



# UKRAINIAN WEEKLY



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## YOUTH TODAY

### What Was the Real Purpose?

Two hundred Staten Island school boys 14 to 18 years old stayed away from their classes the other day and marched defiantly in front of the school building in the second school strike in New York City within a week.

The "strikers" carried cardboard signs which read, "Open the New Vocational High School," and "We Won't Go Back to School Until the New Building Is Opened."

Where is the emphasis in these signs? On "Open the New School," or "We Won't Go to School"?

### Another School Ideal

Friends, teachers and parents of the Walden School, one of the best known New York experimental schools, met at a dinner to celebrate the twentieth anniversary of the founding of the school.

The speakers, among whom was the director of the school, joined in declaring that the child must work out, through his social problems in the school environment, his preparation for meeting the social problems of a changing civilization. This school experiments in doing this "by letting children make day-to-day decisions and have a realistic place in school organization."

### A Warning in Season

It is reported to "The Observer" of London from Budapest, that statistics show a marked increase in heart disease in Hungary since the exaggeration of the fashion for sport and sunbathing.

To combat this danger an order has been issued by the chief city doctor that all students taking part in school and public sport contests must be examined by a heart specialist.

John Langdon-Davies, the well-known English anthropologist and publicist, calls in his article "Education: Savage and Civilized" this valuation of athletics from the standpoint of ability to stick for sticking's sake a symptom of savage education. Such attitude leads to sports which strain the heart and to examinations which warp the brain.

### Where Is the Man?

I wonder what could be the meaning of the picture, reprinted by many metropolitan newspapers, showing the tallest and the shortest students at the Long Island University.

Isadore Kosovsky, five-foot-four freshman, is seen standing on a stool, to measure up to be even with Robert Boening, a foot taller.

I hope that Isadore won't get an inferiority complex because of his short stature and Robert because of his high stature. And I hope that both of them would read somewhere that retort which Lloyd George, the Welsh statesman of England, gave to his conservative opponent, who in his candidacy speech alluded to Lloyd George's short stature.

"Gentlemen," Lloyd George said, "my worthy opponent saw fit to allude to my small size. Well, gentlemen, I am from Wales, and in Wales they measure the man's size from his chin up."

## ESSAY CONTEST

The Ukrainian National Association has begun collecting material for the publication of its "Jubilee Book"—a work of unprecedented scope and significance for the Ukrainians in America.

The book shall be about 700 pages in length. Its contents shall be veritably encyclopaedic in character, covering, as it will, the manifold phases of American-Ukrainian life. Besides tracing the growth of the Ukrainian National Association, of the Svoloda and the Ukrainian Weekly, and of the individual branches of the Association, it will also contain an account of the leading events of our Ukrainian life in America. Contemporary problems of this life will be dwelt upon; and our future envisaged. Finally, considerable space will be devoted to our youth, of its past accomplishments and future possibilities. — Such, briefly, will be the plan of this monumental work.

We feel certain that many of our youth would like to be heard in the "Jubilee Book." Generally speaking, more and more of them are realizing that their future and that of the Ukrainian National Association is closely bound, just as in the past the older generation's life was inextricably interwoven with the life and progress of the Ukrainian National Association. Such is our honest conviction, and such is, we believe, the conviction of many of our youth. And in order to give this youth a deserved opportunity to have its say in the "Jubilee Book," we are conducting for them a 2000-3000 word essay contest in the English language on the following topic: **Why we should belong to the Ukrainian National Association?**

The winners of this contest will have their essays published in the "Jubilee Book." And to make this contest even more attractive, the Junior Department of the Association is offering cash prizes of \$25.00 for the winning essay, \$15.00 for the second, and \$10.00 for the third. The 4th, 5th, and 6th winning essays will each receive a finely bound copy of Taras Shevchenko's "Kobzar" together with the newly published invaluable book in English "Spirit of Ukraine." Perhaps there will be even additional prizes, depending upon the quality of the essays.

### How and what to write

Without desiring to influence the youth taking part in this contest as to what they should write, we offer a few suggestions:— Write honestly and frankly, basing your essay on your study of the subject-matter and your carefully-thought-out opinions. Examine closely the significance of the Ukrainian National Association, not only from the viewpoint of insurance benefits involved, but of its past and future service to the Ukrainian people in America. Go to the public libraries and read works and articles dealing with organizations similar to our Association. Acquaint yourself with oral and written thoughts and aspirations of other American youth of foreign parentage. And in this manner you will obtain a deeper knowledge and understanding of the significance of the Association, which understanding will be reflected in your essay and the possible plans for the Association's future that you may advance.

What we are most concerned with, however, is that your essay be written in such manner that it will touch a responsive chord in the heart and reason of those of our young American-Ukrainians who have not as yet realized the importance and significance of the Ukrainian National Association, or if they have, then they have not paid much attention to it.

The contest is open to June 15, 1935.

We believe that our youth will not let this opportunity slip by without taking advantage of it. In view of the fact that the "Jubilee Book" will enjoy a very large circulation in America and Europe, and that it will serve as a reference for many American-Ukrainian generations to come, we believe that it will be quite an honor to have one's prize winning essay published in it, aside from the other rewards.

## YOUTH BRANCH OF U. N. A. FORMED IN NEWARK

Another youth branch has been added to the ranks of the Ukrainian National Association, the latest being formed in Newark, N. J. The newly organized youth branch bears the name of "Chornomorska Sitch Society." The Home Office has assigned No. 14 as its branch number.

Although the present membership of this newly formed youth branch is only 6, yet there are a number of applicants ready to become members of it as soon as they pass through the necessary formalities. It is believed that in a short time it will have a membership large enough to excite the envy of other youth branches.

The officers of the "Chornomorska Sitch Society" are: Andrew Baran, President; Stephen Fik, Secretary; Michael Ostrok, Treasurer.

## PROF. GRANOVSKY SPEAKS TO CHICAGO YOUTH

The Ukrainian youth of Chicago had an opportunity of hearing the well known Ukrainian Prof. A. A. Granovsky of the University of Minnesota in a discourse on "Opportunities and Responsibilities of Ukrainian Youth in America," last Saturday, March 23rd, 1935, at 8:00 P. M., at 2408 West Chicago Avenue.

This lecture was sponsored by the Chicago Branch of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America.

## CHICAGO UYL-NA BULLETIN

The fifth issue of the bulletin published by the Chicago Branch of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America appeared this month. Like its predecessors it is interesting, and shows what a group of young people can do in any locality if cooperation is present.

The bulletin reports the formation of a Central Committee in Chicago whose aim is to coordinate the work of the Ukrainian people with that of the Americans in the fields of art, music, education, political and social affairs, and sport events. Anastasia Oleskow, Vice-President of the UYL-NA, is in charge of political affairs.

## UKRAINIAN AVIATRIX

The Scranton, Pa., newspapers report that the "first woman to take flying instructions at the Scranton Airport is Miss Olga Stelmack." Miss Stelmack is an American-Ukrainian, a member of the Ukrainian National Association, Branch 162.

## WHEN LOVE IS DONE

The night has thousand eyes,  
And the day but one,  
Yet the light of the bright world dies  
With the dying sun.

The mind has a thousand eyes,  
And the heart but one,  
Yet the light of a whole life dies  
When love is done.

PETER BEHRIG.

(Today's Ukrainian Weekly is concluded in the Svoloda.)

## A SHORT HISTORY OF UKRAINIAN LITERATURE

By REV. M. KINASH

(A free translation by S. S.)

(60)

### The Influence of Greater Ukraine upon Galicia

An important factor in the national reawakening of Galician Ukraine was the literature of Greater Ukraine. Reading Maksimovitch's anthology of Ukrainian poetry taught the Ukrainians of Galicia that the same songs were sung and the same language spoken across the border in Greater Ukraine as under the straw-thatched roofs of their Galicia. Kotlyarevsky's *Aenid* and the works of other Greater Ukraine writers gave them courage and confidence in their task of creating their own native literature in the popular native language.

### Muscophilism

Yet this national literary movement, which unfloated so promisingly, soon received a severe setback as a result of the failure of its leaders to keep true to the ideals of their more youthful days. Due to many causes, they fell under the spell of Muscophilism, a movement advocating the closer

union of the Ukrainian people with the Russian. One by one the leaders fell before its promises of a bright future for the Ukrainians under Russian rule and its advocacy of the creation of an "all-Russian literary tongue." Its source lay in a group of skilled Russian propagandists, headed by the Russian Prof. Pogodin. The latter had under him a man named Dennis Zubritsky, who took direct charge of the Muscophile movement in Galicia. Through Zubritsky, Pogodin met prominent Ukrainian literary men, such as Vahylevich, Holovatsky, Petrushevich, Shekhovich, and won them to his side.

A number of Muscophiles organized themselves under Zubritsky and began an intensive agitation among the Galician Ukrainians. Their efforts met with enough success to cause a serious decline of Ukrainian national and literary life in Galicia for quite a number of years. In some sections Muscophilism reached such absurd lengths that young academicians, instead of paying at-

tention to their studies, paced the walls of the High Castle in Lviv on the lookout for the arrival of mythical Russian forces, coming to seize Galicia.

Under its sway, a number of Ukrainian writers began to use a most peculiar mixture, hardly intelligible to anyone literary language, consisting of the old Church-Slavonic, Russian and Ukrainian. A number of such writers won attention for themselves by their works, although their works would have won far more understanding and permanent popularity had they been written in their pure native tongue. Among them there was Antin-Petrushevich (1821-1913), a member of the Metropolitan's Capitulary, who is known for his historical and archeological treatises; Michael Harasevich (1763-1836), professor of theology, rector of Lviv University, and later general vicar of the Metropolitan's Capitulary, who wrote on the history of the Ukrainian Church; and Antin Dobryansky (1810-1877) a parish priest, who also wrote of the history of the Ukrainian Church.

### Reaction against Muscophilism

Nevertheless, this Muscophilism, the "spirit of union" as it was

known, was unable to stultify the minds of all Ukrainians. The Ukrainian national spirit still smoldered, and then slowly grew into flame. A reaction against Muscophilism set in. The "Galician Star," which had fallen under the sway of Muscophiles, once more began to appear in the native Ukrainian tongue. New leaders appeared to take up the banner of Ukrainian nationalism: P. Kostetsky, and two young poets, K. Klymkovich and E. Zharsky. The latter imbued with the spirit of Shashkevich and Ustianovich formed a group of Ukrainian youth in Stanislav, who determined to dedicate themselves towards the propagating of the native Ukrainian tongue spoken by the masses as a Ukrainian literary language.

Slowly there began to arise a new generation of Ukrainian youth a generation fully cognizant of its Ukrainian nationality, believing that the strength of the Ukrainian people lay within themselves, and determined to spread national and cultural enlightenment among their people.

(To be continued)

## ZAPOROZHE

By S. SHUMEYKO

Based on A. Tchaikowsky's account

(Concluded)

(7)

This brief and elementary sketch of the Zaporozhe would not be complete without quoting at least one of the many foreign observers who had occasion to spend some time in the Zaporozhe. One of the better known of these observers was the Frenchman Sieur De Beauplan, a military engineer who spent 17 years in Ukraine. His observations he collected into a booklet, entitled *A DESCRIPTION OF UKRAINE*. He gives the number of Cossacks as 120,000 disciplined men. The most interesting part of this description is an account of the Cossack methods of raiding the Turkish coasts of the Black Sea.

From the original French, this booklet was later translated into several languages. It appeared in an English translation in the year 1744, and was incorporated into a great *Collection of Voyages and Travels*, that was published by the London printers Churchill and Churchill. In reprinting this old English translation we make no changes.

\* \* \*

### How the Cossacks Conducted Their Raids

When the Cossacks intend to go to sea, it is without the Polish king's leave. But they take it of their Hetman, and then they hold a RADA, that is, a council, and choose a general\* to command them during this expedition, observing the same ceremonies as those used in the election of a Hetman, but this one chosen is but for a time.

Then they march to their meeting place, and there build boats about sixty feet long, ten or twelve feet wide, and twelve feet deep; those boats have no keel, but are built upon bottoms made of the wood of the willow about forty-five feet in length, and raised with planks ten or twelve feet long, and about a foot broad, which they pin or nail one over another, like the common boats upon rivers, till they come to

twelve feet in height and sixty feet in length, stretching out in length and breadth the higher they go.

This will be better understood by the rough draught I have inserted here. You may observe they have great bundles of large reeds put together as thick as a barrel end to end, and reaching the whole length of the vessel, well bound with bands made of lime or cherry-tree; they build them as our carpenters do with ribs and cross-pieces, and then pitch them, and have two rudders, one at each end, as appears on the draught, because the boats being so very long, they should lose much time in going about when they are forced to fly back.

They have commonly ten or fifteen oars on each side, and row faster than Turkish galleys; they have also one mast, which carries an ill-shaped sail made use of only in very fair weather, for they had rather row when it blows hard. These vessels have no deck, and when they are full of water, the reeds above-mentioned tied quite round the boat, keep it from sinking. They keep their biscuit in a tun ten feet long, and four feet diameter, fast bound; and they take out the biscuit at the bung. They have also a puncheon or half-pun of boiled millet, and another of dough dissolved in water, which they eat mixed with the millet, and make great account of it; this serves for meat and drink, and tastes sourish. They call it *Salamakha*, that is, dainty food. For my part, I found no delicacy in it, and when I made use of it upon my voyages, it was for want of better food.

These people are very sober, and if there be a drunkard found among them, the general causes him to be turned out; therefore they are not permitted to carry any brandy, being very observant of sobriety in their expeditions and enterprises.

When they resolve to make war upon the Tartars in revenge for

the mischiefs received from them, they take their opportunity in autumn. To this purpose they send all necessaries for their voyage and enterprise, and for the building of ships and other uses, to the Zaporozhe: then five or six thousand Cossacks, all good able men well armed, take the field, and repair to Zaporozhe to build their boats: sixty of them go about a boat, and finish it in a fortnight; for, as has been said, they are of all trades. Thus in three weeks time they make ready eighty or a hundred boats, such I described above: between fifty and seventy men go aboard each vessel, with each of them two firelocks and a scimitar, carry four or five falconets upon the sides of the vessel, and provisions proper for them. They wear a shirt and drawers, have a shift, a pitiful gown, a cap, six pounds of cannon powder, and ball enough for their small arms and falconets, and every one carries a quadrant. This is the flying army of the Cossacks on the Black Sea, able to terrify the best towns in Anatolia.

Thus provided, they run down the Dnieper; the admiral carries his distinction upon the mast, and generally has the van, their boats keep so close that the oars almost clash. The Turk has commonly notice of their coming, and keeps several galleys ready at the mouth of the Dnieper to hinder their coming out; but the Cossacks, who are more cunning, slip out in a dark night about the new moon, lying hidden among the reeds that are three or four leagues up the Dnieper, where the galleys dare not go, having fared ill there formerly, and think it enough to wait their coming out, in which they are always surprised: yet the Cossacks cannot slip by so swiftly but they are discovered, then all the country takes the alarm, and it runs as for as Constantinople. The grand seignior\* sends expresses all along the coast of Anatolia, Bulgaria, and Roumania, that all people may be upon their guard, giving them notice that the Cossacks are at sea.

But all this is to no purpose, for they make such use of their time that in thirty six or forty hours time they are in Anatolia,

\* Seignior — sultan.

where they land, every man with his firelock, leaving but two men and two boys to keep each boat. There they surprise towns, take, pillage and burn them, and sometimes go a league up the country, but return immediately, and go aboard with their booty, hasting away to try their fortune in another place. If by chance they meet with any, they fall on; if not, they return home with their booty.

If they find any Turkish galleys or other ships, they pursue, attack, and make themselves masters of them, which they do in this manner: their boats are not above two feet and a half above water, and they discover a ship or galley before they themselves can be perceived by them. Then they strike their masts, observe how the enemy winds, and endeavor to have the sun upon their backs at sunset; then an hour before sunset they row with all their might towards the ship or galley till they come within a league of it, for fear of losing sight of it, and so continue. Then about midnight, the signal being given, they pull up again towards the vessel, half the crew ready to fight, only expecting when they come together to board. Those in the ship or galley are astonished to be attacked by eighty or a hundred vessels, which fill them full of men, and in a moment bear all down: this done, they pillage what they find in silver, or goods of no great bulk, that cannot be spoiled by water, as also the brass guns, and what they think can serve them, then sink the vessel and men in it. This is the practice of the Cossacks: had they skill to manage a ship or galley, they might carry it away, but they have not that knack.

When they are to return home, the guards are doubled upon the mouth of the Dnieper; but though weak they laugh at that, for when they have been forced to fight, they have often lost many men, and the sea has swallowed some of their vessels, for they cannot be all so good, but some must fail. Therefore they land in a creek, three or four leagues east of Ochakiv, where there is a valley very low, about a quarter of

(Concluded on page 4)

\* General — otaman.

## THE RIGHT OF CHILDREN TO LIVE

William Henry Chamberlin in his excellent book "Russia's Iron Age," (Little, Brown, and Company, Boston.) which critics declare to be one of the finest of its kind, has some pertinent passages on Ukraine.

### Skrupnik's Suicide

Commenting on the fact that Ukraine has been the chief sufferer of the Soviet regime, Mr. Chamberlin mentions the case of N. A. Skrupnik, formerly Commissar for Education in Ukraine, who had committed suicide, and which suicide the Communist Party Central Committee had stigmatized as "an act of cowardice, especially unworthy of a member of the Central Committee." Mr. Chamberlin has the following to say on this:

"Behind that cold and dry communique was a poignant personal tragedy. Skrupnik was a veteran Ukrainian Bolshevik, a man with a long pre-war record of underground activity, a participant in the Bolshevik Revolution and in the civil war in Ukraine. This old revolutionist was not so hard-hearted as some of the younger men whom Stalin had sent to Ukraine with instructions to squeeze out the last bushel of grain and to drive through collectivization, even if the price of it was famine. He was attacked in the press and at Communist meetings as 'too nationalistic' and found his way out in suicide.

"Skrupnik's suicide was only one dramatic symptom of the deep discontent which prevailed in Ukraine in 1932 and 1933, and which here and there led to resumption of activity by the anti-Bolshevik Ukrainian nationalists that had once followed the leadership of Petlura, who was assassinated in Paris in 1926 and whose aim was an independent non-Soviet Ukraine. There were many arrests, especially among Ukrainian intellectuals, and as remedial measures the Party Central Committee proposed that there should be a careful purge of scientific and educational institutions where the presence of separatists was suspected; that the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin, and Stalin should be published in Ukrainian; and that 'Bolshevik control' should be established over Ukrainian literature and art, evidently for the purpose of rooting out any traces of separatism."

### The Village of Cherkass

In October, 1933 Mr. Chamberlin made a trip through the famine-ravaged Ukraine. "Quite by chance," he continues, "the last village we visited was at once the most terrible and the most dramatic. It is called Cherkass, and it lies about seven or eight miles to the south of Byelaya Tserkov, a Ukrainian town southwest of Kiev. Here the "normal" morality of 10 per cent had been far exceeded. On the road to the village, former ikons with the face of Christ had been removed; but the crown of thorns had been allowed to remain—an appropriate symbol for what the village had experienced. Coming into the village, we found one deserted house after another, with windowpanes fallen in, crops growing mixed with weeds in gardens with no one to harvest them. A boy in the dusty village street called the death roll among the families he knew with the stolid impassivity that one sometimes found among the peasants in the face of the catastrophe of the preceding winter and spring."

They were such good children. "I think the individual tragedy which stood out most strongly in

## VASYL KASYAN

Vasyl Kasyan, is considered one of the greatest Ukrainian living etchers, and surely the greatest etcher in Soviet Ukraine. He was born in Galicia, close to the Austro-Russian border. A son of a poor peasant, he had the usual childhood impressions and experiences: the experiences of social and national oppression, of the arrogance of Polish landlords and bureaucracy. To these were added soon the impressions of the Austro-Russian war: the concentration of Austrian troops, the ominous grumblings of the approaching war, then the battles, the defeat of the Austrian army, its retreat and the onrush of the Russian armies. Kasyan was drawing the passing troops and was taken for a spy and nearly paid with his life for his art.

In 1915, Kasyan was drafted by the Austrian army and was sent to the Italian front. In Northern Italy and Tyrol he saw different landscapes, different towns and different people.

When the war ended, he went to Prague, in Czechoslovakia, to study art. Again new social environment, and another nationalist art, with a strong influence of the French school of painting. But Kasyan somehow could not remain long absorbed in the

landscape painting and the drawing of nudes. He felt drawn to Rembrandt and his portrayal of social life. The Czech publication "Umeni Slovany" (The Art of the Slavs), published in Breno in 1925, mentioned him among the most promising young artists and reproduced two of his etchings. Of them "In the railroad car", depicted the gloom of the workers' travel, and "Workers" the sufferings of the wanderings of a family of unemployed.

In 1927, he accepted the invitation of the Kiev Institute of Painting and settled permanently in Soviet Ukraine. He depicts now the life of the worker and collectivist farmer. Those pictures have an appeal outside of Soviet Ukraine by the sense of self-esteem which his workers and farmers evoke.

The pamphlet "Painting, Sculpture, and Graphic Arts in U. S. S. R." published in 1934 by the Soviet Union Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, succeeded in concealing the entire Ukrainian art under the Soviets, but not Vasyl Kasyan. In a special article about Kasyan, its author, N. Nikolayev, finds in Kasyan an effective combination of the old Ukrainian masters and of European engravers.



Vasyl Kasyan: Children

## HELLO

When you see someone in woe  
Walk right up and say "Hello!"  
Say "Hello," and How're You?  
How's the world been treating  
you?"

Whack the fellow on the back  
With a sound and hearty smack;  
Walk right up, and don't be slow  
Shake his hand and say "Hello!"

Cherkass was that of a woman with whom we talked who had lost three children. "They were such good children, such uchenie (learned) children," she said, weeping bitterly. To me (our italics—Edit.) the right of these unknown children, and the uncounted others of whom they were only the symbol, to live is higher than the right of the dictators in the Kremlin to launch a programme of overstrained and overhastened militarist and industrial expansion, to force on the peasants a system so hateful that it could only be finally clamped down with the use of the last and most terrible weapon—organized famine."

Must his clothing have to show  
Rank, before you say "Hello?"  
Clothes are but a cotton poll  
To act as padding for a soul;  
And a soul is worth a true  
Hale and hearty "How'd'ye do?"  
Don't delay before you go—  
Walk right up and say "Hello!"

All big vessels, so they say,  
Meet, salute, and sail away;  
Just as they, are you and me  
Wind-tossed ships upon a sea:  
Each one sailing thru' a fog  
To some port in his own fog;  
Let your speaker loudly blow,  
Lift your horn and say "Hello!"

Say "Hello!" and "How're you?"  
Other folks are good as you;  
When you leave this life some day  
And wander off to 'far-away'  
As you travel through the strange  
Country, far beyond the range,  
There the souls you helped will  
know  
Who you are and say "Hello!"

ROSE HATALAN.

## UKRAINE IN BOOKS AND MAGAZINES

### The Ukrainian Tradition Is Different Than the Russian

Arthur P. Coleman quotes in his "Humor in the Russian Comedy from Catherine to Gogol," (Columbia University Press, New York, 1925) the Russian literary historian Pypin on Nicholay V. Gogol, the creator of Russian prose:

"With Gogol there was expressed an entirely different tradition, even another element of Russian national life, which up to that time had not obtained influence in our literature—the Little Russian element."

Then Mr. A. P. Coleman follows the well-known revolutionist Peter Kropotkin in the statement: "This new impulse was characterized by a certain colorfulness of treatment and brilliancy of imagination, the fruit of the more picturesque and colorful life of the villages of South Russia."

The colorfulness and picturesqueness of life of human settlement is a result not only of the physical environment, but of the mental qualities of the people.

### "Ukrainica" In a Book On Russian Literature

To those who try to follow the "Ukrainica" in foreign books it might be of interest to know that "Russian Anthology in English," edited by C. E. Bechhofer, and published in 1917, by E. P. Dutton and Co. of New York, contains a translation of "The Babylonian Captivity," one-act play by L. Kosatch (Lesya Ukrainka), and a translation (in prose) of Taras Shevchenko's "Katerina."

### Designs On Ukraine?

Frederick T. Birchall, the European correspondent of the New York Times, wires that newspaper from Berlin that Sir John Simon, the British minister of foreign affairs, intends to find out during the conference in Berlin concretely what are German intentions in various parts of the world, and especially in Ukraine.

Mr. Birchall quotes from the unabridged edition of the "Nazi Bible", Herr Hitler's "Mein Kampf", the following passage from one of Hitler's speeches:

"Today we count 80,000,000 Germans in Europe. Only will this foreign policy be recognized as right when after scarce 100 years 250,000,000 live on this continent, not pressed together as factory coolies for the rest of the world but as farmers and workers supporting one another through their work. And when we speak today of the new grounds and new soil we can think only of Russia and the border States subject to her."

The New York Times, of March 24, 1935, illustrates Mr. Birchall's article with a map of German Nazi ambitions. In the explanation to this map, the New York Times say, "There have been unconfirmed reports of an agreement between Germany and Poland, by which the territory (the Polish Corridor) would be returned to Germany in exchange for a large portion of Ukraine, which would be seized from Russia."

"Strange imaginings for Sir John Simon to explore, identify and reduce to precise statement!" concludes Mr. Birchall.

Will we know if he finds out?

## HURT FEELINGS

If some people would think twice before saying or doing a certain thing, they would have less enemies and more friends. Many people wonder why they have enemies... they do not know that it is only a simple case of "hurt feelings." Take, for example, the case in which a boy and girl, having been the best of friends for some months, now shun each other's association. It all came about in the following way: There was a dance and at this dance the boy met his friend, the girl. They danced and conversed for a considerable period of time and everything seemed to be progressing splendidly. After having danced and talked to their heart's content, they walked over to where a group of their friends were sitting. Unfortunately, however, an incident occurred which tended to cause a case of "hurt feelings." The girl, in making her way through the throng of dancers, collided with a couple with whom she was not very popular. The couple, taking advantage of an opportunity to "square" things with the girl, rudely and loudly criticized her carelessness to such an extent that the girl felt terribly embarrassed and angered. The boy escorted her away from the scene and brought her to where their friends were sitting. The girl, however, still felt the sting of the insulting remarks made by the dancing couple, and the latter, incidentally, were looking in her direction, talking and laughing at their cleverness. Seeing this, the boy tried to console the girl by telling her to laugh it off and forget the entire matter, and to give emphasis to his suggestion he laughed... a laugh which was well intended, being both friendly and encouraging. The girl, without thinking twice, imitated the laugh... but it was a laugh which sounded both unfriendly and sarcastic. This was in all probability due to the fact that the girl, still feeling hurt and angered, had to "take it out" on someone. Naturally, it was the boy's turn to feel hurt. Both the boy and girl feeling as they did at the time a feeling of animosity sprang between them.

Making a mistake once is forgivable... but when the same mistake is repeated it is an entirely different story. The boy and girl became friends once more shortly after the dance... but another unfortunate incident caused the girl to imitate the boy's laugh again, thus bringing a definite end to their friendship. Perhaps I shouldn't have said "definite"... perhaps the two will become friends again after a certain length of time—one can't tell. One thing, however, is quite apparent... and that is that the girl should get into the habit of thinking twice before doing or saying anything as she is liable to cause further enmity. One does not like to be made "fun of"... it hurts his or hers feelings.

Analyzing the above case: Why did the dancing couple take advantage of an opportunity to insult the girl? They did not like her, obviously... but why didn't they like her? That is where the truth comes in... they probably didn't like her because, at one time, she hurt their feelings. Under the circumstances, therefore, can the couple be blamed for having hurt her feelings in return? To go a bit further... isn't it possible that the boy will do the same thing the couple did in order to get "even"?

It all boils down to the same thing... the girl will lose all her

friends eventually if she does not think twice before speaking. Incidentally, the reader will notice that the matter of hurt feeling, as illustrated by the above case, is rather contagious. It spread from the girl to the couple, then back to the girl, from her to the boy, and back again to the girl. If the girl isn't careful it will continue to spread.

The reader is wrong if he is under the impression that I am going to conclude this article with a "discard personal animosity" warning. On the contrary, it is impossible to discard personal animosity. My reasons for saying this is that if you should discard all your personal "grudge", etc., you'll soon find that you've made a mistake. For instance... you have a grudge against John Smith and the latter has a grudge against you. You decide to discard your grudge; John Smith is greatly surprised when, in seeing him on the street, you say "hello" to him. Do you honestly expect him (John) to return the salutation? I doubt it. John would probably get the impression that you're either "crazy" or that you've decided to let him have the best of the argument or whatever it was that caused the enmity. But he'll never have you for a friend again (unless something real miraculous occurs). He'll think many things... none of them in your favor.

There is another way of getting John to be friendly... there are many ways in fact. The example given in the preceding paragraph is just a rough idea of the most obvious of these methods. One can write John a friendly letter, or approach him and say that bygones are bygones, etc. But what is the use? John may answer your letter (either accepting the friendship or calling you a fool or something similar to that), and again he may not. If you approach him with terms of friendship he'll probably think you're trying to be funny. In other words, it is something of a risk to attempt to renew a friendship. Too many things depend on John's way of looking at the matter.

I may have my psychology wrong... I don't know—but in either case I'd welcome any comments or remarks gladly. If the reader has another view on the matter, I'd like to hear of it. The fact is that psychology is a subject which requires great thought (not that I am capable of producing great thought) and the more one reads about it the more he'll want to learn. The same is true in my case. I want to know more about the subject and the only way that can be done is having others write their opinions. Perhaps we may even have a general discussion... that'll live the pages of the Weekly somewhat. O. K., pal?

THEODORE LUTWINIAK.

CARTERET, N. J.

**BASKETBALL FANS, ATTENTION!**  
For a THRILLER see the game between the Ukrainian Social Club of Carteret and the Ukrainian A. C. of Yonkers, N. Y. at the Carteret High School gym. Sat. Eve., March 30, at 8 P. M. Admission 15 cts

BOUND BROOK, N. J.

5 Act Drama "THE PRISONER" by the Chornomorska Sich Dramatic Group of New York, under the auspices of the Committee of Staromischian, on Saturday, March 30, 1935 at Columbia Auditorium, Talmadge Ave., Bound Brook, N. J. Commencement at 7:00 P. M. Admission 40 cts.

## PARENTS AND EDUCATION

At a recent lecture on Ukrainian affairs held in New York City a young woman in the audience rose to her feet and voiced a spirited rebuke to our Ukrainian parents for failing—nay, for not caring—to send their sons and daughters to High Schools and colleges.

As a number of the recipients of this rebuke were in our midst, I decided to scrutinize the faces of those who happened to be within my field of vision; and see just what affect this accusation had on them.

I had no difficulty in seeing that she had hurt the mothers and fathers present to the very core. Two or three of the mothers immediately left the hall.

If someone does not possess a more than adequate education, he should not complain. "Well, it's the fault of my parents, they wouldn't send me to a higher school." He should obtain an education himself.

How can we possibly accuse our parents of wilfully keeping a High School or a college education out of our reach?—these same parents who have fed and clothed us as best they could since the very first day we came into this world?

The young men and women who were fortunate enough to have attended High School and colleges did not do so merely because they had the consent of their parents;—they went to these schools because their parents had some means of sending them there.

In many cases these "means" consisted merely of Johns and Marys not having to help support the family.

DIMITRI HORBAYCHUK.

## Z A P O R O Z H E

(Concluded from page 2)

a league in length, the spring tides sometimes overflowing it half a foot deep, and is about three leagues over to the Dnieper: there two or three hundred Cosacks draw their boats across one after another, and in two or three days they are in the Dnieper with their booty. Thus they avoid fighting the gallees that keep the mouth of the river of Ochakiv. Finally, they return to their Karbenicha, where they share the spoils.

Besides this, they have another refuge. They return by the mouth of the Don river, through a strait that lies between Taman and Kerch, and run up the mouth to the river Miuss, and as far as this river is navigable, from whence to the Tachawoda is but a league, and the Tachawoda falls into the Samara, which runs into the Dnieper, a league above Kodak, as may be seen on the map. But they rarely go this way out to sea, only when there is a great force at the mouth of the Dnieper to obstruct their coming out, or that they have but twenty or twenty five boats.

When the gallees meet them at sea in the day time, they set them hard with their guns, scattering them like so many rocks, sink several, and put them in such a consternation, that those who escape make haste to put in wherever they can. But when they fight with the gallees, they do not ply their oars, which are lashed to the side by withs; and when they have fired a musket, their comrades give them another ready loaded to fire again and thus they ply it without ceasing, and effectually. The gallees are not able to board one of them, but their cannon does them much

## WHICH TEAMS LEAD?

The sport of basketball is completing its final chapter of another prosperous and successful season. This rapidly advancing sport continues to attract interest in all ranks, creating new records, new champions, new stars, new thrills and the never-ceasing unexpected results of games, which in itself serve as incentives to come out and root for your favorite team regardless of the pre-game dope. League championships, scholastic and city, have been definitely settled, while the many tournaments and state championships are now in their final, leaving only the professional teams with an uncompleted schedule.

But what about the many Ukrainian court teams that have sprung up so numerous in recent years and especially this year? Naturally, readers of the Ukrainian Weekly are most interested in knowing of their doings and how they compare with other teams. Many an account was presented in these columns of the progress of certain teams, most of which proved to be quite interesting, but of all these teams that we have heard and read so often, surely there must be some outstanding fives that rank well above all others, when taking the opponents and comparative results into consideration.

In the March First issue of the Ukrainian Weekly the Sport Division urged all team managers to play during the month of March as many games with neighboring Ukrainian fives as possible, so as to determine the outstanding teams in different sections of the country. How many have followed this suggestion is now a question, one which necessitates an answer to prove the activity of certain clubs. In order to afford the readers news on how the teams fared in inter-club competition and out-of-town games, the Sport Division of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America is requesting all managers of Ukrainian basketball teams to submit their season's record to the address below, soon after the completion of the last game. By mid-April we hope to present a composite list of the records of all teams for the season, together with a separate form revealing the outcomes of inter-Ukrainian games during the recent tournament. By comparing results from the latter, we can determine definitely the champion teams in each geographical district or state. Caution must be exercised, in presenting accurate results of games, including the date and place of games, so that no discrepancies may arise.

Let's have the fullest cooperation at this time with expectations of hearing the results from all teams regardless of the record, for, as is often said, it is not whether you won or lost, but how you played the game; whereas our immediate interests are in the number of games played by each team in the tournament. Please comply with the above request promptly, so that we can close the basketball books and start with baseball and its prospects in forming leagues.

ALEXANDER YAREMKO

(Sport Director of the UYL-NA)  
2926 West Poplar Street,  
Philadelphia, Pa.

harm. Upon these occasions they commonly lose two thirds of their men, and seldom come off with half, but they bring rich booty, as Spanish pieces of eight, Arabian sequines, carpets, cloth of gold, cotton, silks, and other commodities of great value.