



UKRAINIAN WEEKLY



Supplement to the SVOBODA, Ukrainian Daily

No. 47

JERSEY CITY, N. J., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER-26, 1938.

VOL. VI

It Is Only Fair!

In his daily column last Monday, William Philip Simms, foreign editor of the Scrips-Howard newspapers, inferentially took the stand that it would be better if Carpatho-Ukraine (Ruthenia) were to be annexed by Hungary. The resultant common frontier between Hungary and Poland, he claims, would aid in the formation of a neutral bloc of states, extending from the Baltic to the Adriatic and Black seas, which would block German expansion eastwards and with it the spread of anti-Semitism.

In placing so much dependence upon Poland and Hungary, Mr. Simms has evidently overlooked the recent reports from Poland of alleged secret assurances given by Warsaw to Berlin that the proposed common Hungarian-Polish frontier will never be a barrier to German expansion toward the east. These reports—such as that of Edmond Taylor, Chicago Tribune correspondent—also imply that Hungary, too, might permit Germany to use Carpatho-Ukraine as a corridor to the Soviet Union. In the face of such assurances, it is further said, Germany's opposition to the annexation of Carpatho-Ukraine by Hungary has softened. Consequently, Mr. Simms' contention that the German advance to the east would be stopped by a common Hungarian-Polish frontier, created at the expense of Carpatho-Ukraine, is ill-founded.

Equally ill-founded is the inference to be drawn from Mr. Simms' further assertion that Poland, Rumania, Hungary, Lithuania, Latvia, and Russia are "striving, more or less successfully, to prevent the anti-Semitic contagion from spreading onto its soil from Germany." It would appear, according to him, that if these strivings are successful, if Germany is prevented from spreading this contagion, then the danger of anti-Semitism in these countries would be at the minimum. He seems to forget, however, that anti-Semitism already exists in most of these countries, especially in Poland; that their governments do not take the steps they could to really check it; and that, furthermore, this anti-Semitism is far less the result of Nazi policies than of purely local conditions, generally economic in character. Occasional news reports indicate that it is steadily spreading, like a cancerous growth, and sometimes the forms it assumes are quite virulent. And so, even if Carpatho-Ukraine were to be sacrificed, and a common Polish-Hungarian frontier could stop Germany's eastward march, the danger of anti-Semitism in the countries mentioned, would abate very little, if at all.

Aside from all this, it is worth noting that although Mr. Simms is very much concerned, and properly so, over the plight of the 8,000,000 Jews in that whole region, he has not even a word of sympathy for the 45,000,000 Ukrainians, who in their native but enslaved land have suffered a martyrdom unprecedented in character and scope. Nor does he seem to realize that the annexation of Carpatho-Ukraine would mean not only the end of its autonomy—for Hungary was among the most ruthless oppressors of Ukrainians before the World War—but also the destruction of the promising beginning of what the Ukrainians the world over ardently hope will be the arisal in the near future of a free and independent Ukrainian republic, encompassing within its borders all the Ukrainian territories now under Poland, Soviet Union, and Rumania.

No doubt, many persons—perhaps Mr. Simms himself—look upon the possible arisal of an independent Ukraine with considerable askance, if not hostility, for they see over it the shadow of Hitler's hand. Let such persons, however, pay less attention to shadows and more to substance and realities. Let them realize that the struggle the Ukrainians are waging for their national freedom is centuries-old, that thrice in the past these people enjoyed varying intervals of such freedom, and that today there is no force strong enough to prevent them from winning their rightful place in the society of nations.

If Germany has any ambitions in regards Ukraine, she is not the only one. Every nation on the threshold of

ATTEND THE U.N.A. YOUTH RALLY TODAY AND TOMORROW

Every young Ukrainian-American within a few hours traveling distance of Newark, who is interested in perpetuating the achievements of his parents, is strongly urged to participate today and tomorrow in the First U.N.A. Youth Rally, which will be held in Newark. Parents and other older folk are cordially invited as guests.

Following is the complete program of events:

Today

Rally Session—Beginning 1 P. M.—Hotel Douglas, 11 Hill Street. Talks: Welcome address—Anthony Shumeyko, head of Rally committee; What Type of Youth U.N.A. Needs—Nicholas Muraszko, President of the U.N.A.; Fraternal Benefits of U.N.A.—John Kosbin; Cultural Contributions of U.N.A.—Mary Ann Bodnar; The U.N.A. Sports Program—Gregory Herman, Vice-President of U. N. A.; Insurance Benefits of U.N.A.—Stephen Kurlak; The U.N.A. As A Creative Force—Dmytro Halychyn, Recording Secretary.

The talks will be followed by a general discussion.—Admission is free.

Banquet and Dance—Beginning 7 P. M.—Hotel Douglas.

Greetings will be extended by Michael Boris, Chairman of Rally entertainment committee. Toastmaster will be Michael Piznak. Speakers will be Dr. Luke Myshuha, recently returned from Europe, and Roman Slobodian, Fin. Sec'y and Treasurer of U.N.A. A famous American author, whose name cannot be revealed, will also be present, and say a few words. During the banquet too, a baseball trophy denoting championship in the U.N.A. Baseball League for 1938, will be presented to the

U.N.A. BASKETBALL LEAGUE

Registrations have been received to this date from the following cities where U.N.A. basketball teams have been organized: Cleveland, Akron, (Ohio); Newark, Ambridge, Philadelphia, Newark, New York, Rochester.

More teams are needed to fill up the gap in the widely scattered present arrangement of teams. As soon as Ohio, Pittsburgh, and New York Metropolitan areas organize one or two more teams, the League will be ready to function.

Write for registration blanks to the Athletic Director.

G. HERMAN.

Wilkes Barre team, which will be present. At the dance American and Ukrainian dance music will be played by Chester Manasterski and His Orchestra from Pittsburgh, Pa. Admission to banquet and dance—\$1.75. Reservations must be made at least several hours in advance. Dress optional.

Tomorrow

First of November Holiday Program (Listopadove Svyato)—Beginning at 5 P. M. (Note change of hour)—Elks Hall, 925 Springfield Avenue, Irvington, N. J.

The program will feature singing by the Ukrainian Youth Chorus of N. Y. and N. J., under the direction of Stephen Marusevich; Ukrainian melodies played by a Ukrainian Youth String Ensemble; solos by Anne Troscianeky; duet by Genevieve Olga Karyshyn and Tilly Paraschuk; a recitation by Evelyn Kalakura; and talks by Dr. Luke Myshuha, Michael Piznak, and Stephen Shumeyko. Dr. Myshuha will recount some of his experiences and observations as representative of the U.N.A. and "Obyednanye" in the negotiations leading toward the creation of an autonomous Carpatho-Ukraine.—Admission 35 cents.

liberty has her woovers. Yet Ukraine, with her democratic traditions, has always looked for friends among the great democracies. These democracies, (however, including America, have always turned a cold shoulder to her when she was most in need of them. The Ukrainian National Republic, for example, created some twenty years ago on the basis of Woodrow Wilson's principle of national self-determination, was eventually dealt its death blow not by Ukraine's historic enemies, Poland or Russia, nor by the short period of exploitation of her resources by Germany, but by the Paris decisions of the great democracies themselves, including America. Why? Because, as Henry Adams Gibbons wrote, an independent Ukraine did not fit in with the interests of the victors of the World War.

When, as another example, in 1932-33 the Soviet rulers deliberately fostered a famine in Ukraine that took a toll of over 4,000,000 lives, America raised no voice of protest against this horrible mass murder. And the same was true during the barbaric "pacification" of Ukrainians by Poland in 1930. And the same is still true when another such terroristic "pacification" is taking place now in Western Ukraine under Poland. If anyone wants proof of all this; it will be gladly furnished him.

Truly, it is a very disillusioning experience to discover that the vaunted American spirit of humanity and fair-play is applied only to a chosen few, and that it ignores completely the sufferings and the aspirations of the 45,000,000 liberty-loving Ukrainian nation.

We can only hope that Mr. Simms and others make this experience but a passing one, that besides taking a warm interest in the plight of the Jews they will take a similar interest in the plight of the Ukrainians. Perhaps then President Roosevelt will raise his voice in behalf the Ukrainians too.

The Truth About Poland

—a nation that perverts the principle of national self-determination to further her imperialistic designs upon other nations.

"POLONIA CONFUSIONE REGNATUR"
"POLAND IS RULED BY CHAOS"

Piotr Skarga, Polish writer of XVI century.

By V. SOBORNÝ and W. BUKATA

I.

I. ABUSE OF THE PRINCIPLE OF SELF-DETERMINATION TO EFFECT SUBJUGATION OF OTHER PEOPLES

1. IF WOODROW WILSON WERE ALIVE...

Our history is replete with dreadful paradoxes. We have seen in our time the most sacred and noble principles become the means for the perpetrating of gross injustice. When Woodrow Wilson set forth his well-known Fourteen Points, one of which generously espoused the cause of Poland's independence, he undoubtedly had in mind a picture of the Polish emigrants, who in the four corners of the world, complained of the unfortunate plight of Poland, of the bitter persecution by Russia, Germany and Austria. Perhaps it was because Wilson knew Paderewski, or was influenced by the pianist's sentimental sonatas, that his heart warmed toward "the chosen Polish people" with an overwhelming affection and prompted him to exert his efforts and influence to the end that the Poles received in Versailles in 1919 that great national blessing—the right of self-determination. None of the diplomats, and least of all Wilson, would have believed or foreseen that the Poles would so shamefully abuse and pervert this principle. If Wilson were alive today, he would be sadly disillusioned by the acts of the reborn Poland.

2. THE RIGHT OF SELF-DETERMINATION AS INTERPRETED AND APPLIED BY POLAND

Polish opinion, however, regards the above matter in an entirely different light. This has been shown by Poland's conduct with relation to the dying Czechoslovakia. During that crisis the Poles revealed the dominant national and psychological temperament which has characterized them throughout their entire history. Exploiting Germany's victory and taking advantage of the weakness of Czechoslovakia's position during the recent crisis, the Polish army seized the Czechoslovak Teschen area, offering as a motive for this step the "oppression of 80,000 Polish inhabitants." To put an end to this "suffering" by Poles, the minister of foreign affairs, Joseph Beck, and Marshal Rydz-Smigly seized not only 80,000 Poles, but also... 120,000 Czechs! World public opinion, having become accustomed in recent times to the "impossible" becoming a reality, does not perturb itself or react with indignation, for, when confronted with the *fait accompli*, it finds no effective arguments against the aggressor Poland.

Meanwhile American newspapers, such as the "Chicago Daily Tribune" (Oct. 13, 1938) and "New York Times" (Nov. 5, 1938) and others, continue to write about the bloody repressions and the even more dreadful "pacifications" which the Polish government by means of its police and army inflicts upon millions of Ukrainians who today are forced to live under its tyranny. The controversy between Czechoslovakia and Hungary which was arbitrarily settled in favor of Hungary at the expense of Carpathian Ukraine and Slovakia, clearly illustrates the Polish policy in the application of the so-called principle of "national self-determination." It was Poland who inspired and strenuously supported Hungary's claims. Her admitted motive was to destroy autonomous Carpathian Ukraine and to attain this end she did not hesitate to press for a solution which manifestly violated the principle of national self-determination.

The visit of the Polish minister Beck to Rome and Bucharest was an attempt to influence Italy and Rumania to support the Polish-Hungarian plan for a common boundary at the expense of Carpathian Ukraine and Slovakia. The known fact that there are no Poles in Carpathian Ukraine did not deter Poland from precipitating an international crisis, and, although not completely successful, her campaign obtained for Hungary the most productive portion of Carpathian Ukraine (assigned to Hungary by Germany and Italy at Vienna on November 2, 1938) without benefit of "consent of the governed" upon which the principle of national self-determination is based.

In this instance, Poland cast aside all pretense of adherence to the principle of national self-determination with which she had camouflaged her imperialistic seizure of the Teschen area. Fearful of the autonomous Carpathian Ukraine, Poland threw the principle of self-determination to the winds and openly supported the Hungarian claim upon the grounds of historical tradition and political expediency.

When one considers the internal structure of Poland, it is no surprising that she desired at any cost to destroy the independence of Carpathian Ukraine and to attain this she prostituted the principle of national self-determination by virtue of which the Polish state was founded. (Wilson's 13th point.) But before we present how Poland applies this principle within her state with relation to Ukrainians, White Russians, Jews and others, let us briefly outline the birth and development of the so-called "historical Poland."

II.

THE CREATION OF POLAND

1. "THE BUILDING OF THE POLISH STATE—A VERITABLE ROMANCE"

In such words the Polish movement for liberation and its political principles in the years 1914—1918 is described by the well-known Polish publicist, Casimir Smogorzewski. Poland carried the favor of both sides, the Allies and the Central Powers, just as the Poles had divided in 1812. Smogorzewski writes:¹)

"...the struggle of the Poles before and during the World War is a VERITABLE ROMANCE in which the life and deeds of Pilsudski constitute the most brilliant page..."

Convinced that the Central Powers would be the victors, the Poles repeatedly assured Wilhelm II of their loyalty to them.

But the Polish poet, Sigmund Krasinski, once wrote:

"There must be a Polish state, and if it will not be the result of justice, it will be the handiwork of demons."

And it actually so happened. "Justice" (the Central Powers in the eyes and hopes of the Poles) did not aid them, therefore it was necessary to apply for aid to the "demons"—the Allied Nations (in Poland's conception).

The Allies (for reasons of political expediency) immediately began to construct a Polish state. France and other allied nations helped to organize General Haller's Polish army. An outstanding French writer, *Héne Martel*, in his book "La France et la Pologne" cites the many doubts and reservations registered by French national leaders with reference to Poland's territorial appetite and ambitions. Against the expansionist plans of a not yet created Poland, such Frenchmen as P. Doumer, L. Poincaré, C. Gide, Pichon and others voiced stern admonition.

When the matter of Polish absorption of Western Ukraine (Eastern Galicia) was the subject of post-war settlement, *Balfour* declared:²)

"To recreate Poland as it existed in 1772 in our time, 1918? No, that is not our objective. We desired to create a Polish state comprised exclusively of Poles."

1) C. Smogorzewski: La Pologne Restauree.

2) Livre de Mermeix, p. 246.

2. EMBRYONIC POLISH STATE ALREADY PLANS TO OCCUPY AND ABSORB UKRAINE AND LITHUANIA

Poland, though not yet set up as a state, soon found a practical application for the Fourteen Points as announced by Woodrow Wilson. Polish agitators worked feverishly behind the scenes at the Paris Peace Conference to convince the diplomats of the need for setting up the "historical Poland"—i. e. a Poland which would include not only Poles, but a part of Ukraine and the whole of Lithuania! It was because the Council of Allies clearly recognized the imperialistic designs of the Polish leaders that they forbade the use of General Haller's army against the Ukrainians. This order to the contrary, the very first campaigns of the Polish army were directed against... Ukrainians! The Ukrainians at this time were engaged in a struggle against the Russian Bolsheviks and had they not been forced to defend themselves also upon the Polish frontier, Russian Communism would perhaps have been destroyed. This, however, did not deter Paderewski from deliberately misleading the Allies by his insistent declarations at Geneva "that Poland was only fighting the Bolsheviks, and that she had no designs upon the territory of other nations."

Receiving financial, military and diplomatic aid from France, England and in part, America, the Poles succeeded in building their "historical Poland" comprising at the outset approximately 40% non-Polish inhabitants or so-called "national minorities."

Because of this unnatural structure, Poland became (as the *Fortnightly Review*, June, 1923, England, termed it) the "threat and danger to European peace." And this appraisal of Poland's rôle in post-war Europe was not erroneous. Since 1923 to the present time, Poland, or rather over 7,000,000 Ukrainians who are forced to live under Polish rule and oppression, constitute a Gordian knot which sooner or later will have to be untied if world peace is to be preserved.

(To be concluded)

HUGE UKRAINIAN PROTEST DEMONSTRATION HELD IN NEW YORK

An impressive and inspiring display of how deeply Ukrainian-Americans feel the plight of their oppressed kinsmen in the old country, was the huge protest parade and rally held in New York City last Saturday. Close to 15,000 persons, according to the New York Times' estimate, protested against Poland's current brutal "pacification" of her Ukrainian populace, and demanded freedom for the entire Ukrainian nation. The parade was along 8th Avenue, while the rally was held in Manhattan Center on 34th Street. At the latter place over \$3,000.00 was contributed to aid Carpatho-Ukraine, whose attempted annexation by Hungary was assailed by those present.

Opened by Dmytro Halychyn, head of the protest committee, the rally featured as its main speaker Dr. Luke Myshuha, recently returned Ukrainian-American representative at negotiations leading towards the establishment of Carpatho-Ukraine. "There can be no peace in Eastern Europe while Poland continues her policy of depriving 7,000,000 Ukrainians under her misrule of the right to develop their native culture and inheritance as well as of the right to worship in their own language and their own church," he declared.

Another speaker, Michael Piznak, President of United Ukrainian Organizations of New York, stressed that the Ukrainian national movement has its roots in the soil and centuries-old traditions of the Ukrainian nation, and called upon the Ukrainian-American youth to aid this movement.

Others who spoke were, in the order of their appearance: Rev. M. Danilovoch, Rev. V. Klodnytsky; Eugene Lachowitch; Walter Bukata, Volodimir Dushnyk, Rev. J. Hundiak, Olga Zadoretka, and Rev. O. Kuman.

One particularly inspiring feature of the demonstration was the great numbers of young people taking part in it.

IS OUR YOUTH PREPARED FOR THE RALLY?

Youth in all its glory and with all its problems is coming to Newark for the First U.N.A. Rally. Will it attempt to solve some of its group problems, or is it to be just another escape from reality in a giddy good time? Fun is a part of youth—it is its heritage. But its ever-present problems also have to be faced—if it is to grow into efficient adult leadership.

Ukrainian-American youth is badly in need of putting forth a cooperative effort to compete with the strongly organized foreign nationality groups, so we of Ukrainian origin may not be left behind. Haven't we learned our lesson yet, that in "union there is strength," that dissension brings chaos and misfortune to our race? The day of rugged individualism is past. Take the Jews. They are the strongest organized group in America today. Their interest and pressure is bringing American intervention for their race in Germany. But how many heed our appeals on behalf of our terribly persecuted kinsmen in Ukraine under Poland, or the Soviets, or Rumania? We must learn, individually and collectively, that to be a power in the world we must cooperate, we must work together!

T. BORESKY.

A QUESTION

"Where is Summer
Answer me
Wind of Winter
In yonder tree?"

"Gone, my dear,
But don't you fret
Winter's here
Her gains to net!"

Rosalie N. Hatala.

UKRAINIANS ASSAIL POLISH 'REPRISALS'

Wireless to The New York Times.

WARSAW, Poland, Nov. 19.—The Greek Catholic Metropolitan of Lwow, Andreas Szeptycky, and a score of other prominent Ukrainian leaders issued today a strong protest against Polish "reprisals" in Eastern Galicia.

They complained of persecution of Ukrainians all over the country, great moral and material damage to cultural and economic institutions, ill-treatment and humiliation of aged men and women and many arrests of young men, all because a few persons had been accused of anti-Polish activities. The protest ended with a denunciation of the principle of collective responsibility, which, it declared, is being applied by Warsaw.

Three Bishops and leaders of all the Ukrainian parties, with the exception of newly elected Parliamentary Deputies, signed the protest.

The statement follows troubles that developed in Eastern Galicia after the partition of Czechoslovakia, when Poland sought a common frontier with Hungary along the Carpathians and incorporation of Carpathian Ruthenia (now Carpatho-Ukraine) into Hungary. Ukrainian Nationalists organized anti-Hungarian demonstrations, and Polish students counter-demonstrated. As a result, there were many clashes, much property damage and many arrests. The demonstrations have ceased, but the region is far from pacified.

Poland, as a matter of fact, has not abandoned the idea of a common frontier with Hungary. Indeed, with the progress of German expansion in Southeastern Europe, she desires it more than ever.

Warsaw fears that Germany may soon seek to promote a "Greater Ukraine" scheme, using Carpatho-Ukraine as a center of irredentist propaganda. Certain influential Polish groups support the "Greater Ukraine" idea, but most Poles oppose it because of a conviction that such a State would be dominated by Germany and would claim Polish Eastern Galicia. This majority clings to the policy—after realization of the common frontier with Hungary—of a strong neutral bloc between Russia and Germany.

Hopes for the common frontier are pinned on Italy. Hence the visit here next month of Foreign Minister Galeazzo Ciano of Italy to return Foreign Minister Josef Beck's recent visit to Rome is awaited with interest—if in the meantime the Ruthenian question has not solved itself.

The opinion gains ground that it will be solved soon, in view of the growing agitation in Carpatho-Ukraine despite Czech reprisals. The Ruthenians, it is held here, despite German promises of economic assistance, cannot exist, now that they have been cut off from food sources that form part of Hungary. It is believed that what is characterized here as civil war in Carpatho-Ukraine will end in that autonomous State's becoming a Hungarian province.

(The New York Times,
November 20, 1938).

ORTHODOX CLERGY DEFEND METROPOLITAN SHEPTITSKY

LVIW.—In an evident effort to curry the favor of the Polish authorities, an Orthodox deacon, Pavlyshyn by name, made public a letter in which he scurrilously attacked Metropolitan Andrew Sheptytsky, head of the Ukrainian Catholic Church.

The letter evoked vigorous protests from many Ukrainian Orthodox priests themselves. Some of them have seized the opportunity to declare their heartfelt thanks to the Metropolitan for his courageous stand against the destruction by Polish authorities of Orthodox churches in the Kholm and Volhyn regions.

PUBLICIZING UKRAINE

WE ALL know that several years ago when one mentioned the word "Ukraine" or "Ukrainian" to a person of a different nationality, one would be met with a blank stare. We know that school teachers, not being familiar with the facts concerning Ukraine, registered us as Poles or Russians, or as someone else, basing this on the supposition that if our parents came from territory ruled by Poland or Russia, that automatically made us Poles or Russians. To illustrate my point, the following is a typical example of a mother registering her child in an American public school:

Teacher: "What is the child's name?"

Mother: "John Korol."

Teacher: "Age."

Mother: "Six."

Teacher: "Nationality?"

Mother: "Ukrainian."

Teacher: "Ukrainian? Er—what country did you come from?"

Mother: "I came from Eastern Galicia, which is now under Poland."

Teacher: "Poland? All right," writing the word "Polish" on the registration paper. "Now, where was the child born?"

Such was the situation in those days. In sections where there were many Ukrainian families, however, the schools gradually became familiar with the term "Ukrainian" and eventually registered Ukrainian children as being of Ukrainian nationality.

During the past several years America has learned of Ukraine and Ukrainians. That is because we began publicizing ourselves. We organized ourselves into clubs and groups and "invaded" the American press with reports of our doings. Slowly, very slowly, we made known to America our existence in this country. We sponsored affairs... small affairs at first. Gradually we became recognized as a distinct nationality.

As we became more strongly organized we gained further publicity. We created youth leagues and began doing things on a larger scale. We staged enormous demonstrations protesting against Russia and Poland for their treatment of our kinfolk. We began publicizing ourselves in a thousand different ways... radio, newspapers, magazines, speeches, participation in sports, World Fairs, and the like. We also began to exhibit the various elements of our Ukrainian cultural heritage. More and more press notices about us appeared. The total result of all this is that today the Ukrainians are no longer considered to be anything but Ukrainians. Yes, we have done a very commendable piece of work and have every reason to be proud. But let us not congratulate ourselves too much, for our work has merely started.

Vitally important events are occurring in Europe today. Our kinfolk in Carpathian Ukraine (Ruthenia) have gained autonomy and have become of international importance. The Ukrainians in Poland are struggling desperately to free themselves and the Ukrainian nationalism fight in Russia is a situation viewed with considerable alarm by Moscow. Something is going to happen soon... something that will in all probability concern the entire world. And that is why I say our work has merely started. It is our duty to publicize our cause as much as possible.

Why is such publicity necessary? ...you may ask. Because, for one thing, the reports concerning Ukrainians are often erroneous and misleading. We must correct such reports so that the papers will not repeat the errors. Furthermore, news concerning the Ukrainians in Russia and Poland is always incomplete because of rigid censorship. We should write letters to our local newspapers telling of the actual conditions under which our kinfolk are forced to "live"... of their unending fight for freedom... of the severe punishment administered to them because of their activities, and sundry other mat-

VOLOSHYN—PRIME MINISTER OF CARPATHO-UKRAINE

The new Prime Minister of Carpathian Ukraine, succeeding M. Brodyj who has been deposed, is Mgr. A. Voloshyn—an appointment which has met with the approbation of the entire population. Mgr. Voloshyn is perhaps the most popular of Ukrainian leaders in Carpathian Ukraine, and has devoted his whole life to raising the educational standard of his people. He was born 64 years ago (when the country was under Hungary) at Kelechyn, in the mountain district of Volove, attended a secondary school and the theological faculty at Uzhorod, took his philosophy degree at Budapest, then returned to Uzhorod where he was appointed Science lecturer at the teacher's college. Over 39 years ago he founded a small educational paper "Nauka" (Knowledge) which afterwards became "Svoboda" (Liberty) and finally, in 1938, "Nova Svoboda," official organ of the First Ukrainian National Council. Obstacles were placed in his way by the Hungarian authorities, but his ardour was not dampened. The Society of St. Basil, an educational foundation in which he laboured, was dissolved, but in its stead he started a private printing establishment, and a book-shop, through which he spread enlightenment. After the Great War, when the anticipated union of Carpathian Ukraine with the Ukrainian Republic did not materialise, Mgr. Voloshyn headed a deputation of the Ukrainian National Council, one hundred strong, to Prague, on May 8th, 1919, which effected the incorporation of the territory into Czechoslovakia. He then became principal of the teachers college at Uzhorod, went to Prague as M. P., and boldly advocated his people's rights.

We congratulate Mgr. Voloshyn on his new dignity and responsibility, and trust that under his leadership the country will attain security and prosperity.

Ukrainian Bureau, London.

UKRAINE UNDER U.S.S.R.

Further Arrests of Ukrainians

"Dilo," Lviw, October 23rd, reports that 80 students from various colleges in Kiev have been arrested on charges of Ukrainian Nationalism, and that further arrests and searches have been made in Kharkov, Odessa, Dnipropetrovsk, Vinnitza, and other places.

The paper states that a great sensation has been created by the arrest of the Secretary of the Komsomol of Ukraine, Andrienko, for National activities, and that the 'purge' of the Red Army in Ukraine still continues, unabated.

WARM WELCOME

"Novy Czas," Lviw, warmly welcomes the new autonomous Government of Carpathian Ukraine, formed on October 9th, and in federation with the Czech and Slovak State.

ters that rarely get into the American press. To obtain such news as it occurs, we must read all Ukrainian papers, as they somehow manage to receive accurate reports.

We should watch for the mention of Ukraine in newspaper editorials, to correct possible misunderstandings. Naturally, we should write every time an opportunity presents... we should publicize our cause uninterruptedly.

When submitting items dealing with Ukrainian athletic or social functions to the American press, always make mention of its Ukrainian nature. When such letters or articles are published, send the clippings to the "Svoboda," as it is interested in such material and usually reprints same for the benefit of the Ukrainian-American public.

Never overlook an opportunity to publicize Ukraine and Ukrainians.

THEODORE LUTWINIAK.

YOUTH and THE U.N.A.

THIS weekend, as we all know, a Youth Rally of the Ukrainian National Association will be held at the Douglas Hotel in Newark, N. J. Indications are that many young people will attend, non-U. N. A. members as well as members. Six youth branches in the New York Metropolitan Area will be represented as well as a considerable number of mixed branches. The Youth Rally promises to be quite a sizable affair.

Because the Youth Rally will be held this weekend, it seems well to devote this week's column to the youth branches in and around New York. Many of these branches were just recently organized and therefore do not have very many members. All of these branches hope to gain additional members as a result of the rally, as they desire to become larger and more influential. All of the branches are active in one way or another and all have members that are worth knowing.

Inasmuch as many young people that are not U. N. A. members will be present at the rally to become better informed about the U. N. A. and its work, we urge them to contact the secretary of the youth branch located in their respective locality and take steps to join the U. N. A. The main purpose of the rally is to inform its members and interested non-members as to what the U. N. A. is, what it has done, and what it is doing. It is only natural that persons desiring to join the U. N. A., after attending the rally, would want to join a youth branch.

The secretaries of all six U. N. A. youth branches in the New York Area are expected to be present at the rally. All persons who desire information regarding any of the six branches should contact the secretary of that branch at the rally. In the event that some persons fail to contact the secretary at the rally, they should write for the information. The names and addresses of the secretaries of the six youth branches are:

- Br. 380, Miss Kathryn Kushnir, 135 W. 24th St., Bayonne, N. J.
 - Br. 287, Theodore Lutwiniak, P. O. Box 88, Jersey City, N. J.
 - Br. 240, Anthony Shumeyko, 1972 Ostwood Terrace, Union, N. J.
 - Br. 397, Miss Marie Charchan, 147 E. 4th St., New York City, N. Y.
 - Br. 399, Michael Pochynok, 498 S. 12th St., Newark, N. J.
 - Br. 171, Miss Stella Levich, 88 Terrace Ave., Jersey City, N. J.
- Definite word has been received that a new youth branch will shortly be organized in New York City. Persons interested in this branch should write to John W. Kosbin, 178 N. 8th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Speaking of U. N. A. youth branches, it would be well if there was one in every large city. At this writing the U. N. A. has youth branches in the following cities and towns: Cleveland, O.; Chicago, Ill.; Detroit, Mich.; Akron, O.; Leetsdale, Pa.; Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; McKees Rocks, Pa.; Salem, Mass.; St. Louis, Mo.; Rossford, O.; Carnegie, Pa.; Bayonne, N. J.; Jersey City, N. J.; Rochester, N. Y.; Gary Ind.; Newark, N. J.; Lorain, O.; New York City, N. Y.; Ann Arbor, Mich.; Arnold, Pa.

Is there a youth branch in your town? If not, write and ask how you can organize one. If you want information regarding the youth branch in your town, simply inquire about it. There is no reason why every town where there are Ukrainians should not have a youth branch. Some conscientious person can organize a youth branch very easily, as he or she will receive all possible help from the U. N. A. There is a wonderful opportunity for a youth branch to spring up in Philadelphia, and we urge some person living there to write to the U. N. A. for details. All communications should be addressed to Theodore Lutwiniak, P. O. Box 88, Jersey City, N. J.

PHILADELPHIA U. N. A. YOUTH CLUB

Excitement is running high at the Philly UNA Youth Club, for this winter season promises to be full of interesting activity. Although the club still has a strong flavor of bachelorhood about it, the young ladies are timidly breaking into the limelight.

Begin With Social

To start off the season with a real bang, a Social was held at the Ukrainian Hall on Wednesday night. Everyone just about wore out the floor with dancing, for the music was the kind that changed wall flowers into sprightly nymphs, and the refreshments... 'twas many a moon since we last had such luscious and tempting cakes and sandwiches. When the gay polkas and jitterbug music raised the temperature, it was promptly lowered with cool refreshing drinks. Verily it was a social that not only spread good will, but boosted the membership as well.

Election of Officers

On Tuesday, November 15th, while the election fever was still in the air, the club elected officers. Those gaining the coveted positions were: Dietric Slobogin, President; Steven Melnyk, Vice-Pres.; Raymond Pelensky, Secretary; George Slobogin, Treasurer; Joseph Rudolph, Athletic Director and David Chmelyk, Publicity Director. Remaining in his Advisory position is Dr. Walter Gallan, President of the United UNA Branches of Philadelphia.

Basketball Team Organized

Under the tutelage of Joe Rudolph, a basketball star himself, the Philly UNA team will get into action with the first shrill whistle of the basketball season. The squad is not very large but the pep and enthusiasm the boys have displayed will no doubt carry them on to victory.

Rifle and Pistol Team Organized

Lieut. John Chmelyk's proposal of having a Philadelphia UNA Rifle and Pistol team was met with instantaneous approval. Practically the entire club is eagerly awaiting the opportunity to squeeze that trigger and thrill to the experience of making a bull's eye. And they'll do it... for those of our members who have fired before, are Sharpshooters or better. The members will receive thorough instruction in all the fundamentals, which will be taught by Lieut. Chmelyk. Preparations are being made to have the members use one of the rifle ranges in Philadelphia.

Hold Anniversary Dance

The first anniversary dance of the Philadelphia UNA Youth Club will be held on Saturday, February 18th at the Ukrainian Hall. This dance promises to be a big event for all the branches of the UNA will cooperate to make this February affair a big success. Heading the Dance Committee is Lieut. John Chmelyk as Chairman and Walter Segin as Vice Chairman.

New members are always welcomed. Meetings are held at the Ukrainian Hall 849 N. Franklin St. For further details get in touch with Dr. Walter Gallan, 1134 Atwood Rd., or the President Dietric Slobogin 2154 N. 7th St. That's all for the present.

DAVID CHMELYK.

Вгадайте, хто?

Молоде подружжя, що мешкає зовсім саме, дістає одного разу лист, де є два дарові білети до театру і карточка з написом:

„Вгадайте, хто вам прислав?”

Вгадати не могли, але на виставу пішли. Коли вернулись додому вночі, побачили, що їхнє гніздечко порожнє. Злодій забрав усе, що було, а на столі лишив білу карточку:

„Тепер уже знаєте, хто вам прислав білети”.

NAGURSKI BOWS TO LANDOS AND SURRENDERS MAT CROWN

Greek Pins Ukrainian in 47:11 Before 10,000 Fans

By DIETRIC SLOBOGIN

PHILADELPHIA, November 18. —Bronko Nagurski's 18-month reign as heavyweight wrestling champion of the world came to an abrupt end to-night as Jimmy Londos, former title-holder, pinned the Ukrainian in 47:11 at Convention Hall.

A Nagurski-Conscious Crowd

After the customary preliminary bouts, the principals entered the ring at 10:35—Londos, weighing 202 pounds, garbed in a blue robe appearing first; followed by Nagurski, weighing 234 while wearing a crimson robe. The announcer introduced Londos, the challenger,—then Nagurski, the latter receiving a much warmer ovation than the diminutive Greek, and it was distinctly evident that the crowd was majorly a Nagurski one.

Same Old Jimmy

The grapplers subsequently received the usual instructions from Referee Willie Clark and proceeded back to their respective corners. This match was to pit skill and time-ripened experience against brutal strength—Londos being known as the smartest wrestler in many a moon and Nagurski recognized as a specimen of strength par excellence, but lacking in the knowledge of the finer points of the sport. At the start of the match, the Greek gladiator immediately resorted to his customary tactics of irritating his opponent by constantly keeping his distance and circling the ring continuously. In fact, the ex-champ did not show a particle of aggressiveness until the “battle of the century” had gone ten minutes. At the 20-minute mark, Jimmy applied his first hold of any account by getting the Bronk in a toe-hold. Nag, however, easily squirmed out of this situation amidst a round of applause and followed up by applying a leg-split on the Greek Appollo. Nagurski's first flying tackle came at the half-hour mark which met Londos on the side and sent him sprawling against the ropes.

The Cunning Greek

This football stunt shook up the Greek considerably and served to rouse his anger, but he intelligently walked nonchalantly around the squared circle gaining precious seconds in which to partially recuperate. Resuming into the customary referee hold, Londos applied a punishing leg-split on the mammoth Ukrainian—the first time the title-holder was really in trouble. Nagurski eventually broke out of the hold and a series of forearm smashes were exchanged.

The Beginning of the End

The bout had just passed the 30-minute mark and Londos realized that an extended match would handicap him inasmuch as Nagurski was twelve years younger. At this stage of the scrap, the Greek began working on the ex-gridiron great's left arm at every opportunity until, at the 43-minute mark, the Ukrainian's arm was practically paralyzed. Nagurski was weakening—confidence was lacking—it wasn't the same Nagurski that stood in his corner before the bout, smiling and looking eager to remove the last claimant to his crown in rapid and convincing fashion.

The Fireworks

Attempting to dodge another Londos arm-hold, Nagurski fell into the Greek's arms who picked the Bronk up, spun him around in the air over his head and—Wham! down went the champ. Up went Nagurski for a second successive time into the same airplane spin and down he came with a thundering smash to the canvas. A final attempt was made by the Ukrainian to save his crown as he met Londos with two slashing flying tackles. Down went the Greek, but quickly to recuperate and again he grabbed the

ENRICHING OUR LIVES

When we are worn and weary,
And our hearts are tired and sore,
And the storms of life are beating
Around us o'er and o'er,
Then look around about us,
And see what we can do
To make our lives grow brighter,
And everything look new.

Get out into the by-ways
And help your fellow-men;
Bring them closer to their goal
So that victory will be theirs
again.

In losing ourselves for others,
In services great or small,
The grander and richer and greater
Our lives will be to us all.

Julia Kusy.

TIMING

The importance of timing as a factor in success can not be minimized.

Proper timing and the follow-up of a well-crystallized plan and objective is bound to reap beneficial results.

Timing is simply waiting for the opportune moment, to strike while the iron is hot.

Without proper timing effort is wasted, money misused and much is lost which could have been gained.

Now is the time for Ukrainians to demand their freedom for which they have been clamoring for centuries—now or never.

Our protests, our resolutions, our contributions, our fervor will all go to naught if we do not know when to strike. The time is now.

Letters to the local newspaper editors should be sent en masse. The associated presses should be informed of our protest meetings. They should be given—the text of our telegrams or resolutions for publicity purposes. Now is the ripe time to do all this—now or never!

Al Yaremko.

Bronk in another airplane spin. Nagurski fell to the canvas; Londos pounced on top of him like a cat would upon a mouse, and pressed Bronko's broad shoulder blades to the mat. Nagurski twisted and squirmed, but could not keep his shoulders off the surface when the referee counted one—two—three. Up rose the sprightly Greek—the referee raised his arm as a token of victory. Nagurski rose—looking as if he had been in a slumber. While the officials and spectators jammed the ring around the newly-crowned champion, Bronko and his manager, Joe Stecher, proceeded to the dressing room—minus the crown which Nagurski had held for a year and a half.

The Ringsider's Views

The writer's opinion of the match is summed up as a case of where the skill and cunningness of Londos tallied more in the end than Nagurski's superior strength, but an evident lack of polish requisite of a grappling champion.

When Londos was in serious trouble, he did the wise gesture of waltzing to recuperate. On the other hand, Nagurski was foolishly aggressive, as exhibited after he was the victim of two Londos airplane spins, blindly attacking the Greek with two flying tackles. Attempting a third one, he stumbled into Londos' arms to prove an easy prey for the aforementioned climax.

However, Nagurski is young and has only been in the game for approximately two years professionally. He has much to learn, especially in the more finer points of the sport. The bout, no doubt, materially aided the Ukrainian in this respect. Perhaps he will regain the championship in the near future and, when he does, may he possess it for many years to come.