

# СВОБОДА UKRAÏNS'KYI SHODENNIK

# СВОБОДА UKRAINIEN DAILY

## The Ukrainian Weekly Section

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

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### REPORT ARRESTS AND TRIALS OF INTELLECTUALS IN UKRAINE

NEW YORK, N.Y. — Some 70 persons, mostly intellectuals and student leaders, were arrested, tried and convicted last year in several major cities of Ukraine, according to information released here last week by the Prologue Research and Publishing Association.

The news of mass arrests was reported earlier this year, but at that time only the names of Ivan Svitlychny and Ivan Dziuba were reliably ascertained.

**More Information**

In the meantime, Prolog, which specializes in research on the current developments in Ukraine, has been able to gather more information about the arrests, including the names of some of those arrested and their terms of imprisonment.

As reported earlier, the arrests — which began in July, 1965 — took place throughout Ukraine: in Kiev, Odessa, Lutsk, Lviv, Ternopil, Ivano-Frankivsk. At least 70 persons, the majority of them intellectuals, were arrested or detained. Most of those arrested were immediately transported outside the borders of the Ukrainian Republic for questioning. The trials started in January, 1966 in Lutsk, Ivano-Frankivsk, Ternopil, and towards the end of April — in Lviv.

The Lviv trial was a closed one, and not even the immediate relatives of the accused were permitted into the courtroom by a group of young room. Only after insistent

Ukrainian writers from Kiev, three of the writers were admitted to the courtroom for the sentencing on April 23.

**Sentences**

The sentences ranged from 8 months to 6 years. Following, in alphabetical order are the names of some of the accused and their prison terms: Chubaty, first name unknown, a teacher from Ternopil, 4 years; Hereta, a scholar from Ternopil, 4 years; Yaroslav Herych, a student from Kiev, 5 years; Bohdan Horyn, art and literary critic from Lviv, 6 years; Mykhaylo Horyn, a scholar from Lviv, 6 years; Hryn, an associate of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, from Kiev, 3 years; Ivashchenko, a newspaperman from Lutsk, 2 years; Sviatoslav Karavanysky, a journalist, poet and translator from Odessa. He had been sentenced in 1944 to 25 years, released after serving half of his term, and now returned to prison in the Mordovskaya ASSR; Y. Kuznetsova, a scholar from Kiev, 4 years; Martynenko, an engineer from Kiev, 3 years; Mykhaylo Masutko, a retired person from Lviv, 6 years; Valentyn Moroz, a historian from Lutsk, 4 years; Mykhaylo Osadchy, a lecturer at Lviv University, 4 years; Ozerny, a scholar from Ivano-Frankivsk, 6 years; Rusyn, a scholar from Kiev, 3 years; Atanas Zavyalykha, an artist from Ivano-Frankivsk, 5 years; Zvarychevska, a scholar from Lviv, 8 months.

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### Franko Concert Staged by UNA Branch in Amsterdam

AMSTERDAM, N.Y. — Ivan Franko, Western Ukraine's foremost poet, was honored here on the 50th anniversary of his death by the UNA Branch 266 at a concert given at the Ukrainian American Citizens Club on Sunday, September 18.

**Branch Patron**

The UNA Branch, which has Franko as its patron, extended invitations to all local organizations to take part in the concert. Consequently, the event was an all-community affair with representatives and membership of other organizations taking an active part.

The keynote address was delivered by Dr. Jaroslaw Padoch, UNA Supreme Secretary, who hailed Ivan Franko as an outstanding leader of his time who kindled the spark of Ukrainian political renaissance in the western part of the country.

Dr. Padoch called for broader study of Ivan Franko's life and work, his contribution to the awakening of the masses and his significance in the light of later events that led to the establishment of an independent Ukrainian state.

"At a time when Franko's literary works are mutilated

by the Russian Communists in Ukraine, and his words twisted beyond recognition," said the speaker, "it is imperative that we present our poet to the world as a true leader who taught his people the meaning of liberty and equality under a just democratic order."

Delivering the opening remarks at the concert was Dmytro Olynyk, president of UNA Branch 266.

**Songs, Recitations**

Recitations of Franko's poetic works were rendered by D. Swiderska and I. Zenych. Miss Martha Kopach-Frechanyk performed several songs to the lyrics of Ivan Franko. She was accompanied at the piano by Prof. Irene Zayachkiwsky-Hawryluk, who also rendered a piano solo number. All performers were warmly applauded by the capacity audience.

Taking part in the concert were a number of prominent UNA officers from Amsterdam and the neighboring communities. Among them was Wolodymyr Zaparanuk, Supreme Advisor from Utica, N.Y.; Paul Shewczuk, chairman of the Troy, N.Y., District Committee, and Russell Kolody, the committee's past president.

### Steve Protenic is Winner in Penn-Ohio Golf Tournament

PARMA, O. — Thirty-six golfers teed off in the annual Penn-Ohio golf tournament at the Seneca Golf Course just outside Parma, Ohio on Saturday, September 10.

Winner of Flight A was Steve Protenic who toured the course in 77 strokes. Runner-up in this Flight was M. Lesak who used only 79 strokes on the par 72 course.

Other Flight champions were: M. Prokopovich, S. Prokopovich, and E. Rudakewich. Runners-up were M. Musichak, F. Prokopovich, and M. Molocky.

Following the competition, an awards dinner was held at the Joseph J. Jacubik Post 572, American Legion, in Parma, Ohio. Trophies were presented by UNA Supreme Advisors Taras G. Szmagala and Andrew Jula, and past Supreme Advisor, Dmytro Szmagala.

Toastmaster Taras G. Szmagala expressed thanks of the Association and participants to Michael Molesky, chairman of the event. Next year's tournament will be held in Pennsylvania,

### Bohdan Zorych, UNA V.P., Tours Western Canada

TORONTO, Ont. — Bohdan Zorych, Supreme Vice-President of the Ukrainian National Association and Director of its Canadian Office, left here Saturday, September 10, on a wide-ranging tour of Canada's Western provinces where he will visit major centers of Ukrainian settlement.

**Stimulate Interest**

Mr. Zorych's trip is intended to stimulate UNA activity in areas where branches already exist and to plant seeds where it has not yet taken shape. It is mostly in the eastern provinces of Canada, notably Ontario and Quebec, that the UNA has established firm bases of operation with the rate of annual growth showing promising results. Manitoba, the home province of former UNA auditor Wolodymyr Kossar, has been also sufficiently penetrated and substantial progress has been made in recent years in that area. But British Columbia and Alberta still represent regions of rather mild UNA activity in spite of large centers of Ukrainian population. Of the total 87,000 membership of the UNA, nearly 8,000 are residents of Canada.

**Meets with Officers**

While in Winnipeg, Mr. Zorych met with local UNA leaders in lengthy discussions on UNA affairs and programs. The vice-president acquainted the officers and members with recent innovations and plans and offered suggestions on how to expand UNA activity in this area.

From Winnipeg, Mr. Zorych flew to Edmonton, Alta., where he again met with officers of the two existing branches, one of them attached to the local Plast chapter.

On Wednesday, September 14, Mr. Zorych departed for Vancouver, B.C., where he intends to stay for some three weeks before returning to Edmonton and Winnipeg on the return leg of his journey.



Bohdan Zorych

### UKRAINIEN FILM SHOWN DURING FESTIVAL IN N.Y.

NEW YORK, N.Y. — A Ukrainian film, "Shadows of Our Forgotten Ancestors," was shown at Lincoln Center on Monday, September 19, as part of the program of the fourth annual New York Film Festival.

The film is based on a classical novel of the same title, written by Mykhailo Kotsiubynsky. Depicting a tragic Hutsub love story, it is set in the Carpathian mountains, and the dialogue is in Ukrainian.

"Shadows of Our Forgotten Ancestors" was produced by the Dovzhenko Film Studios in Kiev, directed by Sergei Paradjanov. It is the winner of several international prizes.

In his travels, the UNA vice-president will visit smaller communities of Ukrainians in the expansive provinces of British Columbia, Alberta and Manitoba. In addition to talks with UNA officers, he will be spending a great deal of time visiting centers of Ukrainian activity here and meeting with their leadership. Assisting Mr. Zorych in his efforts to stimulate interest in the UNA will be John Hewryk, UNA Supreme Auditor from Winnipeg, Man.

### JNA Representative Attends Citizenship Conference

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Nearly 350 delegates from across the United States took part in the four-day National Conference on Citizenship here from September 11th through the 14th. It was the twenty-first such gathering since the organization's establishment in 1946 in Philadelphia.

Representing the Ukrainian National Association at the conference was Walter Sochan, Supreme Vice-President and head of the Recording Department.

The National Conference on Citizenship, a non-political, non-profit organization with patriotic and educational objectives, embraces some 700 member-groups. It was chartered by the U.S. Congress in 1953.

**Purposes**

Its main aims and purposes, as stated in the charter, are "to support and strengthen the efforts of the people in maintaining the blessings of freedom and justice, and in protecting and perpetuating the principles and ideals upon which this nation was founded; to develop a more thorough knowledge of citizenship rights and responsibilities; inspire a deeper devotion to citizenship obligations; encourage ever more effective participation in citizenship activities and promote a spirit of cooperation on the part of all citizens."

From a small group of representatives of public and patriotic agencies, the National Conference on Citizenship has grown into a national organization of diverse purposes and activities. A number of the nation's most distinguished leaders have served as officers and directors of the Conference.

One of its founders was Tom C. Clark, at that time U.S. Attorney General and presently Associate Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court. He now holds the office of the Conference's president.



Walter Sochan

Delivering the keynote address on "Support of Freedom — the Law and the Ballot" was J. Edward Day, former Postmaster General of the United States.

**Group Meetings**

Mr. Sochan took an active part in the various group meetings discussing civil responsibilities and law enforcement. Stressing the importance of participating in elections, Mr. Sochan compared the civil rights and liberties of U.S. citizens with those of Soviet citizens.

"In theory the Soviet constitution recognizes every citizen's right to vote, but in reality the provision is meaningless since the citizen is deprived of the right to choose."

**Interested in UNA**

Many delegates showed interest in the programs and activities of the UNA, in the organized life of the Ukrainian American community, and in the plight of the Ukrainian people under Russo-Communist domination.

Mr. Wendell A. Falsgraff, one of the group leaders, and a representative of the American Bar Association, indicated interest in the activities of nationality groups, particularly in the Cleveland area where he makes his residence. The closing address was delivered by Justice Tom C. Clark (see p. 2 of this issue).

Representing the Ukrainian National Association at the conference was Walter Sochan, Supreme Vice-President and head of the Recording Department.

### UCCA BOARD, COMMITTEES HOLD PRE-CONGRESS MEETING

NEW YORK, N.Y. — With the Ninth Congress of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America only two weeks away, the various committees are stepping up activity in preparation for the gathering of delegates in New York October 7-9 at the New York Hilton Hotel.

The UCCA Executive Board and five committees met here last weekend at the New York Hilton to discuss problems relating to the Congress and made and number of decisions on the mechanics of the proceedings.

In addition to the Executive Board, the following committees also met in sessions: the convention committee, by-laws organization, resolutions and membership committees.

**Registration**

Chairing the Executive Board session was Joseph LeSawyer, UCCA Executive Director. Others presiding over the sessions of committees were: Julian Revay (convention committee), Atty. John Roberts (by-laws), Ivan Bazarko (organization and membership); Anthony Dragan (resolutions).

It was reported that as of September 15, a total of 263 delegates were registered for the Congress, representing individual UCCA branches, national and local organizations. So far, 16 national organizations and 30 local have registered delegates for the Congress. In addition, 21 members of the Executive Board and 40 members of the Political Council enjoy full voting rights.

Since the program book must be printed before the Congress, the committee appeals to all delegates to send their names in on or before September 26. Delegates can actually register until the opening session of the Congress, but their mandates will have to be verified by the voting committee. The Executive Board urges all organization to send in the names of their representatives now so that they can be included in the program book.

**Program Book**

The book, in addition to the list of delegates, will consist of reports of individual members of the Executive Board, UCCA policy statements on significant issues, information on the Ukrainian National Fund, lists of UCCA branches and Ukrainian American national organizations, the program of the Congress and the like.

The Congress will mark the 25th anniversary since the establishment of the UCCA and the 16th anniversary since the creation of the Ukrainian National Fund, the primary source of revenue for all UCCA programs and activities.

The convention committee also called for the largest possible participation in the banquet, to be held Saturday, October 8. It is expected that a number of American political and civic leaders will attend the affair as guest speakers. The delegates' registration fee of \$25.00 includes tickets to the convening rights.

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### ROMA ROMANIUK IS CHOSEN 'MISS SOYUZIVKA 1967' IN ANNUAL CONTEST

JACK PALANCE, MIKE MAZURKI, MICHELLE METRINKO, MARIA RYBCHUK TAKE PART IN FESTIVITIES; NEARLY 2,000 GUESTS FLOCK TO RESORT FOR UNA DAY

SOYUZIVKA, N.Y. — Roma Romaniuk, an 18-year-old beauty from Long Island City, N.Y., was crowned Miss Soyuzivka 1967 at the 11th annual contest held here last Saturday, September 18.

Miss Romaniuk, hardly able to hold back the tears of joy upon hearing the judges' decision, accepted the crown from Miss Marianna Suchenko, last year's winner whose reign terminated with the announcement of Miss Romaniuk's selection.

**Excitement At Peak**

With the spotlight beaming brightly on the stage of the open Veselka Pavilion and nearly 2,000 chilly spectators witnessing the ceremony, nine pretty entrants were introduced to the impatient audience by the evening's master of ceremonies Wolodymyr Hentysch and the jury's secretary, Mrs. Kvitka Steciuk.

Marie Kundrewicz, a 22-year-old blonde from Philadelphia, Pa., was announced first as having been selected for the second runner-up spot.

Arkadia Kolodij, a shapely 21-year-old blonde from Jersey City, N.J., was chosen as the first runner-up.

Thundering applause shook the quiet of the serene Catskills as Mr. Hentysch led the brown-haired Miss Romaniuk to the center of the stage. Visibly thrilled yet retaining her composure, the new Miss Soyuzivka accepted congratulations from UNA supreme

officers, the judges and the honored guests before twirling around the stage in the traditional "first waltz" with the Association's Supreme President Joseph Lesawyer. Joining them were the princesses with their partners, Walter Sochan, Vice-President, Dr. Jaroslaw Padoch, Supreme Secretary, and John Kokolski, Supreme Treasurer.

**Studies Art**

The new Miss Soyuzivka is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Roman Romaniuk of Long Island City, N.Y. The family are members of UNA Branch 267. The only girl in the family, Roma has three brothers. She is a second-year student at the New York Institute of Technology and hopes for a career in teaching or commercial art. Painting and music being her hobbies, she majors in art. She is an active member of the Ukrainian Plast Organization and a performer with the Ukrainian folk dancing ensemble under the direction of Roman Petrina. Roma enjoys sports and is particularly fond of swimming and skiing. Barefoot, she stands 5 feet 4 inches and weighs 113 lbs. Born in Berchtesgaden, Germany, she came to the United States with her family in 1949.

Miss Romaniuk was presented with a scholarship for the full course of studies at the John Robert Powers Finishing School in Philadelphia



Miss Soyuzivka 1967

by Miss Rybezuk, the school's representative.

The eight-member panel of judges consisted of the following: Jack Palance, Mike Mazurki, Michelle Metrisko, (Miss USA 1965), Maria Rybzuk (Miss USA Hemisphere 1966-67), Mrs. Kvitka Steciuk, Jaroslaw Rubel, Alexander Klymko and Orest Bedrij.

By far two most popular personalities during the weekend festivities were the noted Ukrainian American actors Jack Palance and Mike Mazurki. Since their arrival early Saturday morning, they tried to meet as many people as they possibly could, some old acquaintances some new.

(Continued on Page 3)

### Record Number of Students Enroll at Catholic Seminaries

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — St. Basil's Prep and St. Basil's College, both in Stamford, Conn., and St. Joseph's Seminary, Washington, D.C., report a total of 141 students studying for the priesthood in the dioceses of Philadelphia, Stamford and Chicago, according to The Way Ukrainian Catholic weekly.

Rev. Leo Mosko, principal of the preparatory school, announced that a record number of freshmen have registered and been accepted. Among them are 16 students from Stamford, 3 from Chicago and 12 from Philadelphia, for a total of 31. In all four years at the Prep there are 75 students from the three dioceses. 36 are from Philadelphia, 7 from Chicago and 32 from Stamford.

Rev. Paul Bumar has replaced Rev. John Squiller on the faculty. Father Squiller will devote full time to his

duties at St. Peter and Paul parish, Ansonia, Conn.

31 students are attending St. Basil's College. According to the Rector, Very Rev. Peter Skrinicosky, they include 18 from the Philadelphia diocese; one from Chicago and 12 from Stamford.

Students from the Stamford diocese complete four years of study here. Philadelphia seminarians now attend philosophy courses at the Catholic University.

35 men are residing at St. Joseph's Seminary. All study at the Catholic University. Eleven philosophy students and 14 theology students are from Philadelphia jurisdiction; nine are from Stamford and one from Chicago.

For the first time in the twenty-five year history of the seminary, a student has been chosen to study under the Bassein Foundation. He is Stephen Zinski from Carnegie, Pa.

### Impressive Festival Marks Settlement Anniversary

EDMONTON, Alta. — A record-breaking crowd attended the 75th anniversary celebrations of the Ukrainian Settlement in Alberta here on July 18, according to Ken Mills of The Edmonton Journal.

There were more than 25,000 persons on hand from all over Western Canada.

"This is by far the largest gathering we've ever had," said Peter Savaryn, president of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee, Edmonton branch.

Following an anniversary prayer service, celebrated by Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Archbishop Andrew and Ukrainian Catholic Bishop Neil Savaryn, Prime Minister Pearson laid a wreath at the base of the Ukrainian Pioneer Monument.

Crowds then moved to the park bandshell area for the national anthem and flag-raising ceremonies, followed by greetings by the prime

minister, Provincial Secretary Ambrose Holowach, Lieutenant-Governor J. W. Grant MacEwan, and Michael Luchkewych, the first Ukrainian member of Parliament.

Members of the Royal Canadian Legion, and the Ukrainian Youth Organization Plast, provided the color party and honor guard.

About 400 boys and girls from Plast troops across Canada and parts of the Eastern United States attended the celebrations en route, to a two-week jamboree held in Jasper.

In a tribute to the early Ukrainian pioneers, Mr. Savaryn said the goal of the committee is to follow the works of the pioneers, love the land as they did, work as they did, cherish education and freedom, and be good Canadian citizens.

Later several choruses, musicians and dancers performed at an open air concert.



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Editorials

On the Eve of Congress

The Ninth Congress of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America is only two short weeks away. Its overall appearance, content and proceedings will depend to a large degree on how well the delegates are prepared to tackle the problems that confront the Ukrainian community in this country.

The Congress will be doubly significant in view of the forthcoming assembly of all Ukrainians in the free world scheduled for next year in New York City. It is expected that the Ninth Congress, while dealing with questions of predominantly national character, will set the tone for the larger gathering of international ramifications.

A central representative body of Americans of Ukrainian origin and descent, the Ukrainian Congress Committee has a broad representative basis that allows for divergence of views which become the ingredients of the organization's policy and action. For the first time, the Congress, which will mark UCCA's 25th anniversary, will include delegates representing the contributors to the Ukrainian National Fund, the body's main source of revenue.

Among scores of organizations that find proper representation on the UCCA forum is the largest and most vital segment of our community - the Ukrainian American youth. Regrettably, not all of our youth groups take advantage of the opportunity to present their views on this largest forum of opinion. Engrossed as they are in their programs and activities, youth organizations have not been showing enough interest and desire to channel some of their abundant energies through the UCCA.

Nevertheless, the committee in charge of planning the Congress is counting on broad youth participation, and has created a special youth panel which will address itself wholly to the myriad of yet unresolved youth problems. It is hoped that our youth organizations will let their voices be heard at the Ninth Congress and that by their active participation in the proceedings they will manifest their vitality, dynamism and initiative.

The 21st Assembly

The General Assembly of the United Nations, the international body that now embraces 118 nations, reconvened here last week for the 21st time since its inception in 1945.

Almost habitually, the opening of the Assembly is set in a mixed climate. Last year, the body convened amid fears that the crisis over finance would prevent the body from accomplishing anything beyond the election of its president. For years one of the annual stumbling blocks in the General Assembly has been the refusal by Communist bloc nations and France to pay their annual dues to the UN, much less recognize their arrears. But due to the United States' generosity, the Assembly did go through the motions last year of a session that was as fruitless as it was vociferous. Only the historic visit of Pope Paul VI saved the day for the world body seemingly on the verge of collapse.

This year, the announced retirement of Secretary General U Thant cast a shadow over the future of the organization. Mr. U Thant, under strong pressure from all sides and out of genuine concern for the distraught assemblage of delegates, agreed to remain in his post until December 20.

But even if a suitable successor to Mr. U Thant is found, the organization faces a precarious road ahead. The Assembly, limited in its role to rather loud debates and usually unproductive exchanges that merely sharpen the conflicts, is hardly expected to resolve any problems. The burden of maintaining peace and preventing a major conflagration - both avowed objectives of the UN - fall on the machinery of this international organization. And that seems to be badly corroded, by lack of money as much as by the willful sabotage of some of its members. Foremost among the latter are the emissaries of the Moscow-ruled bloc, with a long history of vetoes which have prevented many a promising effort toward peace. They are here again, in greater numbers than before. And they will, no doubt, make their presence felt to the dismay of an uncertain and much perturbed Assembly.

Why be on the outside? Join the Ukrainian National Ass'n and read "The Ukrainian Weekly"

'CITIZENSHIP GIVES MUCH AND EXPECTS MUCH'

(ADDRESS DELIVERED BY TOM C. CLARK, ASSOCIATE JUSTICE OF THE U.S. SUPREME COURT, AT THE 21ST NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CITIZENSHIP IN WASHINGTON, D.C., SEPTEMBER 13, 1966.)

It is a high honor and to be cherished privilege to meet with you tonight at this the 21st National Conference on Citizenship. It was my good fortune as Attorney General of the United States to sponsor the first Conference at Philadelphia in 1946. The Conference has now become of age and we who conceived and have nurtured it over the years are proud of its accomplishment. Chartered by the Congress of the United States, the Conference now has as affiliates over 700 of the outstanding organizations of our country. Most of you who are in attendance here tonight come as the representatives of those associations; others attend as the delegates of States and municipalities. The Conference has pro-

U THANT AND THE UNITED NATIONS

By CLARENCE A. MANNING

The five year term for which U Thant was elected Secretary-General of the United Nations comes to an end in November, 1966 and he has finally decided that he has had enough of the frustrations and difficulties of the task. As a result, despite the appeals of nearly all the leaders of the leading countries to accept a reelection, he has so far stubbornly refused. But so difficult are the conditions that a candidate must face, no one has been willing to make a move to select a new Secretary-General and weeks apparently will pass before even the preliminary steps are taken, if he cannot be induced to change his mind. Yet this is not unusual, for we often forget the difficulties and disappointments that have dogged the actions not only of U Thant but of his two predecessors, each of whom tried in vain to shape their course on different principles.

Trygve Lie

The first was Trygve Lie of Norway. He had been an outstanding statesman of his country and after rising to high office, he had been the Chairman of the Drafting Commission of the Charter at the meeting in San Francisco as World War II was coming to an end. He believed deeply in the principles of the Organization as embodied in the Charter but he had not been long in office when the cold war and the accompanying hot war in Korea involved him in the frustrating task of enforcing the terms of the Charter and in maintaining and later in bringing about peace against the growing denunciations of the Soviet representatives and the constantly growing list of Soviet vetoes of all constructive actions. When his term expired, he was reelected for three years but the Soviets refused to recognize him as Secretary General and caused him much embarrassment. Finally in 1952, he resigned discouraged.

He was succeeded by Dag Hammarskjold of Sweden. He was a well known and trained economist and as his unpublished writings showed, a mystic of a rather striking type. He recognized the limitations of the Charter but again and again he tried to increase the power of the post of Secretary-General by initiating various actions that would promote the well-being of the Organization and serve the cause of peace, as the sending of a United Nations force to the Congo. He witnessed a still further modification of the practice of the United Nations and the increase of its membership by the administration of the newly freed countries of Asia and Africa. Hammarskjold was reelected but in the middle of his second term, he made a trip to the Congo and soon after crossing the boundary in the interior, his plane fell in unexplained circumstances and he was killed in 1961.

Different Approach

He was succeeded by U Thant of Burma. He as an

Asian and a Buddhist had a very different psychological viewpoint and he gave up the aspirations of his predecessors and contented himself with less striking activity than either Lie or Hammarskjold. He succeeded in earning the respect and confidence of all the various statesmen but he was unable to solve many of the most important problems including the formulation of a policy that would ensure the financial solvency of the entire organization, since the Soviet Union and the other Communist states and France declined to pay their assessments on various grounds.

Again and again temporary relief was secured by securing funds from the United States and some other free countries and he found ways and means for not acting to insist that the debtor countries lose their vote in the Assembly but he too got discouraged, especially after the war broke out in Southeastern Asia and he was unable to persuade the countries involved to resort to arbitration and negotiation. In addition he complained that the failure to admit Communist China despite its threats and hostility prevented the United Nations from being an organization that included all countries and the withdrawal of Indonesia under the domination of Sukarno was another blow to his ideas.

Yet his terms and his explanation of his frustrations and disappointments have been couched in forms that seem more critical of American policy than it is of either Soviet or Chinese policy and it is highly unjust for American critics of President Johnson to lay as much blame upon him as they do. The arguments of U Thant, read against the history of the modern world, show the source of all the confusion.

Source of Trouble

The basic cause for the frustrations that have overwhelmed all Secretaries General is in the Charter itself.

When it was adopted in San Francisco in 1945, World War II was coming to an end and the free nations could not believe that in the new period of peace there would be at least as much cooperation among the powerful nations as there had been during the war. As a result the Charter contained many clauses which practically became ineffective as soon as Stalin made it clear that the Communist world would not accept the new formulation but interpreted it in the usual Aesopian language and insisted upon treating the Communist world as a unified movement hostile to all non-Communist countries. Stalin made that clear and after his death Khrushchev in talking of peaceful coexistence added the corollary that the Communists along with peace had the right to sponsor and support wars of liberation in any non-Communist country which seemed convenient to them, while the West was imperial-

More Police Training Needed, Says FBI Director

There has been much "wailing and gnashing of teeth" in some law enforcement circles lately in response to developments in the criminal law, particularly confessions, interrogations, search and seizure, and various rights of the accused.

Historically, American courts have assumed the responsibility of assuring that governmental power is not misused to injure the rights of individual citizens. Our courts are now committed to exercising supervisory control over law enforcement through the exclusionary theory whereby evidence obtained in violation of certain rules cannot be used in a criminal trial.

Various courts have been roundly criticized for recent decisions which some reviewers say reflect an unjustified and unprecedented concern for the lawbreaker; for illog-

istic, if it tried to oppose this. This doctrine contradicted all other sections of the Charter but it has so far proven impossible even to call a meeting to see if any compromise could be found that would restore to the United Nations the power of effective action in any field.

In his final report to the United Nations, U Thant has made a large number of suggestions but none of these go deeply into the sources of the disease. He has merely made suggestions as to the need for universality without providing any remedy for the constantly increasing chaos of the representation and the constantly weakening determination of the delegates of the majority of the states to obligate their governments to any consistent course of action. It would be far more to the point if he had suggested some changes in procedure that might have made the United Nations more workable.

Difficulties Prevail

If that is not done, the difficulties of the Secretary-General in administering the post will continue so that neither U Thant nor his successor will be able to carry out the decisions that are made by either the Security Council or the General Assembly in solving the various problems before the United Nations. If it would provide for the work of the future and prevent a breakdown of the whole system of the United Nations and produce a new concept of the peace that the nations are seeking, U Thant should speak out in the present crisis and seek a new debate over the changes that must be made.

The experiences of the last decades show the defects. If the correction of these cannot be made, the ideals of the entire body and the development of freedom cannot proceed. In a word it is the task of U Thant to witness to the future of a world organization and to proclaim the changes that must be made by the member nations. It would be a call for his reelection on at least a worthy attempt for his swan song.

cal, shortsighted judicial policing which in effect legislate new laws to the detriment of society. They have been charged with handcuffing law enforcement by requiring impossible procedures which, it is said, will insure the release of the guilty while destroying the morale of the officer. In reply, some critics of police declare that unless we have tight, restrictive control of law enforcement, police lawlessness will result. The extremes of both views tend to cloud the fact that the police and the courts should have a common objective: to develop and maintain a system of administering criminal justice which is fair, impartial, and effective. All will agree that this is an exceedingly difficult and complex task.

There is little to be gained from just shouting protests and criticisms, but there is much to be gained from throwing our full resources and energies into training a professional law enforcement corps to be effective within the framework of current rules of law and evidence.

We, as citizens, expect the business and technical segments of our society to keep abreast of the latest developments in their respective areas and to conduct research to foster progress. Our profession, dedicated to the preservation of America's basic freedoms, certainly cannot exempt itself from a similar demand from other citizens. A continuing, comprehensive research and training program, with a conscientious application of the knowledge gained therefrom, is the key to properly discharging our responsibilities to the people and the Nation.

Increased professional police training is no longer a desirable goal, no longer a matter of choice for United States law enforcement. It is an absolute necessity. (From the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin).

A MOTHER'S LEGACY

By N. BERVINCHAK  
Now, I am your mother  
Who taught - taught you well;  
As long as I will be living  
Together we shall dwell.  
And when you are bereft  
Of father and me, too,  
Children, kindly remember us  
During your whole life thru.  
Often get together  
In pleasant company,  
Love and always be of good cheer  
And praise the Lord for me.  
Attend your holy church,  
Your God never forget  
And your paths shall ever be blest,  
Your lives without regret.  
And now my dear children  
I bid farewell to you,  
And wish you one and all long life  
With all my blessings, too.

UNA NOTES AND COMMENTS  
By THEODORE LUTWINIAK

Service for the Asking

Every once in a while someone would ask us whether or not our column about the Ukrainian National Association in The Ukrainian Weekly is bringing any results. We had gone into this on previous occasions, but mostly where new members and campaigns were concerned; we wrote we had reason to believe the column was helpful because we had received mail from interested readers. Well, there are other results. Our purpose in writing this column is not restricted to getting new members for the UNA. Our purpose is to get people to use the services provided by the UNA, The Weekly, and Svoboda.

Large Group

We know for a fact that, as a result of information printed here, UNA members knew how to go about changing beneficiaries in their insurance certificates, getting names corrected, arranging for loans, and obtaining other services in connection with membership. While it is true that the members can receive any kind of service simply by seeing their local branch officers, it should be remembered that many members do not attend branch meetings, pay their dues once a year usually by mail, and hardly ever see their branch officers. It is this large group which finds UNA information in The Weekly and Svoboda helpful.

The UNA has many members who are old and ill and quite a few of them do not or cannot read newspapers or attend meetings. Although the branch officers help many of them by arranging for assistance from the UNA Indigent Fund, there are instances where members are not aided because they did not inform their branch officers of their illnesses. Thanks to information printed here, at least some of these deserving people were rendered aid because their children read The Weekly and saw that their parents were entitled to benefits.

Misplace Certificates

People put their insurance certificates or policies in trunks, desks, safes, safety deposit boxes, cabinets, and so forth, and often in the strangest places, and some of them do not let others know of their insurance, not even their beneficiaries. Most of these certificates are located

Soviet Elite is Aging, Reference Work Reveals

NEW YORK, N.Y. - Party and government officials, artists, scientists and others who hold the reigns in Soviet society are becoming middle-aged. Out of approximately 5,500 biographies of Soviet celebrities whose prominence has qualified them for inclusion in the new edition of "Who's Who in the USSR," only 133 are of men and women under the age of 40. Of these, almost half (60) are of sports figures.

This is one of the significant insights into Soviet society to be gleaned from the second edition of "Who's Who in the USSR," just published by the Intercontinental Book and Publishing Company (New York distributors: The Scarecrow Press). The book is in English and is based on documentary information compiled by the Institute for the Study of the USSR in Munich, Germany.

Names included in this "Who's Who" were selected from detailed biographic cards on more than 64,000 Soviet personalities maintained by the Institute's special Biography Section. The first edition of "Who's Who in the USSR," published in 1961,

tractacle of civil disorders breaking out like waves all over the land. Nor are those participating in them the garden variety of criminals. They are of many ages and occupations, of different colors and sex, all law breakers by mood in outbursts of disrespect for law and constituted authority.

(To be continued)

communication and confrontation to all parts of the world; supersonic travel takes the astronauts around the world in the time that it takes to drive from Washington to Baltimore. You can leave Tokyo at 10:00 p.m. and arrive in Honolulu at 10:30 a.m. the same day - eleven and a half hours before you took off. When I was a boy, there was an old Limerick that we thought expressed fantasy:

"There was a young man named Bright,  
Whose speed was far faster than light.  
He set off one day in a relative way  
And came back the previous night."

Today, this Limerick reflects truth and actuality. As a consequence of these advances in technology, speed, communication and destruction we can escape the problems of the peoples on the other side of the earth about as well as we can escape death and taxes.

tion in the field of citizenship in America. The Conference has honored, and will continue to honor, the Purple Heart Veterans of America. Tonight, we honor those of Viet Nam. We owe them a deep debt of gratitude for continuing America's fight for the right of all men to be free. As we pay tribute to them we all also recognize all Purple Heart veterans in homes and hospitals everywhere, as well as those who throughout our history have rendered like service even unto death. They teach us the lesson that a free people must always be ready and willing to defend their freedom. It is true—as we are often told—"Memory is the thing we forget with." Too often, too many forget. We often forget that our forefathers came here to escape tyranny, both temporal and spiritual; that they built a great democracy based on the fundamental proposition that all men are entitled to be free; that it took almost a hundred years

In 1961 new members elected to the Central Committee constituted 43.2 per cent. In 1965, however, new members elected to the same body by the 23rd Party Congress accounted for a mere 13.5 per cent.



**Український**  
**СПОРТ**  
**UKRAINIAN SPORTS**

РІК XII

Ч. 6 (94)

**УСЦАК — МИНУЛЕ Й МАЙБУТНЄ**

Аналізуючи хід розвитку фізкультурного руху на північно-американському континенті — можемо виділити його декілька аспектів та етапів.

З притиском треба ствердити, що у своєму заранні український фізкультурний рух не був відірваний від змагань українського народу, не існував самий для себе, а все був — і далі буде — тісно пов'язаний з життєвими проблемами, з палкими ідеями; українському фізкультурному рухові все присвячували — й надалі присвячують — національні ідеали та змагання українського народу; вже від самих початків реальна діяльність на фізкультурному полі була живим відгомном подій та рухів, що поширювалися і панували на рідних землях.

Сокільські, Січові, Стрілецькі чи спортивні організації та Централі на рідних землях з їх особливою метою — найшлях відгук у виді створення паралельних організацій і на північно-американському континенті. Було це поспідове наслідництво й свідоме поширення та континування ідей, ще їх виділяли творці Сокільських, Січових чи спортивних рухів у рідному краю. Ці ж ідеї своїм корінням сягали глибоко в минуле сторіччя, сягали часів Гуте-Мутса, Яна, Тирса і ін., для яких праця для добра свого власного народу вибачалася на перше місце. Для українського фізкультурного руху причиною була визвольна боротьба українського народу. Коли важко було явним шляхом підготувати маси до грядучих завдань — тоді що почену роллю з успіхом виконали фізкультурники. Фізичне виховання зі своїм гаслом: "сильний дух у кріпкому тілі" сформував національну свідомість і був тривалим компонентом загальноукраїнського виховання

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Це важливий виховний момент фізкультурного руху. Є ще багато інших виховних моментів, з яких виділим на чільне місце момент організування свідомої і доцільно кермованої надбудови у виді надрайної Централі, метою якої було все спрямувати працю в одне русло, вплинути працю на майбутнє, надавати приціл.

**Новий етап і нові аспекти зарисовуються в останньому десятиріччі, коли остання еміграція перейшла свій історичний терен західної Європи й опинилася в новому біологічному середовищі з новим культурним докіллям. Неспостережливо, побіч нашої уваги перейшло те важке важке, що ми — з молодого слов'янського фізкультурного круга перейшли через германський фізкультурний круг та опинилися в американському фізкультурному крузі, характеристичним своїм специфічним підходом до фізичного виховання, своїми специфічними методами праці, вибулим спортивним життям і тим усім, що відрізняє Новий Світ від старого.**

Наша молодша генерація виховується уже в новому фізкультурному крузі і свої фізкультурні зацікавлення спрямовує в іншому напрямку, веде іншими шляхами, як старша генерація.

Звести на тугешню терені ці два світи в одне русло, надати їм одностайне обличчя — це завдання, яке перебрала на себе Українська Спортова Централь Америки і Канади. — УСЦАК

І хоч "УСЦАК" у своїй назві має слово "спорт" — то проте своєю спортивно-виховною працею намагається спертися на постанні традиції, перебраних від поперед-

ників — з сучасними вимогами життя.

Для Укр. Спортової Централі Америки і Канади — спорт не є метою самою для себе, а є лише засобом для досягнення мети, засобом для будовання характерів, національно свідомий одинок. Ті, кому на серці лежить добро української фізкультури, дивляться на свою працю не очима засліпленого спортового ентузіаста, але очима свідомого члена організованого суспільства, який знає, куди й для чого прямує. Для нас — це складова частина чогось вищого, чогось, що намірене з одного боку до "щодалі вище прямогочого, відважного і чистого людства" — як це підкреслив пропагатор новітніх олімпійських ігорці — Ю. Ломага — П. Шипричевич 6:3, 6:3

В. Матківський — О. Дражньовський 6:0, 6:3

М. Душник — І. Шваник 6:3, 6:1

Р. Шаран — М. Літепло 6:1, 6:2

Я. Ракочий — Ю. Граб 8:6, 12:10

Ю. Карапінка — Ю. Пашковський 6:2, 6:1

З. Матківський — З. Вовчак 6:0, 6:0

Р. Комарницький — В. Дзівак 6:2, 6:4

Р. Смалъ — С. Ваповський 6:0, 6:0

**Перша рунда**

І. Дурбак — Ю. Капустянський 6:1, 6:4

М. Шнян — А. Мосійчук 6:1, 6:2

Ю. Савчук — Д. Завіс 6:0, 6:0

А. Пащук — О. Ковальчук 6:2, 6:1

З. Снєлик — З. Яцків 7:5, 6:2

М. Михаськів — Ю. Чапельський 6:2, 6:3

В. Герлиньський — А. Грушевський 6:0, 6:2

В. Роговський — Ю. Савицький 6:2, воковер

О. Олінець — В. Шпічка 6:0, 6:0

Т. Боднарчук — А. Гончаренко 6:4, 3:6, 11:9

З. Маркович — Р. Когут воковер

Ю. Ломага — В. Матківський 6:1, 6:0

Е. Колянікський — М. Душник 6:3, 6:0

Я. Ракочий — Р. Шаран воковер

З. Матківський — Ю. Карапінка 6:3, 3:6, 8:6

Р. Смалъ — Р. Комарницький 6:0, 6:1

**Друга рунда**

І. Дурбак — М. Шнян 6:3, 6:4

Ю. Савчук — А. Пащук 6:1, 6:1

З. Снєлик — М. Михаськів 6:4, 6:2

В. Герлиньський — В. Роговський 6:2, 6:2

О. Олінець — Т. Боднарчук 6:2, 6:3

Д. С. Жарський

**ТЕНІСОВІ ПЕРШОСТІ УСЦАК**

**ВИСЛІДИ ЗМАГАНЬ, ЯКІ ВІДБУЛИСЯ 3, 4 І 5-ГО ВЕРЕСНЯ НА ОСЕЛІ УННСОЮЗУ „СОЮЗІВКА“**

- ЧОЛОВІКИ**  
**Елімінації**
- Ю. Ломага — З. Маркович 3:6, 6:4, 6:4  
Е. Колянікський — Я. Ракочий 6:0, 6:1  
\* Р. Смалъ — З. Матківський 1:6, 6:2, 6:4
- Чвертьфінали**
- Іван Дурбак — Юрій Савчук 6:1, 6:1  
Зенон Снєлик — Віктор Герлиньський 6:3, 6:0  
Олександр Олінець — Юрій Ломага 6:2, 6:4  
Ростислав Смалъ — Євген Колянікський 6:4, 6:2
- Півфінали**
- Іван Дурбак — Зенон Снєлик 6:3, 6:1  
Ростислав Смалъ — Олександр Олінець 6:2, 6:4
- Фінал**
- Іван Дурбак — Ростислав Смалъ 6:0, 6:4
- ЖІНКИ**
- Марія Павлічка — Ала Ткачук 3:6, 6:4, 6:4  
Ірина Мороз — Христя Карпович 6:1, 6:1  
Ірослава Павлічка — Лариса Гук 6:0, 6:4
- Чвертьфінали**
- Люся Друневич — Іванна Робертс воковер  
Марія Душник — Марія Павлічка 6:0, 6:1  
Ірина Мороз — Андрія Кейбіда воковер  
Ірослава Павлічка — Лариса Гук 6:0, 6:4
- Півфінали**
- Люся Друневич — Марія Душник 6:0, 6:1  
Ірина Мороз — Ірослава Павлічка 6:2, 4:6, 6:2
- Фінал**
- Люся Друневич — Ірина Мороз 6:1, 6:0
- ЮНАЧКИ**
- Дзвінка Ленець — Марія Павлічка 7:9, 6:2, 6:3
- СЕНЬОРИ**
- Володимир Гук — Мирон Лепкалов 6:4, 6:3  
Посип Лисогір — Федір Бонтабік воковер  
Борис Кучинський — Федір Мельник воковер  
Ірослав Рожанковський — Іван Павлічка 6:3, 6:0  
Роман Ракочий — Володимир Клозник 6:1, 6:2  
Богдан Бурачинський — Дмитро Мельник 6:2, 6:2  
Володимир Ленець — Константин Бень воковер  
Осип Гайський — Ірослав Мороз 6:4, 6:1
- Чвертьфінали**
- Володимир Гук — Посип Лисогір 6:2, 6:2  
Богдан Кучинський — Ірослав Рожанковський 6:2, 7:5  
Богдан Бурачинський — Роман Ракочий 6:4, 6:1  
Осип Гайський — Володимир Ленець 6:2, 6:4
- Півфінали**
- Володимир Гук — Богдан Кучинський 6:3, 6:0  
Богдан Бурачинський — Осип Гайський воковер
- Фінал**
- Володимир Гук — Богдан Бурачинський 6:3, 6:2
- ЮНАКИ**
- Богдан Ганушевський — І. Кизак 6:0, 6:1  
І Зубаль — О. Бойчук 6:0, 6:0  
І. Бойчук — Р. Новаківський 1:6, 6:4, 12:10  
Б. Бурачинський — П. Тимченко воковер
- Чвертьфінали**
- Ю. Мінченко — Б. Ганушевський 6:0, 6:0  
М. Луковський — І. Зубаль 6:2, 8:6  
Ю. Кобрин — І. Бойчук 6:0, 7:5  
Б. Бурачинський — Я. Філоненко 6:2, 7:9, 6:3
- Півфінали**
- Ю. Мінченко — М. Луковський 2:6, 6:4, 8:6  
Кобрин 6:2, 6:1



Фіналісти конкуренції чоловіків: Ростислав Смалъ і Іван Дурбак, який здобув першість УСЦАК 1966 року.



Фіналістки конкуренції жінок: Люся Друневич, яка здобула першість УСЦАК 1966 року, та Ірина Мороз.



Д-р Володимир Гук, двократний першун тенісу Сеньйорів УСЦАК в роках 1965 і 1966.



Томас Ражницький та Олександр Ценко, пливачі УСЦАК, які зайняли перше і друге місце у запливі 100 м довільним стилем, поздоролюють себе взаємно із успіхом.

**ПЛАВАЦЬКІ ПЕРШОСТІ УСЦАК**

**ВИСЛІДИ ЗМАГАНЬ, ЯКІ ВІДБУЛИСЯ 3-ГО І 4-ГО ВЕРЕСНЯ НА ОСЕЛІ УННСОЮЗУ „СОЮЗІВКА“**

- Чоловіки 100 м довільним (фінал)**
1. Томас Ражницький УСЦАК 1:11.2  
2. Олександр Ценко УСЦАК 1:12.7  
3. Роман Петришин УСЦАК дискв. (переплив на другу доріжку)
- Чоловіки 50 м довільним (фінал)**
1. Томас Ражницький УСЦАК 30.0  
2. Олександр Ценко УСЦАК 30.1  
3. Василь Федів УСЦАК 31.0  
4. Ждан Сена Черник 32.5  
5. Олександр Криницький КЛК Боф. 33.9  
6. Роман Косовський КЛК Боф. 35.0
- Чоловіки 100 м грудним I заплив**
1. Олександр Криницький КЛК Боф. 1:34.2  
2. Роман Косовський КЛК Боф. 1:49.4  
3. Андрій Ярош КЛК, Н. П. 1:49.5  
4. Павло Почтар Союзівка 2:45.0  
5. Роман Новаківський УСЦАК 2:55:0
- II заплив**
1. Василь Федів УСЦАК 1:40.1  
2. Богдан Целевич КЛК 1:41.4  
3. Роман Когут УСЦАК 2:20.0
- Чоловіки Гічні 4x50 м довільним**
1. УСЦАК I — 2:06.7 (Ценко, Олесницький, Федів, Ражницький)  
2. КЛК Бофало — 2:30.0 (Сена, Пашковський, Косовський, Криницький)  
3. УСЦАК II — 2:33.5 (Ставицький, Когут, Янюк, Дражньовський)
- Чоловіки Гічні 4x50 м зміним**
1. УСЦАК I — 2:25.0 (Федів — горлиць Габ — метелик Ражницький — грудний Ценко — довільний)  
2. КЛК, Бофало — 3:58.0 (Криницький, Целевич, Косовський, Ставицький)
- Хлопці 12-16 р. 50 м довільним**
- I заплив
1. Томас Скуймейкер Союзівка 34.3  
2. Павло Почтар Союзівка 39.2  
3. Зенко Кобрин КЛК, Боф. 41.3  
4. Орест Лебедь КЛК, Н. П. 43.1  
5. Андрій Стецьків КЛК, Боф. 46.1
- II заплив
1. Володимир Корніско ОДУМ 34.1  
2. Ігор Микита КЛК, Н. П. 35.8  
3. Мирон Салдит КЛК, Боф. 46.1  
4. Володимир Гайдар КЛК, Боф. 53.3
- Дівчата 12-16 р. 50 м довільним (фінал)**
1. Христя Мартинюк УСЦАК 47.5  
2. Олена Сайкевич КЛК, Боф. 49.7  
3. Олена Почтар Союзівка 51.6
- Б. Бурачинський — Ю. Фінал**
- Юрій Мінченко — Борис Бурачинський 6:3, 8:6
- ХЛОПЦІ**
- Андрій Бурачинський — Андрій Новицький 6:3, 2:6, 6:3
- Роман Ракочий мол. — Андрій Ленець 6:4, 6:0
- Фінал**
- Роман Ракочий мол. — Андрій Бурачинський 2:6, 6:4, 6:3
- За 3-тє місце:**
- Андрій Новицький — Андрій Ленець 7:5, 6:3
- НОВА УПРАВА УСЦАК**
- Голова: д-р Михайло Снігурович (Нью Гейвен, Конн.)  
Заступник голови: д-р Едвард Жарський (Н.И., Н.П.)  
Секретар і касир: інж. Мирослав Яворський (Нью Йорк, Н.П.)  
Спортовий референт: Степан Маланчук (Клівленд, Огайо)  
Пресовий референт: ред. Володимир Сохан (Джерзі Сіті, Н. Дж.)  
Реф. ВФВ: Свєген Обухівський (Дітройт, Міч.)  
Реф. дисципліни і верифікації: д-р Вол Рижий (Дітройт, Міч.)  
Член Управи і Ланковий шахів: д-р Орест Попович (Бруклін, Н. П.)
- РАДА УСЦАК:**
- Голова: інж. Богдан Рак  
Заступник Голови: інж. Володимир Кізіма  
Секретар: Володимир Кузь  
Член: інж. Володимир Левицький  
Член: Ірина Дубас
- КОНТРОЛЬНА КОМІСІЯ**
- Голова: А. Никончук  
Член: П. Куліш  
Член: З. Касараб

**Фізична культура — спорт — фізичне виховання**

Ці три терміни мають сьогодні велику популярність: проте не все вкладають у них відповідні змісти. Тому, може й доцільним буде точніше їх окреслити.

**Фізичне виховання** — інтегральна частина загального виховання — це організований, доцільно кермований процес всебічного розвитку фізичних завдатків і диспозицій людини, з метою:

1) зміцнення здоров'я людини шляхом:

- а) формування правильної постави і нормального ходу фізіологічних процесів в організмі;
- б) гартування організму на від'ємні впливи середовища, а в парі з тим скріплювання нервової системи, вироблення мігнітнічних звичок;
- в) формування потреби у житті рухових звичок, вироблення зручності, витривалості, швидкості й сили;
- г) розвивання змислових органів та пізнавальних здібностей;
- д) розвивання почувань, формування волі і характеру;
- е) розвивання і формування замілувань для краси, вироблення почувань естетики, ритму, гармонії рухів.

Метою отже ф-в є не лиш всебічний фізичний розвиток людини але також формування всіх його прикмет особовості. Ф-в є с й важливим співчасником у розумовому — інтелектуальному, моральному та естетичному вихованні.

Вартість засобів у ф-в оцінюється за можливістю використання механічних, термічних, світлових чи хемічних чинників повітря, води, сонця, руху м'язів тощо. Засобами будуть різнородні форми й явища рухових вправ, забави, гри спортування, прогулянки чи мандрівки тощо, (добравне до розвиткових та індивідуальних спроможностей людини), як також і засоби загального виховного характеру, завданням яких є розбудити та закріпити зацікавлення та замілування для фізичного виховання, скріпити віру у власні сили і т. ін. Хибним був би погляд, неначе б ф-в, уявляло тільки фізичну сторінку людини ф-в. це ж важливий засіб для розвитку та формування її психічної сторінки.

Спорт — з свого ранішого розуміння дозволяв гри чи розваги — в останні часах еволюціонував у поняття спеціалізованих занять фізичними вправами, спрямованими на досягнення рекорду.

**Фізична культура** — як інтегральна частина загальної культури даного народу, суспільства, держави — надрядне поняття; воно пов'язане з панівною системою фізичного виховання в даному народі, суспільстві, державі (чи континенті), і пов'язане з суцільним виявом та станом досягнень в ділянці оздоровлення населення, розвитку фізичних завдатків і диспозицій, спортивних досягнень, спеціальних наукових дослідів та знань і технічних засобів, необхідних для фізичного виховання і спортування.

С. Ж.

2. Орест Лебедь КЛК, Н. П. 16.6  
3. Павло Почтар Союзівка 18.2  
4. Олесь Гурич Союзівка 18.5  
5. Андрій Слиз Союзівка 19.1  
6. Мирон Полуга Верховина 19.8

**Клобове точкування**

УССКА	52 точ.
КЛК, Бофало	24 точ.
Союзівка	14 точ.
ОДУМ	10 точ.
КЛК, Н. П.	5 точ.
разом	105 точ.

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