



# UKRAINIAN WEEKLY



Ukrainian Daily Supplement to the SVOBODA,

Published by the Junior Department of the Ukrainian National Association.

No. 23.

Jersey City, N. J., Friday, June 8, 1934.

Vol. II.

## NEW YOUTH BRANCH OF U. N. A. FORMED IN MONESSEN, PA.

Acting upon the application of the Young Ukrainian Beneficial Association of Monessen, Pa. the Executive Committee of the Ukrainian National Association has admitted this youth club as Branch 128 of the Ukrainian National Association. This Monessen youth branch of the U. N. A. is and shall be composed entirely of young American-Ukrainians of that locality.

The charter members of the newly formed Branch 128 are only six in number, but it is believed that they will form a firm foundation upon which the branch will soon rapidly expand.

The officers of this youth branch are: Andrew Procanin—President, Paul Malichak—Secretary, John Pishko—Treasurer.

Aiding in its foundation was Franko Yankowsky, Secretary of local older folks' branch, 338, of the U. N. A.

## YOUTH CLUB SENDS AID TO MOTHERS OF UKRAINIAN HEROES

The Eleventh Branch of the Young Ukrainian Nationalists (of ODWU) of New York City has sent \$44.68 through the "Obyednanye" (United Ukrainian Organizations of America) to the old country for the purpose of aiding the needy mothers of such deceased Ukrainian heroes as Bilas, Danylyshyn, Holowinsky, and others. This action was in response to an appeal recently published in the "Svoboda" asking for aid for these needy mothers.

The amount sent (\$44.68) was the proceeds of a sale by the members of the Y. U. N. of blue and yellow flowers. These flowers were sold on "Zeleny Svyata" in front of several Ukrainian churches of New York and vicinity.

## UKRAINIAN YOUTH'S LEAGUE OF N. A. NEWS

The Executive Committee of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America has sent out to more than one hundred American-Ukrainian Youth clubs a statement including a questionnaire concerning the matter of holding the proposed Second Ukrainian Youth's Congress of America during the latter part of this summer, in some leading eastern center, such as New York City.

All clubs which have received the communication are urged to take quick action on it and reply as soon as possible.

The Executive Committee also wishes to announce that a full list of all those who participated in the recent essay contest conducted among the American-Ukrainian Youth by the League will be published in next week's issue of the Ukrainian Weekly. Secondary prize winners will be further published in the coming issues of the "Weekly" also.

(A Pen Pal Column will appear in tomorrow's Svoboda.)

## MORAL SUPPORT

Congressman Hamilton Fish, Jr. introduced in Congress last week a resolution relative to the famine in Ukraine under the Soviets, which resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

The text of the resolution was reprinted in last Saturday's (June 2) issue of the "Svoboda," while the memorandum in support of this resolution will also appear in the "Svoboda," beginning with tomorrow's (June 9) issue. In addition, both the resolution and memorandum will appear in the near future in pamphlet form.

### SIGNIFICANCE OF THE RESOLUTION

It is clear to all of us that this resolution will cause no radical change for the better to appear in the destructive policy that the Soviet dictatorship is waging so callously against the Ukrainian nation in a effort to prevent the Ukrainian people from gaining their national, political, economical and cultural freedom. Neither will the resolution be instrumental in solving the problem of the irreconcilably divergent aims of Ukrainian nationalism and of Moscow's imperialism (masking under the cloak of communism), nor bring peace to the resultant unceasing conflict thereof.

For despite all our efforts here in America, the final, ultimate outcome of this conflict will be settled only on the Ukrainian lands themselves. Only in their native Ukraine will the Ukrainian people with their own hands and by their own sacrifices finally cast off once and for all the intolerable yoke of foreign oppression, whether it be Russian or Polish, and set up their own free and independent state of Ukraine. This we all know.

Nevertheless, in spite of the incontrovertible truth of these facts, such a resolution as presented in Congress last week, before the largest Parliamentary body in the world, cannot fail but have an important psychological effect upon the Ukrainian people in their homeland, upon the thousands upon thousands of them languishing in Communist Russian and Polish prisons, or upon the millions of them suffering undescrivable torments in the grip of the terrible famine. To them the news of this resolution presented in the American Congress will be like a ray of sunshine, a shining shaft of hope and courage piercing and dispelling the clouds of suffering and despair, giving new life and vigor to their unceasing endeavors to gain that most cherished of all human possessions—Freedom.

Furthermore, the sympathetic reception of this resolution by the chief representative body of the great liberty-loving American people will give the Ukrainian people an assurance that their fight for independence is not going on unseen, but that it has a steadily-growing number of sympathizers throughout the world, particularly here in America.

The enemies of Ukraine may enjoy diplomatic victories here in America, the durability of which remains to be seen. They may even be lulled into the belief that because of such victories all their illegal and barbaric trampling of Ukrainian rights and liberties in their homeland are being conveniently forgotten or ignored by the American people. And yet such is not the case. A perusal of practically any leading American newspaper or journal during the past several years—beginning with the notorious Polish "pacification" of Ukrainian villages in Western Ukraine, and ending with the present inhuman deliberate starvation of the Ukrainian population by the Soviet authorities—will convince even the most skeptical that all of these illegalities and barbarities practiced upon the Ukrainian people are slowly but surely awakening among the American people, not to speak of other nationalities, a feeling of surprise and indignation against the perpetrators of these acts. And it is becoming increasingly evident that this factor, the arousal of interest and sympathy in the Ukrainian cause, will soon have to be taken under anxious consideration by the Communist Russian and Polish authorities before they embark upon any further punitive measures designed to quell Ukrainian aspirations for freedom.

But whether they take this factor under consideration or not is immaterial. For the Ukrainian people, their spirits buoyed up by the cheering news that their emigrant brothers and sisters across the seas are aiding them in every possible way, will, in spite of all the opposition that their enemies can marshal, drive the invaders out of Ukraine once and forever, and establish their own free and independent nation.

### HOW OUR YOUTH CAN HELP

All of this goes to indicate what a wonderful field of future work our young American-Ukrainians have within their reach. We see plainly that interesting American and foreign opinion concerning the Ukrainian cause is of undoubted benefit to this cause. Our young people should, therefore, concentrate their energies in provoking this public opinion in favor of the Ukrainian cause, in uncovering such influential Americans who will interest themselves, from the humanitarian point at least, in the struggle of the Ukrainian nation to free itself of foreign oppressive domination. And such people can be found, not only in Congress, but everywhere.

## THE BEE AND THE FLIES

By Leonid Hillbow

(Concluded)

"How are you, our good friend?"  
Both of the flies cried out and then:  
"Tis very fortunate that we have met...  
You might as well come, too, or you'll regret..."  
The bee replied in her convincing tone,  
"Too bad, but my Ukraine, my native land,  
I'll never change for foreign sand...  
May this good fortune be your own."  
The flies began to hum and then to cry,  
"Now that's not fair! What do you say?!"  
Here we have lived and knew no pleasure,  
And here we have been threatened every day  
By every lord and foolish farmer—  
And everything is in our way.  
Life here is getting worse instead of calmer.  
You'll feel the very same some day!"  
To this the bee replied,  
"No matter where I go it is my pride  
To hold that great respect which you're denied,  
Because I always work;—but you:  
Your wants and fancies have no measure...  
There is no need of all this blaming;  
Disgusted here, go where you're aiming—  
To every stalking spider's pleasure."  
About the ones that like to roam  
I have for sometime meant to say:  
Who wants all things an easy way,  
To him no place will be a home.  
No wonder grandfolks used to "cuss":  
"Go on drones  
Shake your bones,  
What earthly good are you to us!  
Perhaps not knowing you as well as we,  
Elsewhere they'll call you differently."

Translated by  
WALDIMIR SEMENYNA.

## BELGIAN-UKRAINIAN RELIEF COMMITTEE FOR STARVING SOVIET UKRAINE

Brussels, Belgium. Under the auspices of the Ukrainian immigrants in Belgium an active relief aid committee for the starving Ukrainians in the famine-stricken Ukraine was set up last summer.

At the present time a similar honorary committee was formed, including in its ranks many leading Belgians, drawn from all walks of life. Among the more active of these Belgians are S. Terminde, professor of Louvain University, Engineer R. Biard, and General Helebot, former Minister of Belgium and a liberal contributor to this humane cause.

(Today's "U. W." concluded in "Svoboda".)

## A SHORT HISTORY OF UKRAINIAN LITERATURE

By REV. M. KINASH

(A free translation by S. S.)

(18)

In his letter to "Kniaz" (Prince) Oleh (which was included in his work "Поучение дітей") "Kniaz" Volodimir Monomakh begs Oleh to send back to him his daughter-in-law, wife of his slain son Izyaslav, so that both of them together may mourn the death of his greatly beloved son.

### Memoirs of Pilgrims to the Holy Land

Immediately upon the introduction of Christianity into Ukraine a popular custom arose, which probably received its impulse from the first of the Crusades; of making pilgrimages to the Holy Land, and there visit the various holy places associated with the life of Christ. Many Ukrainian pilgrims made the long, arduous journey. When they returned, the more educated of them wrote down their various experiences, adventures of their journey, and descriptions of what they saw. These writings were in form of memoirs.

The most famous of these memoirs was a popularly written work known as "Паломник Данило" (Pilgrim Daniel) or, as it was also known, "Хождение Данила Рускыя земли игумена" (The Travels of Daniel, Abbot of "Rus" Land).

In this work Abbot Daniel gives a very striking and interesting account of his pilgrimage to the Holy Land which he made during 1112-1113 A. D. His love for his native Ukraine and his national

consciousness is clearly demonstrated in these memoirs when he recounts how when he arrived in Jerusalem he went to the Saviour's grave, and there prayed fervently for the welfare of his Ukrainian people and then placed thereon a "lyampad" (an image lamp) as a gift offering from the Ukrainian lands.

### Treaties Between "Rus" and the Greeks

The oldest surviving examples of ancient Ukrainian law is in form of three treaties between "Rus" and the Greeks. ("Rus" was the ancient name for Ukraine. During the time of Peter I the Muscovite Empire evolved the "Theory of the Unity of the Russian Nation", and to develop this theory Muscovy—also known as Muscovschena—usurped the name "Rus" and applied it to all eastern Slavic nations, including herself. Thus arose the present day "Russia").

Two of these treaties date back to 907 and 911 respectively, being concluded during the reign of "Kniaz" Oleh, while the third treaty was entered into with the Greeks during Ihor's rule, in 949.

These treaties were originally written in Greek. Some ancient unknown Bulgarian writer took these original Greek manuscripts and translated them into a mixture of the Bulgarian-Slovene language. Nestor, the first Ukrainian chronicler, transferred the entire text of the translated treaties

into his "Chronicles", striking out in the process many terms and sentences which were of the Bulgarian-Slovene character, and introducing in their place the ancient Ukrainian literary language.

From these treaties we learn that even in those days, before Christianity was adopted by the Kievan State, an oath was required to be given in support of the truth of some solemn declaration, promise, or vow. The pagan Ukrainians swore before their Perun, god of lightning and thunder whose statues were usually made of wood with a silver head and golden moustaches. The Christian Ukrainians, however, before the adoption of Christianity usually made their oath in the St. Elijah Church, in Kiev.

These treaties are living proof today of the fact that even in those olden times, before the coming of Christianity into Ukraine, some form of writing existed in our native country, for without it the trade relations between our ancestors and the Greeks could not have been carried on such an extensive scale. These treaties further give proof to the fact that even before the coming of Christianity there were many Christians among the ancient Ukrainians, and that they even had their own church, namely—St. Elijah's in Kiev.

### "Ruska Pravda"

The first real example of the early Ukrainian system of law is in form of the so-called "Ruska Pravda."

In the original state of society among the ancient Ukrainians the system of law was, naturally enough, quite primitive. For quite a time a wrongdoer was tried and judged by those whom he had

wronged. For example, if a member of the family committed some wrong which was in the family circle and which tended to injure the family, either individually or collectively, then such wrongdoer was tried, sentenced and punished by the head of that particular family, in most cases the father. On the other hand, if the wrong was such which in its nature was against the rights and welfare of the "hromada" (assemblage—the general public of the village, town or city) then such wrongdoer was brought up for trial before a tribunal composed of the "hromada".

Yaroslav the Wise (1019-1054), upon his ascension to the throne, decided to modernize this primitive system of justice in his dominions by establishing royal courts of justice. To aid these courts function properly and justly he had drawn up a code of laws which became known as "Ruska Pravda", consisting of 135 sections.

Looking upon these early Ukrainian Laws one can see that they were decidedly wise, just and merciful. Their general tenor seems to have been to hold one's person sacred, for arrests were comparatively rare, and freemen rarely permitted to be beaten. Wrongs against one's honor seem to have been of far more serious consequence than others. The death penalty was practically nonexistent.

Later the "Ruska Pravda" became the source of Muscovite and Lithuanian laws, but in the former case the rights dealing with individual liberties were stricken out in most cases by autocratic Muscovy.

(To be continued)

## THE UKRAINIAN GIRL WHO BECAME QUEEN OF FRANCE

By DR. O. HRYCAY

A free translation by S. S.

(1)

[Note:—Dr. Hrycay, well known Ukrainian authority and critic on world's literature, is a regular foreign correspondent of the "Svoboda". He resides in Vienna.—Editor.]

Our ancient Ukrainian State of Kiev grew so powerful that it even won the respect and admiration of foreign rulers, who sought to make close alliances with it by means of a series of royal marriages.

During the reign of Yaroslav the Wise (1019-1054), when the Kievan State reached its zenith, such alliances became so highly prized that three of the daughters of Yaroslav by means of royal marriages became queens of foreign countries.

One of these daughters, Elysavta, became the beloved wife of a famous Norwegian monarch, Harald the Bold, who, before winning her hand, first performed deeds of great daring, and wrote a song about her in which he grieved that "a Ukrainian girl with the golden necklace does not want him."

The youngest daughter of Yaroslav became the wife of the Magyar (Hungarian) king, Andrey I, who for some time lived in exile in Kiev.

The third of the daughters, between the oldest and the youngest, married King Henri I of France, who ruled from 1031 to 1060.

At the time of their marriage, France, needless to say, was far from its peak of power. The country was then being ravaged by a famine so terrible that, as writes the French Historian Donnescheau, people ate one another. And to make matters worse great

packs of starving wolves roamed the countryside, making it unsafe to venture outside without some good means of protection. But worse of all was the constant warfare between the various feudal lords who controlled most of France at that time. These wars took a deadlier toll than the famine and the wolves put together.

Henry at the time of his marriage with Anne was already a widower. His previous marriage with Mamilde, daughter of the German king Henrich II, had begotten him no male heirs. And because his spiritual advisors were very much afraid that a second marriage with someone of the royal family of neighboring countries would also be non-productive of a male heir, it was decided that he should seek the hand of the Princess of the far-away country of Ukraine, for from the traveling bards and minstrels they had heard many stories of the beauty of this Princess, of the might of her father's kingdom, and of the fertility of the women of Ukraine. Accordingly a royal embassy was appointed to go in quest of Princess Anne's hand for their royal master, Henri I. The embassy was quite imposing, being headed by Bishop Gotius Saveyra and Goselyn de Chaliniaka, and consisting of many nobles, court officials, and an armed guard.

Starting out in the early part of 1048 the French delegation managed to reach Kiev about the same time of the following year. They were favorably received by Yaroslav, and after much feasting and ceremonies returned back to France once more, taking back

with them Anne together with her attendants.

The royal wedding ceremony between Henri I of France and Princess Anne of the Ukrainian Kievan State took place amidst great ceremony and pomp in that ancient coronation center of the French monarchs—Rheims, on May 14, 1049, falling exactly on the Ukrainian "Zeleny Svyata." Anne, at the time of her marriage was in the very flower of her beauty, being 25 years of age.

The married life of Anne with Henri I—taking in consideration the then prevailing social life and customs—was a happy one. For in those days Christianity was not very deeply imbedded in the moral consciousness of the people, and their rulers, although outwardly living up to the Christian precepts, were nevertheless guilty of most immoral conduct; casting aside their wives, and even having them murdered or poisoned, so that they could continue their immoral life unmolested. But despite these general conditions we have undisputed evidence that Henri I treated his wife, Queen Anne, very well.

Queen Anne bore her royal husband three sons. The oldest, Philippe I ascended the throne upon the death of his father (1060-1108). Another son, Robert, died

as a young boy. The third son Hugo, became the founder of the royal family of Vermandua.

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

On August 4, 1060 Henri died at Vitre-aux-Loges. Queen Anne after a period of mourning took the Regent Prince and her other children to Senci Castle, an old royal residence.

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

(To be concluded)

### PASSING SCENERY

Day after day they ride by and by,  
With the loud thundering noise every time;  
Some trucks are low and some trucks are high,  
Some carry food and some carry lime.

Of course there are cars and oh, how cute!  
Are the Austins that sometimes I see;  
When it comes to Rolls Royces I'm now mute  
But I'll tell you when wealthy I'll be.

MARY SARABUN,  
Bridgeport, Pa.

## THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

(Talk delivered at the 40th Anniversary celebration of the U. N. A. held in Chicago, Ill.— by R. L. Smook)

Today we are celebrating the 40th anniversary of the Ukrainian National Association, the strongest Ukrainian institution, not only in America, but in the entire world.

It is natural that children take pride in their parents. A father is the strongest, the biggest, the wisest and the best father in the whole world, and so is mother, in the eyes of their children. They like to say, even after they grow up, that "My father said this" and "my father did that," or "My mother told me to do this way or that way." And, even after our parents are called away from this world, we hold those memories as the most precious ones.

What is true in private life is also true in public life. Therefore, with the greatest pride in your hearts you can point to the Ukrainian National Association, whose 40th anniversary we are gathered to celebrate, as the greatest national monument which your fathers built, in this country. It took forty years of hard work, of careful planning, of wise management to bring this institution to its present greatness.

The history of the Ukrainian National Association is interwoven with the history of the Ukrainian people in this country. The Ukrainian National Association is a true reflection of the hardship, struggle and success of your fathers. And that is why this institution is so deeply embedded in the hearts of your fathers and mothers. We are proud of this institution for the great work it has done in uplifting our people from darkness and despair in the educational and economical field. Let us all be proud of this institution for the material assistance it gave and thereby brought joy and relief to our needy families. We are all proud of this institution for the assistance it gave to many widows and orphans at the time of despair and great sorrow. We are proud of this institution for the help it gave to the other Ukrainian national causes in the Old Country, and, for those reasons, your mothers and fathers asked you to come and participate in this celebration, and listen to what they have to tell you about the past and future of this institution.

They realize the seriousness and importance of this institution first, to the Ukrainian people in America, and, second, to the Ukrainian nation as a whole. They know that because of their hard work and great sacrifice, their efforts are not in vain. It brought great honor and success to the Ukrainian National Association and to its members. These members, these builders, your fathers and mothers are uneasy today, because very soon they will have to make way for the younger generation, which means to you boys and girls of today; and they would like to know what sort of managers you will make. What are you doing in preparing yourselves for this important task?

You will soon be called to carry on the work and shoulder the responsibility of this institution, and it will be you who will carry it to greater success, greater achievement, or a downfall. Your parents, who founded the Ukrainian National Association, were handicapped by their lack of knowledge of the American language, of American customs. They were strangers in the newly-adopted country, but by their strong backbone and the determination to succeed, they built a monument which today has become the largest Ukrainian institution.

You will not have to overcome such obstacles. You are not strangers in this country, you have no inferiority complex; that is the reason why you are asked to join this Association and carry it to greater success and greater achievement than it has attained to the present.

Like every other organization, the Ukrainian National Association also needs new blood, new life, new members with vigor and determination. Your fathers and mothers are asking you today for a pledge and promise that you will faithfully stand by this institution and thereby stand by your people and your nation. They want your pledge that you will truly respect the principles of this organization; that you will faithfully and courageously defend it from its enemies; and from the enemies of the Ukrainian nation; and that when the time comes when you will have to pass the management and responsibility of this institution into the hands of your children at the eightieth anniversary, that you will do it with the same

## FAMINE UNDER SOVIETS

The Christian Science Monitor, the Boston daily, so well known for its fairness, has been publishing lately a series of articles on Russia, which are of special to all those concerned about Ukraine. The articles were written by William Henry Chamberlin, for ten years the staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, in Moscow. He is the author of two books on Russia, each of which has won a prominent place among the books on that subject. It was he who was prevented to visit Ukraine to investigate the reports of famine ravaging the Ukrainian countryside. Later on he was allowed to visit the region and observe the facts with his own eyes, but still he was not free to write as all his writings were subject to the strict Soviet censorship. Only now, after he had been transferred from Moscow to serve as The Christian Science Monitor's chief correspondent in the Far East, was he able to give the results of his observations to the readers of his paper, without the usual benefit of the censor.

Mr. Chamberlin has written 18 articles on the various sides of the Soviet "experiment", and in each of them he touches indirectly upon matters of vital importance to the Ukraine under the Soviets. One article is exclusively devoted to Ukraine. The purpose of it is to investigate, though at so belated a

moment, the reports of famine, which were repeated again and again, and were stubbornly denied by Soviet officials. When inquiring about these reports, he was assured by smooth-tongued officials in Moscow (1) that there had been no famine; (2) that only little food difficulties here and there; and (3) that these were due to the machinations of the "kulaks", which were rich peasants, strictly individualistic in spirit.

Mr. Chamberlin was not satisfied with these glib denials as here was Mr. Kalinin, the president of Soviet Russia, himself, who in a speech on the food situation in Ukraine uttered the ruthless words, "The collective farmers this year have passed through a good school. For some, this school was quite ruthless."

So Mr. Chamberlin went out to find out for himself how that school worked. He tells us how he investigated. As long as he was visiting the village houses selected by the accompanying local officials, they invariably proved to be the houses of local communists or members of shock-brigades. So he picked out a house at random and entered.

It was a typical Ukrainian hut with a thatched roof, earth floor, with benches along the walls, an oven, and a rickety bed as chief articles of furniture. The sole occupant of the house was a girl of 15, huddled up on the bench.

"Where is your mother?" she was asked.

"She died of hunger last winter," the girl answered in a flat, dull voice.

"Have you any brothers or sisters?"

"I had four. They all died, too."

"When?"

"Last winter and spring."

"And your father?"

"He is working in the fields."

By such direct inquiries conducted at various points in Ukraine and North Caucasus, Mr. Chamberlin arrived at the following conclusions:

1) that the famine affected great stretches of Ukraine, with a population of about 35,000,000, the North Caucasus, with the population of about 10,000,000, and some regions of the Middle and Lower Volga and Azakstan, in Central Asia;

2) that it is probable that during the winter and spring of 1932-1933 there died from famine in Ukraine and the region of North Caucasus between four and five million people, that is over and above the normal mortality;

3) that famine was due only to a small degree to such natural causes as drought or flood, but was mostly due to social conditions such as the despair of the peasants as a result of the state measures, constant irregular requisitions of grain, squeezing out of the peasant of the capital for grandiose new industrial enterprises, and the general tendency of the Soviets to look upon the famine as the best means of teaching the peasant a bitter lesson, in short, to the Soviet system of class warfare.

Mr. Chamberlin supposes that this use of famine has perhaps broken down the peasant's resistance to collectivization. To the adherents of the class warfare this might appear praiseworthy, on the ground that "War is War," but luckily not all are adherents of such a war. The world still might be expected to ask, Does this victory pay?

ER.

## THE UKRAINIAN QUESTION

By E. Lachowich

(11)

### THE LAST PERIOD

#### Cunning Propaganda of the Bolsheviks

The Bolsheviks were victorious greatly due to their clever propaganda. In the first stages of the revolution they did not openly oppose the separatistic sentiments. They even proclaimed that any nationality desiring separation may have it. "But", they added, "a separation would be unwise now, since all peoples are going to unite in the Third International. Therefore Ukraine should not separate herself, but should help Russia win the revolution." Those who doubted this statement were branded as traitors of the revolution and treated accordingly.

**Bolsheviks Limit Ukrainian Rights**  
After the liquidation of Ukrainian armies the Bolsheviks set upon limiting Ukrainian political rights, vested temporarily in the hands of the Bolshevik government in Kharkiv. In the first place they

called off the Ukrainian representatives abroad. Then they transferred the regiments consisting of Ukrainian elements into deep Russia. All military force was subjected to the military staff in Moscow. Gradually the same was done with finance, industry, commerce, agriculture and education. All power was once again concentrated in Moscow and the Kharkiv government was nothing but its reliable instrument.

Ukraine once passed through an analogous period during the reign of Peter I. But then Muscovy tried to cripple only her political tendencies, and left her culture alone. Now the Bolsheviks, besides political absorption, tried with all brutality to impose upon Ukraine their culture as well. In place of Spirit they have put Matter,—in place of Personality—a Mass. In place of Liberty—Slavery and Serfdom. In place of Initiative—blind submission to the central authority.

#### The Bolshevik Reign of Terror

The old intelligentsia was destroyed, that is, partly shot and

partly exiled to Siberia to build new railroads, or to dig new canals. Next after the intelligentsia to be persecuted and exiled were the more active workers and peasants—the latter who received the official scoff-name of "Kulaks". After the Kulaks followed the Ukrainian Communists themselves. The Commissar of Education Shumsky was arrested by the OGPU and whether exiled or shot remains a secret of the OGPU. After him, the Assistant Commissar of Agriculture Connor-Palashchuk together with 40 other higher officials of the Kharkiv government were arrested and all shot to death. Then followed the arrests of prominent economists, writers, publicists, such as Volobuyev, Ritychitzky, Turiansky, Maksymovych. A brilliant poet Khyvlov was accused of "treasonable" nationalistic tendencies in his poems, and in consequence was called before a Tribunal in Moscow for trial. When he returned from Moscow he shot himself.

(To be continued)

## THE OTTOMAN

A SHORT STORY

By MICHAEL HOMYK

It was a matter of neither surprise nor horror to the young Cossack Ottoman; he had expected this. He was flat on his back, tightly pinned down, hand and foot, by a half a dozen of Turkish soldiers. The heating continued, irons were placed upon the glowing coals and long, slender knives were being heated. Sweat came out on the Cossack's shaven head, his lips tightened, his muscles stiffened, and he waited.

The Sultan Hashan, himself, lay back deeper in his cushions, as he looked first at the Cossack's eyes and then at the thin piercing knives in the fire. If the Cossack refused to talk, then, it would be a matter of only a few minutes when he, Hashan, would send a sightless Cossack Ottoman stumbling back to his Ukrainian steppes. He, the favored of Allah, had tortured scores of Christian infidels, but it wasn't every day that he could amuse himself with a Cossack Ottoman—and a young one at that.

A slave advanced with a whip in his hand.

"These lashes are just the beginning. We have something much prettier for you if you don't tell us the location and strength of your army of Cossack dogs!"

The young Ottoman felt an involuntary shudder go through him as the merciless lash fell upon his exposed body again and again. He cried out, and with that cry he moved suddenly. Making a throw with his body and with a butt of his head, he sent the Turkish soldiers sprawling to the ground. Immediately, a half dozen other Turks descended on him again, clamping themselves on his protesting arms and legs. The young Cossack made one more mighty attempt to break, and then sagged to the ground panting.

The annoyed Sultan sat up in his pillows.

"He sees too much, no more delay—bring the irons!"

The knives, heated white hot, were brought by one of the slaves. A Turk raised a smoking blade

and passed it satanically before one of the Ottoman's eyes—a little closer and he would have seared the Cossack's eyeball. The Sultan roared in merriment.

The Cossack turned to the Sultan, "I'll speak."

Hashan was pleased with this announcement. It made no difference, it was well—the Cossack would be tortured, later, just the same.

"Then, talk," Hashan roared. "Where are your infidel Cossacks, and what is their plan?"

The Turkish soldiers loosened a little on their hold. Hashan's secretary was at the Sultan's side to take down the answers to the Sultan's questionings. The Cossack answered in an inaudible voice. Hashan rolled his ugly head from side to side gesturing that he couldn't hear what the Ottoman said.

"Bring the infidel dog closer," he ordered the soldiers.

The soldiers brought the Cossack closer to the Sultan. The captive did not say anything; but with a lightning-like movement he caught at a sword hilt and jerked the weapon from a soldier's scabbard. Before anyone could grasp the meaning of what was taking place, the sword came down, whizzing through the air.

There was a gasp, a sound like the cry of a wolf as the weapon in the Cossack's hand slashed deep into the Sultan's head.

### MUSICAL HIT OF BERLIN UKRAINIANS

The "Association of Foreign Correspondents in Berlin" gave a Musical together with a dinner in Berlin on April 28, in the program of which several well known Ukrainian singers took part, namely, Maria Sokil, soprano, and Klym Andrieyko, tenor. They presented a number of Ukrainian songs which were very favorably received. Attending was also a well known Ukrainian authority on music, Prof. Anton Rudnytsky.

## THE SPORT WHIRL

### CLEVELAND DEMOCRATIC CLUB TEAM.

After several bad starts a Ukrainian baseball team has finally been organized under the backing of the Ukrainian Democratic Club. This newly organized group is entirely made up of boys, between 16 and 19 years of age.

The backing of such a team by the Ukrainian Democratic Club is in line with its established policy to encourage athletics and social entertainment among the Ukrainian youth.

The team has been practicing regularly and is now gradually rounding into form. A practice game was played with the well organized Hi-Lo Athletic Club and to the delight of the surprisingly large crowd (which was decidedly partisan) our Club won 15-6 with a spectacular show of power.

It was thought, at first, that an attempt would be made to enter the team in the C. B. F. Minor Indoor League, but after a thorough discussion of the merits of entering our newly recruited team into such a formidable league, it was decided to forego the plan and have the team play independent ball for a season. During this year challenge games will be played with the various teams in the organized leagues and in this way do away with a great deal of routine.

At the next game the team is expected to look bright and chipper in their new uniforms, which are to be arranged in Ukrainian colors.

On the roster of the team we have the following boys—John Hodawansky, Joseph Zerucha, Peter Klepczak, John Hrick, Peter Sawka, Martin Chorney, Stephen Biganowsky, Paul Bych, Stephen Burko, Herbert Phillips, Edward Kemmerling, Michael Spodar, Martin Bayun.

We hope for a successful and enjoyable year for our baseball team and we feel sure the Svoboda will hear again of the progress that has been made.

Sincerely yours,

S. T. KRAFCHIG, Sec'y.  
10109 Parkview Ave.

Teacher—"William, construct a sentence using the word 'Archaic.'"

William—"We can't have archaic and eat it too."

They'd tie you up against a tree and—"

"Then I won't tell them," said Michaylo. "After I leave tomorrow morning you inform them of my mission. I'm leaving you in charge."

"Won't you let me accompany you?" asked Wasyl.

"I'm sorry, Wasyl," Michaylo replied feelingly, "but as only one man is needed for the job, why sacrifice two?"

Just at this moment, one of the other men ran to Michaylo and Wasyl, excitedly talking about an airplane.

"Take it easy, Klym!" Michaylo said, while the man tried to catch his breath. "Now talk slowly.... what happened?"

"An airplane has just crashed about a mile from here," Klym succeeded in saying. "I was hunting for rabbits when I heard a great noise as of a powerful engine, and before I knew what had happened, an airplane crashed into the forest just ten feet from where I stood!"

Fedor Barychak was in high spirits. Professor Hemingway had gotten over his air-sickness when they had left Germany and the last few hundred miles to Moscow would soon be covered.

## CIVIC CENTER ISSUES

### YEARBOOK

The Ukrainian Civic Center wishes to announce the issuance of its second annual yearbook, for the year of 1934.

This year book narrates a set of adventures, both physical and mental, by the irrepressible members of the Civic Center. They are certainly marvelous tales of adventure as well as stories of intellectual force. There are also included countless other English and Ukrainian bits, editorials, humor, etc.

The book is gayly bound in covers of various hues—the design on which has been drawn and blocked by Miss Elizabeth Dyczko, who incidentally is this year's editor.

Much credit and praise should be given Misses Anna J. Balko, Elizabeth Dyczko, Mary Ann Bodnar, who have worked extremely long and hard on the yearbook with the assistance of a few other girls.

The Ukrainian Civic Center Yearbook will be on sale on June 12 during the Civic Center Hobby Exhibit to be held at the International Institute, 341 East 17th St., at 8:00 P. M. No admission charge. Hobbies of the various girls will be exhibited. Mrs. Cole, president of the Institute will give a talk.

Publicity Mgr. H. O. LALKA.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS OF YOUTH CLUB AFFAIRS

(Charges for announcements in this column are 50 cts. for a space of 6 to 7 lines, paid in advance.)

### NEW YORK, N. Y.

JUNE FROLIC tendered by the Eleventh Branch of Young Ukrainian Nationalists of ODWU on Saturday, June 9, 1934, at the Ukrainian Nat'l Home, 217-219 E. 6th St., N. Y. C. Commencement 8 P. M. Subscription 35 cts.

### NEW YORK CITY.

Ukrainian Civic Center — HOBBY EXHIBIT — Tuesday, June 12th, 8-P. M. at International Institute, 341 E. 17th St. Mrs. M. C. Cole speaker. Refreshments. Admission free.

## FIFTY AGAINST MILLIONS!

By THEODORE LUTWENIAK

### CHAPTER FIVE

#### Preparations

Michaylo watched Wasyl mixing the chemicals.

"How many missiles would you be able to make?" inquired Michaylo.

"About a dozen .... although if I used all this mixture in one missile, it would be enough to demolish an entire mountain—so destructive are its properties. You see, Michaylo, this mixture is the highest explosive known to chemistry, as I said before. The larger the amount of this mixture in one missile the more destructive it will be."

"Hmmm!" Michaylo exclaimed thoughtfully. "How does it explode?"

"By many methods: fire, dropping it from high heights—"

"Is there no way," interrupted Michaylo, "in exploding the mixture in Moscow while we stay in the forest?"

"A fuse may do the trick," answered Wasyl thoughtfully, "but a fuse more than ninety miles long is unthinkable....the reasons are obvious. No, Michaylo, the only practical method of exploding the

mixture in Moscow is by dropping it into the city."

"But how can that be done?" Michaylo interrogated, feeling discouraged.

"I honestly don't know, Michaylo," Wasyl answered. "But don't worry, something may turn up. As a last resort one of the men can carry the explosive into Moscow and set it off....thus sacrificing himself."

"Ah!" exclaimed Michaylo, suddenly brightening. "Why didn't we think of that before! I'll carry the stuff into Moscow myself! To what extent will the explosive damage Moscow?"

"It will almost completely demolish Moscow. This chemical mixture—"

"Yes, I know...you told me twice before!" interrupted Michaylo, good naturedly slapping the little fellow on the back. "I'll take the stuff to Moscow tomorrow morning.... hope you'll hear the explosion here. Then you'll know my mission was successful. I'll tell the others what we've done so far. Do you think they'll object to my sacrificing myself?"

"Object? What do you expect them to do? If I know those men,

(5)

(To be continued)