



UKRAINIAN WEEKLY



Supplement to the SVOBODA, Ukrainian Daily

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Vol. I.

TO OUR YOUTH.

With this number we begin the publication of a regular weekly supplement to the "Svoboda," to be known as the "Ukrainian Weekly," and to be devoted exclusively to the benefit of the American-Ukrainian youth.

The Ukrainian National Association has undertaken to bear the extra cost of this publication, in order to give our youth the opportunity of having an exclusive organ of its own; written in its own style and language; wherein it can meet, exchange its thoughts and ideas, come to a better understanding of each other, and perhaps point out those paths of endeavor which shall lead to a newer and better life.

The "Ukrainian Weekly" is for the youth. The youth alone shall be its master. Its voice alone shall be heeded here. And all that we desire from our readers, in order to continue this organ as such, is just a little good will and co-operation. It is necessary that the youth read it. It is necessary, further, that the youth become interested in it and give it their support, so that it shall grow and flourish to the point wherein it will embrace every phase of the life of our American-Ukrainian youth.

The Ukrainian National Association is prepared to cheerfully make even further expenditures in order to enlarge this organ in scope and size, provided however, that the youth desires it. And in order to achieve this goal, the youth must not only read this weekly, it must also contribute articles to it. Our youth must strive to become members of the Ukrainian National Association and as such, endeavor to make this organization, which with the passage of time shall pass into its hands, bigger and better.

This is not the first venture of its kind made by the Ukrainian National Association to do something for our youth. During the forty years of its existence the Association has contributed vast sums of money for the upbringing of our youth, both in America and in Ukraine. The Association published booklets and newspapers for our youth in the Ukrainian language, and also in the Ukrainian and English languages; and during the last seven years published "The Ukrainian Juvenile Magazine." In addition, the Association inaugurated English contributions to our daily, the "Svoboda," which proved to be of great benefit to our youth.

All of this indicates that the Ukrainian National Association, in an effort to help our youth, has gone more than half way to meet it. It is true, of course, that perhaps the method of approach by the older generation was not the proper one at times; but at any rate, it was sincere and inspired by idealism. If any mistakes were made, there is still time to remedy them; if any gains were made, let us retain them. To study this problem, will be one of the tasks of this organ.

In youth one dreams and hopes; that is what we need. We want the youth that dreams, and then goes to work and makes the dreams come true. We need the fresh ideas of youth, and that unconquerable fighting spirit of our Cossack ancestors.

We are living in a mighty country which was built upon dreams and ideals; a country where nothing is impossible; where air castles are succeeded by concrete achievements; and where the dreams of yesterday are the realities of today. Such is the spirit that we, the American-Ukrainian youth, need. Such is the spirit which shall raise high our Ukrainian name and our culture here in America.

Stephen Shumeyko.

PROGRESS OF UKRAINIANS IN AMERICA.

Approximately 85% of all the Ukrainians in America come from Eastern Galicia, more properly known as Western Ukraine, which prior to the World War belonged to that conglomeration of alien nationalities known as Austria-Hungary, and today to its more modern counterpart—Poland.

And yet, the earliest Ukrainian immigrants to America were those from Ukraine under the former Russian Empire, who, traveling across Siberia, across the Bering Sea, down the western coast of Canada, settled in California in 1860. What motives prompted these early immigrants to make this long journey, is unknown. Possibly, it was the news of the discovery

of gold in 1849, and of the subsequent so-called "gold rush."

The real Ukrainian immigration to America however, did not begin until 1870, and did not assume any appreciable proportions until 1899. Beginning with that year Ukrainians began to arrive in this country in ever increasing numbers, which at times reached the 100,000 mark per year.

The outbreak of the World War, however, put a stop to this rising Ukrainian immigration. Some have come since the World War, but the present stringent immigration laws together with the difficulties placed in the way of prospective Ukrainian emigrants by Poland and Soviet Russia, make the present

day Ukrainian emigration to America negligible. Indeed, insofar as the Soviet Russia is concerned, it is practically impossible for any Ukrainian to leave that land of unrestrained Bolshevik tyranny.

The earliest Ukrainian immigrants from Western Ukraine were those from the western foothills of the Carpathians, then under Hungary. They were followed, during the latter part of the last century, by their eastern neighbors, the Lemkos, the Ukrainian Highlanders. The latter formed in the American-Ukrainian settlements a strictly conservative element. They in turn were followed by the Ukrainians from Eastern Galicia proper. This latter wave began

near the very close of the last century, and reached its peak just prior to the War. From Galicia the emigration fever travelled swiftly to Bukovina, Podilye, and Volhyn districts. A comparatively few Ukrainian immigrants came from the Kiev district, but practically none from the eastern part of Ukraine, commonly known as the "left bank."

The cause which prompted the Ukrainian immigrants to leave their dear ones and homes in Western Ukraine, are as follows:

First:—the terrible economic conditions at home caused by the fact that practically all of the valuable lands, which rightfully belonged to the Ukrainians, were in the hands of the Polish

OPPORTUNITY.

For the past thirty-nine years Ukrainian immigrants in America have been building up the Ukrainian National Association, together with its organ, "Svoboda"—the first newspaper edited in the Ukrainian language in America.

From a humble beginning the Ukrainian National Association has grown during these years into a nationwide three million dollar fraternal organization, with thirty-five thousand members; and the "Svoboda," from a weekly issue to the largest Ukrainian daily in America.

Coincident with this growth of the Ukrainian National Association and its "Svoboda," has been the growth of the younger generation of American-Ukrainians.

Today, the paths of these two elements, the Association and the American-Ukrainian youth, have met. The time has come when this youth must begin to take over the reins of the Association from its builders. It must begin to assume the burdens as well as the benefits of its parents.

That is the principal problem before us today—the problem of our youth taking over and continuing the tasks of the older generation.

For a long time we have been calling and are still urging the youth to take a greater interest in the association, to become more active in it, to gradually take over the reins not only of the supreme executive assembly but of all local branches as well.

Our organization is so constructed that it is run solely by its members. In order to take a hand in the running of this organization, one must be a member of it. In any organization whatsoever, *membership coupled with activity* can build the organization to greater and better heights. This is what young American-Ukrainians should realize before they can take over the reins of our, or for that matter, any other organization.

And yet, despite our callings and urgings, the youth declares that it is not given a "chance" to do its part. That is wrong, for the "chance" is already there for the taking. It only requires some personal initiative and hard work.

Again, a chance or opportunity is not a guarantee of success. Opportunity plus unstinted work spells success. Only hard work and unceasing efforts lead to recognition, not only among our people, but other peoples as well. Therefore, before our youth can take over the reins of our institutions, it must first show proof of its ability to do so.

Therefore, to give this long sought for "chance" to every young Ukrainian in America, the Ukrainian National Association, with the cooperation and help of its Junior Department, is sponsoring the "Ukrainian Weekly," edited in the English language. This paper shall serve as a medium through which the American-Ukrainian youth can build up not only the Ukrainian National Association, but also institutions of commercial, industrial and cultural nature.

I am sincerely convinced that with the highest cooperation and interest of the young American-Ukrainians, the "Ukrainian Weekly" shall grow and flourish. I, as the president of the Ukrainian National Association, wish the paper the best of success.

N. Murashko, President
of the Ukrainian National Association.

"schlachta" (nobility). The Ukrainian peasant, although freed from serfdom by the Reform of 1842, was still in all respects a serf, living under conditions which rivalled those of the Negro slave in America prior to the Emancipation Proclamation.

Secondly:—because of the intolerable political conditions.

The Austro-Hungarian government in order to pacify the

Polish demands for independence gave the Poles full rein to exercise their domination over the Ukrainians. The Poles thereupon continued their centuries-old oppressive tactics over the Ukrainians, robbing them of all political, economic, and cultural rights, and destroying everything which pertained to Ukrainianism.

Thirdly:—because of the activ-

ities of the various traveling agencies.

And lastly:—because the Ukrainians began to learn that America offered them a haven, a place of refuge from these terrible conditions, in the form of freedom and unequalled opportunity.

These four factors were the principal causes of the emigration of Ukrainians to America.

As for the emigration from Ukraine under Russia, it is needless to say that the conditions there were in some respects worse than in Western Ukraine; but this emigration tended to flow mostly into southern Siberia, as far east as the Pacific Ocean, and around the Volga and the Turkestan.

(End of first installment).

Stephen Shumeyko.

UKRAINE IN THE AMERICAN PRESS.

1915 to 1933.

PREFACE.

It is the purpose of this series of articles, which shall appear in this and subsequent issues of the UKRAINIAN WEEKLY, to present to its readers a digest of the leading American press comments upon the Ukrainian people and their affairs, from 1915 to the present time.

The motive which has inspired me to prepare these articles is to make the young American-Ukrainians realize that the Ukrainian people and their never ceasing struggles for freedom are not unknown among the American people, as some of our pessimists are inclined to believe at times. On the contrary, the Ukrainian cause has many sympathizers, particularly among the so-called Intelligentsia. This class of Americans is of great benefit to the Ukrainian people, for through the medium of their writings and oral comments, they help to sway public opinion, unwittingly at times perhaps, in a way that is advantageous to our people.

The young American-Ukrainians can aid in the forming of American opinion concerning Ukraine by becoming acquainted with these thoughts and opinions on the subject of Ukraine of these pro-Ukrainian Americans and, at the proper time and place, by spreading these opinions and comments among other Americans. In order to aid such young American-Ukrainians who would desire to do this, these articles have been prepared.

As some of the readers may recall from reading my "Short History of Ukraine," the year 1915 was one of the darkest for the Ukrainian people in their entire history. They were subjected on all sides to the most inhuman prosecution, oppression, and to the most rigorous Russifying program ever attempted by Russia.

The August 21, 1915, issue of the "Literary Digest" (Vol. 51, p. 344) contained an article entitled "THE FUTURE OF THE RUTHENIANS," which reviewed the comments of other periodicals concerning the determined efforts of the Ukrainian people to cast off their bondage. To quote the opening sentence:

"Opprest nations have a habit of becoming inconveniently ob-
lusive, says a writer in the London 'British Review' and a time comes when their claims can no longer be ignored. Such moment, he thinks, has dawned for the Ruthenians or Ukrainians as they should be termed."

The article then refers to the recommendation of that writer to form an independent Ukraine under Russia's protection and the demands of the Ukrainian leaders as set out by Prof. Volkov.

Speaking of the Russian occupation of Eastern Galicia and the attempt to Russify the Ukrainians living there, the article quotes the "British Review" as

stating that the "Ukrainian attitude today is one of undivided loyalty to Russia." To refute this the "Digest" publishes a pastoral letter of the then Ukrainian Catholic Bishop of the United States—Mgr. Ortynsky:

"These letters are solely an expression of grief and repugnance to the Russian Church and Government, who are heralding to the world that they are saviors of the Slavonic nations and that they alone cherish a sincere love for every Slav. We say openly before the world: Lord! Spare us from such a love as like the Russians showed to the Slavonic Ruthenians (Ukrainians), people in the Ukraine, and lately in Galicia, Bukowina, and Hungary!"

Meanwhile, the impetus of the events in Europe served to stimulate the Ukrainian immigrants in the United States to fresh endeavors in the field of Ukrainian patriotic labors. Some of this work found its echo on the pages of American periodicals. The November 6, 1915, issue of the "Survey" (vol. 35, p. 121) contained an article entitled "FIRST CONGRESS OF A SUBMERGED PEOPLE" which describes the Ukrainian convention of 507 delegates representing 410 societies, the purpose of which was "To demand the establishment of an independent Ukrainian state which should compromise the Ukrainians now inhabiting the countries of eastern Europe." The convention was held in Cooper Union—New York City. The balance of the article is a general description of the congress, its speakers and their sayings.

The tremendous defeats suffered by the Russians during the second half of 1915 at the hands

of Hindenburgh and Mackensen revealed to the astonished world all of the age-long defects which Russia had throughout centuries been trying, more or less successfully, to cover up. Instead of the seemingly one mighty Russian nation composed of one homogeneous Russian people, the world now observed that Russia was composed of many subjugated races, all striving for freedom or at least autonomy.

The December 11, 1915, issue of the "New Republic" (Vol. 5, p. 146) contained an article entitled "RUSSIA'S IRELAND," by Alvin S. Johnson. Allow me to quote his very pertinent remarks:

"To the medieval Turk, in his bigotry and benightedness, all Western Europeans were Franks. English, French, Spanish, and Italian seemed to him one language and a barbarous one... Let us not scoff at antique Turkish misconceptions, for we cherish similar misconceptions ourselves. To us all Slavs are one, Great Russians, Poles, Ruthenians (Ukrainians), Chechs, Slovaks, Croats, and Serbs... But the current of Slavic immigration to the United States promises to dispel our ignorance of the inner problems of Slavdom."

He then goes on to mention a book which then appeared—"Ukraine's Claim To Freedom" which was published in 1915 in English by the UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION and the Ruthenian National Union, and with which most of us are familiar. After distinguishing the Ukrainians from the Poles and Russians and citing the Ukrainian demands, the writer attacks the exploitation, the Russification and Polonization of our people as being against the car-

dinal principles of nationalism. He says:

"This is the essential meaning of nationalism: the conquest of all the strata of life, from the soil up, by a homogeneous population. Russianizing, Polonizing... are tendencies that masquerade under the lofty ideal of creating homogeneity in vast empires. In their antagonism to separatist nationalism the centralizers are animated by much less respectable motives. They wish to reserve for the ruling race the high places, the posts of ease. They are anti-democratic much more than anti-nationalistic. And with the progress of democracy, which neither war nor reaction can wholly check, the oppressed nations must eventually win the essentials of freedom."

The above article provoked an irritated reply by one Alexander S. Kaun which appeared in the same periodical (Jan. 8, 1916—p. 250). This correspondent was manifestly a rabid follower of the pan-Russian doctrine, and in his communication to the "New Republic" condemns it for giving place to such "absurd interpretation" as he calls it, of the Ukrainian problem. He then goes into an exposition of the old and moth-eaten propaganda common to all Russians.

Naturally enough, such an obviously prejudiced and antagonistic letter had to have a reply. The same issue contained an answer by A. S. Johnson; parts of which I shall quote:

"What Mr. Kaun offers is the characteristic doctrine of the Great Russian and the Russified ruling and middle classes of the Ukraine... Mr. Kaun informs us that the words for "land" and "song" are the same or nearly the same for Great Russian and "Little Russian" (Ukrainian). The words "land" and "song" are also nearly the same for German and English... Mr. Kaun quibbles, too, when he produces isolated words, elementary proof of kinship of languages, as proof of identity of language. He is gambling on the chance that the reader will be inexpert in philological method..."

"The real question at issue, however, is not linguistic but political and sociological. Is it desirable that the minority languages be obliterated, leaving a few great languages to divide the world among them? Bureaucratic imperialists are always inclined toward homogeneity of language. So also are the commercialized liberals, who see in diversity of speech only obstacles to trade. Men who believe in democracy, on the other hand, recognize in distinct languages, thoroughly dominant upon their natural soil, a defense against encroachment on the part of greater alien peoples. Men who regard the world's cultural stock as more important than its stock of exchangeable wealth are also inclined toward the preservation of minority languages."

THE ROARING DNEIPER.

By Taras Shevchenko.

Roaring, the groaning Dnieper stretches,
The whining wind with anger raves
And lofty willows that it catches
Bow to the mounting rolling waves.

The pallid moon with mystic motion
Was peeking from behind its shrouds
And like a skiff out on the ocean
Came up and sank behind the clouds.

The morning heralds were yet resting
And quiet everywhere did reign;
But in the grove the owls were calling
While ash trees creaked and creaked again.

One of the most popular songs among the Ukrainians, a song whose origin, it is safe to say,

the majority of the people do not know is the introduction to "Prychynna" (Bewitched). This song in reality is an introduction to Shevchenko's "Kobzar" in that it is a part of the first of his poetic works, and what is more interesting, it is part of the only poem printed before the poet's liberation from serfdom which occurred on April 22, 1838 (Julian Calendar), when Shevchenko was 24 years old.

Although physically Shevchenko was not a free man at the time, the freedom and breadth in his words make him from the very beginning of his writing career, the lord of his masters. In his description of nature he was nature itself and as such he was taken to heart by the Ukrainians who, being toilers of the soil, are the children of nature and therefore it seems natural that we call Shevchenko the Father of Ukraine.

Waldimir Semenyina.

UKRAINIANS PROTEST DELIBERATE STARVATION OF UKRAINE BY THE BOLSHEVIKS.

A series of mass meetings are being held by the Ukrainians throughout America and Canada, protesting against the barbaric attempts of the Bolshevik regime to deliberately starve out and depopulate the Ukrainian people in Ukraine.

The purpose of this intentional starvation by the Bolsheviks is to forever quell the Ukrainian struggle for freedom.

Since the overthrow of the Ukrainian National Republic by the Bolsheviks fifteen years ago, the latter have used every conceivable terroristic weapon to stamp out the Ukrainian attempts to free themselves. Thousands of Ukrainians have been summarily shot for the slightest political offence; other thousands were sent to certain death to Siberia and the notorious Solovetsky prison Islands. But to no avail. The Ukrainian spirit of independence still burned on.

The Reds therefore finally hit upon the most inhuman plan ever conceived, in order to achieve their end: and that is the de-

liberate carrying out of Ukraine practically all of the grain and other foodstuffs, with the result that over five million Ukrainians have died during the past year from starvation.

The Bolsheviks are trying to screen this deliberate starving by declaring that poor crops are responsible for this great famine. This excuse is rather a grim jest when we consider that Ukraine, the home of the famed "chornozem," is one of the most fertile lands on this earth.

Scenes of extreme horror are described by eye-witnesses. There is absolutely nothing to eat. Even the rodents have all been eaten up. People die in their tracks, and are left to rot. Many instances of cannibalism have been reported.

Dr. Ewald Amende, Secretary of the Congress of National Minorities at Bern, Switzerland, has recently described this famine in Ukraine as the "shame of the twentieth century." His Holiness Pope Pius XI has re-

cently expressed his deepest sympathy and an offer to help. Cardinal Innitzer, Archbishop of Vienna, issued on August 19th a protest against the Bolshevik barbarity and an appeal for help for the Ukrainians to the International Red Cross. The head of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, Metropolitan Andrew Sheptitsky, together with Ukrainian Archbishops and Bishops has issued a protest against this persecution of unprecedented and inhuman character.

At the present time the Bolsheviks have forbidden Ralph B. Barnes of the Herald Tribune, W. H. Chamberlain of the Christian-Science Monitor, the correspondent of the Manchester Guardian, and many other leading correspondents, to enter Ukraine. Only a few extreme Bolshevik sympathizers such as Walter Duranty of the New York Times are permitted to do so. Even Duranty has admitted that the famine has decimated the Ukrainian population.

Practically all of the leading press of England and the Continent has been filled for the last four or five months with descriptions of the pitiful scenes throughout Ukraine.

Appeals are being made to the Red Cross to establish a base in Ukraine in order that all Ukrainians can send their aid through this base. At the present time such aid is impossible, as the Bolsheviks will not permit it.

Further appeals are being made to the U.S. Government not to recognize this Communistic dictatorship, as it is founded upon principles that are contrary to all rules of humanity and civilization. Appeals are also being made to the Government to send a Special Mission to Ukraine in order to study the conditions under which the Ukrainian people are living under this tyrannical and oppressive Bolshevik dictatorship.

HOW KULCHITSKY, A UKRAINIAN, SAVED VIENNA FROM DESTRUCTION IN 1683.

September the 12th of this year marked the anniversary of one of the greatest events in the entire history of Europe, and that is—the repulse of a vast Turkish horde before the very walls of Vienna.

The whole civilized world knows how, in 1683, a combined Austrian and Polish Army of 50,000 men, under the leadership of the Duke of Lorraine and Jan Sobieski, a Polish king, defeated a huge horde of Turks consisting of over 200,000 men under the leadership of Kara Mustapha, before the very walls of Vienna, and thus saved the Western Christian Europe from the menace of the Mohammedans.

And yet, but a small portion of this world knows that the decisive role in this great battle was played not by the Austrians nor by the Poles, but by those specialists in Turkish and Tartar warfare—the Ukrainian Cossacks.

The reason for this lack of knowledge of the Ukrainian participation in this battle, as well as in other important events, lies in the dense ignorance which pervaded Western Europe regarding the history of Eastern Europe, which ignorance was reflected in the writings or chronicles which have served as sources of modern historiography concerning this part of Europe.

Yet, in connection with this battle before Vienna the fact remains clear and is supported by careful research, that when the situation became acute, as the Turkish horde approached closer and closer, a call for aid was sent to the Ukrainian Cossacks—who were well known throughout all of Europe for their special adaptability in fighting the Turks and the Tartars. The Cossacks quickly responded.

A number of Cossack "polks" (bodies consisting of 1,600 to 3,000 men) soon came to the aid of Vienna, under the leadership of such famous "polkowniks" as Semen Paliy, Iskra, Samush, Abazin, and Hohol. The last named "polkownik" was the ancestor of the later world famous Ukrainian writer Nicholas Gogol whose writings in the Russian

language so vividly described the life of the Cossacks.

Acting in conjunction with the beleaguered Viennese, the Cossacks together with the Austrian and Polish troops fell upon the Turks from the outside. The Turks, caught between two fires, after fighting desperately, broke and fled. Yet, their power was not broken and still remained a menace even in retreat.

To destroy this power and menace once and for all, the Cossacks were intrusted with the task. Pursuing the retreating Turks the Cossacks caught up with them at a little town known as Parkany—near Budapest. Here, after some terrible fighting, the Cossacks by force of their bravery and their peculiar Cossack tactics completely shattered the Turkish horde and thus removed forever the menace of an Asiatic invasion of Central and Western Europe.

In connection with the libera-

tion of Vienna an incident took place at that time which is well worth relating.

As previously mentioned, when the Cossacks came to the aid of Vienna the Turkish horde was already around the city. The Cossacks joined forces with the Austrian and Polish troops who were also outside the city, and together they waited for an opportune time to attack. But before such an attack could be made, an understanding as to the time of the attack had to be made between the allied forces and the besieged Viennese. The attack had to be simultaneous from within the city and from without if it was to succeed at all.

Some one from the city had to steal through the Turkish encampment, get to the allied forces and notify them when the joint attack was to be made.

Of the few who volunteered to undertake this exceedingly

dangerous task, a Ukrainian trader and former Cossack, who at that time happened to be in Vienna, was chosen. His name was George Kulchitsky. He was chosen chiefly because he could easily pass for a Turk since he had previously spent ten years in Turkey as a prisoner of war, where he ran a coffee house.

Stealing out of the city walls on August 13th, Kulchitsky boldly started to walk through the huge Turkish camp, consisting of over 25,000 tents, singing various Turkish ditties and songs with which he was well acquainted. This impudence nearly proved to be his undoing, for his singing attracted the attention of a high Turkish officer, who, liking Kulchitsky's singing, asked him to step into his tent and entertain him further. After treating him with some coffee, the Turkish officer asked Kulchitsky who he was. Kulchitsky, without losing any of his equanimity replied that he was a Turkish buyer who had joined the Turkish forces in order to perhaps run across some good business. He convinced the Turk so well that the latter even advised him how to get some business.

In this manner did Kulchitsky, principally because of his coolness and courage in the face of danger and because of his brazen effrontery, manage to reach the Ukrainian Cossacks and their allies, deliver his message, and then return the same way and in the same manner, back to Vienna on the 17th of August. The rest is a matter of common knowledge.

As a reward for his bravery Kulchitsky was awarded the huge stores of coffee which the Turks in their hurry had left. The Christians did not want it since in those days very few of them drank coffee.

With this coffee Kulchitsky opened up the first coffee house in Europe which with the passage of time grew to be very popular with the Viennese, and in Europe as well. Today, this original coffee house of Kulchitsky's still stands on the same spot in Vienna.

Stephen Shumeyko.

VOLUNTEER FOR UKRAINE.

A call for loyal soldiers
Comes to one and all;
Soldiers from Ukraina,
Will you heed the call?
Will you answer quickly
With a ready cheer,
Will you be enlisted
As a volunteer?

Ukraina calls for soldiers
Who are filled with pow'r,
Soldiers who will aid her
Every day and hour;
You must not forsake her:
Be forever near,
Go and be enlisted
As a volunteer.

Heavenly relief.

Judge—"You've stolen no chickens?"
Sam—"No sah."
Judge—"No geese?"
Sam—"No sah."
Judge—"No turkeys?"
Sam—"No sah."
Judge—"Discharged."

Lovingly she calls you
With a heart most kind,
She whose heart was broken,
Broken by mankind:
Now Ukraina calls you
Calls in accents clear,
"Come and be enlisted
As a volunteer!"

And when the war is over,
And victory is won,
When the truly faithful
Gather one by one,
She'll be crowned in glory
That will not disappear:
For her we all enlisted
As a volunteer.

Rosalie N. Hatala.

Sam (grinning)—"Boss, I sure was skeared to death you all'd say ducks."

With shouting for.

"The next person who interrupts the proceedings will be sent home," declared the irate judge.

"Hurrah!" yelled the prisoner.

CLEVELAND UKRAINIAN CANDIDATES FOR CITY POST.

The Ukrainians of Cleveland, Ohio, may soon see one of their own nationality occupying an administrative post in the government of their city, in the person of John T. Bilinsky, a young Ukrainian lawyer and an active figure in American and Ukrainian public affairs, who at the present time is candidating for the post of City Councilman, at the coming municipal elections.

A UKRAINIAN DRAMATIC TROUPE FORMED.

A Ukrainian dramatic troupe named after the recently deceased famous Ukrainian dramatist and actor, Mikola Sadow-sky, has been recently formed in New York City. Composed of many of the leading Ukrainian theatrical figures in America the troupe will present during the coming season a number of Ukrainian theatrical successes.

Its first offering, entitled "The Terrible Revenge" by Cherkasenko, will be presented in the near future under the direction of Joseph Davidenko. Following this will be a few Ukrainian operatic novelties under the direction of our well known singer Maria Hrebenetska.

"SVOBODA" AS AN AID TO HEALTH.

In a certain sanatorium out West, a former Ukrainian "striletz" of the Ukrainian Galician Army, who had been very ill and getting worse every day, received recently a batch of old newspapers from a local aid society, among which was a month-old copy of the "Svoboda." The sight of a Ukrainian newspaper, which he had not seen for a long time, gave this former Ukrainian soldier a new interest in life.

This fact quickly came to the attention of the doctors and Sisters-of-Mercy in attendance, who upon seeing that where medicines and mountain air had failed, a Ukrainian newspaper had succeeded in giving a new lease on life for their patient, immediately arranged with an aid society to furnish further copies of the "Svoboda."

According to the latest reports the "striletz" is on the road to recovery. He reads the Ukrainian part of the "Svoboda" by himself, while the English sections are read to him by the sanatorium staff and other patients. In this manner, the "Svoboda" besides helping a former Ukrainian soldier to health, acquaints Americans with the news of Ukrainian affairs.

HOOVER PARTY VISITS UKRAINIAN PAVILION.

The Ukrainian Pavilion at the Century of Progress Fair is a continuous source of attraction to many notables and others who visit the Fair.

Recently, former President Herbert Hoover, together with his party visited the Ukrainian Pavilion and spent some time examining its exhibits.

Other recent notables, who visited our pavilion were D. G. MacGrath, Irish Consul, Yaroslav Smetanka, Consul-General of Czech-Slovakia, and many municipal officials and judges of Chicago.

AVRAMENKO IN HOLLYWOOD.

Our well known master of the Ukrainian folk-dance, Vasile Avramenko, is at present in Hollywood, the center of the moving picture industry, where, it is reported, he may take part in several productions which may feature Ukrainian dances.

It is hoped that Avramenko will be able to give Hollywood a clearer conception of the Ukrainian people than it has had to date.

UKRAINIANS TO TAKE PART IN EUROPEAN WORLD FAIR.

The Ukrainian colony of Brussels, capital of Belgium, together with the Ukrainian Union of European Immigrants, are planning to have a Ukrainian exhibit in the European world fair, which will take place in 1935, in Brussels.

Contact has already been made with the Ukrainian Pavilion in Chicago, for the purpose of gaining information and advice.

PETLURA'S ASSASSIN IN HOLLYWOOD.

It is reported that Schwartzbart, the man who assassinated the former head of the Ukrainian forces during the days of the Ukrainian Republic, Simon Petlura, on the streets of Paris in 1926, and who is now touring in America, has been brought to Hollywood where he may take a role in a film which will include a scene portraying the assassination.

The exact motive for the infamous slaying has never been determined. Declarations that the assassination was an act of revenge for the anti-Jewish pogroms in Ukraine supposedly instituted by Petlura are false. Simon Petlura at all times was opposed to the pogroms, and did his best to stop them. He even appointed several Jews to high positions in the government of the Ukrainian Republic.

UKRAINIANS FORM OPERA TROUPE.

Another contribution to American culture, following the Koshetz Chorus and Avramenko's dance exhibitions, will be the Ukrainian operatic troupe which is being formed at the present time in New York City. Its purpose will be to popularize the Ukrainian operas and operettas, by travelling throughout the country and presenting the best of Ukrainian operatic hits to American and Ukrainian audiences.

It will be composed of well known singers, together with an orchestra and a chorus, all under the direction of Paul Ouh-litzky, former professor in the Imperial Conservatory in Petrograd and well known to American Ukrainians for his part in the production of the Ukrainian opera "Mazeppa." It is probable that well known operatic stars will take part in the productions of this troupe.

The troupe plans to tour the leading cities of America and Canada. Its first offerings will be "Zaporogian Beyond the Danube," "Mazeppa," and later "Taras Bulba," "Catherine," "Christmas Night," and others.

UKRAINIAN YOUTH'S LEAGUE OF NORTH AMERICA.**PATERSON, N. J.**

A regular bi-monthly meeting of the Ukrainian Social Club of Paterson, a member of the U.Y.L. of N.A., was held in its quarters at the local Y.M.C.A. building, on Tuesday evening, October the 3rd. Besides the regular members of the club there were a number of guests, including some members of the St. Nicholas Ukrainian Athletic Club of Passaic, N. J.

Following the regular business of the meeting, president Michael Mahameta introduced as the principal speaker of the evening Mr. Stephen Shumeyko, President of the U.Y.L. of N.A., who spoke on the subject of the proper adjustment of a young American-Ukrainian towards his

American environment and Ukrainian sentiments.

At the conclusion of his talk Mr. Shumeyko spoke about the aims and purposes of the forthcoming "Ukrainian Weekly." Mr. Walter Shafran, of the St. Nicholas Club, made a suggestion that the local clubs subscribe to the "Ukrainian Weekly" so that a copy of the same may be available to all members at the club headquarters. The meeting was concluded with a general discussion pertaining to the "League."

Following the adjournment the members and guests were served with refreshments by the Entertainment Committee of the club.

Marian A. Adams,
Secretary.

UKRAINIAN YOUTH RALLY IN PHILADELPHIA.

Editor of the Svoboda:

Conscious of the fact that enthusiastic interest pertaining to Ukrainian affairs and problems is wholly lacking, and that no definite effort has been made to enliven interest and unite the Ukrainian Youth of Philadelphia into one solid body, the Ukrainian Institute of Philadelphia is therefore inviting the youth to attend the First Ukrainian Youth Rally to be held, this Sunday, October 8, 1933, at 4:00, at the 23rd and Brown Street, Ukrainian Hall.

Among the prominent speakers, which is but a part of the interesting program arranged, are Dr. Cehelsky, former Ukrainian Minister to Washington; Mrs. H. M. Jones, Penna. State Chairman of Patriotic Education of the D. A. R.; and Mrs. V. Kachmarsky, founder and director of the Ukrainian Institute. There will be music, singing, and a general discussion explaining the work of the Institute and what it can do for the Ukrainians of Philadelphia.

The record established by the Ukrainian Institute during its one year of duration is remarkable. Various connections have been made with prominent American people of influence and organization, who are keenly in favor of having the Ukrainians

assemble and contribute their talent of embroidery, music and art to the Americans, who, in turn, offer educational addresses and advice to those who wish to follow a profession.

Americans, who have heretofore never heard of Ukraine, are now well fortified to answer pertinent questions pertaining to her history, geography, customs, culture, music, art, and her struggle for complete independence. This was accomplished by lectures on Ukraine and by the Ukrainian-American Review, a monthly publication of the Institute. Whether you like to sing, dance, read, play an instrument, or crave to meet new Ukrainian friends, come to the Ukrainian Institute, located at 2401 North College Avenue, where you will be given expert instruction in your hobby. Visits to places of interest, hikes, and receptions are other features of the Institute.

Let's make this First Ukrainian Youth Rally of Philadelphia a huge success, so bring your friends with you as we assure you a gala time and one that you won't forget. Admission is free, so come and get acquainted with the Ukrainian Youth of Philadelphia and start things rolling along now.

Alexander Yaremko.

POLES PERSECUTE UKRAINIANS FOR DEMANDING OWN SCHOOLS.

Latest reports from Lwiw (Western Ukraine) indicate that the Poles are continuing on a greater scale than ever their persecutions of those Ukrainians who demand that their children have their own schools where they can learn their native language. Arrests without the slightest foundation are made day by day.

In the district of Rawa, the Polish police descended upon the home of Theodore Zhondok and not finding him in, searched the house for evidence of his "anti-state activities." Later he was arrested, manacled, and jailed. According to the police the charge against him is that he committed a crime against Poland by his action in influencing the local Ukrainian school children to go out on strike against their Polish school teacher, Denisevich.

In another locality, district of Zolochiw, it is reported that at the beginning of the new school year the Polish teachers have begun to force Ukrainian children to say their prayers in the Polish language. Those who do not are punished. The children are forced to write the prayers in the Polish language until they are able to recite them from memory. This is only one of the methods pursued by the Poles to Polonize the Ukrainian children.

LITHUANIAN DAY IN UKRAINIAN PAVILION.

The Ukrainian Pavilion at the Century of Progress Fair is a scene of continuous activity. This Saturday, October 7th, will be known as the Lithuanian-Ukrainian Day at the Pavilion. Lithuanian chorus, soloists, and dancers, dressed in their native costumes, will take part in the special program arranged for that day. It is expected that the Lithuanian consul will be present, together with Lithuanian leaders from their colony in Chicago.