



# UKRAINIAN WEEKLY



Supplement to the SVOBODA, Ukrainian Daily

Published by the Junior Department of the Ukrainian National Association

No. 41

JERSEY CITY, N. J., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1935

VOL. III

## UKRAINIAN YOUTH'S LEAGUE PROGRAM

At a meeting of the Executive Board of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America held in Philadelphia, Pa., Sunday, September 29th, concluding steps were taken for the setting up of the two main divisions of the League, namely, the Ukrainian Cultural Center and the Sport Division. Plans for the League's forthcoming Fourth Ukrainian Youth's Congress to be held in Philadelphia over the Labor Day weekend in 1936 in conjunction with a National Ukrainian Youth Day featuring national track and field championships, were also discussed.

### Ukrainian Cultural Center

The immediate aims of the Ukrainian Cultural Center, which will operate on a nation-wide basis, are (1) to collect and disseminate among American-Ukrainian youth and other interested parties, knowledge and information dealing with the Ukrainian people, their life, history, culture, and aspirations; and (2) to translate into English and publish a collection of Ivan Franko's poems and short stories, in commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the death of that great Ukrainian.

Mr. John Panchuk, of 1429 Barlum Tower, Detroit, Mich., has been appointed Chairman of the Cultural Center, and Miss Mary Ann Bodnar, of 341 East 17 St., New York City, its Secretary. Members of the Board of Directors of the Cultural Center will be announced later.

Any person desiring to take advantage of the facilities offered by the Ukrainian Cultural Center, should address his query to its Secretary, enclosing in the letter return postage.

### Sport Division

The Sport Division of the UYL-NA was reorganized, and divided into three main departments: Basketball, Baseball, and Track and Field, each department headed by its respective chairman, namely Alexander Yaremko, 846 Perkiomen St., Philadelphia, Pa., Peter Zacharchuk, 706 N. 24th Street Philadelphia, and Walter N. Nachoney, 2070 E. Allegheny St., Phila. Each department, although operating independently, will cooperate as closely as possible with one another, and will be responsible only to the Executive Board of the League. Negotiations are now being conducted by Mr. Nachoney with the object of having the Sport Division of the League be admitted as a member of the Amateur Athletic Union.

### League Membership

To bring all American-Ukrainian youth clubs into at least some semblance of unity, to give them a better understanding of the ideals, problems and aspirations of the Ukrainian race, and to help them realize their inherent future possibilities, are the aims of the UYL-NA. Yet these aims can be achieved only with the full cooperation of the youth clubs. They are urged, therefore, to join the League now. The registration fee is \$1.00 and the annual dues, \$1.00 per year. All applications for membership in the League should contain name of club, type, when organized, present number of members, and names and addresses of officers, and should be signed by at least the President and Secretary. All such applications should be mailed

(Concluded last column)

## U. N. A. JUBILEE BOOK

We need the help of our youth in a very important matter.

As it is already well known, the Ukrainian National Association is preparing to publish a monumental Jubilee Book commemorating the 40 years of its steady service to the Ukrainian people in America. Among the many interesting features of this book there will be a special section devoted to the thoughts and opinions of our youth upon the many problems of American-Ukrainian life together with recommendations for the future.

A particularly interesting and important section of the book will be the one which shall contain a brief historical survey of every community wherein live American-Ukrainians, or at least of those where branches of the Ukrainian National Association can be found, which really includes practically all of the more important American-Ukrainian centers.

Of necessity, these brief historical outlines of our American-Ukrainian centers will not be as complete and exhaustive as we would like them to be. Nevertheless, because of the total lack of them at present, they will be of inestimable value to all of us.

With their aid, we shall be able to obtain a truly comprehensive view of our present strength, numerical and otherwise. For the first time, we shall really be able to judge our past accomplishments as well as shortcomings; determine the degree of our growth and progress, and intelligently chart our course for the future.

Obviously, this entire historical survey of our American-Ukrainian life will be of little use to the present older generation. They have played their part on the stage of life, first in the old country and then here in America, and now are ready to take their bow.

It is the present younger generation and future generations of American-Ukrainians who will benefit most by it. And it is precisely because of this reason that we believe that our plea to the youth for help in this matter will not go unheeded.

As the situation stands at present, there is still about one hundred of our American-Ukrainian centers which have failed as yet to send the necessary data about themselves for the Jubilee Book. Questionnaires have been published from time to time in the SvoBoda for their convenience, with no results. As a last resort, therefore, we appeal to the youth of these localities for aid.

We urge all our young people to inquire in their locality whether it is among the delinquent ones. If such proves to be the case, we further urge the youth to demand that such data be prepared and dispatched to the Editorial Committee of the SvoBoda, immediately. And finally, if these demands meet with no success, then we most strongly recommend that some ambitious young man or woman, or even several of them, shoulder the task themselves.

This is a real opportunity for our youth to perform a public-spirited act in service of their people and for their own benefit as well. And yet this opportunity must be seized now, before it is too late.

Start working today, therefore. Interview those people who have lived long in your Ukrainian community as well as those who have taken an active part in the building of it. They will be glad to help you when you explain to them your intentions. Contact the various Ukrainian organizations in your locality. They too will aid you. And finally, consult all available records and source material. And if you need any advice, write to us.

## YOUTH TODAY

### TO GO TO COLLEGE AS SOON AS DEPRESSION PERMITS?

This year thousands more students are crowding classrooms of colleges than last year. The average student gain in the colleges beyond the Alleghenies is 10.6 per cent over last year, in Eastern colleges 3 per cent. In some colleges the rosters creep up toward the totals of the Coolidge era.

According to the statements of college deans and registrars, this movement shows that there is more money in the country, and that prospects of college education have improved. There is a renewed confidence in the future of the country and a renewed faith in education. The students feel that new jobs are going to open up, and they want to get in line for them. The belief in the efficacy of higher education as vocational aid is widespread.

College deans and registrars know a great deal about students as they have plenty of opportunity to talk to them. But there are naturally also things which students would not like to admit and college officers would not care to reveal. For instance, studying for the sake of prestige, without any respect for the demands of real life.

### HOW IS YOUR SPELLING?

The authorities of Barnard College in New York City are wondering what causes the phenomenon that the average level in spelling and other phases of English composition has been going down among college students.

Is the spoken word in the talks and on the radio causing the written word to be forgotten? Does it drive young people away from reading? Has it been really demonstrated that young people today read less than once upon a time?

The publishers say there has been no falling off in the sales of juvenile fiction. The writers of Hollywood film companies vouch that movies made out of such literary works as "David Copperfield" and "Little Women" help greatly the sale of the books. Newspaper publishers say that young people read a great deal more than a generation ago.

What do they read less than the old generation? Maybe textbooks? Well, how much of them has the old generation read?

And is the loss of the fine art of spelling such a deplorable loss? Is a poor speller an illiterate person? And don't we meet people who had been trained in spelling so hard that by the time they mastered the great art, it was already too late to learn what to express in their perfect spelling?

(Concluded page 3)

to the Corresponding Secretary of the UYL-NA, Miss Stephanie Monasterska. Do it now!

UKRAINIAN YOUTH'S LEAGUE OF NORTH AMERICA:

Stephen Shumeyko, Pres., 97 Boyden Ave., Maplewood, N. J.  
Anastasia Oleskow, Vice-Pres., 2006 West Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ill.  
Stephen J. Jarema, Vice-President, 129 E. 7th St., New York City.  
Margaret D. Semenkiw, Recording Sec'y, 3311 Leverton Ave., Baltimore, Md.  
Stephania Monasterska, Corresponding Sec'y, 2347 Fairmount Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.  
Steven G. Danielson, Treas., 2370 Danforth St., Hamtramck, Mich.



# ARCHIPENKO

[Alexander Archipenko, Ukrainian, internationally famous sculptor, whose works are exhibited in most of the museums throughout the civilized world, at present conducts classes in sculpture, painting, drawing and wood-carving at the Pacific Institute of Music and Fine Art in Los Angeles, California.]

There was a time when even a devotee of art, upon examining the works of Alexander Archipenko, could well have exclaimed—No, I have never seen anything similar to that—or—This is something entirely without precedent. But that time is of the past. Today the new values and conceptions introduced into art by Alexander Archipenko have taken such a hold upon the art world that they have a host of imitators in all countries. Already back in 1920 this fact was brought out in "Springer's Kunstgeschichte" (Berlin), that: "Archipenko's influence has proven to be extremely strong and captivating for the younger sculptors."

Obviously, not much blame can be attached to these imitators, who, while adopting the new plastic ideas of Archipenko, fail nevertheless to ascribe to them their rightful origin. And yet, this fact only serves to intensify the need for a basic study of Archipenko's works and ideas, one which would help clear away some of the chaos that has arisen in many countries as a result of the plagiarism of Archipenko's individualism. Back in 1923, Dr. Roland Schacht in his article in the Art Magazine ("Der Sturm," May issue, Berlin) made the following pertinent remarks:

"If one talks about the problem of modern plastic today, one will have to speak, first of all, of Alexander Archipenko. Archipenko does not only surpass in quality and inner form those present-day workers in sculpture, more or less successfully, but he is also the most problematic, the most diverse; and the strength of his stirrings is not better proved, as through the great crowd of his imitators."

"And if now, from an important side, they are trying to put Archipenko up only as one of the many, and give over historical services to others, it is only out of justice, and out of reason of historical justice, to stop energetically these formations of legends, and put things straight."

As we see, Dr. Schacht took up the cudgel for Archipenko in the sacred name of historical justice and truth at the time when Archipenko was quitting Europe for America, his home at present. Since that time the situation touched upon by Dr. Schacht has grown noticeably worse in several countries, particularly in Germany and France. And even in America there are many such plagiarists who strive to hold themselves as creators of those ideas which had their birth in the fertile mind of Archipenko. And it is particularly because of this reason that this little article has been prepared—in order to remind one where in art Archipenko is pioneer, and that already back in 1921 Joseph Schikowsky (Deutsche Zeitung, Berlin, October 19, 1921) declared that: "Archipenko blazed new trails for European sculpture."

We must remember that Archipenko today is at the peak of his life and creative power. The challenge of his individualism and creative power is more powerful today than ever before. And

even as in the past it was said that Europe should be proud for having produced such an artist, so, today it can as well be said, even in more definite terms, that the entire art world should be proud of the fact that it has in its midst an artist such as Alexander Archipenko.

Although a true appraisal of Archipenko's worth will probably be possible only for succeeding generations, yet we rest content in knowing that the new International Encyclopædia (New York, 1923, Volume II) expresses it: "Modernism has numerous representatives, chief among them is Archipenko."

To comprehend the creative spirit of Archipenko is to perceive in him that aspiring modernism which has caused his whole life to be dedicated to a never-ending quest for new plastic forms in art. This Archipenko himself admits in his confession when he says that, "the process of searching for the new for me has become the base for my art."

And thanks to this ceaseless quest, Archipenko has become a revolutionary in the field of sculpture, as was well expressed by Prof. B. Ternovez, Director of State Museum of Western Art in Moscow, who, in his article "Presse et Revolution" (Moscow, 1922), wrote the following:

"One of the first revolutionists in the French sculpture, who shook the foundation of the habitual conception of art, was, without doubt, Archipenko. In the artistic researches of Archipenko, it is necessary to first see his energetic protestation against the comprehension of plastic which prevailed at the beginning of the century."

"In this case, Archipenko's influence in the development of European sculpture during the period of 1914-1920, was, in many cases, analogous to that of Picasso in painting during the same period."

Archipenko became a revolutionary in the field of art because for him "art expresses itself not in the fabrication of works, but in the search of new plastic forms." Thanks to this search of newer fields of endeavor for his creative spirit, he was the first who, in 1912, took upon himself the task of solving the problem of modeling of space. And later he began to be imitated both in Germany and in France.

The quest for the new in art made Archipenko the first sculptor-expressionist, for expressionism is first mentioned in 1909, when it was introduced in Paris by Archipenko. Concerning this, Ivan Goll (Archipenko Album, 1921. Gustav Kiepenheuer Verlag, Potsdam) wrote the following:

"Archipenko was the first Expressionist Sculptor, if not the first expressionist artist. Anyhow, the younger generation in Germany has derived much from him. But soon he abandoned Expressionism. For a Genius, all methods are only stepping-stones."

"In the plastic art, Archipenko has the same significance as Picasso in the art of painting. Both ventured into dangerous paths of new elements and new forms, and both conquered them and became leaders of a great century."

"Archipenko's figures are timeless in the highest sense of the word, they are miracles of our age."

Archipenko was the first sculptor-cubist who, already back in 1909 in Paris, introduced into Sculpture the geometric form

and Abstraction. Of this mention is made by C. J. Bulliet (Chicago News—June 17, 1933), as follows:

"It was Archipenko's vision as poet that led him to apply "cubism and "expressionism" to sculpture. He was the first in that field, as comparison of dates will show. A year before even Duchamp-Villon, and quite a while ahead of Epstein, Brancusi and Zadkine."

Besides all this, Archipenko is also the creator of the sculpto-painting (1912), which is a process of grading with coloring matter the various shades of lighting effects and the combining of form with color. This was emphasized by Prof. Hildebrandt of the University of Stuttgart (Archipenko Monograph in English, French, German, Spanish and Ukrainian; Berlin, 1923), who said:

Archipenko is the sole creator of the new idea of combining sculpture and painting as one art, an idea which dates back to the years just before the outbreak of the war. It finds expression in several plastics in 1912 which represent a cross between man and machine and are the first reproductions of constructivism which is now being developed by Russian, Hungarian and German artists in a purely abstract form."

Archipenko was the first, beginning in 1912, to use in one figure different materials, such as glass, metal, wood, terra-cotta, papier-mache, etc.

In 1913 there entered into his art the problem of the machine. He began to seek new variations of form, and also solved the problem of reflexes. The first of this type of work is his "Woman before the Mirror" which was reproduced in 1914 in "Soire de Paris." Here Archipenko used in the construction a real mirror in which was reflected the figure. Both together formed one rhythmic entity.

As a result of an exhibition of a second, somewhat similar work of Archipenko in one of the Parisian galleries in 1920, Ivan Goll wrote the following ("Action," October 1920, Paris):

"This figure, standing in the center of the concert hall, high above the hubbub and array of black frocks, white faces, and brown violins, with its gleaming convexes and concaves livening the movements of the musicians and listeners a thousandfold times more than the orchestra leader, appeared to be like some huge diamond, reflecting every ray of light in all its brilliant variations. It seemed like some inner deep window which let in to itself all of the vast, limitless horizon."

Already in 1913, Archipenko began to labor on the problem of deepening the concave in modeling. And here also he was the first in the field. During his stay in Moscow he worked on the refinement of contour (outline), and no one since has gone further than he.

Archipenko was the first to introduce a new technique towards modelling figures of stone, giving to this technique various shades of color, light, shadows and half-shadows.

As for Archipenko's style. Let us read in this connection an excerpt of Goll's opinion:

"...probably in modern Europe this is the first example of the ethereal divine art of the symbol.

# Semper Tiro

By IVAN FRANKO

"Tis said that life is short and art is long,  
And infinite is creative handicraft;  
What first appeared to you an idle song,  
A fleet infatuation at which one laughed,  
Soon into an immense reality grew,  
And all your soul and hope within it drew,  
And "more" it cried—your being to subdue.

And as before some deity, you stand  
Before the product of your own conceit,  
And exhaust your blood for its laurels grand;  
In lieu of incense, you place at its feet  
Your brains and the sap of your nerves and brawn,  
And feel yourself its slave, a subject son;  
Whispers your heart: "No, I'll be your lord anon."

Trust not her whispers, a goddess false is she;  
A muse cajoling, inveigling, alluring,  
Molding of your fettered personality  
An automaton, quick and undemurring.  
Trust not the tuneful echo of her lyre:  
"You'll be master of Appolo's sacred fire,  
And lord of million hearts, an ardent choir."

Be not deceived, you blithesome harp of youth;  
When a myriad tunes expand your soul,  
Then serve your goddess with a steadfast truth,  
Nor dream of mastery or ultimate control.  
Just let your songs with peaceful fragrance flow  
In life's carrouse, but chary yourself must go,  
And always know—Poeta semper tiro.

Transl. by John Panchuk.

And here lies Archipenko's supremacy."

And as for his technique. Here is the opinion of Maurice Raynal. (Archipenko's Monograph in French, Valori Plastici, Rome, 1922):

"The efforts of the contemporary sculptors have been crowned with success in that which concerns the renewal of the technique of art. Archipenko is amongst those who have done the most towards its development."

I can not conclude this short resume of Archipenko's achievements which already have entered into the history of art as original contributions of his individualism, without mentioning his art experiment, the so called "Archipentura," which by means of a new pictorial method and mechanism presents concrete motions which cannot be rendered by means of static painting, as the latter is completely lacking in adequate means.

In conclusion, I wish to emphasize that this brief resume has been prepared by one who, with a feeling of piety towards Archipenko's creativeness and individualism, wishes to add this outline as an incentive to others to continue the task so well begun by Dr. Roland Schacht and others who, in the name of truth and justice, sought to prevent others from adopting as their own creations of Archipenko which have already entered the hall of fame of art as the products of his genius and his creative and individualistic spirit.

DR. L. M.

## A SHORT HISTORY OF UKRAINIAN LITERATURE

By REV. M. KINASH

(A free translation by S. S.)

(85)

### Andriy Chalkowsky

Andriy Chaikowsky (1857-1935) took as the main theme for his writings the life of the so-called *khodachkova shlyakhta* (impoverished nobility) from which he was descended himself. His novels, *Olunka*, *V chuzhm hnizdi*, *Obrazu* honoru, are replete with interesting commentaries upon this class. He also wrote a number of interesting short stories, such as *Brazylsky Ray*, *Z laski ro dini*, as well as historical novels written especially for the youth. An interesting work is his memoirs *Spomini z pered 10 lit*, based upon the Bosnian campaign during the Balkan Wars, in which he took part.

### Volodimir Maslyak

Volodimir Maslyak (1858-1924) was a professor at the Lviv Aca-

demy-Gymnasium. His name is little known today, but was well known during the 80's of the last century when outside of Franko there was hardly a Ukrainian writer worthy of the name. A poem, *Ridna Mati*, launched *Maslyak* upon his literary career. He then began contributing to Ukrainian newspapers, *Zorya* and *Dilo*, and upon the death of Volodimir Barvinsky, co-editor of the latter organ, succeeded him. In 1885, he became editor of the political-humorous gazette *Zerkalo*. And it must be admitted—writes V. Doroshenko—that all our later humor gazettes could not compare with *Zerkalo* in the field of satire and humor. In 1886, he moved to Kharkiv and published there that year his first volume of poetry. Another appeared in 1898, at the 100 year anniversary of modern Ukrainian literature.

In 1902 still another one appeared.

### Lev Lopatinsky

Lev Lopatinsky (1868-1914) was the son of Rev. Vasile Lopatinsky, well-known Ukrainian patriot in Galicia. He studied in Lviv, first at the German and then Ukrainian Academy-Gymnasium. He matriculated and graduated from the law department of Lviv University. In 1892, he made his debut as an actor with the Ukrainian Theatre and later became its director, during which time he married the well-known Ukrainian actress-singer, Julia Kravchukivna. In 1898, he forsook the stage to become the editor of *Ruslane*. It was during this time that he wrote and published a number of his plays and short stories. He died in battle at the opening of the war.

Some of Lopatinsky's plays, both original and translated, are *Do Brazylji*, *Beatta i Halshka*, *Svekrukha*, *Yablochnikar*, *Concourse na muzha*, *Pershey horalnyk*, *Paratsya*, *Ilko Paschak*, *Sil*

*zeml*, *Spokusa*, *Khlopsky strike*. Besides, he wrote stories, humorous and fanciful bits, such as *Solo terno*, *Perli*, *Khmarichari*, *Dr. Yurchin*. He also translated into Ukrainian some foreign works,

### Modest Levitsky

Modest Levitsky (1866-1932) was descended of ancient Ukrainian nobility. Upon completing a course in history-philology and then medicine at Kiev University, he practiced medicine in various localities. His acquaintance with Olena Pchilka and Lesya Ukrainka influenced him considerably in his writings. Most of his earlier stories and historical articles appeared in the *Naukovy Vistnik* and *Kievskia Starina*. From 1905 he was a member of the editorial staff of several organs, *Rada*, *Svitlo*, and *Tribuna*. In 1907, he issued a collection of his stories—*Opovidanya*, a Ukrainian Grammar in 1918 (Kiev), a Reader for Home Study, and Theory of Writing. He also made a number of translations.

(To be continued)

## Ukraine or the Ukraine?

Again and again the question rises to pester both those of Ukrainian descent and others: what is the proper way to call the country of our birth: Ukraine, or the Ukraine?

The question should really offer no difficulty. It is a well-established rule of the English grammar that proper names of the country have no article. England, Ireland, Scotland, Denmark, Sweden, Finland, Czechoslovakia, and so on, have no article. If the definite article appears, there is a decided and well definable reason for that. Thus, this country is called "The United States of America" for the evident reason that it is composed of states united under one national government. The other name of the country called Holland is "the Netherlands," which is in a way a reminder that the full name is really "the nether lands," which is "lying lower lands."

Hardly anything of this kind could be adduced for the use of the definite article with the name of Ukraine. To an American or an Englishman the name of Ukraine recalls no adjective, or adjectivistic participle, as the names of the United States and the Netherlands. And yet it might nearly seem an established rule of English usage to speak and write of "the Ukraine" with a definite article. A New English Dictionary on Historical Principles, edited by Sir James A. H. Murray, in vol. X., Oxford, 1926, speaks, under the title "Ukrainians," of "the Ukraine," and Encyclopædia Britannica, in its latest (14th) edition, London, 1929, likewise uses the name of Ukraine with the definite article.

The Oxford Dictionary gives in the note to the word "Ukraine" its pedigree, which sounds like an explanation of the use of the definite article with the name of Ukraine. It explains that the word of "Ukraine" originated from the Polish and Russian word, meaning border, frontier, marches. This is in a way as if to say: that Ukraine, that borderland, that frontier, those marches to be known by that name.

If that were so, if the name of Ukraine really had its origin in the Polish and Russian words, there would be in it nothing to be ashamed of. Not more than

there is anything for the French to be ashamed of the name of their country just because it comes from the Teutonic word "Franks," meaning "free." Nor there would be nothing in this to be ashamed of the name of Italy for the Italians because the name of their country originates from the word "vitalus," which is a young calf. There is nothing shameful in the name of their country for Danes, which very distinctly comes from the word "mark," which means exactly as much as "the marches," which is a borderland.

But the trouble with the accepting of this usage is this that the Ukrainian does not connect the name of Ukraine with a borderland. If of anything, it reminds him of the land in which he is at home rather than of the border land. Still less could it remind of the borderland an American or an Englishman. It is not like "the United States of America," or like "the Netherlands," in which the adjective before the word denoting the land is recognizable to any person with any feeling for words. Among the English-speaking people not even one person in a million will remember that "Ukraine" has "the" because it really means "the Border Land."

Of what use is then this "the" before "Ukraine" unless to remind the reader or the listener that the speaker is one of those rare persons who remembers his philology so well that he even knows the origin of a Slavic name of a country? But in this case why not to say "the Poland" to denote that one remembers that this is the "Land of the fields"? Why not to say "the Denmark," to let everybody know that one remembers well that this is the "Mark of the Danes," (or it is a "Mark against the Danes"?)

In all probability that was not the origin of the article before the name of Ukraine. The origin was probably due to a simple accident that the name of Ukraine came to England from French sources. The translators just followed the French custom of using the article, and others followed the suit making the rule out of the accident. When they used the word, they looked up its origin, and this confirmed them

## Suggestion for a rainy day

The rain beat a continuous tattoo upon the window-pane. Now heavily.—Now lightly. And when a gust of wind swept the raindrops before it, the window fairly burst from the harsh impact.

Skippy rubbed his soft, curly body against Jo's knees. She smiled. What could possibly be more perfect than this? A dog, and a girl looking out on a world that had suddenly been transformed from a glittering blue and gold and emerald expanse into a storm-swept area?

She drew the curtains together and stood with her back to the window. After a moment she crossed the room, Skippy at her heels, and entered the library.

The large room seemed a bit strange, this evening. And as she rummaged through the books her mind drifted. She realized suddenly that it had been quite some time since she had last thumbed the pages of these leather-bound volumes. She realized with a start that there were still a number of books which she hadn't read—or to be more exact, there were books which she hadn't known had niches on her library shelves.

Jo picked books at random, only to replace them. Finally her eyes fell upon a volume on the middle shelf—the shelf on which her most cherished books were

placed, because the middle shelf was easiest to reach. She drew it out—read the title, "Spirit of Ukraine." And once again she smiled; for she had found just the book to read. With Skippy at her heels and the book tucked under her arm Jo went into the kitchen. She found cookies—raisin cookies at that! and apples. Deep, red, luscious apples! She added the cookies and apples to her collection and started toward the living room, only to stop again and stack up with some bon-bons which added color to the candy dish.

And now she was ready. Into the living room she tramped and selected the most comfortable easy chair in the room. She drew the chair up to the fireplace and sank into its soft, deep cushions. She glanced about the room.

The rain was still falling; beating against the window incessantly. The drawn curtains dimmed the room comfortably. The reddish light from the fireplace cast dancing shadows on the wall and spread a shining glow across the pages of the book.

Jo sighed. So contentedly! Curled her legs under her, drew Skippy into the crook of her arm, pressed her teeth into the shiny surface of an apple and settled down to read.

And we recommend that all who read this may choose the next rainy day for the reading of their "Spirit of Ukraine." We know that they'll never regret it. For there is something about a rainy day, a cozy room and a good book which is VERY DIFFERENT. Isn't there?

A. Nancie Fiegel Stadner,  
Scranton, Pa.

### YOUTH TODAY

(Concluded from page 1)

#### THE YOUTH HAVE TROUBLE WITH WEIGHT?

Two hundred young women students in the School of Household Science and Arts of Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, New York volunteered to bring their weight to normal and keep it at normal by observing general diet rules throughout the year. They want to prove to themselves that weight can be controlled in many cases by careful attention to diet. Students will be weighed once a week and will keep individual graphs of gains and losses noted throughout the year. As a health precaution, physicians were consulted in extreme cases.

Will this start another fad, like majong?

er.



# THE SPORT DIVISION OF THE UYL-NA

[Address delivered at the Third Ukrainian Youth's Congress of America (Detroit, Aug. 31 and Sept. 1, 1935), by Alexander Yaremko, retiring Sports Director of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America.]

My address to you today will be subdivided into three parts. The first serves as an introduction to the assignment set before the Sport Division and existing athletic conditions at that time; the second is a chronological resume of its procedure and work; the third reflects my personal observations, comments and recommendations for a future course of action.

Last year in New York I spoke on the importance of Sports as an advertising and uniting medium for Ukrainians and what should be done; this year in Detroit I speak of facts, based on experiences as Sport Director, and review what has been done.

It is my purpose to enlighten you on the functions, aims and purposes of the Sport Division and observe the difficulties encountered from time to time in this varied work. Before I proceed, remember these facts.

Sports and youth are closely related. The physical benefits and moral values, as well as the opportunities for personal contacts and sociability with strangers, which games provide, are inestimable. Games offset isolation, stimulate club activity and infuse into the members, team pride. Team and club loyalty helps to unite the youth and awakens national consciousness. In addition, the press publicity in reporting these games, familiarizes the reading public of our nationality most effectively, constantly, and without any cost. We should, therefore, aim to utilize this uniting and propagating force to the utmost capacity. The Sport Division is endeavoring to do this.

Soon after my appointment as Sports Director of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America a year ago, I immediately visualized the rocky road before me, as I was confronted with a task never before attempted by a Ukrainian in America. Consider facts: The names and addresses of managers were unavailable; the number of teams and their whereabouts was unknown; the general attitude towards a league venture was undetermined; coaches and managers were total strangers; there was no capital nor labor to start me on my way.

The duties involved the necessity of first arousing athletic interest among the youth; point out the benefits of clubs to put out teams; stress the preference of having teams uniformed in our national colors; offer suggestions on how to go about organizing teams; encourage in the participation of inter-Ukrainian games; dwell on the advantages in organizing athletic leagues in sections settled by Ukrainians; and strive to have all sport enthusiasts volunteer to serve on the Sport Division and help carry out its program. But by what means was all this to be done?

The case could be compared with that of a missionary who enters some strange, unfamiliar land; hoping that the populace can be converted from its dormant backward repose, into an enterprising nation, conscious of its possibilities. In the face of these uncertainties concerning teams, undetermined what procedure to take, I choose that of the press, and Uncle Sam's postal service, as it was deemed to be the most efficacious way to reach the scattered Ukrainian colonies and youth clubs. And as a friend in need, the Ukrainian Weekly, due to its popularity, extensive circulation and nonpartisan policy, was later chosen as the official organ of the S. D. to reach

the youth. May I here add that had the other Ukrainian newspapers published the sport articles as did the "Weekly," a greater response and consequently better results would have been attained. Let us now go with the S. D.'s work.

Our first official public bow was made in October, 1934 in the form of an article entitled, "Sport Division of UYL-NA Seeks Information." It requested all managers to promptly submit data concerning their teams, whatever the sport; so that definite plans could be mapped out for preparatory measures, leading towards the creation of several Ukrainian Athletic Leagues. A list of eleven intimate questions appeared, to be answered in order to facilitate classification.

This started the ball rolling, but very slowly indeed, as another notice had to be inserted, reminding them to act promptly. For their convenience, the questions were reported. More letters started flowing in, so that by Thanksgiving Day, we had on file an appreciable list of teams, all promising to support the S. D. in forming these leagues.

But unfortunately, the responding teams were scattered throughout the East, making it impracticable to form an athletic league covering so wide a territory, as this would only be eventually doomed because of the distances and heavy travelling expenses. We were cautious and considered the circumstances before making any head-long attempt for an extensive league.

Aware that there are thousands of Ukrainians in Eastern New Jersey, a suggestive article was sent, pointing out the possibilities of a league in that section. A few more letters came in, all pledging their support and raring to go. In fact, one team asked to see the constitution and by-laws of the league, before joining. Of course the latter was for them to decide, as we aren't dictatorial. During this period a lively correspondence took place so that a file was purchased and a secretary appointed in the person of Miss Maria Kunyiczka, who has served faithfully ever since.

To set an example for other sections, we made contacts with the Wilmington, Del. and Chester, Pa. clubs on the possibilities of forming a six-team league in the Philadelphia Area. Interest was aroused and a convention was held in Chester on November 25th and there we spent the entire afternoon, explaining before a fine group of eighteen young men, the purpose and function of such a league. Decisions were reached, league officials were elected, and a By-Law and Schedule Committee was selected. Another gathering, two weeks later, practically put the finishing touches on, but then demands cropped up. One team demanded non-Ukrainian players, another wouldn't agree on the style of play. No suitable compromise could be made, so as a last resort, a tournament was sponsored which was won by the Chester Speed Boys, with an assurance that a regular league schedule would be adhered to this coming winter.

My next move was to appoint a Research Director whose duties were outlined as follows:

1. Determine the true nationality of allegedly Ukrainian athletes in amateur, collegiate and professional ranks, filing all information for future reference.
2. Insist by various means that the sport editors always mention the nationality of a Ukrainian athlete.
3. Select an annual Ukrainian All-American Football Team, submitting it to the A. P. for nationwide publication.
4. Be wide-awake on any claims by other nationalities of our ath-

# IS HE PLANNING A NEW MAP?



## BITS OF INTEREST

Australia produces one fourth of the world's wool supply. Jasper National Park in Canada is the largest national park in the whole world. The little republic of Costa Rica is the source of the best coffee in the world. Americans consume around 25,000,000 cups of tea each year. The combined length of all the underground pipes in the United States is 450,000 miles. Radium is the costliest of all known elements. Radium was once sold for as high as \$150,000 per gram. Twenty-three of the laws passed by Congress since 1821 have been declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court. Nickels (five-cent pieces) were first minted in 1866.

There is no sand on sandpaper.  
WALTER SKASKIW.

## I DIDN'T KNOW

that according to the best accounting figures available, it cost \$25,000 to kill a soldier during the World War.

that rice wholesaling at 7 cents a pound becomes puffed rice at 61 cents a pound; wheat wholesaling at 2 1/2 cents, becomes puffed wheat at 68 cents; corn at 1 1/4 cents, becomes corn flakes at 20 cents.

that although the United States consumes about 80 per cent of all rubber grown in the world; it does not produce a pound upon its own territory.

that aluminum is heavier than concrete!

that the World War cost 40,000,000 lives. This staggering figure is equal to the entire population of France.

that the American people pay \$27,000,000 a day, over one million an hour, nearly \$19,000 each minute for accidents which result from carelessness.

that two-thirds of a human's weight is water.

that in Wisconsin a restaurant proprietor is forced by law to serve cheese and butter with every meal costing 25 cents or more.

that since radio advertising is barred in Germany the listeners pay for the radio broadcasts.

STEPHEN M. BAKALIK.

## NEW YORK CITY.

**BARN PARTY** sponsored by the Ukrainian Civic Center, **WEDNESDAY (Halloween Eve) OCTOBER 30, 1935** at the International Institute, 341 E. 17th St. Admission 13 c. per person, two for a quarter, tax one fruit. Dress—overalls and gingham dresses. Bill-billy music, refreshments, games, old-fashioned dances and etc. 237,43,9

## NEW YORK, N. Y.

**GRAND BALL** sponsored by Ukrainian Athletic Ass'n. Chernomorska Stch, Branch 1 of New York City, **OCTOBER 13th, 1935** to be held at Ukrainian Hall, 217-219 E. 6th St., New York, N. Y. Music by John W. Seman and his Blue Falcons. Commencement at 6 P. M. Admission 50 cents. 237

## CARTERET, N. J.

**ANNUAL FALL DANCE** of the Ukrainian Social Club will be held **SUNDAY, OCT. 13th and 27th, 1935** at the Greenwich Gardens, Wheeler Ave., Carteret, N. J., at 8 P. M. Music will be furnished by the Hollywood Dance Orchestra. Admission 25 c. All Ukrainian clubs are extended a most cordial invitation to be our guests. 237

(To be continued)