



# UKRAINIAN WEEKLY



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Vol. III

## HONORING OUR GRADUATES

The Ukrainian Weekly is compiling a list of all American-Ukrainians graduating this year from high schools and colleges which will be published early next month. The names of such graduates and other necessary data (refer to back issues) should be sent in immediately by the graduates themselves or by interested parties.

## CONTRIBUTIONS BY AMERICAN-UKRAINIANS TO RIDNA SHKOLA

The Governing Body of Ridna Shkola (Ukrainian school system in Western Ukraine under Poland supported entirely by voluntary contributions of Ukrainians) has recently announced that contributions for the Ridna Shkola by American-Ukrainians has taken a definite upswing within recent times. From September 1, 1934 to April 1, 1935, Ridna Shkola has received from America the sum of \$2,500.50. Of this whole sum \$2,215.00 were sent through the medium of the United Ukrainian Organizations of America (Obyednanye).

## NEWS FROM MANCHURIAN UKRAINIANS

The recent one-hundredth issue of the "Manchurian Vistnyk," a Ukrainian newspaper published in Harbin, Manchuria, contains an interesting account of the vicissitudes suffered by the newspaper before it attained its present position as the organ of the large Ukrainian colony living in Manchuria and surrounding territories.

It further reports some of the activities of the Ukrainians living there. In March a concert was given in honor of Taras Shevchenko in the local Ukrainian National Home. At present a drive is being conducted to pay off the encumbrances upon the Home and thus make possible its utilization for purely Ukrainian affairs. Another drive is being held now to raise more funds for the maintenance of the Ukrainian school in Harbin. Steps are being taken to enable Ukrainian farmers to settle in northern sections of Manchuria. The Ukrainian youth, organized into the "Society of the Zeleny Klyn"—Green Wedge: being the name of the wedge-shaped section wherein most Ukrainians there live—is quite active. It has recently presented several Ukrainian plays.

## UKRAINIAN YOUTH DAY IN PHILADELPHIA

An American-Ukrainian Youth Day will be held in Philadelphia, Pa., August 4, 1935, according to an announcement of the United American-Ukrainian Organizations of Philadelphia. A special committee composed of representatives of local youth clubs under the leadership of W. Nakonechny, Chairman, and Miss Anne Harris, Secretary, is arranging the program for the day. The program will include an athletic meet, Boy Scout exercises, Ukrainian dances, and many other interesting features. Prizes will be awarded to winners of the various contests. Those that are interested should write to the Secretary, 472 N. 4th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

## A FREE AND INDEPENDENT UKRAINE

One of the most heartening signs of the growing importance of the Ukrainian cause is that it has grown to such strength that today it finds vivid reflection in what is commonly known as the mirror of life—the press.

There was a time, and not so distant at that, when the Ukrainian cause commanded but very little attention outside the borders of Ukraine. In England, for example, only an occasional and very rare despatch or comment appeared in the press concerning it. And this was true of other countries too. Today, more such articles appear in one year than had previously in many years.

This new interest manifested in the Ukrainian fight for freedom begins with the breaking out of the World War. The Russian Revolution and the collapse of Austria-Hungary gave the Ukrainian people an opportunity to strike for their liberties. An independent Ukrainian state arose, embracing most of Ukrainian ethnographic territories. The world rubbed its eyes in amazement, for here a long-forgotten nation had been resurrected to life again. Yet the map drawers at Versailles, blinded to all considerations of humanity and justice by their own selfish interests, found no place for Ukraine in their new political setup of Europe. Through direct as well as indirect means they helped to bring about the fall of the Ukrainian Republic, salving their conscience with the thought that in the end the Ukrainian cause would be only a lost cause and that no one would even remember it, least of all pay any attention to it.

How deluded these "statesmen" were, is most apparent today. For the Ukrainian cause is steadily becoming the pivotal factor upon which depends the peace of Europe.

Warden Chilcott, an English political observer and writer, bears this out, in an article reprinted in today's issue of the Ukrainian Weekly, when he declares the Ukrainian cause to be a "dominating question which must test European Diplomacy in the Council Chambers of Europe at no distant date." He predicts the "paramount importance" that Ukraine "may soon assume," and concludes his article (which we recommend be read in its entirety) by declaring that it is a matter of supreme importance to the peace of Europe to have a "strong and independent Ukraine," recommending at the same time that not only Great Britain but all other nations should strive towards this goal.

As one of the main reasons for Ukraine remaining enslaved today Warden Chilcott ascribes "the boasted ignorance of European affairs on the part of certain of the statesmen to whom fell the task of redrawing the map of Europe after the war."

This enslavement, he points out, is centuries-old, yet never have the Ukrainians ceased their valiant struggle to wrest their freedom from their oppressors. "Never throughout a long and torturous history," he says, "have a people struggled more heroically to regain their independence than the Ukrainians are doing in the present epoch."

Needless to say, the Ukrainian people know, without being told, their destiny; that their centuries of fighting for independence is not for naught, but that the day will soon come when they by their own strength and means will regain their independence. Still, it is gratifying, we must admit, to read such articles as that by Warden Chilcott, and to learn that others outside our race are interested in the Ukrainian cause. Such articles are especially valuable to those among us for whom a word from a stranger is far more authoritative than one from a Ukrainian.

The real significance of such articles as that of Warden Chilcott, however, is that they are but a natural expression of an equally natural fact, namely, that the Ukrainians through centuries of unending struggle for their independence have progressed to the point where their demands for a free Ukraine must be seriously reckoned with by the Council Chambers of Europe if Europe is to have any peace and stability.

## YOUTH-TODAY

### THEY GET IT

Commencement exercises, baccalaureate services and graduation ceremonies, splendid opportunities to sermonize the youth upon various imaginable topics.

One speaker urges upon youth generosity. Another character. Still another—spiritual liberty. Still another religion.

Weren't they afraid that the youths who listened to the sermons might take from them a suggestion to measure the schooling they received by the standards advertised in the sermons?

### A SEQUENCE OF THE "YOUTH AGAINST SOCIETY" TRIAL

Preliminary plans for an Institute of Family Relations will be made in June in Orange, New Jersey, to meet a demand of groups of young persons for sex education and preparation for marriage.

The project is the outgrowth of a recent "youth against society" trial. It will be the aim of the Institute to correct the inefficiencies of society. The Institute, according to present plans, will include a series of lectures and round-table discussions. Schools, churches, parent-teacher associations and social agencies will be asked to cooperate. The institute will provide an opportunity for parents, teachers, clergymen and physicians to come together and discuss the roles of the home, school and church in relation to society's responsibility to youth.

### TO GIVE THEM A TASTE OF RURAL LIFE

The annual campaign for funds to make it possible for needy children of New York City to go to Summer camps was opened in New York, under the auspices of the Children's Welfare Federation.

"It is a great thing for the children," Mrs. Simkovich, chairman of Mayor La Guardia's Tenement House Committee, said, "to have a vacation in the country, where they can learn the difference between a cow and a traffic policeman and that milk does not originate in bottles."

### "THE WORLD OF SLAMMED DOORS"

In his baccalaureate sermon preached to the graduating class of the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York, Rev. Roscoe T. Foust, the chaplain, spoke of the life "in the world where doors are being 'slammed' on every side."

"It is a frightening world in which to live," he said. "The task which confronts those who would assume some share in the easing of its tensions and the solution of its problems is a heavy one indeed."

The chaplain's advice about how to live in such a world was "to keep open the doors of the mind" and "to grow sensitive not merely to the insults of men but also to their ignorance and suffering."

## A SHORT HISTORY OF UKRAINIAN LITERATURE

By REV. M. KINASH

(A free translation by S. S.)

(70)

### Galicia's role in the Ukrainian Movement

Thus, as we have seen, Galicia played a very important role in the progress of the Ukrainian national movement and in the rebirth of Russian Ukraine. Besides serving as a retreat for the Ukrainian sciences and culture that due to repressive conditions were driven out of Russian Ukraine, it also became the hotbed for their more vigorous and creative life.

### The evolution of the Ukrainian movement

Meanwhile, conditions in Russian Ukraine were improving a bit, despite all efforts of the Czarist government to the contrary. In 1895 a Ukrainian publishing company, *Vik (Age)*, was founded. In 1898 a group of Ukrainians living in St. Petersburg, capitol of Russia, founded "The Beneficial Society for the Publication of Gainful Books." These companies and others of a similar kind were instrumental in putting within reach of the masses the rich treasures of Ukrainian literature.

Gradually, the Ukrainian national movement, starting out as a literary renaissance, assumed a political character as well. It extended its sway to include the peasantry and the workers, where

formerly it was confined to the intelligentsia. This became most obvious at various Ukrainian manifestations, such as at the unveiling of a monument honoring the memory of Ivan Kotlyarevsky or at the celebration in honor of Mikola Lysenko, the great Ukrainian composer. It was further evidenced by the formation at the beginning of the 20th century of the Ukrainian Revolutionary Party (RUP) which through underground channels preached enlightenment and Ukrainian revolutionary doctrines among the masses.

### The revolution of 1905

The Revolution of 1905 marks a new point in the progress of the Ukrainian national movement. It now becomes an irresistible force in the life of the Ukrainian people. With the abolishing of the notorious Ukaz of 1876 by the Russian Government, a flood of Ukrainian literature was let loose among the people. Kiev from that time began to regain some of its importance as a Ukrainian cultural center. The Ukrainian "Literary Scientific Messenger" quit Lviv for Kiev, in order that "knowledge of our national unity should spread and grow in all parts of our native land."

And from this time Galician

literature ceases to be provincial and becomes an organic part of the whole Ukrainian literature. Therefore, from now on we shall no longer separate the Galician writers from those of Ukraine under Russia, but treat them together.

### IVAN LEVITSKY-NETCHUY

Ivan Levitsky-Netchuy was born near Kiev (1839) in the village of Steblev, where his father was the local priest. He studied in a monastery and later at the Seminary in Kiev. From there he entered the Church Academy, where he found the student body manifesting unusual interest in the social, literary and national problems of the Ukrainian people. He fell under the spell of Shevchenko's *Kobzar* and under *Osnova* and determined to devote his life to writing in the Ukrainian language.

Netchuy's first novel *Dvi Moskovki* (Two Muscovite women) appeared in the *Lvivi Pravda* (1868) under the pseudonym of Ivan-Netchuy. The novel quickly attracted attention and Levitsky-Netchuy found himself launched upon a literary career. From thence on numberless literary products flowed from under his prolific pen, novels, short stories, articles of historical and ethnographic subjects, essays, as well as numerous pamphlets on sundry topics. He is best known, however, as a fine novelist and the creator of the Ukrainian romance novel. Some of his better known

works are *Mikola Dzhera*, *Burlachka* (a woman vagabond, not of the tramp type but usually one who has lost her home and husband and is forced to wander about the countryside in search of better fate), *Kaydashova Semya* (The Kaydash Family), *Baba Paraska i Palazka* (Granny Paraska and Palazka), *Starosvitski Bat-chushki* (Reverend Fathers of yore), *Prychepa* (Waif), *Khmari* (Clouds), and *Nad Chornym Morem* (By the Black Sea).

Ivan Levitsky-Netchuy died April 2, 1918, and the governing body, Central Rada, of the then existent Ukrainian National Republic, had him buried at state expense.

### PANAS MYRNY

Alongside of Ivan Levitsky-Netchuy as a great novelist was Panas Myrny (born 1849). This was only his pen name, his real name being Opanas Rudchenko. He died poverty-stricken in 1921 in Poltava. Myrny was a novelist of the psychological school, the subject of his stories usually dealing with an examination of the human mind and character. Some of his better known works are: — *Lykhy Poputav* (Enmeshed by the evil one), *Pyanitsa* (Drunkard), *Lykhi Lyudi* (Evil people), *Khiba revut voli, yak yasia povni?* (Do oxen bellow when their managers are full?). Besides, he also wrote a comedy *Peremudriv* (Outwitted) and a drama *Limerivna* (Limeriv's daughter).

(To be continued)

## SALVATION BY DIPLOMACY

### THE UKRAINE

By WARREN CHILCOTT

A dominating question which must test European Diplomacy in the Council Chambers of Europe at no distant date, is the subject of the Ukraine. In the hope that some service may be rendered to the cause of Peace, I have acceded to a request to deal with this problem.

The Policy outlined by Peter the Great and studiously followed by his successors, to erase altogether the name of the Ukraine from the map of Europe, and eventually from the recollection of all European peoples, has been carried out so successfully that few of our countrymen have any clear conception of what the Ukraine is. [Until a few years ago even so comprehensive a work of reference as the "Encyclopedia Britannica" devoted no more than four lines to this land, which is larger than Germany, more fertile than France, and more populous than Poland.]

I propose, therefore, before discussing the paramount importance which this territory may soon assume in European Diplomacy, to give a brief description of the country and of its political significance.

The Ukraine is neither small nor remote—in fact, fifty hours in a fast train from Charing Cross, or twelve hours in an aeroplane, would land you there. It is a territory nearly four times the size of Great Britain, lying to the East of Poland, Hungary and Roumania, and to the north of the Black Sea. It has, or had before it was subjected to Bolshevik treatment, a population of nearly 40,000,000 inhabitants. This population is composed of the following elements:—

- 80% Ukrainian;
- 9% Russian;
- 5% Jews; and
- 6% Germans, Tartars and Poles.

The Ukrainian country is a large and lovely land. It is rich in natural resources and its native population are an attractive people. Its principal products are cereals, potatoes, beet sugar and

tobacco, and under the bourgeois system it attained an annual production of 25,000,000 tons. It is also rich in coal, iron ore and manganese.

The Ukraine, or Kiev State, for centuries has lived in a constant struggle for independence and a constant striving for Western Culture.

In the eleventh century a daughter of the King became Queen of France, but all connections with the West were forcibly interrupted by the Mongolian Invasion in the thirteenth century. It was in the succeeding period that the famous Cossacks came into existence as a force to defend this rich country from the incursions of the Poles in the West, Russians in the North and Tartars in the East.

Polish pressure led to union with Russia in 1654—a union under which Ukrainian autonomy was to be maintained under an independent constitutional sovereign called the Hetman. As time went on this autonomous state was more and more curtailed, and the Hetmanship was altogether abolished in 1756. Thereafter the unfortunate Ukrainians were subjected to increasing Russification. Their former democratic state, which enjoyed a far higher culture than Muscovy, and which won recognition from Cromwell, was completely destroyed. It is significant that there were more primary schools under the Hetman than there were under the Tsarist regime 150 years later. In 1876 the publication of all books and newspapers printed in the Ukrainian language was prohibited. Hitler treated Jewish literature in Germany in a similar way recently!

The Ukrainians who for centuries had struggled for independence against overwhelming odds welcomed the Russian revolution as opening the gates to Freedom! That they should have done so is easily understandable when we consider, on the one hand, the promises of the Bolsheviks, and on the other the policy of the Allies.

The Soviet Constitution set forth in its third paragraph that "any nation is free to leave the Union by making a simple declaration." The Allies upheld the principle of self-determination and in addition to the sovereignty of Poland and Finland recognised the independence of the following former states of the old Russian Empire:—

	Sq. miles	Population
Esthonia	18,500	1,750,000
Latvia	25,000	2,500,000
Lithuania	49,000	6,000,000
Georgia	35,000	3,000,000
Azerbaijan	39,000	4,500,000
Armenia	125,000	4,000,000

Why was the far greater Ukrainian State omitted? Here was a people deserving of the utmost consideration, yearning for freedom and civilisation, and wholly opposed to the tenets of Communism.

Not only the interests of these 40 millions of people, but the interests of all Europe pointed to the desirability of creating an independent and autonomous State.

The term "the Ukraine" means "the frontier," and it was to the direct interest of the civilisation of Western Europe that the frontier stretching from the Baltic to the Black Sea and separating civilisation from the barbaric East should have been held by two independent, populous and powerful States in sympathy with the West.

Such States might, and should, have been Poland and the Ukraine. Both were in the strongest sympathy with British principles and British ideals. Poland was freed, while the more important Ukraine was allowed to

fall under Soviet tyranny.

Personally, I attribute this amazing short-sightedness—

### First,

To the effectiveness of Peter the Great's Policy—to his clever old move in obliterating the very name of "The Ukraine" and substituting "Little Russia."

### Secondly,

To the boasted ignorance of European affairs on the part of certain of the statesmen to whom fell the task of redrawing the map of Europe after the War.

I well remember, in my position as Secretary to the Law Officers of the Crown at the Peace Conference, drawing this matter to the attention of Lord Birkenhead. He, however, failed to gain serious consideration of it. The answer given, if I remember rightly, was—"Russia would be a very easy place to get into, but a devil of a place to get out of later on."

It certainly must be remembered that, at that moment, all Europe was war weary. In fact, our gallant Allies, the French and the "brave Belges" had their tongues hanging out, so the point was difficult to press without unanimous and powerful support.

I have, however, kept a watchful eye ever since on all movements directed at the Ukraine, and if I read the signs to-day correctly, the subject is again ripe for discussion and that at no distant date.

As I have said, the Ukrainians are a people who for centuries have struggled for independence against overwhelming odds. They will not now give up everything and quietly accept a regime that is in every way inimical to their traditions, aims and aspirations. Their conceptions of independence and of culture are wholly opposed to the policy of their Soviet rulers. They aspire to a Democracy such as we know. Their Russian masters are impregnated with an outlook which is basically Asiatic, with ways of thinking leading to reaction and extremism, with

ideas of international conquest instead of self-determination, with atheism instead of religion and with communism instead of an innate sense of private property.

Behind closely guarded frontiers massacre, strife and persecution have now been in progress for eighteen years. That we, who have half a million Ukrainians in Canada, should have heard so little of this stupendous conflict is damning evidence of the efficacy of suppression. Never throughout a long and tortured history have a people struggled more heroically to regain their independence than the Ukrainians are doing in the present epoch. Yet only a few students of European affairs are aware of this struggle which is costing numberless lives and inflicting untold misery.

But there are other quarters in which this struggle does not pass unobserved. This potentially rich country with its invaluable black soil and vast grain-producing areas might indeed be called the Naboth's vineyard of Europe.

Hitler, before he achieved Power, wrote in his political testament *Mein Kampf*:—

"We National Socialists consciously draw a line through the foreign policy of Germany of pre-war times. We are beginning where Germany finished six hundred years ago. We are putting a stop to the eternal movement of Germans to the South and West of Europe, and are turning our eyes to the lands in the East. We are abandoning finally the colonial and trading policy of pre-war times, and are pressing to the policy of the future—to the policy of territorial conquest... When we speak of more lands in Europe, we can in the first place think only of Russia and the border states dependent on her. Fate itself seems to be pointing to this road... The gigantic Empire in the East is ripe for collapse."

These words were written before Hitler became Dictator, but all his actions and many of his speeches since Germany accepted him as Head of the State, have been directed to ensuring that his Vision of Eastern Conquest should become the purposeful aim of German Foreign and Military Policy. In numerous pronouncements (notably that made to Sir John Simon on the occasion of his recent visit to Berlin) he has drawn a vivid picture of the Red Peril, that is, of the Soviet Military Menace to Germany and indeed to all Western Europe. The mission of Germany, so he eagerly proclaims, is to defend Civilisation against the barbaric Bolshevik Hordes led by a modern Jengis Khan. According to him, the German Eagle has turned from the West and anxiously scans the East, whither it will fly one day to settle accounts with the Communist Wolves.

It is not only the inherent opposition of Communist and Nazi policies, but also a lively anticipation of future turmoil in the Ukraine which is leading to the piling up of armaments by the Russian and the German dictators.

That Hitler in power is as interested in the Ukrainian question as he was in the days of *Mein Kampf* is indisputable, and is borne out by the following facts:—

(1) As his nearest advisers, Hitler selected men who knew Ukraine well, and who have for long advocated that it should be annexed to Germany.

(2) In Berlin University a Chair for the study of the Constitution

and History of Ukraine has been established.

(3) Germany gives support, financially and otherwise, to a group of Ukrainian adventurers, who serve her aims and are willing that their country should come under her tutelage so long as they themselves are found places under any regime that is set up.

It cannot be denied that there is a growing number of Ukrainians who, if it came to a choice between the two evils of Germany and Soviet Russia, would prefer that their Country should be under the protection of Germany. Above all things, the Ukrainians desire that their Nation shall be linked with European Culture, and that this Culture shall reach them direct from Europe and not adulterated and defaced via Moscow. The Ukrainians belong to the Western system of Civilisation, not the semi-Asiatic system of Russian Bolshevism.

It should be mentioned that in the Great War, Germany concluded a Peace with the Ukraine separate from that with Soviet Russia, and that subsequently her forces invaded Ukraine and drove the Bolsheviks out, evacuating the territory only when the German Armies on the Western Front were vanquished. Had victory fallen to Germany, the annexation of the Ukraine would certainly have been a matter of a few hours. In turning his mind to this region, Hitler is therefore only continuing to pursue one of the chief aims which his country strove to fulfil in the Great War.

But the position is radically altered since the days of the War and of the Brest-Litovsk peace. The U. S. S. R. is now an important military power and while the detachment of the Ukraine would thrust the pestilential Soviet State further back to the East and render it innocuous for a century at least, that detachment will not be easily achieved.

The value of the Ukraine is fully realised by the Soviet authorities. To quote from the official Soviet Directory: "We can say that in the near distant future the whole development of the Soviet Union depends on how far we shall succeed in intensifying and industrialising the south of the Soviet Union—the Ukraine."

Poland, again, has, there is reason to believe, designs upon the Ukraine. If Germany and Poland can trust each other—which is possible though doubtful—some arrangement might be made between them as to the disposal of the "swag." Despite the views held by the Poles on the past partitioning of Poland, it by no means follows that they would "jib" at a future partitioning of the Ukraine. The treatment they have meted out to the Ukrainians within their borders shows that their opposition to oppression is confined to when they themselves are the oppressed.

Here and now let it be said without question that any policy which aims at the liberation of the Ukraine from Soviet tyranny, only to partition it between two Nations or to attach it permanently to one, is flagrantly inimical to British ideals and interests.

Through the Ukraine lies the shortest land route from the West to India; its coast line on the Black Sea, moreover, confers upon it a pivotal position. It is not inconceivable that a strong military Power, using the Ukraine as a base, would be as great, if not indeed a greater, disturbing influence in the East than the Bolsheviks are at present. For that

reason alone, the pretensions of Germany should be resolutely resisted. We do not desire a repetition of the dangerous situation which arose before the War, as a consequence of the alarms and intrigues resulting from the Bagdad Railway project.

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Such is the Ukraine problem, and it cannot be concealed that the finding of a peaceful solution will present difficulties of a very grave character. How is the Ukraine to be freed without re-enslaving it afresh?

In 1932, I wrote the following passage in my book "Political Salvation," which foreshadowed the existing international impasse as regards the Ukraine and the way out which must be sought:

"The 'Bugbear of Bolshevism' is no longer a dark shadow lurking in the background, but a live force gaining strength, every hour, and in every country.

"Dare anyone dispute that Bolshevism is, in reality, a menacing challenge to civilization?"

"Some countries, such as Finland, are taking resolute action to check the advance, but others adopt the methods of the ostrich. I fear our country at present is amongst the latter.

"Concerted action of all civilised nations in a holy crusade against Bolshevism must undoubtedly form necessary forerunners to a lasting peace.

"The Cause would be a worthy one. Not only would such a worldwide effort be directed towards the annihilation of society's greatest enemies, but it would not fail also to produce international friendships and co-operation, leading, it may be hoped, to the restoration of world peace and the advancement of civilisation."

My readers will, I am convinced, have as little doubt as I have myself as to the attitude which Britain should adopt towards this problem.

To the Ukrainians I should say:

"You have a perfect right to your inheritance. If you can secure it and keep it in your possession you will render a useful service to mankind, and to the cause of World Peace and Civilisation."

To the Russians I should say:

"You should treat the Ukrainians as we ourselves have treated the Irish. By the terms of your Soviet Constitution—terms which have never been cancelled, but rendered ineffective by other means—the Ukrainians are entitled to their liberty. If granted with a generous hand in the years to come they will be your allies and not your enemies."

To Hitler I should say:

"The true interests of your country as well as of all others are bound up with European Peace. You have had the vision to perceive the value of the Ukraine from the German standpoint; I hope you will have the still wider vision to see the supreme importance to the Peace of Europe of a strong and independent Ukraine. Here surely is an opportunity by which you may gain European confidence and prove those protestations that the Will of the German People is for Peace and not for War."

In the foregoing article I have endeavoured to focus attention on an International Problem, the diplomatic settlement of which is an imperative necessity to Permanent Peace and to Civilisation.

("The National"—Vol. 3, No. 5, May, 1935, London, England)

## OUR CREDO

This article is primarily addressed to our thinking youth.

Several years ago the cry heard oftenest and loudest among our youth was "Young American-Ukrainians, Organize Yourselves!" This cry was taken up by all, young and old, and actively propagated among the youth. Today, we see its fruits, in form of numerous American-Ukrainian youth clubs that have sprang up throughout the country. Although these clubs have by no means encompassed even a majority of all our youth, still they have encompassed a force large enough to be reckoned with.

On the whole, these youth clubs lead a haphazard, isolated existence, with the minimum amount of cooperation among them. They have no program equally applicable to all. Each regulates its activities on a purely local basis, and even that basis in many cases is vague and uncertain.

To bring all these youth clubs into at least some semblance of unity, to give them a better understanding of the ideals, problems and aspirations of the Ukrainian race, and to help them realize their inherent future possibilities, are the aims of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America. It was upon the above ideals, that the UYL-NA was formed at the First Ukrainian Youth's Congress of America held in Chicago in 1933 and these ideals were affirmed at the Second Ukrainian Youth's Congress of America held in New York City in 1934 under the auspices of the UYL-NA.

The ideals and aims of the UYL-NA can be achieved only with the full cooperation of all our American-Ukrainian youth clubs. For the nominal sum of \$1.00 per year the club becomes a member of the League with all rights and privileges appertaining thereto.

One of the chief benefits derived by member clubs of the UYL-NA is the right to send delegates to the Third Ukrainian Youth's Congress of America, open to all youth of Ukrainian descent irrespective of any party or religious affiliations, which will be held this summer over the Labor Day weekend, August 31 and September 1st, 1935, in Detroit, Mich.

The importance of the coming Third Ukrainian Youth's Congress cannot be overestimated, as anyone who was present at the first and second congresses can well testify. There the representatives of our youth from all parts of America will not only have an opportunity of meeting one another socially (which of itself is of great importance to youth of common descent which seeks to unite itself) but also of discussing problems peculiar to them, problems arising from their Ukrainian descent and American environment, problems which must be solved before American-Ukrainian youth can make any genuine progress.

One of the main objectives of the coming congress will be to find means to have but one Ukrainian Youth Congress each year in the future, attended by representatives of all American youth of Ukrainian descent.

The first two youth congresses were each attended by a large number of delegates. The coming Third Ukrainian Youth's Congress is expected to attract an even far greater number, especially since a large number of Canadian-Ukrainian youth is expected to attend.

All those interested should write in to the Treasurer of the UYL-NA, Steven G. Danielson, 2370 Danforth St., Hamtramck, Mich.

For the UYL-NA:

Stephen Shumeyko, Pres., and Sect. pro tem.; Anastasia Oleskow, Vice-Pres.; Steven G. Danielson, Treas.

# "FREEDOM"

By M. CHERNIAVSKY  
(Translated)

## CHAPTER THREE

They held counsel in low whisper. They parted, came together again, pondering and planning.

Betman would lie down upon his cot, lift his stout knees, rest his head upon his left arm, shut his eyes, and, if he would not shift from the left to the right and sigh, would seem asleep.

The Snail would sit on the floor, gathered up into a little knot, absorbed in thoughts, and stroking his splendid beard. At first he would run his fingers through the hair in the center; then his hand would travel to the right side, and at last would come to the left. Then the process would begin all over again. Thus, he could spend hours. He would walk up to the window, his hand still caressing the soft blond hair, his eyes deep and pensive. But he saw nothing before him. His soul, his whole being was absorbed by just one thought: how to find the path, the crack, which would bring him to freedom.

The Wolf would walk incessantly from one corner of the cell to the other, like a wild beast in its cage. He would curl and chew his short red moustache, and think, think... But he could think of nothing new... He would spit and walk on...

Sidorchenko sat quietly. But his thoughts were not of the same kind. He felt sure that it was impossible to escape. These walls were too thick, the doors too heavy, the guards too watchful...

Deeds cannot be obliterated. He was guilty, he had killed. He lost his temper, seized a stone, and, as he had once killed a snake in the woods, in the days of his childhood,—he had now killed his friend. Yes, he was guilty, he was a criminal, and he shall be punished. But these people want to escape... If necessary, he will join them, although he has no desire to do so. Where can he go? He had never been anywhere outside of his village and the neighboring town. He had grown to his land like a bush. This flight appeared to him in a very dim light, as though not he, Petro Sedorchenko, would escape, but someone else. He had no one where to run. Here he was born and brought up, here was his family... He had no place to run to.

Kramarchuk had thoughts of his own. To escape, for surely he will be convicted... All was against him. Even Betman who spent his life in prison and knew law as well as any lawyer, even he told him: "It is too bad! You are lost!" He then added: "Don't worry! You are not the first innocent man who was sent to Siberia. There are scores of you there and always will be!" and he laughed,—such an ugly laugh!

What was Siberia to this lost soul, who, as he himself told, would without hesitation break heads of little children like melons! Betman, who lost track of all the murders he had committed. But he, Dennis Kramarchuk, who never in his life did any harm to anyone, he should be sent to Siberia! God! Why such a punishment! For what sins?!

He pictured his heartbroken parents, who were honest respectable people; imagined the grief of his entire family, when they had learned that he, Dennis Kramarchuk, is a criminal!

A criminal!...

Merely because that unfortunate Prisca loved him blindly, madly. Because out of pity for her, and not knowing her plans, he had been visiting her... But he had never promised her anything. He was just as madly in love with another girl, the proud Marina.

Was he to blame? Who could suspect such an outcome? Prisca had asked him to buy some arsenic for her to poison the mice in her house. How could he know what she was going to do with the poison. Yes, he bought the arsenic, he did not deny it... He gave some of it to Prisca and left the rest for himself. What did he want, it for,—he never knew. It seemed thrilling to have some poison. A childish whim caused him to do it. Then... Prisca poisoned herself... Not the mice, as she told him, but herself... It happened after he had told her that he did not love her. She answered that she would never marry anyone else.

"Yes, you will," he told her.

"No, never! Remember my words!"

It seemed to him then that she was planning something. So it was...

Rumors spread all over the village that before Prisca died she said that it was Dennis who poisoned her. He was searched and some arsenic was found among his belongings. The druggist admitted having sold him the poison some time before. But he never denied having given arsenic to Prisca...

Now he is in this ugly frightful prison... Ahead of him is the trial in Siberia. No, death is more welcome. To die right here, now!... God, how unjust and beastly people are!

He was innocent, but he was the only one who knew it. Prisca knew too, but she was dead... This was her revenge. Or,—who knows, perhaps not! She had said: "Dennis, shorten my life!"—and died!...

It is true, Dennis was the cause of her misfortune, but was it his fault?

But people cannot, will not understand...

To flee from here!...

But it was not an easy thing to do. The walls were strong, the guards watchful... Only cunningness and shrewdness could help. But what could one invent, locked within four walls without a knife or any other tool, without even a nail... A convict has only his head... And he thinks, ponders day and night, for weeks and months.—But no saving idea is born in his brain.

Freedom is so near, right here, beyond the fence!... There, in the villages and cities everything lives and moves!... There,—like a colorful butterfly is life with its many temptations and joys... There is room for the free nature of a free man! While here...

(To be continued)

Hubby—What is this which you are serving, dear? Is it devil's food?

Wife—Yes. I intended it for angel food but it fell.

### ROMANCE ON THE FARM

She walked by his side—a being of rare grace and beauty. A simple farm boy was he. And she looked into his eyes, for she, too, loved the country. They came to a gate. The boy carefully opened the gate and gently they passed through. She might have thanked him, but she could not—for she was a cow.

## CULTURAL CENTER ESTABLISHED IN PHILADELPHIA

Are you one, not belonging to a club?

Are you one of those few ambitious Ukrainians who are anxious to learn something of Ukrainian political and social history and her cultural achievements?

Are you eager to get a better knowledge of the Ukrainian language; whereby you can improve your reading, writing and conversation?

Are you interested in reading books dealing with Ukrainian topics, study literature and poetry of great Ukrainian men and women?

Are you, in other words, desirous of acquiring a better fundamental knowledge of Ukraine and prominent Ukrainians, such as no school or organization in the city is now offering?

If you feel that you are inadequately prepared on Ukrainian and are morally tired of the prevalent passive clubs that do things in a half-hearted manner, outside of entertainments, then the following should be of great interest to you.

Foreseeing the possibilities of cultural development and the advancement of Ukrainian patriotism, by a club that can afford satisfaction to the above interrogatives, a new non-sectarian, non-partisan, non-political organization is now being instituted—to be known as the **Ukrainian Cultural Center**, with headquarters at the International Institute, 645 North 15th Street, Philadelphia.

Observing that nothing was done by anyone concerning the possibilities of the Ukrainians meeting at the International Institute, two young Ukrainians took the initiative of inquiring themselves. In reply, Miss E. Hersey, the Executive Secretary, eagerly expressed her desire in having a Ukrainian group included among the other nationalities that are represented at the Institute, and who incidentally have already taken advantage of this free and convenient meeting place, several years ago. This favorable news and encouragement prompted immediate action in drawing up a program, by which the activities will be guided.

To avoid enmity, it was first definitely decided not to conflict or oppose any existing Ukrainian organization, but, on the contrary, to offer suggestions and advice on the stressed activities of the various clubs. It was also agreed that the general intentions are to be more of a serious nature, with aims of procuring a better cultural and historical background of our nation. The membership will necessarily be selectively strict and furthermore, limited in number.

The Cultural Center's activities are to be divided into several departments, namely: Library, Lecture, School, Dancing, Dramatics, Music, Art, Needlecraft, Entertainment and Research. Each department is to have someone at the head, supervising the work with as many associates as are interested.

The finer phases of Ukrainian Culture are thus to be intelligently presented, thus amply fortifying the individual to successfully combat any question arising pertaining to Ukrainianism. Efforts will be made to introduce our incomparable artistic creations at all public affairs and exhibits so as to acquaint the public with Ukrainian culture. In time, we hope to establish an intellectual Ukrainian element, that will go far in putting Philadelphia on the front ranks of the Ukrainian Society in America. It can be done and will be done, if the response is good and continuous interest and attendance is maintained, and what is most hopeful, if the older generation with its partisan leaders leave us alone.

Timely monthly talks are planned, and the establishment of a complete library, in both lan-

## GOING TO COLLEGE?

The College of the City of N. Y.  
(Continued)

Evidence of the units of preparation required for admission may be given by presenting certificates from the New York City High Schools or other accepted schools.

Blank forms for this purpose may be obtained from the Committee on Admissions and should be filled out by the school authorities and sent to the Committee. Applications for admission to the Day Session for the Spring semester must be forwarded not later than December 1st of the year preceding; applications for admission to the Day Session for the Fall semester must be forwarded to the College not later than July 15th.

Graduates of New York City public high schools and of other public high schools and private schools and private schools on the accredited list of the Middle States Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools will be accepted on certificates if such graduates have attained a general average in all the studies presented for college entrance credit of not less than 78%. Each such student must meet the stated entrance requirements of the Faculty under which he expects to take his degree. The quality work of 78% or over entitles him to be included in the Day Session quota.

Other students who meet the entrance requirements so far as subjects are concerned, but who have not attained the quality average of 78%, or who have graduated from a school not listed by the Middle States Association, will be admitted to four qualifying examinations:

English—4 years,

A foreign language—3 years,

Intermediate Algebra,

A scholastic aptitude test.

Students will be selected in the order of their standing in these examinations until the college quota for day session students is filled. The examinations will be held at the college shortly before the beginning of each semester.

Students who are graduates of accredited high schools and who meet the subject requirements for matriculation but who do not qualify for admission to the day session quota may enroll in the evening session as limited matriculated students. Such students may pursue courses in the evening session and receive credit for them, but they will be required to pay tuition fees for their courses at the rate of \$2.50 per credit.

(Next week — Pennsylvania State College)

guages, dealing with Ukrainian subjects. A well-known Ukrainian has promised to teach the euphonic Ukrainian art of conversation and dramatics and brush up the youth's reading and writing—an advanced course in Ukrainian for the young men and women. Folk Dancing and Needlecraft is to be included later on, with the possibility of a meeting place for young artists.

The facilities of the building include, in addition to a neat private club room, a small auditorium where social functions, such as tea-parties, dancing or the presentation of small concerts or plays may be given. The location is equi-distant between two large Ukrainian communities, thereby saving carfare for both.

Only persons of Ukrainian descent, over sixteen, possessing a sound character, who are interested in Ukrainian ideals and her future welfare, are desired for membership. If you feel that you can benefit by joining the new group of aspiring individuals, write to the Corresponding Secretary, Mr. Michael Elko, 717 North 7th Street, signifying your intentions as a prospective member. Do so promptly!

ALEXANDER YAREMKO.