



UKRAINIAN WEEKLY



Supplement to the SVOBODA, Ukrainian Daily

Published by the Junior Department of the Ukrainian National Association

No. 46

JERSEY CITY, N. J., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1935

VOL. III

YOUTH TODAY

TOO QUICK TO TAKE ACTION ON WRONGS?

James Graham, 22 years old, of New York City, was sentenced to ten years in Sing Sing by Judge Koenig for stabbing and killing his brother-in-law, John T. Dennis, 25, in August, 1934.

The killing was the result of the wrongful accusation by Dennis that Graham stole a rare fifty-cent piece Dennis treasured.

EQUALLY QUICK TO TAKE RESPONSIBILITY FOR OWN ACTIONS?

Joseph Loguidice, a 15-year-old youth, of New York City, was shot in the back on November 7th by a patrolman as he fled from the scene of an accident in which the car he was driving had been involved. The youth escaped but later admitted his part in the accident when his father brought him to a hospital for treatment. His car collided with one operated by a patrolman off duty. Loguidice and his two companions leaped from their car and ran in different directions.

THE NEEDS OF BRIDES

Mrs. Gertrude Seward Mayer, supervisor of homemaking courses at Pratt Institute, New York City, announced that a Park Avenue butcher would visit the Institute's School of Household Science and demonstrate common errors in meat buying. His talk will be given to what is known as the "bride's class."

Mrs. Mayer believes that the average debutante-bride's knowledge of meat is limited to "squab, lamb chops and filet mignon." They buy lamb chops to cut up for stew and their purchases are invariably confined to extravagant cuts of meat or highest priced seafoods and poultry. "We wish," she said, "to help young wives and prospective brides to avoid these mistakes."

NEW IDEALS OR OLD?

A student of Bennington College, a member of a Brookline, Mass., family, married a young night watchman at the college.

This is quite a step from the old ideal to marry the young boss.

CHILDREN EXHIBIT.

In the Mezzanine Galleries of the RCA Building, in New York City, an exhibition has been arranged of the works by children from 5 to 10 years old.

The exhibition is for the benefit of the Associated Experimental Schools, and is to continue till November 23.

FIGHT DEAFNESS.

In efforts to safeguard the health of school children, officials of the Board of Education in New York City recognize a growing need for a more extensive program to remedy hearing defects.

Parents who have looked to the school as a place where their children were sent for the training of the mind only are now taking lessons from their children and following health rules to which more attention is being paid today than ever before in the school system.

YOUTH AND POLITICS

It is a curious anomaly that youth movements along political lines in democratic countries are for the most part of little strength.

France, for example, a land of preeminently elderly statesmen, is the weakest in this respect, but this is because of the French national psychology which regards youth as an unhappy period of turmoil and aimlessness. England, however, despite its seeming hoary conservatism has made its political system broad and attractive enough to lure youth of the finest families and highest education to take up politics as their life careers.

But the white hope of democracy, that youthful and great America, is the keenest disappointment of them all in this connection, for youth in American politics is a negative element.

Mention the word "politics" to an average young American and invariably you evoke a fleeting look of cynicism, or of contempt, or of utter indifference. "Politics" to him represents not the administration of public affairs in the interests of the peace, prosperity, and safety of the people, but rather electioneering campaigns, torchlight parades, rallies, and finally—graft. A black picture, but a true one indeed.

Of course, there are some of the younger generation who do not lose sight of the real meaning of politics, who perceive that despite graft and incompetent "public servants" progress is being made, and who are beginning to realize the meaning of that paradox that not eternal vigilance but corruption is the price of liberty.

And there are some of the younger generation, too, who enter politics not merely out of self-interest or vain-glory, but of a sincere desire inspired by youthful idealism to be of real service to their country.

It is this last class that America stands in greatest need of. And yet we find, curiously enough, that the older generation gives very little encouragement to its youth seeking to take an active part in politics. College students especially, are the chief sufferers in this respect.

It is argued that because of their youthfulness and their being away from the sheltering influences of home, college students can easily be enlisted in crusades of every kind by interested and unscrupulous parties. Others say that it is the function of the student to study, and whenever political participation replaces study the university disintegrates or is closed, as so often happens in Europe.

It is hard for us to perceive the wisdom of such reasoning. Is college youth any more naive in political matters than that great mass of adult voters that sees nothing deeper in politics than the struggle of personalities and extravagant election promises? Is this vaunted home atmosphere so truly protective? Or is it not very often the very hotbed of political prejudices and misconceptions? Furthermore, would not a reasonable amount of political activity on the part of students bring a greater sense of reality and more benefit to the classroom? And finally, have not European universities been closed mainly because their students could no longer stand the sight of oppression and corruption all about them and revolted against it? Isn't the gain worth the price?

Take Ukrainian students in their enslaved homeland, for example. Has not their struggle waged in and out the classroom been greatly responsible for the emergence of Ukraine from obscurity? Have not they suffered imprisonment, tortures, and even death in their defense of Ukrainian liberties? And finally, where would the Ukrainian movement be today, if these students had been content to blissfully devote themselves solely to their academic studies while hell raged outside their cloistered walls?

Youth activity in politics has often been productive of better conditions. Our American-Ukrainian youth has particular reason to bear this in mind. Taking its inspiration from its fellow kinsmen in Ukraine, it should play a greater and more constructive role in American politics.

Evening of Ukrainian Literature at Columbia

An event to be looked forward to by both our youth and elders is the "Evening of Ukrainian Literature," to be held under the auspices of the Columbia Ukrainian Club at Columbia University, in Schermerhorn Hall, Room 305, next Friday evening, November 22nd, starting at 8 P. M.

The program will open with introductory remarks by the Chairman, Stephen Shumeyko, President of the Columbia Ukrainian Club, following which there will be a statement by Prof. John Dynelny Prince, founder and present head of the department of Eastern European Languages. Prof. Clarence A. Manning will then deliver an address on Taras Shevchenko and read excerpts of his English translation of the latter's "Haydamaki." He will be followed by Dr. Arthur P. Coleman, who will deliver an address on the Story of Ukrainian Literature. Concluding remarks will be made by Mr. Joseph Stetkevich, Sr., instructor of the Ukrainian course at Columbia.

This program is the first of its kind, and we strongly urge our youth as well as elders to attend. Look into today's Svboda for further details.

FOR WAR AT ANY PRICE?

Many thousands of American students took part, last Friday, in impressive "mobilization for peace." At many of those meetings resolutions were passed in which youth promised they "would really refuse to support the Government of the United States in any war it might undertake."

By this a first wholesale notice was served upon its elders by the young generation that it will not voluntarily cooperate in war as a means of settling international difficulties.

But the old generation inquires now how many of those participants in the peace demonstrations would really refuse to support the Government of the United States in any war it might undertake.

The old generation know something about that. They well remember the days when in the beginning of the World War they sang lustily, "I did not raise my son to be a soldier," and soon after sang just as lustily, if not more, "The Yanks are coming everywhere."

YOUTH IN FACE OF CRISIS

American youth, although faced with unemployment and uncertainty, "neither understands nor desires" sympathy from an older generation and is better able to meet present conditions than its elders. Such is the opinion of Henry P. Van Dusen, dean of students at Union Theological Seminary, as expressed at the closing session of the ninth annual meeting of the New York State Association of Deans.

"Positively, it is my impression," he said, "that the youth of the present generation, by and large, are facing their fate, the realistic outlook for their future, with extraordinary honesty, poise and unflinching determination. They are certainly far more prepared (than their elders) to confront the gravity and profundity of their society's crisis with realism, forthright and unafraid."

(Today's Ukrainian Weekly including in the Svboda)

A SHORT HISTORY OF UKRAINIAN LITERATURE

By REV. M. KINASH
(A free translation by S. S.)

(90)

Michael Yatskiw

Michael Yatskiw (1873—) began his literary career as an extreme realist hovering on the borders of naturalism. His personal bitter experiences and sufferings left an imprint upon his works in form of a bitterness bordering on hatred towards the prevailing social order and humanity itself. A good example of this distortion is his novel *Ohni horyat* (Fires are Flaming), dealing with life among the Galician Ukrainians. He manifests a fine talent in his writings, but it is a pity that he distorts it so. Like other adherents of naturalism, he denies all evidence for a spiritual creative and upholding principle in life. His unbounded pessimism, however, leads him to even greater extremes in that he regards life as merely a cesspool of ugliness and injustice, and concludes, therefore, that it is the duty of the writer to stir up this cesspool and bring to the surface all its rottenness, for only in this manner will people recognize it as such and seek to cleanse and improve themselves. Accordingly, in many of his works we do not see a true portrayal of life but

merely a caricature of the same, filled with bitterness and anger. Such, for example, is the already mentioned *Ohni horyat* as well as *Bliskavitsi* (Lightning Flashes), while *Adonal i Barbera* or *Bliley Konik* (White Horse) are nothing but literary hieroglyphics. However, there are some fine and true portrayals of life in his *Povorot* (Retreat) or in the symbolical literary pictures presented in the cycle of his works known as *Daleki shlakhi* (Distant Highways). They help to disclose what appears to be the real Yatsiwi and not the one as presented by his other works.

Vasile Pachowsky

Vasile Pachowsky (1878—) belongs to the school of later day Ukrainian poets. His poems bear evidences of having their origin in Ukrainian folk songs but are well-rounded out, at times approaching virtuosity. Aside from his love songs *Rozsipani perli* (Scattered Pearls) [some of which depend to the very extremes of naturalism, as the *Na stotsi hir* (On the Mountain Slopes)] too many of his poems are devoted to dance and play. However, he tried to create a dramatic play,

Son Ukrainskoyi Notchi (Dream of a Ukrainian Night) on the style of that of the Polish poet *Vistyansky*, but his attempt at pathos in it leaves the reader cold. In another dramatic play, *Sphinx of Europe*, Pachowsky sought to convince that the answer to the vexing problem of peace in Europe depends upon the just settlement of the Ukrainian problem.

Peter Karmanitsky

Peter Karmanitsky (1878—) poet-lyricist, is a writer of an unusually sensitive and somewhat nervous temperament. His poems, such as *Oy lull smutku* (Sleep, O Sorrow) *Z teki samevbitva* (From the Suicide's Memoirs), are thought provoking and envelop the reader in a feeling of sadness. Reading them one cannot help but be impressed by the poet's unusual sensitiveness to human suffering. Another collection of his poetry, *Bludni ohni* (Will-o-the-whisps) and *Pilvem po mori tchmi* (We sail on the Sea of Darkness) are of a sepulchral nature, verging on the exotic. Examples of his vigorous protest against intolerable social conditions among Galician Ukrainians can be found in *Krivavim Shlyakhom* (Along the Bloody Highway), *Za chesch i volyu* (For Honor and Freedom), as well as in the drama *Burya* (The Storm).

(To be continued)

Ramblings of a Word-hunter

"NATIONALITY" AND "НАЦІОНАЛІВНІСТЬ"

A great many misunderstandings have been caused by the fact that the Latin word "nationalitas" has been adopted simply into all modern languages, but not in the same meaning in each of them.

This fact has certainly caused a great deal of bad blood among the older generation of Americans of Ukrainian descent, who remember well that this word as adopted into their native language as "НАЦІОНАЛІВНІСТЬ" brings the connotation of common origin, traditions, and language, while the word "Nationality" in the English language first of all brings the connotation of the state, the common government.

I noticed that the World Peace Federation, of Hollywood, California, while soliciting for signatures for its nation-wide popular vote to outlaw war, asks the prospective signer to state his "citizenship."

If this word were adopted in the American citizenship papers, a great deal of trouble caused by the differences of connotations in the word "nationality" could be spared.

THE UKRAINIANS HAVE A WORD FOR IT

George Soule, writing in "The New Republic" on the European situation created by Mussolini's campaign against Ethiopia, says:

"Surveying the possibilities, one shares the universal anger at the Italian dictator, expressed by a Swiss printer, who said to me, 'Mussolini ist ein boeser Mensch.' Boes—meaning both 'cross' and 'bad'—is more to the point than any single English word.

This is an interesting search for a word that has two meanings at once.

The readers who know the Ukrainian language know that it, too, has such a word. *Злий* means exactly both "cross" and "bad."

THAT MISCONSTRUED WORD—"RUSSIAN"

A writer in *The New York Times*, who called the Ukrainian sculptor Alexander Archipenko a Russian, brings again to our memory the common misconception of the term "Russian."

Archipenko could be spoken of as a "Russian sculptor" in the meaning that he was born in Kiev, when that city was under Russian occupation. In that meaning, however, Masaryk could be spoken of as an Austrian, Ramon de Valera as a Britisher, Pilsudsky as a Russian, and many Armenians who fought against Turkey as Turks.

Perhaps, even the writer who uses his words so loosely would see the whole nonsense of such a nomenclature. At any rate, if he had given a serious thought to the term "Russian" at all, he would have expected his readers to understand this term to mean: peculiar to the Russian race or Russian culture. A "Russian sculptor" means, therefore, something like a "Muscovite sculptor." He even speaks of Archipenko's "Muscovite eyes."

And those "Muscovite eyes" of the "Russian sculptor" are the writer's undoing. The Russian character of Archipenko's sculpture or the Muscovite appearance of his eyes can be proved only as much as the suggestion that if you smoke a certain brand of cigarettes you will become as irresistible to the opposite sex as the movie actor who tells you to smoke it.

In all probability, to call by the term "Russian" an artist who is not a Russian is a misguided effort to utilize the popular fad for Russian things, a fad that is already decidedly on the decline even among the least thinking and the most suggestible classes of Americans. er.

the machine making the flight. An attempt has already been made in this direction. (To be concluded).

Science and Progress

A Bibliographical Study in Contemporary Thought

(3)

[Address delivered at the Third Ukrainian Professionalists' Congress of America, (Detroit, September 1st and 2nd, 1935) by N. Bunka, B. Sc. (E. E.) of Chicago, Ill.]

Scientific man, an instrument alone, can show the mankind which of all the goals it desires are possible goals and which of the leaders it trusts are trustworthy leaders. Scientific knowledge is as dispassionate and inhuman as is the universe with which it concerns itself, and it can as little be ignored.

Dynamic forces of nature are constantly working and transforming the order of things. The solidification of the celestial bodies, the erosion of mountains and rocks, the formation of soil and river beds, and the arising of man, are only a few examples of the everchanging forces of nature at work. It is neither possible nor desirable to oppose these inevitable changes. Rousseau's going back to nature and Tolstoy's idea of reverting social progress back to the peasant stage, were only dreams and illusions of the actual realities of life. Humanity can only direct some of the changes along the channels necessary for its progress, by increasing human knowledge through constant research and discovery.

Human knowledge has been a gaining momentum. More has been added to it from 1900 to 1925 than in any other century. We have gone from the infinite to the infinitesimal. In Kepler's time the determination of the orbits of the celestial bodies was a great achievement in astronomy. Today we have been able to determine even the orbits of the electrons in the atoms of the stars and study the chemical composition of them by a spectroscopic method, something for which A. Compe held no hope less than a hundred years ago. Only recently we adhered to the conception that positive nuclei of atoms were all akin to the nucleus of the hydrogen atom, with negative electrons rotating around

it. Today we are not at all certain that this is the case since we have discovered in addition to the electrons, neutrons, protons, and photons which are created as the positive nucleus captures the electron and destroys the electric energy. We have come to a point where the densest metal, that for all intensive purposes is quite impenetrable, has relatively as much void space as there is between the planets of the solar system. Furthermore, the electrons are rotating in their orbits around the nucleus similarly to the planets rotating around the sun. There is also a prevailing opinion that matter and energy are one and the same thing, which makes matter immaterial. These new conceptions in physics have shattered the stable foundations of science. It is fortunate that this did not occur before the 18th century; otherwise science would not have attained its completeness, and present progress might have been precluded.

The combined use of the recently built 200 inch telescope and the electron tube known as the "electric eye" with 131,000 filaments in it to take the place of cones in the human eye, which has 33,000 of them, will take us into space millions of light years away from the earth. Panorama of 1930 could be seen on the nearest star, while a man on the great Andromeda nebula could see Chicago as it was a million years ago. Historical events could be seen reenacted, providing we could overtake the speed of light rays and go sufficiently far into space. So many conditions, however, would have to be satisfied before such a thing was made possible that further elaboration of this theory would take us to the door of a pseudo-scientific fiction.

An ingenious use of the spectrograph to break up the light rays from stars into ultra-violet and infra-red rays, and the recording of heat waves on a photographic plate, which has to be

kept in a refrigerator, has given us an additional band of spectrum of the heretofore imperceptible waves. This additional information of the remote transformations thus obtained may explain the making and the construction of elements. Another ingenious application of the same instrument has been made in the study of lead and other metallic poisonings in the human body.

Pythagoras' observation of the periodicity of notes in the musical scale and of numbers in mathematics has given us the famous wave motion theory in the 18th century, the subsequent application of which has given us the wireless telegraph, radio, and television. Successful attempts have been reported of using short radio waves in the treatment of certain types of paralysis and the extermination of insect pests.

Pure science has been constantly extending the boundaries of our knowledge while applied science has been at the service of human needs. In chemistry, Haber has accomplished the fixation of the atmosphere, thus assuring humanity of an inexhaustible supply of food by separating nitrogen from air. Synthetic petroleum has been made in Germany to provide us with a plentiful supply of fuel as the coal fields and natural petroleum are becoming depleted at a rapid rate.

The application of mechanics and thermodynamics has produced automobiles that have attained a speed of 300 miles per hour while only 30 years ago an auto could do no better than 12 miles an hour. Airplanes of which Leonardo De Vinci left us a sketch in his scrapbook as early as 1505 did not really come into use until 1914. The first time the aeroplane was up in the air for one hour was in 1908. In a short period of 20 years thereafter the Hunter bothers stayed in the air for 23 days; Wiley Post made a trip around the earth, and Lindbergh made a non-stop trip across the ocean. It would not be at all surprising if in the future an aeroplane was making a trip without a pilot but controlled by relays and electron tubes which would be receiving their messages hundreds of miles away from

The Aspirations of Our Youth

(2)

[Excerpts from address delivered by Stephen Shumeyko, at the annual meeting of the Executive Board of Obyednanye (United Ukrainian Organizations of America) held in Jersey City, October 26, 1935.]

(Concluded)

All these disturbing questions lead but to one inevitable conclusion. Our Paul will do his best in this American environment in retaining those Ukrainian traits and characteristics of which he can well be proud. He will seek to perpetuate them here in America, make them a part of the American scene. Furthermore, his duty to his kinsmen in Ukraine struggling for that freedom which he is so fortunate in having here is too great to be ignored or slighted, and therefore he shall do his best to be of aid to them. And yet, he shall not forget his duties as an American born citizen.

Thus reasons our Paul and together with him many others like him, boys and girls, young men and young women Americans of Ukrainian descent.

Now, how in practical everyday life, how do these young people transfer these fine resolutions into actual being?

"Hurrah Patriotism"

First of all, they seek to gain a better knowledge of their Ukrainian background, of Ukrainian history, traditions and customs. For they know that to live creatively, one must know himself. They realize that they cannot have any rightful claim to their Ukrainian nationality without at least a rudimentary knowledge of their Ukrainian background. They realize that they can be of lasting service to Ukraine only if they are armed with this knowledge, and that all this "Hurrah for Ukraine! Ukraine above everything! Down with her enemies!" sounds very inspiring, no doubt, and perhaps calls out a fleeting phase or intense patriotic feeling in a certain type of people, but it is of no lasting effect; it has no permanent value; for it is based upon pure emotion unalloyed by the strength-giving elements of an understanding of the background and principles involved. This "hurrah-patriotism" leads but to jingoism and narrow chauvinism that does Ukraine more harm than good. And therefore, the more progressive American-Ukrainian youth first seeks to obtain a good knowledge of its Ukrainian background and the principles involved before anything else. In the process, of course, it has to neglect somewhat any immediate aid to the old country, that is true. But eventually it will be of far greater value to Ukraine and its cause than this "hurrah-patriotism" can ever be.

Now, we come to the second step in our youth's program, namely, taking a greater active interest in American-Ukrainian life.

Ukrainian Choruses

Numerous examples can be cited of this, but one which bears worth mentioning is the fact that more of our young people are joining the various Ukrainian choruses, not so much out of sense of duty as out of the pleasure derived. These Ukrainian choruses play an important role in arousing love and respect among our young people for the Ukrainian nation and its culture. And they too can be the gateway to greater interest in the Ukrainian nation among Americans as well, particularly when they present such concerts as that given early this year by the combined Ukrainian choruses of the metropolitan area under the matchless leadership of Prof. Koshetz.

Ukrainian Churches

Furthermore, we are beginning to see more of our youth at various Ukrainian occasions, concerts, plays, mass meetings, and mass demonstrations. The Ukrainian churches, too, attract more young people today than before; which is important also, for our churches have been in many instances the sole link that has bound our youth to Ukrainian life. Yet our youth cannot help but greatly regret that its parents have divided themselves so disastrously along religious lines, for had religious unity been preserved among them there is no doubt but that much greater progress would have been made up to this time. The more advanced of our youth also regrets that some of our young people forsake their native churches and attend those churches where the Ukrainian language is not heard. Admitting that there are faults within our churches, that perhaps they are not as beautiful to the eye as others, that artificial religious differences have disrupted them in some localities, still is that reason enough to forsake them? They should be dear to us, for they are our own. If they have any glaring deficiencies, our young people should roll up their sleeves and remedy them, instead of wasting time merely criticizing.

Older Organizations

A final encouraging feature of our youth's growing interest in our American-Ukrainian life is its infiltration into our older societies, both local and national, built by its parents. True, this infiltration of young blood into the older societies is not as great as it could and should be far from it, in fact. But this is due to natural causes in most instances; the present-day depression being not the least of them. If the tempo of our American-Ukrainian life proceeds at an even pace and encounters no unexpected snags, there is good reason to hope, that with the coming of better times our young people will be joining these older societies in numbers large enough to warrant a fine future for these societies.

Youth Organizations

And finally, we come to the third and last step in our youth's immediate program, in respect to American-Ukrainian life:

Although our youth realizes that the various organizations which its parents have built are a firm foundation for it to build and flourish upon, yet practical considerations demand that it build its own organized life as well, such as will give our youth splendid training in self-government, and answer its needs and demands more fully and effectively than is possible for the organizations of its parents; excluding, of course, the fraternal orders which are business institutions and easily adaptable to all needs. With the aid of organizations of its own making, the youth's sphere of possible activities will be greatly widened. It will be able to do many things which would be well nigh impossible otherwise. Accordingly, numerous American-Ukrainian youth clubs have sprung up throughout the country. No doubt, in most cases it was the social factor, the desire to meet others of one's kind, that was responsible for the founding of the club rather than some high altruistic aims. But that is to be expected among youth. Furthermore, we are witnessing the arising of city youth councils in various cities, striving to bring about more harmonious relations among the youth clubs in their locality. And finally, we have also seen the arising of such organizations as the non-partisan, Ukrainian Youth's League of North America, which really is more of a movement than an organization in the strict sense of the word,

and which seeks to bring together all these 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. It was upon such ideals that the League was founded at the First Ukrainian Youth's Congress of America held in Chicago, in 1933, and these ideals have been the basis of the League's two subsequent congresses, held in 1934 and 1935, in New York City and Detroit, respectively. How much this typical nation-wide youth organization has accomplished thus far and how much it will accomplish in the future, only time will tell, for its "movement" rather than "organization" character makes it impossible for its influence upon our youth's development to be open and apparent. It is this latter fact that perhaps causes some people to regard it as somewhat inert in its life and activities. And yet, it can truthfully be said that the League through its standing, the principles it advocates, and through the medium of the individuals connected with it, has exerted some very beneficial effects upon the American-Ukrainian youth movement, both nationally and locally. And numerous examples can be cited in proof of this fact.

Youth Congresses

The three congresses held under the auspices of the League are truly milestones in the American-Ukrainian youth movement, as anyone who has the youth's interest at heart must admit. Inspired and conducted solely by the youth, attended by youth from all parts of the country at their own cost, these congresses truly are a credit to our American-Ukrainian youth. They have strengthened the bonds of mutual interests among our young people scattered throughout the country and they have also helped to focus their attention upon the many problems besetting their development.

Of course, it must be admitted that despite these beneficial influences which the UYL-NA has exerted upon our youth, it has not, by far, fully realized its latent possibilities. And yet, this is nothing strange when we realize that the League is young and that it is venturing upon hitherto uncharted territory, that it relies entirely upon its own strength and powers and is not subsidized by any older organization, political or otherwise, that it has certain structural defects that need remedying, and finally, that it has no treasury worthy of the name. Give it time and opportunity. Give it a fair chance and don't throw hindrances in its way, and eventually it will develop its inherent powers and capabilities to their fullest extent.

Summary

Bearing all this in mind: (1) our youth's realization of its twofold mission, i. e., building of America and helping Ukraine gain its freedom—that double-edged sword that our youth can wield in the cause of finer and more equitable human life upon this earth; and (2) the means the youth is taking to fulfill this mission, i. e., getting a better knowledge of its Ukrainian background and by promoting organized life amongst itself—summing all this up—we can see that our American-Ukrainian youth is definitely on the move forward—at least the vanguard of it.

There are, however, many distracting factors that greatly interfere with our youth's development. And not the least of them is city life.

"Perils of the Big City"

Very often we remark facetiously of the "perils of the big city." Yet how little do we realize that

these perils of the big city are very real to our youth which lives in them. They are real to this youth not in the physical sense, but rather in the sense that the big city by its very nature, its myriads of distractions and complexities, its hurrying throngs of panting humanity, its jangle, clatter and roar of the machine, its squalor of the tenements and the hot-house atmosphere of palatial apartments, often benumbs and paralyzes our faculties of perception and appreciation of the deeper and finer values in life.

For our American-Ukrainian youth dwelling in the cities, the "perils of the big city" in this sense are even more dangerous than perhaps in the case of the youth of other nationalities. For very few of us are city dwellers by nature. Most of us are but one generation removed from a centuries-old line of peasantry. And therefore, being strangers to the city, we are all the more overwhelmed and confused by it, even in spite of human adaptability to its environment. As a consequence, we try to take life in a mighty frantic leap, or else we take the other extreme and merely loiter alongside the road and lazily watch the world go by. Perhaps, this is one of the main reasons why our city American-Ukrainian youth does not manifest anywhere near the active interest in American-Ukrainian life that it should.

Religious Intolerance

Religious intolerance is another and even more dangerous factor that threatens the foundations of our youth's present and future development. It is not of the youth's handiwork, but that of the older generation. Having done great damage to the older generation's development, this religious intolerance now threatens some of our youth too, and all because of the older generation, which seeks to foist this cankerous evil upon the unwilling shoulders of the youth. It is my firm belief, based upon close observation, that among our youth a person's religious belief is his or her own private affair and no bar to friendly contact and cooperation. It is therefore most regrettable that the older generation isolates our youth into religious groups. The evil results of this artificial isolation are too apparent to bear repetition here. It is really useless to call upon the older generation to mend its way in this respect, and the one and only remedy lies in the youth itself—that it will realize to what disaster it is being led by this religious intolerance and will take proper steps to save itself.

Unwarranted Attacks

But then there are other hindrances that beset our youth's development. The highway our most progressive youth has undertaken to travel upon, a highway of its own making, is strewn with many natural obstacles. That is to be expected. But that is not the worst of it. For within recent times we find that obstacles are being thrown in its way, and from the most surprising quarters too,—from its very own people, by some misguided American-Ukrainians of the older generation. And all because the youth refuses to be led off its highway into the byways and alleyways of the various political conceptions that exist among our people here in America, byways and alleys which, it is to be greatly feared, eventually will lead but to dead ends, to blank walls. At first, when the youth was just beginning to organize and manifest an awakened life, ah then, it was indeed marvelous how the Ukrainian political groups in America rushed in to

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WANT TO KNOW ABOUT UKRAINE?

The Ukrainian Cultural Center, a division of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America, has taken upon itself to answer questions about Ukraine. Here are some questions sent in by Wallace Solarz, manager of the Glastonbury Ukrainian A. C. in Connecticut:

Question: What is the true Ukrainian emblem, the lion or the trident? Where did they originate? What is their meaning? Which emblem do the Ukrainian people as a whole respect and recognize?

Answer: Both the lion and the trident are true Ukrainian emblems. The lion is usually associated with Western Ukraine or Galicia and dates back to the 13th century. The trident was used on coins by Volodymir the Great during his reign (979-1015) as his official coat-of-arms and therefore was also the emblem of the united Ukrainian

state in the 10th and 11th centuries.

In January 1918, when the Ukrainian National Republic declared its independence, its governing body at that time, the Ukrainian Central Rada, adopted the trident as the official symbol of Ukraine, as it was the connecting link between Ukraine's ancient and present glory. The trident is now recognized as the Ukrainian emblem.

Question: What emblem would it be more proper for Ukrainian athletes to wear on their sport jackets?

Answer: The trident.

Reference:—Ukrainian Weekly—January 26, 1934 issue.

Address your questions to the Ukrainian Cultural Center, Mary Ann Bodnar, Secretary, 341 E. 17th St., New York City.

The Hobby Column

(3)

Thanks to the cooperation of you readers, we present below two more articles on hobbies. We will continue to publish these hobby articles as long as you hobbyists contribute to this column. Thus far articles on physical training, collecting, and tennis have been published, and we now present articles on crocheting and mechanics. We would appreciate receiving articles on things Ukrainian, i. e., Ukrainian embroidery, Ukrainian postage stamps, Ukrainian handicraft and so forth. So if any of you have hobbies on things Ukrainian don't hesitate in writing about them.

Strangely enough no articles on stamps collecting have been submitted as yet. I know for a fact that there are many stamp collecting readers of the Ukrainian Weekly and I cannot understand why somebody hasn't written about the subject long before this. Well, perhaps the next mail will bring an article on stamp collecting. Remember, however, that we are interested in receiving articles on all sorts of hobbies, so irregardless of what your hobby may be, write about it and submit your article to this column. Your cooperation will be greatly appreciated.

And now we'll get to an article submitted by Michael Ewanicki of 522 West Oxford Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Michael's contribution reads as follows:

MECHANICS

The field which is interesting to me as a hobby is mechanics. From this source there are many subjects to please any man or boy. There is, for instance, craft work, which is one of my likings. There are many abounding interests held under this heading which are apt to please those interested in mechanics.

The creative period in which one's interests and energy is turned towards making things never ends because of the interest one will absorb from it. Every boy is susceptible to suggestion. The desire to build and construct objects usually results in one's career or profession. A modern boy is bound to be interested in many things... hobbies of different kinds. It may be calisthenics, stamp collecting, antique collecting and so forth.

Getting back to mechanics, however, we come to a heading which is appealing to nearly every one who has ingenuity to construct things. One of my hobbies in the line of mechanics is model ship building. This is creative work which requires a great deal of patience. When one of these model boats is completed it makes an excellent ornament for any mantelpiece. Although at the moment I am a novice at model ship building, I have intentions of doing more detailed

work on ships of the seventeenth to the twentieth century.

—Making model airplanes is another interesting hobby coming under mechanics.

I have made many things from wood. With a few simple sharp tools one can derive a good amateur workshop. My aim is to collect many useful tools and convert them to a regular workshop. I am reading all the books I can get on mechanics.

If any persons are interested in any branch of mechanics as a hobby and are in need of help, I would be more than willing to be of service. Thank you.

We now have an article from Miss Kathryn Huzar of Waldo Ave., Greenvale, N. Y. Kathryn's article is as follows:

CROCHETING

My hobby is crocheting. This hobby or pastime occupies my time after school or in the evening. I selected crocheting from other hobbies because it appealed to me most.

I crochet such things as pot-holders, dollies, collars, laces and many other things. I enjoy crocheting. One's spare time isn't wasted when one crochets.

Crocheting is a profitable hobby, also...that is to say that I can crochet many different things to use as gifts or presents. Crocheting is simple when one becomes used to it.

Every one I know who crochets says that they like it because it is of advantage to them...and that is why I crochet, too.

All contributions to The Hobby Column should be addressed to

THEODORE LUTWINIAK,
81-88 Grand Street,
Jersey City, N. J.

NEW YORK CITY

FALL DANCE sponsored by Young Ukrainian Democratic Club at International Institute, 344 East 17th St., New York City, **SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1935.** Commencement at 8:30 P. M. Admission 50 cts. 261,7

Jersey City, N. J.

FIRST FALL DANCE sponsored by the Ukrainian Athletic Ass'n (Chornomozka Stih) at the Ukrainian Center, 181-183 Fleet St. (near Five Corners), Jersey City, N. J., **SATURDAY Evening, NOVEMBER 16th, 1935.** Admission 50 c. with hat check. Music by Gene Saks and his Orchestra. 267

Carteret, N. J.

The last of the series **FALL DANCE** presented by the Ukrainian Social Club **SUNDAY Evening, NOVEMBER 17th,** at the **Greenwich Gardens,** Wheeler Avenue. Music will be furnished by the Hollywood Dance Orchestra. Admission 25 cts. An enjoyable evening is assured everyone. 267

THE ASPIRATIONS OF OUR YOUTH

(Concluded from p. 3)

praise and encourage the youth. —although, to be truthful, there was very little then to grow rhapsodical about. But now, when the youth is really beginning to make some progress, when it has corrected some of its errors, when its activities are producing some concrete results, at such a time, instead of help, we find the worst form of criticism and even invective being poured upon the youth, and by these very same people who usually are the most vociferous in asserting how much they care for the youth. The only reasonable conclusion to draw from this is that this former interest in the youth of these present-day critics was only prompted by the hope that eventually the youth would lend itself to their plans, would become willing and useful tools in the furtherance of their party aims. But now that the youth has exhibited clearly its determination to hew out its life in its own inimitable way, we find this interest of some of these elders a thing of the past. It has been replaced by unwarranted, unjust and baseless criticism, and even calumny. That is indeed a shame!

Demoralizing Meddling

Picking out isolated sentences out of the public utterance of some representative of the younger generation and then roundly attacking that person for the sentiments expressed in that one sentence is not only unfair but preposterous as well. The entire speech should be read, and then that one or two sentences will have an entirely different meaning attached to it. Printing a last-minute attack against the executive body of a leading youth's league by a well known Ukrainian newspaper in America and distributing copies of this paper among the youth gathered at the league's congress by the chief representatives of that organ is unwarranted and demoralizing meddling with the youth.

Misguiding Elements Among Youth

And yet, this is not the only danger to our youth movement. We have among the youth itself certain misguided elements, happily in a distinct minority, who would fain wear the purple of leadership among the youth and yet who by their conduct, their public utterances, and by their baseless attacks upon constructive youth activities bring only harm to the youth and shame upon the Ukrainian cause they profess to support. Because of personal, petty ambitions they have the gall to attack and call "bluffers" those who are neglecting their personal well being and their future in the cause of American-Ukrainian youth progress. They publicly propagate such startling and demoralizing theories as the one follows: "It is generally accepted that if one wants to do something, he can, and will do it, providing this want is powerful enough. If one wants to have a million dollars he may have it providing that he earnestly, sincerely wants it. With a sincere desire in obtaining this amount, having enough intellectual resources, the person will, without the slightest of slight doubts, conceive of a method in obtaining it—even if he must steal the money!" What manner of reasoning is this! Hasn't the writer of these lines any conception of the irreparable harm to the youth, to all our people American eyes, to the Ukrainian cause, such public propagation of dishonest tactics may have.

Those who so baselessly attack the American-Ukrainian youth movement, who propagate demoralizing teachings, such people are enemies of the youth movement, whether they realize it or not. They may be young in years, but certainly very old in spirit. They must realize that some

WINTER SPORTS

Now that summer is ended and the birds have all wended their way to their winter resorts
The lads and lassies will wool-pad their chassis
And struggle with wintery sports.
Some intrepid lunatics, with bats in their attics.
Will jump off of mountains on skis,
While other fanatics will catch the rheumatics
By hiking through snow to their knees;
Still other bold creatures help doctors and preachers
By skating on ice that's too thin,
And some will try coasting and go around boasting
How they broke an arm and a shin.
In this toe-freezing season these mugs lose their reason
And rush through the snow-drifts in droves,
While thus they're disporting, pneumonia courting,
I fervently give thanks for stoves.
Now this may be treason but during this season
I go big for these winter events:
Pinochle and rummy and filling my tummy,
The rest is all hollow nonsense.
MIKE MALLON, age 12.

minds are born with the crow's feet and the wrinkles of sapless conservatism chiselled on their every move and opinion. They are creatures of reflex action. Their philosophy and manner of life they accept from their elders (their elders in death) with the meekness with which a dog laps food from one's hand.

However, the American-Ukrainian youth will conquer all such obstacles, natural and artificial, that are placed in its pathway towards the attainment of its goals. It is blazing its own trail, seeking abundant self-realization for itself and freedom of thought and action for its kinsmen across the seas in Ukraine. It is bound to make mistakes, for youth is inexperienced, often therefore, the pawn of the wily, the deceitful. Youth knows neither its strength nor weaknesses. And yet, I can offer to this and all our youth, no better advice than that as expressed by one student of youth, paraphrased as follows:

American-Ukrainian youth! You face new tasks and new responsibilities. New opportunities and new temptations are yours also. Life's Highway stretches out before you with its constant hazardous, challenging climb. Now and then you will be tempted to take some short cut in this Highway, only to find out that instead of leading you to a glorious summit view, it leads by devious ways into a blind alley that ends eventually in a rubbish heap. If this should happen to you, as it has to a host of other youth, do not be too ashamed or too proud to right-about face and come back to the main Highway. You need have no reason to be permanently ashamed of getting into a blind alley; but if you are content to remain there, you will soon be ashamed of yourself, and your friends ashamed of you, because that will mean that you enjoy the "rubbish heaps" of life.

So wake up, American-Ukrainian youth! The future beckons to you in form of a glorious, full life here in America as well as for our kinsmen in our dear native land—in a free and independent Ukraine.

(The End)

BAYONNE, N. J.

DANCE sponsored by Ukrainian Athletic Club (Basketball Team) at Ukrainian Hall, 33-35 W. 19th St., Bayonne, N. J., **SUNDAY Evening, NOVEMBER 17th, 1935.** Music will be furnished by Ed Wells & his Top Hat Orchestra. Tickets 25 cts. 267