



UKRAINIAN WEEKLY



Supplement to the SVOBODA, Ukrainian Daily

No. 42

JERSEY CITY, N. J., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1939

VOL. VII

YOUTH CLUB FORUMS

Now is the time when many of our youth clubs are racking their collective heads in a painful effort to evolve some manner of program for the coming year that will justify their existence. At first glance it would appear that the problem is quite simple. But when one eliminates the usual dances and social affairs, that some optimistically label as "activity," one inevitably finds the problem annoyingly difficult. In an attempt to be of some help to those faced with it, therefore, we offer a suggestion.

Our suggestion, or, better still, recommendation, is based on the premise that people like to discuss things, especially at such times as these when momentous events are taking place. Opinions are on the tip of everyone's tongue nowadays. Given the slightest chance, tongues begin to wag at a remarkable speed, oftentimes outstripping the workings of the mind. Such wagging of tongues, however, is nothing to be sneered at. For essentially it is an intercommunication of ideas that helps to solve life's problems and make the world go around. Therefore it should be encouraged, even though so often it is wasted effort.

The way we propose to encourage it is to recommend that our youth clubs devote a good portion of their time during the coming year to the so-called forums, i.e. discussion meetings, or, in the less formidable student terminology, "bull sessions,"—on subjects of current interest.

The idea of such forums is not new. It has been successfully undertaken in the past by some of our clubs, as in Newark and New York.

The forum can be conducted any number of ways. It can, for example, be introduced by a panel discussion, followed by general discussion. Or it can be introduced by a debate. The simplest way, however, is to have someone introduce it by outlining the problem or event to be considered, followed by general discussion in which all take part, with a chairman of course conducting it.

As to the topics to be discussed at such a forum, that is dependent upon the interests of those who take part in it. Undoubtedly, the liveliest issue in America today is whether the present American arms embargo against belligerents should be repealed and in its place a mandatory "cash-and-carry" system for all commerce between the United States and warring nations be enacted. The issue should prove to be a splendid one for the youth club forums we propose. Excellent arguments on both sides of the question can be found by merely consulting the daily press reports of the current Senate debate.

Another very timely question for forum discussion nowadays is that of the purposes and value of the present investigation of un-American activities carried on by the Dies Committee. While praising the committee's disclosures concerning Communistic influences in America with its system of "fellow-travelers," and the highly un-American activities of the "Bund," many patriotic Americans are beginning to wonder whether elsewhere the committee is seeing hills and mountains where only molehills exist. That at some of this committee's hearings, "all sorts of queer people are allowed to make all sorts of queer charges,"—to use the words of a prominent weekly—was illustrated recently by the unfounded accusation made there against columnist Heywood Broun, to the effect that he was a regular member of the Communist party, when as a matter of fact at the time he was supposed to have been in the Communist party, he was actually running for Congress on the Socialist ticket and being denounced by the Daily Worker, Communist organ, which constantly referred to him as Hey Gin Broun. Finally, the methods used in several instances by the committee to gather and present evidence of un-American activities, is open to criticism even by highly-patriotic Americans, as being un-American in themselves. These are but some of the questions concerning the Dies Committee and its disclosures, that can be prove highly interesting for club forums to deliberate upon.

Finally, there is the inevitable question of Ukrainian independence. What effect will the war have upon the struggle for freedom and democracy that the Ukrainian people have been waging for centuries? How can we, young

FIRST CALL FOR U.N.A. BASKETBALL

The Ukrainian National Association will again sponsor basketball during the coming season under the rules of the U.N.A. Basketball League, according to an announcement issued this week by Gregory Herman, Athletic Director of the U.N.A.

Financial assistance will be given to the teams that become members of the League, the announcement states. Two trophies, it says, will be awarded to the winning teams: one for the Eastern U.N.A. championship, now held by the Berwick team; the other for Mid-West, held by the Hamtramck team.

Only members of the U.N.A. are eligible to play on the U.N.A. teams, the announcement declares. New members become eligible when their first month's dues are received at the home office.

Registration of teams will close on November 30, 1939. Additions to the list of any players may be made during the month of December. No additional players, the announcement warns, will be registered after December 31, 1939. Scheduling of games will be completed by December 15th.

Registration blanks will be mailed to former teams after October 15, says the announcement. New teams may obtain blanks on request, by writing to G. Herman, Athletic Director.

"WEEKLY" CITED IN WORK ON ASSIMILATION

The recently published "Americans In The Making—The Natural History of the Assimilation of Immigrants," by William Carlson Smith, Ph. D., professor of sociology, Linfield College, has a number of references to the Ukrainian immigrants and their children.

One of the references is to an editorial in the Ukrainian Weekly, of October 13, 1933. Declaring that "When the Ukrainian immigrant from poverty-stricken surrounding began to rise to a more comfortable station in life he, too, experienced a change of attitude," the author quotes the Weekly as follows: "Where formerly his primary thought was to return to the old country, as soon as he had made his so-called 'pile,' now, on the contrary, he began to send for his family back home, with the intention of making America his permanent home."

A reference to the Ukrainian Weekly also appears in Dr. Raymond Leslie Buell's widely-praised book on "Poland, Key to Eastern Europe," reviewed on these pages last spring.

PANZEN-WINS CANADIAN TITLE

The Canadian Heavyweight Wrestling title went to Bill Panzen, a Ukrainian American grappler from New York.

Rudy DeGlaré the recognized French Canadian Title holder

UKRAINIANS AGAINST KREMLIN RULE

An editorial on "Communist Imperialism" in the October 11, 1939 issue of "The New Republic," radical weekly which in the past has taken a pro-Soviet stand on many questions, declares that, "It is doubtful whether the Polish Ukrainians, even the oppressed peasants, would have chosen to be governed from the Kremlin. They may become reconciled to Russian rule through hatred for the old Polish landowning class, or again they may plot to form a free Ukrainian nation."

"It is one thing to send Red troops to help workers and peasants who are already seething with revolt, and quite another to march uninvited into foreign territory, the inhabitants of which have never expressed a desire for Soviet rule," the New Republic points out.

CAUSE OF "FINIS POLONIAE"

To the causes advanced by the Ukrainian Weekly in its editorial last week for Poland's collapse, chiefly her mistreatment of her minorities, especially the Ukrainians, should be added another one, that which appears in October 11 issue of The New Republic in an article entitled, "The Invisible War," by Alfred Vagts, author of "A History of Militarism." Writes he:

"For the debacle in Poland, moreover, it is not possible to blame 'civilian interference.' The ubiquitous 'Colonels,' with the constantly invoked image of Pilsudski behind them, managed not only the army but the country as well. These officers came not merely from the nobility but even more largely from the relatively small middle class of Poland, who, unlike their kind in other countries, sought uniforms rather than success in business or professions; thus no one was left in the land to point out, at least, the weaknesses in the war system. No group, no independent institution, could provide this civilian criticism. Nationalist egomania also obstinately declined advice from an ally who had helped Poland in 1920 more than the latter was willing to admit. In the spectacle of the Polish war machine, accordingly, we have a dire example of the consequences of unconditional army rule—of almost pure militarist government—to an army, and to a country run by an army. Not Germany but Poland is the frightful epitome of militarism."

dropped two straight falls to Panzen before a crowd of 7,000 wrestling fans at the Quebec Sport Palace.

In the first fall Panzen secured a Toe hold on DeGlaré forcing DeGlaré's shoulders to the mat. Panzen concluded the second fall with a Cradle on DeGlaré. The Times was 40:32.

Wrestling and Sport Magazine, September 1939.

Americans of Ukrainian descent, best continue the highly humanitarian moral and material support of this struggle that our immigrant parents have been giving it since their arrival on these shores of freedom and opportunity some fifty years ago?

In conclusion, we recommend that the club forums we propose, should be formed as early as possible. They can be conducted within a single club or in collaboration with other clubs.

At all times, serious discussion should prevail in them. Idle argumentation is mere sophistry and in vain. Truth can be arrived at only by discussion that is serious, free and fair.

THE STORY OF IVAN MAZEPPA

(8)

Why Mazeppa Entered Right Bank Ukraine

THE Muscovian-Polish alliance against Charles XII of Sweden did not find, as recounted in previous installments here, wholehearted support in Poland. A strong pro-Swedish element in the Polish state took a hostile stand against it, and as Charles gained further victories, this element, under leadership of Stanislaus Leschynsky, threatened open revolt against the Polish sovereign, Augustus.

When Augustus was finally annihilated by Charles (1702), and Stanislaus, supported by Charles, became the new king of Poland, that country became the battleground of grave internal dissension and disorder, that threatened to engulf the nominally Polish Right Bank Ukraine, including the fragments hugging the Dnieper that Peter I of Muscovy had ceded to Poland as a price for her alliance against Charles. At the same time Swedish penetration into Poland approached dangerously close to Right Bank Ukraine.

Consequently, as told in the sixth installment of this series, Mazeppa decided to take measures to preserve order in Right Bank Ukraine and at the same time prevent it from being overrun by the Swedes and thus protect his own Left Bank Ukraine. First he sent Colonel Myklashevich with a 12,000 Kozak army into White Russia, to prevent any flank attack from that direction, and secondly in the spring of 1704 he personally crossed the Dnieper at the head of an army of 40,000 and entered Right Bank Ukraine. This crossing, however, was not only intended by him as a strategic step in the war against Sweden, but also as a means of gaining permanent control of that section of Ukraine. He intended to annex it to his Left Bank Ukraine, better known then Hetmanschyna—over which he ruled, but only as much as Muscovy allowed him.

Semen Paly

At that time the Kozakdom of Right Bank Ukraine was dominated by Semen Hurka, better known as Semen Paly, a man of humble origin and of high patriotism, who found Polish rule very intolerable.

A former colonel of the Khvastiv region, he decided upon his rise to power to make that town near the Dnieper his headquarters. His contacts with Mazeppa dated back to 1694 when in a letter he wrote to him that, "I found this country a wilderness, and labored over it from Khvastiv as I would over my own property. The wide fields have been sown with grain and have become enriched. I have built and decorated churches wherein to worship and praise the Lord..."

Settling the wastelands with hardy pioneers and organizing them on the order of Kozaks, Paly gradually made the Khvastiv region a haven against the constant danger of Turko-Tartar attacks. As he grew stronger he no longer contented himself in beating back the wild invaders but began to attack them himself, at times penetrating as far as the Black Sea.

Paly's fame as a martial leader and a wise and just ruler caused people to flock to his sparsely-settled domains and settle there. Even many Poles, whose parents had lorded in this territory prior to the national rebellion under Khmelnitsky (1648), began to dribble back and with the backing of the Polish government attempt to reclaim "their ancestral lands." Paly, however, brooked no interference from them. He had not labored so hard and sacrificed so much merely to provide a field of exploitation for the Poles. A great Ukrainian patriot, his primary consideration was the welfare of the Ukrainian people. Accordingly he did his best to discourage, even by use of force, the

Father of Modern Ukrainian Literature

THE steadily growing number of individuals and organizations devoting themselves to study of Ukrainian literature, would do well to devote some of their attention to the founder of the modern period of Ukrainian literature, Ivan Kotlyarevsky, whose birthday anniversary (September 10, 1769) is being observed this month. Especially interesting will they find his best known work, the *Aenied* travesty.

Ivan Kotlyarevsky was born and raised during a very significant period. On the one hand Ukraine seemed to be headed for permanent extinction as a nation; her last stronghold of national freedom, the famed Zaporozhian Sich, being treacherously captured and ruined by Russia (1783); and her cultural life, under the blighting misrule of Russia, seemingly losing its identity. On the other hand, however, as a sort of a counter-move to this decline of the Ukrainian nation, there were arising throughout Europe, especially in the West, new conceptions in the cultural and literary fields that were destined to bring to the center of public attention the life and plight of the hitherto ignored masses, who down through the centuries have always been the backbone of every nation. These growing new conceptions were generally known then as the Romantic Movement.



Both these trends or courses of events strongly affected Kotlyarevsky. As a Ukrainian, who spent a great deal of time among his people, he could not help but notice to what straits his native land had been driven by foreign oppression. And as an intellectual he was vividly conscious of the new currents of thought rushing throughout the length and breadth of Europe, and affecting even Ukraine. The combination of these two main influences resulted in his writing of "*Aenied*," the appearance of which, in 1798, is considered as the start of modern Ukrainian literature. For this work—a travesty on Vergil's original put into a Ukrainian setting—was written not in the old bookish Church-Slavonic language but in the vernacular of the masses of Ukrainian people, the language which Kotlyarevsky had learned to love and appreciate while teaching in the native villages. As such it became the first of its kind and a flaming guidepost for the others that followed.

The work stirred great interest among the Ukrainian people as soon as it appeared, not only by reason of the revolutionary change in the use of the literary medium

attempted Polish colonization of Ukrainian lands, and likewise cast about for some means of forever safeguarding them from further Polish aggression.

Gradually Paly envisaged the plan of placing his sphere of influence under Mazeppa's rule. In 1688 he sent a message to Mazeppa asking him to take the Khvastiv region under his protection. Just about that time, however, the Muscovians and the Poles concluded between themselves a "permanent" treaty of peace. Armed with the treaty, Poland caused Paly to be arrested and imprisoned, and a Polish garrison stationed at Khvastiv. But soon thereafter, Paly broke out of prison and regaining his lost command over the Kozaks drove the Poles pell-mell out of his capital and resumed his interrupted negotiations with Mazeppa.

(To be continued)

it introduced, but also because it exposed the true conditions in Ukraine under Russian rule, yet in a manner not to give offense to the Russian censor. People began to be conscious towards what a miserable end they as a nation were being driven. They realized that unless something was begun to be done soon, this end would be upon them in a short space of time. Accordingly, they began to take a greater interest in themselves, especially in improving their conditions. From this time dates not only the arising of the modern Ukrainian literature but also of the modern Ukrainian nation.

In writing "*Aenied*," Kotlyarevsky was faced with no easy task. He could have, of course, written a travesty on Vergil's epic poem along the lines of several others who used the original in order to ridicule the ancient gods and goddesses, just as the French poet Scaronne did; or to criticize religious fanaticism, as the German poet Blumauer; or to attack drunkenness and illiteracy, as the Russian Mikola Osypov. What he was after, however, was to portray contemporary Ukrainian life under Russian misrule in a manner that would plant the seeds of protest and rebellion against it, and at the same time lay the foundation for the use of the Ukrainian vernacular for the creation of modern Ukrainian literature.

He knew that if he told the truth about conditions in Ukraine openly and boldly, he would quickly find himself in prison or dungeon, and his work banned. For that reason he portrayed these conditions in a semi-humorous manner, one which gave no direct offense yet which conveyed its message quite clearly. In place of Vergil's *Aenied* and his companions he substituted several Kozaks from the ruined Zaporozhian Sich wandering through the Ukrainian countryside, looking for a new place to settle. Their comments on what they see and think furnish the vehicle for Kotlyarevsky's message.

Furthermore, he knew that if he published a work of the usual sort in the vernacular, it would be ignored by a great many of the Ukrainian intellectuals of his time, who regarded the spoken Ukrainian tongue as beneath their literary notice. So by use of a half-jesting tone in his "*Aenied*," however, he penetrated their antagonism, gained their good humor (in many places at their own expense), and thus created in them an interest in the use of the vernacular as a literary medium. And thus, here again he achieved his object.

In this manner Kotlyarevsky's "*Aenied*" can be said to have been written. It is a vivid picture of Ukrainian life at the crossroads of the 18th and 19th centuries, full of action, temperament, humor, and courage, and presented against the inspiring background of Ukrainian Kozak life as it was in the olden days, gloriously free and independent. This contrast is so ably worked into the pattern of this work, that even the most Russified elements among the Ukrainian intellectuals who read it then could not help suppress a sigh for those good old times, when their people had their own commonwealth. And this was exactly the feeling Kotlyarevsky wanted to awaken in them. For it led to stronger feelings, eventually to an ardent desire and the will to have their own free and independent Ukraine.

Kotlyarevsky's fame rests on other works as well, such as the play "*Natalka Poltavka*," but it chiefly rests on his "*Aenied*," which heralded the dawn of modern Ukrainian literature and the modern Ukrainian nation. The literary quality of "*Aenied*" can be judged by the fact that Napoleon himself, during his retreat from Moscow, took it back home with him as an outstanding literary creation of the

YOUTH and THE U.N.A.

New Branch in St. Clair

As a result of the joint cooperation of Basil Zahayevich and Simon Kadingo, a new youth branch of the Ukrainian National Association was recently formed in St. Clair, Pa. The branch, number 450, was named the Michaylo Hrushevsky Society, in honor of the great Ukrainian historian. The following officers were elected: Mary Polesk, president; Charles Krysak, financial secretary; Mary Porchick, treasurer; Mary Kudlick, recording secretary.

News From Hanover, Pa.

"Upon completion of a rehearsal of a two-act play, '*Tre Herby*' by members of Alexander Koshetz Choir of Hanover, Prof. Wasy Melnychuk, director, presented the guest speaker, Mr. Zahayevich," writes John Zwarych, financial secretary of U.N.A. Branch 157. "The speaker stressed the importance of belonging to the U.N.A., the largest Ukrainian fraternal order in the country, and also touched upon the student aid and athletic angles of the organization. Prof. Melnychuk explained in detail the benefits of U.N.A. membership. At the end of the interesting lecture, Mary Hrenenko and Stephen Chelak, who recently arrived from Western Ukraine, joined the U.N.A. as new members. There will be another organizational meeting in Hanover in October."

The U.N.A. Jubilee Book

Officers of youth branches are requested to inform their members about the U.N.A. Jubilee Book, published to commemorate the organization's 40th anniversary (1934). The book, which is printed on high quality paper, consists of some 800 pages, and is handsomely bound in reinforced cloth covers. It contains many pictures and gives the history of the U. N. A. and of all its branches. It deals with all phases of Ukrainian life in America, and has an interesting English section. It is educational as well as informative, and should be in every U.N.A. member's home. To enable all members to obtain this work, the U.N.A. has decided to charge only one dollar per copy. The book is worth much more, and those who own copies agree that it is highly satisfactory in every way. Copies may be ordered through Theodore Lutwiniak, P. O. Box 88, Jersey City, N. J., but writers are asked to give their branch and certificate numbers as the low price applies only to good-standing U.N.A. members. The book will be shipped post paid.

Ukrainian people then. The following are its opening lines, as translated by W. Semenyina:—

Aeneas was a lively fellow
And quite a Kozak for a lad,
For mischief he was more than
mellow
While courage above all he had.
But when the Greeks felt very
bitter
And made of Troy a heap of litter
He took a bag, and with a lust—
With some good Trojans whom he
gathered
Whose hides were tough and necks
well leathered—
He showed old Troy a cloud of
dust.
He quickly built some boats of
timber,
Then launched them in the quiet
sea
And filling them with muscle
limber
He hit the foam where eyes could
see.
But cackling Juno, dog-gone
daughter,
Kept cackling like a hen for water;
That's how Aeneas lacked her
grace—
A long time she had been
praying:
She wished his soul would stop
delaying
The trip to that unearthly place.

PHILADELPHIA YOUTH CHORUS

A little fellow with dynamic personality and music ability, Steven Marusevich of New York, plus a modest but energetic worker, Peter Zaharchuk of Philadelphia, foresaw the possibility of a Ukrainian youth chorus in Philadelphia and founded such an organization just one year ago. The idea of a young Ukrainian choral group appealed to the youth and in a few weeks the Ukrainian Youth Chorus of Philadelphia numbered sixty voices, about evenly divided between the male and female. Since that time rehearsals have been held weekly at the Ukrainian Hall with the director Steven Marusevich who makes his weekly trips from New York to Philly to conduct them. Progress has been evidenced by the fact that the chorus has appeared in four concerts in Philadelphia and also participated in the Music Festival sponsored by the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America at its 7th Annual Convention held in Newark over Labor Day. The chorus also became a member of the UYL-NA this past year.

After the regular rehearsals the members usually participate in some form of activity. The most recent urge which has seized the group is the tricky art of twirling huge balls at steadfast yet elusive pins—Bowling. It's surprising indeed the manner in which our Ukrainian girls can roll those heavy balls, but then, they may be practicing for the day when they may need to roll (perhaps throw) the pin and not the ball. As for the scores, suffice to say that for the present their musical ability surpasses their athletic prowess. However, the girls are quite adept at the sport of playing darts and ping pong, which is indulged in while waiting for the group to assemble for rehearsals. On other occasions the chorus members go bicycle riding and work up appetites for the inevitable weenie roast which follows. Everyone has a grand time despite a few burned fingers and watery eyes caused by smoke. The entertainment committee also plans to have other outings like the one which was held during last summer at North Long Branch, N. J., where both the N. Y.-N. J. youth chorus and the Philly youth chorus got together for a good old fashioned outing of swimming, eating, singing and drinking. Oh yes, and the girls have even interested the boys in playing Bridge.

Already plans are under way for the chorus to appear in four concerts before the end of this year. The next appearance will be on October 8th for the occasion celebrating the 30th Anniversary of the Ukrainian American Citizens Association of Philadelphia. The chorus will also sing at the Listopadove Svyato concert on November 5th and arrangements are being made for the chorus to appear at the 45th Anniversary celebration of the Ukrainian National Association which is being sponsored by all the U.N.A. branches in Philadelphia and vicinity, to be held on November 26.

Now that the chorus has reached its first birthday, the members have planned to celebrate the occasion with a dance which is to be held in the Ukrainian Hall on Saturday evening, October 14th. All are cordially invited to attend this celebration. Perhaps you may even decide to join the Chorus. It's an opportunity for you to make new friends and also gain that personal sense of satisfaction that you are doing something constructive for the Ukrainians in helping to perpetuate the Ukrainian culture and tradition through the medium of music.

DAVID CHMELYK.

RARITAN, N. J.

Come and renew old acquaintances at the Second Annual DANCE sponsored by the Ukrainian Social Club to be held on SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1939, at the St. Joseph Auditorium on Somerset Street. Music will be furnished by Vic Romaine and his orchestra. Vic can swing it, beat it, sweetly treat it, You'll heartily greet it. Dancing from 8 P. M. to 1 A. M. Admission 45 c.

233,9

THE WAGE AND HOUR LAW

The Long Struggle For Wage and Hour Laws

THE Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, which sets a floor below which wages may not fall and a ceiling above which hours may not climb, is the culmination of a struggle generations long to improve the conditions under which the masses of men, women and children live.

This law is by no means the first in which an effort has been made through legislation to regulate the hours worked and wages paid. More than 300 years ago, the Mayflower colonists passed a law fixing the maximum wages of carpenters, masons and thatchers. Even that effort had precedents as far back as Egypt and the Roman Empire. But those laws were designed, not for the welfare of the workers, but to put a ceiling on the compensation they might demand for their labor.

The movement to regulate the hours of work and wages paid in the interest of the workers took concrete form more than 50 years ago.

The application of steam (and water power) to industrial production made our factories efficient, but with them came economic conditions which produced suffering, misery and destitution for millions of workers and their families.

The application of steam, however, to manufacture changed the whole economic life of the nation. Formerly, population and manufacture were confined to centers on the coasts and along the rivers, but with the coming of railroads, there began the inland march to the sources of raw materials and establishment of great industrial enterprises. The application of steam to the cotton gin was the principal factor in the development of the system of human slavery in the South which came to an end after four years of devastating war. Then the application of steam to looms and spindles produced in other sections of the country an economic slavery almost, if not actually, as cruel.

Mass production accentuated the evils of the sweat shops, already a fixture in the needle trades and other non-mechanized industries. Emphasis on the movement to eradicate them brought legislation designed to protect women and children.

In the textile industry it was once a common practice that the slums of London were searched for orphan children to tend the looms and spindles in the mills of Lancashire. They slept two in a bed, one getting up to go to work as another came home and dropped into exhausted sleep.

In the first textile mill established in the United States (in Rhode Island in 1790), Samuel Slater, the owner, predicted that children might then become bread winners and keep out of mischief by tending the looms.

It was a Massachusetts school teacher, Eli Whitney, who by a single invention contributed greatly to the development of mass production in the United States. He invented the cotton gin while tinkering in the blacksmith shop on the plantation of the Revolutionary hero, General Nathaniel Greene 14 miles up the river from Savannah, Georgia. It was a simple gadget with spikes mounted on a revolving cylinder which pulled the lint from the cotton seed. George Washington was still the President, and Alexander Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson were engaged in their momentous struggle over property versus human rights; the Jesuit Priests still were the principal white people in the vast Northwest Territory, when Eli Whitney patented the cotton gin and Samuel Slater started his Rhode Island textile mill. Neither of them recognized it, probably, but they were setting in motion the system of mass production which was to revolutionize industrial consumption, and the habits and customs of people everywhere; and to create in America undreamed of wealth

through quantity production, by the application of science to industry.

This industrial system was to have full play on the American scene for two generations before the public conscience was aroused by the abuses to humanity which was the collateral product of the machine age. Then humanitarian leaders began to consider forms for the regulation of factory methods and the protection of workers. Two more generations were to follow before the Congress of the United States would enact into the law of the land that it is the policy of the Republic that there shall be a "minimum standard of living necessary for the health, efficiency and general well-being of American workers."

Minimum wage legislation was born in Australia in the 1890's and spread first to England and thence to Europe. It was late in coming to the United States and even when it came, it was so bitterly contested by those in control of the mass production industries that that time and again the decisions of the courts upheld the theory that property rights came before human rights.

What The Wage And Hour Law Means To American Workers

New Zealand passed a law for compulsory arbitration of labor disputes in 1894, which gave the District Conciliation Boards power to fix minimum wages. In 1909, agitation brought the passage in England of a Trade Boards Act, providing for wage boards to establish minimum wages for all employees in any given industry. By 1921 there were 63 boards in operation.

In America the wide-spread demand for minimum wage legislation which started as early as 1890, was given much impetus by the "Triangle Fire" of 1910 in which 148 girl employees of a sweat shop were burned to death in New York City. Sponsors of the movement fought on until the passage of the Fair Labor Standards Act in 1938. In the interim, seventeen state laws were enacted, but of these three were repealed and five were held unconstitutional by the courts. Ultimately, the Supreme Court of the United States which had declared the minimum wage law for women in the District of Columbia unconstitutional, was to reverse itself.

Massachusetts passed the first minimum wage law in 1912. In the following year, California, Colorado, Minnesota, Nebraska, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wisconsin followed the example of the Bay State, and in 1915, Arkansas and Kansas joined the procession. The first Act passed by Congress for the District of Columbia in 1918, was later declared unconstitutional, but in 1919, North Dakota, Texas and Puerto Rico passed minimum wage legislation, and South Dakota followed in 1923.

The Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 was passed after a bitter battle in Congress, and was in numerous respects different from the legislation as it originally was introduced in 1937.

Concededly, the Act was not perfect and its most ardent champions only claimed for it that it was a reasonable beginning toward the ultimate objective of a living wage and some security in employment for all Americans. The immediate result of this would be an increased purchasing power for the mass of workers. Thus surplus production of our factories would be absorbed by the increased earnings of American workers. More American workers would have automobiles and in their homes there would be more mechanical refrigerators, radios, washing machines and other electrical appliances. More jobs would be created by this demand until ultimately the average worker would enjoy luxuries that his parents and grandparents never dreamed of possessing. And with a shorter workweek the workers would have

more time to enjoy these conveniences.

The law begins with this statement:

"The Congress hereby finds that the existence, in industries engaged in commerce or in the production of goods for commerce, of labor conditions detrimental to the maintenance of the minimum standard of living necessary for health, efficiency, and general well-being of workers (1) causes commerce and the channels and instrumentalities of commerce to be used to spread and perpetuate such labor conditions among the workers of the several States; (2) burdens commerce and the free flow of goods in commerce; (3) constitutes an unfair method of competition in commerce; (4) leads to labor disputes burdening and obstructing commerce and the free flow of goods in commerce; and (5) interferes with the orderly and fair marketing of goods in commerce."

"It is hereby declared to be the policy of this Act, through the exercise by Congress of its power to regulate commerce among the several States, to correct and as rapidly as practicable to eliminate the conditions above referred to in such industries without substantially curtailing employment or earning power."

The law applies only to workers engaged in interstate commerce or in the production of goods for interstate commerce. It prescribed that these "covered" workers must be paid no less than 25 cents an hour the first year (from October 24, 1938, to October 24, 1939), not less than 30 cents an hour from October 24, 1939, to October 24, 1945, and not less than 40 cents an hour after October 24, 1945.

It prescribes a maximum workweek of 44 hours from October 24, 1938, to October 24, 1939; of 42 hours from October 24, 1939, to October 24, 1940, and 40 hours after October 24, 1940.

An employee may work longer than the prescribed maximum workweek provided he is paid time and a half his regular rate of pay for overtime. The overtime pay is not based upon the minimum wage, but upon the regular rate of pay. If the worker is regularly paid \$1 an hour, then he is entitled to \$1.50 an hour for each hour of overtime worked.

Where an employee is employed on a piecework basis, the regular hourly rate of pay is the total earnings per week (including production bonuses, if any) divided by the number of hours worked. Thus, if the total earning in any workweek of 48 hours are \$24, the regular hourly rate of pay is 50 cents, the compensation for each of the last four hours is 75 cents and the total wage \$25 (44x50 plus 4x75).

If the rate of pay is \$22 for a 44-hour workweek (agreed or customary), the hourly rate is 50 cents and, where the employee works 48 hours, he will receive 75 cents for each of the last four hours, or a total wage of \$25.

(To be continued)

NEWARK, N. J.

THIRD ANNUAL DANCE sponsored by the Dr. Yankowicz Association and Ladies Auxiliary of Newark, N. J., to be held at Ukrainian Center, 180-186 William St., Newark, N. J., SATURDAY Eve., OCTOBER 21st, 1939. Music by Carl Groll & His Orchestra. Com. 8:30 P. M. Admission 40 c. Benefit for the Christmas Fund. Have a wonderful Time for a good cause.

NEW YORK CITY:

JUMPIN' JEHOSEPHAT! ALMOST FORGOT! There's goin' to be some doings at the Ukrainian Civic Center ANNUAL HALLOWEEN PARTY on SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1939, at the International Institute, 341 E. 17th St., at 8 P. M. There'll be corn-stalks, hay, apple ducky, witches to haunt you, black cats to leer at you and pumpkins with horrible faces. Music for all kinds of dancing: swing, round and square dances, romantic waltzes and peppy polkas. Don't you dare come dressed up. Overalls, gingham and outlandish getups will be the style. How much? All for 35 c. plus tax of one fruit. (Cauliflower is no fruit so kindly omit.) You sure will regret it if you miss our Halloween Party, so come on down and join the gang. Oh, yes we will have refreshments too.

233-

The Newark Youth Convention

(2)

Walter Bukata of Elizabeth, N. J. then asked John Romanion, retiring president of the League, to explain the following statement credited to him in the September 11, 1938 issue of the Newark Sunday Ledger: "We [the League] take no part in the agitation for the restoration of the autonomy of Ukraine. That is a matter we are not interested in."

Mr. Romanion replied that he had been misquoted by the reporter, and that a few days later the Ledger printed his correction, which read as follows: "I wish to make a correction in a news item that appeared in The Ledger the other day. There was a statement to the effect that the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America is not interested in the restoration of an independent Ukraine. This statement is not strictly true because in a recent resolution the League specifically pledged its full support to those oppressed kinsmen across the seas who are living under the Fascist and Communist dictatorships..."

Stephen Shumeyko of Irvington, N. J. next asked Mr. Romanion why had he and Miss Anne Zadorsne gone to New York World's Fair officials and demanded of them answers to such questions as follows: (1) How is it that the Ukrainian-American Exposition Association [committee in charge of Ukrainian Day at the Fair] was able to get permission to have a Ukrainian program at the Fair, when permission was denied by the Fair officials to the New York Daily Mirror to allow Ukrainians to appear at its Folk Festival program at the Fair on May 7, 1939; (2) Since the World's Fair officials had refused The Mirror permission to include Ukrainians in its Folk Festival program on the basis of the contract between the Fair and the Soviet Pavilion (which contract contained a provision reserving for the Soviets the exclusive right of representing at the Fair all nationalities within their borders, including the Ukrainians), and since the Ukrainian-American Exposition Association did manage to get permission for its Ukrainian Day program, then does that mean that the contract provision in question between the Soviets and the Fair has been modified or has it been stricken out entirely?; (3) Does the Fair administration know how much money the Ukrainian-American Exposition Association has raised for the Ukrainian Day program?; (4) Does the Ukrainian-American Exposition Association submit to the Fair administration reports of how much money it is collecting for that purpose? Such questions, Mr. Shumeyko said, asked on the eve of the Ukrainian Day program at the Fair, by an officer of the League and an editor of its official organ, tended to further complicate the difficulties involved in overcoming the various obstacles placed by the Soviets and others in an attempt to prevent the arranging of the Ukrainian Day program at the Fair, which was designed to acquaint the many tens of thousands of visitors to the Fair with some of the finer aspects of Ukrainian culture.

Michael Piznak, chairman of the convention, declared here that the revelation concerning Mr. Romanion's and Miss Zadorsne's trip to the Fair for the purpose of asking these questions was made to him personally by the official whom the two had seen, a Mr. Schwartzman, of the Special Events Department at the Fair. The latter himself, said Mr. Piznak, was surprised that such questions were asked of him, for the questions appeared to him as an attempt to discredit the work of the Ukrainian-American Exposition Association.

In reply to all this, Mr. Romanion explained that he and Miss Zadorsne had gone to see the Fair officials not to discredit anyone or hinder anything, but merely to obtain from them an interview for The Trend, League organ, especial-

ly on the question of the Fair-Soviet contract in question. Mr. Romanion further declared that he had thought it utterly unfair for the Fair to refuse the Ukrainians from appearing on the Mirror program, and therefore had wanted to know why the Ukrainian Day program had been allowed. He further denied that either he or his companion had asked any questions which might have tended to discredit the work of the Ukrainian-American Exposition or hindered its efforts to promote the Ukrainian Day program at the Fair. Finally, Mr. Romanion announced his readiness to go with Mr. Piznak to see Mr. Schwartzman for the purpose of having the truth in this matter prevail. Similar remarks were made by Miss Zadorsne.

Mr. Charyna of Boston then took the floor with the statement that in his opinion this discussion concerning the Ukrainian Day program at the Fair was very uninteresting for those who live far outside the environs of New York City and should therefore be brought to a close. Upon motion made by John Roberts of Brooklyn, discussion on this subject was brought to a close.

A motion to give Mr. Romanion as retiring president of the League a vote of thanks for his work in office during the past year, was made by Mr. Charyna and seconded by Metro Staroschak of McKees Rocks, Pa. It was carried, by a vote of 52 to 38.

Chairman Piznak announced that all should bear in mind that the various opinions and criticisms offered by the speakers were their own and made on their own volition. Only he who made a statement could be held responsible for it.

He then opened discussion on the reports of the Misses Pearl Zorena, Recording Secretary from Arnold, Pa., and Dola Malevich, Corresponding Secretary from Pittsburgh. Upon motion made by Joseph Uhorchak of Jersey City and seconded by Stephen Jarema of New York City, the delegates unanimously accepted the reports of the two retiring secretaries with a vote of thanks.

Similarly, the reports of Stephen Marusevich and David Chmelyk, retiring music director and public relations director respectively, were unanimously given with a vote of thanks.

The floor was then opened to discussion of Miss Zadorsne's report as Editor of The Trend.

In her report as editor of The Trend, Miss Anne Zadorsne illustrated by means of several excerpts from various magazine articles on Ukraine. (Nineteenth Century and After, Jan. 1939; The Commonweal, Sept. 1938; Current History, April, 1939; Catholic World, May, 1939; Harper's Magazine, June, 1939; Scholastic, July, 1939; Time, August, 1939; News Week, etc.) how "all over the world today men and women are wielding their pens and expressing ideas concerning the life of the Ukrainian peoples..." Similarly, the Trend has also tried, she said, to acquaint Americans, besides young Ukrainian-Americans themselves, with the truth about Ukrainians both here and abroad. "How much more interesting the Trend could be," she said, "if we received less news reports concerning club social activities and more frank and challenging opinions." The Trend editorials, she continued, are not written to please itself, but are "moulded along the line or news received from its readers." Therefore, she pointed out, "if you wish Americans to see you and your fathers in a clearer perspective then you must put a little more of yourself into your writing" to the Trend. She recommended the slogan for all—"Keep Ukraine In the News." In this connection, she recommended writing to American dailies and periodicals, and offered to help edit such writings for publication in them. Next she

DEFENDS CONVENTION COMMITTEE

In the September 30th issue of the Ukrainian Weekly an article appeared entitled "A Protest," containing a statement which I feel needs to be cleared up by an answer.

In effect the statement declares that the World's Fair trips which were a part of the convention program were ignored or "bungled."

The facts in the case are that approximately six and three weeks respectively prior to the convention, notices were mailed to League clubs and items appeared in the various Ukrainian newspapers and their English supplements, stating that World's Fair rides were planned for those attending the convention and that all those who intended to go should please contact me or write to the hotel stating that they would like to have passage on buses reserved for them.

Up to the very day of the convention not one seat had been reserved. The bus company requested at least twenty-four-hour notice of how many buses we needed. We were forced to cancel our plans because we could not run practically empty buses to the World's Fair and charge it as a bad loss.

We were still ready to get a bus at the last moment if necessary but on Friday we received only six requests. So we breathed a sigh of relief for having cancelled the reservations.

We were sorry for the six persons who had planned to go and who were indeed disappointed. Our duty, however, was clear.

The Newark Convention Committee did a splendid job in every respect, and I for one feel that Toronto need not fear one iota if it should repeat the job done in Newark.

JOHN ROMANION

recounted the technical difficulties involved in founding, publishing and editing the Trend, and urged the youth to continue their support of it. Finally she spoke of the value of ideals, of the necessity of suffering for them, quoting Lesya Ukrainka: "The crown of thorns is better than a king's coronet and the road to Calvary greater than a triumphal march."

The first speaker was Stephen Shumeyko. He prefaced his remarks with a statement that those who had been entrusted with editing and publishing The Trend had been duty-bound to promote understanding, unity and cooperation among the Ukrainian-American younger generation. Instead, he charged, they introduced disharmony among the youth and fanned the flames of discord among them by using The Trend "(1) to give vent to their personal feelings and dislikes; (2) to make slurring innuendos about those young people who in the exercise of their democratic rights attempted last year to place their own candidates in office of the League; and (3) by adopting a very partisan attitude on the question which of the several Ukrainian political movements that strive for the independence of Ukraine should our youth give their support—a question that is not at all simple as it appears, but is one that our thinking youth are striving by study and experience to answer fairly and impartially, so that they may avoid dividing themselves over it needlessly, and so that their answer to it will be the best possible, one of the greatest benefit to Ukraine and likewise to them and their kind. Furthermore," he said, "only a year ago the League stressed at every opportunity its absolute non-partisanship, yet since then its official organ, The Trend, has been guilty of rabid partisanship. Who authorized the sudden change and why?"

(To be continued)

FOUND CONVENTION INTERESTING

In an article entitled "A Protest" and signed "Convention Delegates of the Ukrainian Junior League of Rochester, N. Y.," which appeared in the Weekly of September 30, a number of very doubtful statements were made.

You know it's a very funny thing, but when one goes to a baseball game with the intention of rooting for one team, and that team is suddenly swamped by a barrage of base hits and runs, even in the early stages of the game the faithful rooter commences to criticize his team's management; then, as things get even worse he complains about the tactics of the opposing players; finally when game is all over (the score about 60-30), the very much disgusted fan consoles himself by accusing the umpire of favoring the victors.

The article in question stated that "We, of upper New York State, are independent and neutral and came to the convention with an open mind." It is very amusing to note, however, that the influence of the Junior League extends over approximately ten per cent of the organized youth of Rochester only. They have no connections with or influence over any other upper New York State Ukrainian youth organization. Therefore, they have no right to speak for all the up-staters.

They claim also to be neutral and open-minded. Nevertheless they did not pass up the opportunity to do a little lobbying before the election of officers. Tsk, Tsk, lie on you!

We, of the St. Josaphat Trident Club of Rochester, who have direct connections with eighty per cent of the organized youth of Rochester, and know positively what the objectives and sympathies of this majority are, do not pretend and beat around the bush by saying that we are independent and neutral. In other words, we thought that the convention sessions were extremely interesting, that everything that was discussed there was very necessary, and that the results were gratifying and very satisfactory. Also, because we were determined not to become wall-flowers, we had a very pleasant time even though we did not see the Fair.

STEPHEN JACULA,
WILLIAM HRENIW,
U. Y. L. of N. A. Convention
Delegates of the Ukrainian
St. Josaphat's Trident Club
of Rochester, N. Y.

ATTENTION OF BASKETBALL PLAYERS LIVING IN NEW YORK CITY

2nd Basketball practice session of New York Ukrainians Cooperative Association will be held Sun., Oct. 8th, at Stuyvesant H. S. 1—4 P. M. Participation is open to all Ukrainian boys and girls (18 or over) regardless of other club affiliations... no obligation... everyone welcome... bring your sneakers and gym clothes. You are invited to attend the Association meeting on Tues., Oct. 10th, at Carpatho Hall, 217 East 6th St. (Room 4), 8:45 P. M. Contact M. J. Prylucki, 328 East 15 St., NYC for further information.

CORRECTION

ASTORIA, L. I., N. Y. The GRAND OPENING at the Clubrooms of the Ukrainian Junior League of Astoria, L. I., 31-14 Grand Ave., between 31st & 32nd St., Astoria, did not take place last Saturday, September 30th (as advertised) but will be held THIS SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7th, 1939. American and Ukrainian Music. Subscription 35¢. Come all!

NEW YORK, N. Y.

COME ONE! COME ALL!
Surprise Galore at the BARN DANCE sponsored by the St. Vladimir's Ukrainian Club at their Club Rooms, 334 East 14th Street, New York, N. Y., OCTOBER 21, 1939 at 8:00 P. M. Subscription 35¢. 233,9

ATTENTION! PHILADELPHIA!

First Anniversary DANCE given by Ukrainian Youth Chorus on SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1939 at Ukrainian Hall, 849 N. Franklin St. Mus. by Nich Boley and his Casa Del Rey Orchestra. Dancing on Two Floors & till? Admission 35¢. 233,2