



UKRAINIAN WEEKLY



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FAIR BALL EXPECTED TO DRAW LARGE CROWD

Approximately fifteen hundred persons, of both the younger and older generation, are expected to attend tomorrow (Sunday) the Ukrainian Fair Ball at the Manhattan Plaza, 66-68 East 4th Street (between 2nd and 3rd Avenues), New York City, beginning at 5 o'clock.

The entire proceeds of this ball will be turned over to the Ukrainian American Exposition Association, to be used to cover the costs involved in Ukrainian participation at the New York World's Fair this summer. This participation will include a Ukrainian Day, June 18th, at which a Ukrainian-American Festival will be held on the Fair grounds, whose program will include a concert by the Ukrainian Folk Chorus of five hundred singers under the direction of Prof. Alexander Koshetz, and also a pageant of Ukrainian folk dancing presented by a like number of performers.

Since the Ukrainian Fair Ball is being run especially to raise funds for such worthwhile purpose, the Central Committee of Ukrainian Youth Clubs of the Metropolitan Area, headed by John Kosbin, under whose auspices the affair is being held, expects a capacity crowd to attend.

Helping to swell this crowd will be the five hundred singers drawn from New York City, Newark, Jersey City, Brooklyn, Elizabeth, Yonkers, Perth Amboy, and adjoining localities, who constitute the Ukrainian Folk Chorus.

There will be continuous dancing at this ball to the music of Johnny King and His Cavaliers and Vic Romaine and His Orchestra.

UKRAINIAN DAY SOUVENIR PROGRAM BOOK

A souvenir program book for the Ukrainian Day (June 18th) at the New York World's Fair will soon be published by the Ukrainian American Exposition Association, in charge of Ukrainian participation in the Fair.

The Ukrainian Day Souvenir Program Book will contain besides the program itself about sixty pages devoted to information pertaining to the various elements of Ukrainian culture.

Its hard cover will bear the four-color design drawn by Stephen Slobojun which won first prize among the many entries submitted for this purpose. Second prize was won by Ivan Kuchmak, and third prize by Sonia Danilovich.

The book will also contain a section reserved for compliments and advertisements of individuals, organizations, and business concerns from various parts of the country. There are two sets of rates for such compliments and advertisements: (1) \$100 for full page, \$60 for half-page, \$35 for quarter-page, \$20 for eight-page; (2) \$50 for full page, \$30 for half-page, \$20 for quarter-page, \$10 for eight-page.

Ten thousand copies of the book will be published.

Further information relative to this Ukrainian Day Souvenir Program Book can be obtained by writing to the Ukrainian American Exposition Association, P. O. Box 1014, Church Street Annex, New York City.

HIGHWAY TO CROSS CARPATHO-UKRAINE

In connection with the new road-building program in Carpatho-Ukraine, Oleksa Sanat, chief of the engineering division of the Ministry of Public Works, recently made the following statement as report-

WANTED: More and Better News Reports

Since its inception five and one-half years ago, the Ukrainian Weekly has been the acknowledged leader in acquainting our young people with the chief elements of their Ukrainian background, in giving them a better understanding of their problems as Americans of Ukrainian descent, in furnishing them news of the old country and of its valiant struggle for freedom, and in reporting to them the varied activities that help to constitute Ukrainian-American life.

During this period the tempo of Ukrainian-American life has become markedly accelerated, as a result of the greater activity on the part of our younger generation and of the rise to international importance of the Ukrainian national movement.

With this increase in its tempo, comes the need for this organized life to be faithfully recorded on these pages. It is necessary, for instance, that our youth in one section of the country be made fully aware of what others of their kind are doing in another section. Without such awareness, concerted action on a nation-wide scale towards certain well-defined goals is impossible. Consequently, in order to meet this pressing need, the Ukrainian Weekly urges its readers to redouble their efforts in sending to it for publication news reports of Ukrainian activities in their localities and articles based upon the same.

Thus far many of its readers have faithfully reported the doings in their communities, and thereby helped to make it pre-eminent in its field. Today, however, many more such volunteer reporters are needed.

As a special inducement to all of them, the Ukrainian Weekly will award each month a series of prizes for the best news reports and articles based on Ukrainian-American activities, of either the younger or older generation, and local or national in scope. The nature of these prizes will be announced next week.

Concerts, mass meetings of various sorts, lectures, exhibitions, individual or group achievements in various fields, efforts designed to inform the American press and public about the Ukrainian people—are but few examples of the many activities our people engage in which could serve as excellent subject matter for news reports and articles for the Ukrainian Weekly.

All such accepted and published news reports and articles will be examined by us at the close of the month, and the winners announced and prizes awarded the first week of the following month. In judging all such contributions, particular attention will be paid to their accuracy, compactness, clearness, general interest, and style.

ed in "Contemporary Russia."

"The West-East Highway, as it is called, will lead from Berlin to the Roumanian border in Carpatho-Ukraine. Together with its branch to Vienna, it will be 1,057 kilometers long. The section running through Carpatho-Ukraine will be 175 kilometers (108½ miles). This highway will consist actually of two roads divided by a three-meter grass lane and banked by two meter strips on either side. The total cost is estimated at 3½ billion Czech crowns, and the project will be completed by 1943.

"The section through Carpatho-Ukraine will cost 450 million Czech crowns (about 13½ million dollars). Communication will be speeded up by 47 per cent, as compared with that on ordinary roads. Annual savings will amount to 54 million crowns in terms of time, 57 million crowns in fuel, 45 million crowns in wear and tear on automobiles, and approximately 16 million crowns in repair bills; or a total of 172 million crowns.

"In addition, there will be many economic gains which cannot be calculated. Among these will be

PROTESTS CAUSE REMOVAL OF CZECH GENERAL FROM CARPATHO-UKRAINE GOVERNMENT

A cablegram received last Monday evening by the Svoboda from Hust, capital of Carpatho-Ukraine, reported that in the face of rising Ukrainian protests and demonstrations, General Lew Prehala, recently appointed by Prague as Minister Without Portfolio in the Carpatho-Ukrainian Government, has been recalled by the Prague central government.

General Prehala's appointment was opposed by all Ukrainians on the ground that he was not a Ukrainian but a Czech and also

increased safety in traveling, better facilities for both agricultural and industrial communities, easier access to summer resorts and spas, increased tourist traffic, and most important of all, work for the unemployed.

"This road will bring us closer to the West, culturally and economically. Its benefits to Carpatho-Ukraine cannot be overestimated."

CARPATHO-UKRAINE RICH IN NATURAL RESOURCES

Some interesting facts concerning the natural resources of Carpatho-Ukraine are revealed by Stephen Davidovich writing in the current winter number of "Contemporary Russia," published in London.

The loss of agricultural land that this region suffered as a result of the Vienna arbitration award, though not as serious as it first appeared, is more than compensated by its other economic assets, provided they are adequately developed.

Economic Assets

Virgin mountain forests cover almost 6,000 square kilometers of the territory. Opportunities for large-scale hydro-electric developments also exist. Combined, they provide the pre-requisites for the establishment of lumber, paper and cellulose industries. Furthermore, the region contains deposits of coal, iron ore, oil, salt, porcelain, lime, structural and decorative stone, trachyte, and even precious stones. The mountains contain fine pasture lands for the development of dairying and stock breeding.

Tourist-Land

Carpatho-Ukraine is also a fine attraction for tourists, the article brings out. Some of Europe's most primitive beauty is found in the Carpathian Mountains. A few miles away from any town and you are in a country which has not changed its outer appearance for a thousand years. The region also has numerous mineral springs which could be utilized for development of health resorts which could compare with the best in Europe.

All these natural riches of Carpatho-Ukraine need capital for their development. Assuming that this capital will be forthcoming, there would be no reason why Carpatho-Ukraine should not be one of the most prosperous parts of Europe. As soon as the system of communications is enlarged, the country will be on the way to a better future.

In this connection, an interesting extract from an interview with the Premier of Carpatho-Ukraine, Rev. Augustin Voloshyn, gave to the editor of the Nova Svoboda in Hust is cited in this article.

"Some of those ill-disposed towards us are spreading rumors that our State will not survive; how does the Premier view the future from an economic of view?" asked the editor.

"Our future," replied the Premier, "is in our own hands. We have been assured by German and other representatives that they will give us material and political support. We shall build roads, railways, electric plants, and we shall develop the towns. Already, large sums have been assigned for construction work which will begin within a few weeks."

Fleet Street, London, E. C. 4. Annual subscription \$1.25.

because his appointment was considered as a return to the old centralization system of the former Prague government, which return endangered relations between the Czechs and the Ukrainians and likewise violated the independence of Carpatho-Ukraine.

Among the protests sent to Prague on this account was that of United Ukrainian Organizations of America ("Obyednanye"). Messages of similar import were likewise sent by it to the English, French, Italian and German government and also to Msgr. Augustin Voloshyn, Premier of Carpatho-Ukraine.

DIGEST OF AMERICAN PERIODICAL COMMENTS ON UKRAINE, 1915-1939

(3)

THE phase of the Brest-Litovsk Treaty which dealt with Germany and Ukraine, was the subject of number of American press comments at that time. One of them was: "The Ukraine People's Republic," which appeared in the March 2, 1918 issue (Vol. 98, p. 335) of the Independent (incorporated with Harper's Weekly).

Referring to this treaty between Germany and Ukraine, the writer said: "tyranny dethrones tyranny and Satan casts out Satan. It seems that malevolent monarchies may do more for the liberation of an oppressed people than benevolent republics have done. The fable is reversed and the wind [Germany] accomplished what the sun [Allies] could not." The writer would have been more correct had he written "... what the sun would not," for the Ukrainians looked toward the Allies for aid and encouragement in their fight for freedom, but in vain; consequently they had to turn for help to the Central Powers.

The writer then continued:

"... were it under happier auspices we might rejoice in the regeneration of Ukraine. We know the Ukrainians. We have sympathized with their sufferings and aspirations. We have contributed to their cause whenever collection boxes have passed our way. It is part of the American tradition to aid any people in revolt against king, kaiser, czar, or sultan."

Then follows an outline of Ukrainian history, down to the Brest-Litovsk Treaty, about which the writer further stated:

"But it is unfortunate that in this crisis the People's Republic [Ukraine] is receiving recognition and aid from the Central Powers while the Allies, pledged to champion oppressed nationalities, must stand aloof and averse."

The remainder is a detailed discussion of the formation of the Ukrainian Republic and of the capture of Kiev by the Bolsheviks on February 8, 1918.

The March, 1918 issue of the Review of Reviews (vol. 57, p. 307) contained a brief and elementary sketch of Ukraine's great natural resources, its people and language, their strivings to gain independence, the antagonistic nature of their relations with the Bolsheviks, and of the cultural and other inherent differences between them.

The New York Times Current History Magazine, for March, 1918 had a long and instructive account of the establishment of the Ukrainian National Republic, and of its war with the Bolsheviks and its peace treaty with Germany. The account also includes translations of the Universale of the Ukrainian Central Rada of November 20, 1917; the Bolshevik ultimatum to the Rada, of December 17, 1917; the formal declaration signed by Vinnichenko and Shulgin notifying the Brest-Litovsk peace conference of the proclamation of the November 20th universale; remarks of Dr. von Kuhlman (chairman of the conference) on the historical significance of the treaty; the reply to him by the chairman of the Ukrainian delegation to the conference; the text of the Manifesto issued by the Emperor of Austria in regards the peace with Ukraine; and finally the official summary of the Ukrainian Peace Treaty.

This article is invaluable to the student of Ukrainian history who is unacquainted with the Ukrainian language.

The overthrow of the Ukrainian Central Rada as the government of the Ukrainian republic by German troops and the setting up of Hetman Skoropadsky's pro-German and pro-Russian puppet government, is contained in the "Coup in the Ukraine," an article which appeared in the June, 1918 issue

of The New York Times Current History Magazine (p. 449).

A far more informative article on this subject than the preceding one, appeared in the Times History of the World War (vol. 16, pt. 116, p. 16—May 21, 1918) under the general title of the "Russian Peace." It is well illustrated, containing pictures captioned: Ukrainians Leave Kiev to Fight the Bolsheviks; Ukrainian Delegates on the Way to Brest-Litovsk Accompanied by German Officers; Seat of the Ukrainian Government at Kiev; and Prof. Hrushevsky, President of the Rada.

"Ukraine in Literature" was the subject of an article which appeared in the August 31, 1918 issue of the Literary Digest (vol. 58, p. 29).

After pointing out that Nikolai Gogol, the famous Russian novelist, was really of Ukrainian nationality, the article goes on to quote the Athenoem as to the beauty of the Ukrainian language:

"An Englishman who wanted to give to his fellow countrymen an idea of the beauties of the Ukrainian tongue, once advised his readers to combine mentally classical Greek with the modern Italian."

"Probably neither Greek nor modern Italian, with their softer tones, possesses the force of Ukrainian, a force derived... from its strange consonantal combinations and an abundance of the deep sound of y (ui) and u. It is this peculiarity which has made a modern English authoress speak of its 'haunting musicality.' One of its distinguishing features is its unparalleled aptitude for forming diminutives. They are made not only from substantives, as in other languages, but also from adjectives, adverbs and even verbs. This gives that singular charm referred to by P. Chevalier in 1871:

"The language of Ukraine is very beautiful, abundance of diminutives and pretty fashions of elegant speech making it very delicate."

"Among its other peculiarities, the fleeting accent of its words, as well as an aptitude for its deliberate extension or cutting down of the number of syllables in the majority of its grammatical forms, together with the retention of some very archaic features, as the dual number, must be mentioned. These qualities make the language wonderfully adapted to verse, and the possibilities of its expressiveness and harmony when handled by a native are almost unbounded."

"Another very important feature of the Ukrainian tongue is its curious homogeneity. Spoken by 40,000,000 souls, it exhibits no traces of dialect or differences in pronunciation worth mentioning."

The article then continues by stating that the use of the spoken tongue as the literary language of Ukraine is "gaining fresh ground every day and triumphantly marching toward complete victory."

It further mentions that the Russian writers, Chekhov, Korolenko, and Dostoyevsky, were of Ukrainian extraction, and then continues with a dissertation of Taras Shevchenko, giving E. L. Voynich's translation of his "When I Die." Concluding, the article speaks of Rudansky, Vorobkevich and Fedkovich as the great singers of Ukraine.

The entire article is excellent and worth reading in its entirety. It was reproduced in the September 21, 1918 issue of the Living Age (vol. 298, p. 752).

"The Case of the Ukraine," which appeared in the April 19, 1919 issue of the Nation (vol. 108, p. 635), is an article which will interest the student of history more than the general reader, as it is a translation of a note sent by the General Secretariat of the Republic of Ukraine (Western Territory) to France, England, Italy and America, protesting against

the Allied Mission sent by the Associated Powers to adjust the fighting going on then in Galicia between the Ukrainians and the Poles, which Mission did not act impartially but permitted itself to be influenced by the Poles and as a result acted entirely against Ukrainian interests.

The April, 1919 number of the Poetry magazine (vol. 14, p. 24) contained "Old Folk Songs of Ukraine," as translated by Florence Randall Livesay, and consisting of

Return of Drebenucha, Song of the Drowning Cossack, Marusenko's Wedding, Parting, and the Battlefield.

In the same issue of Poetry (page 36) appeared "The Ukraine and Its Songs" - an article by Florence Livesay in which is included a brief review of how foreign poets interested themselves in Ukrainian poetry and of their comments on its adaptability for translation and its melodiousness. The article also contains a survey of the "kolomeyki," and includes some of them in translated form. A few translated poems of Taras Shevchenko also appear in it.

(To be continued)

KNOWLEDGE IN NEWSPAPERS

The fact that 2,433 daily newspapers in the United States have a combined circulation of 32,735,937 copies a day, proves that the newspaper is the most widely read periodical today. It has become as necessary to the average person as the tooth-brush; it is as essential as life itself.

In reading newspapers a person absorbs knowledge, information, stimulus for thought, methods for arriving at sound judgement; he forms a basis for intelligent discussion, as the newspaper is a contemporary history... a story of mankind. He finds the newspaper an educational contribution, and peruses it as carefully as he would a reference work.

Many newspaper readers, however, are inclined to neglect certain vital portions of the newspaper. They may read the news, the short and continued stories, the comics, certain features, the sports section, and sundry miscellaneous matter... but they ignore such important items as the editorial, the opinions of other persons as expressed in "letters to the editor," the articles written by foreign correspondents, and the material usually appearing on the editorial page. Such indifference on the part of the reader is unfortunate, inasmuch as he, and not the paper, suffers the loss.

The really serious newsreader desires to possess the news. He reads reflectively, and considers the significance of what he reads. He reflects on possibilities and applies information so as to cultivate intelligent thought; he makes use of the news as a text. What opinions he may form comes as a result of weighing issues in the light of sound knowledge, and he compares his opinions with those set by others, so that he may be led to

the truth. He never fails to go into the heart of his newspaper... the editorial page.

* * *

The writer considers this a fine opportunity to ask his reader a question, i. e., "Have you read your favorite paper of December 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th?" If so, the reader should be familiar with all the news reported on these dates... but is he? Does he know, for instance, that, after much experimentation, a professor at Northwestern University found that fish like red color, green being second choice? Perhaps this is not important to us, but it is news. A professor of Harvard Medical School discovered that pigeons and ring-necked pheasants are carriers of sleeping sickness... this news being important to those that come in contact with these birds.

The British Broadcasting Corporation arranged a meeting between two men, and had them relate their experiences on the air. One man fired the first shot for England in the World War, and the other brought an end to the hostilities by dispatching the "cease fire" signal. This unusual bit of news made page one in many papers.

The job of cataloguing the British Museum's 5,500,000 books was started in 1931, and is expected to be completed in 1965. "The key to all written knowledge" will consist of 207 more volumes, twenty-three having already appeared. A subscription to the immense work is 920 pounds (\$4,600). It will cost \$1,165,000 to print the catalogue; the twenty brilliant scholars who are preparing the work have not yet reached those books whose titles begin with C. All of which is interesting news.

London traffic was held up for five minutes when a cat chased a mouse into the street. The mouse sought safety in the trousers of a stockbroker, and a crowd formed a ring around him while he took off his pants. The cat waited patiently for the mouse to emerge, and finally nabbed it. An amusing bit of news, deserving conspicuous newspaper space.

Has the reader noticed these news items in his paper?

It is not necessary to read everything in the newspaper, but in turning the page and scanning the headlines one cannot help coming across material deserving attention. The items mentioned here are of an unusual nature, and therefore caught the eye of the writer. I repeat, has the reader noted these items?

Read the newspaper as it should be read.

THEODORE LUTWINIAK.

ALL OUR YESTERDAYS

The moon sails high in the blue-black sky, a clay white sphere only to adhere to loneliness.

Yet why —

When you said good-bye, was the clay white sphere in the blue-black sky a symbol for coming years?

H. S.

Just Out.

English translation

of

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"Moses" is a poem that is regarded by many as being worthy to stand besides the great creations of world literature. Through the medium of the biblical Moses, the famous Ukrainian poet and patriot poignantly portrays in this poem his own bitter struggle to lead his people into their promised land of freedom.

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UKRAINE IN 1938

From the inception of this Bureau, we have stressed the vital importance of the Ukrainian Question for Europe in general. We have endeavored to keep the public and its leaders informed of the struggle of the 45 million Ukrainians for their rights, and for freedom on all their territories. We have stressed that the time was inevitably approaching when that struggle would reach fruition, and the Powers would be compelled to realise the Ukrainians as a prime determinant in European affairs.

In our Survey for 1937, we stated that 'the strong and spontaneous desire for independence of a people such as the Ukrainians cannot be indefinitely suppressed, however ruthlessly the persecution.' And later, we gave prominence to the words of an eminent authority an Eastern Europe, who said that time was coming when "Ukrainians would occupy a key position of first-class importance on the Continent."

The recent crisis in Czecho-Slovakia, and the enforced reconstitution of the frontiers of the Republic, decided the solemn declaration of the Powers at Munich, in which the British Prime Minister played a conspicuous part, that the self-determination of Nations was a prerequisite of any international settlement. The long-deferred autonomy of Ukrainians in Czecho-Slovakia became a reality, in the form of a self-governing State of Carpathian Ukraine, a development which made that territory a major factor in the policies of at least four European Powers.

In December came a renewal of the long-standing claim of Ukrainians in Poland for autonomy. Self-government has, in fact, been continually claimed by the Ukrainians from the annexation of East Galicia by Poland in 1919, and as each successive demand has been treated by the Press of this country as a new departure, the Bureau has stressed that Ukrainians were merely claiming the implementation of what is already theirs by Treaty, and by moral right.

UKRAINE UNDER POLAND

In view of the great publicity given in the Press to the most recent demand of the Ukrainians in Poland for autonomy, through their chief spokesman, M. V. Mudryi, a short account of the situation from their incorporation in 1919, is apposite.

East Galicia was not included within the Polish State as a result of definite undertakings contracted by the Polish Government. It could not have been included in accordance with President Wilson's thirteenth point that "an independent Polish State should be erected which should include the territories inhabited by indisputably Polish populations."

Circumstances placed Poland in possession of East Galicia, and the Allied and Associated Powers were presented with the fait accompli of Polish military occupation. The British delegation strongly protested against this occupation; nevertheless it was allowed by the Supreme Council on June 25th, 1919, with the proviso that the right of self-determination was reserved to the Ukrainians. In the words of the decision conveyed to the Ukrainian delegates on July 11th, 1919:

"The Polish Government will be authorized to establish civil government in Eastern Galicia, after having concluded with the Allied and Associated Powers an agreement of which the clauses shall, as far as possible, safeguard the autonomy of the territory as well as the political, religious, and personal liberty of the inhabitants."

On March 15th, 1923, the Conference of Ambassadors at Paris recognized Poland's occupation of Eastern Galicia, subject to certain very definite safeguards. The preamble to this decision runs as follows:

"Whereas it is recognised by Poland that as far as the Eastern part of Galicia is concerned, the ethnographic conditions necessitate an autonomous regime."

Concerning that decision, in connection with a petition forwarded to the League of Nations on October 5th, 1932, from a number of leading Englishmen, Sir John Simon, the then Foreign Secretary wrote:

"The Polish Government's actual obligations in regard to the establishment of an autonomous regime in Eastern Galicia, as you are aware, derive from the sentence in the preamble to the decision of the Conference of Ambassadors . . . The views of His Majesty's Government on the desirability of an autonomous regime in Eastern Galicia are expressed in that sentence, and still remain unchanged."

Autonomy has never been granted to the Ukrainians; instead the Polish State has, progressively, repressed all forms of Ukrainian activity and culture. During the past year, we have reported the dissolution of numerous branches of the oldest Ukrainian cultural organisation "Prosvita"; of Ukrainian Sports Association (Sokols) and of even the Ukrainian kindergartens. Hardly a single Ukrainian cultural or economic organisation has been exempt from Polish repression, and the long-established policy of discrimination against the admission of Ukrainians to the professions, and the appointment of Ukrainians to official posts in their own ethnographic territories, has been pursued with unmitigated severity. The censorship of Ukrainian publications has been increased to their financial breaking-point; confiscations, heavy fines, and blank pages having become the norm. During October and November there took place 'pacifications' of Ukrainians by the Polish police and military, and large-scale destruction of Ukrainian property at L'viv and other centres by Polish mobs, which was tacitly encouraged by the authorities. Protests of the heads of the Ukrainian Catholic and Orthodox Churches against the destruction and seizure of over 200 Orthodox Ukrainian churches, and the forcible 'conversion' of Ukrainians to the Polish, Latin, Church, were suppressed. Appeals of Ukrainian leaders such as Deputy V. Mudryi, and Senator O. Lutsky, before the Sejm, against the oppression of Ukrainians, met with no response.

On January 4th and 5th of 1938, it was declared at a Congress of the Ukrainian National Democratic Union, held at L'viv, that "The Ukrainian territories in Poland should receive territorial autonomy, together with their own Diet, Government, and territorial Army, and that this demand was 'based on the unquestionable fact that six million Ukrainians, inhabiting in a compact mass one quarter of the Polish State in the East have an elementary right to their own mastery, on their ancestral soil, together with the right of full development.'

On May 7th, a further demand was made by the Ukrainian National Democratic Union. A Manifesto then passed stated that the Ukrainians were faced with the mobilisation of the entire Polish community in an anti-Ukrainian campaign, the policy of which was embodied in the following points:

- (1) The forced 'conversion' of Ukrainians to the Roman Catholic (Latin) Rite.
- (2) The attempt to disintegrate Ukrainians through the instigation of fictions of separate ethnic entities.
- (3) Depriving Ukrainians of the means of livelihood by refusing them the right to acquire land.
- (4) Forbidding the instruction of Ukrainian children in their mother-tongue, and ignoring requests for Ukrainian secondary schools and universities.

(5) Eliminating Ukrainians from local government and administration.

(6) Barring Ukrainians from the Civil Service, save on their abandonment of Rite and Nationality.

(7) Restricting the rights of Ukrainians in the Border Zones.

(8) By a grossly disproportionate allotment of public funds, ignoring the needs of Ukrainians.

The Manifesto ended with a demand for the fulfilment of autonomy for Ukrainians, stating that it was 'based not only on the natural right of self-government, but also on international obligations accepted by the Polish State on March 15th, 1923.'

We would stress that, whatever the desires of Ukrainians in Poland and elsewhere for an ultimate union of all their territories, the immediate aim of the Ukrainian National Democratic Union, and of the main body of Ukrainians in Poland, is the attainment of Ukrainian self-government within the Polish State.

UKRAINE UNDER U.S.S.R.

The some 35 million Ukrainians inhabiting Ukraine under the Soviet are overwhelmingly the most numerous, and the most important, of all the Ukrainian Minorities.

During the past year, the British Press which had for long been disposed to ignore or minimise the Ukrainian Movement in U.S.S.R., has shown signs of realising that, in actuality, it constitutes the most vital of all factors in Soviet domestic and foreign policy.

Ever since the subjugation of Ukraine by Moscow, the Soviet has acted on the axiom of Kossior, one-time Secretary of the Communist Party in Ukraine, that 'Ukrainians are our chief danger' and sought their oppression by methods of wholesale massacre and starvation, and political intimidation. Yet Moscow is now faced with a movement for Ukrainian Independence so consistent and widespread that it has been forced to re-orientate its whole policy. As a measure of common defence against an uprising of Ukrainians, the Soviet declared the necessity of a close political and economic collaboration with Poland. And it seems highly probable that the acute unrest among the 'Red' military in Ukraine, contributed not a little to the last-minute decision of Moscow to stand free of the trouble in Czecho-Slovakia.

During September there were mass arrests of officers of Ukrainian garrisons in Kharkiv and Kiev. In October, during the Czecho-Slovak crisis, Marshal Bluecher of the Ukrainian Army was "liquidated" on a charge of "silent encouragement of Ukrainian separatism." Also in October there took place the arrest of Andrienko, Secretary of the Komsomol in Ukraine, for Nationalist activities, followed later by that of his successor Khuravieff, and of a large number of other hitherto unimpeachably orthodox leaders of Communist youth in Ukraine. In December, came the news of the arrest of 63 prominent officers of the "Red" Army in Ukraine, on similar charges.

Even the grave of Taras Shevchenko, the Ukrainian poet, the son of a serf, and himself a serf, has become the object of precautionary measures. Visits to the monument, at Chernecha Hora, near Kaniv, have been prohibited, on the grounds that they assist the spread of Ukrainian Nationalism.

CARPATHIAN UKRAINE

Immediately on the establishment of autonomy in Carpathian Ukraine, Hungary and Poland, both of whom had for some time shown extreme uneasiness at the possibility of this development, started a campaign of intensive propaganda, and terrorist activities, for the creation of unrest, and dissatisfaction in the new Ukrainian State. It suited neither Budapest or Warsaw—especially the latter

with its huge dissatisfied Ukrainian Minority, that the little State should provide a concrete illustration of Ukrainian self-government. The two Powers were not satisfied by the Vienna award of November 2nd, which ceded a strip of the country, including Uzhorod its capital, to Hungary, and they have since made it clear by their ceaseless propaganda, both by Radio and Press, that their ultimate aim is nothing less than the entire absorption of Carpathian Ukraine, and the obtaining of a common frontier.

Under the threat of military action by Poland and Hungary—in defiance of the Vienna settlement, and of the right of self-determination proclaimed at Munich, the Government of Carpathian Ukraine effected the consolidation of all Ukrainian elements within the State, and established a non-party regime of the Ukrainian National Council.

The appointment of the veteran Ukrainian leader, Mgr. Augustin Voloshyn, as Prime Minister, was universally approved by the population. Mgr. Voloshyn has spent his life in the service of the people of Carpathian Ukraine, and had been chiefly instrumental in securing the incorporation of the country into Czecho-Slovakia in 1919, and in representing the Ukrainian cause before the central Government at Prague. Instead of disintegrating under the force of Hungarian and Polish activities, the Carpatho-Ukrainians showed a remarkable example of solidarity. Even the loss of a section of their territory to Hungary did not shake the people's loyalty to their all-Ukrainian Government. The evacuation from Uzhorod of the Premier, and his Ministers, was in fact, the occasion for a triumphal progress of Fr. Voloshyn to the new capital of Hust, in which the peasants, from surrounding villages assisted with every available horse and cart. In statements to the European Press, the Premier, and M. Revay, his right-hand man, stressed the tranquility of the State, its ability to maintain an independent economic life in federation with the Czechs and Slovaks, and the complete falsity of statements to the contrary.

The Cabinet of Carpathian Ukraine now consists of Father Voloshyn, M. Julian Revay, Minister of Justice, and Dr. O. Pavlukh, Minister of the Interior. The head of the Byzantine Catholic Church in the new State, to which the majority of its inhabitants belong, is Mgr. Dionysius Narady, who has been described as "a true son of Ukraine" whilst the Orthodox Ukrainians are cared for by Mgr. Dr. Raich.

The State Statistical Office in Prague gives the following figures concerning the nationalities in Carpathian Ukraine, now that a number of its inhabitants have been annexed to Hungary:

Ukrainians	413,481 (75.9%)
Jews	65,828 (12.1%)
Magyars	25,894 (4.8%)
Czechs & Slovaks	17,940 (3.2%)
Germans	8,715 (1.6%)
Roumanians, etc.	13,268 (2.44%)

The Ministry of the Interior is now preparing a new division of the country into 16 districts (instead of 11 as before) each with a minimum of 30,000 inhabitants, and under a district administrator. The number of officials will be very much reduced, and a large measure of municipal self-government introduced.

The following Ministries will be common to all three constituent States of Czecho-Slovakia:

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Defense, and the Ministry of Finance. The Supreme Court at Prague will have a special Senate of Ukrainians for appeals from Carpathian Ukraine, but justice will be normally ad-

THE U. N. A. SPORTLIGHT

The standing of the teams in the Pennsylvania Division of the Ukrainian National Association Basketball League is as follows:

	Won	Lost	Ptc.
Berwick	4	0	1.000
Hanover	2	1	.667
Centralia	1	2	.333
McAdoo	0	1	.000
St. Clair	0	3	.000

On January 15th, reports Mike Bluey, the U.N.A. teams of Hanover and Centralia clashed at St. Joseph's Hall in Nanticoke, Hanover winning by a 34-23 count. Skwarlo accounted for 16 of Hanover's points, while Yuhas and Swartz contributed 5 each; Tinetz was credited as the best passer and floorworker of the fray. Meholechko, Cheddar, and Kostoff played a good brand of ball for Centralia. The score at the end of the half was Hanover 17, Centralia 4, according to the report.

Mike Bluey, who manages the Hanover team, writes that his team defeated St. Clair in a game played at St. Joseph's Hall, Nanticoke, on January 22nd, the final score being 61-19. Skwarlo, Yuhas, and Zwarych were the outstanding scorers for Hanover, while Stock, Kozla, and Tomko starred for the losers. Though the game was a one-sided affair, the score at the half being 25-11 in favor of Hanover, the fans were impressed with the sportsmanship shown by both teams; there were very few fouls during the contest.

Joseph Gebet, 725 19th Street, Ambridge, Pa., wishes to announce that the Ambridge U.N.A. team will book games with any Ukrainian fives within a reasonable distance of Pittsburgh.

The manager of the league-leading Berwick "Panthers," Max Kalanick, reports that his team defeated the St. Clair U.N.A. five in a game played at Port Carbon on January 8th. Johnny Kalanick led the scoring with 11 points, while Lipovsky, Max Kalanick, and Woznick trailed close behind. Ogarick, Stock and J. Kozla scored most of St. Clair's points. The results of this game received conspicuous newspaper space. The score by quarters:

Berwick:	6	10	14	14-44
St. Clair:	9	3	5	6-23

In a close game played at the McAdoo High School on January 15th, reports Max Kalanick, the Berwick U.N.A. boys defeated the McAdoo five by a score of 51-43. Johnny Kalanick accounted for 23 of Berwick's points, while Stalgaitis scored 16 for McAdoo. The score by quarters, according to the report, is as follows:

Berwick:	10	11	19	11-51
McAdoo:	12	16	7	8-43

Andrew Petrunco, who is the manager of the McAdoo team, comments on the game reported above as follows: "Although we dropped our first game to the strong Berwick 'Panthers,' we nevertheless expect to be in the fight for the league lead."

A word of caution to all managers and players who submit scores of games played for publication: There have been several errors in some of the score sheets received; as the "Ukrainian Weekly" cannot assume any responsibility for such mistakes, we urge our contributors to be particularly careful in listing names of players, and in recording the points-scored.

Nicholas Bobeczko reports that the Cleveland Y.U.N. team played the Akron A.C. in Cleveland on

January 15th. The Cleveland five, trailing at the end of the half 23-14, came back in the last quarter to nose out Akron and win the game, 39-36. G. Horosko scored 20 points for Cleveland, while Baranick and Rospo starred for Akron by scoring 12 and 11 points respectively.

A late news report states that on January 21st Berwick defeated Centralia by a 60-24 count. Details will appear in a forthcoming column.

Insufficient space forces us to condense the reports submitted by Michael Husar and Dietric Slobogin on the game played between the New York City and Philadelphia U.N.A. teams. The game, which was played at New York's Stuyvesant High School on January 15th, went into an overtime period to decide the victor. "The game was fast all through," writes Mr. Husar, "New York taking the lead and holding it for three quarters. In the fourth quarter, the Philly boys staged a 16-point barrage, tying the score at 36-36. Spectacular field goals by Rudolph and Belz contributed toward this heavy bombardment. In the extra period, Dusanenko, and the Czarniecki brothers, broke loose and scored 12 points, giving the game to New York by a 48-36 count."

"Dusanenko of New York was the high scorer of the afternoon," writes Mr. Slobogin, "while Joe Rudolph starred for Philly. The Quaker City boys, after the game, had the pleasure of being entertained at Mr. Husar's Restaurant-Tavern, where they dined, drank and danced until train time. The best of relations exist between the New York and Philly boys."

The score by quarters:

New York City:	11	11	8	6	12-48
Philadelphia:	7	4	9	16	0-36

The Philly U.N.A. Youth Club suffered its second loss in a game played at the Ukrainian Hall on January 17th, reports Dietric Slobogin. Though the final score was 25-35 in favor of the opposing "Happy Hour Mens' Club," the U.N.A. boys were leading the game for three quarters. An 18-point deluge in the final frame drowned the hopes of the Ukrainians. Myron Bliszc and Joe Rudolph shared scoring honors for Philadelphia.

The score by quarters:

Happy Hour Club:	5	8	4	18-35
Philadelphia:	12	4	3	6-25

Michael Kozak has sent in the following news items from Chicago:

The First Midwest U.N.A. basketball Tournament, sponsored by the Chicago U.N.A. Sports Division, will be held in Chicago on March 11th and 12th, at the St. Augustine gymnasium on 50th and Laffin Streets. The following teams are expected to enter this tournament: "Akron Ukes," midwestern winners of the 1938 tournament; "Rossford Ukes"; Branch 8, Cleveland Y. U. N.; Branch 9, Chicago Y.U.N.; Branch 1, Y.U.N.; "Burnside Ukes." The teams from West, Pullman, Ill. and Gary, Ind., are also expected to participate, and there are indications that Windsor, Ont., Detroit, and West Harvey, Ill., will enter their teams. The rules and regulations as given by the U.N.A. athletic director will be used. For further information concerning the tournament interested parties should write to: Chicago U.N.A. Sports Division, Mildred Kozak, Secretary, 3344 W. Division St., Chicago, Ill.

Two U.N.A. girls' basketball teams have been organized in Chicago... a junior team to represent the "St. Mary Sisterhood," U.N.A. Branch 125—and a senior team to represent the "Good Will Society,"

U.N.A. Branch 22. The teams have been practicing for two months and are looking forward to the forthcoming U.N.A. Midwest Tournament.

Branch 9 of the Chicago Y.U.N. is the first club to officially enter its team in the Midwest Tournament. To date, the team has played 20 games, winning 14 and losing 6. It is coached by John Kohut, who credits his 4th place position in the Gages Park Basketball League to his players' fast offense. The starting five consists of E. Hirniak, S. Bedlecky, forwards; Demko, center; B. Bodlecky, W. Husayko, guards. Other players are S. Kissel, J. Evasiuk, M. Husayko, M. Sachno, and B. Sachno. The scoring honors, thus far, have been shared between B. Bodlecky and Elmer Hirniak.

The "Good Will Society," Chicago U.N.A. Branch 22, elected its officers for 1939 as follows: Joseph Prietula, president; Michael Maziak, vice-president; Paul Kania, financial secretary; Miss Mae Gawaluch, assistant secretary; Steve Wysozczan, treasurer. This youth branch is the largest in Illinois, consisting of 70 members at this writing. Definite plans have been formulated for a "get-together" social, a dance, and bowling and splash parties. The male members are looking forward to baseball and have intentions of entering the U.N.A. Baseball League when the season opens.

SYRACUSE WANTS GAMES

The Syracuse Ukrainian basketball team challenges all local and out of town Ukrainian basketball teams near Syracuse, especially those of Binghamton or Johnson City, Lackawanna and Rochester. The Syracuse team consists of all Ukrainian players and it is anxious to play other Ukrainian teams. It is sponsored by the newly formed Ukrainian Men's Club of Syracuse and has its court at the Ukrainian National Home. For games or further information write to: Nicholas Woytan, 309 South Wilbur Avenue, Syracuse, N. Y.

COMING ATTRACTION

UYLNA—Eastern REGIONAL RALLY sponsored by the United Ukrainian Youth Clubs of Philadelphia on SAT., FEBRUARY 18, on the Roof Garden of the Adelphia Hotel, 13 & Chestnut Sts. Banquet and Dance in evening. Make your reservations now with P. J. Zaharchuk, 706 N. 24 Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

URGES YOUTH TO ATTEND U. OF MINNESOTA

As a student at the University of Minnesota I have noticed that there are very few Ukrainians attending this really great school. I have often wondered why this was the case. This college or rather university offers an extremely wide choice of subjects that one may study. The athletic facilities here are the best. In addition the cost of attending the University is not near as exorbitant as one may think. The cost may be only a fraction of that stated in handbooks if an individual wishes to be conservative. I would like to see more Ukrainian students here as well as at other colleges, and with this idea in mind I would like to have anyone who has had some thoughts about entering college, write me if he wishes to find out a few things about this school. Maybe the handbooks have not been complete enough to satisfy some individuals. I wish you readers to feel free to correspond with me and I can assure that your letters will be welcome.

EDWARD KIRILUK,
600 — 16th Ave. S. E.
Minneapolis, Minnesota.

SOMETHING TO BE PROUD OF!

That is the way all Ukrainians will feel about the UKRAINIAN DAY EXPOSITION at the 1939 NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR. Most important of the plans to raise funds for such a presentation is the UKRAINIAN FAIR BALL to be held to-morrow, SUNDAY, JANUARY 29th, at the Manhattan Plaza, 66-68 East 4th St., (between 2nd & 3rd Aves.) in New York City. Your attendance at the ball will help Ukrainians to a better showing at the Fair since all of the proceeds will go to the Ukrainian Exposition Fund. Dancing will be continuous from 5:00 P. M. to 1:00 A. M. with music by John King and his Cavaliers and Vic Romaine and his Orchestra. Admission 65 ¢.

CONVENTION COMMITTEE—MASS MEETING.

THE NEWARK UKRAINIAN CONVENTION COMMITTEE '39 will hold a MASS MEETING — FEBRUARY 5, 1939 at 2:30 P. M. in the Hotel Douglas. All Ukrainian Youth, who are members of the Clubs of the Convention Committee '39, should attend the meeting. Issues that vitally affect all the youth are to be discussed. Please see the February 4th issue of the Ukrainian Weekly for complete information.

WRITE TO YOUR LOCAL NEWSPAPERS

The rising importance of the Ukrainian national movement in international relations and the consequent demand for greater information about it, makes it imperative that members of the Ukrainian Professional Association, as well as all others of Ukrainian descent, write well-prepared articles to their local newspapers about Ukraine, her people, their historical and cultural traditions, and their present-day aspirations. Such articles are especially necessary now when so much mis-information is being printed on this subject.

Roman Smook, President,
Ukrainian Professional Ass'n

UKRAINE IN 1938

(Concluded from page 3)

ministered by the law courts at Hust. Apart from the Federal Army the Hust Government is now organizing a territorial militia, designed especially to prevent the penetration of "undesirable elements" into the country. This militia will probably be subject to the Minister of the Interior.

Although it would be manifestly impossible for Carpathian Ukraine to stand aside from all Ukrainian developments, the Premier has been at pains to stress in various public speeches, and statements to the Press, that the first concern of the Government must be the building-up of a Ukrainian State within the framework of Czecho-Slovakia.

UKRAINIANS IN ROUMANIA

We very much regret to say that, during 1938, the position of Ukrainians in Roumania has remained unchanged. The approximately one million Ukrainians have not been affected by the provisions of the new Minorities Statute. The Ukrainian Press was not even allowed to publish the text of the document, and Ukrainians who notified their wish to avail themselves of its provision for the use of the mother-tongue in the schools of predominantly non-Roumanian districts, were penalized.

Yet there seems to be an augur for future improvement in the fact that Roumania has shown herself well disposed towards Carpathian Ukraine, and an economic relationship between Bucarest and Hust has been established. In an interview given to Roumanian journalists by the Ukrainian Minister of Transport on November 22nd, he stated that Carpathian Ukraine was grateful to Roumania for her friendly attitude during the crisis. He also said that he would shortly be visiting Bucarest to conduct economic negotiations.

"Dilo," Lviv, of the same date reported that about 40 carloads of Roumanian maize were arriving daily in Carpathian Ukraine, which was being conveyed in military lorries to all parts of the country.

We may hope that Roumania, realising the inevitability of the eventual emergence of a powerful Ukrainian State, will see that it is wiser to develop her present relations with Ukrainians, and to implement their Minority rights under Bucarest, than to range herself on the side of Powers which seek the oppression of a Nation of some 45 millions, which has shown itself to be irrepresible.

Ukrainian Bureau, (London)