

**A Guide to Ukrainian American Newspapers
in Microform**

**COMPILED BY HALYNA MYRONIUK
and ALEXANDER LUSHNYCKY**



1998



**IMMIGRATION HISTORY RESEARCH CENTER
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA**



**SHEVCHENKO SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY
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Довідник з українсько-американських газет на
мікрофільмах

УПОРЯДКУВАЛИ ГАЛИНА МИРОНЮК та
ОЛЕКСАНДЕР ЛУЖНИЦЬКИЙ

1998

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and ALEXANDER LUSHNYCKY



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1998

THE UKRAINIAN MICROFILMING PROJECT

Sponsors:

Shevchenko Scientific Society - United States
Shevchenko Scientific Society - L'viv, Ukraine
University of Minnesota - Immigration History Research Center

Types of Newspapers Listed:

Ukrainian newspapers published in the United States (1886–1940)
Ruthenian newspapers published in the United States (1892–1920)
Newspapers printed in Old Slavonic idioms for Ukrainians
in the United States (1892–1920)
Ukrainian newspapers published in Ukraine, with significant information
on Ukrainians living in the United States (1880–1939)

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Because of the special nature of the project, only a handful of people were directly involved; however, many others were consulted and graciously answered a multitude of questions as to the importance of material for inclusion. Foremost we want to thank the president of the Shevchenko Scientific Society (USA), Professor Leonid Rudnytzky, and the director of the Immigration History Research Center, University of Minnesota, Professor Rudolph J. Vecoli, for their willingness to undertake such a complex endeavor.

Furthermore, we thank the people most directly involved: Professor Oleh Romaniv, president, and Oleh Kupchynsky, curator-archivist, Shevchenko Scientific Society, L'viv, Ukraine; Jerzy Nawrocky, curator, Shevchenko Scientific Society (NTSh), New York, USA; Joel Wurl, curator and assistant director, Immigration History Research Center, University of Minnesota; and Ted Ringberg & Associates, Eagan, Minnesota. Without their resourcefulness and dedication, this work would not be complete.

We extend our appreciation to the following institutions and to their curators and librarians for allowing access to their collections: (a) in the United States: the Ukrainian Cultural Research Center (formerly Stamford Museum and Archives), Diocese of Stamford, Stamford, CT; Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the US, Inc., New York; University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign; the Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.; the New York Public Library, New York; Hoover Institute, Palo Alto, California; the Ukrainian Metropolitan Archives, Philadelphia; Archives of the Sisters of Saint Basil the Great, Fox Chase Manor, Pennsylvania; and Library of Prosvita Society, Philadelphia, PA; (b) in Canada: Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Center, Winnipeg, Manitoba; Basilian Fathers Folk Museum and Library, Mundare, Alberta; Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, University of Alberta, Edmonton; Mohyla Ukrainian Institute and Library and the Musée Ukraina Museum, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan; University of Regina, Saskatchewan; and Library of Prosvita Society, Winnipeg, Manitoba; and (c) in Europe: the Slavonic Library

(Slovanská Knihovna), Prague, the Czech Republic; and the Austrian National Library (Österreichische Nationalbibliothek), Vienna, Austria.

We are fortunate that these priceless newspapers survived, though incomplete. Some were preserved by farsighted curators in libraries, others were hidden in vaults or forgotten, a few were saved by history buffs in private archives. Together, these newspapers give us a rare opportunity to view a partial mosaic of the Ukrainian immigrant experience in the United States.

Alexander Lushnycky, NTSh-New York
Halyna Myroniuk, IHRC

Introduction

This catalog contains a listing of Ukrainian newspapers published in the United States prior to and after World War I. The titles selected for microfilming were important in shaping Ukrainian identity among early immigrants, who often called themselves Rusins (Ruthenians), and for laying the foundation of the Ukrainian press in America. Many of these titles were inaccessible, because they were fragile, lost, or their existence was unknown. To remedy this situation, the Shevchenko Scientific Society in the USA and its sister society in L'viv enlisted the help of the Immigration History Research Center (IHRC) at the University of Minnesota to participate in the tremendous task of locating these lost sources here and abroad, especially after the collapse of the Soviet Union, the homeland of many East European immigrants.

It took over five years from the planning stages to the completion of this project. It encompasses Ukrainian newspapers that, as far as we know, are not duplicated in any United States or Canadian depositories. However, in order to give this collection a wider scope, we have included several newspapers published in Ukraine that illuminate the immigrant experience in America. All in all, this incomplete collection is merely another piece of the puzzle we call the ethnic mosaic of the United States.

Historical background

The idea of microfilming pre-World War I Ukrainian newspapers and journals published in the USA was born in the 1960s. A significant number of Ukrainian scholars in the USA waited for the time when such a project could be realized. The greatest impediment was the dispersal of the desiderata newspapers in archives, libraries, museums or basements of various organizations. Many institutions were interested in microfilming these publications but for various reasons were unable to. Cooperation between the Shevchenko Scientific Society in Ukraine and America and the Immigration History Research Center (University of Minnesota) was the key to realize this challenging idea.

The first steps in this direction were taken by the IHRC (*The Carpatho-Ruthenian Microfilm Project: A Guide to Newspapers and Periodicals*, compiled by Frank Renkiewicz, 1979) and the University of Toronto and its Chair of Ukrainian Studies. The University of Toronto library holds a large collection of microfilmed

Ukrainian newspapers and periodicals, which were preserved in the Austrian National Library (Österreichische Nationalbibliothek) in Vienna. A catalog of them was made possible by Peter Jacyk, a Ukrainian Canadian businessman, "whose generous grant provided the Chair of Ukrainian Studies with the means to undertake the microfilm project."¹ A guide to this unique collection was published as *The Peter Jacyk Collection of Ukrainian Serials: A Guide to Newspapers and Periodicals* compiled by Paul R. Magocsi (1983). Next, the Canadian Institute for Ukrainian Studies at the University of Alberta, Canada, published a *Guide to Ukrainian Canadian Newspapers, Periodicals, and Calendar-almanacs on Microfilm* by Frances A. Swyripa (1985). Finally, two invaluable and significant resource tools complementing this project were the index *Guide to the Amerikansky Russky Viestnik: Volume I: 1894–1914*, compiled by James M. Evans (Fairview, NJ: Carpatho-Rusyn Research Center, 1979) and a four-volume index (funded by the Ukrainian National Association, oldest Ukrainian fraternal organization in America) to the Ukrainian weekly *Svoboda*, entitled *Svoboda: A Select Index* (covering the years 1893–1918) compiled by Walter Anastas (Anastazievsky) and Maria Woroby (volume I), and successive three volumes by Walter Anastazievsky and Roman Stepchuk (St. Paul, MN: Immigration History Research Center, 1990–91, 1993–94).

The Ukrainian Microfilm Project

This Project comprises an unprecedented variety of information about Ukrainian as well as other Slavic life styles in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries here and in their respective homelands. Scholars of the future will find an abundance of secondary sources describing the accomplishments of this diverse ethnic group in America which, with some exception, calls itself Ukrainian. Such variety of information will shed new light on the numerous events and struggles of this group, which came to the United States at a time when its identity was undergoing a significant transformation.

These immigrants came to the United States in the late 1870s from Transcarpathia and Galicia/Halychyna in the old Austro-Hungarian Empire. As communities developed around the churches and fraternal organizations, the press

¹ Paul Robert Magocsi, *A Guide to Newspapers and Periodicals* (Toronto: Chair of Ukrainian Studies, University of Toronto, 1983).

began to play a vital role in developing the immigrants' ethnic awareness. We learn about their trials and triumphs in the pages of Shenandoah's *America* (the first Ukrainian-language newspaper in the United States, begun by Rev J. Woliansky in 1886). By the outbreak of the Great War, fourteen newspapers were published in various idioms of the Ukrainian language of the day. Even modified Church Slavonic was used. This diversity is seen, for example, on the pages of *America* and *Amerikansky Russky Viestnik*. Though backed by fraternal or religious organizations, many were short-lived. Among them were *Zaokeans'ka Rus'* (1911–1912, Ukrainian Catholic) *Sojuz* (1908–21, Ukrainian Presbyterian), *Khlops'kyi Paragraf* (1909), *Haidamaky* (1906–19), and *Robitnyk* (1914), the last three published by Ukrainian socialists.

The most important, influential, and long lasting newspapers to appear in the Ukrainian language are *Svoboda* (the oldest daily began in 1893; in 1984 became the official press organ of the Ukrainian National Association[UNA]; and as of July 1, 1998, a weekly), followed by *Narodna Volia* (1911, published by the Ukrainian Fraternal Association, formerly Ukrainian Workingmen's Association), *Ameryka* (1912, presently published by the Catholic Providence Association), and now defunct *Narodne slovo* (1914, *Ukrains'ke narodne slovo* from 1959, published by Ukrainian National Aid Association, now merged with the UNA, 1998). With the emergence of Ukraine as a free nation during the years of 1918 to 1922, some publications retained their former Rusyn identity, while others strongly identified themselves as Ukrainian. Even after 1991, when Ukraine once more became a sovereign state, this independent thinking has remained.

A significant number of titles for this project were located at the Archives-Library of the Shevchenko Scientific Society in L'viv. Fortunately, the Archives-Library was not completely liquidated by the Soviet regime. Fonds² of this library suffered considerably between the two wars, when many works and newspapers were transferred to other libraries and archives. Many holdings were destroyed, and religious

² The term "fond," still currently in use in Ukraine by archives and manuscript repositories, refers to the concept of a "record group" or "archive group." It "is used in all archives and manuscript or other documentary collections," according to Patricia Kennedy Grimstead. See a full explanation of the use of this term in her publication *Archives and Manuscript Repositories in the USSR: Ukraine and Moldavia* (Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 1988).

newspapers were confiscated. In general, a significant number of publications on emigration topics prior to World War I, mainly from the USA, were saved. Some were saved because of their anti-religious character, others because they supported the communist regime of the Soviet Union.



Professor Leonid Rudnytsky, president of the Shevchenko Scientific Society-New York, and Halyna Myroniuk, assistant curator, Immigration History Research Center, University of Minnesota, hold a Ukrainian American newspaper to be included in the Ukrainian Microfilming Project.

Український Проект Мікрофільмування (Résumé)

Задум мікрофільмувати українські часописи та журнали, що видавались у ЗСА перед Першою світовою війною, виник у 1960-х роках. Однак, науковцям довелося довго чекати на здійснення проекту. Найбільшою перепоною була розпорошеність потрібних матеріалів по різних архівах, бібліотеках, музеях, підвалах всяких організацій, навіть приватних збірках. Не одна наукова чи дослідна інституція бажала б перевести мікрофільмування, але жодна з них не мала необхідних засобів це здійснити. Лише спільні зусилля і тісна співпраця Наукового Товариства ім. Шевченка (НТШ) в Америці і в Україні та Дослідного Центру Історії Іміграції при Міннесотському Університеті дали можливість виконати цю справді велику роботу.

Деякі наукові установи ще в 1970-80 роках пробували дещо зробити. Іміграційний Центр при Міннесотському Університеті змікрофільмував закарпатську, карпатсько-руську або русинську періодику з одного джерела, а саме - Дієцезального музею-бібліотеки Пітсбургської Візантійської Католицької Дієцезії в Мунгал, Пенсильванії (Munhall, PA.). Майже одним джерелом - Національною Віденською Бібліотекою - обмежилась і праця Павла Магочі з Торонтонського Університету. Виконане Українським Науковим Центром у Едмонтоні було більш осяжним, хоч і тут використано тільки канадські джерела, дарма, що деякі унікальні матеріали зберігаються у ЗСА.

Наше завдання було відмінним, і тому важчим до здійснення, а саме: змікрофільмувати всі руські (русинські) і українські часописи, які появлялися в ЗСА, головню перед Першою Світовою Війною, і які, без сумніву, є унікальними, а також часописи, папір яких під дією часу став розпадатися. До цього додано ті часописи, видавані в Україні, що широко висвітлювали українське життя на північно-американському континенті (напр. *Товариш*, Львів, 1888). Праця вимагала численних поїздок, пошуків, та великої допомоги з боку кураторів, бібліотекарів та інших причетних осіб. Ще одно справляло труднощі: брак почуття національної єдності серед українських емігрантів. За більше ніж сто років українська еміграція у ЗСА поділилася на різні етнічні та релігійні групи, що з них деякі, ще й до сьогодні, застерігають за собою виключне право на свої видання. Як приклад можна назвати довголітнє видання *Світ* (Росіяни) або *Американсько-Русській Ввстник* (Русини), є й інші. Чимало релігійних громад, що видавали свою періодику, відмовляються сьогодні від спільних проектів.

Після розпаду Советського Союзу та відродження НТШ у Львові, стали приступними для мікрофільмування видання, яких уже не знайти в Америці.

Саме на Україні збереглися окремі унікальні примірники, наприклад, *Америка* (Шенандоа, Пенсильванія, 1886-1890). Рідко яка бібліотека в ЗСА цей часопис зберігала. Був він у Конгресовій Бібліотеці у Вашингтоні, куди його пересилав о. Іван Волянський. У 1930-х роках, працюючи над своїм англомовним твором *Ukrainians in the United States, 1937, (1970)* один з перших істориків української еміграції в Америці, Василь Галич, мав можливість переглянути цю газету.

До теперішнього часу назви української преси зазначені в каталогах американських бібліотек, але самих газет і журналів вже давно немає. Напр. газета *Правда* (Нью-Йорк, 1902-1914) була вилучена, чи пропала з Міської Публичної Бібліотеки в Нью-Йорку ще у 1970-х роках. Багато часописів було понищено, викрадено, або просто викинуто під час так званих "чисток," що їх періодично проводять бібліотеки задля звільнення місця. Саме це, правдоподібно, сталося з *Америкою* в Конгресовій Бібліотеці. Найбільше часописів пропало з малих архівів-сховищ, до чого були причетними особи, які своїми поглядами стояли в опозиції до ідеології того чи іншого часопису чи організації, яка його видавала. Архів-Бібліотека НТШ у Львові, на щастя, не була цілком зліквідована советським режимом. Фонди цієї бібліотеки дуже потерпіли поміж війнами, коли багато творів і часописів було перевезено в інші місця. Немало й знищено, а релігійні часописи сконфісковано. Однак, залишилось поважне число видань із еміграційною тематикою, які відзеркалюють релігійну боротьбу поміж віроісповіданнями в ЗСА. Можливо тому, що вони були заповненими радикальним і соціал-комуністичним підтекстом, що підтримував комуністичний режим Советського Союзу, вони не пропали.

Праця проекту в перших роках була надзвичайно тяжкою. Робота дуже ускладнювалася браком матеріалів до мікрофільмування, пошуками матеріалів, обслугою, пересилкою та ін. Однак, коли показалося, що обидві вищезгадані установи стали спроможними довершити цей проект, робота пішла багато легше, швидше і першу фазу мікрофільмування завершено у грудні 1996 року, а останню - в літі 1998 року.

Use of this Guide

Organization of Information

Each entry contained in this guide includes the following:

- most recent title of the newspaper
- place (s) of publication in chronological order
- publisher (s)
- chief editor (s) for some titles
- dates of publication
- frequency of publication
- microfilm holdings, with locations

In some cases, verification of pertinent information was ascertained, and missing issues have been noted in the microfilm. Individual titles are as they appear on the name plate: Ukrainian, Carpatho-Ruthenian, Russian, or English. A transliteration provided by the publication itself is indicated by "x"; if none is available the Library of Congress transliteration system is used and indicated by "xx." English titles with no superscript are as offered by the newspapers themselves. In cases where they are not available, a translation is given, indicated by "0," e.g., *Vilne Slovo* (Free Word).⁰ Titles currently being published have an open entry, e.g., *Narodna Volya*, Olyphant, Scranton, PA, Ruthenian National Union, Ukrainian Fraternal Association (formerly Ukrainian Workingmen's Association), June 15, 1911-. An asterisk (*) following the title indicates that numerous years have already been microfilmed separately or as part of other microfilming projects:

- Amyryka* (June-Dec.1916, 1918, 1919, 1922, 1925, 1926-1931, 1933-1941, 1946-1964, 1975, the Balch Institute for Ethnic Studies).
- Narodna Volya* (1914-1973, the Ethnic Records Microform Project of the Center for Research Libraries [CRL], Chicago, IL, and the Immigration History Research Center of the University of Minnesota [IHRC], 1979).
- Svoboda* (1893-1914, University of Regina, Canada, and the IHRC; 1915-1940, CRL; 1941-1978, Library of Congress).
- Amerikansky Russky Viestnik, Dushpastyr, Pravda, and Svit* (the Carpatho-Ruthenian Microfilm Project; see *A Guide to Newspapers and Periodicals*, compiled by Frank Renkiewicz, St. Paul: IHRC, 1979).
- Nova Zoria* (1926-1927, University of Illinois, Urbana).

Access to the Microfilm

Master negatives and positive copies of all microfilms in the Project are available for research at the Immigration History Research Center, 826 Berry St., St. Paul, MN, 55114, Tel.: (612) 627-4208, Fax: (612) 627-4190, e-mail at <ihrc@tc.umn.edu> and Web site at <www.umn.edu/ihrc>. The Positive copies of all the microfilms in this guide are also on deposit at the Shevchenko Scientific Society, Inc. in New York, 63 Fourth Ave., New York, NY, 10003, Tel.: (212) 254-5130, Fax: (212) 254-5239.

Symbols

MnUI	Immigration History Research Center, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, MN
NTSh	Shevchenko Scientific Society (USA), New York, NY
m	Microfilm master (negative)
s	Microfilm service copy (positive)
?	Information questionable or incomplete
x	Transliteration provided by the publication
xx	Library of Congress transliteration
o	Translation into English by compilers

Transliteration Table

Ukrainian				Russian alternate letters	
А а	А а	Р р	Р р	Г г	Г г
Б б	В в	С с	С с	Ё ё	Ё ё
В в	В в	Т т	Т т	И и	И и
Г г	Н н	У у	У у	І і	І і
Ґ ґ	Г г	Ф ф	Ф ф	Ъ ъ	~
Д д	Д д	Х х	К h k h	Ы ы	У у
Е е	Е е	Ц ц	Т s t s	Ь ь	'
Є є	І е і е	Ч ч	С h c h	Ѣ ѣ	І е і е
Ж ж	З h z h	Ш ш	Ш h s h		
З з	З z	Щ щ	Ш h c h s h c h		
И и	У у	— ь	—'		
І і	І і	—'	—'		
Ї і	Ї і	Ю ю	І u і u		
Й й	Ї і	Я я	І a і a		
К к	К к				
Л л	Л л				
М м	М м				
Н н	Н н				
О о	О о				
П п	Р р				



4. AMERYKANS'KYI HOLOS^{xx} (American Voice)
 АМЕРИКАНСЬКИЙ ГОЛОС
 New York, NY, Independent Publishing Society, Sept. 26, 1907–Feb. 1908
Weekly
 Microfilm holdings: NTSh s 1907–1908
 MnUI m 1907–1908
5. AMERIKANSKY RUSSKY VIESTNIK (American Russian Messenger)*
 АМЕРИКАНСКИЙ РУССКИЙ ВѢСТНИКЪ
 Mahonoy City, Scranton, PA, New York, NY, Pittsburgh, Homestead, PA;
 Greek Catholic Union and Organ of the Greek Catholic Clergy of USA,
 Russian Brotherhood Organization of the U.S.A., March 5, 1892–Dec. 4
 1952
Weekly
 Microfilm holdings: NTSh s Jan. 2–Dec. 23, 1899
 MnUI m Jan. 2–Dec. 23, 1899
6. AMERYKANS'KYI UKRAÏNETS'^{xxx} (Ukrainian American)
 АМЕРИКАНСЬКИЙ УКРАÏНЕЦЬ
 New York, NY, United Ukrainian-American Democratic Clubs of the State
 of N.Y., Dec. 1930–?
Monthly
 Microfilm holdings: NTSh s Jan. 1931
 MnUI m Jan. 1931

7. BAZAR^x (BAZAAR)^o
 БАЗАР
 New York, NY, Sichoviy Bazar, Oct. 1920–Feb. 1923
Monthly
 Microfilm holdings: NTSh s Oct. 1920–Feb. 1923
 MnUI m Oct. 1920–Feb. 1923

8. CHLOPSKYJ PARAGRAPH^x (Workers Paragraph)
 ХЛОПСЬКИЙ ПАРАГРАФ
 Salem, MA, "Chlopskyj Paragraph" Publishing Association, Jan. 25,
 1909–Dec. 25, 1909
Bi-monthly
 Microfilm holdings: NTSh s Jan. 25, 1909–Dec. 25, 1909
 MnUI m Jan. 25, 1909–Dec. 25, 1909



9. CHLOPSKIJ PARAGRAF^x (Worker's Paragraph)
 ХЛОПСЬКИЙ ПАРАГРАФ
 New York, NY, Chlopskij Publishing Association, 1909–1910?
Quarterly
 Microfilm holdings: NTSh s Mar. 5, 1910
 MnUI m Mar. 5, 1910

Филадельфія, Па. Січень, 1911.



14. DUŠPASTYR^x (The Shepherd)*

ДУШАСТЫРЬ

New York, NY, Philadelphia, PA, New Britain, CT, Ruthenian Publishing Co., Feb. 1909–1913

Monthly, Bi-weekly

Microfilm holdings: NTSh s 1911–1912
MnUI m 1911–1912

15. DZVIN^x (Bell)

ДЗВІН

Allentown, PA, American-Ukrainian Catholic Church, June 1, 1929–June (?) 1931

Monthly

Microfilm holdings: NTSh s June 1, 1929; Feb.–Mar. 1931
MnUI m June 1, 1929; Feb.–Mar. 1931

[Continued as UKRAINS'KYI VISTNYK]

[Пізніше УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ВІСТНИК]

16. EPARKHIAL'NYI VIESTNYK^o (Diocesan Herald)^o

ЕПАРХІЯЛЬНИЙ ВЪСТНИКЪ (title varies, ДІЄЦЕЗАЛЬНИЙ ВІСТНИК/1920–?)

Philadelphia, PA, Consistory of the Ruthenian Catholic Church, Mar. 15, 1914–1924?

Monthly

Microfilm holdings: NTSh s Mar. 15, 1914–1916, 1920, 1924
MnUI m Mar. 15, 1914–1916, 1920, 1924

17. GOLOS NARODA^x (The Voice of the People)^o

ГОЛОСЪ НАРОДА

New York, NY, Russian Publishing Association, Carpatho-Russian Publishing Association, Dec. 20, 1917–?

Weekly

Microfilm holdings: NTSh s Dec. 20, 1917–Dec. 25, 1918?
MnUI m Dec. 20, 1917–Dec. 25, 1918?



ГОЛОСЪ РУСИ

"GOLOS RUSI" CARPATHO-RUSSIAN WEEKLY PAPER. 438 EAST 14th STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y. SUBSCRIPTION RATES PER YEAR \$2.00.
Entered as second-class matter January 3, 1918, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y. Under the act of March 3, 1879.

VOL. V. № 18. NEW YORK MAY 5, 1922. ПЯТНИЦА, 22 АПРѢЛЯ, 1922. ЦѢНА -- 3 Ц.

18. GOLOS RUSI^x (The Voice of Rus')^o

ГОЛОСЪ РУСИ

New York, NY, Carpatho-Russian Publishing Association, W.S. Cherniak, 1918–?

Weekly

Microfilm holdings: NTSh s May 5, 1922
MnUI m May 5, 1922



« ГАЙДАМАКА »

Часопис для українського робітничого народу в Америці, орган зусиль Тов.
« ГАЙДАМАКА » виходить в Нью-Йорку.

Р. 1. Ч. 3. Март 1909 MARCH Vol. 1. № 3.

19. ГАЙДАМАКА^x (Brave)
ГАЙДАМАКИ

New York, NY, Haidamaka, Jan. 1909–1916

Weekly, Monthly

Microfilm holdings: NTSh s 1909–1912 (1909, 1911 incomplete)
MnUI m 1909–1912 (1909, 1911 incomplete)

20. ГІРНИК^x (The Miner)
ГІРНИК

Scranton, PA, Polyglot Publishing Co., Mar. 8, 1913–1914

Weekly

Microfilm holdings: NTSh s Mar. 8–Sept. 12, 1913; June 10, July 10,
1914
MnUI m Mar. 8–Sept. 12, 1913; June 10, July 10,
1914

HOLOS NARODA see GOLOS NARODA

Від кожного по спроможности
Кожному по потреби.

МІСЯЧНИК

Дух рушючий
С дух будучий.

ОРГАН
УКРАЇНСЬКИХ

ГОЛОС ПРАЦІ

АНАРХІСТІВ
КОМУНІСТІВ

Ч. 1. — 5 ЦЕНТІВ

НЬЮ-Йорк, МАЙ 1919 Р.

5-СЕНТОВ — № 1.

21. HOLOS PRATSI^x (Voice of Labor)^o

ГОЛОС ПРАЦІ

New York, NY, Organ of Ukrainian Anarchists & Communists, May
1919–?

Monthly

Microfilm holdings: NTSh s May 1919
MnUI m May 1919

22. HOLOS ROZWAHY^x (Voice of Deliberation)^o

ГОЛОС РОЗВАГИ

Brooklyn, NY, 1930s?

Frequency varies

Microfilm holdings: NTSh s 1930s? (1 issue)
MnUI m 1930s? (1 issue)

23. HOLOS TSERKVY^x (Voice of the Church)

ГОЛОС ЦЕРКВИ

Philadelphia, PA, Ukrainian Orthodox Apostolic Greek Catholic Archdiocese
of America, Aug. 1929–1930?

Monthly

Microfilm holdings: NTSh s Sept.–Nov. 1929
MnUI m Sept.–Nov. 1929

24. HROMADS'KYI HOLOS (Voice of the Commonwealth)

ГРОМАДСЬКИЙ ГОЛОС

New York, NY, Ukrainian Publishing Association, 1941–1942?

Bi-weekly

Microfilm holdings: NTSh s 1941–1942?
MnUI m 1941–1942?

ІЛЮСТРОВАНІЙ ТИЖНЕВИК

В Нью Йорку На Провінції
Подимне ч. 6с. ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY Подимне ч. 6с.

Просвітньо-Економічна, Поступова Часопись для Українського Народу в Зл. Державах

PIK I. NY IORR, N. Y. СУБОТА 15-го ПАДОЛІСТА, 1919 Ч. I. NEW YORK, N. Y. SATURDAY, NOV. 15 1919 VOL. I. № I.

25. ILUSTROWANY TYZNEWYK* (Illustrated Weekly) ІЛЮСТРОВАНІЙ ТИЖНЕВИК

New York, NY, Stephen Buchewsky, ed. Stephen I. Mostowy, Nov. 15, 1917-?

Weekly

Microfilm holdings: NTSh s Nov. 15, 1919-Feb. 28, 1920
MnUI m Nov. 15, 1919-Feb. 28, 1920



26. INDUSTRIALIST* (The Industrialist)^o ІНДУСТРІАЛІСТ

New York, NY, Industrial Workers of the World, Nov. 1919-?

Monthly

Microfilm holdings: NTSh s Nov. 1919
MnUI m Nov. 1919



Число 60.

ДВОТІЖНЕВИЙ ОРГАН ДЛЯ УКРАЇНСЬКОЇ СУСПІЛЬНОСТІ.
A BI-MONTHLY ORGAN FOR THE UKRAINIAN PEOPLE.

Стор. 6с.

Адреса редакції і адміністрації: CATHOLIC LEADERSHIP, 816 N. Franklin St. Philadelphia, Pa.

PIK I. ШІМАГО, ІЛЛ. 1. вересня 1927 р. Ч. I.

Vol. I., Chicago, Ill. September 1-th 1927. №1.

27. KATOLYTS'KYI PROVID** (Catholic Leadership) КАТОЛИЦЬКИЙ ПРОВІД

Chicago, IL, Michael Melnykovych, Sept. 1, 1927-1932

Bi-weekly

Microfilm holdings: NTSh s Sept. 1, 1927-1932
MnUI m Sept. 1, 1927-1932

28. KOLKA* (The Thorn)^o КОЛЬКА

New York, NY, Corporation Kolka, 1936-1938?

Frequency varies

Microfilm holdings: NTSh s 1936-1938 (incomplete)
MnUI m 1936-1938 (incomplete)

29. KOMUNISTYCHNYI SVIT** (The Communist World)^o КОМУНІСТИЧНИЙ СВІТ

New York, NY, Organ of the Ukrainian Federated Communist Party of America, Mar. 1920-1923

Monthly

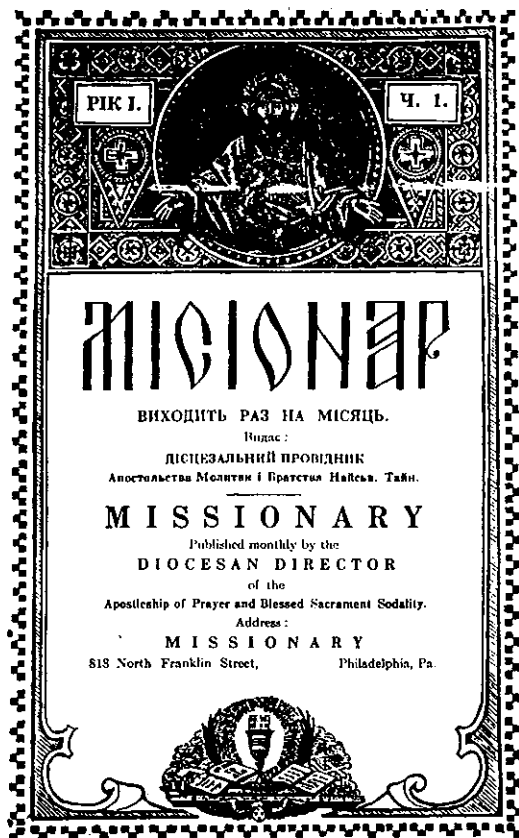
Microfilm holdings: NTSh s Mar.-Dec. 1920, Jan.-Mar. 1922
MnUI m Mar.-Dec. 1920, Jan.-Mar. 1922

30. L.U.C. LEADER

New York, NY, League of Ukrainian Clubs, Apr. 1926-?

Quarterly

Microfilm holdings: NTSh s Apr. 1936-1937
MnUI m Apr. 1936-1937



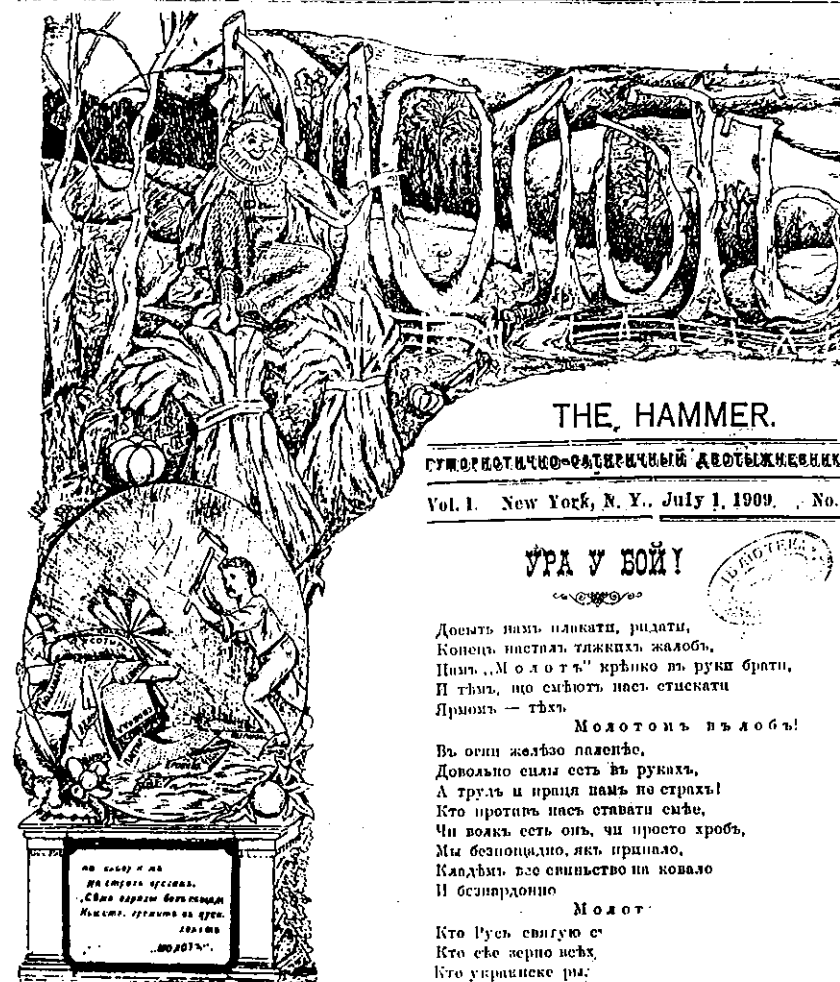
31. MISIONAR^{xx} (Missionary)

МІСІОНАР

Philadelphia, PA, Sisters of St. Basil the Great, Jan. 1917-1990

Monthly

Microfilm holdings: NTSh s Jan. 1917 - Jan. 1939
MnUI m Jan. 1917- Jan. 1939



32. MOLOT^{*} (The Hammer)

МОЛОТЪ

New York, NY, Viktor P. Hladick, July 1, 1909

Bi-weekly

Microfilm holdings: NTSh s July 1, 1909
MnUI m July 1, 1909

33. MOLOT* (The Hammer)⁰

МОЛОТЪ

New York, NY, Molot Co., Sept. 15, 1919–Aug. 1, 1924

Bi-weekly

Microfilm holdings: NTSh s Sept. 15, 1919–1924 (incomplete)
MnUI m Sept. 15, 1919–1924 (incomplete)



34. NAROD* (The People)

НАРОД

New York, NY, Ukrainian Federation of the United States, Inc., ed. Miroslav Sichynsky, Mar. 24, 1917–?

Weekly

Microfilm holdings: NTSh s Mar. 24, 1917
MnUI m Mar. 24, 1917

35. NAROD* (The People)

НАРОД

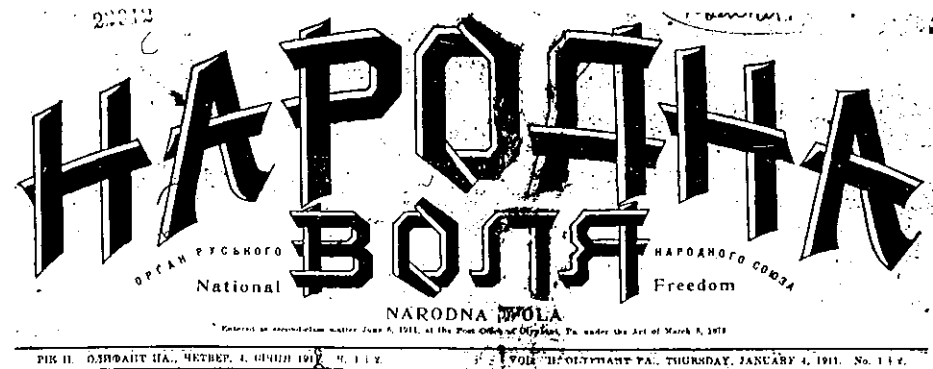
New York, NY, Ukrainian Federation of the United States, Inc., ed. Emil Revyuk, Feb. 8–10, 1919

Daily

Microfilm holdings: NTSh s Feb. 8–10, 1919
MnUI m Feb. 8–10, 1919

[Continues as UKRAÏNS'KA GAZETA]

[Пізніше УКРАЇНСЬКА ГАЗЕТА]



36. NARODNA VOLYA* (People's Will)*

НАРОДНА ВОЛЯ

Olyphant, Scranton, PA, Ruthenian National Union, Ukrainian Fraternal Association (formerly Ukrainian Workingmen's Association), June 15, 1911–
Weekly

Microfilm holdings: NTSh s 1911–1912, 1913 (incomplete)
MnUI m 1911–1912, 1913 (incomplete)

NARODNA WOLA see NARODNA VOLYA

NARODNE SLOVO see UKRAÏNS'KE NARODNE SLOVO

НАРОДНЕ СЛОВА ДИВ. УКРАЇНСЬКЕ НАРОДНЕ СЛОВО

37. NASH SHLIAKH* (Our Way)

НАШ ШЛЯХ

New York, NY, ed. E. Kryk, Dec. 1919–?

Monthly

Microfilm holdings: NTSh s Dec. 1919, Jan. 1920
MnUI m Dec. 1919, Jan. 1920



38. NATSIONALIST^{xx} (The Nationalist)

НАЦІОНАЛІСТ

Philadelphia, PA, New York, NY, Organization for the Rebirth of Ukraine, 1935–1939

Monthly

Microfilm holdings: NTSh s 1935–1939 (incomplete)
MnUI m 1935–1939 (incomplete)

39. NOVA RUS^{xxx} (The New Russia)

НОВА РУСЬ

New York, NY, Petro Tkach, June 20, 1909

Bi-monthly

Microfilm holdings: NTSh s 1909 (incomplete)
MnUI m 1909 (incomplete)

40. NOVA UKRAINA^x (The New Ukraine)^o

НОВА УКРАЇНА

New York, NY, Ukrain's'kyi Narodnyi Kruzhok (Ukrainian National Circle), July 1920–?

Monthly

Microfilm holdings: NTSh s Nov. 1920; Feb.–Dec. 1921
MnUI m Nov. 1920; Feb.–Dec. 1921

41. NOVA ZORIA^{xx} (The New Star)^{*o}

НОВА ЗОРЯ

L'viv, Stanyslaviv, (Ukraine) Organ of the Ukrainian Christian Organization, 1926–1939

Weekly

Microfilm holdings: NTSh s 1927–1939
MnUI m 1927–1939

42. NOVE ZHYTTIA^{xx} (New Life)

НОВЕ ЖИТТЯ

Olyphant, PA, American-Ukrainian Publishing Association, Sept. 9, 1913–?

Weekly

Microfilm holdings: NTSh s Sept. 9, 1913–July 14, 1914 (incomplete)
MnUI m Sept. 9, 1913–July 14, 1914 (incomplete)

43. ODNODNIVKA^{xx} (One Day Issue)^o

ОДНОДНІВКА

Olyphant, PA, Dec. 25, 1911

One day issue

Microfilm holdings: NTSh s Dec. 25, 1911
MnUI m Dec. 25, 1911



Рік II.

Оліфант. Па. дня 15. червня 1903.

Ч. 8.

44. OCA^o (The Wasp)

OCA

Olyphant, PA, "OCA" Publ. Co., Oct. 9, 1902-?

Bi-weekly

Microfilm holdings: NTSh s Oct.9, 1902–Oct.15, 1903
MnUI m Oct.9, 1902–Oct.15, 1903

45. OSA^x (The Wasp)

OCA

Chicago, IL, P. Markevych, Apr. 1918–June 1, 1921

Bi-weekly

Microfilm holdings: NTSh s Jan. 1, 1920–Apr.15, June 1, 1921
MnUI m Jan. 1, 1920–Apr. 15, June 1, 1921

46. OSA^{xx} (Jellow Jacket)

OCA

Chicago, IL, Kolegiia, March 1931-?

Monthly

Microfilm holdings: NTSh s April, 1931
MnUI m April, 1931

47. PASTYR^{'xx} (The Shepherd)

ПАСТЫРЬ

New York, NY, Rev. Leo Lewicki, Jan. 10, 1906-?

Monthly

Microfilm holdings: NTSh s Jan. 10, 1906
MnUI m Jan. 10, 1906

48. PISLANETS' PRAVDY^{xx} (Messenger of Truth)^o

ПІСЛАНЕЦЬ ПРАВДИ

Lodz, Poland, Rava Ruska, Poland (Ukraine), W. Wlodzimierz Gotsze, Jan. 1927–1939

Monthly

Microfilm holdings: NTSh s Jan. 1927–Dec. 1929
MnUI m Jan. 1927–Dec. 1929



49. POSTUP^x (The Progress)

ПОСТУПЬ

New York, NY, Organ of the Russian National Organization, Victor P. Hladick, Jan. 24, 1907-?

Weekly

Microfilm holdings: NTSh s 1907–1908, 1911–1912 (incomplete)
MnUI m 1907–1908, 1911–1912 (incomplete)

50. PRAVDA^{xx} (The Truth)*

ПРАВДА

New York, NY, Olyphant, PA, Pravda Publishing Company, Victor P. Hladick, Russian Brotherhood Organization of the U.S.A., Mar 11, 1902-
Weekly

Microfilm holdings: NTSh s 1902–1903, 1907–1913
MnUI m 1902–1903, 1907–1913

51. PROS'VITNI VISTY^{xx} (News of Enlightenment)^o

ПРОСВІТНІ ВІСТИ

Scranton, PA, First Ruthenian Bookstore, Basil Hryshko, July ?, 1912–1913?
Monthly

Microfilm holdings: NTSh s Aug. 2–Nov.?, 1912, Mar., 1913
MnUI m Aug. 2–Nov.?, 1912, Mar., 1913

52. ROBITNYCHA HROMADA* (The Worker's Community)^o

РОБІТНИЧА ГРОМАДА

Newark, NJ, Ukrainians'ka Robitnycha Hromada, July 1937–1940?

Monthly

Microfilm holdings: NTSh s 1937 (incomplete), 1938, 1939
(incomplete)
MnUI m 1937 (incomplete), 1938, 1939
(incomplete)



(THE WORKER)

Часопис для українського народу в Америці

Число 6. Нью-Йорк, 15. листопада 1906. Рік I.

№ 6. New York, N. Y., November 15, 1906. Vol. I.

55. ROBITNYK^{xx} (The Worker)

РОБІТНИК

New York, NY, Adralion Chromowski, Nov. 15, 1906–Feb., 1907

Bi-weekly

Microfilm holdings: NTSh s Nov. 15, 1906
MnUI m Nov. 15, 1906

56. ROBITNYK* (The Worker)

РОБІТНИК

New York, NY, Organ of the Ukrainian Federated Socialist Party,
1914?–Dec., 1919

Monthly

Microfilm holdings: NTSh s Jan.–Dec. 1919
MnUI m Jan.–Dec. 1919

57. ROBITNYK* (The Worker)

РОБІТНИК

Cleveland, OH, The Robitnyk Printing and Publishing Co., ed. Myroslav
Sichynsky, Jan. ?, 1914–1917

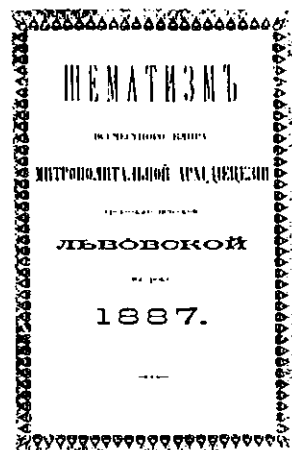
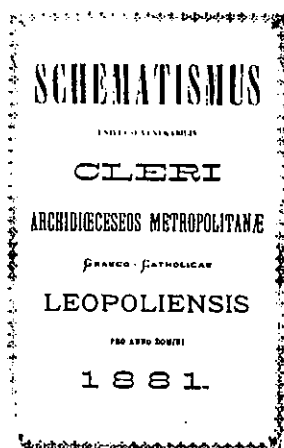
Weekly, Daily, Tri-weekly

Microfilm holdings: NT Sh s Feb. 24, 1916–Dec. 21, 1917
MnUI m Feb. 24, 1916–Dec. 21, 1917

58. RUSSKOYE AMERYKANSKOYE SLOVO* (The Russian American Word)
РУСЬКОЕ АМЕРИКАНСЬКОЕ СЛОВО

New York, NY, Russian National Organization, Mar. 9, 1911–Nov. 1911
Weekly

Microfilm holdings: NTSh s Mar. 9, 1911–Nov. 1911
MnUI m Mar. 9, 1911–Nov. 1911



59. SHEMATYZM** (Schematism)⁰
ШЕМАТИЗМ

L'viv, (Ukraine), Austro-Hungary, Schematismus Cleri Archidioeceseos,
Instituto Stauprogiani, 1870–1914

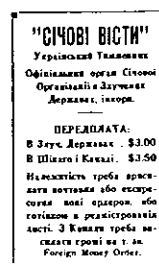
Annual

Microfilm holdings: NTSh s 1880–1899
MnUI m 1880–1899

60. SHLIAKH** (The Way)
ШЛЯХ

Philadelphia, PA, The Apostolate Inc., Dec. 30, 1939–
Weekly

Microfilm holdings: NTSh s 1939–1959
MnUI m 1939–1959



Число 8 центів

SITCH REVIEW

Single 8 cents.

Рів. V. Шісго, Іл., Серед, 17-го Має 1922 р. Ч. 5.

Vol. V. Chicago, Ill., Wednesday, May 17th, 1922 No. 6.

SICHOVI VISTY* [Sitch Review] see SITCHOVI VISTY* [Sitch Herald]

61. SICHOVYI KLYCH** (Sitch Call)
СІЧОВИЙ КЛИЧ

New York, NY, Chornomorska Sitch Organization, May 15, 1936–?
Monthly

Microfilm holdings: NTSh s May 15, 1936–1940 (incomplete)
MnUI m May 15, 1936–1940 (incomplete)

62. SHIACH** (The Sower)
СІЯЧ

(Began as Dnipro from 1920 until 1926, was Siiach in 1927, resumed as
Dnipro in 1928) Chicago, IL, Organ of the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox
Church of USA, 1927

Monthly

Microfilm holdings: NTSh s 1927
MnUI m 1927

See also DNIPRO

Див. так. ДНІПРО

63. SITCH* (Siege)
СІЧ

Chicago, IL, Ukrainian American Athletic Association, July 1924–1934
Bi-weekly

Microfilm holdings: NTSh s July 20, 1924–1928, 1933–1934
MnUI m July 20, 1924–1928, 1933–1934

64. SITCHOVI VISTY^x (Sitch Herald)

СИЧОВИ ВІСТІ

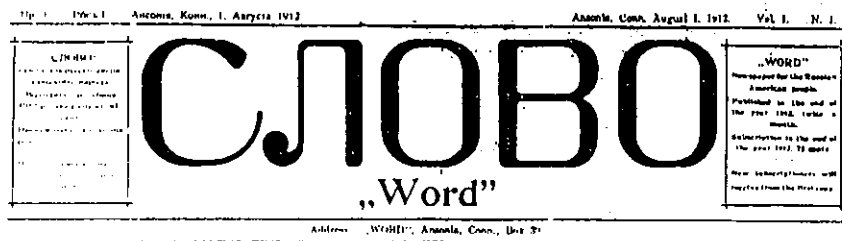
Chicago, IL, Official Organ of Ukrainian Sitch Athletic Association of U.S.,
ed. Osep Nazaruk, 1917–July 10, 1924

Bi-weekly

Microfilm holdings: NTSh s Aug. 1921–Dec. 27, 1924 (incomplete)
MnUI m Aug. 1921–Dec. 27, 1924 (incomplete)

[Continues as SITCH, then as NASH STIAH]

[Пізнiше СІЧ, пізнiше НАШ СТЯГ]



65. SLOVO^{xx} (Word)

СЛОВО

Ansonia, CT, Canada, Ioann Chychylo, Aug. 1, 1912–Dec. 1912

Bi-weekly

Microfilm holdings: NTSh s Aug. 1, 1912
MnUI m Aug. 1, 1912

66. SLOWO^x (The Word)

СЛОВО

Scranton, PA, Eugene Hwozdyk, Jan. 1916–?

Monthly

Microfilm holdings: NTSh s Jan.–Feb. 1916
MnUI m Jan.–Feb. 1916

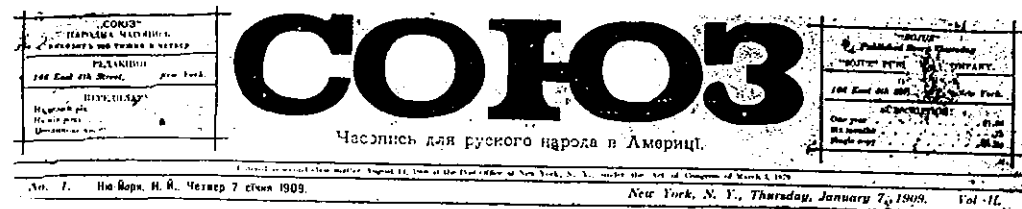
67. SMIKH I PRAVDA^{xx} (Humor & Truth)

СМІХ І ПРАВДА

New York, NY, Humor & Truth Co., 1925–1928?

Bi-weekly

Microfilm holdings: NTSh s 1926 (incomplete); 1928 (incomplete)
MnUI m 1926 (incomplete); 1928 (incomplete)



68. SOJUZ^x (Union)

СОЮЗ

New York, NY, Pittsburgh, PA, Presbyterian Board of Publication, Aug. 13,
1908–1922

Weekly

Microfilm holdings: NTSh s Aug. 13, 1908–Dec. 25, 1913; 1914
(incomplete); 1916 (incomplete); 1919
(incomplete); Jan. 1–Dec. 9, 1920
(incomplete); 1921 (incomplete)
MnUI m Aug. 13, 1908–Dec. 25, 1913; 1914
(incomplete); 1916 (incomplete); 1919
(incomplete); Jan. 1–Dec. 9, 1920
(incomplete); 1921 (incomplete)

69. SVIT^x (THE LIGHT)*

СВѢТЪ

Old Forge, PA, New York, NY, Wilkes-Barre, PA, Russian Orthodox
Catholic Mutual Aid Society of U.S.A., Gregory Hrushka, 1897–
Weekly, Monthly, Bi-Monthly

Microfilm holdings: NTSh s 1900, 1909–1913
MnUI m 1900, 1909–1913

70. TOVARYSH^{xx}

ТОВАРИШ

L'viv (Ukraine), St. Kozlovsk'kii, July 10, 1888
Only issue published

Microfilm holdings: NTSh s July 10, 1888
MnUI m July 10, 1888

71. UKRAINA^x (Ukraine)^o

УКРАЇНА

Chicago, IL, Ukrainian Publishing Co., 1917-?

Weekly

Microfilm holdings: NTSh s Sept. 4, 1920
MnUI m Sept. 4, 1920



72. UKRAINA^{xx} (Ukrainia)^x (Ukraine)^o

УКРАЇНА

Chicago, IL, Victory Publishing Co., Dr. W. Sieminowicz, June 3, 1930-1932

Weekly

Microfilm holdings: NTSh s June 3, 1930-Mar. 4, 1932
MnUI m June 3, 1930-Mar. 4, 1932

73. UKRAINIAN AMERICAN NEWS OF PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia, PA, Ukrainian-American Citizens' clubs of Philadelphia, Sept. 1946-?

Monthly

Microfilm holdings: NTSh s Sept. 1946-June 1947 (incomplete),
Xmas issue 1949
MnUI m Sept. 1946-June 1947 (incomplete),
Xmas issue 1949

74. UKRAINIAN CHRONICLE

Philadelphia, PA, Members of the Ukrainian Cultural Center, 1936-1938?

Monthly

Microfilm holdings: NTSh s 1936-1938 (incomplete)
MnUI m 1936-1938 (Incomplete)

75. UKRAINIAN LEADER

New Britain, CT, League of Ukrainian Clubs, April 1936-1937?

Quarterly

Microfilm holdings: NTSh s April 1936-1937 (incomplete)
MnUI m April 1936-1937 (incomplete)

76. THE UKRAINIAN TREND

New York, NY, UYL-NA Foundation, 1938-1970?

Bi-monthly, Quarterly

Microfilm holdings: NTSh s 1938-1942 (incomplete)
MnUI m 1938-1942 (incomplete)

77. UKRAÏNS'KA GAZETA^{xx} (Ukrainian Gazette)^o

УКРАЇНСЬКА ГАЗЕТА

New York, NY, Ukrainian Federation of the United States, Inc., Feb. 11, 1919-?

Daily

Microfilm holdings: NTSh s Feb. 11, 1918-Mar. 19, 1919
MnUI m Feb. 11, 1918-Mar. 19, 1919



78. UKRAÏNS'KA GAZETA^{xx} (Ukrainian Gazette)

УКРАЇНСЬКА ГАЗЕТА

Detroit, MI, Ukrainian Publishing Co., ed. Emil Revyuk, Sept. '9, 1926-?

Weekly

Microfilm holdings: NTSh s 1926 (incomplete)
MnUI m 1926 (incomplete)

79. UKRAINSKA HROMADA* (The Ukrainian Commonwealth)
УКРАЇНСЬКА ГРОМАДА
 New York, NY, Detroit, MI, Ukrainian Defense Association, July 7,
 1923–1931
Bi-weekly
 Microfilm holdings: NTSh s 1923-1927, Nov. 1, 1930–1931
 MnUI m 1923-1927, Nov. 1, 1930–1931

81. UKRAÏNS'KI VISTI* (Ukrainian Daily News)
УКРАЇНСЬКІ ВІСТІ
 New York, NY, Ukrainian Daily News Publishing Co., 1920–
Daily
 Microfilm holdings: NTSh s Jan. 3–Dec. 31, 1921
 MnUI m Jan. 3– Dec. 31, 1921

82. UKRAÏNS'KYI N'IU-IORS'KYI VISTNYK** (The Ukrainian New York
 Herald)
УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ НЮ-ЙОРСЬКИЙ ВІСТНИК
 New York, NY, League of American Citizens & War Veterans of Ukrainian
 Extraction, May 5, 1922–?
Weekly
 Microfilm holdings: NTSh s May 5, 1922
 MnUI m May 5, 1922



80. UKRAÏNS'KE NARODNE SLOVO* (Ukrainian National Word)
УКРАЇНСЬКЕ НАРОДНЕ СЛОВО
 McKees Rocks, Pittsburgh, PA, Chicago, IL, Ukrainian National Aid
 Association, Mar. 1914–1996?
Weekly, Bi-monthly, Quarterly
 Microfilm holdings: NTSh s Jan. 2, 1919–Dec. 29, 1921, 1922–1923
 (incomplete); Jan. 3, 1924–Dec. 31, 1925
 MnUI m Jan. 2, 1919–Dec. 29, 1921; 1922–1923
 (incomplete); Jan. 3, 1924–Dec. 31, 1925

UKRAÏNS'KI SHCHODENNI VISTI* see UKRAÏNS'KI VISTI*
 УКРАЇНСЬКІ ЩОДЕННІ ВІСТІ див. УКРАЇНСЬКІ ВІСТІ



83. UKRAÏNS'KYI VISTNYK** (The Ukrainian Herald)
УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ВІСТНИК
 Butler, Monessen, PA, Carteret, NJ, New York, NY, Ukrainian Orthodox
 Church of America, July 1931–?
Weekly, Quarterly, Monthly
 Microfilm holdings: NTSh s 1931-1949
 MnUI m 1931-1949
 [Preceded by DZVIN, enumeration continues without any break]
 [Передує ДЗВІН, нумеривання продовжитесь без переривки]

84. VIDRODZHENNIA^{xx} (Restoration)

ВІДРОДЖЕННЯ

Scranton, PA, "Restoration Committee," Sept. 1930–?

Monthly

Microfilm holdings: NTSh s Sept.–Nov. 1930
MnUI m Sept.–Nov. 1930

85. VILNE SLOVO^o (Free Word)^o

ВІЛЬНЕ СЛОВО

Newark, NJ, Teodore Wislocky, Sept. 6, 1935–?

Weekly

Microfilm holdings: NTSh s Sept. 6, 13, 1935
MnUI m Sept. 6, 13, 1935



ПРОСВІТНО-ЕКОНОМІЧНА ЧАСОПИСЬ ДЛЯ АМЕРИКАНСЬКИХ РУСИНІВ.

No. 3–4.

Philadelphia, Pa., Thursday, May 18, 1911.

Vol. 1.

86. ZAOKEANSKA RUSJ^x (Rus' Beyond the Ocean)^o

ЗАОКЕАНСЬКА РУСЬ

Philadelphia, PA, Editorial Committee, Apr. 20, 1911–Sept. 21, 1911

Weekly

Microfilm holdings: NTSh s Apr. 20, 1911–Sept. 21, 1911
MnUI m Apr. 20, 1911–Sept. 21, 1911

87. ZAZULA^x (Cuckoo)

ЗАЗУЛЯ

New York, NY, P. I. Seifert, Jul 1, 1908–1909?

Bi-monthly, Weekly

Microfilm holdings: NTSh s Jul. 1, 1908–1909 (incomplete)
MnUI m Jul. 1, 1908–1909 (incomplete)

88. ZIRNYCIA^x (Morning Star)

ЗІРНИЦЯ

Shamokin, PA, Ruthenian College of Shamokin, June 9, 1906–?

Weekly

Microfilm holdings: NTSh s June 9, 1906–June 30, 1906
MnUI m June 9, 1906–June 30, 1906

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89. ŽIZŇ^x (The Living)

ЖИЗНЬ

Philadelphia, PA, I. N. Bylyns'kyi, Apr. 15, 1911–?

Bi-weekly

Microfilm holdings: NTSh s Apr. 15, 1911
MnUI m Apr. 15, 1911

Profiles of Sponsors

Shevchenko Scientific Society in L'viv, Ukraine

One of Ukraine's many treasures is the Shevchenko Scientific Society (NTSh) Library. The movement surrounding its creation began in the 1880s. In 1892, the general meeting of NTSh resulted in the adoption of its Constitution, in which one of the fundamental points was to "collect materials for the museum and library from both within and beyond the borders."¹ Ukrainian intellectuals quickly responded to this call. The fundamental task of the NTSh Library was the acquisition of all printed and handwritten works that pertained to Ukraine and all things Ukrainian. The sphere of collecting included publications of all the Ukrainian-language press beyond the borders. There are also many foreign publications in the Library that do not exist in any other library in Galicia/Halychyna, because no other institution had the same mission as the Society. In the last few years much has been written about Ukraine in foreign newspapers, journals, and books.

In the beginning the Library had a very modest fond. In 1894, it consisted of barely 600 books and newspapers. However, the collection grew quickly after this point. In 1902, the Library contained 12,361 items; in 1912, some 65,612; and in 1923, reached 100,000 books and newspapers. By January 1939, the NTSh Library possessed more than 300,000 books and periodical titles, 1,500 manuscripts, and 2,500 maps and atlases.² The Library commission of NTSh, whose association, at a later time, included such distinguished professional and cultural activists as Ivan Franko and such well known scholars as Volodymyr Hnatiuk, Ivan Krevets'kyi, Vasyl' Shchurat, Myron Korduba, and Volodymyr Doroshenko, worked very diligently in expanding the holdings of the Library.

Through its book and newspaper exchange program with a large number of scholarly institutions in Ukraine and the world, the Library had acquired 400,000 items prior to the Second World War. It received gifts from various professional people,

¹ Volodymyr Hnatiuk, *Naukove tovarystvo im. Shevchenka. Z nahody 50-littia ioho zasnuvannia 1872-1923* (L'viv: NTSh, 1923).

² L. M. Heiko, *Istoriia Biblioteky NTSh: T. Shevchenko i ukrains'ka natsional'na kul'tura* (L'viv: 1990).

editors, societies; and it also purchased books and periodicals. As a result, the NTSh Library possessed almost a complete collection of early publications from Galicia/Halychyna and later the Ukrainian territory within the borders of the Russian Empire. Through such practice it was possible to realize the charge of the library commission of NTSh directed towards the community: "From now on let not one book, nor one brochure, newspaper, not one smallest printed item in our language, concert or theatrical programs be overlooked, but instead be sent to the Library of the Shevchenko Scientific Society."³

Of exceptional value in the fond of the Library are the periodicals identified as the "Galician Collection" ("Halyts'ka Kolektsiia"), published in Western and Eastern Ukraine from the first half of the nineteenth century up to 1940. Also important is the Ukrainian-language press beyond the Ukrainian borders. Until 1914, the NTSh Library received almost all Ukrainian-language newspapers and journals that were published in various countries of Europe, Asia, North and South America. Sending such periodicals to L'viv, to the Society, was an honor for the editors and the publishers; and this massive printing production also brought pride to NTSh as a scholarly institution. In this manner, the Society was completing its fonds, which no other library possessed. From 1894 to 1940 the NTSh Library received close to 150 unique newspaper and journal titles just from the USA alone. Many of them, despite significant losses as a result of totalitarian forces, have been preserved to this day.

On February 14, 1940, the NTSh was banned in L'viv. The Society's Library, remaining in its quarters in the NTSh building, came under the administration of the L'viv Branch of the Library of AN URSR (Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic). The first significant blow to the NTSh Library's fonds however, came at the end of the German occupation in March of 1944, when crates of archival and manuscript materials were confiscated. They were later rediscovered in the territories of Poland. Contrary to customary laws, they have not yet been returned to L'viv. In the autumn of 1944, total destruction of its fonds started; beginning with the so-called "anti-Soviet" literature, to which category belonged primarily newspapers and journals. The censors sought out "suspected" and politically "damaging" literature, newspapers or posters, pulling them and locking them up in special fonds. In addition,

³ Ivan Krevets'kyi, *Biblioteka Naukovoho tovarystva im. Shevchenka u L'vovi* (L'viv: NTSh, 1923).

parts of the fonds of the former NTSh Library were destroyed,⁴ scattered throughout different branches and places of the Academy of Sciences Library, or even taken out of L'viv.⁵ As a result, the fonds of the former Library of NTSh were transformed into an "unsystematic mixture." The original integrity of the book collection, its completeness and fullness, was destroyed. One eyewitness to these events wrote: "If one could measure hatred, then that hatred, in which they were destroying the Library of the NTSh, can be measured maybe in tons."⁶

Nevertheless, despite all that has happened in the past, the NTSh Library today, in an independent Ukraine, is taking steps to restore her fonds. Currently, in the V. Stefanyk L'viv Scientific Library of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences (to which the fonds of the NTSh Library belong), the NTSh Library's book catalog is being reconstructed. In this context, a list of Ukrainian periodicals, along with those published outside of Ukraine, is being included. In a short time, after a detailed assemblage of this collection of newspapers *de visu*, we await, together with NTSh, publication of a separate catalog of periodical publications of the Library.

Shevchenko Scientific Society, USA

Founded in 1949, the Society in the United States is headquartered in New York City; besides offices and lecture halls, it contains a specialized library, a depository of archives pertaining to Ukraine and the Ukrainian diaspora, and an art collection. There are study centers of the Society in Washington, DC; Philadelphia, PA; Chicago, IL; Detroit, MI; and Cleveland, OH. Autonomous Shevchenko Scientific Societies also exist in Australia, Canada, Poland, Slovakia, and one headquartered in Sarcelles, France, for membership in Western Europe. The work of all Shevchenko Scientific Societies is coordinated by a quadrennially elected World Council with offices in L'viv, New York, and Toronto.

⁴ Volodymyr Doroshenko, *Knyzhka na palyvo: Zakhidna Ukraïna pid bol'shevykamy*, (N'iu-Iork: 1958).

⁵ Ievhen P. Nakonechnyi, *Pytannia rekonstruktsii Katalohu Biblioteky NTSh: Biblioteka Naukovoho tovarystva im. Shevchenka: knyhy i liudy* (L'viv: 1996).

⁶ IARoslav Dashkevych, "Dolia i nedolia nashoi biblioteky," *Visnyk NTSh* 1(L'viv: 1991).

The scope of the Society is international. Its membership, past and present, includes many distinguished foreign scholars, among them such luminaries as the physicists Albert Einstein and Max Planck and the French literary scholar Andre Mazon. Starting in 1892, the Society has published a considerable number of scholarly works in various languages, e.g. three multi-volume encyclopedias of Ukraine (in Ukrainian and English) and a series called *The Memoirs of the Shevchenko Scientific Society*, which now numbers over 225 volumes.

In the United States, the Shevchenko Scientific Society organizes and sponsors scholarly conferences, colloquia, symposia, and weekly public lectures. It is an affiliate member of the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies (AAASS), and as such it participates in the Association's annual conventions and world congresses of Slavic scholars. Independently, or jointly with other American and Canadian institutions, the Society publishes scholarly works and books of general interest, pertaining not only to Ukraine, but also to other Slavic nations and cultures. It also provides research grants for scholars and stipends for qualified students.

While the main functions of the Shevchenko Scientific Society, USA, lie in the areas of scholarship and education, the Society offers, at its headquarters in New York City, a number of activities that supplement and complement the City's civic programs. Among these are: (1) counseling of city residents contemplating US citizenship; (2) providing information to students on institutions of higher learning; (3) making facilities available for the general public; (4) providing premises for meetings of youth counselors; and (5) cooperating with various scholarly institutions and organizations in promoting interethnic cultural awareness and cooperation.

Immigration History Research Center and Its Ukrainian American Collection

The Immigration History Research Center (IHRC) is a unit of the University of Minnesota dedicated to fostering research on and understanding of the history of American immigration. Established in 1965, it is one of the nation's leading archival/library repositories of source material on immigration and ethnicity. The IHRC locates, collects, preserves, and makes available for research the records of twenty-four ethnic groups that originated in eastern, central, and southern Europe and the Near East. Although diverse in religions, cultures, and languages, they were the "new

immigrants," those who came to this country during the Great Migration that gained momentum in the 1880s and peaked in the first decades of this century.

The Center serves scholars and the public in the state of Minnesota, in the nation, internationally. It educates and enriches the lives of many through (1) newsletters, press releases, and media appearances; (2) exchanges of students, scholars, and research materials; (3) visits and correspondence with individuals and representatives of institutions and organizations in the ethnic communities; and (4) public lectures, conferences, and exhibits. The Friends of the IHRC, an independent support group, assists in these outreach efforts by providing a bridge to the ethnic communities.

The IHRC's collections include printed, manuscript, and audio-visual materials of national and local origin. The print collection consists of 25,000 books and pamphlets, more than 3,000 serial titles, and over 900 newspaper titles. Most of these publications are the products of ethnic presses in the United States and Canada from the late nineteenth century to the present; but there are also many academic and popular works from university and commercial publishers. The manuscript holdings consist of ca. 900 collections occupying 4,500 linear feet. Typical collections include the personal papers of community leaders, clergymen, and journalists and the records of fraternal organizations, service agencies, and publishing companies. Audiovisual materials consist of small, but rapidly growing, files of phonograph records, photographs, and oral history tape recordings.

The Ukrainian American Collection at the IHRC is considered to be the largest and richest collection of primary and secondary source material in the United States on the Ukrainian American experience. The majority of the collection relates to the period of Ukrainian migration to the United States from the end of World War One to the present. Its monograph collection numbers nearly 4,400 volumes, including works such as autobiographies; church, organization, and community histories; Ukrainian history, literature, religion, art, folklore; Ukrainian Canadian history; and political activities. Its extensive serial holdings, ca. 650 titles, include such major Ukrainian periodicals as *Al'manakh Ukraïns'koho Narodnoho Soiuzu*, *Nashe Zhyttia*, *Suchasnist'*, and the Ukrainian Quarterly. Among its 100 newspaper titles, *Ameryka*, *Narodna Volya*, *Svoboda*, and *Ukraïns'ke Narodne Slovo* are the most extensive files.

Manuscript collections, comprising over 650 linear feet, consist of records and papers of various Ukrainian American organizations and individuals. Examples include

the records of the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee and the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Minnesota Branch. The IHRC also holds the personal papers of Minnesota community activist and poet Alexander A. Granovsky (founder of the Ukrainian American Collection and also formerly president of ODWU-Organization for the Rebirth of Ukraine), Wasyl Halich (historian of Ukrainian immigrants in the United States), editor Oleksandra Kostiuk (*Visti/The Herald*), immigrant poet Dmytro Zakharchuk, religious leaders Vladimir Klodnycky and Joseph Zelechivsky, political and social activists Myroslav Sichynsky and Augustin Cyril Stefan, lawyer John Panchuk (resettlement of post-World War II émigrés), Yaroslav Chyz (an authority on American nationality groups and, particularly, Ukrainians) and Myron Surmach (renowned bookstore owner and publisher in America).



1927

м. Січень



**ВІСНИК УКРАЇНСЬКОЇ АВТОКЕФАЛЬНОЇ
ПРАВОСЛАВНОЇ ЦЕРКВИ
В ЗЛУЧЕНИХ ДЕРЖАВАХ АМЕРИКИ.**



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