



UKRAINIAN WEEKLY



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CARPATHIAN UKRAINE STILL THREATENED

Yesterday's dispatches from Berlin dispel somewhat recent fears that the Polish-supported efforts of Hungary to seize from Czechoslovakia the now autonomous Carpathian Ukraine (Ruthenia) are meeting with less resistance by Germany, which thus far has strongly opposed any such annexation as it would give Poland and Hungary a common frontier. It was reported last Thursday by the Times correspondent in Berlin that while Germany is at present still opposed to outright annexation of Carpathian Ukraine, she considers the destination of that territory an object by no means big enough to subject her to strained relations either with Hungary or Poland, since she has larger plans to pursue in conjunction with both. Yesterday's reports however, indicate Germany does consider the object big enough to risk strained relations with the two countries.

Meanwhile Poland is exerting all the pressure she can upon Rumania to accede to Hungary's proposed annexation of Carpathian Ukraine, and as an inducement is offering Rumania the southeastern corner of this region. Reports from Berlin, however, are that King Carol has refused to give his support to this annexation. He has been trying to maintain a policy of strict neutrality in the various partitions of Czechoslovakia, with whom he is treaty-bound. Also he is not unmindful of the fact that a common Polish-Hungarian border would cut off Rumania from Czechoslovakia and make his country dependent on good will of Poland and Hungary as far as communications with Germany are concerned.

As explained in previous issues of this weekly, Poland's support of Hungary's demands are based on her fear that autonomous Carpathian Ukraine will become a nucleus for a movement to free all of Ukraine, including the section under her, which contains a Ukrainian population upwards of 7 million, and including also Soviet Ukraine with its 33 million Ukrainian population, and the Rumanian Ukraine (Bukovina and Bessarabia) with its 1½ million Ukrainian population.

HIGH SCHOOL BOYS TRAIN TO BE BEAUTICIANS

Boys are learning how to be beauticians in a new course recently started at the New York Metropolitan Vocational School. Shampooing, marcelling, finger waves and scalp treatment are being learned by the thirty boys taking the course. They have at their disposal all the necessary beauty shop equipment, including four well-equipped booths, marcel chairs, dresserettes, the hood dryers, blowers and manure tables—though the boys are spared manicures and facials. They practice on one another and upon such other students as dare volunteer. They have already completed the two-year course in barbering and are now studying to become qualified assistants to expert beauty parlor operators.

"Nobody kids us about this work," one of the students told a reporter. "At least, they don't kid us much. It's clean work, isn't it? Cleaner than hanging around the poolrooms with the fellows over in Brooklyn."

SUPPORT UKRAINIAN PARTICIPATION IN N. Y. WORLD'S FAIR

One of the chief avowed aims of our organized youth, is to acquaint America with the finer elements of their Ukrainian cultural heritage. An unusual opportunity now faces them of taking a great stride towards the realization of this aim. It is the Ukrainian program at the New York World's Fair in 1939. How successful the program will be, what impression it will leave upon the multitudes that will visit the Fair, depends largely upon the aid the youth give to its preparation.

Thus far, Ukrainian participation in the Fair will definitely include (1) a concert of a mass chorus of five hundred singers under the matchless leadership of Prof. Alexander Koshetz, who is world-famous for his interpretation of Ukrainian choral songs, (2) a mass exhibition of Ukrainian folk dances, and (3) a pageant portraying certain colorful folk festivals celebrated in Ukraine during seasonal changes. All this will be presented in open-air exhibition grounds having a 50,000 capacity. Plans are also being made to obtain if possible space in some prominent exhibit hall at the Fair to house a collection of Ukrainian native art.

Now, it is very plain that the preparation and presentation of this program at the Fair will entail heavy costs, running into many thousands of dollars. Yet it is equally plain that the total expense will be negligible in comparison with the possible benefits to be derived from it. Masses of people from all parts of America and from elsewhere as well, will view the Ukrainian presentation, and return home with a clearer idea who the Ukrainians are, to what do they aspire, and what they have and can contribute to world civilization.

Such costs, of course, will have to be covered by voluntary contributions, an appeal for them has been issued a number of times. To date it is the older generation that is paying any heed to this appeal. The younger generation, with a few exceptions, is not; despite the fact that it will chiefly benefit by this Ukrainian participation in the Fair. We therefore make this special appeal to our young people to give this matter their serious consideration. Let each one of them donate something for this cause. And let each of their clubs and organizations do likewise. Also, various types of affairs, such as dances or concerts, should be sponsored by them for the benefit of the Ukrainian program at the Fair. One such affair, a huge dance, is already being arranged by Ukrainian-American youth in the New York Metropolitan Area. Similar ones should be arranged in other large and small centers of Ukrainian-American population.

Ukrainian participation in the New York World's Fair next year offers our young people a golden opportunity of demonstrating their avowed intention of making themselves and their cultural heritage better known here in America. What remains to be seen now is whether they will make the most of it. And the main responsibility here lies on our rising youth leaders.

All contributions for the benefit of Ukrainian participation in the New York World's Fair in 1939, should be sent to Nicholas Muraszko, Treasurer, Ukrainian-American Exposition Association, P. O. Box 1014, Church Street Annex, New York, N. Y. They will be publicized on these pages.

TO BROADCAST CONTRIBUTION OF RACIAL MINORITIES

A new federal broadcast series, "Immigrants All—Americans All," designed to dramatize the contribution of racial minorities to the greatness of the United States, was recently announced by Secretary Ickes.

Beginning November 14, he said, the programs will be heard every Monday evening on a national network. They will be sponsored by the Office of Education.

"Tolerance of all national and racial groups springing from appreciation of what each has added

YOUNG LEADERS NEEDED

Returning to Europe recently on the Bremen, J. Sigfried Edstrom, one of Sweden's leading industrialists and chairman of the Swedish-American Foundation, declared that in his opinion "never before has there been a greater need for young leaders endowed with the spirit of service and that rare capacity to find and apply the great truths of science, the great opportunities of culture and the great dividends of public service."

to American life will be the keynote of the series," Mr. Ickes explained.

POLAND RUSHES 20,000 POLICE TO 'PACIFY' UKRAINE

REPORT POLITICAL FOES BEING BEATEN.

By DONALD DAY.

(Chicago Tribune Press Service.)

RIGA, Latvia, Oct. 18.—Twenty thousand Polish police are assisting the army in another "pacification" of Polish Ukraine, dispatches from Warsaw said today.

The Polish police are a specially organized force of heavily armed men which Poland uses to quell peasant riots. They are similar to the GPU (secret police) army of Soviet Russia.

Following a series of riots in Lwow, Stanislawow, Stryj, Przemysl, Tarnopol and other Galician centers which cost many lives, Polish authorities ordered a house to house search for arms. Many arrests were made. Using lists compiled by their spies, the Poles are reported to be beating mercilessly Ukrainians who are active in political and cultural organizations. The Ukrainians are seeking an autonomous state.

Recall Previous "Pacification."

The "pacification" is following closely that of November, 1930, when 1,000 villages were sacked, hundreds of men arrested and beaten by the police, and uhlans (Tatar militia).

Poland's efforts to keep in subjection her Ukrainian minority, which Ukrainian leaders say numbers about 8,000,000 and which the government admits to be more than 5,000,000, is not mentioned in the Warsaw press because of censorship.

Foreign newspaper correspondents also were advised against visiting Lwow. Reports of Lwow correspondents for Warsaw newspapers were not published.

RIOTS AND MARTIAL LAW IN GALICIA

Anger among Ukrainians under Poland against her support of Hungarian territorial demands has risen to such a high degree that—according to the Chicago Tribune dispatch from Riga, Latvia, dated Oct. 13.—military rule has been established by the authorities in Galicia. This was done shortly after riots occurred in Lviv following the killing of eighteen persons on October 11 by Polish police, who fired into a huge Ukrainian demonstration.

The demonstration began with church services in the Cathedral of St. George and other Ukrainian churches in the city, in thanksgiving for the newly-gained autonomy for Carpathian Ukraine. According to a special cable from Vienna to the Svoboda, more than 20,000 persons attended these services. Upon their conclusion, the worshippers formed into a huge parade which marched through the city, headed by a number of priests.

The marchers, the Chicago Tribune reported, sang Ukrainian songs and shouted "Long Live Ukraine!" and "Down With Poles and Magyars!" They were suddenly attacked by heavily armed police and dispersed with rifle shots. A few hours later the Poles stormed the cathedral. Disorder reigned in the city for several days. On account of the rigid Polish censorship, very little news concerning these events has emerged from the city since then.

A HARBINGER OF SANER ATTITUDE

GENERAL Y. G. F. VAL, a member of the General Staff of General Denikin, who was Commander-in-Chief of the White Army during the Civil War, has recently written in Tallin, Estonia, a book in Russian whose title in English is: "The Importance of Ukraine in the Problem of Liberating Russia from Bolshevism; Based on the Experiences of 1918-1920." From this important little work, a staff writer (S. D.) of the London-published "Contemporary Russia" quarterly, has selected for quotation the passage below, which we urge our readers to peruse carefully, for it is very significant of the new attitude arising among Russian emigres towards the Ukrainian movement for national independence:—

Nationalism Will Overpower Bolshevism

"Russian emigrants are all united by the hope of eventually returning to their fatherland. The experiences under Denikin and the struggle with Bolshevism abroad, point to the lack of any ideological force which could unite all anti-Bolshevik elements that are now being spent on inter-party squabbles. Anyone who thinks seriously about possible changes in the Russian political system, must come to the conclusion that the obstacles in the way of reconstruction can only be overcome by some mighty force. The only such force is nationalism. Russian emigrés are not a threat to Bolshevism. They waste their energy fighting each other. But the Bolsheviks are in deadly fear of nationalism, which alone is in a position to wipe off the face of the earth the artificial communist system. The fact that only nationalism will play a deciding role in the future of Eastern Europe, raises a series of questions which must be considered and settled beforehand.

"A Russian nationalism is a concept without reality. It exists only in the upper strata; the masses—Tartars, Georgians, Kalmuks and others—have their own national feelings, contrary to the apparent Russian nationalism. In the past it had been a policy of the Russian government to attempt to unite the various nations of Russia into an artificial oneness by means of heartless repression of all national Russian national doctrine. In spite of this, the national longings of individual peoples remained, and with the downfall of the monarchy, several of the constituent nationalities proclaimed their independence.

Development of Nationalism Among Non-Russian Peoples

"We may be certain that in the future other nationalities in Russia will realize their independence. Present events clearly point in that direction. Non-Muscovite people have not succumbed to communism. The governmental machinery on their soil is not in their hands—it is in the hands of Moscow. To them the communist régime is a Muscovite régime. As a consequence, the national consciousness of the various peoples has developed to an unprecedented degree. Therefore, with the liquidation of the communist régime, one must be prepared for a further division of the Russian Empire. To hear this, to think about it, and to acknowledge it, is a source of excruciating pain to the Russian intelligentsia. But facts are facts and cannot be disregarded. Either these various nationalities will save central Muscovy from Bolshevism and realize their own independence, or the communist régime, which unites all these nationalities by force, will remain. We must choose either Muscovy within her ethnographic boundaries, with the hope that the newly-created states will be in alliance with her, or the strengthening of the communist international and its spread outside the boundaries of the Russian Empire. There is no third choice. It is difficult to imagine

how the non-Muscovite people, having endured the oppression of the Tsars and the terrors of Muscovite communism, would willingly choose to remain under Moscow; it is difficult to imagine also how it will be possible to mobilise forces in Muscovy willing to conduct both an internal and an external war for the subjugation of the non-Muscovite peoples of Russia.

The Choice

"Every Muscovite emigrant who wishes to return to Russia must face this question: does he wish to return to a Russia without communism, but also without the lands of non-Muscovite people, or does he want to preserve the 'one and indivisible' with the aid of communism? We repeat that only a strong force can preserve Russia undivided. Memories of former strength are not a power. The emigrants live only on memories. Only those do not understand this simple truth who are not willing or not able to understand it because they are so accustomed to old ways of thought which no longer have any meaning.

"To this day, they concern themselves with conditions which disappeared together with the Tsar. There are those who still maintain that the national chauvinism ascribed to the various peoples of Russia exists only in the minds of demagogues and not among the masses of each nationality. They overlook the fact that within one year of the downfall of Tsarism 144 nationalities of Russia ceased to consider themselves subjects of Moscow, and lost completely the all-Russian patriotism which was inculcated in them through several centuries. It becomes evident, therefore, that the roots of the Tsarist Empire decayed in the sphere of national, and not social politics, as is so generally believed.

Denikin's Mistake

"Blindness to this fact was also the cause of the downfall of Denikin. Conceived under the old idea of 'one and indivisible,' it was the cause of inability to reckon with anti-Bolshevik struggle. Instead, Denikin's government waged war on nationalism and died, dragging it into an abyss along with itself. Thus, disagreement between two nationalisms and to utilise it in an anti-Bolshevik forces brought about the victory of Bolshevism.

"At that time, a wise statesman could have brought forth the slogan of complete independence for all the nations of Russia and, with their help, could have defeated the Bolsheviks. The position of the Bolsheviks was such that if Denikin had been aided by Ukraine, Poland, the Baltic and the Caspian peoples, he would certainly have defeated them finally. It was therefore necessary to choose between an undivided Russia under the Bolsheviks, or a national Russia without them and without non-Muscovite territories. Denikin chose the first alternative, and thereby helped the Bolsheviks to subdue Ukraine, the Don, Caucasus and Kuban, and temporarily to preserve an undivided Russia.

"Superficially thinking foreigners and Muscovites, to whom the Tsarist régime taught a falsified history of Russia, believe that, as a political concept, Ukraine does not exist. To their way of thinking, it was conceived by the Germans in order to mask their colonial aspirations. In reality, however, the Ukrainians, even before the War, did not wish to be confused with the Muscovites, regardless of the fact that during 125 years they had it beaten into their heads that they are Russians and not Ukrainians. Hence, the origin of the popular designations *katsap* and *khokhol* (Ukrainians called the Muscovite a *katsap*, while the Muscovite spoke of the Ukrainian as a *khokhol*).

Ukraine Older Than Russia

"The Muscovite communists who came into Ukraine deepened U-

A SIGHTSEEING TOUR OF UKRAINE



Peasant Woman of Carpathian Ukraine (Ruthenia)

krainian nationalism by their oppression, and to-day whole centuries would be required to dissipate the feeling of the Ukrainians that they are a nationality distinct and apart from that of the Muscovites. As early as the tenth century, Ukraine possessed the name *Rus*, whereas the beginnings of the Muscovite, or what is to-day called the Russian nation, reach back only to the middle of the thirteenth century. The Muscovites seized that name from the Ukrainians by force. The Ukrainian State weakened and became dependent first upon Lithuania and later upon Poland. It was not till the seventeenth century that Ukraine fell under Moscow. It lost its independence completely only at the transition from the eighteenth to the nineteenth century. In the middle of the nineteenth century there was in Ukraine the St. Cyril and Methodius Brotherhood, which sought freedom for Ukraine in federation of Slavonic States. In Galicia the Ukrainian movement developed freely. There were forty Ukrainian members in the Russian Duma. In short, the Ukrainian State died, but that is not true of Ukrainian nationalism. It revived openly after the Revolution in Russia. The Ukrainians formed their own political organisations and their own military units at the front. Out of a total of ten million soldiers of the Russian army, two and half millions immediately declared themselves Ukrainians and formed separate Ukrainian divisions. In 1918 the Ukrainian Central Council (Centralna Rada) proclaimed the independence of Ukraine.

An Independent Ukraine Could Liquidate Communism

"The Ukrainians waged bloody wars for the independence of their State. They lost, primarily because the Central Council, instead of maintaining, actually demobilised, the existing military units at the front and formed no new ones. Due to this fatal step, the Central Council itself had to seek protection among the Germans.

"The politics of the Central Council and the misunderstanding that grew between it and the Germans, left Ukraine without an army. Though it wanted to fight the Bolsheviks, it could not. It is an undisputed fact that the Ukrainians have not yielded to communism to this day. Had Ukraine been set up as an independent State, communism would have been

liquidated in Muscovy long ago. Yet, everything that was done then, was for the benefit of the communists. The situation is such to-day, that the downfall of communism in Russia could only be brought about by the creation of an independent Ukraine. The question arises: What force can continue to bind forty-four million Ukrainians to the Russian Empire? Some suggest foreign colonisation of Ukraine. In Ukraine the population is 60 per square kilometer. In Germany it is 40, in Canada 8.7, and in Argentine 4.2. How can Ukraine be colonised?

"There is hardly a person among the Muscovite emigrants who supports the Ukrainian claim to independence. Many would rather have the Bolsheviks and an undivided empire. But this is contrary to all the feelings of the nations which suffer under the communist régime, and which is for them a Muscovite régime. The emigrants continue to judge by what used to be; the people on the spot judge by what is now. They hate the Muscovite régime. Among them are forty-four million Ukrainians. They wish to rid themselves of Moscow which they regard as the root of all evil. Their will is strong. Are there forces among the emigrants which can break it?

"Muscovite emigration knows Ukrainian enmity to Moscow from the experiences of 1914-1921. To-day this enmity has grown enormously. The social movement in Ukraine has taken on national forms. Millions of Ukraine's inhabitants, even those with different political tendencies, feel one thing: they want no more of Muscovite rule. Formerly, these forces of separatism were paralysed by the Tsars. To-day they are paralysed by the Comintern. When this, falls, no power on earth can restrain these people in their decision to separate from the Empire.

"Anyone who wishes to return home must reconcile himself with the independence of Ukraine. Only through Ukraine will it be possible to return to Russia. Facts are the only things which play a deciding role, regardless of whether they are pleasant or not. Moscow must concede independence to Ukraine in the future. It would, therefore, be wise to support the Ukrainians in their war with the Bolsheviks and in their efforts towards independence."

Sagacity On Decline

By E. LACHOWITZ

"THE old sages are not being respected nowadays," recently complained one of the New York priests. Vanished from sight is the graybearded patriarch face that was an embodiment of wisdom. The present age needs no wisdom; it values speed and physical virility of youth. People above 45 years of age today cannot get a job. Some of them are so embittered that they would welcome a departure for another world.

Wisdom is on Top

The wisdom of today, in spite of our treasured democracy, is centered on the top. It continues to drift toward the top, always abandoning the wider circles of population and filling up the smaller ones. What its ultimate goal will be—is difficult to foresee. But this is certain: if this trend is not stopped, wisdom will depart from the broad masses and soar so high that it'll be considered by them almost a religion. This will happen regardless of our popular education, our schools, newspapers, magazines, books, libraries, films, radios.

This is because wisdom is something more than knowledge. Wisdom is creative. It makes use of knowledge; out of many memorized things it makes deductions, draws conclusions; out of the past experiences it lays roads for the future.

The present age offers to an average citizen very little opportunity to use, in a creative sense, his brain. "We pay you not to think"—dominates today.

In Olden Days

It was different in olden days. The production of worldly goods was not so mechanized as today. Even ordinary people had to use their brains. Every artisan had to be a craftsman. He had to know a thousand and one things, and to draw conclusions out of his knowledge. Every minute he was confronted with some different situation which required individual thinking, figuring, skill, craftsmanship.

For example, an old carpenter in olden days had to be an all around expert. He had to know how to choose and order lumber, how to cut it, plane it with very imperfect tools. He had to be his own designer, his bookkeeper, salesman, and financier. He had to know how to go about with people and how to lay a general policy for his enterprise.

It took years to acquire this experience and this wisdom. No wonder, then, that an "old graybearded patriarchal face" then was respected and looked upon by younger folks with admiration. The old sages possessed something that youth had to live long in order to acquire.

Today

It is different today. To perform an old carpenter's work today an age-long experience is no more necessary. His work has been subdivided into different industrial branches. Wonderful machinery has been invented for cutting wood with such precision as never dreamt of by an old carpenter. A man with several weeks experience would put to shame an old carpenter with his twenty years of experience. No wonder, then, that the old carpenter's heart is breaking; no wonder that he is not being respected by youth.

Somebody on top divided industry into separate branches. Somebody on top embodied the age-long experience into machinery. Somebody on top invented accurate systems and made thousands, millions of people move around according to those systems.

Speed and agility of muscles is required and not efforts of brain. Wisdom has become useless, some time even a burden, because individual thinking may disrupt the

The Story of Volodimir the Great

(To be concluded)

(10)

Territorial Expansion

DURING Volodimir's reign the Ukrainian kingdom of Kiev was the largest country in all Europe, even though it did lose some territory in the east and south. The loss in the east was of little consequence, for that section had lost most of its former commercial pre-eminence. Of considerable consequence, however, was the loss in the south, resulting from the encroachment by the Pechenehs, who seriously menaced the trade route leading to the Black Sea cities.

Offsetting these losses were the territorial gains made in the west. Volodimir captured Polotsk and then penetrating deeper established a common frontier with the Prussians, thereby shortening the trade route between Kiev and the Baltic Sea. More important still was that the Carpathian region, which today is known as Carpathian Ukraine but officially as Ruthenia, fell under Volodimir's control too. The salt deposits here proved especially valuable to the Dnieper section of Ukraine, for the Pechenehs had made access to the salt deposits around the Black Sea virtually impossible.

Peace With Neighboring Countries

On the whole, Volodimir lived in peace with his neighbors. With Byzantium, of course, the relations were friendly, and became more so with the development of trade with it: Greek merchants and artisans were a common sight in Ukraine, while Ukrainian and Varangian traders were likewise seen in Constantinople and other Grecian commercial centers. Friendly relations were also had with the Hungarian ruler, King Stephen, who also introduced Christianity into his land. And similar relations were established with the Czech King Andrich.

War With Poland

With Poland, however, peace was not lasting. It was broken by Volodimir's seizure of the Chervin region in 981. War broke out between the two countries in 992 and Volodimir invaded Poland. What success attended this invasion is not mentioned in the Ancient Chronicles. When peace was established, Volodimir married off his son Sviatopolk to the Polish King Boleslav's daughter. In time Sviatopolk began to rebel against his father's authority, and Volodimir had his son imprisoned together with Bishop Reinburn, who was also involved in the plot. When Volodimir learned that Boleslav was the instigator of the plot, he severed all relations with the Polish ruler. In 1013 the latter declared war against Volodimir and increased the strength of his army by adding German and Pecheneh mercenaries to it. His expedition against Volodimir, however, came to grief when fighting broke out in his assorted troops, so that he was compelled to surround and destroy his Pecheneh allies.

System of Governing

Though the kingdom during Volodimir's rule was somewhat smaller in size than it was under his father, yet it was far better organized and governed. Where formerly the various districts were ruled over by local chieftains whose relations with Volodimir were strictly feudal, i. e. they held the land in compensation for military services they rendered him when he needed it, now these districts were governed by his own appointees, his own sons, who were directly responsible to him.

system. "We pay you not to think"—became predominant even with most of the white collared profession. It is the curse of our civilization. It provides with luxuries our body, but saps our spirit, our brain.

Decline of Varangian Influence

During Volodimir's reign too, the Varangian influence in Ukraine began to decline noticeably. In his capture of Kiev, Volodimir had been aided by Varangian mercenaries, who demanded a high price for their services. According to the Chronicles, Volodimir asked them to wait a month to give him enough time to raise a sufficient number of marten skins to pay them. When they agreed, he secretly devoted that time to the gathering of an army. When the Varangians saw what he had done and realized that he had the upper hand, they admitted their inability to do anything about the matter and asked him to direct them to Byzantium, where they expected to find employment and booty. Volodimir agreed and set them off on their journey south. In the meanwhile he sent messengers ahead of them to the Grecian king, warning him of the coming of the Varangians and counselling him not to employ them as a body but to scatter them throughout his kingdom. The Greek monarch took his advice, with the result that the force of this particular body of Varangian troops ceased to be any danger to anybody.

Similarly, Volodimir gradually removed Varangians from all responsible posts and filled them with natives.

FOR TRUTH AND SELF-DETERMINATION

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

In your editorial on "Other Minorities," in a recent issue of The Pioneer Press, you stated that there were two-and-one-half million Ukrainians in Poland. In the interest of truth, I wish to point out that you seriously underestimated the actual number of Ukrainians in that state.

If the basis of your estimate was official Polish statistics, your inferences were erroneous. The 1933 statistical yearbook of Poland has no direct figures on the numbers of Ukrainians there. This is in conformity with the Polish attempts to ignore or under-emphasize the importance of the minority problem there. The yearbook does state, however, that 30.9 of the population of Poland, or approximately 10 million, is of other than Polish language or nationality (page 10). According to most reliable sources, somewhere between five and seven million of these are Ukrainian. Even using the 1921 official Polish census as a basis for estimates, the above approximation would appear correct. This census listed 3,898,428 Ukrainians in Poland or 15.2 per cent of the total population. (Revyuk, Emil (editor): Polish Atrocities in Ukraine, 1931, p. 488. There is no reason to doubt that in 1933 the Ukrainian proportion was any smaller. That being so, and the total population of Poland in 1933 being a little over 32 million, at least five million of these must have been Ukrainian.

So much for official Polish statistics. More reliable sources are the non-partisan Ukrainian or non-Polish and non-Ukrainian estimates and inferences from such official data as exists. All these are uniform in making the estimate of Ukrainians in Poland between five and seven millions.

I might add that in addition to those in Poland, there are over 32 million Ukrainians in the U.S.S.R., about a million and a half in Rumania and about three-quarters of a million in Czechoslovakia. The Ukrainians today are the largest nationality in the world deprived of a state of their own. It might enlighten the editors to read some of the above and other sources, instead of abetting the oppressors of Ukrainians through such gross

FALL INVENTORY

THE hues of Autumn are pretty well conspicuous now; we perceive the tinting of the maples, the oaks, the poplars and the birches. Some are entirely yellow, others scarlet, some crimson, purple, or orange, others variegated with several of these colors.

Autumn is a season of change; a change in Nature's great endless carpet, and the start of a new season in our work, in educational institutions and in social organizations. Autumn is the perfect time to stand still for a minute, refreshed from your vacation, and to look in upon yourself and examine the values that you see there. What have the troubled days of the past years done to your character assets? Are they appreciating or depreciating? Your supply of confidence, for instance. How is that? The period into which we are moving will call for plenty of confidence. At times we are inclined to be frightened by something which at a distance seems beyond our ability to overcome, but when we approach near enough to enable us to get a clear view of it, we wonder why we ever considered it a hindrance to our progress. Remember that new opportunities will present themselves in exact proportion to our readiness to stand up and meet them.

The story is told of a first-year medical student who was attending class in a large medical school in Chicago on the day of a serious accident on one of the transcontinental railways. Scores of injured filled the emergency hospital and second, third, and fourth-year students were rushed to assist in caring for the patients. Into the first class room came Dr. Nicholas Senn, Chicago's great surgeon. His reputation and his personality filled the room lined with awed new students.

"Have any of you ever given an anesthetic?" asked Dr. Senn.

No answer. The question was repeated a second and a third time. Finally a youth in the back seat, summoning up his courage, rose to his feet and blurted out:

"I never have—but I can!"

And under the direction of Dr. Senn's assistant, this young man gave twelve anesthetics in the college clinic that afternoon, establishing in this short time a relationship which counted much for him in later years. It was the spirit of that "I never have—but I can," that did it. Frankly acknowledging his inexperience, he nevertheless expressed a confidence in himself that carried him through that test and through more difficult tests in the years that followed.

This is a lesson which we can all learn, and it is this: Given ambition, a desire to do great things, and an indomitable will plus self-confidence, the result is certain.

JULIA KUSY.

Most Certainly!

Mother, finishing a bedtime story: "And so, my child, because the lamb was bad, the wolf ate it!"

Child: "And if it had been good, then we would have eaten it; isn't that so, mummy?"

Real Sympathy

He: "I am a very sympathetic person. I even sympathize with every little animal, with every insect..."

She: "Oh, that's nothing. I sympathize even with plants. When, for example, I cut an onion, I always weep."

misstatements of their numbers as appeared in your editorial mentioned above. Perhaps there was no malice.

For truth and self-determination of nationalities.

St. Paul.

M. W. S.

(St. Paul Dispatch, St. Paul, Minn., October 6, 1938.)

YOUTH and THE U.N.A.

Conducted by
THEODORE LUTWINIAK

EVEN though two more months still remain to the year 1938, persons connected with the Ukrainian National Association are already agreeing that it has been a very eventful and inspiring year. Not only has the U.N.A. increased its membership by about two thousand... its assets have exceeded the five-million-dollar mark. It has given dividends in the amount of fifty thousand dollars to its members and has successfully merged with the Concord of Olyphant Societies, a Ukrainian fraternal order. The former Concord members will now enjoy the benefits of U.N.A. membership. The U.N.A. has also launched an extensive sport program that its younger members welcomed with enthusiasm, as is evidenced by the progress made in the baseball field. The most outstanding achievement, however, will be the forthcoming U.N.A. Youth Rally sponsored by U.N.A. Branches in New York and New Jersey, previously mentioned in this paper.

U. N. A. Youth Branch 240 of Newark, N. J., initiated the rally movement and, at first, thought of sponsoring the affair themselves. Considering all angles, however, it was decided to obtain the cooperation of other branches and have a rally on a wide scale. Consequently, after a preliminary meeting, a general meeting was held and persons representing U.N.A. branches in the New York Metropolitan Area were invited to attend. Officers and committees were elected and plans concerning the rally were then formulated. Among other things it was decided that the rally would be held in the Douglas Hotel, Newark, N. J., on November 26th (Thanksgiving Day weekend). A banquet will be held after the rally session and a dance will follow the banquet. The following day, a November 1st Holiday Program will be presented at the Elk's Auditorium, also in Newark. The Rally Executive Committee is preparing a program for the rally session, banquet and holiday observance that will surely interest all who are fortunate enough to attend.

All U.N.A. youth members in Newark, New York City, Jersey City, Brooklyn, Long Island, Passaic, Raritan, New Brunswick... in fact, all young persons in the Metropolitan Area—should make it a point to attend the U.N.A. Youth Rally. Officers of branches are urged to acquaint their members with the facts concerning the rally so that the word will get around. Many persons from Wilkes-Barre and Philadelphia, Pa. are expected to attend and other parts of Pennsylvania will be represented. Connecticut, also, will send many young people to it. Surely, if people living so far away consider the rally an affair not to be missed, we New Yorkers and New Jerseyites should be thankful that we are in a position to attend with little if any inconvenience.

All questions regarding the rally should be sent to Theodore Lutwiniak, Rally Committee Secretary, P. O. Box 76, Jersey City, N. J.

Information regarding the U. N. A. will be supplied on request. Address the conductor of this column if you desire information or have any questions to ask. The officers of youth branches are requested to submit news items for publication, this column being dedicated entirely to their activities.

NEWARK, N. J.

SECOND ANNUAL DANCE sponsored by the Dr. Yankowicz Association of Newark, N. J. Benefit for Christmas Fund. To be held at Kraeger's Auditorium, 25 Belmont Ave., Newark, N. J., **SATURDAY Eve., OCTOBER 22, 1938.** Ernie Krickett & his W.O.R. Orchestra. Comm. 8 P. M. Admission 50¢. Continuous Dancing—Fun for Everyone.

Extracts from Old Country Press

UKRAINE UNDER U.S.S.R.

More Arrests of Ukrainians

"Nash Prapor," L'viv, September 26, reports a fresh ferment in Soviet Ukraine.

In Kiev, there have been arrested many Ukrainian officials, including Shchupta, President of the Osso-aviakhim (a semi-military organization for aerial defence). He was accused of leaving a responsible position to be occupied by oppositional elements. The real reason for his arrest seems, however, to be that large quantities of war materials, the property of Osso-aviakhim, had disappeared.

Sabotage in Ukrainian Press

"Novy Czas," L'viv, September 26, reports that a large number of officers of the Komsomol have been arrested, including six members of the editorial staff of "Molody Bilshovyk" (The Young Bolshevik) for Nationalist opposition. During investigations it was revealed that the newspaper ignored instructions from Moscow on matters of national policy, and had therefore been charged with sabotage. Instead of articles on Russian literature, it had published articles on Ukrainian literature.

Ukrainian Uprisings at Kiev

"Novy Czas," L'viv, September 27, reports, in connection with the uprising of the 27th Infantry Regiment at Kiev, that a G.P.U. Commission has arrived at Kiev from Moscow, consisting of the G.P.U. Chief Yezhov, Vyshynsky, General Prosecutor of the U.S.S.R., and Ulrich, Chief Justice of the U.S.S.R. accompanied by a trainload of G. P. U. rank and file. During the uprising an aeroplane had dropped leaflets over Kiev, calling on the population to rise against Stalin. This was followed by mass arrests among G.P.U. officials. There are rumors to the effect that half the leaders of the G.P.U. in Ukraine are to be arrested, and tried.

In Kiev on Thursday last, there took place a pitched battle between soldiers of Russian and Ukrainian Army divisions in which 63 Ukrainians were killed, and many more wounded.

THE POSITION OF UKRAINIANS IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

The strict censorship now imposed in Podkarpatska Rus prevents the Ukrainian inhabitants from free expression of their views. It is therefore interesting to have an extract from "Dilo," L'viv, of September 24, on their relation to Czechoslovakia:

"Carpathian Ukraine has now been drawn into the cycle of events in Czechoslovakia. It is, of course, only natural that it should be so. The only cause for surprise is that up to the present all has revolved around the Sudeten Germans, and not around the only part of the Republic towards which the Czechs have direct obligations, based on a bilateral agreement, on the St. German Treaty, and on their own Constitution. None of these obligations have been fulfilled. Although the problem of Sudeten Germans has alarmed the whole world, the treatment received by them has been better than that received by other minorities, either in Czechoslovakia, or in Europe."

"... After the World War, the population of Carpathian Ukraine decided to unite with the Ukrainian Republic. This was done at Khust on January 21, 1919. The defeats suffered by the Ukrainian Galician Army and the Army of the Ukrainian National Republic caused uncertainty as to the future of the free Ukrainian State and led to a change in the orientation of Carpathian Ukraine. As a result of the three National Councils, at Priashiv, Khust, and Uzhorod, on May 8, 1919, it was decided to join Czechoslovakia, and this decision was conveyed to the Peace Conference at Paris by the

Carpatho-Ukrainian delegates G. Zhatkovych, and Anton Beskyd..."

"... The Czechs, true to their deep Russophilic convictions, immediately introduced a policy supporting, not the Ukrainian national spirit, but the "Ruthenian" policy of denationalization. Carpatho-Ukraine was swamped with Russian political emigres, who regarded the country as part of Russia literally and ethnically... The Czechs, with their reputation for practicality, might have been supposed to have formed a true estimate of the situation, but they held tenaciously to the Russian fiction and even went to the length of terming the Ukrainian language "Carpatho-Russian." This policy was violently opposed by Ukrainians."

"At the same time we cannot forget that under Czechoslovakia Carpatho-Ukrainians have had far wider opportunities for cultural development than they had under the Magyar regime..."

"Today the situation has changed. The question of a plebiscite of all nationalities in Czechoslovakia has been raised. Recent news from Carpathian Ukraine indicates that the population not only consents to a plebiscite but even demands it. We have no doubt as to the result of such a measure—if it were put into practice without outside pressure. But we must emphatically protest against attempts to turn over Carpathian Ukraine to Hungary, without previously ascertaining whether those who form the overwhelming bulk of its population desire such a change... Polish newspapers are full of a demand for a common frontier with Hungary... but Ukrainians will never consent to the clamour of Poles for a change of boundaries in a territory where there is not one Pole and in which Ukrainians alone have the right of determination..."

(Ukrainian Bureau, London)

I am compiling a LIST OF NAMES and addresses of clubs, organizations, groups, etc., and Ukrainian newspapers, magazines and other periodicals in the United States and Canada. Please send names and addresses by post card to: Theodore Lutwiniak, P. O. Box 88, Jersey City, N. J. 246-

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

HALLOWEEN DANCE given by Ukrainian-American Veterans and Ladies Auxiliary, Post No. 1 on **SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22**, at the Ukrainian Hall, 847 N. Franklin St. Prizes for Best Costumes. Special Door Prize for Women. Dancing 8—? 246

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

ALL YOUTH are invited to come to the **MASS ORGANIZATION MEETING** of the Ukrainian National Association to be held **SUNDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1938** at the Church Hall, 123 Park St., at 2:00 P. M. Every young Ukrainian should be present at this meeting. 246

CONNECTICUT YOUTH!!!

Come one, come all to the **U. Y. P. A. SPORT DANCE, OCTOBER 22, 1938**, at the Ukrainian Hall, Erwin Pl., New Britain, Conn. Meet your new and old U. Y. O. C. friends as you swing to Ted Povel's Orchestra. 8—12 P.M. Admission 35¢. 240,6

NEW YORK CITY.

HALLOWEEN BARN PARTY sponsored by the Ukrainian Civic Center **SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1938** at International Institute, 341 E. 17th St., New York City. Prizes for best costumes. Come in gingham and overalls. Admission 25¢ plus tax of one fruit. Games, dancing, surprises.

NEW YORK CITY.

SECOND ANNUAL DANCE sponsored by the Member's Council of the International Institute in New York City will be held on **SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1938**, at the Hotel Pennsylvania, 33rd St. & 7th Ave., at 8:00 P. M. Subscription \$1.00. Music by Peter Kara's Orchestra. All the Institute clubs are sponsoring this annual social event. The Ukrainian Groups, meeting in the Institute, invite all their friends to join them at this dance for an evening of fun and frolic. 228-

LINEMEN NEEDED FOR 1938 UKRAINIAN ALL-AMERICAN COLLEGE FOOTBALL TEAM

Graduation took a heavy toll of the 1937 "Ukrainian All-American College Football Team," which claimed such gridiron luminaries as Souchak and Michelosen of Pitt, Druze and Barbartsky of Fordham, Wasyluk of Ohio State, Kawchak of Carnegie Tech, and Hladky of Wyoming.

All seven were three-year men, three were regular quarterbacks, three were captains, while four (Souchak, Barbartsky, Druze, Michelosen) were honored with All-American placements. Ukrainians were justly proud of this truly all-star cast, probably the best nationality team ever assembled.

As we look over the list of candidates available for this year's selection, we find that we have three quarterbacks and only two linemen. This calls for investigation and an appeal for help. Unless more linemen are uncovered, there can be no All-Ukrainian team this year. Let's all cooperate and see whether we can't find some more Ukrainian players. Perhaps there is one in your local school! Why not inquire?

Players Wanted

If you know of any Ukrainian playing college football, please send in his full name, school, and proof that he is a Ukrainian; and if known, his home-town, age, height, weight and class in school. Do so by Armistice Day as that is when the 1938 edition will be released for publication. Known Ukrainians who are playing college football today are:

Quarterbacks. — Kabealo, Ohio State, Krywicki, Fordham, Hennis, Purdue.

Halfbacks: — Pegan, Detroit, Winne, Davis-Elkins, Nazlo, Fordham.

Fullback: — Darmohray, Georgetown.

Linemen: — Goldak, Northwestern, Kochel, Fordham.

Wanted:—Ends, Tackles, a Center! Write to:

ALEXANDER YAREMKO,
641 North 16th Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Tales

"Mother, do all tales begin with: 'Once upon a time...?'"
"No, sonny. Sometimes they begin with: 'Dear, I have a business meeting tonight...'"

PHILADELPHIA U. N. A. YOUTH AND BASKETBALL

Those desiring to play basketball for the Philadelphia Ukrainian National Association Youth Club should send their names and addresses immediately to: Dietric Slodogin, 2154 N. 7th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Both male and female basketball candidates are wanted, as two teams will be formed—boys and girls. Besides an ambitious schedule being prepared for contests with Philly teams, games will be played in the Ukrainian National Association League with clubs from the New York metropolitan area and Eastern Pennsylvania sector. Uniforms will be supplied to those qualifying for the teams, and aspirants not fully experienced in the playing of the game, will be tutored by capable coaches.

After sending in your name and address, do not fail to attend the initial Fall meeting of the U. N. A. Youth Club on Sunday evening, October 30 at the Ukrainian National Home, 847 North Franklin Street, Philadelphia, beginning at 7:30 sharp. D. S.

ELIZABETH AND VICINITY

UKRAINIAN YOUTH EVENING, Lecture, discussion, refreshments, **TUESDAY, OCT. 25, 1938 8:30 P. M.** Ukr. Nat. Home, 214 Fulton Street, Free admission. Sponsored by Br. 65 Org. for Rebirth of Ukraine.

NEW YORK CITY:

SEVENTH ANNUAL DANCE of the Ukrainian Civic Center will be held **SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1938**, at the Pan-Hellenic Hotel (Beekman Tower) 3 Mitchell Place, 49th St. & First Ave., at 8:00 P. M. Subscription \$1.00. Glamorous girls, handsome swains, tantalizing music in a beautiful ballroom guarantee an evening full of fun and joy for all. (Dress optional.) 240,-