

歐亞局

第一課

件

民権会館より

昭和三年九月六日 接受

機密第一五二號

昭和十三年八月一日

在波蘭

特命全權大使

酒匂秀



極秘

外務大臣 宇垣一成 殿

在米、ウクライナ人ノ民族運動ニ関スル件

本件ニ関シ六月一日附貴信歐一機密合第八五九號ヲ以テ即表示ノ趣敬蒙今般館員ヲシテ當國外務係官ニ事情ヲ聴取セシタル處本件ハ蘇聯ノ巧妙ナル對米宣傳ノ一ノ現レニシテ大要凡ノ如キ經濟上内政ニル趣ナリ

在ポーランド日本公使館

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海軍省の決定

ハ米國ニアルウクライナ人ノ數ニ約十萬(内米國籍五萬

波蘭國籍五萬)カ奈陸約四十萬(米國內ノ未シ

比シ組織完備シ居ル由)ナカニ等ウクライナ人ノ間ニハ

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稱 M. R. S.)ノ流ヲ以テ独立運動アリシ處ニ九三ニ

年蘇聯ノウクライナ大彈壓始マルヤ豫テ蘇聯ノ

政權下ニ自治ヲ目錄シ居ル別派 Ukrainian Organization

Wandana (異稱 M. O. N.)ハ突如反蘇政策ヲ取

ニ至レリ然レニ後者ノ首領 Konovalchukハ独逸政府ノ

援助ヨリ其ノ資金豊富ナレ關係ニアリ其政策轉

換後著シク勢力ヲ得遂ニ在米ウクライナ運動ヲ中

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レワ「ハ」リツアニア政府ヨリ次テサ蘇聯邦ヨリ資金ヲ

在ポーランド日本公使館

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在ポーランド日本公使館

在ポーランド日本公使館

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古聯邦自治論者タル兵士於テ蘇聯内ヲ限リ且死後

在ポーランド日本公使館



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在米「ウラライ」人ノ民族運動圖ニ資料送付  
八月二十日附往信機第五廿一号一國ニ最近當地ニ  
發行サレタル「ウラライ」人ノ民族運動圖ニ資料送付

外務大臣 宇垣一成 殿

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總領事 若杉

昭和十三年八月十五日

機密第六二號

歐亞局

第二課

名件  
民族問題ニ関スル

昭和十三年九月一日 變  
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在紐育日本總領事館

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独立ヲ目的トスル ニ、又ハト主義ヲ異ニス即目下在  
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dependent and to have its own government, will demonstrate the solidarity of the Ukrainians in America with the Ukrainian national movement for liberation and will demand of the powers of the world a proper consideration for the Ukrainian question while reminding them that in the next world conflict the Ukrainian nation will take part, but it will fight for its own national interest, that is, for the liberation and establishment of a united and independent Ukrainian state.

New York Ukrainian Paper Barred from Poland  
by Decree of the Polish Minister of Interior

A Ukrainian newspaper of New York, "Nationalist," the organ of the Organization for the Rebirth of Ukraine (ODWU), has been barred from circulation in Poland.

The "Nationalist" has recently been changed from a bi-monthly to a weekly publication.

Ukrainians in America in Support of Liberation Movement

At the end of June last, the Central Executive Committee of the ODWU (Organization for the Rebirth of Ukraine), with headquarters in New York, has issued a call to American Ukrainians to increase their donations for the purpose of the Ukrainian liberation movement in Ukraine.

A similar action is being conducted by Ukrainians in Canada under the leadership of the "Ukrainian National Federation" and in Brazil and Argentina. The Ukrainian nationalist organizations in Argentina have recently been consolidated into one central organization which has adopted the name of a similar organization in the United States, the "Organization for the Rebirth of Ukraine (ODWU)."

UKRAINIANS IN FAR EAST

Ukrainian National Colony

The Ukrainian National Colony in the Far East, with headquarters in Harbin, Manchuria, as the rest of the Ukrainians throughout the world, recently went into mourning for the loss of the Ukrainian leaders, Colonel Konovaletz and the former Chief Commander of the Ukrainian Armies, General Myron Tarnawsky. The national life of that colony has been marked by a sturdy activity within the last few years, and a few weeks ago it began to issue a periodical monthly publication, the "Far East." It is curious to note that the Polish press on the occasion of the death of Col. Konovaletz brought reports that his death was in direct connection with the activity in the Far East and especially with the appearance of the said publication, which is supposed to influence the Ukrainian soldiers of the Far Eastern Soviet Army.

Foreign Press on Ukrainian Question

"L'Economia Italiana" of Rome of June 1938 again illustrates its favorable attitude to the Ukrainian question by printing an article, "The Economy of Ukraine and Trade Reciprocities with Italy."

Giorgio Conforto, the author, has gone into a more detailed analysis of the bases for a trade reciprocity between Italy and a united and independent Ukrainian nation--a statement made by Dr. Enrico Insabato in his article, "Ukraine: Population and Economy" which appeared in February 1938 in the same publication.

He states that Italy as a result of her trading operations with European countries has an unfavorable balance of trade, that she could purchase to a greater advantage from Ukraine and set up a more favorable balance and eliminate its present deficit, that reciprocity would work to the advantage of Ukraine as each nation would supply those products which would satisfy their respective needs.

Republic, there is a very large group of Ukrainians, or as they are sometimes called, Ruthenians, of whom so little is being heard nowadays when the nationalities' problem of Czechoslovakia is being discussed throughout the world.

Here are some facts about the Ukrainian territory and population in Czechoslovakia: the territory covers 15,000 square kilometers and the population numbers 749,000. Of that, according to the official Czech statistics of 1930 (taken from the German magazine, "Ostland" of July 1, 1938), there are 549,169 Ukrainians who comprise 79% of the whole population. Considering the annual national increase which in the years 1935-36 amounted to 17.84 for one thousand inhabitants, the population of Sub-Carpathian Ukraine under Czechoslovakia now should amount to at least 860,000. We think that such a large nationality in Czechoslovakia should obtain a greater attention of the great powers of Europe and of those who in various ways try to solve the Czech problem than has been allotted to it until now, and that if the problem of the Ukrainians in the CSR is not solved, Czechoslovakia cannot be considered as a country of peaceful tendencies in the future.

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A convention of Ukrainian Students' Organization from Sub-Carpathian Ukraine was recently held in Prague. The convention changed the name of the organization from "Ruthenian" to "Ukrainian." It also expressed indignation at the negligence of the Czech authorities by which they have caused a great misery to prevail among the Ukrainian communities in the Carpathian mountains.

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On July 3 last, a convention of Ukrainian teachers from sub-Carpathian Ukraine was held in Uzhorod, and 748 participated by 1284 delegates. The membership of the Ukrainian Teachers Union numbers 1631... It was stated at the convention that today the Ukrainians in Czechoslovakia have to wage a bitter fight for their most primitive rights, that is, the right to their own native tongue. They attribute that to the persecution at the hands of the Czechoslovak Government and to the russophile trend which has the support of the Czech Government.

#### UKRAINIANS ABROAD

##### Great Ukrainian Manifestations in America

The Ukrainian activity in the United States will be marked by many conventions of various central organizations to be held next September. The most prominent of them will be the Second Congress of the Ukrainian Nationalists in America in which will participate delegates from many countries. Arrangements for the Congress are being made by the Organization for the Rebirth of Ukraine (ODRU). It is expected that representatives from more than one hundred of its branches in the United States as well as from other Ukrainian local organizations and institutions, and those of the Ukrainian organizations of Canada and Argentina, will attend. A delegation of numerous national leaders will come to this land from various European countries.

In connection with that a Ukrainian national manifestation for independence will be held at the Hippodrome on September 4. A committee consisting of delegates from more than 50 central and local organizations from New York and vicinity has been established by the said Organization for the Rebirth of Ukraine (ODRU) in order to make preparations for that manifestation. This will be an all-Ukrainian political rally which will issue a manifesto which will present the Ukrainian question in its rightful colors, will state the historical and natural rights of the Ukrainian nation to be in-

General Tarnowsky was buried in Lwów. His funeral was one of the greatest that has ever been held in recent years, and it drew tens of thousands of Ukrainians from the whole country. That funeral and the numerous requiem masses and memorial concerts, which were held throughout the country, have given an opportunity to the Ukrainians to demonstrate their patriotic fervor and have served the purpose of rallying the Ukrainians around the Ukrainian cause. Of course the Poles saw danger in these commemorations and took steps to prevent any outbreaks, which, in effect, amounted to a suppression of that all-national patriotic manifestation.

That occasion was also marked by violent attacks of Polish bands on the Ukrainian population. One of such incidents occurred on the outskirts of Lwów when a large band of Polish hooligans attacked the Ukrainians who were returning to their homes after the funeral. Many children and women were wounded. The Polish authorities did not make any effort to prosecute the attackers.

#### The Ukrainian Women's League Remains Dissolved

We have previously reported that the headquarters of the Ukrainian Women's League in Lwów were closed down by the police and that its more than 70 branches throughout the country were also closed and their files confiscated. The Executive Committee of the League has made an appeal to the high Polish courts which finally handed down a decree completely dissolving this organization. There is one appeal they can still make now, i. e., to the Polish Minister of Interior.

\* \* \* \* \*

The Polish authorities did not by any means neglect the colonization of the Ukrainian lands, and especially the Polonization of the Ukrainian population. They continue such tactics which, in effect, are to bring the Ukrainian people under the domination of various scattered colonies of Polish settlers from the west. In the district of Czortkiw there are being organized so-called "health colonies for all children without any distinction as to their nationality." That is, the Ukrainian children are being held in them under the supervision of the Polish educators and nurses in order to inculcate in them "Polish patriotism" and to eradicate from their souls the feeling that they are Ukrainians.

\* \* \* \* \*

It is curious to note that the great assistance in the Polish anti-Ukrainian, especially anti-church crusade is being rendered by the Polish, Ukrainian and other nationalities' Communists in Poland. It is all the more noteworthy that the Communists abroad, as well as the Soviet Government are trying to entice the Ukrainians against Poland and even point to the "obvious fact" that Poland is an enemy of both the Ukrainians and the Communists.

#### Poles Enlarge Border Zone

By the decree of the Polish Minister of Interior, the eastern border zone has been increased to cover the rest of the territories of the districts of Czortkiw, Tarnopol and Terebowla which until now were only partly within that zone. This means an introduction of increased terror which is directed against the Ukrainian population.

#### SUB-CARPATHIAN UKRAINE (under Czechoslovakia)

##### Facts About Ukrainians Under Czechoslovakia

In connection with the Czechoslovak situation which has created great fears of imminent world war, it is necessary to remind the world that among the various nationalities of the Czechoslovak

lands under Poland, Volhynia and Polisia, is being noticed. On the basis of the Vatican treaty, the Poles have the consent of the Roman Pope to confiscate the properties of those Ukrainian churches which formerly belonged to the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church. This means, that all those churches which in the 1<sup>th</sup> century were originally Orthodox and were forcefully Catholicized by the Polish Government, and which after the division of Poland in the 18<sup>th</sup> century fell to Russia and consequently turned back to their Orthodox religion, are now being considered as former Catholic churches and their properties are being seized.

#### Poles Suppress the Commemoration of the Late Colonel Konovaletz

The Ukrainians in their native Ukrainian lands were not so much at liberty as were their brothers abroad, to hold requiem masses and memorial concerts in commemoration of their leaders, the Late Colonel Eugene Konovaletz, who was killed by a GPU bomb in Rotterdam, Holland May 23 last. Leaflets calling on the people to mourn this great loss to the Ukrainian nation were scattered throughout the country. The grief of the Ukrainian masses is manifest in every corner of the land. But those who attempted to either conduct requiem masses or to arrange other memorial services or concerts were arrested. Many priests were arraigned before the courts and the Ukrainian youth which is in the first ranks of the mourners and which without exception has shown its grief by wearing black arm bands, is being arrested en masse.

#### The Plight of the Ukrainian Intellectuals in Poland

There are 13 hundred unemployed Ukrainian teachers in Poland today. Last year not one Ukrainian teacher was employed by the Polish authorities while the teachers' colleges turned out thousands of graduates. It should be noted that while the Ukrainian teachers remain unemployed, the Polish teachers are sent to take charge of the Ukrainian schools. For instance, in the village of Lopysina, in the Kremianetz district, in Volhynia, there is one and only one Ukrainian school with the Ukrainian language as the language of instruction. This year the Ukrainian teachers at that school were substituted by Polish ones. The first act of the newly assigned Polish principal was to throw out of the classrooms everything that was Ukrainian. Gone were the portraits of Ukrainian poets and of great men and also the religious pictures of the Orthodox creed.

#### General Myron Tarnawsky Dead

The Ukrainian nation has lost another of its great leaders, the former Chief of the Western Ukrainian Army in the pre-1920 years. General Myron Tarnawsky died on June 29 last in the Ukrainian National Hospital in Lwow, at the age of 70.

He was one of the greatest Ukrainian militarists of the modern era. His young life was passed in military service as one of the High Command officers of the Austrian army where he remained until the fall of the Empire in 1918, when the Western Ukrainian Republic was created. At that time he put himself at the disposal of the Ukrainian army, and in a short time became its Chief Commander. He showed a great skill in the war with the newly reborn Polish Republic. He also was the Chief Commander of the United Ukrainian Armies in the famous march on and conquest of Kiev, which was taken away from the Bolshevik forces in 1919.

At the end of the Ukrainian war, he spent some time in the concentration camps as did many other Ukrainian militarists, and then settled down on his estate near the city of Brody where he devoted most of his time to farming.



Other trials in Ukraine, at present in processes or soon to take place, are those in Dnepropetrovsk and in Kiev. In Dnepropetrovsk a group of Ukrainian clergy, namely: the Reverends Maksymovych, Stepanenko, and Shkrebchenko will be tried for their alleged membership in the anti-Soviet, pro-Fascist church organization which under the leadership of the Archbishop Delyev was acting in the territory of the Dnepropetrovsk district and which has for its aim the support of "Fascist" countries in case they would attack the Soviet Union. The Kiev trial, which will be a great show, will try those who until recently were powerful political figures in Ukraine; namely: Kudrjavtzev, the General Communist secretary of the Kiev district and a member of the Ukrainian Politburo; Olegynsk, the second Communist secretary of the Kiev district; Margoles, the Communist secretary of Dnepropetrovsk district; Bromnyk, the Communist secretary of the Donbas district, and the one who for a long time enjoyed the opinion that he would never be liquidated by the Muscovite rulers as he was the most faithful of all the faithful followers of Stalin, and many others.

Soviets Conceal News of Murder of Col. Konovaletz

The news of the murder of Colonel Eugene Konovaletz, the leader of the Ukrainian nation and the head of the Ukrainian Nationalists, who was killed by a GPU bomb in Rotterdam, Holland, last May, was concealed from the public by Soviet authorities. This was done on the eve of the election to the so-called High Council of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic. The Communist Party has issued a manifesto calling on the Russian and Ukrainian people in Ukraine to vote for the so-called Communist and non-partisan bloc and to show their solidarity in opposition to the disintegrating activity of the "traitors of the people and spies" of the kind of Petiura, Konovaletz and others. Thus fearing to disclose to the Ukrainian public that their beloved leader, Konovaletz, is dead, and that he was murdered by their agents, they have unleashed, instead, a campaign against him and the Ukrainian nationalist movement which he headed.

"Brilliant Victory of Stalin Bloc of Communists and Non-Partisans."

The idiotic comedy of the election to the High Council of the Ukrainian Socialist Soviet Republic, which took place on June 26 last, is over. Under the above headline, the Ukrainian and Russian Communist press boasts of the victory of the Communists and the non-partisans, but they do not answer the question: victory over whom, or what? That is, who was defeated? If there was a Stalin bloc, it means that there was no other bloc taking part in the election and if the 17,387,000 voters cast their ballots, they had to cast them only for those who were on the list of candidates and these were put there by tovarish Stalin.

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WESTERN UKRAINE (under Poland)

The Polish onslaught on Ukrainianism continues to increase. Besides the numerous arrests of Ukrainian youth throughout the country for its patriotic work, strong attacks are being launched upon Ukrainian institutions and especially on the Ukrainian church. Indeed, it seems that the Polish anti-Ukrainian crusade has shifted to the policy of extermination of the Ukrainian church, especially the Ukrainian Orthodox Church.

The Polish Government has recently entered into a treaty with the Vatican by which it will be entitled to confiscate the properties of the Ukrainian churches. In connection with that, a harsh policy of the Polish Government in regard to the northern part of the Ukrainian



# UKRAINIAN PRESS SERVICE (U P S)

NEW YORK, N. Y.—U. S. A.

Telephone:  
Murray-Hill 6-0322

Cable Address:  
"UKRAINPRESS—NEW YORK"

51 East 42nd Street

Press Report No. 18

August 6, 1938

FROM UKRAINE

EASTERN UKRAINE (under USSR)

There is no use for the Soviets to deny any longer before the world that the present Soviet Union is but a trifle different from the pre-war Tsarist Russian Empire. So they openly admit that the great Russian nation is the mother nation for all the nationalities which comprise the present Soviet Union. The Soviet press is carrying on a strong campaign in favor of the idea that the mother language of all the nations in the Soviet Union should be the Russian language. They recall that such great apostles of international Communism as Marx, Engels and also Lenin foresaw that in the future the Russian language must become the universal language of the proletariat and encouraged all the non-Russian leaders as well as their followers to learn it.

In connection with that, the Kiev Ukrainian newspaper, "Visti," of July 8 last predicted the establishment of departments for the study of Russian language and literature in the universities of Kiev, Kharkov, Odessa and Dnepropetrovsk and in various pedagogical and teachers colleges. All of this is necessary, they say, for the education of "scientific research workers for Russian philology."

Crop Harvesting in Ukraine  
is Far From Successful

The "Communist" of July 5 contains an editorial which reads in part as follows:

"We are being informed that in various localities the harvesting and distribution of fruits and vegetables is far from satisfactory. In Kiev, Stalin, Dnepropetrovsk there is a shortage of cucumbers, potatoes and other vegetables. The harvesting and the preservation of fruits and vegetables is so inefficient that in many places thousands of bushels rot and are being dumped in the fields."

Of course, as they say, the blame is on the "bourgeois nationalist spies who do everything in their power to disorganize the distribution of foods to the population."

A harangue of the population to fight the saboteurs and the traitors concludes the editorial. In general the Bolshevik press is overflowed with alarms which call the attention of the authorities and of the people to the destructive work of the "nationalist dogs."

Petrovsky, Chubar, Kossior and other  
65 Prominent Communists on trial

It has finally become known that Petrovsky, the President of the Socialist Soviet Ukrainian Republic since its creation, who has recently disappeared from the political horizon has been put on trial together with his former faithful associates, Chubar, Kossior, and many others. There is not much to be said for Petrovsky except that he has reaped his reward for his faithful services to the Muscovite masters, himself being a true blooded Ukrainian. Only a very short time ago, he harangued the Ukrainian population to exterminate the Ukrainian separatist movement. This, no doubt, is the end which can be expected by everyone of the ardent Ukrainian Communist leaders.

I-0866

歐亞局

機密第七五號

昭和十四年一月二十六日

在紐育

總領事 若松



外務大臣 有田 郎殿

在米ウクライナ人民族運動関係件

本件ニ関シテ本年六月二十日附往信機密第五六一  
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No. 25 Ukrainian Press Service

在紐育日本總領事館

分類 I 4.6.0.1

No. 25  
機密  
第七五號  
昭和十四年一月二十六日

名 件 民族運動関係件

第一 別紙添附

文書 14.2.24 受取

Dec. 1, 1938  
No. 27 Ukrainian Press Service  
Jan. 1, 1939  
No. 28 Ukrainian Press Service  
Jan. 15, 1939

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The premier answered that he considered the Jews as having equal rights with other inhabitants and guaranteed them all their civic rights.

"All Citizens Remain Equal"

"All citizens remain equal," he said. "We shall do our best to grant the cultural demands of Jewry, and in economic life we shall maintain the principles of honesty and free competition."

"We shall safeguard the interests of Ruthenians without damaging the rights of others."

The premier announced the formation of a Jewish Office, which will handle Jewish interests since there is no Jewish or any other party in Carpatho-Ukraine.

Permanent Capital to be Built at Chust

The Times said Monsignor Voloshyk announced in a speech the same day that Ukrainians are determined to build a permanent capital at Chust.

"We are negotiating a loan," he said, "to construct houses for several thousand civil servants, government buildings, a university, a cathedral, museums and a national Ukrainian theater."

"In the spring we shall begin the construction of a railroad line connecting Ruthenia with the rest of Czechoslovak territory. We are counting on Czech capital and Czech engineers, but we also hope to raise capital abroad."

An airport and radio station already are under construction at Chust.

31½ TONS OF CLOTHING SHIPPED TO CARPATHO-UKRAINE

(UPS)--The Ukrainian Red Cross of ODWU (Organization for the Rebirth of Ukraine) has gathered, packed and shipped 63,000 pounds (31½ tons) of clothing directly to Premier Dr. Augustine Voloshyk in Chust for distribution throughout Carpatho-Ukraine. Contributions came from Ukrainians throughout the United States in answer to an appeal from the premier.

UKRAINIANS ANSWER POLISH TERROR WITH DONATIONS TO WAR FUND

(UPS)--Ukrainians the world over have answered the Polish "pacification" of Western Ukraine with bigger contributions to the fund for the liberation of Ukraine.

At formal meetings alone, \$8,200 was collected in the United States during the last two months: New York--\$3,000; Philadelphia--\$1,500; Cleveland--\$1,200; Chicago--\$1,000; Detroit--\$1,000; Youngstown--\$400; Arnold, Pa.--\$100.

In South America contributions from Ukrainians in Argentine, Paraguay, Uruguay and Brazil totaled \$2,555 as of Dec. 10. Additional thousands of dollars have been donated by Ukrainians and their organizations in America and Canada.

\$1,000 Given By ODWU for National Home

The Organization for the Rebirth of Ukraine contributed \$1,000 at its plenary meeting Jan. 2 and 3 to the construction of a Ukrainian national home in Carpatho-Ukraine for refugees from Western Ukraine, where the Polish military pacification is continuing.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Ukrainians are to hold an anti-Polish protest meeting in Fort Pitt Hotel today, Jan. 15. Dr. Luke Wyszynski, chief editor of "Svoboda," is to be the main speaker.

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UKRAINIAN PRESS SERVICE

freedom which we, together with our neighbors and brothers of Ukraine, have fought against Red tyranny in Russia.

"We have, therefore, the same interests as they, and we welcome with delight every sign of struggle against the Communist terror that has plunged the Russian nation into misfortune. We have never ceased to fight, and we believe every moment is the right one for a renewal and strengthening of the struggle, particularly when the international situation is favorable to it."

Does Not Want to Help Ukraine, but Russia

"I do not know in what degree the Ukrainians have prepared themselves for a struggle against the Red tyranny. When, however, the moment comes this will be the first step toward the creation of a new Great Russia and will be a bridge that will lead to further deeds and the final creation of a great federation of free Russias."

The Times also said Popoff paid a long visit to Chust where he "has been in negotiation with the Government of Carpatho-Ukraine for the organization of a force of Ukrainian irregulars to be officered by Cossack White Russian officers."

Ukrainians of Course Will Accept Sincere Help

First, it must be emphasized that Ukrainians will accept the help of any enemies of communism and friends of the Ukrainian people who would not want to install a dictatorship in Ukraine as the price of their help.

Second, it must be remembered that the White Russians are representatives of the same Tsarist Dictatorship which for centuries before the World War suppressed everything Ukrainian, banned the Ukrainian language, exiled millions of Ukrainians to Siberia and refused to the end to grant any vestige of autonomy.

But White Russians Fought Ukrainians Last Time

It was these same White Russian (Tsarist) officers who under Denikin waged war, not only against the Bolsheviks, but against the Ukrainian People's Republic (1917-1920) and contributed directly to crushing the new democratic Ukrainian state at a time when it was fighting against Bolsheviks, Poles and Rumanians.

Third, the Ukrainians have millions of war veterans, trained in seven years of war from 1914 to 1920 and capable of leading their own army of liberation. They do not have to depend on White Russians who in their own statements admit that their primary objective is to restore the Russian empire of the past.

Ukrainians Will Never Again Agree to Russian Federation

The Ukrainians today will never agree to a Russian federation. They have heard this talk before. It merely camouflages Russian imperialism, which Red or White, hopes to continue the subjugation of the Ukrainian people. The Ukrainian people demand today only one thing--absolute independence. White Russians who wish to help them must realize this.

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PREMIER VOLOSHYN GUARANTEES RIGHTS OF JEWS IN CARPATHO-UKRAINE

Jewish Home Office Established

(UPS)--Premier Dr. Augustine Voloshyn told a delegation of Carpatho-Ukrainian Jews in Chust Dec. 31 that "all citizens remain equal" in Carpatho-Ukraine.

Jews Pledge Allegiance to Premier

The New York Times said in a Prague dispatch that the Jewish delegation assured Monsignor Voloshyn of all the Jews' allegiance and of their readiness to cooperate in reconstructing the province.

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PREMIER VOLOSHYN PREDICTS CREATION OF GREAT UKRAINE SOON,  
BLAMES HUNGARIANS FOR ATTACKS ON FRONTIER, MENTIONS  
POLISH-SOVIET BRUTALITY AND ISSUES CHRISTMAS MESSAGE

(UPS)--The creation of a Great Ukraine will be realized "in the near future," Premier Dr. Augustine Voloshyn predicted in a speech from Chust on Ukrainian Christmas Eve, Jan. 6, according to The New York Times of Jan. 8.

It was the first time Monsignor Voloshyn, most popular of the Ukrainian leaders who was reappointed premier of Carpatho-Ukraine recently by President Emil Hacha of Czechoslovakia, discussed the possibilities of a Great Ukraine.

He likewise criticized Poland and Soviet Russia for oppressing more than 45,000,000 Ukrainians, planned responsibility for the border clash on Hungary and wished the Ukrainians in America a happy Christmas.

Blames Hungarians for Frontier Attacks

Speaking of the clash with Hungarians at Mukacs (Mukacevo), the premier said:

"The attack is one of the many bloody wounds inflicted on the body of the unhappy Ukrainian nation. I, therefore, take this opportunity in connection with Christmas Day, which will be celebrated tomorrow by all Ukrainians throughout the world, to send a Christmas message to every Ukrainian, particularly to the many Ukrainians in America.

Describes America as "Land of Freedom"

"We wish a very happy Christmas to all Ukrainians, particularly those who are lucky enough to live in America--the land of freedom.

"In this connection I want to touch on the question of a greater Ukraine. It is true that, numerically, we are too weak to intervene actively at the present time in this question, but it would be a mistake not to realize the strong sympathies we Ukrainians in Carpatho-Ukraine have in this movement.

Urges American-Ukrainians to Drop Party Conflicts

"I hope, therefore, that Ukrainians in America in the coming year will drop all party conflicts and subordinate everything to the national idea, which is that of the creation of a Great Ukrainian State.

"CREATION OF GREAT UKRAINE WILL BE REALIZED IN NEAR FUTURE"

"It is hard to prophesy, but I believe with good reason that I can tell my fellow-countrymen in this message of my conviction that the creation of a Great Ukraine will be realized in the near future.

"I believe Ukrainians of the whole world will be able to return to a liberated fatherland, to their brothers who are now so brutally oppressed by Poland and Soviet Russia.

"I know that particularly Ukrainians in America, who have shown admirable loyalty to their nation, are working for this aim."

Gen. Popoff, White Russia, Climbs Aboard Ukrainian Band Wagon

The Times of Jan. 8 quoted the Czarist Russian Cossack emigre, General Popoff, who supported the Ukrainian independence movement, but made several statements which are worth examining.

Popoff told the Merid Noviny that the Ukrainians were brothers of the Cossacks of the Don.

Gen. Popoff Gets His History Twisted

"It is far from us to intend to do anything to hinder them in the development of their national life," he said. "With them we have passed through tragedy. Twenty years have passed since the fight began for



HUNGARIANS ATTACK ALONG CARPATHO-UKRAINIAN BORDER IN NEW OUTBREAK;

PREMIER VOLOSHYN PREDICTS CREATION OF GREAT UKRAINE;

RIGHTS OF JEWS IN CARPATHO-UKRAINE GUARANTEED

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(UPS)--The past two weeks saw renewed fighting on the Carpatho-Ukrainian frontier. Hungarians attacked first in another attempt to create disorder but were driven back so effectively that they agreed to a truce. Developments in the struggle of 50,000,000 Ukrainians in East Europe for independence:

CARPATHO-UKRAINE (in federated Czech Republic)--Premier Augustine Voloshyn predicted creation of Great Ukraine in Ukrainian Christmas message to American Ukrainians, guaranteed rights of Jews and announced formation of Jewish Office; White Russian Cossack General Popoff pledged support of Ukrainian liberation movement.

EASTERN UKRAINE (under Russia)--Hearst chief foreign correspondent, Karl H. von Viegand, reported from Munich that Stalin is shoving division after division of Red troops and hundreds of Red warplanes into southern Russia" (Ukraine); that Red Army disaffection is growing over wholesale purges; and that Marshal Vassily Blucher, brought from Far East to command Red forces in Ukraine, is in Lubianka Prison in Moscow; Ukrainian Press Bureau in Geneva estimated 20,000 Red army officers were arrested in past two years; Communist newspapers carry fresh reports of extensive removals in Ukrainian Comsomol (Youth) ranks.

WESTERN UKRAINE (under Poland)--Poland prohibited Christmas carolling for Ukrainian "Ridna Shkola" (Native School); Polish papers say Polish troops are being concentrated on Carpatho-Ukrainian frontier to meet "all eventualities"; two Ukrainian priests given several months' sentences for refusing to write church members' names in Polish.

BERCHTESGADEN--Polish Foreign Minister, Col. Josef Beck, conferred with Adolf Hitler for three hours Jan. 5; upon Beck's return to Warsaw, it was announced Poland's foreign policy will remain "in the balance" between Berlin and Moscow; Poland likewise seeks French support against Ukrainian liberation movement.

NEW YORK--United Ukrainian Organizations of America reports \$27,187.35 was collected for Ukraine during 1938; formal meetings raised \$8,000 since Polish "pacification" of Western Ukraine during October-November; South American Ukrainians report contributions totaling \$2,535.

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Fighting on Old Battlefield

On Ukrainian Christmas Day, Jan. 7, 1919, Carpatho-Ukrainians began an uprising against Hungary, declared their allegiance to the Ukrainian People's Republic in Kiev but finally were forced to join the Czech state. On Jan. 6, 1939, fighting broke out again on the Carpatho-Ukrainian frontier, but this time it was due to Hungarians firing on Ukrainian and Czech troops.

Uzhorod, former capital of Carpatho-Ukraine, ceded to Hungary, will never be given up, Ukrainian leaders said after the Vienna decision. A brief history of the area shows how Ukrainians have struggled for independence there since ancient times. Ung, now Uzhorod, or Ungver, was captured by Magyar invaders in 889. Vladimir the Great of Kiev brought the area back into his kingdom, and Ukrainian kings ruled over it until the 14th century when Hungary recaptured it. Since then the following uprisings took place: 1310 to 1321, 1336 to 1514; 1631; 1687; 1703-1708; 1831, and finally in 1919. In that area remaining under Hungary, Ukrainians revolted again in 1935. These facts should settle once and for all Hungarian claims that Carpatho-Ukrainians want to join Hungary.

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# UKRAINIAN PRESS SERVICE (U P S)

NEW YORK, N. Y.—U. S. A.

Telephone:  
Murray Hill 6-0322

Cable Address:  
"UKRAINPRES—NEWYORK"

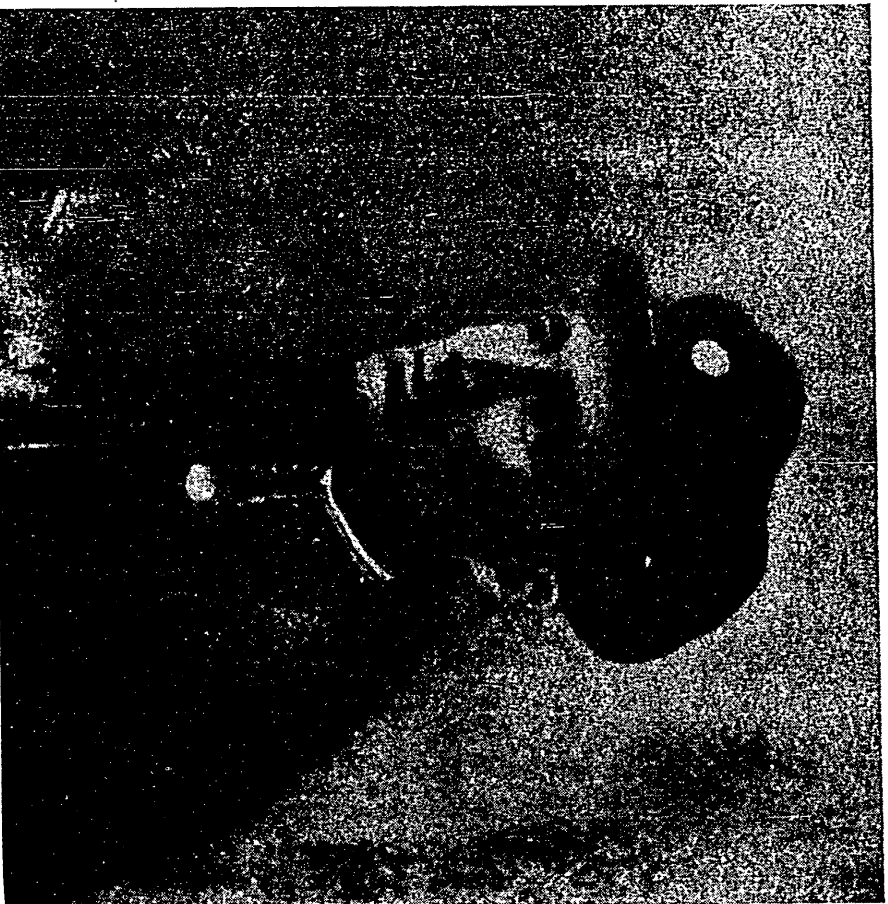
51 East 42nd Street

No 28.

Published Semi-Monthly

January 15, 1939.

## COLONEL ANDREY MELNYK New Head of Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists



THE ASPIRATIONS OF 50 MILLION UKRAINIANS for an independent Ukraine in East Europe center today on Colonel Andrey Melnyk, new head of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists. He was appointed by the "Provid" (Chief Council) of the OUN to succeed the late Colonel Evhen Konovalets, who was assassinated in Rotterdam last May 23 by an OGPU agent.

A brilliant commander in the Ukrainian Revolution (1917-1920) Col. Melnyk is regarded by the Ukrainian people as their chief hope of liberation. Forty-eight years old, he has devoted his life to the Ukrainian struggle and stands today as leader of the years-long movement to unite Ukraine, now parceled out among Russia, Poland, Rumania, Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

A University graduate, Col. Melnyk volunteered for service in the Ukrainian "Sichovi Striltsi" (Sharpshooters) division of the Austrian Army at the outbreak of the World War. He was captured by the Russians at Lysonia in October, 1916, escaped to Kiev the following year and with Col.

Konovalets, Col. Roman Sushko and other prominent military leaders helped organize the "Sichovi Striltsi" as the defenders of the newly proclaimed Ukrainian People's Republic.

For three years Melnyk participated in the bitter fighting which raged almost continuously as the young state fought on four fronts against Bolsheviks, White Russians, Poles and Rumanians. Crushed in the winter of 1919-1920, the Ukrainian Army was dispersed and its leaders were forced to go into exile. Col. Konovalets and Col. Melnyk returned to Western Ukraine (annexed by Poland) and formed the Ukrainian Military Organization. For his activities, Polish authorities imprisoned Melnyk for four years (1924-1928). Upon his release he became administrator under the Ukrainian Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky.

When Col. Konovalets was killed last spring, Col. Melnyk became acting head of the OUN. He stands ready today to lead the Ukrainian Army of Liberation when Ukraine fights again for freedom.



ble conditions existing in the Soviet Union, to the abominable methods which consist of regulating human life with a revolver. I should like also to protest against this oppression and the destruction employed against the Ukrainian nation, and I state that this nation will never bow before the Communist terror; despite the immense sacrifices, despite all persecution of yesterday and today, Ukraine will be victorious."

...The history of Ukraine during the past 20 years is only a flow of blood.

The population is systematically pogromized.

Leaders Have Been Executed or Committed Suicide

The fate of the successive heads of Ukraine are as follows:

Skrypnyk, president of the Republic for 10 years and personal friend of Lenin, committed suicide in 1933; Postychnev, committed suicide; Kossior, disgraced, which means inevitable arrest; Lubchenko, committed suicide; Bondarenko, who succeeded Lubchenko, "liquidated" at the end of October, 1937, while Potayko, commissar of justice, was arrested, and Kotsubinsky, vice president of the Council, was executed.

Why liquidated? Because appeasement is impossible in Ukraine where the Soviets are detested. During 1937 alone there were 4,800 executions.

Remember the Versailles Treaty

There are prophetic words. On Jan. 25, 1938, Le Journal de Geneve wrote in a front-page article:

"If France and Britain wish to halt Germany from going into Ukraine, it is for them to answer the appeal to justice and humanity."

France and Britain have not answered.

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PREMIER VOLOSHYN

Monsignor Augustine Voloslyyn, new prime minister of Carpatho-Ukraine, is perhaps the most popular of the Ukrainian leaders in the new state.

Sixty-four years old, he has devoted his whole life to raising the educational standards of his people. He was born in Kelechny, in the mountain district of Volove, when the country was under Hungary. He attended a secondary school and the theological faculty at Uzhorod. He took his philosophy degree at Budapest then returned to Uzhorod where he was appointed science lecturer at the teacher's college.

More than 39 years ago he founded a small educational paper, "Nauka" (Knowledge) which later became "Svoboda" (Liberty) and finally in 1938 "Nova Svoboda," official organ of the First Ukrainian National Council.

Hungarian authorities hindered him but his ardor was not cooled. The Society of St. Basil, an educational foundation in which he worked, was dissolved. In its stead he started a private printing establishment and a bookshop through which he spread enlightenment.

After the World War when the anticipated union of Carpatho-Ukraine with the Ukrainian People's Republic did not materialize, Dr. Voloslyyn headed a deputation from the Ukrainian National Council to Prague on May 8, 1919. The delegation, 100 strong, effected the incorporation of the Ukrainian territory into Czechoslovakia.

Dr. Voloslyyn then became principal of the teacher's college at Uzhorod, went to Prague as member of parliament and boldly advocated his people's rights.

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UKRAINIAN PRESS SERVICE

was produced in honor of the government. The occasion turned into a spontaneous manifestation in honor of "the father of the people," Premier Voloshyn, and also Minister Rebay.

On Dec. 3, the folk drama, "Oy ne khody Hryciu ne Vechernyct," was produced in honor of Bishop Niarady.

The state theater plays three times weekly in Chust and elsewhere on other days.

The Literary and Art Union, "Howerla," held its first "Evening of Literature" on Dec. 6. Ulas Samchuk spoke on Ukrainian fiction and contemporary prose.

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FRENCH PRESS ASKS WHY DEMOCRACIES HAVE NOT INTERESTED THEMSELVES IN UKRAINIAN STRUGGLE

(UPS) The following article from the French rightist newspaper Gringoire presents a question which Ukrainians the world over are asking today: Why haven't the democracies interested themselves in the Ukrainian struggle for liberation?

THE MARTYRDOM OF UKRAINE, Gringoire, Dec. 8, 1938 (Paris):

There is another consequence of the Soviet politics to which the Popular Front, during the two years before the accession of M. Georges Bonnet (to the foreign ministry), attached France.

So as not to displease the Soviets, we have, by our silence, delivered anti-Communist Ukraine, to the yoke of Stalin...

Ukraine Was Independent in 1918

After the Bolshevik Revolution, Ukraine became an independent state. The Ukrainian Republic was proclaimed Jan. 22, 1918 by its own first parliament--the Ukrainian Central Rada--and confirmed on Jan. 22, 1919, by its constituent assembly. The Ukrainian Republic was later recognized as an independent state by France, England, Germany, Turkey, Bulgaria, Poland, Finland, Estonia... and the Soviet Union.

Immediately after this, the Soviet Union undertook the conquest of Ukraine for the purpose of installing communism. The war lasted four years. Ukraine was vanquished. Its government was exiled.

But the struggle was revived by periods. In 1930, the Soviets ordered a punitive expedition. Mass massacres took place. The executions of the Ukrainian nation destroyed entire villages with artillery.

Ukrainian Deputy Raises Issue in Polish Sejm

Last January, the situation in Ukraine became untenable. Poland, which is adjacent to Ukraine, could not ignore the martyrdom of this population, one of the most systematically oppressed in Europe. Thus M. Basil Mudry (Ukrainian deputy), Vice-president of the Polish Diet, speaking to the Commission of Foreign Affairs, proclaimed these solemn warnings:

"The policy of the Red Kremlin toward the Ukrainian nation is unprecedented in history.

"For 18 years of Soviet domination of Ukraine, we have witnessed the mass destruction of Ukrainian intellectuals, monster political trials, executions, exile to concentration camps where the victims perish of hunger or cold. The 'collectivization' reduced the once-wealthy Ukrainian peasants to blackest misery and placed them in a condition worse than serfdom, the lowest animals. The Communist dictatorship exercised its social experiments upon the Ukrainian nation...

"Regulating Human Life with a Revolver"

"I would like to call the attention of world opinion to the terri-

"My second government has the same plans as the first. The difference is only that the situation is quieter because the terrorist attacks on our land have ceased and we can again return to the reconstruction of our country in peace.

"Although there had been much sympathy in our realm for so-called 'Slavophilism,' this sympathy ended when many Slavs (Poles and Russians-UPS of NY) sought to bring us under a new yoke."

"That we escaped from our harsh oppression, we can in the first instance thank the German Reich and its leader, Adolf Hitler. We are also obliged to neighboring Rumania and His Majesty, King Carol II. I particularly mention that Rumania helped us at a critical time and supported our people through their difficulties. We have obtained (from Rumania) enough grain for a year."

#### Wants To Live In Peace With Foreign Nations

"We hope also that our slavish neighbor (Poland) will no longer struggle against our independence. We wish to live in peace with all our neighbors, and we have no imperialistic plans against any land."

"We wish to build up our land economically. The government will take all pains to relieve all difficulties. First we must provide for transportation. Work has already begun on streets. Were it not winter, we also would have begun building a railway line. This great work will start in the spring. Before us are the great tasks of building railway extensions and constructing the capital."

"The large highway from Germany will also give thousands of our people work and bread."

"Land and forest reform will be carried out. Industries and trade will arise. Factory chimneys will smoke. Agriculture and cattle breeding will be rationalized with the help of agricultural courses and technical schools."

#### Work Promised for Everyone

"Every man of the people will be able to make a living in his homeland. The government will assure that every worker is employed. Our educated youth will find government employment without hindrance. Our people will work on land and find bread. Such great tasks stand before us that for every willing man there will be work enough for years."

#### Orthodox and Greek Catholic Bishops Appointed

Of the 500,000 Ukrainians in Carpatho-Ukraine, most are Greek Catholic; 150,000 are Orthodox. When Uzhorod was ceded to Hungary, Bishop Stoyka remained. Rather than be left under the jurisdiction of this outspoken Magyarophile, Greek Catholics in Carpatho-Ukraine asked for their own Bishop. On Nov. 26, the Vatican appointed the Ukrainian Bishop in Yugoslavia, Dr. Dionys Niarady, Bishop of Chust and apostolic administrator of the Greek Catholic diocese in Carpatho-Ukraine.

The new Bishop arrived in Chust Nov. 29 and was warmly greeted. An ardent and patriotic Ukrainian, Bishop Niarady is popular with the Ukrainian people and his appointment was well-received.

The Orthodox Church, heretofore administered by the same church in Yugoslavia, likewise received its own Bishop, Dr. Rajitch.

#### Cultural Life of Nation

Formerly private, the Ukrainian folk theater, "New State," became the official state theater of Carpatho-Ukraine in November.

On Nov. 26 the Ukrainian folk opera, "Zaporozhietz za Dunayem,"

reached between Poland and the 7,500,000 Ukrainians in Western Ukraine or even that normalization of Polish-Ukrainian relations could succeed. The reason is that history of Polish-Ukrainian relations shows that Poland never wished to achieve such normalization. Poland always sought, as she seeks today, to destroy the Ukrainian church, culture and nationality. In the Polish Sejm there has never been a single Polish deputy who supported the Ukrainian demands for autonomy. The Polish government opposed and opposes Ukrainian autonomy because it does not desire the development of Ukrainian life but rather its destruction. It stands for violation of international treaties, barbaric pacification of the Ukrainian people, wreckage and confiscation of Ukrainian churches, introduction of the Polish language into the Ukrainian church, liquidation of Ukrainian schools, cooperatives and economic and social organizations and even the prohibition of memorial ceremonies over the graves of Ukrainian war dead. For these reasons, the Ukrainians cannot legally ameliorate their own condition because Poland herself has closed the door. It is useless for them to dupe themselves any longer about the possibility of obtaining autonomy from Poland. The situation must be faced realistically; no agreement can be reached with Poland; therefore, the Ukrainians must fight and forcibly take their lands out of the hands of Poland. Poland is leading herself into decline. It is self-evident that the coming partition of Poland will be the logical consequence of her irresponsible policy toward Ukrainians and other non-Poles within her borders.

(Signed) United Ukrainian Organizations of America

Amil Revyuk, president  
Dr. Luke Nysnuba, secretary

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DR. VOLOSHYN REAPPOINTED PREMIER OF CARPATHO-UKRAINE,  
CARPATHIAN "SITCH" ORGANIZED FOR DEFENSE OF NATION,  
UKRAINIAN PATRIOT APPOINTED BISHOP OF NEW STATE

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(The following is a summary of the first bulletin of the newly formed Ukrainian Press Service of Carpatho-Ukraine, issued Dec. 7. The UPS announced in Chust that its purpose will be to: 1) present a clear picture of the situation in Carpatho-Ukraine and the activities of the Ukrainian people in building up a new state; 2) distribute authentic material to foreign newspapers and press services; and 3) combat the propaganda of the enemies of Carpatho-Ukraine. The editorial staff said that in this way it hopes to "awaken interest abroad in this small branch of the Ukrainian people.")

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Premier Voloshyn Reappointed

CHUST, Carpatho-Ukraine--(UPS)--Following his election as President of Czechoslovakia, Dr. Emil Hacha reappointed Dr. Augustine Voloshyn Premier of Carpatho-Ukraine Dec. 1. Minister Julian Revay in Monsignor Voloshyn's cabinet likewise was reappointed. Both are members of the Central Government in Prague.

Chust Populace Demonstrates At News

News of the reappointments reached Chust late at night. On Dec. 2 all Chust greeted the new national Ukrainian government with a jubilant demonstration before the government building and the private residence of the Premier. The new Organization for National Defense, Carpathian Sitch, pledged its support and held a parade. Because the Premier was slightly ill and had to remain at his home, a delegation called on Monsignor Voloshyn and extended best-wishes.

Premier Voloshyn Announces Government Plans

Premier Voloshyn received W. Grendsha-Donsky, head of the government press bureau, after his re-appointment and made the following declaration:



the state of Carpatho-Ukraine will remain in the hands of the Ukrainian people and that it will protect the spiritual and material security of the working people of Carpatho-Ukraine.

#### II. ON THE ASSASSINATION OF COLONEL EVHEN KONOVALETZ

The assassination of Colonel Evhen Konovaletz, head of the executive council of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists, in Rotterdam on May 23, 1938, by a Soviet agent shocked all Ukrainians and aroused widespread national mourning. The Ukrainian people are aware that the Soviets hoped by this act to shatter the Ukrainian revolutionary movement which exists today in Ukraine under Russia and beyond her frontiers, and which is striving to liberate the Ukrainian people from foreign occupation and create from all occupied Ukrainian territories under Russia, Poland and Rumania a free and independent greater Ukraine of more than 45,000,000 people. We are witnesses to the fact that the revolutionary activity in Ukraine under the Soviets is increasing daily, the best proof of which is the recent "putge" of the highest officers of the Ukrainian Comsomols. Even there, the Soviet press reports, are Ukrainian separatists and nationalists who desire to separate Ukraine from Russia. Likewise in the Ukrainian Red Army, high officers in Kiev have been recently arrested on charges of being Ukrainian Nationalists, according to the Soviet press. These two facts demonstrate most clearly that the terrorist acts which the Soviets organize not only in Ukraine but also abroad, as for instance the assassinations of Colonel Evhen Konovaletz in 1938 and of General Simon Petlura, head of the Ukrainian National Republic, in Paris in 1926, merely accelerate the liberation of Ukraine.

#### III. ON THE CREATION OF A GREATER UKRAINE

The creation of Carpatho-Ukraine has focused international attention upon the problem of a Greater Ukraine, uniting the Ukrainian territories now occupied by Russia, Poland and Rumania, into a sovereign independent state. This is a natural phenomenon. Therefore, Ukrainians cannot understand why the clear and just question of a Greater Ukraine is identified constantly with the plans of Germany and her "Drang nach Osten." The Ukrainians in America from the time they first immigrated to this country have always maintained their interest in all the Ukrainian lands and energetically supported the ideal of a free Ukraine. As they did from the start, the Ukrainians in America today support their 45,000,000 kinsmen in their struggle to obtain self-determination. They believe so firmly in the necessity of a sovereign Ukrainian state uniting all the Ukrainian lands that they will never relinquish this ideal. The Ukrainians in America have and will continue to support materially the Ukrainian independence movement. They will likewise seek to obtain political support for their kinsmen from the United States and those countries which could aid Ukraine and would not demand in exchange that Ukraine become a vassal state. It must be emphasized that the Ukrainian people aspire to an independent state dominated by no nation.

#### IV. UKRAINE AND DEMOCRACY

Many ardent but ill-advised adversaries of nazism and fascism make the charge that the Ukrainian independence movement is inspired by Germany and is only the result of her machinations and calculations. This groundless charge is often made in so-called defense of democracy. Its only result is that it cloaks the Nazi government with the toga of defender of oppressed peoples and champion of the right of self-determination for these peoples. This function should belong to the democracies. Such unwise propaganda is designed against nazism and fascism but in reality becomes a boomerang against democracies and spreads among Ukrainians and other oppressed peoples disbelief in democracy and generally weakens the prestige of the democratic powers. In the final analysis these powers must be based on justice for all creeds, peoples and classes. The best guarantee against the possibility of the spread of Fascist ideas among the Ukrainian people would be a clear and unequivocal recognition by the democratic powers of their full right to self-determination in all their ethnographic territories.

#### V. ON WESTERN UKRAINE (UNDER POLAND)

Ukrainians in America never believed that an agreement could be

A formal treaty was expected for this month. It promises an increase of trade from \$756,000 to more than \$25,000,000. Interestingly, Russia will ship iron ore, most of which is bound to come from Ukraine, and obtain Polish textiles and other consumption goods.

Herald-Tribune Drags in Nazis

The New York Herald Tribune of Dec. 20 carried a three-column headline on the dispatch reading "Russian-Pole Trade Pact Erects Bulwark Against Hitler Drive to Ukraine." The Ukrainian liberation movement, which caused Ukraine to fight four wars of independence against Russia in the last 250 years, was of course not involved. Russia fighting against the rising tide of anti-Communism among the 35,000,000 Ukrainians in Soviet Ukraine, and Poland, fearful of the increasing hatred of Poles among the 7,500,000 Ukrainians in Western Ukraine, may well unite against the Ukrainians.

Russia, Poland and Rumania Want to Fight for Ukrainians!

On Dec. 16 it was revealed in Paris that Russia and Poland had informed France that they would fight in "defense" of their Ukrainian territories. King Carol II of Rumania also told France that he would not surrender Ukrainian Bessarabia without war. There are 1,500,000 Ukrainians under Rumania who have received no privileges since they were taken from Ukraine and have suffered a forcible Rumanianization since the World War.

France was said to have answered that she would keep out of any East European war.

Russia and Poland Protest to Prague Over Ukrainian Movement.

On Dec. 17 Russia and Poland made parallel representations to Prague against the activity of Ukrainian independence organizations and the anti-Polish and anti-Soviet comments of the Prague press. The Czech government replied that it would "investigate" the Ukrainian activities and slapped Poland and Russia by adding that the comments of the press were not subject to censorship.

These incidents demonstrate the sudden fear of Ukraine's oppressors, Poland, Russia and Rumania, that the time is rapidly approaching when the Ukrainian people, desperate because of the years-long persecution, will start a united struggle for independence.

Poles Call on Pope for Aid Against Ukrainians

In an attempt to use spiritual arguments, Poland got the Vatican to send Archbishop Filippo Cortesi to tour Western Ukraine and plead with Ukrainian Greek Catholics against indulging in anti-Polish activities. Even while the cleric was making his itinerary of peace, more Ukrainian priests were sentenced to prison for preaching in the Ukrainian language!

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UNITED UKRAINIAN ORGANIZATIONS URGE GREATER UKRAINE,  
ASK SUPPORT FROM DEMOCRACIES TO KEEP UKRAINE DEMOCRATIC  
AND PREDICT "COMING PARTITION OF POLAND"

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(UPS) The executive committee of the United Ukrainian Organizations of America approved the following resolutions at its annual meeting in Jersey City, N. J., Dec. 24:

I. GREETINGS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF CARPATHO-UKRAINE

Gathered at their annual meeting, the executive officers of the United Ukrainian organizations of America, greet His Excellency, Premier Dr. Augustine Voloshyn and the entire government of Carpatho-Ukraine. They declare that American Ukrainians have full confidence that this government will do everything within its power to assure that

Odessa Comsomols Undergo Wide Purge

The newspaper continued that 1,337 new Comsomol secretaries were appointed in Odessa Province and that the old ones were removed as "enemies." In Odessa alone, 187 secretaries were removed among the total of 551. Other "enemies" were uncovered in the sports shooting club of the Kamianetz-Podilsky district.

Ukrainian Generals Among 63 Purged in Army

The Ukrainian Red Army purge was reported early in December. Additional details were printed in "Nove Selo," Lviv, Dec. 18. The 63 officers, including generals, were accused of belonging to the "Organization for the Rebirth of Ukraine." The generals included: Tarasivsky, Tasanka and Mychailiv. A courier who was said to have arrived from Carpatho-Ukraine likewise was arrested.

The revolutionary organization was reported to have maintained communication with Ukrainian organizations abroad through a foreign consulate in Kiev. One report said \$150,000 was found in General Mychailiv's home. This money was said to have come from a Western European government, which was not named. A letter from this government likewise was found. The Soviet Union was reported preparing a protest.

In connection with the "purge" Stalin recalled General Tymoshenko, chief of the Kiev military district and transferred three Ukrainian regiments from Ukraine to the Caucasus.

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POLES REJECT UKRAINIAN AUTONOMY BILL IN SEJM;  
UNITE WITH SOVIETS AGAINST UKRAINIAN LIBERATION  
MOVEMENT, AND PROTEST TO CZECHS ON "IRREDENTISM"

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(UPS) Driven to the wall by the Ukrainian liberation movement, Poland during the last few weeks rejected the Ukrainian Autonomy Bill, united with Soviet Russia against the Ukrainian struggle and protested with the Soviets to Prague against toleration of Ukrainian "irredentism" in Czechoslovakia.

Pledged to grant Western Ukraine and its 7,500,000 Ukrainians autonomy under the 1923 Council of Ambassadors agreement, Poland turned down the Ukrainian Autonomy Bill Dec. 21 after having periodically rejected similar bills in 1924, 1930, 1932, 1935 and in May, 1938.

No Other Peaceful Steps Remain For Ukrainians

The new rejection apparently ends legal attempts of one wing of the Ukrainians to conciliate its differences with the Poles. Ukrainian Nationalists long ago gave up trying to reach an agreement with Poland and for years have been waging an underground struggle to free Western Ukraine.

The Autonomy Bill, presented by 15 Ukrainian deputies in the Polish Sejm, was turned down on the grounds that it would entail changing the Polish Constitution and 52 signatures would be necessary. Not a single Polish deputy ever has supported the Ukrainian autonomy demands.

Ukrainian Deputies Protest Against Polish "Pacification"

The Ukrainian deputies protested against the Polish military "pacification" of Western Ukraine during October and November when whole villages were devastated, thousands were arrested or beaten and an unknown number were killed when gendarmes fired into demonstrators in Lviv. The government promised an "explanation."

Poles Sign Trade Pact With Russia

On Dec. 20 it was announced Poland and Russia had agreed to a trade pact, implementing a previous diplomatic declaration of friendship



proof that Carpatho-Ukraine belonged to her). This is the man who today wants to return to the "throne" of Ukraine.

(Following references in Ukrainian or Russian):

General Reference: M. Rostovetz, Skoropadsky and Skoropadskyites, 1938.

- 1) H. M. Mogiliansky, Tragedy of Ukraine.
- 2) General Wrangel, The Southern Front.
- 3) General Denikin, Ocherky Russkoi Smuti.
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REDS PURGE UKRAINIAN ARMY, COMSOMOLS;  
OUTBREAK REPORTED IN BLACK SEA FLEET;  
NEW "ENEMIES" DISCOVERED IN UKRAINE

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(UPS) Revolutionary unrest was breaking out with increasing frequency in Eastern Ukraine under Russia during the past month.

Following the purge of 63 high Ukrainian Red Army officers in Kiev, Russia turned on the Comsomols (Communist youth organizations) in Ukraine, dismissing five high executives.

#### Report Uprising in Black Sea Fleet

An unconfirmed report by a foreign news agency said an uprising had broken out in the Black Sea Fleet last Nov. 10. Soviet Naval Commissar Frenovsky flew to Sebastopol from Moscow to put down the revolt, according to the report. Loyal sailors had to be called to arrest the mutineers.

Discussing the Comsomol purge, the Associated Press said in a Moscow dispatch Dec. 20 that the newspaper Soviet Ukraine accused the dismissed executives of being "a bloody, triple-cursed gang of fascist degenerates."

#### "Comsomol" Names "Enemies" of Communism

"Comsomol of Ukraine," Nov. 21, had told of widespread difficulties in the Comsomols. It said the second secretary of the Vinnytzia district, Syrotchko, the secretary of the Kharkov district, Zuvavlov, and the secretary of the Petcheniv district, Bilyk, had proved to be "enemies of the people."

The newspaper said enemies were discovered in the physical culture committee in Kharkov. All work had stopped in the Kharkov Comsomols. Most of the organizations in the Zolochiv district were destroyed "thanks to the enemies." In the Kharkov district 357 Kolchozes (collective farms) were without Comsomols.

and rebuild destroyed property without wages.

In one case of a village with 200 houses, the "contributions" demanded from the peasants totaled 2,000,000 karbovantsi. 18)

#### Germans lost 20,000 Men in Fighting Peasants

Numerous uprisings among the peasants took place. Official German war staff statistics estimate that 20,000 German soldiers were killed in fighting the peasants during the eight-month reign of Skoropadsky. Villages were burned, peasants were executed, the country groaned under military law and terror.

#### Skoropadsky Proclaims Federation With Russia

Events came to a swift climax. On Nov. 14, 1918, Skoropadsky proclaimed a federation with Russia, not that of the Soviets, but that of the White Russians. Nine cabinet ministers signed the proclamation.

During that same night Kiev was deluged with leaflets from the Directory of the Ukrainian People's Republic, calling Skoropadsky a usurper and a traitor to the Ukrainian people.

#### Even Germans Began to Desert Skoropadsky

Uprisings followed swiftly throughout the nation. News spread that the Germans had lost the war on the Western Front. The German Army in Ukraine proclaimed its neutrality. In Kiev German troops defended the government for a time, then began surreptitiously to supply the Ukrainian patriots with arms. On Nov. 18 Gen. Simon Petlura's Ukrainian Army, spearheaded by the Sitchovi Striltsi (Fiflemen) commanded by Colonel Evhen Konovalets, began an advance on Kiev.

On Dec. 13 a delegation from the Ukrainian Directory called on Skoropadsky to tell him that as "hetman" one last official act remained for him--the signing of his abdication.

#### Skoropadsky: "What Will History Say?"

A weary, broken man, Skoropadsky faced the representatives of the Ukrainian people and asked:

"But...what will history say?"

Delegate M. Slavytsky took three giant strides forward and shouted into Skoropadsky's face:

"Paul Petrovich! History has already said everything for you!... It will not have anything more to say!"

Skoropadsky picked up a pen and asked:

"Just sign?" 17)

It was the end of the most bitter and cruel episode in the great saga of the Ukrainian Revolution--cruel for in the final analysis, it was betrayal by Skoropadsky of his own people.

The next day, Dec. 14, 1918, Gen. Petlura led the Ukrainian Army into Kiev. Skoropadsky was already fleeing across the border--into Germany.

#### Skoropadsky Commits One More Betrayal

Only one more incident is needed to be told to complete the story of "Hetman" Skoropadsky. In January, 1929, still claiming to be "head of the Ukrainian government," Skoropadsky went to Budapest, Hungary, where he signed an agreement relinquishing his "claims" to Carpatho-Ukraine, now an autonomous territory in the Czech state, for 50,000 pengoes (now about \$10,000). 18) He never got the money, although he made two "hunting" trips to Hungary in an effort to get it. During the recent Vienna arbitration of the Czech boundary dispute, Hungary presented the arbiters with a copy of Skoropadsky's "bill of sale" as

S. GUTNIK - Minister of Commerce. A Russianized Jew and member of the "Cadets" party.

GENERAL O. ROGOZA - Minister of War. A typically Tsarist general, who avoided everything Ukrainian. He opposed the Ukrainization of the army.

A. RZEPETZKI - Minister of Finance. A Russianized Pole, member of the "Cadets" and an enemy of Ukrainianism. Replaced the Ukrainian currency with the Russian ruble, which was given the Ukrainian name of "karbovanetz."

I. KISTIAKOVSKY - Minister of Interior after Lyzohub. A Russian.

S. SAVADSKI - Government Secretary. He wrote that he "always felt himself to be a Russian patriot." 8) Skoropadsky named Savadski heir apparent in case of the hetman's death. In exile in Paris later, Savadski declared that he stood for a "united Russia" and "against all separatism." 9)

Germans laughed at Skoropadsky's Diplomats

The diplomatic representatives sent out by Skoropadsky to foreign countries compared with his cabinet. When the "Ukrainian" representatives arrived in Berlin, Germans called them the "Russians from the Ukrainian legation." 10)

Skoropadsky approved the appointment of the Kiev Metropolitan Anton, enemy of Ukrainianism who forbade the reading of services in the Ukrainian language which he called a "market language." 11)

Kiev Became "Capital" of White Russia

With the Bolsheviks in power in Moscow, Kiev became the center of Tsarist Russia, as the above list of government officials well show. 12) White Russian organizations, like the "Organization for the Rebirth of Russia," and others were formed there. Willukov, foreign minister under Kerensky, came to Kiev.

The White Russian Army had bureaus in Kiev. Whenever the German troops arrested Russian officers, they were promptly freed by Skoropadsky. 13) Even arms and ammunition were sent to the White Russian Army. 14)

Skoropadsky Was Afraid to Organize Ukrainian Army

Skoropadsky refused to organize a Ukrainian army because he was afraid of what it might do. General Chertachukin said that "the government and the Hetman personally, foolishly sympathetic with Russia, were afraid to organize a Ukrainian army, in my opinion, because they feared the national feelings of this army would be turned against Russia." 15)

Memorial services were held in St. Sophia Cathedral and "God Save the Tsar" was sung. An anniversary celebration for Hetman Mazepa, however, was forbidden.

8-Hour Day Abolished. Wages Decreased

The reaction extended into the social-economic life of the nation. The 8-hour working day, proclaimed by the Central Rada in its Third Universal, was abolished, and hours were generally increased, to 12 a day in the metal industry, for example. Wages were reduced drastically, in some cases 50 per cent.

Peasants Had to Return Confiscated Estates

The worst blot against the Skoropadsky regime perhaps was its treatment of the peasants. The Central Rada had confiscated huge estates, which had been owned principally by Russians and Poles. During the last months of the World War before the Brest-Litovsk treaty and the war with the Soviets, many had been destroyed. Skoropadsky ordered that not only must the estates be returned to their owners, but also that the peasants in the district must pay for the damage done

troops composed of Ukrainians in July, 1917. When the Ukrainian Commander Skrypchynsky urged such Ukrainization, reminding Skoropadsky of his Ukrainian origin, Skoropadsky answered that he knows little and sympathizes in no way with the Ukrainian Socialist movement which then was in power; that from this movement nothing good would come; that he himself was a noble; and that this movement was against nobles and for that reason he could never unite with the representatives of that movement.

The Russian generals, Dukhonin and Kornilov, themselves urged the Ukrainization of the forces because, they said, it would increase the fighting capacity of the Russian army. As a result Skoropadsky finally agreed, for the good of Russia.

#### Skoropadsky Overthrows Central Rada With German Aid

On the night of April 26, 1918, and the morning of April 27, 1918, German troops called in by the Ukrainian National Republic to help drive out the Bolsheviks after the Brest-Litovsk Treaty was signed February 9, 1918, between Ukraine and the Central Powers, turned instead against the Ukrainians and disarmed the famous Blue Division. On April 29, 1918, the German troops, surrounded the Central Rada building and attempted to arrest the members inside. The Ukrainian Riflemen (Sitchovyi Striltsi) defended the Central Rada. Russian officers organized a Russian combat force and also attacked the Rada. The members finally surrendered. On April 29, General Skoropadsky was "Crowned" Hetman of Ukraine, in a Kiev church, while German troops protected the church with artillery and 500 armed Russian officers guarded all entrances.

#### Skoropadsky's Cabinet Was Almost All Russian

Skoropadsky immediately began a pro-Russian drive. A brief review of his cabinet will show how Russophile he was:

FEDOR LYZHCHUB - First Premier and Interior Minister of the Skoropadsky government. M. Tsyfilynsky called him "a Russian person to the marrow of his bones." On August 19, 1918, Lyzhchub told the Berliner Tageblatt, in an interview, that he wanted federation with Russia. He could not speak Ukrainian.

C. HERBEL - Minister of Industry and last Premier of the Skoropadsky government. A Moscophile and a well-known enemy of Ukrainianism. In 1919 he joined Denikin.

M. CHUBYNSKY - Minister of Justice. Former Czarist senator. He also later joined Denikin.

O. ROMANOV - Successor to Chubynsky. A defender of the Hetmanship. Dmytro Doroshenko called him a "convicted Russophile, who knowingly defended the Russian language not from fear but from conviction." ?

M. VASYLENKO - Minister of Education and President of the Government Senate. Active member of the Moscow party, "Cadets". In 1917, an assistant Minister of Education in the Russian provisional government of Kerensky.

G. WAGNER - Minister of Labor. A Russianized German who was among the first to sign a protest of the professors of the Kiev "Polytechnik" college against the Ukrainian movement. The protest was printed in the 181st edition of the "Kievlianyina" in 1917.

H. AFANASEV - Government controller, later foreign minister. A Russian from Ufa, Siberia, he campaigned against the Ukrainian language. As Foreign Minister in the last Skoropadsky cabinet, he made every attempt to place Ukraine under the command of the White Russian Army.

V. KOLOKOLTSEV - Minister of Agriculture. A Russian whose agrarian policies brought on a strike against himself among the lower officials. He later became Minister of Agriculture in Denikin's White Russian Government.

"HETMAN" PAUL SKOROPADSKY, DESCENDANT OF TRAITOR HETMAN,  
BETRAYED UKRAINIAN PEOPLE IN WORLD WAR AND SOLD  
CARPATHO-UKRAINE TO HUNGARY FOR \$10,000 IN 1922

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(UPS) Newspapers today are filled with speculation of the possibility that Paul Petrovich Skoropadsky may again become "Hetman" of Ukraine with the aid of the Nazis.

A few details of the life of this traitor to the Ukrainian people will suffice to show that under no circumstances would they ever again accept Skoropadsky.

Skoropadsky is a descendant of Hetman Ivan Skoropadsky who betrayed the great Ukrainian national leader, Hetman Mazepa (1687-1709) during the Ukrainian War of Independence against Peter the Great. Hetman Ivan Skoropadsky then became ruler of Ukraine with the consent of the Russian Czar.

Paul Skoropadsky's father, Peter, was described by Taras Shevchenko (Ukraine's greatest poet) as a "lazy, foxy, noble, descendant of a stupid hetman...altogether an abominable person."

Paul Skoropadsky, born in Ukraine, joined the Russian army at an early age and was sent to Petrograd. He had nothing to do with Ukraine again up to 1918.

Skoropadsky Never Dreamed of Hetmanship

M. Mogiliansky, Skoropadsky's minister to France, said about Skoropadsky:

"A pupil of the Pajh Corps, Paul Petrovich Skoropadsky, by birth and by education and by service belongs completely to the court of Russian aristocracy, to that section of the Russian nobility which made its career within the Czar's Court. There is nothing to say for that role which was given him by blind fickle history. He in no regard was prepared for and never dreamed of the rebirth of the ancient historical Hetmanship." 1)

Religned By Terror For Eight Months

Skoropadsky ascended the Ukrainian throne as Hetman on April 29, 1918, following a coup d'etat in which he overthrew the Ukrainian Central Rada with the aid of German and White Russian troops after disarming the Ukrainian army. His reign until December 1918 was marked by reaction, persecution and terror carried out by the German and White Russian forces. He was driven out by General Simon Petlura's Ukrainian army after signing an abdication turning over his powers to the General Directory.

Skoropadsky was praised highly by such Russian and anti-Ukrainian generals as Wrangel 2) and Denikin. 3) The Russian writer, Ivan Naziivin, said:

Would Place Ukraine At Feet of Tsar

"When a Moscow deputation from the 'Soyuz of landlords' presented the 'Hetman' with a firm question on 'separatism', he answered (in Russian): 'Yes, Gentlemen, I stand firmly for an independent Ukraine. This independent Ukraine, when the time comes, I will place at the feet of his Imperial Majesty.'" (Tsar Nicholas). 4)

N. Krychevsky said Skoropadsky once told his friends:

"I am taking Ukraine, revolutionary and drunk, for the purpose of restoring order and saving her from Bolshevism. But, when a healthy Russia arises, I will present her to Russia as the best pearl in the Emperor's crown, and as an inseparable part of the Russian Empire." 5)

Fought Against Ukrainizing Army

Skoropadsky even opposed the Ukrainization of the Czarist



POLAND REJECTS AUTONOMY DEMANDS OF WESTERN UKRAINE; RUSSIA PURGES  
UKRAINIAN COMSOMOLS AND ARMY; PREMIER VOLOSHYN REAPPOINTED.

AMERICAN UKRAINIANS ASK SUPPORT OF DEMOCRACIES

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(UPS) Never has Ukraine been so much in the news. Carpatho-Ukraine having won autonomy from Czechoslovakia, attention centered on the struggle of 7,500,000 people in Western Ukraine. These developments during the past few weeks marked the Ukrainian liberation movement and the drive for a Greater Ukraine, uniting nearly 50,000,000 Ukrainians in East Europe.

WARSAW--Polish Sejm rejects Ukrainian autonomy demands for seventh (and perhaps last) time since 1923; Poland and Russia agree on trade pact to counter-act Ukrainian movement.

PRAGUE--Poland and Russia make parallel representations to Czech government against Ukrainian independence organizations and Czech press comment supporting Ukrainian movement.

LIVIV, Western Ukraine--Ukrainian leaders reported discussing uniting all political organizations under one banner in struggle for autonomy under Poland.

PARIS--21-year-old Grand Duke Cyril "rejects" supposed German offer of Tsarist throne; White Russian General Denikin blasts fellow officers "for aiding Germany against the Fatherland"; France hears that Russia, Poland and Rumania will fight for their Ukrainian territories but warns that she will stay out of it.

KIEV, Eastern Ukraine (under Russia)--three Ukrainian generals reported among 63 high Ukrainian Red Army officers who were "purged"; Ukrainian Comsomois discovered to be filled with "enemies of the people"; uprising reported in Soviet Black Sea Fleet.

BUCHAREST--King Carol II of Rumania tells troops to be prepared to fight for Fatherland. (Rumania holds Ukrainian territories of Bessarabia and Bukovina, home of 1,500,000 Ukrainians).

CHUST, Carpatho-Ukraine--Premier Augustine Voloshyn reappointed by President Emil Hacha of Czech Republic; Ukrainian Press Service organized; reconstruction proceeds swiftly; Premier promises work for all.

LONDON--"Invasion" of Carpatho-Ukraine by Polish and Hungarian terrorists during October and November brought up in Parliament; Britain promises to stand by Munich agreement guaranteeing boundaries of new state.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.--United Ukrainian Organizations of America urge creation of Greater Ukraine; ask democracies to keep foreignisms out of Ukrainian lands by supporting liberation movement and predict "coming partition of Poland."

...

Also in this issue--"Skoropadsky, Arch-Betrayer of Ukrainian people," seeks independence of Ukraine in order to "present her to Russia as the best pearl in the Emperor's Crown"; short biographical sketch of Monsignor Augustine Voloshyn, new Prime Minister of Carpatho-Ukraine; French newspaper, Gringoire, discusses Ukraine under Russia and questions why democracies have failed to help liberation movement.

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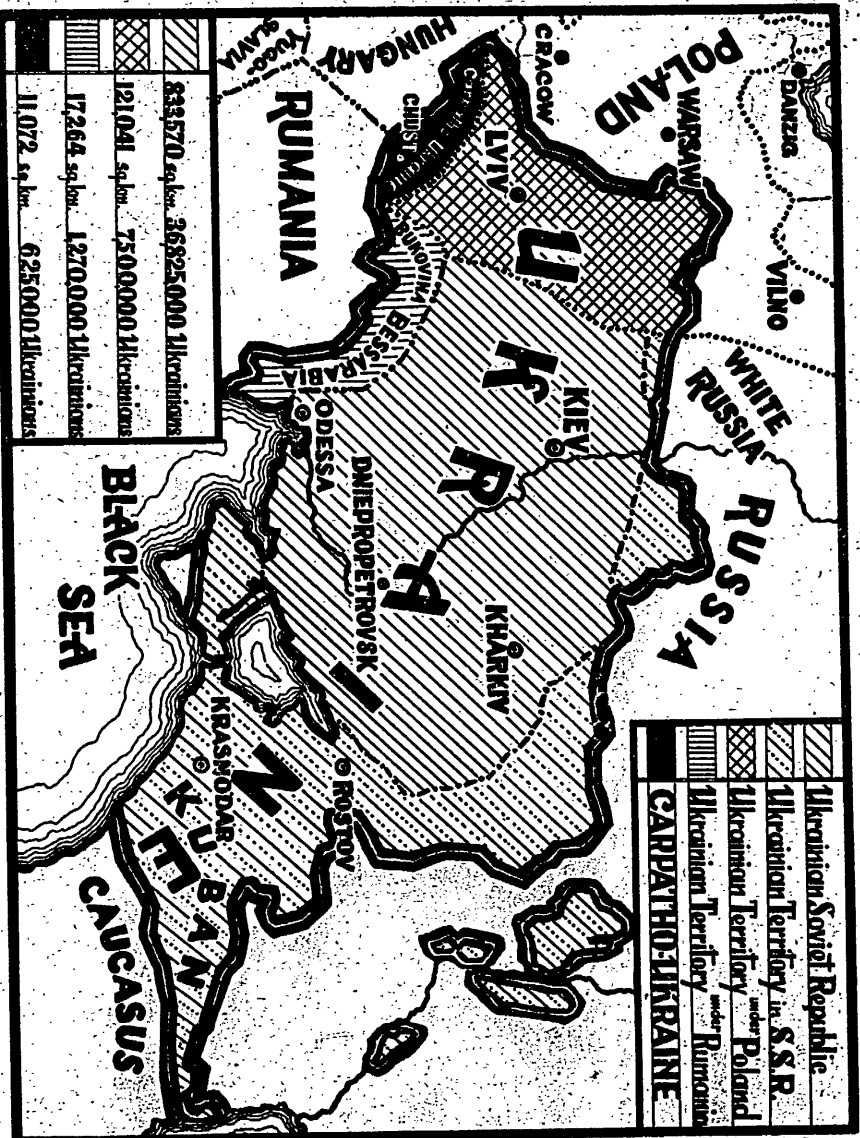
Cable Address:  
"UKRAINPRES-NEWYORK"

№ 27.

(Published Semi-Monthly)

January 1, 1939

## Ethnographic Map of Ukraine



THE TRAGEDY OF UKRAINE is shown in the above map. The Ukrainian People's Republic (1917—1920) was crushed by the armies of Russian Bolsheviks, White Russians, Poles and Rumanians. Eastern Ukraine was conquered by the Soviets. Western Ukraine was subdued by the Poles. Carpatho-Ukraine (now autonomous) was awarded to Czechoslovakia by the Treaty of St. Germain (1919) and Ukrainian Bukovina and Bessarabia were occupied by Rumania. In 1938 Ukrainian territory was ceded to Hungary by the Vienna decision. UNDER U. S. S. R. — 36,825,000; area 833,570 sq. km.

UNDER POLAND — 7,500,000; area — 121,041 sq. km.  
UNDER RUMANIA — 1,270,000; area — 17,264 sq. km.  
UNDER CZECHOSLOVAKIA — 625,000; area — 11,072 sq. km.  
IN UNITED STATES — 700,000; in Canada — 350,000; other countries — 370,000.  
TOTAL EUROPEAN POPULATION — 46,220,000 (other authorities estimates range to 50,000,000).  
TOTAL AREA — Approximately 361,000 sq. miles (nearly as large as France and old Germany combined.)

I-0866



frontier--mostly cavalry--and there is strong reason to believe that their main purpose was to prevent a possible uprising in Polish Ukraine."

Poland Fears Free Ukraine

That last sentence is the substance of Polish fears and the reason behind Poland's bitter campaign to eliminate Carpathian Ukraine which stands out more and more daily as the cornerstone of a great Ukrainian State of the future.

Meanwhile Carpathian Ukraine went ahead with reconstruction, having lost its capital, Uzhorod, and other territory to Hungary. Premier Voloshyn said that roads and railways would be built with foreign assistance so that there would be food and work for all. He said 10,000 men would be employed on a great motor highway running from east to west through the republic.

"The world already recognizes the Ukrainian nation and its efforts to build up a Ukrainian State," the Premier said.

\* \* \* \* \*

MYCHAJLO HOLYNSKYJ MAKES AMERICAN DEBUT

Mychajlo Holynskyj, famous Ukrainian tenor who has appeared in major European capitals, made his American debut Saturday, Nov. 26, at the Town Hall in New York. Four hundred persons heard his brilliant program consisting chiefly of Ukrainian pieces by such well-known Ukrainian composers as Iysenko, Dr. N. Nizankowskyj, Dr. St. Ludkewycz, W. Baltarowycz, O. Nizankowskyj and Hajworonskyj and arias from "Aida" and "Andrea Chenier."

\* \* \* \* \*

3,500 SEE PREMIERE OF UKRAFLIM "MARUSIA"

Ukrainian society turned out 3,500 strong Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 24, to witness the premiere of the Ukraflim "Marusia" in the Astor Hotel in New York City. The musical drama based on the Ukrainian folk tale, "Oy Ne Knody Hryciu Na Vechernycci" was enthusiastically received. After the show the directors and the cast of American and Canadian Ukrainian youth were presented to the audience in person.

\* \* \* \* \*

arrested on treason charges for conspiring to turn Carpathian Ukraine over to Hungary.

The next day a group of Polish irregulars attacked the Czech frontier defense force near Nizni-Vernecky but were driven back with one dead.

Ukrainian army officers, veterans of the World War, offered in Belgrade to go to the aid of Carpathian Ukraine in case of invasion.

The outbreak of Polish-Hungarian terrorism was timed for the same day that Carpathian Ukraine and Slovakia were voted autonomy in the federated Czech Republic by the lower house of Parliament Nov. 19. The vote for Ruthenian autonomy was 147 to 23; Slovak autonomy, 142 to 21.

#### False Rumors Spread by Budapest and Warsaw

Other false Polish-Hungarian charges issued at this time included those that Premier Voloshyn had fled the country, that German propaganda was "creating an anti-Polish feeling" in Carpathian Ukraine and that a delegation of Ukrainians was going to Budapest to present petitions for annexation by Hungary.

Both reports about Voloshyn and the delegation turned out to be pure fabrication; as for the German propaganda charge, the Ukrainian people are demonstrating throughout Western Ukraine under Poland today with widespread anti-Polish feeling as definite proof of how much they "love" the Poles.

As a result of his policy toward Carpathian Ukraine, Premier Bela Imredy of Hungary was forced to resign Nov. 23 when he lost a vote of confidence in Parliament. He was recalled to office four days later, however, and presumably again has begun his machinations against the Ukrainian State.

#### Major Powers Warn Poland and Hungary

Britain, France, Germany and Italy, signators of the Munich pact, individually warned Poland and Hungary Nov. 25 against any armed invasion of Carpathian Ukraine.

Czech and Ukrainian troops by the thousands had moved up to the frontiers to defend the country after Hungary was reported to have called up two army classes preparatory to intervention in Carpathian Ukraine.

Poland also had massed twelve divisions along the Carpathian-Ukrainian frontier.

The Czechs had appealed to the four powers saying that Poles and Hungarians were creating "disorders" in Carpathian Ukraine supposedly to justify armed intervention for the sake of order.

Germany and Italy told Poland and Hungary that the Vienna mediation award of Nov. 2 must be accepted unequivocally. France and Britain instructed their ambassadors in Warsaw to caution Poland against "the danger of such action"--invasion of Carpathian Ukraine.

#### Ukrainians Ready to Fight

"The local governments of Czechoslovakia and Carpathian Ukraine are ready to meet all emergencies" Premier Voloshyn told the N. Y. Times correspondent in Prague Nov. 25.

"The immediate danger of armed action by Hungary and Poland seems to have been eliminated by a strongly-worded German note to Warsaw and Budapest and the Hungarian troops were withdrawn from the frontiers where for several days they menaced a narrow strip of Carpathian Ukraine separating Hungary and Poland.

"The Poles apparently intended to support the Hungarian aggression with armed irregulars. There were Polish regular troops along the

Such is the present picture of the Ukrainian lands under Poland, especially the city of Lviv. On the one hand it is a merciless persecution of Ukrainianism, and on the other it is an unhealthy sign on the part of the Poles, inasmuch as it betrays an overwhelming fear of the Ukrainian independence movement.

Church leaders Denounce Polish "Reprisals" --  
New York Times on Polish Activity in Western Ukraine

The New York Times Nov. 20 carried the following dispatch on conditions in Western Ukraine:

"UKRAINIANS ASSAIL POLISH 'REPRISALS' "

"WARSAW, Poland, Nov. 19--The Greek Catholic Metropolitan of Lwów (Lviv), Andreas Sheptytsky, and a score of other prominent Ukrainian leaders issued today a strong protest against Polish 'reprisals' in Eastern Galicia (Western Ukraine)."

"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."

Hungarian-Polish Army Units Drop Camouflage  
and Invade Carpathian Ukraine in Attempts  
to Bring Intervention by Their Governments

A savage recrudescence of Polish-Hungarian terrorism broke out in Carpathian Ukraine Nov. 18 when armed bands began crossing the frontier of the little state in force in a desperate attempt to create a revolt.

After weeks of steady infiltration of terrorists into Carpathian Ukraine, regular army units of both Hungary and Poland began attacking along the frontier. Widespread propaganda was issued simultaneously from Budapest and Warsaw that the Ukrainian people had revolted against the first autonomous government which they had obtained since the World War.

Two Major Clashes Nov. 19

Two major clashes occurred Friday, Nov. 19, near Volove where four Hungarian invaders were killed in a shooting afay with Czech guards and another near Poljana where a Polish band crossed the frontier and attacked a government building before being driven back into Polish territory.

As evidence of the inflamed desire of the Hungarians to seize the tiny Carpathian-Ukrainian territory, the Budapest press the same day issued completely erroneous reports of "Ukrainian terrorists" battling in Carpathian Ukraine. The press carried such idiotic reports as the allegation that the people were demanding cession to Hungary, which prior to the World War treated the Ukrainian people in that area as barbarously as the Poles and Russians are treating them in the Greater Ukrainian lands today.

The Polish press began shouting that Poland will not guarantee Czechoslovakia's new frontiers until the Carpathian-Ukrainian problem is "solved" and Poland and Hungary obtain a common frontier.

Premier Voloshyn Blames Brody's Agents

Premier Augustine Voloshyn immediately charged that foreign reports of agitation in Carpathian Ukraine were due to propaganda spread by agents of the imprisoned ex-Premier, Andrej Brody. He had been

to disperse. Instead the mob yelled back at the officers for assistance shouting that they "are being murdered by the Ukrainians."

#### The Police Arrive but, Not For Protection

While everyone was preoccupied with the defense of the gates, the police entered the interior of both the "Narodna Hostynnyca" and "Novy Czas" through the roof entrances of the adjoining buildings. They arrested the occupants and took them to the headquarters of the state police located at Sapieha Street amid wild shouts of "Kill them! Kill them!"

The following members of the staff of the "Novy Czas" were arrested: Osyp Kutny, Dr. Volodymyr Kalyna, Andrey Kuchkan, Peter Milanowski, Miss Stepany Martyniuk, Paul Mirnuk, Michael Holynsky, Leo Senyshyn, Paul Fedysahin, Alexander Wotorsky, Michael Jackiw and Leo Chubaty. Previously John Witwickij and Stephen Arsenych were arrested. Several other persons who happened to be in the "Novy Czas" offices at that time also were seized.

#### Besieged Ukrainians Treated Like Lawbreakers

The prisoners were subjected to anything but polite treatment. Lined up against the walls with their hands raised, they underwent a thorough search intermingled with a flow of offensive epithets. They were treated not as people who defended themselves against an attack, but as though they were the lawbreakers themselves.

#### Where Mob Failed Police Succeeded

The police did not allow any of the employees to remain in the offices of "Novy Czas." When those who were released from the police station returned to the offices that in the meanwhile had been abandoned by the police by order of the Lviv Governor, they found only wreckage. Four of the rooms were strewn with heaps of papers, broken glass and porcelain, piles of shattered drawers and desks and many valuable objects, among them a very expensive camera. All the files, administrative books, documents and receipts were scattered on the floor. Thus the police instead of doing their duty of protecting those besieged in the Ukrainian buildings by the mob, did exactly what the mob was about to do.

#### Other Attacks In Lviv

On Thursday, Nov. 3, an attack was made on the "Centrosojuz," the Ukrainian Cooperative Institution located at Zimorovocz Street. The building, however, was effectively defended by the Ukrainians. On the same day Polish students attacked the "Home for Ukrainian Invalids" at 25 Sofia Street and smashed the windows in all the rooms including that of Mr. Postiak, a legless cripple, who, naturally, could not defend himself. The "Home for Ukrainian Children" ("Ukrainska Zachoronka") was also demolished. A similar fate befell the premises of the Ukrainian Students at the Academy of Commerce, located at the Sacramentky St.

On Friday, Nov. 4 attempts were made by the Polish hooligans to invade the building of "Prosvita," a Ukrainian enlightenment institution, located at Rynek, but were met by strong resistance by Ukrainians.

During the attack a policeman beat up the editor-in-chief of the Ukrainian daily "Dilo," O. Kostyna.

#### Girl Locked in Burning Store

A Ukrainian store "Wohni" at Sapieha Street was raided and demolished, then closed and set on fire. A girl clerk was locked inside and had to be rescued by Ukrainian boys. She was badly burned.

All these bloody incidents in Lviv took place simultaneously with similar Polish action throughout the country. Mass arrests of Ukrainians, especially of Ukrainian students, assaults and arson are rampant in every town and village. Incessant anti-Ukrainian meetings and demonstrations are every-day occurrences.

SEND GREETINGS TO PREMIER VOLOSHYN

The protest committee likewise called greetings to Premier Dr. Augustine Voloshyn of Carpathian Ukraine and pledged him support in building up the new Ukrainian state.

MEETINGS ELSEWHERE IN US AND CANADA

Representatives of 5,000 Ukrainians in Edmonton, Alberta, met Nov. 13 to protest against "the ruthless persecution of the Orthodox church and of Ukrainians in Poland in general."

A Pastoral letter from the Rt. Rev. Bohdan, Bishop of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of North and South America, stated in part that: "The Orthodox Church in Poland is crucified...houses of worship are demolished. The altars are destroyed. The holy icons are ruined. The Blessed Sacraments are scattered and tramped upon. Our terrorized brethren weepingly gaze at the ruins of the holy churches wherein generations have been baptized and have worshipped Almighty God. Such unbelievably horrible is the picture of pagan persecution of the Orthodox Church in Poland in the 20th century..."

Bishop Bohdan ordered special prayers to be offered in all churches of his dioceses.

Three thousand Ukrainians protested in Philadelphia, Sunday, Nov. 27 against the Polish persecution. Seven hundred attended a mass meeting in Detroit, Nov. 19. Five hundred met in McKees Rocks, Pa., Sunday, Nov. 20. Meetings also were held in Chicago, Cleveland and Boston.

NEW POLISH ORGY RAMPANT IN STREETS OF LVIV

Polish Mob "Solves" Ukrainian Question by Instituting Terror

The last week before the recent elections for the Polish parliament (October 30 to November 7) witnessed barbaric Polish hoodliganism, directed against the Ukrainian population and the Ukrainian institutions of Lviv (capital), and elsewhere throughout Western Ukraine.

As if in revenge for their failure to obtain a common Polish-Hungarian frontier, the Polish mobs, more exactly the Polish student-hood, led by the instigators of the sinister Polish National Democratic (Sndek) forces, vented their rage and hatred towards Ukrainianism by staging street orgies that surpassed all the other similar attacks of the past.

Polish Students Riot While Police Look On

To cite the Ukrainian press of Lviv of Nov. 8 the Ukrainian question was being "solved" during that week by the Poles in the streets in their own way with the "dutiful" Polish police watching from the sidewalks. The furious mobs rolled down the streets, breaking into Ukrainian stores, schools, institutions and even into the private Ukrainian homes, smashing windows and demolishing the interiors. Not even the Ukrainian Theological Seminary was spared, and attempts were made also to break into the residence of the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Archbishop, Andrey Sheptytsky.

Ukrainian Press Offices Fight Mob Siege

The terror in the streets reached its climax on Friday, Nov. 4 after a mass meeting of the Polish students. At 1:45 p.m. a mob of several thousand came out from the "Way the 8rd" and Sykstuska Streets and surged around a block of buildings where the "Narodna Hostynnyca" (a Ukrainian restaurant) and the editorial offices of many Ukrainian newspapers, among them the "Novy Czas," are located. After the windows were smashed, the mass advanced towards the gates, leading to those institutions, but was met by fierce resistance. About fifty shots were fired from the crowd during the siege, but the Ukrainians prevented the Poles from entering.

Then someone from the publication "Ukrainian Press" telephoned the police. The police, however, failed to "persuade" the hoodligans

"Most Barbarous Scene of Today"

Michael Piznak, New York attorney, said that the parade and meeting focuses world opinion on the conditions now existing in Poland--the most barbarous scene of today."

Poles Lied About Autonomy

The Rev. Dr. M. Danylovych, of Newark, discussed the historical background of Western Ukraine and said that Premier Poincare of France believed that the Poles would grant Western Ukraine autonomy, and as a result agreed to the cession of that territory to Poland.

The Rev. Dr. V. Klyodysky, of Newark, said that "We lost in 1917 because the world was marshaled against us...; but Ukraine will yet be a strong and powerful, and a mighty force in Europe."

OTHER PROMINENT SPEAKERS

Eugene Lachowitch, associate editor of "Svoboda"; Volodymyr Dushnyck, editor of "The Nationalist"; the Rev. John Hundiak, of Cartaret, N. J.; Walter Bukata, president of the Ukrainian State Political Organization of New Jersey; the Rev. O. Kuman, and Miss Olga Zadoretzky, president of the Young Ukrainian Nationalists, discussed various phases of the Polish oppression.

"TRUTH ABOUT POLAND"

A brochure, "The Truth About Poland," by V. Soborny and Walter Bukata, describing Polish imperialism and tyranny on Ukrainian soil, was distributed during the parade and meeting.

TELEGRAPH FLEAS TO MAJOR POWERS

The following telegram was dispatched to the governments of the United States, Britain, France, Italy and Germany:

"Over 15 thousand Americans of Ukrainian descent, having participated in a monster parade through New York City, November 19, 1938, assembled in the Manhattan Center, for a protest meeting and passed the following resolutions:

"Whereas, the Polish government has lately intensified its reign of terror in Ukrainian provinces under its sway, demolishing over 150 churches, destroying whole villages in the district of Nadvorna, closing schools, libraries and enlightenment societies;

"Whereas, in addition to this Polish street mobs in the towns and cities of Ukrainian provinces have attacked, beaten and mutilated innocent and defenseless men, women and children, demolished buildings of Ukrainian societies, cooperatives, stores, factories, with the Polish police standing idly by; and

"Whereas, the Polish government acting in unison with Hungary is dispatching armed bands into Carpatho-Ukraine in order to terrorize the populace so as to create an impression abroad of unrest and disorder among Ukrainian population of Carpatho-Ukraine;

"Be it therefore resolved that a vigorous protest be raised against these brutal and inhuman acts of Polish government, and

"That a demand be made for the formation of an international commission for the purpose of investigating the said terrorism on the spot; and

"That the governments of the world powers be appealed to for the recognition of right of self-determination for 45 million Ukrainians as the only means to establish and secure a permanent peace in Europe.

"On behalf of the Manifestation of the United Ukrainian Organizations of Greater New York,

"Dmytro Halychyn, chairman  
"V. Dushnyck, V. Riznyk, secretaries"

I-0866

Greatest Assembly in U. S.

The parade was the greatest manifestation of Ukrainian solidarity in the history of the Ukrainian immigration in the United States. For nearly two hours thousands of people, young and old, marched from Abingdon Square on the lower West Side up Eighth Avenue to Manhattan Center at 34th Street.

Ukrainian Sichovi Striltsi (Sharpshooters) who fought in the World War, wearing brown uniforms; Ukrainian Hetmanci in khaki and silver doughboy helmets inscribed with a Trident, members of the Organization for the Rebirth of Ukraine (ODU); the Ukrainian National Association, the United Ukrainian Organizations of the United States, the Ukrainian Red Cross, the Ukrainian Women's League, and Ukrainian youth groups participated.

82 Organizations Represented

Eighty-two Ukrainian-American organizations in all were represented.

Highlights of the parade were two beautiful floats, one carrying a huge mural showing the extent of Ukrainian territory in Europe with a Ukrainian girl dressed in colorful native dress standing before it. The other pictured a Polish soldier with blood dripping from his hands towering over a burning Ukrainian city. A Ukrainian girl in chains lay at his feet.

The floats bore such inscriptions as: "We Demand A Free Ukraine," "We Protest Against Polish Terrorism," "Seven Million Ukrainians Are Persecuted by Poles," and "Ukrainian Leaders Imprisoned." Paraders carried placards bearing similar declarations.

Rain started falling during the middle of the parade but no one broke ranks.

Dr. Luke Wyszyna Principal Speaker

Principal speaker at the mass meeting was Dr. Luke Wyszyna, chief editor of "Svoboda," largest Ukrainian daily in the United States, who had just returned from Europe where he conferred with British, Czech and Ukrainian officials.

In his impassioned address interrupted frequently by deafening applause, Dr. Wyszyna said:

"Ukrainian Movement Not Fascist"

"The Ukrainian national movement is not fascist; it is founded on centuries of historical traditions of the Ukrainian nation. It is the product of the Ukrainian soil and of the Ukrainian people and of nothing else. It has as its object the winning of freedom and independence for the entire 45 million Ukrainian people now enslaved under the Soviet Union, Poland and Rumania. Throughout the length and breadth of their native but foreign ruled land, the Ukrainians are fighting today to rid themselves of the blighting rule of Moscow, Warsaw and Bucharest and establish their own free and independent Ukraine. That is what constitutes the Ukrainian national movement."

Present "Pacification" Worse Than 1930

Dmytro Halychyn, chairman of the protest committee, discussed the first Polish "pacification" of Western Ukraine in 1930 and said the present one was "far worse." He added:

"All America has spoken up for the Jews in Germany, but when millions of Ukrainians were starved to death by Red Moscow in 1932-33, not a voice was heard in protest... If our President stands up for the half a million Jews in Germany, he should stand up for the seven and a half Ukrainians in Poland."

*Mullin*



# UKRAINIAN PRESS SERVICE (U.P.S.)

NEW YORK, N. Y. - U. S. A.

31 East 42nd Street

Telephone:  
MURRAY HUN 6-0222

Cable Address:  
"UKRAINPRSS-NEWYORK"

No. 25

(Published Semi-Monthly)

December 1, 1938

FIFTEEN THOUSAND UKRAINIANS PARADE IN NEW YORK CITY AGAINST POLISH

TERRORISM

POLISH MOBS RUSH THROUGH LIVY STREETS SMASHING UKRAINIAN PROPERTY

HUNGARIAN-POLISH BANDS INVADE CARPATHIAN UKRAINE

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Outstanding developments during the last few weeks in Ukraine's struggle for liberation included the following:

WESTERN UKRAINE (Under Poland)--Polish mobs run riot in LVIV, capital, burning, looting and wrecking Ukrainian property; Polish troops keep Western Ukraine under military rule; Metropolitan Sheptytsky protests against Polish pacification.

CARPATHIAN UKRAINE (In federal Czech Republic)--Hungarian-Polish terrorists begin new invasion of Carpathian Ukraine simultaneously with press and radio propaganda against new state; Czech and Ukrainian troops ward off attacks; Premier Voloshyn pushes reconstruction.

NEW YORK--15,000 Ukrainians march in New York City in protest against savage Polish military pacification of Western Ukraine and urge investigation by international body; mass meetings also held in Canada and major U. S. cities; Ukrainians demand right of self-determination for more than 7 million people in Western Ukraine.

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UKRAINIANS IN UNITED STATES AND CANADA  
PROTEST AGAINST POLISH "PACIFICATION,"

DEMAND PROBE BY INTERNATIONAL BODY

Fifteen thousand American-Ukrainians marched in rain Saturday, Nov. 19, through New York city streets in protest against the bloody Polish military "pacification" of Western Ukraine.

Similar demonstrations were held in other cities in the United States and Canada.

Six thousand jammed Manhattan Center after the parade and passed resolutions calling on President Roosevelt and heads of major European governments to send an international delegation to Western Ukraine to "investigate the terrible conditions under which Ukrainians are compelled to live."

Demand Freedom for Ukraine

Other resolutions denounced the Polish pacification, demanded the right of self-determination for more than 7 million Ukrainians in Western Ukraine and declared that all the 45 million Ukrainians in Eastern Europe now under Russia, Poland and Rumania must be permitted to set up their own independent state.

Storms of applause greeted references to the new autonomous state of Carpathian Ukraine, home of six hundred thousand Ukrainians in the federated Czech Republic, and such declarations as "Ukraine will yet be strong and powerful, and a mighty force in Europe."

A total of \$3,100 was collected for the Ukrainian struggle and the rehabilitation of Carpathian Ukraine.

I-0866

歐亞局

機密第二二二號

昭和十四年三月十八日

在紐育

總領事 若松栗

外務大臣有田公郎殿

在米「ウナ」人、民族運動関係件

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of the Ukrainian Republic and, except on matters of broad policy, enjoy local self-government... Thus, far Berlin's demands for an 'independent' Ukrainian nation have been traced only to White Russian emigres or to Polish and Rumanian Nazis." ---Look Magazine, Mar. 14, 1938.

Of all statements revealing the utmost ignorance of the elementary facts on the Ukrainian question, the above are the worst. Soviet imperialism today is no different than Tsarist imperialism before the World War. The Soviet Ukrainian Premier Korotchenko is an OGPU murderer who has exiled or executed hundreds of thousands of Ukrainians during the past 20 years. In 1930 alone during the revolt of the Ukrainian peasants, the Chakist Korotchenko bombarded and destroyed Ukrainian villages, executed 50,000 Ukrainians and deported 200,000 to Siberia and the Solovky Islands. He rose to the premiership in Feb., 1938, after the previous premier was removed. Khrushchov was named secretary of the Communist Party in Ukraine at the same time. Thus Ukraine today is governed by two Moscow police agents, "chosen from among the most cruel and the most sanguinary," the Ukrainian Press Bureau of Paris said in April, 1938.

The history of Ukraine under the Communist Terror has seen one of constant turmoil, ranging from two great famines to uprisings on collective farms, the army and workers, wholesale purges which have removed every single old Ukrainian Bolshevik besides almost all government officials and their replacement by Russians or OGPU agents. Mykola Sciborsky, in his magnificent book, "Ukraine and the National Politics of the Soviets," reveals that in 1928, of the 627 highest government officials in Ukraine, ONLY 158 WERE UKRAINIANS. The rest were Russians, (358), Jews, (176), and others (35). The percentage today is even worse.

In the first Supreme Council (Parliament) of Ukraine which met last July, only 186 out of 304 deputies (61.2 per cent) were Ukrainians; 111 or 36.5 per cent were Russians. The Russians form only 9.7 per cent of the population. Incidentally 10 members were purged before they could take their seats!

These incidents would fill a volume. But LOOK Magazine never looked.

Likewise its comment on White Russian emigres and Polish and Rumanian Nazis spreading Ukrainian nationalism is kindergarten journalism. In justice to the Ukrainian cause, LOOK Magazine should correct these statements immediately.

#### TRIDENT MAGAZINE TO APPEAR THIS WEEK WITH EYEWITNESS ACCOUNTS

The March issue of the Trident magazine will be out this week with two timely eyewitness accounts of events in Western Ukraine and Carpatho-Ukraine, besides other good articles.

Eugene Skotzko, director of the Ukrainian Press Service, who has just returned from abroad, describes the creation of a new state in "Mecca to Carpatho-Ukraine."

Walter P. Blondyn, member of the Ukrainian Film Art of Carpatho-Ukraine in his article, "The Polish 'Pacification' of Western Ukraine," tells what he saw of the Polish terror of last November.

Other articles are: "The Struggle in East Europe," by V. S. Dushnyck; "The Brest-Litovsk Treaty," "Soviet Foreign Policy," by Roman Lacyk; and "Ukraine under the Soviets," by Edward Seredynsky.

Mailing address of The Trident--Box 13, Station D, New York City.

#### 'UKRAINE IN FILMS', NEW FILM FROM CARPATHO-UKRAINE, READY FOR RELEASE

"Ukraine in Films," a documentary film in technicolor on Ukraine's struggle for freedom, will be released in New York late this month by the Ukrainian Film Art of Carpatho-Ukraine.

The film, parts of which were smuggled out of Poland, consists of four sections: scenes from Western Ukraine after the World War; a reconstruction of the assassination of Col. Evhen Konovaletz by an OGPU agent in Rotterdam last May 23; the rise of Carpatho-Ukraine; and reaction in Western Ukraine, including the Polish "pacification" ups.

In Kremiatsk, six persons were arrested for membership in the OUN.

In Stryj, Josephat Buynyk was sentenced to three years imprisonment for attempting to cross the frontier into Carpatho-Ukraine. Seven others were given sentences ranging up to three years.

In Trostianetz, Mykola Marchyk-Zorlany, a young writer, was arrested and taken to the concentration camp in Bereza.

In Bereziv Nyzny, Poles broke into the Ukrainian school building and destroyed property inside.

In Velyyn, the Rev. Volodymyr Vuchyk was arrested on Jan. 26. No charge was announced.

These incidents are only 1 per cent of the many reported in every Ukrainian news bulletin from Europe. They are examples of what happens when a barbaric power is permitted to run wild over a country it occupies.

#### UKRAINIAN PRESS DIRECTOR DESCRIBES TRIP TO CARPATHO-UKRAINE. FINDS PEOPLE WANT UNION WITH WESTERN UKRAINE

Carpatho-Ukraine wants to unite with Western Ukraine now under Poland as soon as that territory obtains its freedom. Evhen Skotzko, director of the Ukrainian Press Service of New York, told more than 100 persons at the meeting room of the Organization for the Rebirth of Ukraine (ODU) last Sunday, March 4.

"The impression was widespread," Mr. Skotzko said in discussing his four-month trip abroad, "that in order to protect their own existence the Carpatho-Ukrainians should unite with Western Ukraine as soon as it obtains its independence from Poland."

#### Carpatho-Ukraine Mecca of Ukraindom

Mr. Skotzko was in Uzhorod when the Vienna arbitration committee awarded that capital of Carpatho-Ukraine to Hungary. Later he visited Chust, present capital. Carpatho-Ukraine has become the Mecca of Ukraindom throughout the world, he said, and has become the leading factor in the centuries-long struggle of the 50,000,000 Ukrainians to unite all their territories now divided among Russia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania and Hungary.

Mr. Skotzko said he was amazed at the national spirit of the villagers of Carpatho-Ukraine, who for 20 years suffered under a Czechization policy of the Prague Government. Contrary to reports abroad, he said, the condition of the villages, roads, schools and buildings, was terrible as contrasted with those in Czech and Slovak territory. Czechoslovakia could have done much more for the poverty-stricken Ukrainians had she tried to aid them instead of seeking to denationalize them, he said.

#### An Incident in Western Ukraine

Discussing Western Ukraine, he predicted the dissolution of the artificial Polish state and related an incident of a Ukrainian villager who upon losing his home to the Polish authorities for some reason, did not become angry but merely remarked:

"You can have it now, but I'll get it back within a few months."

.....

A total of \$74 was collected for the Carpathian Sitch, which was described as "the cry of the Ukrainian people."

#### LOOK MAGAZINE LIES ABOUT UKRAINE, SAYS UKRAINIANS UNDER COMMUNIST TERROR ARE NOT OPPRESSED

"...The 33 million Ukrainians in the U. S. S. R. are neither oppressed nor a minority. They make up 80 per cent of the population

Carpato-Ukraine, continued camp fighting for dividing the new state between them. Poland with her nearly 8,000,000 Ukrainians is worried by the increasing demands for independence in her Western Ukrainian territory. As a result Poland first obtained a trade treaty with Russia early this year. This week Rumanian Foreign Minister Grigore Gatienco visited Warsaw to strengthen Polish-Rumanian ties. At the conclusion of the three-day visit, Jerzy Szapiro, New York Times correspondent, said in a dispatch from Warsaw March 6:

"The Carpatho-Ukrainian problem also was examined. The impression conveyed is that Rumania will not oppose a common Polish-Hungarian frontier by the incorporation of that part of Czechoslovakia into Hungary 'if and when circumstances permit a change' in the Czechoslovak frontier."

The report was characterized in Bucharest as "quite untrue."

"ANTI-COMMUNIST SOCIETY" and "UKRAINIAN-GERMAN CULTURAL SOCIETY" ORGANIZED IN CHUST; WILL HELP BROTHERS IN EAST UKRAINE

CHUST, Carpatho-Ukraine--(UPS)-- Two organizations, "The Society for the Struggle against Communism," and "The Ukrainian-German Cultural Society," were founded in Chust early in February.

The first organization was formed Feb. 9, primarily to campaign against remnants of the Communist party, which was banned. Officers elected were: Julian Perevyznyk, president; Dr. W. Dolynay, vice-president; Julian Chimenyetz, secretary; I. Koperlos, treasurer; V. Kuznyk, press chief.

Pay Tribute to Petlura and Konovaletz

The meeting paid tribute in a one-minute silence to the two Ukrainian leaders who were slain in the struggle against communism: Gen. Simon Petlura, killed by an OGPU agent in Paris in 1926, and Col. Evhen Konovaletz, murdered by an OGPU agent in Rotterdam in 1938.

Felicitations were telegraphed to Col. Andrey Melnyk, successor to Konovaletz as head of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists.

Chairman Chimenyetz, in opening the meeting, remarked: "Our task is to help our native brothers on the Dnieper (in Eastern Ukraine under Russia) in their struggle (against Communism)."

Cultural Society to Improve Relations With German Minority

The second organization was formed Feb. 8 in the presence of Ukrainian government leaders and representatives of the German minority in Carpatho-Ukraine and Slovakia. The Ukrainian-German Cultural Society will seek to improve cultural relations between the German minority and the Ukrainians; organize lectures, concerts and shows; publish periodicals and exchange students.

"Greater Germany Has No Ambitions Against Anyone"

Engineer Karmazyk, secretary in the Slovakian government, said that "Greater Germany has no ambitions against anyone, because in the first place, a great nation does not need this, and secondly, Germans respect other people and even fight for their existence."

POLAND DEMANDS COLONIES WHILE CONTINUING ANTI-UKRAINIAN CAMPAIGN WITH ARRESTS and DESTRUCTION OF UKRAINIAN PROPERTY

(UPS) While Poland is demanding colonies, these anti-Ukrainian incidents continue in Western Ukraine:

In Peremyshl Ivan Mychaluk was sentenced to four years imprisonment and Ivan Hnylichuk to three years for belonging to the Organization of the Ukrainian Nationalists.

The same court sentenced Roman Lynd to five years and Rozal Kharchuk to three years for distributing pamphlets praising the OGPU-murdered Col. Evhen Konovaletz.



Prchalala Made Minister of Finance, Railways and Interior

Gen. Prchalala, whose appointment to the Carpatho-Ukrainian government in February resulted in protest meetings throughout Carpatho-Ukraine and brought telegrams of protest from Ukrainians throughout the world, was named Minister of Finance, Railways and Interior. He had been prevented from assuming his previous post because of the demonstrations.

Poland Pleased at Cabinet Shift

The Times dispatch said significantly:

"Reconstruction of the Carpatho-Ukrainian cabinet has greatly strengthened the hands of the Prague government and has caused lively satisfaction in Poland, with whom Czechoslovakia is seeking to establish as close friendship as possible. The Poles had complained that M. Reway was responsible for organizing recent attacks on Polish Consulates and harboring Ukrainian emigres from Poland who were working for 'liberation of the Polish Ukraine.'"

The Slovak government also issued a communique disavowing separatist intentions.

Action Interpreted as Extension of Czech Control

"Taken together with the Slovak communique," The Times' dispatch said, "this indicates a gallant rally by Prague against the almost irresistible forces pressing upon her from across her frontier. She is sharing in the breathing space apparently obtained by Poland, Hungary, Rumania and Yugoslavia to resist the German thrust in their direction."

The Times' headline over the dispatch read: "Moves by Czechs Block Reich Drive."

Thus the struggle of Carpatho-Ukraine against the meddling of Prague is linked again to Germany. By its actions Prague demonstrated that it had not recognized the Munich Peace Pact and the autonomy bill given to the Ukrainians and is again waging an anti-Ukrainian campaign.

Prague Act Violation of Ukrainian Autonomy Bill

The Ukrainian autonomy bill passed last November gave the Ukrainians the right to choose their own ministers. The appointment of this Prchalala and now the dismissal of Reway were clear violations of this bill.

Carpatho-Ukrainian Government Won 92.4% Majority in Elections

The shake-up of the Carpatho-Ukrainian cabinet followed the Feb. 12 elections in which the nation by a 92.4 per cent majority, gave an overwhelming mandate to Premier Voloshyn and his government. Following the election Minister Reway revealed that Prague had not desired such a result. In an interview with Nova Svyoboda, in Chust, on the night of the elections, Minister Reway disclosed that even President Hacha did not expect the Ukrainians to win.

President Hacha Expected Ukrainians To Lose

"The president asked," Minister Reway said, "what we will do when we get only 40 per cent of the votes. With these words I understood that here in Prague all kinds of agitation were being waged against the government. And I was anxious. But I believed that the government would receive 60 per cent of the votes! Thus now it is easy to understand why the result of the elections, 92 per cent, is a great surprise to me."

Poland and Hungary Again Menace Carpatho-Ukraine

Carpatho-Ukraine was menaced this week from other sides. Poland and Hungary, refusing to drop their revisionist demands against

# UKRAINIAN PRESS SERVICE (U P S)

NEW YORK, N. Y. - U. S. A.

Telephone:  
Murray Hill 6-0322

Cable Address:  
"UKRAINPRES-NEWYORK"

51 East 42nd Street

No. 31

March 10, 1939

CZECH GOVERNMENT SEEKS TO DOMINATE CARPATHO-UKRAINIAN GOVERNMENT,

POLAND DEMANDS COLONIES WHILE CONTINUING ANTI-UKRAINIANISM,

FOOD SHORTAGE REPORTED IN EASTERN UKRAINE

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(UPS) -- Carpatho-Ukraine was again menaced on two sides this week with the Czech Government forcing a reorganization of the Carpatho-Ukrainian cabinet and Poland attempting to win Rumanian support for amputation of the tiny state. These incidents highlighted the struggle of 50,000,000 Ukrainians in East Europe for independence:

CHUST, CARPATHO-UKRAINE -- Prague attempted to regain control of Carpatho-Ukrainian Government following overwhelming Ukrainian victory at polls Feb. 12 by forcing the removal of the patriotic Minister Julian Revay and appointing the Czech general, Lew Prchal, as minister of finance, railways and interior.

WARSAW -- Polish Foreign Minister Josef Beck conferred with Rumanian Foreign Minister Grigore Gafencu in an attempt to win Rumanian support for the Hungaro-Polish plan to amputate Carpatho-Ukraine.

LIVIV, WESTERN UKRAINE (Under Poland) -- Trials of Ukrainians for attempting to cross the frontier into Carpatho-Ukraine, distributing nationalist literature and of priests who preach in Ukrainian continue; Ukrainian property wrecked by Polish bands; Ukrainian Senator Mykola Tyvorydlo protested in Polish Sejm on Jan. 27 against Polish oppression.

KIEV, EASTERN UKRAINE (Under Russia) -- Soviet census reveals whole villages vacant due to mass deportations; new anti-labor laws interpreted as beginning of end of the "Soviet Dictatorship of the Proletariat"; organs, Communist and Pravda report grain shortages in Ukraine, indicating widespread hunger and possibility of famine.

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PRAGUE SHAKES UP CARPATHO-UKRAINIAN CABINET, DISMISSES REVAY, GIVES GENERAL PRCHALA THREE POSTS IN VIOLATION OF AUTONOMY BILL

(UPS) The Czech Government March 6 again meddled in the internal affairs of Carpatho-Ukraine in violation of the November autonomy bill by removing Minister Julian Revay from the Carpatho-Ukrainian Government and giving the three principal ministries to the Czech general, Lew Prchal.

The newly elected Ukrainian Diet will take up the matter when it meets in Chust March 21.

The New York Times of March 7 reported in a Prague dispatch that Revay, beloved by Ukrainians as the "dynamo of the Carpatho-Ukrainian government," was removed upon his return from Berlin.

Premier Augustine Voloshyn of Carpatho-Ukraine "failed to support M. Revay by resigning and then forming a new cabinet," The Times said.

In place of Revay, President Emil Hacha named Stephen Klocurak as minister of commerce, agriculture, labor and public welfare of Carpatho-Ukraine. The Times added that Klocurak "is an unknown quantity but he is reported, like L. Revay, to be a partisan of a 'Greater Ukraine' policy."

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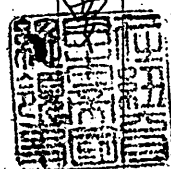
機密第二二號

昭和十四年四月二日

在紐育

總領事

若松



外務大臣 有田八郎殿

在米、ウツナイナ、民族運動ニ関スル件

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Human Bulletin - No. 33, April 1, 1939

在紐育日本總領事館

I-0866

ATTEMPT MADE TO ASSASSINATE RUSSIAN SECRETARY OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF UKRAINE IN KIEV. ASSAILANT DIES WITH TWO OTHERS IN BLAST.

The Ukrainian and European press reports that an attempt was made to assassinate Khrushchov, Russian secretary of the Communist Party of Ukraine, in Kiev late in February.

The assailant hurled a bomb into Khrushchov's railroad car as he was about to leave for the Communist Party Congress in Moscow. Two of Khrushchov's assistants were killed as was the attacker, but Khrushchov was not in the car at the time.

Khrushchov has been waging a ruthless campaign to wipe out Ukrainian nationalist elements in Eastern Ukraine since his appointment by Stalin as Ukrainian Communist Party secretary in February, 1938, and unrest has been increasing. Last September part of the Kiev garrison revolted. Last December more than two score Ukrainian army officers, including three generals, were arrested when an "Organization to Liberate Ukraine" was uncovered. Lately hunger has been reported because of Soviet grain confiscations.

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UKRAINIAN BUREAU ORGANIZED IN WASHINGTON BY AMERICAN UKRAINIANS TO ACCUANT AMERICAN PUBLIC WITH UKRAINIAN LIBERATION MOVEMENT

A Ukrainian Bureau has been organized in Washington, D. C., by leading American Ukrainians supported by public donations of Ukrainians in the United States.

The bureau was incorporated with the Council of Corporation of the District of Columbia on Feb. 15. The Council which will direct its activities consists of the following prominent Ukrainians--all American citizens: Dr. Alexander A. Granovsky, associate professor of Minnesota University and president of the Organization for the Rebirth of Ukraine; Dr. Luke Wyszyna, chief editor of the Ukrainian Daily, "Svoboda," of Jersey City, N. J.; Nicholas Muraszko, president of the Ukrainian National Association, Jersey City, N. J.; Gregory Herman, of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., vice president, and Dmytro Halychyn, of New York, general secretary of the Ukrainian National Association; Walter Cherewatynuk, New York, vice president of the Organization for the Rebirth of Ukraine, and Eugene Skotzko, of New York.

The bureau will publish works on Ukraine and furnish information to those interested in the Ukrainian question.

MARCH ISSUE OF TRIDENT MAGAZINE APPEARS

The March issue of the Trident Magazine, published in the English language by the Organization for the Rebirth of Ukraine, appeared this week with an unusual eyewitness account of the Polish "pacification" of Western Ukraine last October and November. The article was written by Walter P. Blondyn, a Cleveland Ukrainian, who visited Western Ukraine at the time.

Other articles are: "Mecca to Carpatho-Ukraine," by Eugene Skotzko; "The Struggle in East Europe," an editorial; "Ukraine under the Soviets" and "Soviet Foreign Policy."

Mailing address of the Trident is P. O. Box 13, Sta. D, NYC; subscription--\$1.50 yearly.

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TWO BROCHURES PUBLISHED HERE

Two brochures in English, "Ukraine and American Democracy," by Dr. Luke Wyszyna, editor-in-chief of Svoboda, Ukrainian Daily; and "The Ukrainian National Movement," by Stephen Shumeyko, editor of The Ukrainian Weekly, were published in New York by the United Ukrainian Organizations of the United States last month.

Both brochures are available at the Svoboda Bookstore, 81-83 Grand St., Jersey City, N.J. for 15 and 25 cents respectively.

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UKRAINIAN FILM IN TECHNICOLOR RELEASED IN UNITED STATES

"Ukraine in Flames," a documentary film in technicolor, portraying the life of Ukrainians under the occupation of foreign powers and describing their struggle for liberation, has been released in eastern cities.

The film, produced by the Ukrainian Film Art of Carpatho-Ukraine and edited by Walter P. Blondyn, has already been shown in Brooklyn, Jersey City, New York, Newark and will play in Elizabeth April 1, Philadelphia April 2 and 3 and Chester, Pa., April 4 before being taken to the Midwest and Canada.

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UKRAINIAN PRESS SERVICE

and the town was beflagged for the first time with the national colors, nothing could make it seem festal or even real. The cause was lost before it was won, and the dullest inhabitant knew it."

#### The Hungarian Invasion

The Hungarian invasion had already begun. Hungary issued a 12-hour ultimatum to Prague and Chust demanding 1) withdrawal of Czech troops within 24 hours; 2) release of all Hungarian prisoners in Carpatho-Ukraine; 3) end to the "persecution" of Hungarians; 4) weapons to be given Hungarian "self-defense" formations in Carpatho-Ukraine. The ultimatum was delivered after the invasion had started and Hungarian troops, reinforced by 60,000 reservists already were on the march.

Prague ordered her troops to withdraw, but Premier Voloshyn rejected the ultimatum and proclaimed independence. He did, however, offer to send a delegation to Budapest to negotiate a settlement and prevent bloodshed. The offer was ignored.

#### Advance Continues, Wednesday, March 15.

Preceded by terrorists, Hungarian troops continued the advance toward the Polish border, but a Foreign Office spokesman in Budapest admitted that they were being fiercely resisted with artillery and machinegun fire. Ukrainians in the Czech Army and "Sitch" members fought shoulder to shoulder, deserted by the Czech troops who fled to Poland or Rumania. The Ukrainians recaptured 20 villages.

#### Hungarian "Annexation" Declared, Thursday, March 16.

Premier Count Paul Teleky of Hungary announced the annexation of Carpatho-Ukraine as "part of the Kingdom of Hungary," declaring that Carpatho-Ukraine would be set up as an autonomous region with "sweeping rights of self-government." But Hungarian troops were having a hard time making it effective. Premier Voloshyn left for Rumania but Ukrainian Sitch guards and troops dug a trench seven miles west of Chust and held out for hours in savage hand to hand fighting. One hundred Hungarians were reported killed before Chust fell at approximately 4:00 p.m. The Sitch retreated to the hills to continue resistance.

Premier Voloshyn was quoted in an interview as saying that German had "betrayed" Carpatho-Ukraine in that she requested the Ukrainians not to fight then refused to act when the Hungarian invasion began.

#### "Fighting For Every Inch." Wednesday, March 18.

Hungary claimed that Carpatho-Ukraine was completely occupied. But the Ukrainian Press Bureau in Vienna reported that severe fighting continued in the snowy mountain passes and that the Sitch Guards were "fighting for every inch of territory." They were holding their own with machine guns in several mountain areas. Fighting was reported heaviest in the Tcevo-Volno region, where the Ukrainians checked the advance of stronger Hungarian forces by blowing up bridges.

#### Gerrilla Warfare Waged in Hills. Tuesday, March 21.

A dispatch said March 21 that "members of the Sitch Separatist Guards were conducting incessant guerrilla warfare against Hungarian occupation forces." The Hungarians held the larger villages and dominated the highways, but the Sitch guards were most active in less accessible regions. One unconfirmed report said Hungarians had executed 35 Ukrainian "separatist military leaders." Hungarians were reported to have massed hundreds of thousands of troops in Carpatho-Ukraine.

#### "Thousands Continue Resistance." Thursday, March 23

The United Press said in a dispatch from Bratislava that several hundred members of the Sitch had arrived there. "These guards," the dispatch continued, "asserted that several thousand Carpatho-Ukrainian nationalists were leading Robin Hood lives in the high Carpathian mountains in their fight against Hungarian annexation. They asserted that in the eastern part of the area nationalists held out and gave way only foot by foot against superior numbers of Hungarians. In the Ineresia valley, they asserted, Carpatho-Ukrainians entrenched themselves strongly, with plenty of machine guns and ammunition and an ample food supply because of the deer and other game available."

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"Why is Carpatho-Ukraine, the smallest and weakest segment of Czechoslovakia, the last to fall? Today Huszt (Chust) is occupied by the Hungarians, but around the town in the hills a few 'Lads of the Sitch' (Sitch) are fighting."

#### Proud Traditions Responsible For Resistance

Carpatho-Ukraine was fighting as Ukrainians have always fought against aggression and occupation. No Ukrainian land has ever been occupied by an enemy; no matter how strong, without a fight. It was in this proud tradition of a heroic past that Carpatho-Ukraine refused to lay down her arms and was resisting an estimated 200,000 Hungarian troops. For 600 years while Carpatho-Ukraine was under Hungarian domination, she fought at least once or twice every century in an attempt to throw off the Hungarian yoke. The last and successful attempt was in 1919. It was led by such men as Dmytro Klempush.

A chronology of events shows how swiftly they overwhelmed the tiny state, which Ukrainians throughout the world had hoped would become the keystone of a Great Ukraine. Miss McCormick, only American reporter to visit Chust at the time, said in her dispatch March 16:

#### Prelude To Conflict, Monday, March 13.

"On Monday Huszt was a boom town excitedly planning its future. Since it became the capital of Carpatho-Ukraine five months ago, when larger towns of Carpatho-Ukraine were awarded to Hungary by the Vienna agreement, it had added 10,000 to its population of 20,000 and become a focal point of the national aspirations of Ukrainians from many parts of the world..."

#### Premier Orders Arms For Sitch

"Late that night Premier Volosin ordered the Czech gendarmerie to issue arms to the Sitch so as to reinforce the frontier guard. When General Prchala (Czech member of the Cabinet) heard this order he commanded the gendarmes to recover the arms. A fight ensued at the Sitch barracks; troops surrounded government buildings; and the battle was on."

"The Premier telegraphed Chancellor Adolf Hitler, announcing that he was about to proclaim the independence of Carpatho-Ukraine and asking German protection."

#### The Czech Attack, Tuesday, March 14.

"On Tuesday morning at 6:15 the town was awakened by the sound of revolver shots, followed by the roar of cannon and machine-gun fire. Marketwomen setting up their little stalls dropped their baskets and ran for cover; peasant carts clattered back over cobbled streets to the hills."

"Troops were bombarding the Coruna Hotel, situated in the straggling central square and used as a headquarters by the Sitch and also by the German Consul. The Consul's mirror was pierced by a bullet while he was shaving, so he nearly became the only German victim in this 'war'."

"The fighting lasted five hours. The Coruna Hotel and many buildings were wrecked, and at the end there were sixty dead in Huszt and as many more in neighboring villages..."

#### Declaration of Independence

"At 7 o'clock (Premier Volosin) broadcast the proclamation of independence and called the Ukrainian Parliament to meet Wednesday at 2. In this broadcast no mention was made of German protection, for the good reason that the telegram to Herr Hitler had not been answered; it is still unanswered, proof to Ukrainians that Herr Hitler had turned over the last scrap of Czechoslovakia as a sop to Poles and Hungarians. The latter are now in the unhappy position of having 1,200 miles of frontiers on Germany."

#### People Sad at Turn of Events

"The despairing citizens of Huszt stood before the battle-scarred government building listening to their declaration of independence and singing the dirge-like Ukrainian hymn of freedom; the scene was oddly like a funeral service. The crowds walked home through the snow in terrific silence, and though the next day was made a holiday

Sworn to die rather than yield, the 12,000 to 15,000 members of the Sitch, lacking uniforms and armed only with rifles and a few machine guns, retreated slowly into the Carpathian Mountains to the East after recapturing a score of villages from the Hungarians and inflicting heavy casualties.

#### Fighting Alone Despite Foreign Guarantees

Carpatho-Ukraine, declaring her independence March 14, fought alone. Germany and Italy, which ceded the state's capital of Uzhorod to Hungary last Nov. 2, refused to act to stop the invasion which followed the collapse of the Czech Republic.

To the everlasting condemnation of the Czechs, the Czech troops, who not only did not fight for their own independence, opened fire with machine guns and artillery on Ukrainians in Chust and surrounding villages when the Sitch tried to obtain arms March 14. It was estimated that 120 persons were killed, 60 in Chust in the five hour battle.

#### Leaders Reported Slain in Bitter Fight

Losses were reported heavy among both Ukrainians and Hungarians. The Polish "Nowy Swiat," of New York, said in a Warsaw dispatch Saturday, March 18 that Dmytro Klempush, commander of the "Carpathian Sitch," had been killed. It said his assistant, Ivan Roman, chief of the general staff, also had been killed, as was Sergey Yefremov, who succeeded him.

A radio report Friday, March 17, said Captain Biley, Ukrainian commander of the gendarmerie, who was said to have been directing defense operations, had been slain.

#### Premier Voloshyn Forced To Flee To Rumania

Premier Augustine Voloshyn, rejecting the Hungarian ultimatum and mobilizing all men under 40 to the defense of the state, finally was forced to flee into Rumania March 16, after Hungarian threats against his life.

#### Independence Declared By Diet

Carpatho-Ukraine continued the resistance, however, as an independent nation. The Diet, which had been elected Feb. 12, met in three sessions. At the first it declared the independence of Carpatho-Ukraine. At the second it approved the name "Carpatho-Ukraine" for the state and at the third dispatched a note to Hungary, Germany and other powers proposing an international conference to halt the bloodshed, according to a Ukrainian Press Service wireless dispatch from Vienna Saturday, March 18. The appeal went unanswered.

The dispatch said:

"Heroic resistance of Carpatho-Ukraine continues in the east with the Ukrainian Army under Minister Perevuznyk and in the west under Minister Klochnurak."

#### New Government Appointed

Perevuznyk became minister of public welfare when the new Carpatho-Ukrainian government was formed March 14. Dr. Stepan Klochnurak also became a minister. His portfolio was unknown. Premier and Minister of Justice was Monsignor Voloshyn; Julian Revay, dismissed by Prague March 6 when the Czech government attempted to regain control of Carpatho-Ukraine, became foreign minister; Briaschayko was appointed minister of finance, and Dr. N. Dolynay, minister of interior.

The government had to flee when the Hungarian army, fought to a standstill for two days by the Sitch, captured Chust on Thursday, March 16.

#### Resistance Amazes World

The resistance of Carpatho-Ukraine was the most amazing factor in the collapse of the Czech state. Czechoslovakia gave up without firing a shot as German armies marched into Prague last Wednesday, March 15. And Czechoslovakia had a quarter of a million men and 1,500 planes.

As Anne O'Hare McCormick asked in a dispatch to the New York Times from Budapest March 17:

# UKRAINIAN PRESS SERVICE (U P S)

NEW YORK, N. Y.—U. S. A.

Telephone:  
Murray HIN 6-0352

Cable Address:  
"UKRAINPRES—NEWYORK"

51 East 42nd Street

No. 33

April 1, 1939.

"CARPATHIAN SITCH" CONTINUES TO FIGHT IN MOUNTAINS OF CARPATHO-UKRAINE;

HUNGARY BEGINS RUSSIFICATION POLICY AFTER AUTONOMY PLEDGES;

AMERICAN UKRAINIAN ORGANIZATIONS PROTEST INVASION

(UPS) Three weeks after the Hungarian invasion of Carpatho-Ukraine, the "Carpathian Sitch" was still fighting hard in the mountains east of Chust. Its resistance symbolized the struggle of 50,000,000 Ukrainians in East Europe for independence. Developments:

CARPATHO-UKRAINE--"Carpathian Sitch" lost Chust and many leaders, but continued fighting in mountains against Hungarian invasion; Hungary promised autonomy then began Russification policy to stamp out Ukrainian movement.

UNITED STATES--Organization for Rebirth of Ukraine, United Ukrainian Organizations, Committee for Defense of Carpatho-Ukraine and Ukrainian Providence Association protest against Hungarian invasion; ask United States to act.

WESTERN UKRAINE--Reports indicate 8,000,000 Ukrainians under Poland feel time is ripe for action; letters from Western Ukraine say situation is worse then last winter during Polish "pacification."

EASTERN UKRAINE--(under Russia)--Attempt made to assassinate Khmystchenov, Russian secretary of Ukrainian Communist Party, in Kiev, indicating growing unrest among 40,000,000 Ukrainians under Soviets.

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HUNGARY BEGINS RUSSIFICATION POLICY IN CARPATHO-UKRAINE

Hungary promised Carpatho-Ukraine autonomy soon after the invasion began, but reports are that the little state again is suffering under a de-nationalization policy.

Hungarian officials refer to Carpatho-Ukraine as "Sub-Carpathian Russia"; declare that "Russian is the dominant language;" print announcements in Hungarian and Russian instead of Carpatho-Ukrainian, and permit a Czarist Russian flag to be hoisted over Uzhorod, centuries-old capital of Carpatho-Ukraine.

Another report said Andrey Brody, first premier of Carpatho-Ukraine who was arrested for treason and exiled in disgrace, again was in Uzhorod, carrying on anti-Ukrainian activity.

Ukrainians cannot be taken for Hungarians, so Hungary is attempting to make it appear that the people are Russian. However, Carpatho-Ukraine has had a taste of freedom and is still fighting for it. There will be no let-up in the Ukrainian movement to regain Carpatho-Ukraine.

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"CARPATHIAN SITCH" FIGHTS ON AGAINST HUNGARIAN INVASION;

HUNGARIANS LOSE HEAVILY DESPITE OVERWHELMING NUMBERS;

UKRAINIAN LEADERS REPORTED SLAIN BUT STRUGGLE CONTINUES

(UPS) The attention of an amazed world was centered today on tiny Carpatho-Ukraine, fighting for her independence against invading Hungarian armies.

Their leaders reported killed, their capital of Chust captured, the "Carpathian Sitch," which overnight became the Army of Carpatho-Ukraine, was still holding out against overwhelming odds twenty-two days after the Hungarian invasion began March 14.

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東照局

普通第一二八九號

第二號

昭和十四年四月十九日

在上海

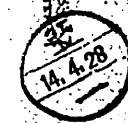
總領事 三浦 義

秋



別紙添付

記



外務大臣 有田 八郎 殿

在上海「ウクライナ」人等三民族委員會設立  
並ニ該委員會ニ對スル護照發給事務開始ノ件

上海待務機關長ヨリ上海特別市市長宛在上海「ウクライナ」人委員會承認並ニ該委員會ニ對スル無國籍人護照發給事務開始ノ件ニ關シ  
通達ノ次第ハ本月十三日附普通第一二二七號拙信ヲ以テ報告ノ通ナル處今般上海特別市市政府警務顧問ヨリ前記委員會ノ設立並ニ同會員ニ對シ舊露國人ニ對スルト同様本月十五日以降上海特別市警察局

護照(旅券)發給事務開始ニ關シ別紙寫ノ通通報越セルニ付右御參  
考マテ報告申進ス

本信寫送付先 在華在滿各公館長



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上警局第九三號

在上海「ウクライナ」人等三民族委員會設立並該委員會ニ對スル護照發給事務開始ノ件報告「通牒」

昭和十四年四月十七日

上海特別市市政府警務顧問五十嵐 翠

日本總領事殿

在上海「ウクライナ」人協會同「トルコ、タタール」人協會「グルジン」協會ノ三者合流シ左記委員會ヲ設立シ單及市政府ハ之ヲ承認シタルヲ以テ當警察局ニ於テハ四月十五日ヨリ同會無國籍人ノ執照並ニ護照發給事務ヲ開始シタルニ付報告「通牒」ス

左記

一名稱

烏克蘭人委員會

所在地

上海市愛多亞路一二九二號ノ三

三設立年月日

昭和十四年三月十五日

四會長氏名及會員

會長「ウクライナ」人「クワシエンコ」(貿易會社長)

會長「ウクライナ」人約二百五十名「トルコ、タタール」人約百五十名「グルジン」人約百名計五百名

五設立ノ経緯

從來右三民族ハ各別ニ協會ヲ設立シアリタルモノナルカ今般軍司令部第二課上海駐在武官及特務機關情報班ノ諒解ヲ得テ三者ヲ合體セシメ白系露人委員會同様之ニ承認ヲ與ヘラレタルモノナリ

六市政府當局ノ處置

市長ハ四月八日附上海特務機關長ヨリノ通達ニ依リ同會ヲ承認シ當警察局ヲシテ四月十五日以降白系露人同様之ニ對シ無國籍人執

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照及護照ヲ發給シ保護ヲ爲スコトセリ

發送先

維新政府最高顧問、櫻井部隊本部、内政部顧問  
上海憲兵隊長、海軍特別陸戰隊、日本總領事  
市政府主席顧問、滿洲國派遣上海駐在員

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蘇聯壓迫下ノ諸民族  
特ニウクライナ及ジョルジアノ關係

稲垣守克

ウクライナ及ジョルジアと命令政府首領トハ十餘年親交  
向柄ナリシヲ以テ常ニ彼等ノ報告ヲ聽取シ居ルリガ  
今也(昭和十四年四月下旬) 蘇聯ヲ去ルニ決シ 彼等ト蘇聯ノ  
機密ヲ得タリ  
ウクライナ國民政府總統「リウヂヤ」ハワルソーニ在任シ居リ  
二月下旬 蘇聯ニ來リ 其息子リコラス・リウヂヤ電ニテ 稲垣  
ト面會見セリ、首相「ボロコボグチ」モ巴里ヨリ來リ、總  
統ト共ニウクライナ事情及日本ト協力ニ関スル希望ヲ陳

S 9460-1 1380

述ニ現況ニ、ウクライナ命令政府ノ意見並ニ日本ヨリ援助  
ヲ受ケル場合ノ交渉事トシテ命令政府活動費ニ関スル  
實情ヲ探知スルヲ申出デ、稲垣出立ノ前日ニ首相  
自ラ之ヲ蘇聯ニ持來シ 稲垣ニ手交セリ。油桶垣ハ蘇聯  
及巴里ヲ「リウヂヤ」「ボロコボグチ」「アーセル・リウヂヤ」ニ各政府ト親交スル  
(一) ウクライナ獨立運動ノ中心勢力ハ何派ナルヤ  
ベトール派即チ今日ノリウヂヤ派ハ一九二〇年國ヲ造ルル  
時ハ民主共和政ニシテ 今日ニ於テモウクライナ民衆團體  
内ノ支持ヲ受ケ、民衆團體ニ獨立運動指導者トシテ現  
ラケルナリ。又國外遊民ノ如ク數々多量ノ支持ヲ受  
ケ相率ニ蘇聯ヲ有シ 独立運動ヲ繼續シ居ルモノナリ。  
然レモ母國獨立ノ理想ノ下ニ断ニ努力シ居ルモノハ  
明瞭ノ事實ニシテ之ヲ以テ 蘇聯民ノ利己的職業

S 9460-1 1381

I-0866

ト親ハ全然不當ノ見解ナリ。日本人中往々此  
親豪ヲ下ニシテ、之ヲ政界ト視テ接觸せん  
日本人事業繁栄ハ其根據ヲ下ニシテ、雄弁ニ  
スル。

「スコロバツキ」派ハ独逸ト特別ノ個人ノ關係ヲ保持  
セリ。「スコロバツキ」派ハ独逸軍ノ援助ニ依リ一時天下ヲ取  
ルニ關係シ、國外ニ逃レテ以テ東伯林ノ客ナリ。彼ハ伯林  
郊外「ヴァンガー」湖畔ニ居テ定メ、独逸軍人ノ財政的  
支拂ヲ受ケ居ルモノナルガウクライナ民衆及疏離民中  
於テ勢力ハリガイ派派ニ比レテ強トハナク、スコロバ  
ツキ派ヲ重要視スルハ不ナリ。  
「コヴァレツ」派ハ一五五年「コヴァレツ」暗殺後ニ依  
然トシテ運動ヲ繼續シ居ルモウクライナ独立運動

ヨリ見て却テ有義ノミト親ヲ傾向ナリ。此派ハ波蘭  
領トナレウクライナ地方ヲ波蘭ヨリ分離セリトシテ重要ナ  
ルガ波蘭ニ對スルコトヲ実行シ波蘭ヲ離ル。  
リガイ派派ハウクライナ民衆ニ對シテ國境内ニ強クシテ  
勢力ナリ。且ツ親波蘭主義ヲ持シ、波蘭ト接觸シ  
テ大露ノ分裂、波蘭ニ對シテ民族ノ独立ヲ目的トシテ行  
フ。

(二) 独逸・佛蘭西及波蘭ノ對ウクライナ運動ノ態度。  
独逸ハ「ヒットラー」政權以來、第ニ親蘇聯ナリトシテ、親蘇  
聯ニ對シテ民族ヲ「政府」ハ波蘭ニ對シテ、ウクライナ民衆  
ニ對シテ、アムステルダムニ於テ、五民族ハ波蘭ニ對シテ親  
善聯合ヲ形成シ運動ナリ。「ウクライナ」總統「リガイ」  
派獨トノ關係上見テ、居他ニ、首相以下各小派ナリ。

I-0866

巴里にありし。此状態に「ト」トナリタ以来に、總領事  
之命政府本部が巴里に在る關係上の布トノ接觸に不  
便ナリ。總領事ノ息子ハ、毒ヲ食フテ、殆ど死に人々  
が一、二、八年一月以來頻りに伯林に去ルケル。總領事トノ  
關係樹立に努力ナリ。

此處ト「スコッパツキ」トノ關係ハ、伯人のこころ「スコッパツキ」  
ハ、今日も相違ナド、伯林ノ案ナリ。獨逸ハ「ウラナイナ」ニ  
對する態度ヲ決定セド、從テ未だ積極的ニ、之を運動  
ヲ利用セズ。但シ、獨逸ノ防共協會（「アム・コンメンツ」）  
ノ連中ノ考へ依り、大體、伯人ハ獨逸ノ利益ト  
一致スルハ、明ナリト。リグザ派ノ海外相「シュンツ」ハ  
親佛派ノ人ト云フ。即チ、子へまう以テ、同政府ハ彼ヲ退ケ、  
「ゴッホフ」ヲ（首相兼外相）ヲ立テ、以テ獨逸接近ノ

S 9460-1 1384

準備アリタリ。

波蘭ハ、リグザ派ヲ財政面ニ援助ス（年額佛貨  
百五十萬マルクト云ヘド、或ハ、多少異なるカ）波蘭ハ、ウラナイ  
之命政府ハ、一、ウラナイ等ノ、聯合機關雜誌「フォルム」  
ニ、一、之を他、いんヤ、を通じて、以んヤ、アム・コンメンツ、  
此ノカ、如トんヤ、金庫、一、口、財政的補助ヲ求メ  
居ル如キナリ。

一九二八年十月、獨逸ノ、ズグツ、地方併合ニ際シ  
カ、バト、ウラナイノ自治、ありしが、其際、コノウラナイ派ハ、波蘭  
ニ於テ、ウラナイノ人居住地、ウラナイ、此際、ウラナイ、ウラナイ、波蘭  
ハ、神聖ヲナシ、コノウラナイ派ハ、波蘭、ウラナイ、ウラナイ、  
宣傳ヲ強化セリ。リグザ派ハ、カバト、ウラナイノ出現  
ヲ一ノ、旗印トシテ、波蘭セルが、慎重ノ、波蘭ヲトレリ。

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(四) 日本側ノ対策

独逸ハ夫々甘藷糖根壓迫民族革命ト運動ヲ利用セ  
ントスル立場ニ在リト被難者ハ獨逸ノ結果、獨逸ノ一定  
躊躇ノ必要アリ。例ヘバ、カバルト、ウラライノ侵入シ  
タルノウラライ人ヲ殺傷セル、或國ハ全ウラライ人ヲ  
恨ノ的トナリ(プロボダツチハ声ヲ荒レ、リウイノ演説ヲ  
見ル)タルが独逸ハ或國ノ此ノ動ヲ少クモ黙認シ  
えり。又波蘭が及独逸觀望ノ外交ニ向ヘバウラライ  
ナ等ノ運動ヲ支持スルヲ難カニセリ。要ニ革命ヲ月  
月ニウラライナ等ノ連中ハ、寧ン何ヲ知ラカレ不  
ノ事情ヲ變ジテ居ル。

大露ノ分利が日本ト有利ニ論テシ  
所謂白露人ト云フ大露王族ノ露民殺サレバ

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大露ノ分利が日本ト有利ニ論テシ

一、革命ヲ促進シ、モスク崩壊ノ方向ニ對シ  
二、モスク崩壊ノ場合、又ハ革命ヲ起シ決勝  
的階級ニ在ル場合、又ハ日露開戦ノ場合ニ  
多連ニ民族運動ト在ル場合、乃至平金ヲ  
密接ノ關係ヲ實現シ置クニ必要アリ

三、情報ヲ多クニ得

(昭和十一年四月)

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ウクライナ国民政府の報告

稲垣重良

(註) 本報告ハ昭和十四年三月壽村ニ於テウクラ

イナ国民政府總統リグイツキ友 首相パロコボ

グイチノ兩人稲垣ト會見シ稲垣ノ帰朝

ニ際シ一ノ報告ヲ手交スルヲノ有量ナラ

獨大 同政府首腦部ニ於テ作成シタルモノ

ナリ。

ウクライナ獨立問題ハ未解決ナリ。ウクライナ運動ハ反蘇

及モスリ運動ノ重要ナルナリ。二十年間ニ亘ルニ三千五百万ノ

人蘇聯トウクライナ人ノモスリ壓迫ニ對スル反抗ハ他ノ非露

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民族ノ革命運動ト共ニ蘇聯内部ヨリ爆発ノ実ナリ。  
今日ニ至ルニウクライナガ其自力ヲ以テモスリノ壓迫ヲ  
脱シ得ザルニハ必ズヤテロト向テノ事情トニ於テ  
ウクライナ民族ハ一般の革命軍ガ如ク困難ナリシニ因リ蘇  
聯内ウクライナ民族全國的革命組織ヲ作ルヲ不可能ナリ。  
(例ハバシキ。年ノ試ミナリ) ウクライナ解放國ノ活動ハ流血  
的彈壓ニ終リ) 故ニウクライナ運動ハ外部ヨリ  
支持サレテ必要ナリ。

ウクライナ獨立如何ナル方途ニ依リ實現スル得ルヤ、

左記三ツノ可能ナリ。

(一) ウクライナ及ビ他ノ非露民族ノ單純ニ革命、

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(二) モスコニ於ける革命(例ハバスターキン死又ハボリスガイト各派同  
 等)ニ續いてコロノ非露民族ノ解放運動  
 (三) 甘蘇聯ノ對外紛争(戦争ヲ含ム)ハ同時ニウ  
 ラインニ於ける叛亂ヲ導引ス。

甘蘇聯外ノウクライナ人ニ依り組織サセ給助ノ必要ト理由  
 (一) ウクライナ國民運動ハ蘇聯ニ依り壓迫サレ居ルヲ以テ  
 常ニ國內ウクライナ愛國者有リ。當分半級援助ヲ要ス  
 (二) 及モスコ叛亂ハ孤立的地方的ノ性質ヲ有ルモノト豫  
 期スベク統一の指導ノ下ニ於ける集中の行動ニハ  
 アノ如クモト豫見スベシ。故ニ當分ノ援助ヲ給テ

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全ウクライナ人ノ中心トナリ強キ組織ト中央權力トヲ持テ東  
 ルモハ國外避難中ノウクライナ人ナラザルベカラズ。此事ハ  
 モスコが(多分其時ハボリスガイトニ依り其後ニ来るモノ)ウクライ  
 ナヲ露帝國內ニ保持セテ最後ノ努力ヲ為ス場合ニ於テ  
 特ニ必要ナリ。之ヲウクライナ國民政府(其年冬ト旧ウク  
 ライナ士及四千ヲ有シ左波蘭ウクライナ人ノ准軍事一組織  
 其他支拂ヲ受ク)ノ之が来るニ依り行動ノ機会ニ於テウクライ  
 ナ指揮ノ中心トナリ且ツウクライナ軍隊ノ核心トナルベキ  
 軍力ヲ國外ヨリ持テ込ミ得ルモノナリ。

(三) ウクライナ叛亂者ニ對スル援助ハ權限アルウクライナ人自身

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ニ依リテ行ハレザルベカラズ。現ニウクライナハ、既ニウクライナ  
人々依リテ行ハレ居ント同ク、叛起者ニ對シテ援助ヲ持テ来  
ルハ、外國軍隊ニアルハ、外國ニ依リテ組織セラルルハ、  
ナ軍ニナラザルベカラズ。然ラバ、ウクライナ民衆ハ、失望シ、其  
革命力ニ弱ミ。外國ハ、軍ニ武器ヲ提供シ、高  
門技術ヲ提供シ、止ムベシ。

ウクライナハ、次ニ大綱ニ依リテ組織スル要アリ  
ハ、其組織ハ、ウクライナ人トシテ、  
ウクライナ民衆ノ反叛心ヲ起シ、叛起ノ力ヲ強  
化スル要アリ。ウクライナハ、反叛心ヲ起シ、叛起ノ力ヲ強  
化スル要アリ。

(一) 蘇聯ハ、ウクライナ人ヲ援助スルニ、  
人軍力ノ準備、(此準備ハ、ウクライナ人トシテ、  
革命訓練士及反下士及、革命指導者、他ニ軍人トシテ、  
多數ヲ起シ、革命ノ必要ナリ。  
(二) 蘇聯ハ、ウクライナ人ニ對シテ、  
反叛心ヲ起シ、叛起ノ力ヲ強  
化スル要アリ。  
(三) 外國人同ニ、  
大衆ニ、  
思ノ必要アリ。

此等ノ使、  
ト、  
思ノ必要アリ。

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新ハ蘇聯下ウクライナ民衆及国外ウクライナ人ノ絶對ノ  
信用ヲ保持ス。此政府ノ常ニ印等ノ支拂ヲ及蘇  
又ス一行動ヲ爲ス。

モスコーノ帝國主義ノ脅威ヲ感ズル國ハ多シ。ウクライナ  
軍助援助ハ此等ノ國ニ與テ直接ノ利害關係アリ。  
然レニ從來此援助ハ不足ニシテ且ツ目下ハ國際政局  
ノ錯雜ニ依リ左右セラル。情勢ニ依リ或國ハこれニ  
對シテ反抗ノ動ヲ起ス大露方裂ニ因リテハ如何なる  
決セバ或國ハ此等ノ動ヲ反抗ノ義ヲ奉ル其地理的  
關係又ハ國ノウクライナ人少數民衆ヲ有スルガ爲メニ公然ト

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反サ蘇聯ニ對テ得ズウクライナ運動ヲ徹底的ニ  
支持シ得ズ(註二)。最近ハ蘇聯ノ内情及國際情  
勢ハウクライナ華衆運動ノ強化ヲ必要トスルニ拘ハ  
ズウクライナ運動ニ對シテ援助額ハ減少セリ。ウクライナ  
運動ハ歐洲ノ或國々ノ事情如何ニ依リテ大露方裂ノ  
可能性ヲ有セザルベカラズ。國際情勢ノ變リニ拘ハ  
ズウクライナ運動ガ繼續シ且ツ強クナル即チ其目的ヲ  
達スルニトハ——目的ハ大露方裂ウクライナ獨立及其  
他非露獨立國ノ創設——一ツ國即チ貴國(註三)ノ  
利益ト一致スル所ナレバ。

(註)

譯者註

(註) 独逸

(註二) 波蘭

(註三) 日本

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ウクライナ独立運動強化を要する

費用

(一) ウクライナ人の間に於ける活動

(二) 内部組織

(1) 国民政府(事務所、旅行、通信、大臣官邸等)

スズ貨幣 四千法(一月)

(2) 避難民中央組織(避難民協会、中央幹部会、

ウクライナ軍旧幹部自組織、中央聯合会、在欧ウクラ

イナオルトボルクス協会、此等ノ中央事務局費用

連絡及委員会

二千法

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(二) ウクライナに帰還準備

(1) 行政上ノ使節(門家ノ事業、調査各委員会、

規約及訓令出版費) 五百法

(2) 将来ノ軍備(青年軍事教練、旧ウクライナ

将校ノ軍事補習、スカウト組織、ウクライナ

青年ノ思想的組織、東欧ウクライナ

海軍隊組織タル、軍隊及一般人ノ

勤負準備

二千法

(三) 宣傳

(1) 日刊新聞

(2) ラヂオ放送

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(ハ) ウクライナ語週刊雑誌	三千法
(ニ) ウクライナ新聞に対する定期ウクライナ情報発行	一千法
(ホ) 離出版(軍事及行政年鑑、規約、小冊子)	二千法
(ハ) 露語週刊雑誌	二千法
(カ) 外国人のウクライナ語及びウクライナ語の	
(一) 外国の精神の並に外交的意図を要する	
(連綴、影響、フナール、旅行、等、場合、査証、等、を	
る、援助、紹介、等)	
(二) 外交の代表(同、等、等)	
(イ) ロンドン	一千三百法
(ロ) 羅馬	一千法
(ハ) 伯林	一千二百法
(ニ) コスツコフ	一千法

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(カ) 東京	
(ハ) 北米多国籍	一千五百法
(カ) 英佛伊語定期情報紙	二千法
英佛伊語日文小冊子	一千法
(カ) 別項	
ウクライナ語、連綴、接綴	七千法

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船中見

ジョルジャ 亡命政府報告

(註) 亡命政府ジョルジャ代表 ジャグ・ジョーリ  
の氏「喬治」の表を引上り 概して 世に於  
て 總統 ジョルジャ 其他 大臣 及 幹部  
喬治ト云見テ 實施し 冒頭メ 喬治  
出立 國際ニ ジョルジャ 政府ノ 報告ヲ 手交  
ス。右報告ハ 五部ヲ 分チ 附屬物  
ヲ 添付セシムルヲ 其ノ 二部ヲ 左ニ 摘  
要ス。

S 9460-1 1402

ジョルジャ 政府ノ 組織

一九二一年三月ニ 喬治ハ ジョルジャヲ 五方面ヨリ 一統ニ 攻撃シ  
ジョルジャハ 國境ノ 防衛ノ 力ハ 乏シシ 政府ハ 國外ニ 逃レ  
一九二一年 三月十ニ 國民政府ノ 成立ニ 議會ハ パラマ  
タラ 其 最初ノ 會議ヲ 開キ 次ニ 如ク 決定ス  
「政府ハ 四人ニ 減ズ 之ヲ 政州ニ 改稱シ ジョルジャ  
再建ノ 爲メ 必要ト 認ムル 手続ヲ 講グベシ」

此政府ハ 總理 ジョルジャ N. Jorjania  
外相 ゲゲクロー E. Guegnetichkovi

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びるジャ國の及芝路組織ト連絡ス。  
 びるジャ政府ハ國の多岐多岐期間中、コカス諸國ノ  
 聯合ノ中心ヲ為スリ又、コカス諸國ノ聯合ニ對シテ、  
 ハビルジャ政府ハ先議者トシ、一九二一年、コカス國聯合  
 會議ニ組織セリ。即チ、アルメニア、アゼルバイジャン、  
 びるジャノ四國聯合ナリ。其後、アルメニア、アゼルバイジャン、  
 びるジャ、コカス聯邦組織規程ヲ四者名シ、コカス  
 聯邦評議會ヲ組織セリ。  
 此巴里會議、コカス、ウクライナ、トルコ、民族復興委員會  
 組織ナリ。巴里及び、コカス、アルメニア、アゼルバイジャン、  
 又びるジャ、四國聯合ノ為メ、巴里、ロンドン、東京、三處ニ、  
 民族復興委員會アリ。

びるジャ政府ハ、  
 諸外國及芝路ノ、  
 ヤノ立場ハ、  
 一九二二年、  
 スト  
 一九二四年、  
 留係セリ。  
 一九二二年、  
 三記録ナシ。  
 四、佛國ノ、

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1  
コーカス (Caucase) 2 卷刊し 昭和三年向ハ西歐語ノミナリシ  
カ其好為メ國語ヲ發行スルニ志シテ

バルトハ地コーカサス出身を以てシモン・ヤトウ等関係する軍  
 エグアールに従ふところ短期間シモン・ヤトウ等と離れてゐる。彼ハ  
 シモン・ヤトウ政權攻撃に心をこめてゐる。今ノ資格を以て之を友と  
 認めず、彼ノ論文ノ内容を見るにシヤ愛國者ノ攻撃文ナリ  
 即チ之をハノ語文中一五二ハシモン・ヤトウ愛國者攻撃文ナリ  
 又露及反英、一五九ハ文學的その他如きものナリ紙上内  
 々異を乞ふ。雜誌コーカサスハ何等政治的組織ト關係ナク  
 雜誌内より報道ハ本が記載せしむ。雜誌ハシモン・ヤトウ愛國  
 雜誌ヲ崩す目的ト云ふこともナシ。シモン・ヤトウ大隣國を以て耳に

／＼前二 ぶんぶんノ 立切ヲ 惡化セ下スルヲナリ、  
ハズトハモスニ

共産黨一ツを奉仕スルヲ爲サズ。



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北コーカサス

北コーカサス 亡命政府ノ首長

(註) 昭和十四年三月 北コーカサス政府ノ人

ナミトク (Namitok) 氏ハ 樺太ト四国ニ

於テ 會員トシ 其政府ノ首長ナリ

樺太ノ 壽辰ニ 花回廊ニ 年々ニ

北コーカサス 國民中央 (Centre National du Caucase du Nord) :

次ノ人々ヨリ

パイトウカン 國民中央部首領

(Brytugan, Directeur "Le Caucase du Nord")

(Bitchakoblag, général)

シヤニル 薩長 族長

(Chamyk, Héros National, 188)

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ハグードコフ

樺官、前ウズリー地方総督

(Hagondokoff, général d'Etat-major)

ハグー 前北コーカサス首領

(Haiden, Berina) 前北コーカサス首領

クルチ 薩長 大佐

(Krouvel, Colonel d'Etat-major)

(Kossobokoff) 前北コーカサス首領

(A.B. Kulatti) 在伯村代表

(A.B. Kulatti) 在伯村代表

(Musaala, Colonel) 北コーカサス首領

(Namitok) 前北コーカサス首領

Kouban, 前北コーカサス首領

北コーカサス 亡命政府ノ首長

(Sultan-Kelster-Squivy) 薩長 大佐

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右ノ中 Bitcharakhoff, Hagondokoff, Namitok,  
 Sultan Kellel-Quiny, 及び「北コーカス聯合評議会」  
 (Conseil de la Confédération Caucasiennne)ノ委員  
 Namitokニ因時ニ在評議会主席部会 (Presidium)  
 欠ナリ。

一九一七年五月「ウズダコーカス」合評会ニテ北コーカスノ大露  
 マ分立ハ實現シ一九一八年四月ニ独立宣言セラル。後  
 前軍及「ダニヤン軍」ニ敗北セリ。

因テ之於ニ北コーカス運動ハ他面ニ於テ新「シカレシ」人  
 種民ノ培養ハハリスル。シカレシ及「カザフ」等ノ有力ナル人々ニ交

持セム。

此他ニ因テ國民的プログラムニ在リテハ獨立行動ノ主ノアリ。  
 此等ハ北コーカス運動トシテ、重要ナルモノトナリ。其時間ノ  
 大部分ヲ「シカレシ」運動ノ反對ノ方向ニ費スエトアルベシ。

(註、譯者) ハイラン、バマトノットヲ云フ。

國外ニ於テ北コーカス機關ハ「聯合規約」(Pacte de Confé-  
 deration)ニヨリ他ノコーカス民族ト密ト連絡シ「コーカス  
 聯合評議会」ヲ代表スル。其評議会ノ一員ナリ。

獨立運動後ノ政治ヲ論ズルハ早急ナル也。北コーカス國ノ基礎ハ  
 私有財産制、社會主義、階級制度止、強固且秩序アリテ統治ナルベキ  
 コトナリ。

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北アフリカ共和国中央ハ  
サハラ以南の部  
協力ノ用意アリ  
且ツ其後即チ希望ス

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0306

歐亞局

第三長

民族関係千係件

別紙添附

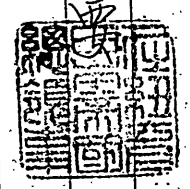
昭和十四年五月拾壹日接

機密第三三三號

昭和十四年四月十一日

在紐育

總領事 若 松



外務大臣有田八郎殿

在米「ワタナベ」民族運動圖ル件

本件「ワタナベ」客年六月三日附機密第三三三號三及報告  
置キタル如金運動關係尤部書類は冬迄三送付申進ス

記

Ukianian Press Service No. 34. April 15, 1939.

分類I460.1

在紐育日本總領事館



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the government press department, reported executed by Hungarians; Mychailo Mychalevych, prominent artist, reported killed by Czechs; Dr. Stepan Rosocha, member of the Diet and editor of "Nastup" and "Proboyem" reported shot by Hungarians; Dr. Kocherhan, head of the Presidium of the government, reported hanged by Hungarians; Dr. Kaly-niak, head of the election commission, reported hanged by Hungarians; Andrey Voron, general secretary of the Ukrainian National Federation, was reported wounded and in a Hungarian prison; Evhen Sheregey, director of the government theater, "Nova Stizena," was said to have gone insane after being tortured by Hungarians.

War operations were directed by Interior Minister Dr. Julian Perevyznyk, who was in charge of the government.

The Hungarians were reported holding the larger towns and highways, but were unable to penetrate into the mountains against Ukrainian resistance.

During the fighting Polish troops crossed into Ukrainian territory several times and opened fire on Ukrainian forces, even taking prisoners, it was reported.

#### Refugees Fleeing to Rumania and Slovakia

Thousands of Ukrainian refugees fled into Rumania and Slovakia. Many were wounded. Ukrainians established aid committees in those countries and Yugoslavia, Western Ukraine and Germany. The Ukrainian representation in the Polish Sejm cabled American Ukrainians for funds to aid the wounded soldiers, saying "we cannot send any aid to them from here, for the Government (Polish) refuses to allow it." The United Organizations of the United States and the Organization for the Rebirth of Ukraine cabled \$3,000.

#### Foreign Press Praises Ukrainian Resistance

International comment lauded the Ukrainians, contrasting their resistance with the bloodless surrender of the Czechs to Germany.

The Rumanian newspaper "Curentul" said: "We would wrong Carpatho-Ukraine and the Sitch if we did not recognize their great heroism."

The Viennese "Wiener Neueste Nachrichten" said: "Only now are we receiving the latest news of the heroic struggle of the Ukrainians against the Hungarians."

The French Strasbourg Radio said: "Europe heretofore has not appreciated the Carpatho-Ukrainians. Although betrayed by Hitler and the Czechs, although they have no arms and munitions, they are fighting heroically in the Carpathians against the Hungarian invaders. By that they are demonstrating their fitness to govern themselves, their great love of their Fatherland and their spiritual courage. Therefore they deserve all possible support."

Ukrainian newspapers, meanwhile, pointed out that Carpatho-Ukraine is only one-hundredth of the entire Ukrainian nation of 50,000,000 people who are likewise fighting for independence against Russia, Poland and Rumania.

#### German Press Silent on Independence and Request For Aid

The German press did not mention Carpatho-Ukraine's declaration of independence nor that President Voloshyn asked Germany for aid and was refused. Ukrainians, pointing out that Germany had guaranteed Carpatho-Ukraine's frontiers by the Vienna arbitration, said Germany had betrayed them. They emphasized that once again it was proved that Ukraine fought alone, that she could depend on no one and that despite all, the struggle for independence would continue. Carpatho-Ukraine has shown the world that it had nothing to do with Nazism, "The Ukrainian Nationalist," a New York Weekly, said.

#### POLAND TAKES ACTIONS AGAINST UKRAINIANS

A private letter from Western Ukraine said 200 Ukrainian students, including 40 girls, attending a Students' Congress in Lviv, capital of Western Ukraine, were arrested by Polish authorities early in April. Poland was taking action against Ukrainian leaders throughout the country, Polish troops were reported continuing their pacification, with wholesale arrests. A concentration camp was said to be under construction near Warsaw for Ukrainian prisoners. Ukrainians in Poland--8,11.

\* \* \* \* \* UKRAINIAN PRESS SERVICE \* \* \* \* \*



# UKRAINIAN PRESS SERVICE (U P S)

NEW YORK, N. Y.—U. S. A.

Telephone:  
Murray Hill 6-0322

51 East 42nd Street

Cable Address:  
"UKRAINPRES-NEWYORK"

No. 34

(Published Semi-Monthly)

April 15, 1939

## "FORGOTTEN WAR" IN CARPATHO-UKRAINIAN REPUBLIC CONTINUES; HUNGARIANS REPORTED EXECUTING HUNDREDS, INCLUDING PROMINENT LEADERS; 200 UKRAINIANS ARRESTED BY POLAND

(UPS) The "forgotten war" being waged by the Republic of Carpatho-Ukraine against the Hungarian occupation is continuing two months after the tiny state of half a million was invaded according to dispatches to Rumanian, French, Polish, German and Ukrainian newspapers.

The Ukrainian Army, formed out of the famed "Carpathian Sich" and Ukrainian soldiers in the Czech Army, had been driven back into the hills by more than a hundred thousand Hungarian troops. But there was no weakening in the guerrilla warfare, the dispatches said.

### Hungarian Losses Reported at 11,000

It was reported that the Hungarians had lost 1,000 killed (600 at Chust) and 10,000 wounded in this war that the world apparently has forgotten. Ukrainian losses were estimated to be far more since the defenders lacked arms and officers and were untrained. Against bombing planes, tanks and artillery the Ukrainians in some cases had only axes and sickles.

It was estimated that the Hungarians executed 500 Ukrainians in Chust and 1,500 elsewhere.

It was also charged that the Czech General, Lew Prchal, appointed to the Ukrainian government by Prague before the crisis, ordered the Czech troops in Chust to attack the Ukrainians March 14 under a previous agreement with the Hungarians. He turned over arms and munitions of four Czech regiments to Hungarians and destroyed the rest. Then the Czech troops fled to Poland and Rumania.

### Carpatho-Ukraine Now a Republic

It was confirmed that the Diet of Carpatho-Ukraine declared the state to be an independent Republic on March 15, and that Premier Monsignor Augustine Voloshyn was elected President. He is now in Jugoslavia. Foreign Minister Julian Reva became Premier. He is also abroad. Chust fell March 16.

"Nova Svoboda," semi-official publication in Chust, said in its last issue March 15 that Peter Lissuk, 21-year-old American-Ukrainian photographer of Plainfield, N. J., had been shot and killed by Czech troops during the fighting that broke out March 14 when the "Sitch" guards tried to arm themselves.

Lissuk was taking pictures of the fighting.

### Ukrainian Leaders Reported Killed

The following Ukrainians were reported killed: Dmytro Klumpush, commandant of the "Sitch" and leader of the 1919 war against Hungary, slain fighting the Czechs in Chust; Ivan Roman, his successor. (A Rumanian paper, however, said he was in Rumania). Capt. Yurko Biley, commander of the gendarmerie, who directed the defense of Chust against the Hungarians; Fedir Reva, brother of Premier Julian Reva and head of the only legal party, the Ukrainian National Federation; Yurey Horlis-Horsky, outstanding author from Eastern Ukraine, who wrote "Kholodny Yar" (Cold Valley), a documentary account of the Ukrainian War against the Bolsheviks. (Death unconfirmed). Volodymyr Grendza-Donsky, noted poet and author, editor of "Nova Svoboda" and head of

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