UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

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"THE FORGOTTEN NATION" OF EUROPE

At a time when the Ukrainian national struggle for freedom and independence is rapidly becoming one of the major issues of European peace and politics, we still find American newspapers devoting comparatively very little space to it.

In all fairness to them, however, it must be pointed out that it is not so much their fault as it is that of hostile propaganda, which attempts not only to minimize this struggle but also to deny its very existence.

Yet no matter how powerful and far-reaching this propaganda may be, truth will always out, especially when events of such character take place that they cannot be stifled by any amount of minimizing or denial. Such was the case, for example, with the notorious "pacification" of sections of Western Ukraine by Poland in 1930, as well as with the even more notorious and shocking Soviet-fostered famine in Eastern (Great) Ukraine in 1932-1933. At such times there appeared conscientious and able American newspaper correspondents who went into the afflicted areas and often at considerable risk to themselves sent back dispatches to their papers exposing the true conditions therein, which were published and which helped to acquaint American public opinion with the Ukrainian people, their oppression, and their fight for freedom.

And even now, when to all outward appearances the Ukrainian issue seems to have become less acute, such correspondents appear who help to inform America and the world that in reality this issue is more acute and important than ever.

One such outstanding correspondent is Otto D. Tolischus of The New York Times. In June 11th, 1937 issue of that paper there appeared a long and able dispatch by him wirelessed from Lviv (ancient capitol of Western Ukraine, now under Poland) telling of the "big problem" that the Ukrainians constitute for Poland.

Of special interest in this dispatch is his summary of the policy of the Polish Government towards the national minorities within its borders, of which the Ukrainians are by far the largest. It is:

"Polonize the Slavic minorities wherever possible, colonize the border lands with Poles, preferably trained soldiers, and tolerate national movements wherever necessary and utilize them as a counterweight against both the Communist International and the Soviet Government, especially in case of war."

Yet this policy, as Mr. Tolischus brings out, "is least effective among the Ukrainians, who, with a total strength put at 4,870,000 by the Poles and at 6,188,000 by the Ukrainians, are not only the biggest minority in Poland but also the 'forgotten nation' of Europe."

"Rich in tradition, history and culture of which the West in its pride knows little but which do not allow them to forget that they were the first of the East Slavic peoples to attain Statehood back in the ninth and tenth centuries, the Ukrainians again look forward to the re-creation of their own State much as the Poles did before 1914—so much so that they are already pursuing as far as possible the same policy and tactics that brought the Poles success, even to the extent of basing all their hopes on the next war.

"It is not only a coincidence that this town, which under Austrian rule was the Piedmont for Polish reunification, is now the Piedmont for a Ukrainian national movement that envisages a greater Ukraine stretching from the Carpathians to the Caspian Sea. It would contain a wealth of natural resources and a population of more than 50,000,000, of which the Ukrainians would form about 37,000,000."

Because this Ukrainian national movement is too developed to be suppressed, Poland "tolerates" it. Despite this "toleration," however, Mr. Tolischus says, the Ukrainians charge that they—

"... like the Jews, are barred from all State employment, including extensive State monopolies, excepting, perhaps, the judical system ... they are likewise barred from all higher government offices above the status of village Mayor.

"... Ukrainian schools have been reduced from 3,000 at the end of the war to 500 officially but 100 actually ..."

Mr. Tolischus continues in this vein the list of Polish abuses of Ukrainian rights, such as: the Ukrainian youth studying in privates schools is barred from higher education; Ukrainian professional men who have studied abroad are barred from exercising their profession; the land made available by the division of big estates is allotted mostly to Poles, with the result that Ukrainian peasant youth is left landless; and that "even licenses for trade and commerce are reserved almost exclusively for Roman Catholics, which bars the Greek Catholic or Orthodox Ukrainians."

Despite all these abuses, he declares, the Ukrainians, "organizationally and economically more efficient than the Poles," resist with all their power, and ever look forward to their ultimate freedom and independence, or, as he puts it:

"But the Ukrainians, none the less, are getting ready for 'Der Tag' of their national resurgence, and, since they have been unable to create a governmental nucleus of their own, they have built up with the most meager means and at much self-sacrifice powerful private organizations as vehicles of their national movement."

Such news, telling of the power of the Ukrainian national movement, especially when published by an outstanding newspaper such as The New York Times, is indeed very cheering to us of Ukrainian descent here in America, as well as to all lovers of freedom and justice.

We only hope that other outstanding American newspapers, too, turn their attention to this "sorest spot in Europe."

ANOTHER CROP OF UKRAINIAN GRADUATES

On Wednesday, June 9, 1937 the University of Pittsburgh awarded over one thousand diplomas to its graduates among which were five Ukrainians. Louise Misko received the Degree of Master in Letters from the School of Education. Jean Kulcycki and Olga Shabature were both awarded the Degree of Arts. Bohdan Malevich received the Degree of Bachelor of Science in Chemical Engineering and Taras Chandoha also received the Bachelor of Science Degree from the School of Mines. In addition Anne Farbotnik received the Degree of Bachelor of Arts in Music from the Carnegie Institute of Technology. All of these graduates are members of the Ukrainian University Club of Pittsburgh. The club extends to them its heartiest congratulations and sincerest wishes of success in their chosen careers.

O. N. MALEVICH.

DETROIT PIANIST WINS HIGH PRAISE

Before a capacity audience, Edward Bredshall, Detroit pianist and teacher, presented five of his most prominent piano students in a recital of concertos Friday evening, June 12 in the Art Institute, the Detroit Evening Times critic, Charles Gentry, reports. Among the five was a Ukrainian girl, Halya Cymbalist, who, according to the critic, "offered the first movement of the Rachmaninoff Fourth Concerto, a work which certainly deserves to be played in its entirety with a symphony here, the solo part of which could be delivered with no greater distinction than by Miss Cymbalist, who is a pianist of rare talent."

HONORING OUR GRADUATES

As in previous years, the Ukrainian Weekly will again publish a list of those young Ukrainian-Americans who have graduated this year from high school, college, university, or any other similar institution of learning. It will be published week by week, in the order that the necessary information about the graduates is received by us.

Send in the following information to us:

High Schools: (1) Name of graduate; (2) Address; (3) Name of school, town, and state; (4) Type of course; (5) Honors received; (6) Remarks; (7) Name and address of informant.

College or University: (1) Name of graduate; (2) Address; (3) College or graduate school; (4) Degree received; (5) Honors and honorary societies; (6) Remarks; (7) Name and address of informant.

The graduates themselves are especially requested to write in giving this information, as obviously they are the best sources of such information.

UKRAINIAN PIANIST IN LONDON

On Monday, May 24th, Mme Lubka Kolessa gave her Fourth London Recital at the Grotrian Hall. Her artistic playing is becoming more widely known among English music lovers.

Mme Kolessa was loudly applauded for her performance and at the end nothing would satisfy the audience but an encore. "The Morning Post" writes on the May 27th: "Miss Kolessa succeeded in demonstrating her capabilities in ... a manner which left no doubt of her complete competence."

A UKRAINIAN—QUEEN OF FRANCE

Exactly 888 years ago, on the Ukrainian "Zeleny Svyata" (The Green Holiday—Pentecost, celebrated this Sunday, June 20), a Ukrainian princess married a French king and became Queen of France.

This historic event took place at Rheims, the ancient coronation center of the French monarchs. The Ukrainian princess was Anne, daughter of Yaroslav the Wise, who ruled Ukraine (1019-1054) when it was at the height of its power, and whose three daughters through marriage became, respectively, queens of France, Norway, and Hungary. The French king whom Anne married was Henri I, who ruled from 1031 to 1060.

The Three Queens

The oldest of Yaroslav's three daughters became the beloved wife of the famous Norwegian monarch, Harald the Bold, who in order to win her hand had to perform deeds of great daring, during the course of which he wrote a song about her in which he grieved that a "Ukrainian girl with the golden necklace does not want me."

Yaroslav's youngest daughter, whose name escapes us, became the wife of the Magyar (Hungarian) King Andrey I, who for some time lived in exile in Kiev.

France in the Eleventh Century

At the time of the marriage of Henri I and Princess Anne, France was being ravaged by a famine, so terrible that instances of cannibalism took place in some parts of the country. And to make matters worse, great packs of starving wolves roamed the countryside, making it unsafe to venture outside without some good means of protection. Worst of all, however, was the constant state of warfare among the various feudal lords who controlled most of France at that time. These wars took a greater human toll than the famine and the wolves put together.

Fame of Ukraine

At the time of his marriage with Anne, Henri was a widower. His previous marriage with Mamilde, daughter of the German king Heinrich II, had begotten him no male heirs. And because his ministers were very much afraid that a second marriage with someone of royal blood from a neighboring country would also be nonproductive of a male heir, it was decided that he should seek the hand of Princess Anne of the faraway Ukrainian Kingdom of Kiev, for from travelers and bards they had heard many stories of the beauty of this princess, of the might of her father's kingdom, and of the festivity of that kingdom's women. Accordingly, a royal embassy was delegated to go in quest of Princess Anne's hand for their royal master, Henri I. The embassy was quite imposing in its composition, being headed by Bishop Gotius Saveryna and Goselyn de Chaliniaka, and consisting of many nobles, court officials, together with a large number of armed retainers.

Starting in the early part of 1848 the royal matchmakers managed to reach Kiev, capitol of Ukraine, at about the same time of the following year. They were well received by King Yaroslav and after much feasting and ceremony returned back to France, taking with them Princess Anne together with her attendants.

The Royal Marriage

As already related, the royal marriage between Henri I of France and Princess Anne of Ukraine took place amidst great pomp and ceremony in Rheims, on May 14, 1049, falling exactly on the Ukrainian "Zeleny Svyata." At the time of her marriage, Anne was in the very flower of her beauty, being 25 years of age.

The married life of Anne with Henri I was a happy one, in spite of the social life and customs peculiar to that period. For, it must be remembered, in those days Christianity was not very deeply imbedded in the moral consciousness of the people; and their rulers, although outwardly living in accordance with Christian teachings, were usually guilty of the most immoral and flagrant conduct, casting aside their wives, and even having them even murdered or poisoned so that they could continue their immorality unmolested. Despite these general conditions, however, undisputed proof has descended down through the ages showing that Henri I, treated his Ukrainian wife, Queen Anne, very well.

Their Children

Queen Anne bore her royal husband three sons. The oldest, Phillipe I ascended the throne upon the death of his father (1060-1108). Another son, Robert, died as a young boy. The third son, Hugo, became the founder of the royal family of Vermandua.

That Henri I not only loved his Ukrainian wife but also respected her intellectual and administrative abilities is borne out by the fact that many of the royal governmental decrees bear her signature, indicating that she was permitted to take an active part in the affairs of state. A further proof of his high regard for her, lies in the fact that he offered her during his lifetime the right to regency in the event of his death before his eldest son, Phillipe, became of age. And only upon her refusal to take advantage of the same did Henri I finally confer the same upon his sister-in-law Bouduena, Countess of Flanders.

Death of the King

On August 4, 1060, Henri died at Vitre-aux-Loge.

After a period of mourning, Queen Anne took the Regent Prince and her other children to Senci Castle, an old royal residence.

Queen Anne, at the time of her husband's death, was still a very beautiful woman, being only 36 years of age. And it was chiefly due to her enticing beauty and her impulsive nature that a rather distressing episode crept into her life.

The Meeting with Prince Raul

Dowager Queen Anne was very fond of hunting, and often arranged hunting parties on her estates to which she invited many guests. During one of these hunts she met Prince Raul III, the most powerful independent prince of France at that time. The Prince became deeply enamoured with Queen Anne and determined to make her his wife, despite the fact that she was the widow of Henri I, and as such above his rank. Since, as he knew, to marry her by ordinary means would be impossible, he, being a man accustomed to having his will, determined to kidnap her. Once safe within his vast domains he could laugh at any attempts to force him give her up.

During one of the hunts, in the heat of the chase after a stag, Queen Anne became separated from her hunting companions and attendants. She halloed, but there was no response. Laughing at her predicament she started to return to the Castle, when suddenly the bushes around her crackled and a score of men-at-arms, headed by Prince Raul, surrounded her. Dismounting and bowing, before her Prince Raul begged forgiveness for having startled her, and then gently but firmly informed her that she must accompany him to his capital—Valua. Seeing that resistance was impossible, Queen Anne was forced to submit. Mounting his horse Prince Raul gave the signal and the cavalcade with the Dowager Queen in their midst moved forward.

Their Marriage

The journey to Prince Raul's home was uneventful. Once within the safety of his castle Raul immediately had a priest marry him to Anne. According to the scant historical records of this event, the priest demurred to marrying them but was forced to perform the ceremony at the risk of losing his life. How much resistance and reluctance Queen Anne displayed is not known. It is more than likely that in time she grew to love Prince Raul, and did everything within her power to make their union a happy one.

Their marriage, however, aroused a great storm of protest and condemnation in the Court circles, and only the power and wealth of Prince Raul prevented any attempt upon their part to get the Dowager Queen back. The marriage was considered by its critics as being a sacrilege to the memory of the dead monarch, Henri I; the critics forgetting, however, that no matter how much the deceased king may have loved Queen Anne, nevertheless at the time of his marriage to her he was comparatively an old man while she was a young girl of 25, and therefore, how much romance could she have found in such a union. She was further condemned for marrying below her rank. The sentiment against this marriage was so great that Pope Alexander even refused to recognize it. Even a modern French historian, Count Saint-Amur, characterized the marriage of Dowager Queen Anne to Prince Raul as—a scandal.

Despite all of this condemnation, Queen Anne, displaying her strong will and character, continued to live with Prince Raul as his lawfully wedded and greatly beloved wife for over ten years. Not until after his death, in 1074, did she return back to the court of her son, King Phillipe, who, despite everything, greatly loved his mother and welcomed her back with open arms.

This is the last known historical reference made about the Ukrainian princess, daughter of the great Ukrainian monarch Yaroslav the Wise, who became Queen of France, and later, after the death of the king, married anew to become one of the most talked of women of her time.

VITAMIN FRAUD

Many years ago a great pioneer, Dr. H. Lindlahr, taught that certain foods possessed what he called "Life-Elements" or minute substances which are absolutely necessary to health and essential to the proper assimilation of food. Since the time of his discovery the more enlightened food reformers (for the last forty years) have been teaching the importance of fresh, vital unspoiled natural foods. These "Life-Elements" came to be known as "vitamins."

Up to the present time, eight vitamins have been discovered. They are known as the Fat-soluble vitamin A, the Anti-neurotic vitamin B, the Anti-scorbutic vitamin C, the Anti-rachitic vitamin D, vitamin E is a preventic of sterility, vitamin F is the Anti-neuritic vomponent of vitamin B, vitamin G prevents Pellagre, vitamin H promotes normal development of sexual maturity.

Common-sense observation of the effects of various foods in the different strata of human society and of different races, civilized and uncivilized—the knowledge gained in these ways and had gained in these ways had made quite unecessary the prolonged starvation experiments on birds and animals which have marred the history of the discovery of vitamins.

No scientist or physician has yet been able, even with the aid of the microscope and the finest analytical methods of the modern laboratory, to extract or isolate a single vitamin (Life-Element) in its pure state. Vitamin is a quality, not something substantial, and you cannot take qualities. We know only that these "Life-Elements" are present in certain vegetables and fruits, whilst they are absent in others.

But here was a chance for the unscrupulous advertisers who soon began to advertise several "vitamin-patents" in newspapers and drugstore window claiming that they have found a tonic and alterative that which would alter the system from abnormal to normal, especially effecting the appetite and nutrition.

The matter does not end there. The advertisers soon began to produce clinical observations supporting their "vitamin-patents" with the result that those unscrupulous doctors (known as quacks) who are fed up by the 'coloured water' theory" also prescribe these as surest remedies for all the different diseases to which we humans are heir.

Dear Readers! believe it, that all talk that such and such oil, yeast or patent medicine contains such and such vitamin (Life-Element) is all a parrot cry for the manufacturer to get money out of the innocent (and ignorant) pockets. Do not therefore, be duped by any such high-sounding advertisement.

It is a fact that many 'vitamin-patents' have been offered for the cure of this or that ill and for a time have seemed to give promise of real results. On future and more careful observation, however, they have been found wanting and have been relegated to the group of worthless and un-wanted.

These vitamins are present in your ordinary food-stuffs in abundance and in their purest form. A little attention to a varied diet will ensure a good supply of these "Life-Elements."

The natural vitamins, readily available to most people, are too simple, too cheap to satisfy most people. But they are genuine.

T. BORESKY.

ARCHIPENKO TO ESTABLISH HIS SCHOOL IN CHICAGO

By C. J. BULLIET

Alexander Archipenko, first of the cubist and abstract sculptors, and the world's greatest sculptor since Rodin, celebrates his fiftieth birthday, which falls tomorrow, by announcing today the establishment in Chicago, in October, of his school for sculpture.

First and Foremost Modern

The very presence in Chicago of so great and so original a genius as Archipenko may be the impetus Chicago art has been needing, what with the lethargy of the Art Institute, which can find neither the time nor the energy to do anything constructive for contemporary Chicago artists; the passivity of wealthy "friends of art," who delegate the Art Institute to do a task they should be performing themselves; and the strange apathy of the artists themselves, who sit moping around at the foot of the world's art ladder, awaiting a miracle.

Archipenko has been a "stormy petrel" ever since 1908, when he participated in shows in Paris of the "fauve" and "cubist" artists, exhibiting sculpture as "advanced" as the paintings of Matisse and Picasso.

In 1912 he opened his school, first in Paris. In 1912 he moved the institution to Berlin, the Germans being the most enthusiastic buyers of his work, later to find rivals in Tokyo.

In 1923 Archipenko came to America, established his school in New York and became an American citizen. He remained constantly in New York for about ten years, except for a few weeks each summer when he conducted classes at Woodstock, in the mountains bordering the Hudson river, and then went to the Pacific Coast, first as a guest instructor at Mills college, California, and later to establish a studio in Hollywood.

It is from Hollywood he is coming to Chicago about the middle of October to open his school, probably in the Rush street district on the near north side.

"The principle of teaching," he writes me, "will be development of personality and self-expression in art, development of creative ability, and a study of the fundamentals in painting and drawing. The courses will be open for professionals, beginners and laymen."

He is opening his books for registration for Chicago right now at his studio, 6907 Franklin Avenue, Hollywood.

During the winter in Chicago he will exhibit his new sculpture here. This will be his first Chicago show since A Century of Progress, one of whose greatest art sights was his huge exhibition in the Ukrainian Village—Ukrainia being his native country. After the fair closed his sculpture was moved, for a brief time, to the Findlay galleries.

His first Chicago exhibition was held several years earlier at the Arts Club, from which the club purchased for its private collection one of the most delicate forms he ever created, a tapering female nude, continuously on exhibition there.

* * *

Archipenko has the distinction of having had fifty-six large one-man shows in big cities all over the world. He has produced more than 1,000 works of sculpture, and all, except forty, are in public museums or great private collections around the world—London, New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, Tokyo, Leningrad, Moscow, Berlin, Paris and many other capitals.

The forty are "mostly new ones," he writes, "created in California. The three last years I have devoted to work in terra cotta."

Eleven monographs in ten different languages have been published on his work, and there is not a major art critic the world over who has not discussed Archipenko.

Besides being a sculptor, Archipenko is a painter and a lithographer, and his drawings of his nude models are considered among the masterpieces of sculptors' drawings of the centuries.

* * *

Archipenko was born at Kiev, in the Ukraine, then a part of Russia, May 30, 1887. In 1902 he entered the art academy of his native city, from which he was expelled in 1905, a lad of 18, because of "radical tendencies in art."

In 1908 he went to Paris to study in the Ecole des Beaux Arts, where he remained a student all of fifteen days. If he had been too "radical" for Kiev's academy he was also too "advanced" for the stanch old Paris "Ecole."

Thereafter Archipenko was "on his own," studying diligently in the museums, seeking the "soul" of the old masters, scorning the "formulas" that had been derived therefrom.

"Fauvism" and "tubism" were in the air in Paris, and Archipenko, eager and 21, caught the impulse and translated it into terms of sculpture. In Kiev he had studied architecture and engineering as well as sculpture, and had developed an inborn sensitiveness to what is fine in form. Consequently, with all the violence of his cubism, he never subscribed to "the cult of the ugly"—never distorted, that is to say, unless he could produce something as perfect in symmetry and "significant form" as his model.

By 1910, when only 23, Archipenko had attracted so much attention in the Paris exhibitions that he was invited to put on a one-man show at Hagen, Westphalia, Germany, in the city's museum. Hagen bought several choice pieces, thus becoming the first "collector" of Archipenko.

* * *

So expertly and with such consummate taste did Archipenko work out his forms that they gave the impression not of the bizarre and outlandish, as did many of the forced paintings of the cubists, but of a special creation with laws of its own. So much so, that when Einstein and "the fourth dimension" began to penetrate to the lay world, the critics caught the idea and applied the terms of the new scientific "mysticism" to the sculpture of Archipenko.

As a teacher Archipenko has won the same worldwide distinction as has been accorded his sculpture. In his schools in Paris, Berlin, New York and California he has had thousands of students of all nationalities, who have carried inspiration from him to their homes—equatorial India, arctic Russia, both the Americas, Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia. It is doubtful if the teaching influence of any other living artist has spread so wide.

Chicago is to be Archipenko's home for six months. The progress of his school during that period will determine whether it is to be here permanently.

("The Chicago Daily News," May 29, 1937.)

THE WEEKLY COMMENTATOR

SELF-PITY AND THE GRADUATE

Graduation from college is one of the brightest moments in any person's life, for it represents the successful culmination of years of hard work and study. No wonder, then, that the graduate feels that the world is his for the taking. After all, he's got a college education, something more than most people have, something that should set him on the road to an honorable and profitable career. He knows, of course, that present-day conditions have placed unusually great obstacles in his way, but he's young and sure of himself, so what are a few more obstacles, he will hurdle them along with the rest.

With such confidence and optimism our graduate goes out to storm the world. To his chargin he finds it a much more difficult a task than he thought. Time after time he is flung back. Soon he discovers out, too, that his college education is not the powerful blade he thought it to be, that it first needs plenty of tempering in the furnace of practical experience before it can become of any real use to him.

The shock of combat, the daily struggle to penetrate the citadels of his chosen profession or business, awakens the young graduate to reality, and for the first time he realizes what he's up against. If only he remained in this atmosphere of reality, all would be well; but, as with most young people, his conception of values and issues swings like a pendulum from one to the other extreme, so that soon his difficulties and obstacles not only become greatly magnified to him but appear where in reality there are none. And, to make matters worse, this pendulum-like swing in his conception of what's facing him is accompanied by a similar swing in his attitude towards them. Where before he was so highly self-confident and optimistic, now he becomes uncertain of himself and pessimistic.

Immediately, like most human beings, he looks to find the blame for his predicament in everything and in everyone but himself. Usually he finds it in the present-day conditions. Soon he is bemoaning his misfortune to have been born at such a time. What use all his education, all the hard work he did to obtain it, when not only is it of little or no help to him but it's not even appreciated. It is precisely here that he unwittingly stumbles into the treacherous quicksands of self-pity.

It is precisely here, too, that the young graduate is put to the crucial test. If he has the right qualities in him, if he is too much of a man to waste any time on such a weakness as pitying himself, and if he has the perseverence and determination to make something of himself despite any and all obstacles that face him, then he is bound to emerge from this trial of his spiritual strength and endurance stronger than ever before, with his chances of eventually attaining success in his chosen life's calling greatly enhanced.

But, on the other hand, if he permits himself to wallow in self-pity he will soon find himself unable to emerge from it, for like a quicksand it will constantly draw him deeper within itself until he becomes entirely incapable of making of himself what his youth, his education, and his hopes and ideals had augured him to be.

So it is no wonder, then, that college graduates this year have been warned to beware of self-pity. President Hopkins of Dartmouth College, for example, especially warned the graduating class against indulgence in it. The sufferings of present-day youth, he said, are not unprecedented, but have been the lot of past younger generations as well.

So take heed and cheer—Youth!

MORE JOBS OFFERED COLLEGE GRADUATES

Conditions for college graduates are definitely on the upturn, if the recent report of Edward H. Heyd, Placement Director of Rutgers University, is any criterion. According to him, graduates of that university face the best employment possibilities since 1929. Seventy-five per cent of the graduating class this year is placed or is planning graduate work, he said, which is from 10 to 15 per cent better than last year.

"We are faced with having more jobs than there a good candidates available," Heyd told a Newark Evening News reporter. "The demand is heaviest for technically trained men and 92 per cent of the technical graduates of the class of 1937 have positions."

Contrary to some reports, he stated, personality still seems to be the dominant factor in recruiting college graduates. This does not mean, he pointed out, that commercial and industrial concerns are not seeking candidates with good scholastic records, it is only that they are more interested in the well-rounded student who is in the upper half of his class. For that reason, he explained, a well-rounded liberal arts student may in this way overcome the disadvantage of the preference extended technical graduates. And as for the general type of the companies seeking the graduates, he started that they are of the so-called heavy industries.

Heyd disclosed that the starting wages for such graduates who are hired by these companies have gone up, with the liberal arts student beginning at from $85 to $125 a month, while the engineering graduate will get from $110 to $140.

For a start such wages are not bad in the least, we think, but no doubt they will be a disappointment to those graduates who envision landing some vice-president's job, immediately, apparently blissfully unaware of the fact that it takes the average graduate with more than his share of good luck and "pull" at least 10 to 15 years to land such an exalted position with a large concern.

ORGANIZING A YOUTH FIELD DAY

By Walter N. Nachoney (2)

Folk Dancing and Singing

With the increased activity and interest in ballet and folk-dancing in many Ukrainian colonies, this can be made a colorful phase of the day to the delight of both young and old. An effort should be made to arrange awards not only for the club presenting the best group dance, but also for the best solo, and for the best couple performance. A choir contest was seriously considered, but as time went along, it seemed that it would be best to drop this part of the program. It was believed that here the spirit of competition could easily be overdone, and being an excellent arena of friction, it might have undesirable results.

Local Modifications

These various types of activities then, can constitute a well arranged Youth Field Day. They all have their place. To what extent they will be part of your Field Day, will be determined by your local situation. Local interests, facilities, equipment and space are some of the factors which will modify the program. At Philadelphia, the most successful phase of activity was the Track and Field. The ballet and swimming ranked next. The other phases could have been much more interesting had there been more preparation, and if a greater interest had been built up. The more teams entered, the more lively the competition.

Group and Team Activity

The emphasis in the Field Day's program lay completely on group activity and team activity. Everything was planned with an eye for team play. The individual was subordinated to the team, because it was more important to have competition between teams than between individuals. This was one of the reasons why a two event plus a relay limit was imposed on contestants. An equally important reason for the enforcement of this ruling was due to the fact that some college or high school runner, trained and in good competitive condition, could have entered all the events from the 100 yards dash to the mile and win all the events from the novice competition. This would have been detrimental and demoralizing to general participation. The beginner and novitiate would be discouraged. This limitation was also a precaution against the over-enthusiastic type of boy, who would enter any and every event, and without proper preparation would go to the limit and strain himself. He must be protected against over-ambition.

About two months before the date of the Field Day, in order to obtain a consensus of the interests among the local clubs, the committee sent out a circular letter listing possible activities for the coming Field Day with the intention of using this data as a guide for program construction. As well intentioned as this inquiry was, the response was poor. The result was that the program building went along as the committee saw fit.

Prizes

Our next great problem was the matter of prizes. What to give and for what events? Suggestions such as—"Give the winner of the 40 yard breast stroke a half barrel of beer," were humored hurriedly out of the discussion. At all kinds of Field Days, the practice is to award something of value which will be enduring and meaningful. Wall banners and wooden plaques for major prizes were ruled out in preference to substantial silver cups and trophies. Deciding on the number of medals for the individual track and field events, swimming races and place winning teams, was a perplexing problem. We had approximately 30 events scheduled, and intending to give awards to the first three places, for a total of ninety medals, we had our breath taken away from us momentarily when single medals were priced anywhere from 75c to $2.50, liberally discounted at a wholesale rate. The prospect of having a $200 bill for medals alone knocked us down a notch and members of the committee began vigorously suggesting that medals be given only to first place winners, or give place winners all-for-glory ribbons. After much discussion it was definitely shown that, as it is the custom of rewarding the first three places and that there must be reward for effort and achievement, it was essential to have as many awards as possible.

How to Obtain Them

Silver cups represented prizes of high value and as such they are less readily replaced in annual competition. Therefore, to keep these cups in circulation, they are only retained temporarily by the winning team for a period of one year. When a team has won a trophy three times, it gets premanent possession of the prize. Valuable trophies and cups are constantly being competed for in the various sports activities throughout the country. These cups are more often provided by far-seeing people or organizations as a donation, and it has been the custom that, in acknowledgement, the trophy is named after the donor. Many trophies are popularly contested as they return to the competition from year to year, and enterprising business men have seized the opportunity to serve their own publicity needs in addition to supporting a worthy project. In this manner, it is often possible to receive almost all of your cups and prizes. Besides actually offering cups, some organizations and business men will prefer to give a cash donation. The accompanying publicity repays their original expenditure many times. Through these two sources the committee was able to take care of its prizes, and pay for its expensive award bill. Another means may be mentioned and that is, large department stores were approached for sporting goods or merchandise which would be suitable as prizes for the amusement contests. Although the response to our solicitation was only fair, there are good possibilities in this direction.

A Good Start Necessary

A good start is always a prerequisite to success. Preparations for a Field Day that start six months ahead are not too early. To show how important it was for us to begin a half year in advance, we ran into trouble and we were seriously hampered by the fact that we left the choice of our field until the last month. It is absolutely essential in order to have a well administrated and ideal Youth Field Day that you know very early where you are going to hold your affair. And these are the reasons: It is very difficult as a rule to get an ideal site, and if space and facilities are lacking, your whole program will have to be rearranged. To change around your program will never do, because it must definitely set at an early date, in order to know exactly how many and what kind of awards you will need. Knowing how much money will be needed, and if you know how long it takes to get together a couple hundred of dollars through contributions, you will be more than glad that you had a good early start. Narrowed down, success will depend on the amount of money needed, the amount of money will depend on the extent of your program, and the program will depend on the facilities available at your site. Pick your stadium, farm or field early! Remember that there is no end of local factors that will have to be considered in choosing a proper site, and you will have to adapt to your own particular varying situation. Let us look into Philadelphia's problem a bit deeper.

(To be Concluded)

TORONTO ACTIVE A. C.

The Toronto Active A. C. has made a good start in softball this year. Both the Banam and Minor Bantam teams have not lost a game this season. The Bantams have won 4 games and lost none and in doing so have scored a total of 96 runs with 42 being scored against them. To date they have been up to bat 195 times and have secured 83 hits for a team batting average of .426. Four players are batting over .500 with George Latham leading with 24 times at bat and 16 hits for an average of .666. In fielding they have had 101 putouts, 35 assists and 7 errors for a fielding average of .951. The leading run scorers are Latham and Kowal who are tied with 15 runs each. The batting averages of players .500 or over are as follows:

	AB	H.	P. C.
G. Latham	24	16	.666
P. Muzyka	11	7	.636
J. Kowal	19	10	.526
A. Romaniw ...	14	7	.500

The standing of teams in the league are as follows:

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Active A. C.	4	0	1.000
Rovers	3	1	.750
Swansea	2	1	.666
St. James	2	2	.500
Aces	0	3	.000
Mustangs	0	3	.000

The Active A. C. Minor Bantam team has won 5 games and lost none. They have now won their group and have one game to play before the playoffs. They have scored a total of 100 runs and have had 34 runs scored against them. They have been at bat 171 times and have got 80 hits for a team batting average of .468. Only two players are batting under .400 while five are .500 or better. Walter Dorosz is the leading hitter with 14 hits out of 20 times at bat for an average of .700. The team fielding average however has not been up to form as they have committed 12 errors. They have had 85 putouts, 26 assists and 12 errors for an average of .902. The leading scorer is Nardilli with 13 runs with Yurkiewitch and Edgar tied with 12 each. The batting averages of players .500 or over are as follows:

	AB	H.	P. C.
W. Dorosz	20	14	.700
E. Jeroski	22	13	.591
V. Nardilli	18	9	.500
J. Mounsey ...,	14	7	.500
J. Zdrodowski .	6	3	.500

The standing of the teams in the league are as follows:

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Active A. C.	5	0	1.000
Maroons	2	2	.500
High Park United	1	3	.250
Alhambra United	1	4	.200

Bantam Softball

On Friday, June 4th, Active A. C. defeated St. James for their fourth victory of the season by the score of 21 to 17. Humenik, pitching for Active A. C., was not as steady as usual and St. James got to him for 3 runs in the second inning on 3 hits and 2 walks; 3 runs in the third on 2 hits, 1 walk and an error; and 2 runs in the fourth on 1 hit, 1 walk and 1 error while Mernagh pitching for St. James was holding the Active A. C. batters to 2 runs and 2 hits. Humenik then started to bear down allowing only 3 runs in the next three innings and Active A. C. then went to bat and scored 9 runs in the fifth on 6 hits, 1 walk and 2 errors; 5 runs in the sixth on 2 hits and 3 walks then finished their scoring for the game with 5 runs in the seventh. St. James rallied strongly in the eight inning but were 4 runs short. They scored 6 runs on 3 hits and 5 walks. Sherman and Jones were best for the losers with 3 hits apiece while Kowal and Latham were best for Active A. C. with 4 hits and 3 hits respectively.

Minor Bantam Softball

On Saturday, June 5th, Active A. C. trounced Alhambra United to the tune of 29 to 5. Active A. C. took the lead in the first inning when they scored 4 runs and were never headed scoring 9 runs in the fourth, 8 runs in the fifth and 5 runs in the sixth. Active A. C. secured a total of 16 hits while Jeroski was holding Alhambra to 5 runs and 8 hits. There was a total of four extra base hits by Active A. C. these were as by Chenkaluk with a triple. Dorosz with a double, and Yurkiewitch and Edgar with a home run apiece. The Active A. C. cause was helped along by no less than 8 errors by Alhambra. Nardilli was best for Active A. C. scoring 5 runs with Edgar and Potapenko right behind him with 4 runs each. Neil was the best for Alhambra with 3 hits out of 4 times at bat.

DETROIT YOUTH GIVES CONCERT

Genuine thrills are really infrequent especially when associated with such dignified affairs as Sunday afternoon concerts. Yet, the Ukrainian Youth Concert of May 23rd, sponsored by the United Young Ukrainian Organizations of Detroit and Hamtramck, offered that sort of a thrill.

The varied program, ranging from radio, violin, clarinet and flute solos to vocals and folk dancing, was well rendered and each number evidenced preparation on the part of the participans. Not being a musician, only one who loves and appreciates music, I can be but a presumptious commentator on music and lend no constructive criticism, so therefore I feel it best to generalize instead of being specific in commenting on each musical number presented. On the whole, the program was very interesting, well arranged and the efforts put forth to make it a success are worthy of commendation. However, the finale, the climax and the thrill of the program was the Ukrainian Youth Band consisting of 55 young men and women, a goodly number of them mere children and others in their early teens. Under the able coaching of Mr. John Kustodovich, the young musicians rendered four numbers that thrilled the audience to happy tears. Who can predict the future of these youngsters if they are given proper encouragement and support!

Ukrainians of Detroit certainly should feel proud to have amongst their midst such able young musicians as Miss Olga Blazowska, Mr. Joseph Stacey and Mr. John Kustodovich to lead their youth along the path of our great cultural heritage—OUR MUSIC.

A. O.