



UKRAINIAN WEEKLY



Supplement to the SVOBODA, Ukrainian Daily

No. 34

JERSEY CITY, N. J., SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1939

VOL. VII

RUSO-AMERICAN RELATIONS

THE much-publicized threat of the Axis powers in Europe to world-wide peace and stability, and the aggression of Japan and its apparent menace to American interests in China, and finally the hope that the Soviet Union will join the rising coalition against these so-called aggressor nations, has affected American public opinion to the extent that some portions of it are becoming color-blind to the hue of Soviet economic, social and political ideology and to the gory results of that ideology in practice.

True, Communism is still condemned here in America. Even those whose pet hates are Fascism and Nazism, still manage to sound convincingly indignant about Communism. Yet it appears that some of this general condemnation is of a perfunctory nature, as, for example, at the last American Youth Congress. In fact, a tendency seems to be growing in some quarters here to look upon Communism, especially its hotbed, Soviet Russia, with kindly eyes.

Now as never before, therefore, everyone should be made to realize that America and Soviet Russia (proper) have very little or nothing in common, for America has always been a democracy while Russia an autocracy. Consequently, no real neighborly feeling, least of all any friendship, is possible between the two, especially since what the former cultivates—i.e. democratic principles—the latter does its best to destroy.

From time to time, of course, one hears something about "traditional American Russian friendship." It was heard most just before American recognition of the Soviet Government. Today Soviet Russian propagandists and those who do not know any better, are reviving this catch-phrase.

As a matter of historical fact, however, there has never been any traditional friendship between America and Russia, for which America is entirely blameless:

During the American Revolution, for example, Russian sympathy was entirely on the side of the British. The most autocratic government in the world could scarcely have helped sympathizing with autocracy in its attempt to suppress democracy, especially when only a year before (1775) that government had crushed for a long time to come the last vestige of democracy within its own borders, by destroying the Zaporozhian Sich, the last stronghold of Ukrainian liberties.

It is true, of course, that Catherine II rejected the British request for mercenary troops to fight the Americans—something about which Russian propagandists make much ado—but that was not because she did not want to but only because she could not spare any such troops at that time.

It is also a historical fact that Russia refused to recognize American independence until long after it had been recognized elsewhere. Great Britain herself recognized American independence and entered into treaty relations with the United States long before Russia did. Furthermore, although not generally realized, it is a historical fact, too, that it was primarily against Russia's hostile designs that the Monroe Doctrine was directed, and that America had to warn Russia out of California to prevent her seizure of it.

This myth of "American Russian friendship" has its origin also in the visit of several Russian war vessels to New York in 1863. That visit gave rise to the legend that the Russian czar, Alexander II, had wanted to help the United States by helping them blockade Confederate shipping. Actually, however, these vessels were sent there in order to remove them from the possible danger of a blockade or destruction by the British, who a few years ago had helped to defeat Russia in the Crimean war and who now were aggressively intervening in the savage quelling by Russia of the Polish uprising of that year and the unprecedented oppression of other enslaved nationalities, especially the Ukrainians, in that "prison house of nations." The Czar feared then that the British intervention might turn into war, in which case it would have been an easy matter for the British to blockade or destroy the Russian vessels; by sending some of them to New York, he hoped to remove them from

SOVIET POLICY IN UKRAINE

"Novy Czas," July 17th, reprints, with comments, a short note from the Moscow 'Pravda' No. 175, on the Soviet population policy in Ukraine. Quote the Soviet organ:

"The assertion of the Kiev Communists that Ukraine is unable to supply people for the colonisation of Siberia and the Far Eastern parts of U.S.S.R. was disallowed by the Moscow authorities. The position was defined by Khrushchov, Party Secretary for Ukraine, during a meeting of the Central Committee of the Party in Ukraine. He regarded the plea of Kiev Communists as not even worth discussion, alleging that there were many Ukrainians, members of the kolhoosp, who were willing to migrate to the Far Eastern parts of U.S.S.R., warning members of the Central Committee that a special commissioner for migration was being appointed, and that Ukrainian Party Officials were obliged to start organization to that end."

"Two days later," writes 'Novy Czas,' "'Pravda' published an anonymous letter from Kiev, attributing the hostile attitude of certain Ukrainian circles to the fact that a similar policy had been pursued by Moscow in Ukraine during the Lenin N.E.P. period (of adjustment to capitalism). The letter stated that 'in the early days of the Soviet, the authorities did their utmost, on the one hand, to reduce the population of Ukraine, and on the other, to revive the Far Eastern regions of U.S.S.R. by the transference of colonists from

Ukraine. Unfortunately, there were some Party officials in Ukraine who refused to cooperate, who went even so far as to engage in criminal agitation, saying: 'Let the Muscovites go to Siberia. The Ukrainians have enough land in their own Ukraine.'

"It is clear from these quotations that the question of the transference of Ukrainians to Siberia and the East has always been an extremely delicate one, touching acutely the national, political, and social life of the country... It should be noted that with every greater migration scheme from Ukraine to Siberia and Asia there has been invariably connected the migration of Russians to Ukraine. This happened in the 17th century, after the victorious expedition of Yermak to Siberia and the destruction of the Siberian Khanat, when the bulk of the settlers in Siberia were Ukrainians; also in the 19th century when the bulk of the settlers in Siberia were Ukrainians; and again during Lenin's N.E.P. period, when the Ukrainians who arrived in the 'promised land' empty-handed, and with nothing to greet them but the Siberian winds, returned in despair to their old homes, only to find that their places had been taken by colonists from Moscow. The speed with which that policy was engineered leaves no room for doubt as to Moscow's real, ultimate, aim, and in the light of this it is easy to understand the attitude of the Kiev Communists, on which 'Pravda' comments."

any such danger, and at the same time create a situation whereby his country appeared to be making a gesture of friendship to the United States, which was at odds then with Britain on account of the latter allowing Confederate blockade-running privateers to be built in its shipyards.

At the turn of this century, too, relations between America and Russia were not those of friendship. When, for example, America appealed to Russia to bring a stop to the brutal pogroms of the Jews, she was told, in effect, to mind her own business. It is worth noting here, too, that during the Russo-Japanese war in 1905, the preponderance of popular sympathy here in America was strongly in favor of Japan.

Thus, as can be seen from these few illustrations, up to the World War, Russo-American relations were certainly not those of "traditional friendship." Also, one of the factors that strongly influenced America from joining the Allies until it did, was its disinclination to fight on the side of such a despotic power as Russia; when America finally did join the Allies, it appeared then that Russian despotism was gone, for the Provisional Government that arose under Kerensky seemed to be founded on democratic principles. When shortly afterwards the Reds came into power and introduced despotism and terror worse than before, relations between the two countries once more became cool.

Today, however, there is a tendency in some quarters here in America to forget all this; to look tolerantly upon Soviet ideology, which essentially is absolutely autocratic and dedicated to the destruction of all those principles upon which America stands; and to ignore the terrible suffering of those under Moscow's misrule, especially of the Ukrainians, millions of whom have been killed simply because they aspired to enjoy the freedom that their emigrant kinsmen have here in America.

It is the duty of every American citizen, therefore, to check this tendency, to expose Red Russia in its true bloody colors, and to make everyone realize that the traditional American democracy can never have anything in common with traditional Russian autocracy and despotism, whether the latter be white or red.

The Story of Ivan Mazepa

(6)

Mazepa Enters Right Bank Ukraine

AS recounted last week, Poland demanded and received from Moscow the few remaining fragments of the Right Bank of Ukraine under Moscovian domination in return for her joining the coalition of Moscow, Denmark, and Saxony against Charles XII of Sweden. Although Hetman Mazepa, head of the Hetmanschyna, i.e. Left Bank Ukraine, protested to Peter I against this trading of Ukrainian soil, he was powerless to do anything about it. In fact, on the orders of the Czar he himself had to go to the aid of King Augustus of Poland, and at the same time send a 7000 Kozak corps under Colonel Apostol to the northern front on the Baltic shore. The arrival of this corps, incidentally, helped to change the tide of victory in favor of the coalition against Charles XII. At the Battle of Eresfer in Livonia, they shattered the Swedish army under General Steinbach and gained much spoils.

Meanwhile further to the west, Charles won victory after victory. In this he was following a strategy more of his generals than his own. Had it not been for their influence, it is quite safe to suppose that he would have followed up his early successes against Peter, who really was his most dangerous antagonist, instead of seeking the overthrow of the King of Poland. Had he disposed of Peter first, he would have saved himself the disastrous defeat at the latter's hands at Poltava in 1709. Nevertheless he listened to his generals and went after Augustus. The conquest of Poland was eventually effected, but not until five years had elapsed, ample time for Peter to draw upon all his resources for the final test.

The conquest of Poland was aided by internal dissension within that country. Many of the Polish nobles did not approve of their sovereign's alliance with Peter of Moscow. Instead they felt it would have been better for Poland to have become an ally of Sweden. At the head of this pro-Swedish camp among the Polish nobility was Stanislaus Leszczynski. When finally Swedish troops overran Poland, and Augustus was driven into Saxony, Charles secured the election of this Polish Pro-Swedish leader as the King of Poland, and the latter was crowned in Warsaw, in October, 1705.

This task completed, Charles next marched into Saxony, going through Silesia and posing as the protector of the Protestants. Seeing his hereditary dominions in danger, Augustus concluded with Charles the peace treaty of Altranstadt (1706), whereby he renounced his rights to the Polish crown, quit all his alliances, recognized Stanislaus as the King of Poland, and delivered to Charles the leader of the Livonia malcontents, Patkul, who had played an important role in bringing about the coalition between Augustus and Peter, and whom Charles now executed as a traitor. The young Swedish monarch (he was 24 years of age then) was now at the height of his power, having beneath him a well trained fighting force of 40,000 men.

In order to properly understand subsequent events of this war, it is necessary to go back a few years from here and see the role the Ukrainians played in it, for this role was not only a very strong effort on the part of Mazepa to win independence for Ukraine, but it also proved to be the final important factor that brought about Charles' defeat at Poltava and the rise of the modern Russian state.

The Right Bank of Ukraine, as has been already pointed, was under Poland at that time, as a result of the Treaty of Andrusiw (1667) between Moscow and Poland, whereby the former took the Left Bank for itself and the latter the



Right Bank. The fate of the Left Bank Ukraine under Moscovian tyranny has already been described here in previous articles. The fate of the Right Bank Ukraine under Polish tyranny was essentially the same. Soon after the partition, it lost its Ukrainian form of government while its Kozaks gradually lost most of their freedom. In 1672 Hetman Doroshenko nearly succeeded in freeing it completely but failed because of the armed intervention of Moscow, which had no intention of permitting any rebellion on the territory of its ally, Poland, for fear that it might spread into its own Ukrainian territory.

When during the war against Sweden, Polish nobility divided itself into two camps, it appeared that Right Bank Ukraine might become the battleground between the two factions and eventually of the great war between the coalition and Charles itself. Mazepa decided to prevent this. In 1703 he dispatched a Kozak corps under Colonel Miklashevich to White Russia to join in the campaign there against the Swedes, while in the spring of the following year he himself led a 40,000 army into Right Bank Ukraine. This step was a strategic one, designed to place him in an advantageous position in the event of hostilities in that section of Ukraine, but once he crossed the border, Mazepa decided to incorporate the Right Bank into his Hetmanschyna (Left Bank) forever.

This decision, however, was not the product of any impulse. For many years Mazepa had cast longing eyes on this section of Ukraine which now he had entered. In fact, some of the Kozak leaders from it had several times approached him with the proposition that he take it over, something he did not dare to do, for the all-powerful Peter was friendly with the Polish monarch then, besides being bound to him by treaty, and therefore he would not have countenanced any such move on Mazepa's part. So the latter had to bide his time until now, when it appeared quite safe for him to at last realize his ambition in this direction.

(To be continued)

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Dear Sir:

Your very fine editorial on "Causes of Disharmony" in the Ukrainian Weekly of August 12th, 1939 should be read by all Ukrainian-Americans and their future actions should be governed accordingly. More teamwork and less grandstand play among our young people is sorely needed. Let's strive for more cooperation and note the results.

Cooperatively yours,
F. WOCHOK,
Philadelphia.

EARTH-BOUND PEGASUS

Who clipped the wings of Pegasus;
Who hitched him to this clumsy plow;
Who broke that spittit glorious;
Who quenched the flame; who made him bow
His once-proud head? Behold him now —
My fiery steed on whom I spanned
The seven seas; saw distant lands
And tropic isles 'neath pale moon beams —
Is hobbled, earth-bound—by whose hand?
Gone are my golden, youthful dreams.

There stands my wing-clipped Pegasus —
Now meek and placid as a cow.
What changed him to a dray-horse thus;
What circumstances made him bow?
He seems to have forgotten now
Our magic flights to magic lands—
Warm Polynesia's coral strand,
Far-off Sumatra's silver streams,
The Golden road to Samarkand —
Gone are my golden, youthful dreams.

Plucked are wings of Pegasus,
Our magic flights are ended now.
Fate played a cruel joke on us;
Our souls with wings she did endow
And then she chained us to this plow.
What of those goals on which we planned;
Those lofty, youthful aims so grand?
Were they but silly, childish schemes;
Fool's whims or castles in the sand?
Gone are my golden, youthful dreams.

I dream no more. I understand
That dreams today are contraband;
Winged horses are forbid it seems;
The ox and mule are in demand —
Gone are my golden, youthful dreams.

BELLEPHON II

YOUTH and THE U.N.A.

New Branch in Allentown, Pa.

A new youth branch of the Ukrainian National Association was recently organized in Allentown, Pa., when the choir members of St. Mary's Ukrainian Orthodox Church cooperated with Mr. Basil Zahayevich, Rev. Joseph Fylyma, and Prof. John Zazworsky. The branch, which has been designated number 441, has been named the Anthony Mohylnytsky Society in view of the fact that the new club was formed on August 7th, the date when the poet passed away 66 years ago. Officers have been elected as follows: John Playnick, president; Michael Chorney, treasurer; John Popek, secretary.

U.N.A. Nears 34,000 Mark

The membership campaign of the U.N.A. has resulted in the formation of dozens of new branches during the past several months. The total membership in the U.N.A. is almost 34,000, and indications are that this number will be considerably increased by the end of the year.

The membership drive has extended into Canada, where two new branches have already been formed.

A large percentage of the new members, admitted into the U.N.A. during the current campaign, are of the younger generation. Youth branches have been formed in Pittsburgh, Sharon, Ford City, Ramey, West Easton, Bethlehem, McAdoo, Hazleton, Freeland, Shenandoah, and Mahanoy City, all in Pennsylvania, and in many other sections of the country. Other branches are being formed even as this is being written.

Non-U.N.A. members who desire information regarding the or-

POLAND SEEKS AID OF UKRAINIANS IN MOVE FOR UNITY

Leaders Air Differences in Warsaw

By DONALD DAY

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

RIGA, Latvia, Aug. 7.—Another attempt to improve relations between the Polish government and its Ukrainian minority has been undertaken by political and cultural leaders of both sides. At a meeting held in the editorial rooms of the conservative newspaper Czas in Warsaw, the conferees frankly discussed the situation and its dangers, but no action was taken.

Ukrainians were impressed by the views of Dr. M. Moshinski, chief editor of Czas, who presided. He said the Ukrainian question in Poland could not be solved without Polish recognition of the Ukrainians as a separate nation. The Polish provinces populated by Ukrainians, he said, are an inseparable part of Poland and will be defended by the Poles with the same determination as other sections of the country.

Urges Political Ethics.

Dr. Moshinski did not agree with the government's policy towards the Ukrainian minority. He said it lacked initiative and continuity and urged the use of political ethics in reaching a settlement. Other Polish speakers suggested formation of Polish-Ukrainian cultural societies to bring the two nations closer together.

Sharp differences of views became evident when the Ukrainian presented their case. Mr. Celewicz, Ukrainian deputy to the Polish parliament, denied that the Ukrainians were admirers of the National-Socialist regime in Germany. He urged the Poles to support the Ukrainian national movement since an independent Ukraine would develop from the disintegration of Soviet Russia.

Cites Ukrainian Power

He said that should Germany be defeated in a war, Poland would find itself between a communist Russia and a communist Germany and Poland then would need the support of a Ukrainian nation. The Poles, he said, made a serious mistake in underestimating the power of the Ukrainian national movement.

Together with other Ukrainians, he suggested the government cease its attempts to Polishize the Ukrainians, grant them complete religious, cultural, and political autonomy and permit the organization of a Ukrainian representative legislative body which could meet in Lwow, or some other Ukrainian city, and cooperate with central authority in Warsaw.

Although Germany's ambition to establish an independent Ukrainian state has not been mentioned for some months by the Nazi press, many Poles fear this problem will again become acute in the near future.

(Chicago Daily Tribune,
August 8, 1939).

Organization should write to Theodore Lutwiniak, P. O. Box 88, Jersey City, N. J. All questions will be answered completely and promptly, and the informative booklet, "To Our Youth," will be sent on request to all interested persons.

Officers of youth branches are asked to submit accounts of their branches' activities for publication in this column. Material meant for a certain issue of the "Ukrainian Weekly" should be sent in ten days in advance of the publication date.

NEWS FROM UKRAINE

UKRAINE UNDER POLAND

Though there has been a welcome slackening of the political tension, the situation remains substantially the same, and the conditions in Polish Ukraine still constitute one of the biggest factors making for East European unsettlement.

Professor G. W. Simpson, of Saskatchewan University, in a recent radio address, envisaged a solution in the following words: "If Great Britain, tacitly supported by Canada, guarantees Poland's boundaries, Great Britain and Canada should frankly declare their interest in seeing that the Ukrainians in Poland should be given a fair deal. By a fair deal is meant first of all that the present pacification measures, arrests, and persecutions, should cease. Secondly, that the Poles should recognize the Ukrainians as brother Slavs and not as hereditary dependent subjects. Thirdly, if complete independence is not at the moment practical, then full autonomy in a federal system of government with adequate guarantees such as the French-Canadians have in Canada is a matter of elementary justice."

Unfortunately, however, Poland continues its old policy towards the Ukrainians, particularly by a systematic campaign against the Ukrainian churches. The following report, taken from "Nash Prapor," Lviv, July 7th, is all too typical of the kind of action which is exacerbating the already strained relations between Poles and Ukrainians:

In the parish of Vilkhivtchik, district Husiatyn, the parishioners clubbed together to buy a stone cross to take the place of a wooden one which had decayed after having stood at the village crossroads for fifty years. The new cross was brought to the spot, but the police prohibited its erection on the ground that permission must first be gained from the voivod. The village council applied for this, but their request was ignored. During the night of June 22nd the cross was secretly erected, whereupon two soldiers were stationed there to prevent the approach of worshippers. On June 23rd, Father Theodore Ratchenko, the village priest, received a visit from M. Woituszewski, a civil official, for "control of the church books" (a measure taken to prevent the entry of the parishioners' names in the Ukrainian form—the so-called "Ukrainization" for which many hundreds of Ukrainian priests have been fined and imprisoned). M. Woituszewski demanded that Father Ratchenko should order the cross to be taken down, but he refused on the ground that, as a priest, he had no power to give such an order. The following day the priest received a letter from the district governor warning him that he would not be allowed to consecrate the cross, as permission had not been given for its erection. That night persons unknown demolished the cross. The Ukrainian population of Vilkhivtchik feel very deeply about the matter, and they are quite unable to understand in what way a simple cross can be dangerous to the State.

"The Difficulty of Writing of Ukrainian Affairs"

"Novy Czas," Lviv, July 14th, writes, under the above heading:

"There are many of our problems which should be discussed, but we are living in exceptional times and conditions. It must be borne in mind that the Ukrainian Press is not alone in being controlled—regardless of its real political views—not only by its own editors, but by that most powerful and finally decisive editor-in-chief—the new Polish Press Decree... Thus, innumerable themes are barred from discussion. Some may not even be touched upon. Ukrainian readers no longer wonder when they do not find in their Press comments, descriptions, and reports of important happenings and developments..."

CARPATHO-UKRAINE (under Hungary)

Reports received show the extremely difficult conditions now prevailing in Carpatho-Ukraine. "Nash Prapor," Lviv, July 26th states that the Hungarians have not even waited for the end of the school year to Magyarise the Ukrainian schools. Hungarian school teachers are arriving in pure Ukrainian districts; in Rachiw and Tiatchiv alone there are already 150 Magyar school teachers and with the commencement of the next school year more are expected to arrive. The few Ukrainian teachers who have been allowed to continue their profession because they understand the Hungarian language are being removed to the interior of Hungary. The process of magyarization is proceeding very rapidly.

From Svalava it is reported that a large match factory which had prospered for years, employing nearly 1000 hands, has been closed by the Hungarian authorities on the plea that there are already enough match factories in Hungary, and that in all districts unemployment, due to Hungarian policy, is on the increase.

UKRAINE IN THE BRITISH AND IRISH PRESS

"The Irish Independent," July 22nd, gives an excellent editorial on the Ukrainian Question, with reference to a recent article on the subject in "The Dublin Review" of July. The writer states that "in spite of the claims made by the Treaty-makers of Versailles that they were reconstituting the map of Europe according to the principles of self-determination, and in spite of more recent changes in the map which claim to be based on the same grounds, there are still in Europe national minorities totalling more than 40 million persons. Among those minorities the Ukrainians constitute by far the most important racial group..."

It is unfortunate that authoritative sources have not been consulted regarding statistics of Ukrainians. The number of Ukrainians in Poland is placed at 13,000,000. That figure would more correctly apply to the total number of Minorities in Poland, the actual number of Ukrainians being in the neighbourhood of 7,000,000. On the other hand, the estimate of 23,000,000 Ukrainians in Soviet Ukraine agrees with Soviet statistics of 1926, but falls far short of the present number.

"The New Pioneer," July, contains an article by Hugo Yardley on "Poland and Ukraine." The writer summarises the main facts of Warsaw's abortive attempt to settle the Ukrainian problem by a policy of liquidating Ukrainian Nationality, culture, and religion, and stresses that a positive move towards settlement is now imperative: "Ukrainian leaders have solemnly and repeatedly warned Poland of the necessity of meeting the legitimate demands of its chief minority..."

"The Advertisers Weekly," July 27th, prints a full-page article on Mr. Alexander Darcovitch, A.R.C.A., a Ukrainian commercial artist living in London, of whose work the same magazine wrote in May: "It cannot be easy to find artwork which is at once so brilliantly witty, and an arresting picture of the serious side of the problem to whose solution the advertisement is addressed."

(Ukrainian Bureau, London)

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT

by Stephen Shumeyko

Price 25 cents

SVOBODA BOOKSTORE
81-83 Grand Street

PRIVATE PROPERTY AND SOCIALISM

In its leading article of July 2nd, "Visty" (Kiev) wrote: "It is our duty to uproot all bourgeois private property tendencies, which were carried into the kolhosp by the remains of broken up kulaks. Only in this way will it be possible to liquidate the out-lived remnants of capitalism in the minds of the people and to reform all members of kolhosp into enlightened workers of socialist society. This should always be remembered by party organizations and soviets. However, many party directors, instead of improving the cultural work among kolhosp members and directing kolhosp production more effectively, instead of learning the inner life of the kolhosp and penetrating into the most detailed items of its life, instead of a decisive struggle with bourgeois anti-kolhosp tendencies, have shown a criminal naiveness towards concrete instances of gross distortion of party policy in the field of kolhosp development and have overlooked numerous cases, which speak of the disregard of agricultural laws. This has led to a distribution and stealing of public land in favor of individual farmers."

Life itself seems to be in the process of showing that the will to private ownership is stronger than the theories of Marx-Lenin-Stalin.

SOVIET DISTRIBUTION AND THE CONSUMER

In its editorial of June 28, "Visty" insists that the duties of the third Five Year Plan will be to improve the services rendered to the workers. This, according to "Visty," will fall most heavily upon the commercial workers. "They must work tirelessly to satisfy these demands fully. It is a sacred duty of the commercial worker to serve the soviet consumer. Unfortunately, according to the information which we have received, the commercial system of Ukraine does not perform this duty. This can be illustrated by numerous facts, lack of initiative among the commercial organizations, disorder which rules within them; all these make the consumers suffer..."

"Even in Kiev it is difficult to obtain early vegetables. The plan for fruit deliveries to Kiev has broken down; instead of the 850 tons of cabbages which were planned only 300 tons were delivered; 150 tons of beets were planned and only 42½ tons delivered. The plan for cucumbers is half completed, for carrots only 15 per cent. completed. It is even worse with berries and fruits; 150 tons were foreseen in a very much reduced plan, and that has been carried out up to three per cent."

The paper goes on to complain that the plan to ensure fruits and vegetables for the winter has also failed because stores and warehouses have not been prepared.

MODERN ARMAMENTS

"Visty" of June 26th is very happy because the Komsomol of Ukraine has been provided with a new type of armament. It wrote: "Having learned the short course of the history of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, that encyclopaedia of basic knowledge, the Komsomol of Ukraine, will be armed to achieve bolshevism and to destroy the remnants of the enemies of the people—trotskists, bukharinites and bourgeois nationalistic traitors... The sacred duty of the Komsomol is to raise the youth in the spirit of internationalism, soviet patriotism, unlimited devotion to the fatherland." Thus it seems that the youth of the U.S.S.R. is to be raised in the spirit of every contradictory slogan. We can rest assured, however, that the mind in the Kremlin will, if necessary, be able to reconcile all contradictions.

MANOEUVRES OF THE DNEIPEL FLEET

Admiral Kuznietsov, commander of the Black Sea Fleet, inspected the river fleet on the Dnieper, near Kiev. After the inspection there were manoeuvres, with a mock battle between the river

NEW TRIDENT READY

The Trident Magazine, English-language monthly published by the Organization for the Rebirth of Ukraine, will appear early next week with 64 pages of articles and several pictures of fighting during the Hungarian invasion of Carpatho-Ukraine.

Articles in the combined July-August issue include: "Slavophilism and the Ukrainians," an editorial, by V. S. Dushnyk; "Ukrainians in America," by Eugene Lachowitch; "My Last Days in Carpatho-Ukraine," by Dr. Mykola Galagan, diplomatic representative of the wartime Ukrainian National Republic and Chief of Food Supplies of the Army of Carpatho-Ukraine last March.

Also "The Russian Bolshevik-Ukrainian War," by Mykola Sci-horsky, Part II of "Ukraine and Soviet Politics"; "The Polish-Ukrainian War," by V. S. Dushnyk, Part III of Polish-Ukrainian Relations; "The Ninth ODWU Convention," including text of resolutions, and "Ukrainews," by Roman Lapica.

Rates are 15 cents a copy, \$1.50 a year. Old issues are available at 10 cents a copy. Mailing address is P. O. Box 13 Station D, New York City.

fleet and units of rebels attacking Kiev. The river fleet on the Dnieper was organized between 1920 and 1923 during serious peasant uprisings in Ukraine.

RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT IN THE U.S.S.R.

In the eleventh issue of "Partynoe Stroitelstvo," Yaroslavsky, the leader of the Godless says that within the U. S. S. R., kolhosp churches are being established. Having been separated from the State, the church has found a new social basis among the kolhosp peasantry.

"It would be possible," he writes, "to give examples where churches are, literally, supported by the kolhosp. Special brigades even prepare wood for the church and receive regular work day's pay for this labor."

According to Yaroslavsky the church is receiving a certain amount of support even in the cities, among the workers and soviet intelligentsia. He concludes that "millions of people still believe that without the will of God not a hair will fall from their heads, and that everything is in the hands of God."

"CULTURAL EXECUTION" IN CARPATHO-UKRAINE

"Nowy Chas" reports from Volovy in Carpathian Ukraine that lately maize and other food stuffs were unobtainable in the Highlands. General prices have risen by about 47 per cent as compared with pre-Hungarian times, and workers' wages have fallen so that a worker now earns between 1.60 and 1.80 Hungarian Pengi, or between eleven and thirteen Czech Crowns. Previously an unqualified worker earned no less than 16 to 18 crowns.

It is reported from Hust that the new Commissioner of Education in Carpatho-Ukraine ordered that all schools should publicly burn all official records and text books. This order has already been carried out in Hust. Many students and older people wept (Ukrainian National Information Service, London)

IVAN FRANKO'S "MOSES"

Trans. by Waldimir Semenyns
With a biographical sketch of
Ivan Franko

by Stephen Shumeyko
Price 50 cents

UKRAINE AND AMERICAN DEMOCRACY

by Dr. Luke Myshuha
Price 15 cents

Emancipation of Women

WOMEN think they are emancipated, don't they? They work, use cosmetics, smoke, take an occasional drink and have a latch-key. Also they have a right to vote. But how many actually use this right? Statistics show us that only 60% of the total number listed actually do vote.

Through a great build-up propaganda in the magazines and women's pages in the newspapers, we women of America have been led to believe in our superiority over all the other women in the world, that we are the most emancipated women since the world began! Don't we, unlike other women in the world, earn our own way by a pay envelope each week? Don't we use cosmetics, smoke, drink, have permanent waves, etc.?

They're smart these magazine "educators." Certainly we get a pay envelope at the end of the week, but we work for whom? The capitalist! The fellow who puts us on the back for our courage and self-supporting bravery! Why? Because we add our two hands to the wheels of industry to produce more goods and greater profits for him. Our pay check? That amount, my dear young women, is deducted from your father's, brother's or husband's pay. How, you ask, when wages are now higher than ever before in the history of America? Consider and compare the price levels of necessities towards that pay envelope! Before the World War and wholesale industrialization of womanhood the head of the family earned enough, although his pay was comparatively less than now, to support his family decently on what he earned without the necessity of pushing his wife out to drudge her life away behind factory machinery.

In a recent article, Dr. Fishbein, head of the American Medical Association, said: "Women are neither physically nor mentally fit for routine work. They suffer far greater in this respect than men."

Recently an interesting question has been raised. Why do women marry in this modern day and age? "For companionship," say certain propagandists. Yet a woman can get plenty of "companionship" outside of marriage, if that is all she wants, she won't have to do all the housework either when she gets home nights from work. Women marry now as they always did—to establish a home, to have children and to share love and life with someone else. Women are not content merely with the love and attention of man. Women have much to give and to receive from children and the management of them.

Crime is ever on the increase among the young. Why shouldn't it be? There is a woman living next door to me who has six small children ranging from 6 to 12 years old. She gets up at 5 in the morning in order to wash and dress them and prepare their breakfast in time for herself to go to work by 7:00 in the Box Shop. What do you think those children do all day alone? They run wild. When they are hungry they sneak up into somebody's ice box and raid it. They steal jam and fruit preserves from a cellar closet from the other tenants in the house. Of course they have a father. He comes home, fills his own stomach and goes to sleep. Their mother is not around to watch them.

She is too tired at night to bother about what they did all day. Saturdays she sends them off to a movie to be out of her way so she can clean up the house and wash the clothes. Sundays she irons all day. Drudge, drudge, and drudge, that is her whole life. There are literally millions of others like her in America. What does emancipation mean to her? A lower income for her husband so she has to add her two hands to the wheels of industry to get a pay check which added to that of her husband, makes it come up to what he alone should be getting.

Does she bother to find out what her children have learned in school, what kind of a movie they've seen or what they've been doing all day? She's too tired to care. That is the meaning of emancipation as we know it today, to her, "too tired to care!"

What is the password the woman of today greets another with when she comes to buy at a store? "Are you workin'?"

What is the real implication behind this phrase? Are you the fool who adds her shoulder to the wheel of industry and who drudges everlastingly so the pay of your husband might be cut to put that cut within a separate envelope and give to you? Are you the fool who is being hoodwinked into buying tons of cartons of manufactured junk and cigarettes towards your own destruction?

Let me stop here a moment to ask a personal question: Have you young women who smoke read any of the recent articles by prominent doctors who have the courage to tell you the truth about this exceedingly harmful habit?

Now let us go on—Do women have time to pay attention and see to it that their children learn something in school? That their play is wholesome? That they see movies fit for children's eyes?

Contrary to the definition of some, a married woman is not a "parasite" who tends to the needs of her family and her husband. She is as much a skilled worker in her field as her husband is in the factory or business.

If working, voting, using cosmetics, etc., is not emancipation of womanhood, then what is?

First of all, demand adequate wages for married men so married women can stay home and tend to their homes and their children. Women must join cooperative associations so as consumers they shall get the most for their husband's money and wholesomeness in food with honest labels, non-poisonous cosmetics and other commodities.

(2) Women must really take part in parent-teachers organizations to see to it that schools are not run by politicians but competent teachers who will really teach little Mary and Johnny some necessary discipline, respect for their elders and government and how that government can best be conducted for the good of the people—in other words, teach their children useful means to living life fully and wholesomely.

(3) Women must use their voting power to advantage in bringing about general social and governmental reforms. With all the time-saving devices invented for kitchens of today, cooperative bakeries of wholesome bread and pastries, women can find time to attend women's cooperative organizations.

The aim of these organizations is peace and progress in the world. Better pay for heads of families, good schooling for their children and honest government.

Peace is primarily women's chief concern. They bear the children to be used as cannon fodder for the furtherance of the ambitions of demagogues.

If the women of America would be truly emancipated they will organize and show through a united front of women of America, the way for other women of the world. Only when the women of the world are organized in a union for peace and progress in the world, will all fear of Nazism, Communism, or any other ism, be gone. Not until women stop being fools, pivoted around by clever exploiters who gain greater profits by their drudgery and who keep the silly geese amused by inventing ever newer ways to get back their meager wages through selling them gaudy, shoddy clothing, poisonous cosmetics, drugs for reducing and destructive, habit-forming, cigarettes, will they become truly emancipated!

Women have a great power of which they are not aware. Now that they have gained suffrage, why not go on to real emancipa-

PROGRAM OF 7TH UYL-NA CONVENTION

The following is the program planned for the coming Ukrainian Youth's League Convention over Labor Day weekend, in Newark, N. J.

Friday, September 1st—Place, Hotel Douglas.
World's Fair Day—Registration, 7-11 P. M.

If sufficient persons desire to take advantage of seeing the wonderful World of Tomorrow, arrangements will be made for them. Please contact me immediately, in care of Hotel Douglas, Newark, N. J.

Saturday, September 2nd—Place, Hotel Douglas.

A. M. Session 10:30-12:30 Greetings and League reports,
P. M. Afternoon—Session 1:30-5:00 Officers and Departmental reports.

P. M. Evening—Welcome Dance 9 to 2 A. M. at the Ukrainian Center of Newark, William St. Here at our newest Ukrainian Hall you will be regaled by a well know local band. It will be your night for swing music and Ukrainian kolomeykas.

Sunday, September 3rd
A. M. 8:00-11:00 Church Services.
11:00-1:00 Speeches (Hotel Douglas).

P. M. Afternoon. Place—Essex House, 2:00-5:00 Music Festival. Here will be present outstanding youth choruses, dancers, soloists, as well as a variety of other musical entertainment.

Evening. Place—Elizabethian Room, The Essex House. 8:00-10:30 Banquet.

10:30-3:00 Formal Dance. The committee is planning for a swift moving banquet. Sweet and soft music, provided by Vic Romaine and his orchestra, will suit the occasion perfectly.

Monday, September 4th—Place Hotel Douglas.

A. M. Session (Resolutions).
P. M. Afternoon. Session (Elections).

P. M. Evening, World's Fair Ride. All clubs and persons who intend traveling in a group are urged to let us know the train or bus line they will take and the scheduled time they will arrive in Newark. Address all communications to the Reception Chairman, Ukrainian Youth's League of North America, Hotel Douglas, Newark, N. J.

Also: Please reserve your rooms now. There is a limited number of rooms available, so the first reserved will be the first served. Address all such communications to the Hotel Douglas, Manager's Office, Newark, N. J. The prices per room are from \$2.50 up.

JOHN ROMANOFF,
President of UYL-NA

tion? The emancipation of the soul, the power to do good in this world for a better future, for our children by creating for them a peaceful, progressive world?

In Lysistrata, an ancient Greek comedy, by the great playwright of that time, Aristophanes, produced on various stages around the country (perhaps some of you may recall it) it shows how women, fired of everlasting warfare, found a way of finally putting a stop to it. It can be done today. The method they used in those days was probably the only effective one then. Today, we are a supposedly educated lot, we should be able to put a permanent stop to war, by outlawing it through our power to vote, and our power to add or subtract from the population and our power to organize to force necessary reforms in government and to add our intelligence to world progress and civilization.

Then only will we be able to say women are truly emancipated!

Then when a woman greets another at her favorite grocery store with the phrase, "are you working"? And she answers, "yes," it will really mean something. For it will mean you are working with us for world peace and the progress of civilization?!

(Speech given at a regular meeting of a cooperative organization in New Haven).

T. BORESKY.

THE U. N. A. SPOTLIGHT

SLUZAR STRIKES OUT 18 AS WILKES-BARRE TAKES 1st IN PLAYOFFS; KONOPADA HOMERS FOR NEWARK

Wilkes-Barre, the Pennsylvania Division champions, played Newark, the Metropolitan Division champs, at Tricity Stadium, Union, N. J., on Sunday, Aug. 13th, in the 1st game of a series of 3 to decide the winner of the U. N. A. Eastern Championship. Wilkes-Barre defeated Newark, 7 to 5, as Sluzar hurled brilliant ball, striking out 18 Newark players, walking 2, and permitting but 6 hits.

Wilkes-Barre scored 2 runs in the 1st inning; in Newark's half of the frame, P. LaPoint walked with the bases loaded, forcing in Holden (who ran for Wysochanski) for Newark's first tally. Wilkes-Barre scored 2 more runs in the 2nd canto to take a 4 to 1 lead. Newark tallied 2 runs in the 3rd chapter, and another in the 4th when Konopada hit a long fly that got away from 3 men and went for a homer. The score remained tied until the 7th inning when Newark scored a run to take a 5 to 4 edge. In the 8th frame, however Wilkes-Barre went on a rampage, driving Stutsky out of the box. No less than 8 men went to bat, and 3 runs were in before Harzula, who relieved Stutsky, retired the side. Newark failed to score in the 8th and 9th, the game going to Wilkes-Barre by a 7 to 5 count. The box score appears in the "Svoboda."

The 2nd game will be played on Sunday, Aug. 20th, at Hanover Field, Wilkes-Barre's home grounds. If Wilkes-Barre wins this game, the team will be recognized as the Eastern Champions and the 3rd game will not be played. If Newark wins, however, the 3rd game will be played to decide the championship.

The Wilkes-Barre team batted 1,000 last year to take both the Pennsylvania Division and the Eastern Championships. The team has won 9 of the 10 games it has played this year in the Pennsylvania Division, for a percentage of .900. All in all, the Wilkes-Barre team has lost only 1 game in 2 years.

Newark batted .000 last year, but surprised U. N. A. baseball fans by winning all of its games this year for a percentage of 1.000.

PHILLY OUTSLUGGED, 13-8

Weakening in the last 2 innings after holding a 5-run lead for 4 frames, the Philly U. N. A. Youth Club dropped a 13-8 slugfest to the Fairhill Blues on Aug. 12th, reports Dietric Stobogin.

Trailing by a lone tally after 2 innings, the U. N. A. boys teed off for 4 runs in the 3rd canto and 3 more in the 5th, to take an 8-3 lead. The Blues came back in their half of the 5th, however, to push 4 markers across the plate and cut the lead to 8-7, sending pitcher Joe Juzwiak to the showers. Relief hurler Tomy Cherkas took over in the 6th, but 3 base hits and 2 errors resulted in 6 additional Fairhill runs, which spelled doom for the Ukrainians. Cherkas starred for the U. N. A. club with a double and single. The score by innings:

	R	H	E
Philadelphia:	104	030	0—8 6 3
Fairhill:	021	046	x—13 12 2

CHICAGO GIRLS WIN, 16-4

From Hala Popadiuk comes the following report: "On Aug. 6th, the 4th Annual U. N. A. Day was held at the St. Nicholas Picnic Grounds. It was here that the U. N. A. Girls' Softball Team played the Blessed Virgin Mary Sodality. The game, which was very exciting, drew a large crowd, but was only of 5 innings' duration due to lack of time. The U. N. A. team won, 16 to 4, and was awarded a trophy."

CARTERET, N. J.

ATTENTION YOUTH! Why not attend the **UKRAINIAN YOUTH DAY** sponsored by the Ukrainian Social Club on **SUNDAY, AUG. 20, 1939** at **MARKWALTS GROVE in CARTERET?** The day's events include baseball at the high school stadium at 1 P. M. at the grounds, soft-ball, tug-a-wars, races, and choral competitions. Dancing to the tunes of Joseph Sniffur's Orchestra of Newark. "Jiffybug" contest in the evening. Ukrainian youth leaders to speak representing U.Y.L.N.A., U.C.Y.L., L.U.C., O.D.W.U. and others. Why not attend and help to bring about a spirit of unbiased unity among our Ukrainian Youth—This is your day—don't fail to attend! In case of rain the affair will be held at the German Hall.