsky has appeared in many concerts and benefits throughout New Jersey and New York, and was soloist with the String Ensemble in New York for the benefit of the Shevchenko Monument. He is also credited with being first in the semi-finals in a competition which he entered for the East Coast High School students. From there he went to the finals in Chicago.

Mr. Woshakiwsky will be accompanied by Eugenia Polz, who appeared as guest piano soloist in the first Musicale sponsored by the UNWLA Branch 72 in New York.

Soprano Denise Marusevych, a talented and versatile 12-year-old, received her early training at Nassau Conservatory of Music, later having been selected from a group of students to study at the Juilliard School of Music. Presently on scholarships with the Juilliard School of Music and Madame Galli-Campi for vocal repertoire, Miss Marusevych has performed as soloist in many musical festivals and recitals, singing the leads in "Mr. Cupid American Ambassador" at the Carnegie Recital Hall and the "Hansel and Gretel" production. Added performances are her participation in "Carmen" opera and Ray Bradbury's production of "The Veldt". Apart from her vocal recitals, Miss Marusevych has performed on stage, radio and television and has appeared in a motion picture production of "The Group". Her television credits include appearances in "Naked City", "Nurses", "Mr. Broadway" and others. In addition, the young artist has studied piano, violin and dancing and is an award winner for water painting and sketching.

Miss Marusevych will be accompanied by the renowned Madame Galli-Campi, well-known Broadway coach and voice teacher.



MARTHA CYBYK

Pianist Martha Cybyk began her musical studies at the Ukrainian Music Institute of Newark, N. J. in 1954 when she was eight years old under Prof. Halya Klym, who was her teacher there until Martha completed her studies in 1963. In 1957, after two and one half years of study, Martha was one of seven students from the Institute chosen to perform for the Griffith Foundation of Newark. Martha attended the Arts High School in Newark where, among her many accomplishments, she participated in the school concert of April 1963, performing Grieg's "Piano Concerto in A Minor." In 1964-65 Martha was a scholarship student at Juilliard, studying with Beatrice Allen. At the school's Christmas concert she rendered Bach's "Chromatic Fantasy and Fugue in D Minor." Since September 1965, Martha has been a student of Prof. James Friskin at Juilliard.

Ukrainian Nun Killed in Car Accident

WINNIPEG, Man. — Sister Antonine Romanow, 46, principal of Immaculate Heart of Mary Catholic School here, and two others died Friday afternoon, October 15, in a head-on car crash on a highway 13 miles north of Winnipeg.

Also killed were Mrs. Carmina Turoldo and Mrs. Maria Asunta Dercola, passengers in the other car, according to an account published in the "Progress" Ukrainian weekly.

Donald Romanow, 35-year-old brother of Sister Antonine, was taken to a hospital and is in fair condition with multiple injuries. He was a passenger in the car driven by his sister, and both were on their way to visit their sister in Gonor, Man. Both cars were badly damaged, but the police have declined to reveal details of the accident.

Sister Antonine was born in Gonor July 15, 1919. She entered the novitiate of the Sisters Servants of Mary Immaculate in 1922. She taught school in the Prairie Provinces, in Ontario and at the Ukrainian Catholic Girls Academy in Sloatsburg, N. Y. She also taught at the St. Nicholas School in Winnipeg for about five years. Sister Antonine obtained her higher education at the University of Ottawa. She came to Winnipeg from New York to take over her duties as principal of the Immaculate Heart of Mary School. Both of her parents are dead.

Prayer services were held on Tuesday, October 19, and a Requiem Mass was offered at St. Nicholas Church here on Wednesday, October 20.

Journalists Assemble...

(Concluded from Page 1)

Stebelsky of Toronto, prepared a set of resolutions which were adopted unanimously by the delegates at the Sunday morning session.

The Saturday evening banquet provided an opportunity for informal talks and friendly exchange of opinions among journalists and working newspapermen, some of whom had never met before. The atmosphere was made even more conducive to friendly exchanges by the appearance of Miss Lesia Lysak, Mykola Ponedilok and Ivan Kernetsky, who entertained their colleagues and guests with readings from their prose writings. The two-day conference concluded on Sunday, following the adoption of resolutions.

A special nine-member committee, headed by Bohdan

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Malvina Leshock in Successful Carnegie Hall Recital

NEW YORK, N.Y. — More than 2,000 people heard Malvina Leshock, brilliant Philadelphia pianist, perform a formidable program at Carnegie Hall on Sunday, October 24 with stunning success.

Sponsored by Manor Junior College of Jenkintown, Pa., the program began with an intrepid rendition of Bach Chromatic Fantasy and Fugue, gaining momentum continuously. It was climaxed by an ovation after a tumultuous performance of Prokofiev's third Sonata.

The evening was charged with excitement from the beginning when five busloads of music lovers from Philadelphia were reported lost somewhere in New York traffic. Police were alerted, and traffic cleared around Carnegie Hall to speed the anxious music lovers into the hall to the wonderment of an audience enchanted by what Theodore Strongin of "The New York Times" described

as "moments of full-bodied romantic pianism." "Miss Leshock has an abundant sense of drama, and she plays as intensely as possible... She was something of a whirlwind."

Villa Lobos' "Rudepoema" was the novelty of the evening. According to the late composer, it was written with Arthur Rubenstein in mind and it would test the virtuosity of even so distinguished a master.

"Miss Leshock made the most of its storminess... Her touch, pacing and finger skill were as one... these moments were very dynamic," said "The Times".

Honorary sponsors of the Manor Junior College program included Mayor Wagner of New York, Governors Seranton and Hughes, Senator Scott, Javits and Clark, Ukrainian Catholic Bishops Senyshyn and Gabro, and many other prominent citizens.

UCCA Executive Board Meets...

(Concluded from Page 1)

politans of the Ukrainian Churches on the occasion of the UCCA 25th Anniversary; the issuance of the "UCCA NEWS," under the editorship of M. Dolnycky; preparation of special appeals to be read on all Ukrainian radio stations throughout the United States during the months of November and December, 1965 (the texts of the appeals were prepared by Messrs. Jaroslaw Padoch, Ivan Bazarko and M. Dolnycky); the organization of special meetings of all Ukrainian central organizations in New York City with the purpose of speeding up the campaign for the Ukrainian National Fund. These recommendations were submitted by the Financial Commission, headed by Dr. Padoch, with Dr. Roman Klufas as secretary.

Local Branch Meetings

A series of UCCA organizational meetings are scheduled on the Eastern seaboard throughout the month of November, 1965: November 6—Newark, N.J.; November 7—Yipppany, N.J.; November 14—Bridgeport, Conn., with Ivan Bazarko as UCCA speaker; November 14—Washington, D.C., with Dr. C. Stachiw as speaker; November 21—organizational meeting of the new UCCA Branch in Perth Amboy, N.J. (I. Bazarko); November 25—A Jubilee observance of the UCCA 25th Anniversary in Hamtramck, Mich. with Yaroslav Hayvas as speaker; meetings of UCCA Branches in Reading and Phoenixville, Pa., on December 4 and 5, 1965 with I. Bazarko as speaker; and a rally sponsored by the UCCA Branch in Bridgeport, Conn., on December 12, 1965 with Ignatius M. Bilinsky as speaker.

On October 28 and 29, 1965 the National Foreign Policy Conference was held at the State Department at which a number of high-ranking U.S. officials outlined the goals and purposes of U.S. foreign policy. Among some 750 American editors and broadcasters was Walter Dushnyck, editor of UCCA publications, Anthony Dragan and Joseph Lesawyer from "Svoboda"; Dr. M. Stachiw, from "Narodna Volya"; and M. Dolnycky from "America".

Another important matter brought out by the UCCA President at the meeting was the proposal for a complete reorganization of the UCCA office. Appropriate steps toward implementing this proposal were taken by the Executive Board.

Dr. Roman Huhievych, chairman of the UCCA Auditing Committee, presented a detailed report based on a thorough and complete auditing of the UCCA books. He recommended a series of measures aimed at streamlining the UCCA bookkeeping system.

SPORTS SCENE

BY OLEH ZWADIUK



Sitch Extends Winning Streak To Five

Newark Ukrainian Sitch extended its winning streak to five games last Sunday by beating Boston Tigers, 3-2, in Boston before 800 spectators in an American Soccer League match.

Sitch thrilled the highly partisan crowd of Bostonians by overcoming a 2-0 deficit and winning the game. Boston, playing the first half with a strong wind, managed to score two quick goals but was unable to contain the Ukrainian booters after the turnaround. Tiger's center forward Vito Bedevino scored the first goal at the 12-minute mark by deflecting a cross pass into the left-hand corner of the net. Three minutes later Boston scored again when outside left Arthur Chatburn sent in a low grounder from six yards out to put his team ahead 2-0.

It was a different story in the second half. Playing with the wind, Sitch forwards constantly threatened the Boston goal. At 22 minutes of the final stanza, Walter Czynowych put the Newark squad on the scoring sheet when he finished a combination of passes with a low shot into the right-hand corner.

Eight minutes later Alex Chavka tied the game at 2-2 when he trapped a rebound and blasted it in from close range. The winning marker was scored at 32 minutes of the final period Zinon Snylyk's pass intended for Chavka was deflected by a Boston defender but the ball was carried by the wind closer to the goal with Czynowych racing in. He caught the ball in mid-air and sent in a sizzler to take the second game away from the Tigers within two weeks. Sitch beat the Boston booters, 1-0, two weeks ago.

After the Tigers-Sitch game, which was most efficiently organized by the Boston club officials including adequate police protection, the president of the club, Dominic Russo, came into the Sitch dressing room and expressed his congratulations to the Ukrainian team. He said that "he was very proud" of Sitch in that they were able to overcome a 2-0 deficit to win the hard match, and added that it was "the best exhibition of teamwork" he had ever seen.

USC on Top

The New York Ukrainian Sports Club is once again a team to be reckoned with in the strong German-American Soccer League as they continue to clubber their opposition.

Last Sunday USC defeated German-Hungarians, 2-0, and

are now on top of the Major division standings.

Playing without Peter Smethurst and Ted Purdon, the local side scored once in each half to take two points away from the German-Hungarians. Center forward David Demain scored the first goal midway in the initial period on a beautiful pass by Walter Schmotolocha. Demain passed one defender and blasted the ball in from close range.

Peter Shaefers, playing at outside right, scored the final marker midway in the final period.

Observers stated that despite the absence of Smethurst, who suffered a pulled muscle a week earlier in a game against the Greek-Americans, the forward line was extremely fast and effective.

There will be no league games this Sunday as this date is set aside for Cup games. New York Ukrainians, holders of the Challenge Cup, have a bye in this round and are not scheduled to play. Newark Sitch is also taking a Sunday off.

Independiente Wins

Independiente of Argentina defeated Napoli of Italy, 1-0, in an international exhibition soccer match at Downing Stadium, Randall's Island, before an estimated crowd of 10,000 in a game under the lights on October 29.

Independiente, a two-time champion of South America, scored at 35 minutes of the first half and then just coasted along for the rest of the match to gain the victory. Inside right Raul Savoy connected with a hard shot that eluded goalie Claudio Bandoni.

Napoli had several chances to score in the second half but were stopped by Argentina's goalkeeper Miguel Angel Santoro. The Italian club, boasting two players whose price is reported to be near 1 million dollars, could not put on a decisive thrust where it counts most, near the opposition goal.

Jose Altafini, bought by Napoli from Milan for more than 400,000 dollars, was all alone at one time except for goalie Santoro, but his shot was deflected by the keeper. Omar Sivori, the other high-priced player, came close to scoring when his hard shot from some 30 yards out hit the cross-bar and bounced over the net.

Napoli and Independiente played to a 1-1 tie in a rough-and-tumble game last Sunday in Toronto before more than 18,000 spectators at Varsity Stadium.

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National BOWLING TOURNAMENT
April 29 and 30, 1966
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FRIDAY, APRIL 29: 8:00 P.M. to 2:00 A.M.
SATURDAY, APRIL 30: 8:00 A.M. to 6:00 P.M.

Banquet and Dance
SATURDAY, APRIL 30: 7:00 P.M. to 3:00 A.M.
Ukrainian National Association Branch 120 Club
838 Broadhead Road Aliquippa, Pa.

Bowlers from all U.N.A. Branches in the United States and Canada are cordially invited to participate. For further information write to the: **National Bowling Tournament Committee**, Ukrainian National Association, Inc., 81-83 Grand Street, Jersey City N.J. 07303, or:

ANDREW JULA, Supreme Advisor, 15 Sands Avenue, Ambridge, Pa., Tel.: (412) 266-2686;
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MUSICALE
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Young Outstanding Juilliard Artists
Sunday, November 14, 1965
4 o'clock
UKRAINIAN INSTITUTE, 2 East 79th Street
Southeast corner of Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.
GUEST ARTISTS:
MARTHA CYBYK, pianist
DENISE MARUSEVYCH, soprano
Madame GALLI-CAMPI, accompanist
GEORGE WOSHAKIWSKY, violinist
EUGENIA VOLZ, accompanist

Український СПОРТ UKRAINIAN SPORTS

РІК XII. Ч. 4 (92)

СПОРТ І ПОЛІТИКА

Деколи можна почути серед наших спортовців голос, що спорт повинен бути відокремленим від політики. Наскільки погляд цих адвокатів відділення нашого спорту від політики є актуальний, можна ствердити, пригадавши цілі та завдання нашого спорту.

Виховне завдання спорту, — це праця над нашою молоддю, яка має стати здоровою на тілі і на душі. Молодь здорова духом можлива лише тоді, коли, виховуючи її, щеплюємо їй національну свідомість, свідомість про стан поневолення України та про загрозу московського комунізму світові. Виховуючи нашу спортову молоддь, треба зв'язати її ідеєю з нашими клубами й організаціями, щоб вона стала опією провідниками і виховниками нашого нового спортового доросту. Отже у виховній діяльності нашого спорту ніяк не може бути і думки про виключення політичного освітлювання молоді.

Другим завданням нашого еміграційного спорту вважають пропаганду доброго імені українців. Виглядає справжнім абсурдом говорити про пропагандивні завдання спорту і одночасно подавати поради забути про політику у спорті. У діяльності пропаганди маємо безсумнівно, хоч коштовні, успіхи, але і недомагання, коли не можемо спромогтися на великі досягнення власними силами. Тут саме очі звернені на нашу молоддь, яка має стати основою наших клубів і після належного виховання вести працю цих клубів та організацій з любов'ю до їх традицій і надбань. Свідома своїх політичних завдань молоддь не буде ставити пропозицій, щоб наші клуби змінити національні назви на якісь менше „дразливі“ для американців.

Ми є тепер свідками широкою загрозою серед молоді дії комуністичного фронту, який намагається поширити свої впливи у світі через студентську молоддь. Підтримка праця комунізму саме і змагає до впровадження інтернаціоналізму на місце національної свідомості та патріотизму. Хвиля демонстрацій студентів-які свідомі, а то й не свідомі, сприяють комуністичній підіривній дії. Молодці з'їзди та студентські олімпіади, влаштовувані комуністами, все це звена добре запланованої злочинної змови комунізму для опанування і поневолення решти вільного світу. В обличчя цих подій вільні народи усвідомлюють собі, що без протидії для збереження по своїй стороні молоді вони можуть опинитися в скрутній ситуації, яка загрожуватиме їхній свободі та самостійності. Ці народи вже прийняли визов і вирішили, що вони не можуть дозволити собі на політичну апатію в цілому ряді ділянок, як здавалось би, аполітичного культурного життя, в тому і спорті.

Тим більше ми, які пізнали на досвіді московський комунізм, який іде на знищення українського народу і його культури, не можемо дозволити собі на „аполітичність“ у жадній діяльності нашого культурного життя. Ми, українські спортовці, які гордо називаємо себе „амбасадорами“ поневоленої України, не сміємо ні на хвилину забути про політичні аспекти в нашій виховній і пропагандивній праці.

Ми радіємо кожним успіхом спортовців поневоленої України, але рівночасно боліємо над тим, що їхні досягнення ідуть на рахунок Москви та що їхню діяльність використовують Москва для своїх імперіалістичних цілей. Тому ми гостро виступаємо із засадами та роз'ясненнями злочинних дій Москви у спорті, так само як це робимо в кожному випадку, коли виникає потреба вивити московський обман.

Діяльність наших спортовців діячів у такій спортовій політиці не припиниться і тоді, коли Москва дозволить „великодушну“ Україну на окрему репрезентацію в Олімпійських Ігрищах, імовірно вибравши до московської збірної всіх кращих українських спортовців, щоб залишити Україну слабших українських і не-українських атлетів. Тоді наша спортово-політична діяльність буде далі потрібною, як не перестали бути konieczними наші змагання до самостійності України після допущення до Об'єднаних Націй поневоленої України із „репрезентантами“ — післанцями Москви, які не мають нічого спільного з Україною і не є речниками українського народу.

Тому ми, українські спортовці у вільному світі, не можемо забувати про нашу політичну місію. Яка складалася на нас ширші завдання, як їх мають спортовці вільних державних народів. В наших завданнях, що залишаються завданнями для нашої молоді, яка приїде нам на зміну, не може бути межі — відокремлення між спортовою і політичною діяльністю наших клубів та організацій. Не може в нас цього бути в жадному випадку принаймні так довго, доки Україна і її спортова молоддь не звільняться від московського ярма, щоб вільно жити в крузі вільних народів світу.

в. с.

3 ЦЬОГОРІЧНОГО ТУРНІРУ ВІДБИВАНКИ НА СОЮЗІВЦІ



Група учасників цьогорічного турніру відбиванки за Чашу Союзівки.



Чаші Союзівки в цьому турнірі здобули дружини „Медведчиків“ з пластової станції в Торонті у конкурентній жінок, та УСК-у Нью-Йорк у конкурентній чоловіків. На змаганнях Союзівки Володимир Квас влучив Чашу Союзівки капітанові „Медведчиків“ в приваєності провідника змагань д-ра М. Сигуровича, ланкового відбиванки СУАСТ-Схід

Відомий футболіст Павло Надзікевич здобув титул доктора

Павло Надзікевич, якого знають читачі спортових вісток з Шикаго, здобув титул доктора медицини, ділянки педіатрії, на Ілліноїському Університеті в Шикаго. Від ряду років Павло Надзікевич є змагуючим футболістом дружини СУМА „Крилаті“ в Шикаго та дієсною опорою цієї одинадцятки сумців, яка грає тепер у найвищій класі футбольної ліги Шикаго. Як доброго футболіста, вибирали Павла Надзікевича вже декілька разів до збірної міста Шикаго, чим він придбав славу не лише собі, але й українським футболістам клубам серед американських симпатиків в футболі.

Д-р Павло Надзікевич є не тільки активним футболістом, але також діяльним членом і виховником у молодіжній організації СУМА-школа футбольної ліги Шикаго, та діячем студентської організації ТУСМ.

Валерій Брумелль зламав ногу

Мистець світу у стрибках вгору, Валерій Брумелль мав перед двома тижнями мотоциклістичний випадок, який закінчився зламанням ноги. Мотоцикліст, на якому їздив Валерій з приятелем, похватувався і впаів цілим тягарем на Валерія. Подійняв зламаний кістяк в працьому коліні він ставив під сумнів дальшу спортову кар'єру Брумелля, цього феноменального стрибача, який держить рекорд світу своїм осягом 7 стп і 53/4 чала. Лікарі твердять, що зламання в коліні досить серйозне, що на загоспільнювані шість місяців часу. Потіша-

ються однак тим, що Валерій у своїх стрибках відбивався лівою ногою так, що пошкоджене коліно правої ноги після виликування не мусить бути перешкодою у його осягах.

Валерій Брумелль, якому тепер 23 роки, де вихованець України, звідкіль у 1960 році ще як середньшкільник їздив він на Олімпійські Ігрища до Риму. Тепер перебуває Брумелль постійно в Москві, де він кінчає студії фізкультури і захиляний „старший брат“ всоуди предталяє Валерія, як руського спортсмена.

в. с.

ПИТАННЯ УКРАЇНИ ЗНОВУ НА ОЛІМПІЙСЬКОМУ ФОРУМІ

(Інф. Служба УОК). Питання самостійної участі України в Олімпійських Ігрищах і в міжнародному олімпійському русі було нераз обговорюване на сторінках української преси. Не раз це питання дискутувало на засіданнях Екзекутиви МОК (Міжнародний Олімпійський Комітет) і навіть на пленарних засіданнях, як це мало коли це питання було вперше видвинуте українським олімпійським комітетом на чужині. Повстання в Мадриді і англо-французька інтервенція в Суецькому каналі вишлюди тоді на перші місця і олімпійські чинники, хоч виразно піддержували українські домагання, були примушені відсутити їх на другий план з остраху на можливість розбиття Міжнародного Олімпійського Комітету.

Протягом астанніх десяти років багато зроблено в справі участі України в Олімпіадах і на чужині і в самій Україні.

За цей час вислано десятки листів і меморандумів, протестів, вимог і пропозицій в тисячах примірників до різних олімпійських чинників. Нераз вони були об'єктом обговорення і мали підтримку численних не лише західних, але навіть деяких сателітних членів МОК.

В самій країні рух за участю УСРС в Олімпійських Ігрищах також починає все більше увиразнюватися. Загально відомі були домагання, щоб Футбольна Федерація України стала членом ФІФА (Міжнародна Федерація Аматорського Футболу), проголошення чого на Київському стадіоні викликало довготривалі овації столичної маси народу. Відомі також домагання українських спортових діячів, які через свою злу поінформованість скидали вину за неучасть України в Олімпіадах на Міжнародний Олімпійський Комітет і його статут (!).

„Востанє під тиском спортових кіл в Україні і постійних домагань Українського Світового Комітету для Справ Спорту (УСКСС — український олімпійський комітет) більшовицька влада в Україні мусіла піти на деякі уступки. І хоч Україна до сьогодні ще не є членом жодної міжнародної спортової федерації, то все ж вона вперше переступила поріг рямців сателітних країн і, почавши від 1964 р. а зокрема в цьому році, можна вже замаркувати змагання України з західними країнами в різних видах спорту, як окремої і самостійної одиниці. (Змагання Україна-Японія, Україна-ЗДА, Україна-Франція. До тепер, хоч українські спортсмени і були в закордоні, вони виступали, як представники не України, а СССР).

Справа участі України в наступних Олімпійських Ігрищах в Мехіко ще не є рішена і це залишається до речі часу, щоб це питання було позитивно вирішене діями української сторони. Організована акція цілої української еміграції, масові петиції і листи до олімпійських чинників, можуть примусити більшовицькі посту-

питись українським домаганням. Тому посилено українська акція проти російського колоніалізму і національної дискримінації в спорті є зараз вимогою української преси. Не раз це питання дискутувало на засіданнях Екзекутиви МОК (Міжнародний Олімпійський Комітет) і навіть на пленарних засіданнях, як це мало коли це питання було вперше видвинуте українським олімпійським комітетом на чужині. Повстання в Мадриді і англо-французька інтервенція в Суецькому каналі вишлюди тоді на перші місця і олімпійські чинники, хоч виразно піддержували українські домагання, були примушені відсутити їх на другий план з остраху на можливість розбиття Міжнародного Олімпійського Комітету.

До тепер олімпійські питання і проблеми обговорювані і розв'язувані лише МОК. Зараз, скликаючи першу в історії Конференцію Національних Олімпійських Комітетів різних народів світу, цьому форумові передано частину обов'язків і компетенцій. Тому якраз такі конференції будуть в майбутньому відігравати все більшу роль в олімпійському русі, що саме і стараються використати більшовицькі для своїх політичних цілей. Щоб не проминути цієї нагоди мовчанкою з української сторони — УСКСС негайно виготовив спеціальне звернення до учасників цієї Конференції, в якому вів ініціативу скликання цієї Першої Конференції, яка може стати дуже важливим чинником в міжнародному олімпійському русі, зокрема тепер, коли на олімпійську арену вишлюди цілий ряд нових народів Азії і Африки.

„Наш Комітет, — подано в листі, — який поширює олімпійські ідеї в Україні і закордонно, дуже часто в минулому піднісав питання залишків колоніалізму і національної дискримінації в спорті, що це дальше практикують деякі члени МОК. Ми можемо лише вжити всі заходи МОК, які приводять до елімінації расової і національної дискримінації з Олімпійських Ігрищ зокрема супроти народів Азії і Африки.

Тепер прийшов якраз час, щоб величезну дискримінацію і безправ'я, які це дальше існують в Союзі Союзів і які є спрямовані Союзівським урядом проти всіх національностей СССР.“

З'ясувавши ряд питань пов'язаних з цією дискримінацією і склавши на руки Президії цієї Першої Конференції протест, лист закінчується вимогою:

- (а) розслідувати справу колоніалізму і національної дискримінації в спорті, які є практиковані Олімпійським Комітетом СССР; (б) поробити всі можливі заходи, щоб Україна й інші народи, яких не допускають до самостійної участі, були запрошені до участі в Олімпіадах в Мехіко в 1968 р.“

Зразу після цього УСКСС також за підписом свого голови д-ра В. Білинського заступника проф. П. Войто-

Олімпійські Турніри

Хоч в 1908 році Франція не входила до ФІФА, встали в тодішньому олімпійському турнірі взяли участь аж дві французькі репрезентації. Цей винятковий жест французької футболісти не оцінили як слід: Збірна „А“ програє з Данією 1:7, збірна „В“ з Англією 0:9. В фіналі Англія перемогла Данію 2:0 і таким чином здобула чемпіонат. Черговий олімпійський турнір відбувся 1912 р. в Штокгольмі, де перемогли місцеву американську репрезентацію такою ж 4:0. В 1906 р. в Атенях, Греція відбувся спеціальний олімпійський турнір з нагоди 10-ліття І-ї Олімпіади. Міжнародний Олімпійський Комітет категорично відкинув внесок вважати цей турнір за офіційний. Його учасниками були: дві грецькі дружини міст Салонік і Атен, Данія та міжнародна збірна (5 англієць, 4 греки, 2 французів). Переможцем турніру вийшла Данія.

Турніри За Чашу Світу

ОСЯГИ НАШИХ КЛУБІВ СТ „УКРАЇНА“, ТОРОНТО

Кінецьна таблиця Національної Футбольної Ліги

Україна	В	Н	П	Точки	Ворот
Україна	15	4	3	34:10	45:17
Гакракс	12	8	2	32:12	65:22
Судбури	12	7	3	31:13	45:18
Гунгарія	12	6	4	30:14	50:29
Віндзор	9	6	7	24:20	56:48
Кіченер	8	5	9	21:23	54:41
Хорватія	9	3	10	21:23	42:40
Олімпія	6	6	10	18:26	28:42
Геллас	7	3	12	17:27	38:63
Абруцці	4	6	12	14:30	19:44
Аззуррі	2	7	15	11:33	27:67
Португальський СК	4	3	13	11:33	21:59

Голова торонтонської Національної Футбольної Ліги, українці Василь Бочук позив Лігу на ширший терен діяння, допустивши до гор позумісли клуби. За минулий сезон і рік урядування В. Бойчука НФЛіга упорядкувала своє фінансове господарство та значно зростає на силі, так що на наступний сезон є проєкт створення другої класи НФЛіги. Тоді дві останні дружини з А класи спалили б до Б класи, а дві перші дружини з Б класи авансували б до А класи.

Пробні олімпійські змагання у Мехіко Ситі

В минулому тижні відбулися в Мехіко Ситі пробні олімпійські змагання з участю понад 250 атлетів з різних країн світу. Цілою передолімпійських проб було перевірити видержливість спортовців у спортових змаганнях на висоті 8.000 стп, бо таке положення має це місто і стадіон, на якому мають відбуватися Олімпійські Ігрища в 1968 році. Крім змагань та їх тренерів були на цих змаганнях лікарі, які студіювали, чи точніше досліджували вплив цієї висоти на людський організм при інтензивних спортових змаганнях. Для тієї цілі вибраних теж і відповідні конкурентні пробних змагань, як наприклад, бокс, гімнастика, плавання, біг та стрибки і фехтування. В цих змаганнях взяли участь американські репрезентанти, яких було 42 та 38 спортсменів Совєтського Союзу. Серед совєтських атлетів були репрезентанти України Ляріен Латинін, Юрій Титов і Віктор Клименко, новий талант в конкунєнціях гімнастики.

а. с.

в. с. ген. секретаря О. Зінкевича, звернувшись окремим листом також до 63-ї Сесії МОК, виславши копії своїх листів Президентові МОК А. Брандлежичу, канцелярії МОК в Лозанні, Президентові Іспанського Олімпійського Комітету Жозе Антоніо Ельоля-Олсо та еспанському членові МОК баронові де Гюель. Важливість піднесення українського питання на цій 63-ій Сесії МОК полягає ще і в тому, що більшовицькі запланували піднесення питання створення двох німецьких Олімпійських Комітетів (Східної і Західної Німеччини) і цим увійовити не лише політичний, але і спортовий поділ німців, бо спільні змагання західних німецьких спортсменів зі східними мали дуже погані наслідки для комуністичної елітності цих зідоктринованих східних німців.

В своєму листі на цю Сесію, УСКСС ствердив, що спорт і олімпійський рух стали в нашому часі найбільш популярними за цілю історію олімпійського руху. Прихід до цього руху нових країн Азії і Африки є найкращим виявом співжиття між народами.

„З приходом СССР до МОК в 1948 р. і зі створенням Олімпійського Комітету СССР, — пишеться дальше в листі, — багато олімпійських діячів думали, що Советський Союз зречеться своєї політичної колоніалізму і національної дискримінації в спорті, які мали місце в попередніх роках. На жаль так не сталося. Совєтський Олімпійський Комітет став знаряддям російського уряду і комуністичної партії.

Лист закінчується трьома домаганнями до Президії і Делегатів 63-ї Сесії МОК: „(1) засудити російський колоніалізм і національну дискримінацію в спорті, які практикуються Олімпійським Комітетом СССР супроти спортсменів це-росіян; (2) створити спеціальну Комісію МОК, яка б розслідувала цей колоніалізм і національну дискримінацію в спорті в СССР та представила свої рекомендації на наступній Сесії МОК; (3) поробити всі можливі заходи, щоб Україна і інші народи, які не беруть участі в Олімпійських Ігрищах, були запрошені на наступну Олімпіаду в Мехіко в 1968 р.“

О. Зінкевич

3 ІСТОРІЇ ФУТБОЛУ — КОРОЛЯ СПОРТУ

Багато країн світу пре-флорентійський футбол 16 теандуть на право зватися столиця. На площі як то батьківщиною футболу. В коліс в Старинній Флорідності в „ліжний м'яч“ ренції зустрічалися дружини двома грали в Індії і Персії, Китаю і Японії. Старинний Греції і Римі та ін. країнах. Згідно з твердженням президента Міжнародної Федерації Футболу, англійця Стенлі Ровза, попередником сучасного футболу був „гарпастум“ — гра римських легіонерів“ Легіонери звалили при цьому „кальцеус“ — шкряпні черевки. В теперішньому часі футбол по італійськи називають „кальчіо“. Корінь слів „кальцеус“ і „кальчіо“ один і той самий. Варто відмітити, що прихильниками футболу в старинній Римі були: Цезар, Меценат, Октавіан й імператор Северій. Після упадку Римської імперії шезли легіонери, однак пам'ять про їхню гру залишилась. Під час Римської Олімпіади в 1681 році. Однак футбол на гра була відома в англійці

ще до часів Карла II. Свідчать про це виданий декрет короля Едварда II з дня 13 квітня 1314 року, яким під загрозою ув'язнення заборонено гру м'ячем. Підтвердження це розпорядження пізніше і король Річард II, який замість футболу рекомендував англійській молоді займатися стрільянням з лука. В „Комедії помилкок“ Шекспіра, один з героїв говорить: „Я не футболний м'яч, щоб ви мене ганяли“. Значить, за часів Шекспіра грали футбол. Все це тільки передісторія сучасного футболу, чи, як пишуть деякі знавці, футбол камінного віку. Батьківщиною сучасного футболу вважають Англію. В 40 рр. 19 століття в Англії були видруковані перші правила футболу. Відомі вони як „Кембріджські правила“. Основні їх точки залишилися до сьогодні. В цих правилах уже говорилось про відсторонній „оф сайд“, наріжний „корнеровий“ вкоп, про вкоп від зорит і ін. Представники

двох міст, Гарров і Регбі, провадили суперечку про форму м'яча. Вікінці у футболі прийнявся круглий м'яч, а подовгастий у грі, яка зберегла назву свого народження — регбі. Близько 102 року тому 26 жовтня 1863 року в таверні на Грейт Квін вулиці в Лондоні була заснована Англійська Футбольна Асоціація. В грудні цього ж року були затверджені правила гри, які чітко відізнали футбол від регбі. Значення вважають, що олімпійський турнір з футболу найбільш розвивався вперше відбувся 1908 р. в Англії (Лондоні) й англійська репрезентація — переможець турніру відкрила список олімпійських футболних чемпіонів. Неофіційні олімпійські футболні турніри відбулися 1900 р. в Парижі і 1904 р. в Сейнт Люс ЗДА. Неофіційні тому, що в обох випадках учасниками були по дві дружини: в Парижі, Франція-Англія з вислідом 0:4, в Сейнт Люс „ФК Голт“ (англійці з Канади)

перемогли місцеву американську репрезентацію такою ж 4:0. В 1906 р. в Атенях, Греція відбувся спеціальний олімпійський турнір з нагоди 10-ліття І-ї Олімпіади. Міжнародний Олімпійський Комітет категорично відкинув внесок вважати цей турнір за офіційний. Його учасниками були: дві грецькі дружини міст Салонік і Атен, Данія та міжнародна збірна (5 англієць, 4 греки, 2 французів). Переможцем турніру вийшла Данія.

І-ий світовий футбольний турнір в Уругваю, країні, яка саме святкувала 100-ліття самостійності.

Обидва турніри — олімпійський і за чашу світу, являються найбільшим міжнародним футбольним в світовому масштабі. Поза ними проводять тепер й інші розгрівники: за чашу Європи, за чаші чемпіонів, за чемпіонат футболістів в світовому масштабі. Під сучасну пору Міжнародна Федерація футболу об'єднує понад 100 національних союзів. Футбол став улюбленим спортом мільйонів людей. Дуже популярний цей рід спорту на Україні і між українцями у Вільному Ситі. Свідчать про це успіхи, що були в останніх десятиріччях здобувають українські футболісти по обох сторонах

„залізної завіси“: чемпіонати цілого СССР, а тут на Північно Американському континенті, чемпіонати ЗДА і Канади. Назаль Україна, повноправний член ООН і „суверенна республіка“, ще й досі не входить до ФІФА, до якої належать навіть такі „держави“, як Шотландія, Валія і північна Ірландія! Московський окупант тримає в кайданах український спорт, як і всі інші діялки життя в Україні, а українських спортовців примушує здобувати славу для Росії.

О. Твардовський

Використана література: Ференц Мезо „60 літ олімпійських гор“ Вупаешт Іх в останніх десятиріччях здобувають українські футболісти по обох сторонах

УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ СПОРТ — UKRAINIAN SPORTS

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