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Note to the Reader.

It is at a painful moment in the life of the Ukrainian people that our information sheet makes its first appearance. The Ukrainian nation has not yet, it would seem, drained to the dregs the bitter chalice of suffering reserved for it by historical destiny. The World War ruined a great part of the territories inhabited by Ukrainians: Eastern Galicia, Bukovina, Wolhynie, the Kholm region, etc. During the course of events in the years 1918—20, when the Ukrainian people, in the throes of revolution, had to defend its right to self-determination against the pretensions of contemporary Polish nationalism, against the attacks of Bolshevik Russian imperialism, and against the generals of counter-revolutionary Russia, this ruination of the Ukraine was completed. In place of an independent democratic Ukraine the dictatorship of Moscow communists and the might of Polish chauvinism installed their domination.

The Ukrainian people claims, as in the past, and in accordance with the principles proclaimed by world democracy, the right of self-determination — a right which the Ukrainian masses so energetically made the order of the day in the revolutionary struggle of the present epoch in the Ukraine.

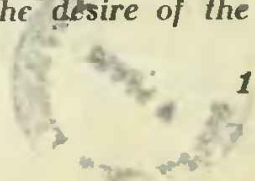
The process of rebirth of history's oppressed and stricken nations takes its course, with all the vigour of a natural law, also in the East of Europe. By reason of the geographical situation of the Ukraine, which skirts the Black Sea and stretches from the Caucasus to the Carpathians, and in view of the importance of its population, totalling over 40 millions of people, the Ukrainian problem occupies first place among all the national problems of eastern Europe.

The civilized world cannot ignore the historical importance of the resurrection to political life of the millions-strong Ukrainian nation.

There is not the slightest doubt that, so long as the Ukrainian problem remains unsolved in the spirit of liberty and democracy, international peace will be constantly menaced in the East of Europe.

Keeping in view the interests of the oppressed Ukrainian people and those of democracy and international peace, and taking our stand upon real and verified facts, we wish to inform the civilized world of the conditions of the Ukrainian people's life at the present time. We like to think that world public opinion will contribute to the equitable and democratic solution of the Ukrainian question. Our platform is the widest democracy, our aim the unity and independence of the Ukraine, conformably to the desire of the great mass of the Ukrainian people.

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The Ukrainian Question.

*„The most oppressed of nations.“
Charles Seignobos.*

Even at the present time the opinion may be met with in the international press that the Ukrainian movement is something artificial, created by foreign influences and „intrigues“.

Nevertheless, the Ukraine and its people are scarcely one of the phenomena of recent date in world political history. As early as the ninth century the Ukrainians (Ruthenians) constituted a state on the Dnieper, with Kiev as centre. Having for neighbours the nomadic tribes of the steppes, the Ukrainians for long centuries had to repel the attacks of savage hordes. After having struggled for a long period against the nomadic invaders, the realm of the Kiev princes fell in 1240 under the dominion of a powerful horde which had invaded all the Ukrainian territory from the Don to the Carpathians and menaced the whole of Europe. Then, after having shaken off the Tartar yoke with the aid of Lithuanian princes, the Ukraine became, from the fourteenth century onward, part of the Duchy of Lithuania. When Lithuania was united with Poland in 1569, all the territory of the Ukraine was incorporated into the Kingdom of Poland.

In the course of nearly a century of existence under Polish domination a large part of the Orthodox Ukrainian nobility was converted to Catholicism and became Polish. This had a disastrous influence on the development of Ukrainian culture, the more so because, quite apart from that, the energy of the Ukrainian people was nearly all absorbed in the defence of its material existence against the attacks of Tartar hordes.

Opposition to the power of the Polish nobles had spread more and more among the masses of the Ukrainian nation, provoked above all by religious persecution (the Ukrainians being of the Greek Orthodox confession and the Poles Catholics) and social oppression. The military order of the Zaporogue Cossacks with their chief, hetman B. Khmelnytsky, put themselves at the head of the Ukrainian peasants and bourgeois. This order had been founded at the period of the struggle against the Tartars. In 1648 the Ukrainians, rising in rebellion, shook off the domination of Poland and recovered their political independence. The heads of the Ukrainian State of the seventeenth century worked to reunite all the Ukrainian territories, so as to reconstitute the Ukraine within its ancient boundaries as far as the Vistula („*Jus totius Ukrainae antiquae vel Roxolaniae*“).

To assure itself the victory in its struggle against Poland the Ukrainian Cossack Republic accepted in 1654 the protectorate of the Muscovite Tsar, a protectorate which guaranteed the Ukraine extensive political rights. Almost simultaneously (in 1656 and 1657) the Ukraine concluded treaties with Transsylvania and Sweden against Poland.

However, just as for Poland, the growing strength of the Ukraine

was by no means advantageous to Muscovite policy. Hence the Tsar Alexis speedily consented to the partition of the Ukraine between Muscovy and Poland (1667). The part of the Ukraine situated to the west of the Dnieper was ceded to Poland, and the Ukraine of the left bank of the Dnieper remained under the Muscovite protectorate. In this latter territory a regime of autonomy, with a special chief of State (hetman), and separate authorities, jurisdiction, and finances, was maintained until 1764. During this period the Ukraine made several attempts to free itself from Polish and Muscovite domination, but without success. The best-known instance of these endeavours is the alliance (in 1708-9) between the hetman, Ivan Mazepa, and Charles XII, King of Sweden, against the Tsar Peter I.

The regime of autonomy once suppressed in the Ukraine, the Ukrainian people, now under Russian domination, endured cruel persecution by the Tsarist government. The decline of the schools and the increase in the number of illiterates, the legalization of peasant serfdom on the Muscovite model, the ruin of commerce and industry, were the results of the spread of the Russian centralist system in the Ukraine.

After the Partition of Poland at the end of the eighteenth century the larger portion of the Ukrainian territories which were under Polish domination was incorporated with Russia. Eastern Galicia and Bukovina, peopled by Ukrainians, became provinces of Austria.

Aiming at the complete assimilation of the Ukrainian nation, the Tsarist government suppressed the use of Ukrainian in the Press, the law courts, and the theatre, and even prohibited the Ukrainian translation of the Holy Bible (1876). On account of persecutions by the Tsarist government the Ukrainian national movement concentrated itself, from the second half of the nineteenth century, in the Ukrainian provinces of Austria — in Galicia and Bukovina. Naturally the Ukrainian books and papers which appeared in Austria found their public also in Ukraine across the Russian frontier; which impelled the Russian government, on the occupation of Galicia and Bukovina by Russian troops at the beginning of the World War, to destroy by all means in its power Ukrainian cultural and economic establishments, and to submit the Ukrainian population to merciless persecution.

The Revolution which took place in Russia in 1917 brought about great changes in the Ukrainian national movement. The Ukrainian political leaders claimed, at the outbreak of the 1917 Revolution, national and territorial autonomy for the Ukraine, which was to remain federally linked with the Russian Democratic Republic. But following the course of the Revolution the Ukrainians, like the other nations of the former Russian Empire, such as the Finns, the Esthoni-ans, the Letts, the Lithuanians, the Georgians, the Armenians, etc., put at the basis of their aspirations the complete independence of their country. The Ukrainian Democratic Republic, proclaimed on January 22, 1918, by the Ukrainian Revolutionary Assembly (the Rada Centrale), had to defend its sovereignty against the pre-

tensions of the Russian Bolsheviks, who sought by force of arms to extend their dictatorship over the Ukraine also. During this Ukraino-Russian war the elections to the Ukrainian constituent assembly took place, the Ukrainian parties receiving 75% of the votes cast.

Owing to the breaking up of the Russian front and the general anarchy released by the Bolsheviks, the young Ukrainian State, about to organize its administrative and military machinery, was obliged to sign a peace treaty with the Central Powers at Brest-Litowsk, in 1918. But in consequence of the economic and political tendencies of the Central Powers in the East of Europe, the Ukraine was in fact occupied by Austro-German troops.

The military authorities of the Central Powers next interfered by force in the interior affairs of the Ukraine, suppressed the republican régime, and put the power into the hands of General Skoropadski (representing the interests of the big landed proprietors), who took the title of Hetman of the Ukraine. After the victory of the Entente Skoropadski crowned his six months of government by the proclamation of a federation with the „White“ Russia of General Denikin. A revolutionary uprising of the Ukrainian masses, organized under the banner of the Ukrainian National Union, then swept away the Skoropadski regime, which had been upheld solely by the strength of German bayonets. The power and will of the Ukrainian masses restored the Ukrainian Democratic Republic. Bukovina and Eastern Galicia, after the collapse of Austria, were reunited to the Ukrainian Democratic Republic.

As the result of tendencious and false reports furnished by the enemies of the Ukrainian national movement to the victorious Powers, the Great Powers in 1918 and 1919 branded the Ukrainian Democratic Republic as „Bolshevist“, and lent their support to Poland and the „White“ Russian generals (Denikin, Wrangel) against the Ukraine. The last-named country had to maintain the struggle again on a third front, against the Bolsheviks, who were attempting anew to invade the Ukraine.

In the month of June, 1919, the Ukrainian troops, after a struggle of eight months, were obliged to retire from Eastern Galicia before the offensive of the Polish army. The Ukrainian armies, reunited after the dissolution of the Polish-Ukrainian front, continued the fight against the Russian Bolsheviks and Denikin's „White“ Army.

In November, 1919, the Ukrainian troops could hold out no longer against Denikin's Army, and the Ukrainian front was destroyed. The Bolsheviks, after their victory over Denikin, once more occupied the Ukraine. The Ukrainian attempt in 1920 to continue, in alliance with Poland, the struggle against Bolshevik Russia was a failure. The Polish Government, profiting by the precarious situation of the Ukrainian people, had in fact no other aim but to occupy as much of the Ukrainian territories as possible. By virtue of the Treaty of Riga, in 1921, Russia and Poland shared the territory of the Ukraine between them. Nearly 7 million Ukrainians found themselves under

Polish domination, and over 30 millions remained under the Russian Bolshevist régime.

Rumania had occupied again in 1918 Bukovina, where more than 300.000 Ukrainians were living. The total number of Ukrainians in Rumania (in Bukovina and Bessarabia) exceeds a million. Nearly half a million Ukrainians (in Subcarpathian Ruthenia) who belonged to Hungary were voluntarily united to the Czechoslovak Republic in 1919.

The Ukrainian people, who have fought for their national liberty under the flag of democracy, are subjected, as the result of unpropitious circumstances, to the régime of the Bolshevist Terror and the dictatorship of Polish chauvinism. The so-called „Independent Ukraine Soviet“ is nothing but a simple province dependent in everything upon Moscow.

It is true that, under the pressure of the national movement among the Ukrainian masses, the Russian Bolsheviks have been obliged to make several concessions to the Ukrainians in the domain of culture (public primary, secondary, and higher instruction in the Ukrainian language, the use of Ukrainian in the law courts and in the administration), but the Ukrainians none the less resent their political and economic subjection. Hundreds of thousands of Ukrainians have perished, and are perishing, deported to the remotest regions of Siberia and to the forests of North Russia, for the sole crime of not having manifested the desired submission to the power in occupation. Thousands of those who have fought for their nation's freedom have perished by the criminal hand of the Bolshevist Cheka agents.

The policy of profit and terrorization shown towards the Ukrainians is pursued with renewed vigour in Poland. The whole civilized world knows of the bloody „pacification“ carried out by the Pilsudski Government, with regard to hundreds of thousands of the innocent Ukrainian population in Eastern Galicia and in Wolhynie, since the elections to the Polish Diet in October and November 1930.

The Ukrainian nation, divided among foreign Powers, has nevertheless not renounced its right to self-determination. The Ukraine, which in the words of Voltaire „a toujours aspiré à être libre“, cannot become resigned to a servile situation under the different dictatorships of oppressor States. The liberty of the peoples of the East of Europe is a necessary condition of the victory of democracy. The independence of these peoples cannot but favour the political and economic development of Europe as a whole.

The natural riches of the Ukraine — its coal (Donetz basin), its iron (Krivoy Rog), its petrol in Eastern Galicia (Boryslaw, Drohobycz), its fertile soil and agricultural development, its sugar industry and metallurgy — are advantages that attract the attention of the shrewdest politicians and economists. But too much stress cannot be laid on the danger of seeking, as in the past, to solve the Ukrainian problem without taking into consideration the interests of a nation of forty millions.

We believe that the Ukrainian people, fallen under the yoke as the result of adverse outward circumstances, will obtain in the long run its right to self-determination, a right already gained by other oppressed nations.

By our information service we wish to contribute to the study of the real state of affairs in the Ukraine.

The motto adopted by the first Ukrainian political association of 1845 — the „Confraternity of Saints Cyril and Methodius“, having at its head the Ukrainian writers Shevtchenko, Kostomarov, and Kulish — we take as our watchword also: „Teach the truth, and the truth will make you free“.

Ukrainians in Poland

Dissolution of Ukrainian Associations by the Polish Authorities.
Lemberg (Lwow), April 1931.

From 1 October, 1930, to 1 February, 1931, on the orders of the voyevod of Tarnopol, the Polish administration dissolved 55 Ukrainian associations in the district of Podhajce: viz., 15 associations affiliated to the „Prosvita“ cultural society, with popular reading rooms, 20 gymnastic associations of the „Sokil“ firemen, 5 gymnastic associations of the „Luh“ firemen, 9 agricultural associations of the „Silsky Hospodar“ Society, 1 affiliated association of the pedagogic society „Ridna shkola“, 1 affiliated association of the „Union of Ukrainian Women“, etc.

Polish Authorities Help the Spread of Ignorance on Ukrainian territories.

The Polish authorities continue unceasingly to suppress the popular reading rooms of the „Prosvita“ cultural society. Also they have suppressed the „Prosvita“ circles in the following villages: Tustanowice, Hruszow, Jasienica Solna, Opaka, Gaje Wyzne, Bania Kotowska (Drohobycz district), Dolznlow, Hnilcze, Rozdzalow, Winniki, Komorow, Chlopiatyn, Hoholow (Sokal district), Senkowiec, Wasylow Wielki, Szsczepliatyn, Podlasie, Wolka Wierzbicka (Rawa Ruska district), Czyzykow, Zniesienie, Zboiska (Lwow district), Laszki Zawiazane, Chyszewice, Czajkowiec (Rudki district), Serafince, Wierzbowce, Horodenka, Kotykwka, Kat Folwarzeny (Horodenka district), and the Ukrainian casino „Besida“ at Horodenka.

In the Brzezany district the „Prosvita“ circles have been closed at Kozowa, together with the Ukrainian Society for the Protection of Youth, and the reading room, in the same village.

The gymnastic and cultural associations are undergoing the same persecution by the Polish administration in the following districts: Rohatyn, Nadworna, Delatyn, Dobromil, Zydaczon, Kamionka Strumilowa, Radziechow, Tarnopol, Zolkiew, Rawa Ruska, Grodek Jæziellonski, Mosciska, Jaroslaw, Bobrka, Przemysl, Jaworow, Dolina. To say nothing of the fact that in the voyevodstvo of Lwow, during the last few months, 52 reading rooms have been closed and the following dissolved: 3 „Prosvita“ associations, 21 „Luh“ associations, 35 sections of the „Sokil“ gymnastic society, 1 section of the „Ridna shkola“ pedagogic society, 1 section of the „Union of Ukrainian Women“, and 1 section of the Society for the Protection of Youth.

Difficulties Created by Polish Authorities for Still Existing Ukrainian Associations.

In the space of only one week, at the end of the month of December 1930, the mayor of Sokal refused 40 requests from different Ukrainian associations which wished to organize entertainments or social parties. The lengths to which the arbitrariness of the Polish administration is carried may be judged from the following fact: The mayor of Tlumacz would not authorize the „Prosvita“ society to organize an entertainment, under the pretext that the building where the entertainment in question was to take place did not fulfil the regulations. It is to be noted that as many as 100 entertainments have taken place previously in the very same building.

Persecution of Ukrainians by the Polish administration in Wolhynie.
Luck, April 1930.

In Wolhynie, where the Ukrainians constitute more than 80% of the population, there are only 3 „Prosvita“ cultural associations left for several millions of this Ukrainian population. The Polish administration also creates all kinds of difficulties for the Ukrainian cooperative societies in their cultural and educational work, it categorically forbids them even to organize courses in book-keeping, commercial courses for shop assistants, etc. (e. g. at Poczajow, Krzemieniec district).

The Polish authorities forbid the Ukrainian cooperative societies to convene general meetings, as has happened, for example, at Hlinsk, at Buhryn, at Hruszowcy, at Tuzcan, at Chocin.

Pity for animals, the whip for the Ukrainians.

During the pogrom of the Ukrainians the Polish Minister for the Interior adressed a circular to the administrative and police authorities, ordering them to exercise vigilance against the torture of dumb animals.

On December 27, 1930, the Polish Minister for the Interior, acting in concert with the Minister of Justice, issued a decree authorizing certain Polish private societies to lend their assistance to the official organizations in discovering cases of infraction of the law concerning the protection of animals.

These regulations were issued just at the time when Polish police and troops were maltreating thousands of Ukrainians on a territory exceeding in area that of present-day Austria. Some of the maltreated Ukrainians have died. In February 1931 the following persons died as the result of tortures endured in the autumn of 1930: Antin Snowydowycz, aged 64 years, of Podhorodyszczce; Michel Horyn of Ruda, Bobrka district, and Michel Lytwynec, aged 35 years, president of the commune of Ciezow, Stanislawow district. The Polish uhlans chased Lytwynec at the gallop from Ciezow as far as Jamnica, forcing him to run. The man fell exhausted and was unable to recover (died February 18, 1931).

In April there died from the effects of the Polish „pacification“ Peter Dragan (a peasant) of Dobromysl, Javorov district, and a workman, Michael Firman, of Mozo-liwka, Podhajce district.

Rewards and Decorations for Polish Police who Took Part in the „Pacification“ of Eastern Galicia.

In the three Ukrainian vovevodstvos 111 crosses of merit have been bestowed on police officers who particularly distinguished themselves during the „pacification“ of the Ukrainians.

Pilsudski's „Victory“ at the Elections in the Ukrainian Regions.

Warsaw, March, 1931.

During the debates in the Polish Diet the Ukrainian representatives declared that in the course of the elections to the Diet, in November, 1930, an „unknown hand“ added thousands of votes in favour of Marshal Pilsudski's list. Thus, for example, in the Stanislawow circumscription, according to the results of the scrutiny 100% of the electors should have voted, whereas in reality only 70% did. Out of 355,000 inhabitants having the right to vote in this circumscription 100,000 who abstained from the scrutiny were counted for Pilsudski's list.

Polish Claims.

Lwow, April, 1931. On the subject of the pourparlers which took place between the representatives of the Ukrainian Democratic Union (UNDO) and the representatives of the Polish governmental block, we are informed that the Ukrainians demanded the liberation of the arrested Ukrainian deputies (the leader of the party, Dr. Dmytro Levytsky, and the secretary, Dr. Biliak, are in prison), the re-opening of the Ukrainian schools closed by the Polish Government during the past year, etc. On their side, the Poles have adopted as platform in these pourparlers the demand that the Ukrainian M. Ps. should withdraw their complaint addressed to the League of Nations on the subject of the so-called „pacification“. The Ukrainian representatives would not consent to satisfy this demand. The leader of the governmental block, Mr. Holowko, declared to the Ukrainian deputies that unless they accepted the conditions laid down by the Government they „would not get even what they had a right to“.

Ukrainians Starving in Polish Prisons.

Lwow (Lemberg).

45 Ukrainians, all political prisoners, have declared, since April 19, a hunger strike in protest against the slowness of their examination before the judge. Makaruszka, member of the Polish Diet, and Pallyiv, a former M. P., are among the prisoners.

Ukrainian Schools in Poland.

From the statistics concerning public instruction may be seen to what point Poland fulfils her engagements with regard to the Ukrainian population.

In 1850, in the time of the former Austria,			
there were in Eastern Galicia	1500	Ukrainian	primary schools
in 1914	2612	„	„
in 1922	2502	„	„
in 1928-9	661	„	„

Compulsory Alcoholism.

Warsaw, April, 1931.

Of 487 anti-alcoholic plebiscites taken in Poland, 405 were voted in Eastern Galicia. The Polish Government looks upon this desire of the people to abstain from alcoholic drinks as „a want of loyalty to the State“, because abstinence on the part of the population might be prejudicial to the State, which has a monopoly of vodka distilling. The Government party has proposed to the Diet a Bill authorizing the sale of alcoholic liquors even on Sundays and holidays, and reducing the compulsory distance between drinking establishments and churches from 150 to 100 metres. In 1925 the State benefits accruing from the alcohol monopoly totalled 266,911,000 zloty; in 1930 they reach the figure of 723,746,970 zloty.

Opinion of the Greek Catholic Bishop on the Situation of the Ukrainians in Poland.

The Ukrainian Bishop of Stanislawow, Dr. Chomyszyn, has addressed to his charges a pastoral in which he mentions the situation of the Ukrainians:

„The Ukrainian people are treated almost like helots who have only to obey and pay. We are disdainfully called swine, and it is not only from the lips of soldiers that we hear the word, but also from the Polish educated classes and even from ecclesiastics“.

Bolsheviks and the „Pacification“ of the Ukrainians in Eastern Galicia.

The Russian Bolsheviks have sought, with the aid of the so-called „Communist Party of the Eastern Ukraine“, to make themselves popular among the Ukrainian population in Poland; but without success. During the last elections to the Polish Diet the Communists lost as much as 50% of votes. They see the cause of their defeat in „the alliance of Pilsudski with the Ukrainian bourgeoisie“ — an explanation no less brilliant than the other affirmations of the Communist Press, as for example the information that the Ukrainian parties, which voted solidly during the elections, and notably the national democrats (UNDO), the socialist radicals, and the social democrats, gave their help to the Polish soldiers and police in destroying Ukrainian cultural and economic establishments and maltreating the Ukrainian population“! (Shliach Osvity, December, 1930, Kharkov.)

Victims of Polish „Pacification“ in Eastern Galicia.

The number of Ukrainian victims of atrocities by the Polish police and military has reached the figure of 15,000.

Treatment of Ukrainians Wounded by Polish Devastators.

Warsaw, March 1931.

The motion of the Ukrainian deputies in the Polish Diet concerning the treatment of Ukrainian victims of the „pacification“ set forth the following resolution:

„The Diet invites the Government to take the necessary steps so that all persons who have innocently suffered damage to their health owing to the use of violence during the „pacification“ in the voyevodstvos of Lwow, Stanislawow, and Tarnopol, may be admitted for treatment in hospitals at the State's expense.“

This published motion was confiscated by the Polish censor.

Ukrainians in the Soviet Union.

Decline of Public Economy in Ukraine under Bolshevik Régime.

In the work „The Five Year Plan“ (2nd ed., vol. III, p. 116) the following observations are made on the subject of economy in the Ukraine:

„In recent years, owing to the economic decline of this region, and above all of the provinces on the right bank of the Dnieper, the emigration of the inhabitants has increased and created resources of non-skilled manual labour.“

The Five Year Plan envisages for these next five years the emigration of 910,000 inhabitants from the Ukraine to Siberia. We are informed that in the course of last year already as many as 700,000 Ukrainian peasants were exiled to Northern Russia and Siberia.

Ukraine's Richness in Coal.

According to the Five Year Plan (vol II, 1st part, page 12) the quantity of coal in the Donetz basin in the Ukraine is estimated at 64.5 milliard tons. The deposits of anthracite in the same seam equal, according to the Five Year Plan, those of Europe, America, and Australia all combined.

Attitude of Ukrainian Workers with regard to Collectivism of Rural Economy.

In the village of Romankove, in the region of Katerinoslav, live numerous workmen who, although working at metallurgy, have not severed their connexions with agriculture. Of 1200 workers who possess land at Romankove only 83 have adhered to the collective agricultural organization. („The Communist“ for March 15, 1931, Kharkov.)

Slavery of Ukrainian peasants in the „Donbas“ Mines (coal basin of the Donets).

The central committee of the Communist party has resolved to allot separate mines to different villages and agricultural communities, so that the latter may provide the necessary labour. Each worker has to „attach“ himself to a mine for one year at least. („The Communist“, for March 15, 1931.)

New arrests in Soviet Ukraine.

We are informed of mass arrests among the Ukrainian population and above all among the Ukrainian intellectuals both in towns (Kiev, Odessa, Kharkov) and country. Numerous Ukrainians whose provenance is Galicia or Bukovina have been arrested. The GPU (directorate of the Government police) accuses them of seeking to create a Ukrainian State independent of Russia. Among the arrester are members of the Communist party.

Ukrainians in Rumania.

Ukrainian schools in Rumania.

For over a million Ukrainians in Rumania (Bukovina, Bessarabia) there is not a single Ukrainian school. In Bukovina, where in the time of Austria there were 216 Ukrainian schools with 40,000 pupils, all the Ukrainian schools have been rumanianized.

Ukrainians in Czechoslovakia.

Language of instruction in Subcarpathian Ruthenia.

On March 17, 1931, a commission sat at Prague, under the presidency of Mr. Dérer, Minister of Education for the Czechoslovak Republic, to deliberate on the question of the teaching language in the schools of Subcarpathian Ruthenia. Eminent Czech linguists and representatives of different cultural establishments and associations of Subcarpathian Ruthenia took part in these deliberations. The majority of the Commission was in favour of having the teaching in the schools of Subcarpathian Ruthenia in the language of the region (a dialect of the Ukrainian language).

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