

# THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

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Dedicated to the needs and interests of young Americans of Ukrainian descent.

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## DOROSHENKO'S HISTORY APPEARS IN ENGLISH

Prof. Dmytro Doroshenko's History of Ukraine, translated into English and abridged by Hanna Keller, was recently published in Canada. It was edited and contains an introduction by G. W. Simpson, professor of history at the University of Saskatchewan. The Institute Press, Ltd., St. Edmonton, Alberta, Canada printed it. Price \$3.50.

## TWEEDSMUIR FRIEND OF UKRAINIANS

In the death of Lord Tweedsmuir, Governor General of Canada, the Ukrainian-Canadians lost one who on a number of occasions had expressed his friendship for them. One of his last acts was to write an introduction to Hrihory's Kvitka's novel "Marusia," translated from Ukrainian by Florence Randal Livesay and recently published by E. P. Dutton Co., New York.

Several years ago Lord Tweedsmuir visited a Canadian town whose population is almost entirely Ukrainian. In the course of a speech he delivered to them then, as reported by the Winnipeg Free Press (September 22, 1936), he said:

"I am among people who have behind them a long historical tradition, for it was your race which for centuries held the south-eastern gate of Europe against the attacks from the East. I can well imagine that this country is home to you, for these wide prairies are very much like the great plains of south-eastern Europe from which you came. You played your part in the Great War. Today I find your sons in permanent and non-permanent militia. Wherever I go I hear high praise of your industry and hardihood and enterprise even under the most difficult conditions. You have become good Canadians."

And then he added:

"The Ukrainian element is a very valuable contribution to our new Canada. I wish to say one thing to you. You have accepted the duties and loyalties as you have acquired the privileges of Canadian citizens, but I want you also to remember your old Ukrainian traditions—your beautiful handicrafts, your folk songs and dances, and your folk legends. I do not believe that any people can be strong unless they remember and keep in touch with all their past. Your traditions are all valuable contributions towards our Canadian culture."

And in conclusion, emphasizing that "You will all be better Canadians for being also good Ukrainians," Lord Tweedsmuir added in Ukrainian: "Ya bazhayu vam vsim schastia i zdorovlia."

## WINS IN WEIGHT LIFTING TOO

Two Ukrainian lads, Bill Panzen and Walter Peske, won first and second places respectively in weight lifting at the "Slavish Championship Meet" in New York City recently. The February issue of the Strength and Health Magazine writes, "The two Ukrainians, Bill Panzen and Walter Peske beat the Poles, Russians and all others to win first and second place among the heavies. Panzen scored fifty pounds above all contestants, totaling 700 pounds. Peske came second with 650 pounds."

Bill Panzen is also a wrestler of note. He was voted No. 1 wrestler in 1939 by the U. S. Sports Association's 29th annual poll of the nation's sport experts, topping London's Bronco Nagurski, Steve Casey and many others.

## THE AMERICAN-UKRAINIAN CONGRESS

Despite the high hopes expressed by us two weeks ago, the negotiations among the four fraternal orders concerning the forthcoming American-Ukrainian Congress have reached an impasse. Who should sponsor the congress and what powers should be conferred upon it, were the two issues upon which the Big Four could not agree at their meeting on February 3rd. Consequently the initiative in the matter has reverted to the "Obyednanye," which had summoned the congress originally. Last Saturday, therefore, the "Obyednanye" Coordinating Committee met with representatives of the Cleveland Pre-Congress Conference and jointly decided to resume work in preparation for the congress, from the point where it had been interrupted by the decision of the four fraternal orders to initiate the congress themselves. The first act of the Coordinating and Cleveland committees has been to send an invitation to every Ukrainian-American organization (excluding Communist) of national proportions (about 19 in all) to send their representatives to a general conference, to be held February 24 in Philadelphia, for the purpose of formulating plans and program for the congress and creating a committee to execute them.

This renewal of activity on the part of the "Obyednanye" Coordinating Committee and the Cleveland Conference Committee, is due both to force of circumstances and to the resolution passed at the Cleveland Conference (held Jan. 13 and 14, and attended by a number of representative Ukrainian-Americans) declaring that if the efforts of the four fraternal orders to initiate the congress collapsed, then its committee was to meet with the Coordinating Committee and together decide what to do next.

In deciding to revive the original plans for the congress, the two committees thereby affirmed that the congress will not only be a manifestation on behalf of Ukraine, but that it will also have the power of creating a Ukrainian-American Representation Committee, whose duty will be to act on behalf of the Ukrainian-American people toward the establishment of a free, sovereign and independent state of Ukraine.

It was precisely on this and another issue that the February 3rd conference of the four fraternal orders could reach no agreement. The Ukrainian National Association and the Ukrainian National Aid Association (home office in Pittsburgh) favored empowering the congress to create such a supreme representation committee. The Ukrainian Workingmen's Association (Scranton) and the Providence Association (Philadelphia), on the other hand, were opposed to it.

On the second issue—who is to sponsor the congress—the U.N.A. and the Pittsburgh order took the stand that the congress should be sponsored by all national Ukrainian-American organizations, excluding no one. But the Scranton and Philadelphia orders favored limiting the sponsorship to the four fraternal orders. Reasons cited by each organization in support of its stand on this and the other issue are contained in their official declarations published in the Ukrainian press ("Svoboda," February 14).

Such then, in essence, are the latest developments in regards the forthcoming American-Ukrainian Congress. Yet whatever differences have arisen among some organizations concerning it, and how deplorable they may be, the fact remains that the congress deserves and should be supported by all Ukrainian-American organizations, excluding only the Communists, who are opposed to a sovereign Ukrainian state.

It is especially important that the younger generation be well represented at it. The more of them there the better. As native young Americans, they have a better chance of enlisting sympathy and support for Ukraine than their immigrant parents. Therefore, their clubs and organizations should begin electing their delegates to the congress as soon as possible.

Although the final decision will be made at the Philadelphia conference on Saturday, February 24th, still it is expected that the congress will be held not as originally scheduled, in March, but either in April or early part of May, and not in New York City but in the nation's capital itself, Washington.

## GEN. HALLER ENVISIONS A FREE UKRAINE

During his present tour of America on behalf of Poland, General Joseph Haller, Polish commander during the 1918-1921 Polish-Ukrainian war, is reported to have declared on several occasions that he is in favor of the establishment of an independent Ukraine.

Discussing prospects of European peace during his visit early this month to the Michigan state capitol at Lansing, he declared, according to the Detroit Times, that "Slavic groups should form an economic alliance, but maintain their racial independence. I believe in and favor an independent Ukraine, Poland and White Russia. It is the only way to keep peace in eastern Europe."

On this particular occasion General Haller did not speak to the newspapermen, but held a lengthy conversation with Assistant Attorney General Panchuk, Ukrainian-American, who talked to him in a mixture of Ukrainian and Polish. Panchuk said General Haller believed the alliance of the Slavic groups would form a series of buffer states, strong enough to protect themselves against Russia and Germany.

A few days later General Haller spoke before a mass meeting of 2,000 in Grand Rapids. He told his audience the Polish government is considering a federation of free states in central Europe," reports the Detroit Times (February 9). "The federation would include Poland, Lithuania, Czecho-Slovakia, Rumania, and two new states, Ukraine and White Russia. This union of small states, General Haller said, would help insure lasting peace in Europe."

## CLAIMS NAZIS KILLED KONOVALETZ

Philip A. Adler, columnist for the Detroit News, declared in a recent issue that the assassination on May 23, 1938 of Colonel Eugene Konovaletz, former head of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists, was committed not by the Bolsheviks, as is generally believed, but by Nazis.

Adler says Konovaletz was slain by the Nazis because he had begun to show anti-German tendencies. He further claims that General Haller, now touring America to enlist support for Poland, has insisted that Konovaletz had been killed by the Nazis.

The assassination of Konovaletz was perpetrated by means of a time bomb which the murderer had either slipped into Konovaletz' topcoat while the latter was lunching in a restaurant, or had given it to him in the guise of a package; exactly how the bomb was planted on him is not certain. When Konovaletz emerged from the restaurant and proceeded to walk down the street, the bomb exploded, killing him on the spot, and wounding a few passers-by.

The assassin is believed to have escaped the Rotterdam police aboard a Soviet freighter that called at Rotterdam just at that time.

## READ IT AND SAVE IT

The fourth instalment of Michael Kotsiubinsky's splendid story of Hutsul (Ukrainian mountaineer) life appears in its translated form in today's overflow from the Weekly in the "Svoboda." Read it, cut it out, and save all instalments of this and the other Ukrainian stories that will appear in subsequent issues. In this manner you will have a complete anthology of Ukrainian stories retold in English.

## NATIONALISM IN SOVIET UKRAINE

### Editor's Note.

In these critical times, when the fate of Ukraine is in the balance, it is necessary for her friends, and even her enemies, to be well acquainted with the conditions under which she has been forced to exist under Soviet rule. In line with our policy of presenting all available information on the subject, we publish below an excerpt from an excellent address ("Ukraine: Europe's Greatest Problem") delivered in London before the Near and Middle East Association by Lincoln Lawton, editor of "East Europe and Contemporary Russia," as published in that periodical last spring. Though given a year ago, this address, especially the small portion of it below, is, in the light of the present European situation, even more timely now than then.

... In 1914, the misfortune which General Zalesski feared came to Russia. It was the European War. As a result of it, in 1918 Ukraine became an independent nation. I have little time to dwell upon the confused events of this period. Attacked by the Bolsheviks, the Ukrainian Government invited the protection of the Central Powers. This invitation suited well the purpose of Germany and Austria-Hungary. They urgently were in need of grain, and, once their armies entered the country, they proceeded to collect supplies with a ruthlessness dictated by necessity. The Ukrainian Government, as it was bound to do, took the side of the peasants, and refusing to co-operate in this confiscation, was dismissed, and the German High Command appointed General Skoropadsky, who had commanded a Russian Army Corps, and who was of Ukrainian descent, to be ruler of Ukraine with the title of Hetman.

The Germans, by whom he was supported, met with great opposition from the peasants, and many thousands of them were killed. When their resistance to the allies collapsed on the Western Front, they evacuated Ukraine, and Skoropadsky, disguised as a German officer, made good his escape to Germany, where he lives to this day. A Ukrainian Directory, headed by Petlura, attacked on all sides by Whites and Reds, did not last long, and soon a Soviet régime was set up in Ukraine.

### Lenin On National Pride

At first, before the U.S.S.R. came into existence, the Bolsheviks conceded independence to Ukraine. This was merely a makeshift arrangement on their part to enable them to tide over a difficult period. In his writings, Lenin held that Great Russians, that is, in reality, Moscovites, were justified in feeling national pride, because, after all, they had created a revolutionary class, and had brought Socialism within the reach of humanity. "But," he added, "we are not sympathetic with small nations. We stand for centralization and against the idea of federal relations."

The belief prevails in this country that no one can possibly know what is happening in Soviet Ukraine. It is a mistaken belief. There is abundant evidence in the Soviet press to show that, as Stalin himself has said, nationalism in Ukraine is a major danger. Many observers, both Ukrainian and foreign, agree that the conditions which exist justify this apprehension of the Soviet authorities. Both before and after the World War, I myself was well acquainted with Ukrainian nationalism. In 1933, on returning from a visit to Ukraine, Mr. Gareth Jones gave a lecture and wrote some articles in an English daily newspaper, in which he explicitly stated that there was a very strong national movement in Ukraine. Others have confirmed this statement. Prominent among these is Lazarevsky, a Ukrainian, who lived ten years in Soviet Ukraine, and was well acquainted with the Ukrainian leaders.

Unlike old-régime Russians, the Bolsheviks do not deny that a Ukrainian nation exists. Lenin wrote these words: "By their oppression, Tsarism and the Great Russian

bourgeoisie have left an abyss of bitterness, and detestation of the Great Russians generally, in the hearts of the neighboring nations. Instead of self-determination, I propose a perfectly precise concept: the right of free secession." This right was actually set forth in the Constitution, but no procedure for claiming it was prescribed. Everyone who has openly advocated separatism in the Soviet Union has vanished.

### Ukrainians Disillusioned

Many Ukrainian Communists sincerely thought that Ukrainian autonomy would be maintained, and that a Ukrainian Party, a Ukrainian economic organization, and a Ukrainian Red Army would be allowed to exist, independent of Moscow, but they were soon disillusioned. By the Constitution of 1924, which created what is known as the U.S.S.R., Ukraine was wholly deprived of autonomy, and all political, military and economic power was centralized at Moscow. Only the management of her own cultural affairs was left to her. The ulterior motive for this concession was explained by a leading Bolshevik theorist, named Popo, in these terms: "Bolsheviks must not remain outside the Ukrainian national development with which the masses are identified; otherwise it will take a course of its own which will be dangerous for us. In order to come nearer to the masses, we must learn the Ukrainian language."

In accordance with this counsel, the Ukrainian language was made the official language. After its prohibition in Tsarist times that was a great concession. Non-communists, chiefly those grouped round the Academy of Science, as well as communists, eagerly availed themselves of this opportunity, and promoted literary and cultural activities. Undoubtedly a patriotic revival had set in.

In 1925-26, opposition groups, led by Shumsky, Maximovich and Khviliovy, a well-known writer, appeared in the Ukrainian Communist Party and demanded the formulation of a National Communist Programme. Thereupon, the Central Committee of the Party in Kiev thought it necessary to inform the Executive Committee of the Third International in Moscow that the existence of these opposition groups was clearly indicative of anti-Soviet activity, both in the cities and in the villages, and that chauvinism was growing in Ukraine.

In 1929, the G.P.U. disclosed a widespread revolutionary organization, called the Union for the Liberation of Ukraine. Forty-five of the leaders were sent to long terms of imprisonment and many of their associates were shot. Only two years later, in 1931, another revolutionary organization was discovered, called the National Centre. That was the year in which the enforcement of collectivization among the peasantry began.

Here it should be explained that the national movement was not confined to intellectuals. Among the intellectuals were many agriculturalists who were in close relationship with the peasants. In no part of the Soviet Union was collectivization resisted with such stubbornness and strength as in Ukraine. The reason was that in Tsarist times, unlike most of the Russian peasants, the Ukrainian peasants had no village communal system, but were mainly individual farmers. By all means within their power they fought to retain their Ukrainian mode of life, and in the end five million succumbed to famine and other causes. Little was heard of this great tragedy in the West.

In each of the famine years, 1932 and 1933, revolutionary conspiracy was again discovered; in 1932 it took the form of a military organization, which included Red Army commanders. In 1933, 4,000 people were arrested. One prominent Ukrainian after another was found guilty of the capital crime of patriotism and vanished from the scene.

In 1933, Skrypnyk, an old Bolshevik and a friend of Lenin, who

occupied a number of high posts, including that of Vice-President of the Council of Commissars in Ukraine, was accused of conspiring to become a leader of independent Ukraine and, on being summoned to Moscow to account for his actions, committed suicide.

Postyshev, a Russian, was sent from the north to crush the rebellion. He was accompanied by many Russians, and large numbers of Russian troops. Nationalists were found in all spheres, and all over the country. Nearly half the members of the Ukrainian Communist Party were dismissed, together with hundreds of officials.

Many of the Ukrainian communists, who had been spared, congratulated Postyshev on his good work and, believing in their sincerity, he was very pleased with himself. At the same time, Lubchenko, the new President of the Council of Peoples' Commissars in Ukraine, proudly declared that under the strong leadership of the Party, Ukrainian nationalism had been completely destroyed. Yet within a year the trouble began all over again, and riots occurred in many regions. Soon, Lubchenko was compelled to say that "once more the Ukrainian nationalists are advancing in close formation," while Postyshev himself lamented that it was difficult to harmonize Bolshevism with nationalism; in the end, he said, nationalism always won. After that, he, too was summoned to Moscow and subsequently disappeared, somewhere in the Far North.

Then, in January 1937, Lazar Kaganovich, Stalin's brother-in-law, was sent to Ukraine with a retinue of controllers and chekists. He found that many Ukrainian communists who were nationalists in disguise still remained; and soon a new conspiracy was discovered. This time the chief culprit was Lubchenko himself, the President of the Council of Commissars. At one time he had been bitterly hostile to the Ukrainian nationalists and had even acted as prosecutor of the first forty-five leaders to be arrested and put upon trial. Suddenly he began to protest against the introduction of the Russian language for young children in the schools on the ground that it hindered them from learning their own Ukrainian language. Russian, he said, could be taught much later as a foreign language. And, at a Communist Party Conference, he deplored that foreign elements, by which, of course, he meant Russian elements, obstructed Ukrainization, which he said should be pursued with all energy.

### More Nationalists Disguised As Communists

Then Moscow sent a new representative to Ukraine, an expert chekist, named Israel Leplovsky. Again, it was discovered that Ukrainian nationalists had obtained the leading posts in all enterprises and institutions, the Academy of Science, technical organizations and co-operative societies. Thereupon, Lubchenko committed suicide rather than face a trial. His successor, a young Communist, named Bondarenko, was unwise enough to accept an invitation to Moscow, and since then nothing has been heard of him.

For some time the Ukrainian Council of Commissars or Ministers was without a President. Then a well-known Russian chekist, named Kotchenkov, was appointed, and another well-known Russian chekist, named Khrushov, was made Secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party. About this time, Petrovsky, an old Bolshevik and friend of Lenin, who had been President of the Ukrainian Soviet Republic since its beginning, was arrested and disappeared. Other Communists of equal prominence also vanished. Latterly, all Ukrainian nationalists have been represented as Trotskyists and hirelings of the Fascist powers. Thus, in Ukraine during the last seventeen years, conspiracies have occurred at frequent intervals, and there have been numerous risings. These manifestations have not been merely anti-Soviet. They have always had a further object: the creation of an independent Ukrainian nation...

## THE BLOODY DECADE

... It has been a decade of mounting horror—the largest total of horror in all human history for such a brief period. Even wars fade by comparison. That balance sheet of death and suffering in his decade of absolute rule is Stalin's birthday present to Russia and to the world as he rounds out sixty years of life. Let us glance at that balance sheet and estimate the costs of his game of power. It includes such items as these:

At least 8,000,000 dead. Stalin's throne truly is perched on a mountain of corpses. At least half the total was contributed by the man-made famine of 1932-33. Officials in the Ukraine have told me privately that as many as 7,000,000 died in that famine. William Henry Chamberlin, one of the best-informed American journalists puts it conservatively at 4,000,000, and we may accept that figure as minimal. Overwork and undernourishment brought epidemic diseases that cut broad swaths of death in the population before and after the famine year. The process of "liquidating the kulaks," in which some 5,000,000 men, women and children were dumped in the wilderness to live or die, killed off hundreds of thousands.

Naturally, the government has concealed these facts. But even Kremlin writers like Sidney and Beatrice Webb, in a book on Russia, admit that a million families were "liquidated"—and a Russian peasant family must be counted at least an average of five persons. The conditions under which this liquidation took place—the manner in which the victims were thrown without resources into harsh climates—make the reports of horrifying mortality among them credible.

I. Solonevich, who escaped from a Soviet prison camp after years of incarceration and wrote a book about his experiences, placed the camp inmates at a minimum of 5,000,000—aside from those banished and those in "isolators" or prisons. Commenting on the estimate, Boris Souvarine, one of the profoundest students of the Soviet land, says: "It would be fairly near the truth, therefore, to envisage a figure approaching 10,000,000—to speak only of the living."

A. Ciliga, a Yugoslav Communist, a member of the executive committee of the Communist International, had a close-up view of the prisons and concentration camps after quarreling with Stalin. After his escape he disclosed some startling truths. At one point he wrote:

"Those who have not lived in the Soviet prisons, concentration camps and places of exile in which are shut up more than 5,000,000 convicts, those who are not familiar with the greatest jail history has ever seen, where men die like flies, where they are beaten like dogs, where they are made to work like slaves, can have no idea what Soviet Russia is, what Stalin's 'classless society' is."

My estimate of 8,000,000 deaths as one item in Stalin's balance sheet of power therefore is, if anything, mild...

Eugene Lyons—The Cosmopolitan Magazine

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# UNEMPLOYMENT—A CHALLENGE TO DEMOCRACY

By JAMES V. KUSIV

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IT is a very significant fact that according to estimates, the dollar changed hands 88 times in 1929 and only 32 times in 1938. Every time a dollar is used by a consumer for the purchase of goods, inventories remaining equal, a job is created. That is significant. We shall be prosperous only so long as the currency of the United States is dynamic and the dollar is exchanged frequently and consistently for goods, especially new goods, and personal services. As soon as huge amounts of currency collect in static pools in our banks, financial institutions, large corporations, insurance companies, a depression sets in because these huge pools represent items paid for the production of goods, and if these items are not used for the purchase of goods, the goods remain without a market. These funds too often are used for speculation and stock market manipulation without going directly into production. Wealth cannot be created by speculation, manipulation or gambling.

Money is a public trust. It is a receipt for goods produced or services rendered. Its turnover and free movement is a matter of public concern. If we are to be prosperous, money must be kept in circulation. The first step is that the thought must be driven home to every citizen that the money he has was paid to him for producing goods or rendering a service. That this money was merely loaned to him so that he can more easily exchange his goods or services with those of another. The American people have got to be brought to the realization that it is far better to spend one's money, and accept goods, thereby giving employment, than to have the government confiscate it in the form of taxes to support the unemployed through doles, relief and work programs. We must realize as individuals that we are not working for dollars—we are working for the goods and services which dollars will buy. Real wealth should be measured in goods, in homes, in furniture, in cars, in industrial stocks. The individual must have a patriotic desire to exchange his money as soon as possible for products.

To further facilitate the free flow and exchange of currency banks should not be permitted to pay any interest on savings accounts. Remove the incentive to save large amounts of wealth in the form of dollars. Huge sums lie idle in our bank vaults today. Idle dollars make idle men. It should not be implied that we must become a nation of spendthrifts. Not at all. Savings should be in the form of durable goods such as homes, furniture, personal property, securities, but not in hoarding currency.

## Devaluation

To further secure the free flow of money and facilitate its transmission into goods the government must have a long range devaluation program, whereby the dollar is definitely devalued by law a fixed per cent each year. Let us assume for example that the currency of the United States were to be devalued four per cent each year and that this devaluation was used to pay off the national debt. We soon would have a smaller national debt. Devaluation means higher prices each year. Corporations and individuals would get the most for their money by buying now, which is the thing we need. This would certainly stimulate sales and dollar turnover. A further effect would be to force huge accumulated fortunes into industry and business since idle funds would reduce themselves by four per cent each year soon losing much of their original value if not used. When the dollar is devalued consistently real estate, stocks and real goods will advance in value, thus minimizing the possibility of investment losses.

To further attract money to industry government must change its

attitude toward industry from antagonism, with its multiplicity of punitive legislation and taxation to one of friendly cooperation with little regulation and the elimination of all business, industrial, and corporate taxes as we know them today. Not only should these taxes be eliminated but all taxes, especially real estate and personal property taxes should be wiped out. If a man is good enough to spend his money for a home and personal property; he should not be taxed to his dying day for having given others an opportunity while the man who keeps his wealth in cash pays no taxes. Personal property taxes are a detriment to prosperity and a punitive measure to those who purchase goods. Taxes and government represent to a large extent a heavy drain upon our productive system since those who work productively must support those who are nonproductive. It is estimated that twenty-five per cent of our entire production goes for the support of government, national, state, county and municipal. This is ridiculous! Government should be minimized. Non-productive government employees, politicians and the so-called public servants can best serve the public interest by serving themselves in private industry. Government must be put on a cash basis. The cost of government must be collected each week, as a direct income tax and taken out of the payrolls and income of the country. If the individual has one fourth of his pay check or income deducted each week he will soon become tax conscious. Hidden taxes are the covers, the protection of corrupt government. Direct taxation is the only way known to reduce the cost of government materially, quickly and to make civic-minded citizens.

There is one other source of revenue which is highly recommended and that is a fine of ten dollars for failure to vote at any election. This will help carry the costs of elections and bring about a truer expression of public opinion and less an expression of party strength.

## Bond Issues

The practice of issuing bonds to carry the cost of government should be discontinued at once. Bond issue is the greatest single temptation to the extravagant and wasteful spending of money. Bond issues should be used only to obtain funds for loans to industry, through the R.F.C., for commodity dollars, for home mortgages or for any loan or government project where the loan or project is definitely repayable or self-liquidating as the case may be.

When bonds are issued, they should be discounted in a government bank at no interest. All outstanding government bonds should be recalled and the bond holders paid off in currency from the discount of these bonds in a government bank at no interest. This will immediately cut our ultimate public debt obligations in half. Eighty per cent of the cost of producing hydro-electric power is interest on the money invested. If the government pays no interest on its investment in Boulder Dam, for instance, (a self-liquidating government project which is the only type the government should undertake with bonded funds), the government can reduce the price of current eighty per cent or liquidate the investment in a few years and have a real blessing for the people in the form of practically free electric power. The government would then be acting as a government should, in the interest of its people, not the private banker and money manipulator. It would command respect and allegiance, instead of contempt for its waste and extravagance.

Government loans, at low interest rate, one to two per cent, through the local banks should be encouraged and easily obtainable not only for corporations but for individuals, the farmer and home owner. What

a boon it would be to the building program if money were available on long-term contracts, twenty years at one per cent interest. No real estate taxes to pay and payments to be made in a depreciated currency. Watch the houses grow, especially in planned communities where land and material can be purchased to advantage in large quantities. Money loaned on buildings and self-liquidating projects would have as its collateral the buildings or projects themselves—excellent collateral and useful, too. Gold and silver will no longer be our gods. We will have a lot of good money not only based on good collateral but also on useful collateral. Modern economic assistance reaches a glorious pinnacle in the metal monetary standard. Limited currency serves only the purpose of the international banks and financiers who today control the life blood of nations and individuals. Break the power of money to control and to reproduce itself so that it will be forced into industrial and productive channels to exist, and you will have stepped civilization a century ahead. Individuals or corporations that render no productive service but which exist on manipulation, speculation, and gambling should be prohibited from existing. The speculator who through the control of money enriches himself has rendered no useful purpose to society and has maintained himself at the expense of those who work and produce.

## Labor Unions

There are other drains on legitimate production and distribution, notorious among these being labor unions. Labor unions should be restrained and strikes should be banned at once. Every day lost through a strike is a loss to society. To illustrate: General Motors is closed by a strike. Not only is General Motors closed but all allied industries and dealers are affected. We do not live and work alone today. We are part of a great machine and no one group has the right to stifle its operations for their personal benefit. Wages should be increased either through participation in profits or through reduced prices of goods. Wages will be increased as the demand for labor increases. Real wages cannot be increased by not producing. Only our boot-strap enthusiasts advocate strikes and labor unions. Labor will be paid more only as its productivity increases through increased efficiency of machinery and through more efficient distribution.

It is not only important that we be able to produce efficiently and in large quantities, but it is equally important that distribution be correspondingly efficient. Much of the benefits of modern industrial genius are nullified through wasteful distribution. We can raise our standard of living and our real wages by reducing the cost of distribution. There is no one that adds to the productivity of a finished article once it leaves the factory.

Goods should pass through as few channels as possible and directly to the consumer through a minimum number of outlets to reduce overhead. There is entirely too great a differential between the cost to produce goods and the final selling price. Salesman's commissions, taxes, and advertising should be eliminated since they add nothing to the productivity of goods. Advertising, sales pressure, expensive sales promotion schemes are the methods employed today to convince people to spend their money. What foolish methods! Would you rather have one hundred dollars worth of billboards, newspaper ads, and so on, or a hundred dollars worth of gasoline free with the purchase of your new car? It's your hundred dollars. Today you're getting the billboards. Would you rather get a free set of tires with your new car—it's included in the purchase price now—or get a receipt for having paid the price to some salesman? No, the advertiser and salesman are not going to walk the streets. They are going to be making gasoline and tires. Your hundred and fifty dollars kept them

# A THOUGHT FOR THIS WEEK

For a recommended course of study in philosophy I would solemnly and with clear conscience and not a little affection, suggest you study the history of philosophy in the birth of tulip; comparative philosophy in the growth of daisies on the same floral base; ethics in the orange blossoms' scent on a warm still night; logic in the inner feelings engendered in yourself by a Bach prelude; a symphonic arrangement of Chopin; and old negro spiritual straight from the heart of Africa through Truth and Illusion to our own Shanty Town; for aesthetics go to the sea or the pine forest and listen and study the underlying rhythms there, which will point the way vaguely to the aesthetics of the beginning and the far future. I believe, my dear, there will come a time when your sensitive mind will know without books, that the end of all religions, philosophies and isms, is found in twilight, perched on the slowly swaying frond of a water lily. Life's answers are whispered from the tree roots when the moon swings low; mystery is melted in the waterfall that sprays gently over you, in the beam of a star as its soft glow touches you, on the tongue of a nightingale as he sings to you when the day is done and you know that tomorrow never comes and yesterday was a dream; now is never, and never cannot be. With gingerbread and milk on a balcony overlooking a garden of lights you will see Truth and Feet. Take care that the new gods are not false gods. Once you are free, the World Outside can be nothing but sadness, bitterness and death. Stay in your garden, Prunella, lest dead leaves fill the fountain bowl. Let those who have never a Mab to whisper in their ears, or a leprechaun to wisely talk of Youth and Love and Roses and Dreams, wander in the icy halls of philosophy. Do not throw away your birthright for a mess of words, ideas, theories and facts which can never bring you anything but heartache and an emptiness inside. The losing of Illusion, my dear, is the way to Learning and Knowledge; the keeping of Illusion the way to Beauty and Happiness. Truth—cold, formal sculptured Truth—finds a real appeal only for him who has completely lost contact with civilization and his fellow man. Love is based on Untruth. And Love is the one thing a person who has seen complete Truth can never have.

From Mary Knight's ON MY OWN—  
MacMillan

## THE CODE OF THE FLAG

The Flag should be displayed only from sunrise to sunset.

When carried in a procession with other flags, the Flag of the United States should be either in front or on the marching right.

When displayed with another flag against a wall or from crossed staffs the Flag should be at observers' left, and its staff should be in front.

When the Flag is suspended over a sidewalk from a rope, the union should be on the outside.

When the Flag is displayed in a manner other than by being flown from a staff, it should be displayed flat. When displayed either horizontally or vertically against a wall or on a window, the union should be uppermost and to observers' left.

Do not use the Flag as drapery in any form whatsoever. Use by tinging of blue, white and red. Do not place any object or emblem of any kind on or above the Flag. Do not let the Flag touch the ground or the floor, or trail in the water. Do not use the Flag as portion of a costume or of an athletic uniform.

going before. It will keep from going again, only now you're going to get something useful for your money.

(To be concluded)

## DEMOCRACY AND DICTATORSHIP

AS our internal problems become more complex our patriotic citizens are turning their attention thoughtfully and seriously to the words and example of the inspired statesmen who founded this Republic. They knew the ignominy of living under a dictatorial form of government and had a vision of the blessings of liberty which they translated into this government of free men.

Among the messages which we prize is Washington's Farewell Address. He saw the strength of the government, in the foundation of which he had played the leading part, and he saw the dangers which we, of a later day, face. I quote a significant warning from that address: "Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence (I conjure you to believe me, fellow citizens) the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake."

The government of European nations has changed since Washington gave this warning, but there still exist dictatorial forms of government under the names of Communism and Nazism, where the rights of the individual are submerged under the powers of the State as completely as they were under George the Third, Alexander the First, or Napoleon. Their agents in this country now are leading such of our citizens who are simple-minded and visionary to favor collectivistic ideas which would lead to Dictatorship as surely as dust follows the cart wheel.

Under a collectivistic form of government all citizens are working for the state and under the direction of the state. Business is run as the state directs and the profits are controlled by the state. The farmer does not control his farm. The state has a prior right to take, without compensation, that fine crop of wheat on which so much work has been done. The horses, the cows are in reality the property of the state and can be, and in fact usually are, taken by the state. Pride of achievement does not exist when the profit motive is gone and quality is lessened.

Under Dictatorship the children are educated and moulded like lead in the bullet mold regardless of their individuality and even the intimate personal relation of man to his God is leveled and dictated by the state. The dictators justly claim that they have no unemployment or starvation—this is always true of slavery.

In this land of the free the farmer owns his farm and stock. His children go to the school and church of his choice and not one article can be taken by the state without payment. If he plants heavily to cabbage and harvest finds it worth only two dollars per ton he loses and takes a loss that will call for economy for a year. If, on the other hand, he finds at harvest that cabbage is worth one hundred dollars a ton, he wins and can buy the luxuries he has long wanted.

If he raises a drove of hogs and can see visions of twelve cents a pound when fall comes, his ingenuity and study will find ways to improve the housing and feeding to get the highest quality and the last pound into that profit. If there is no profit possible to him, it is only human that he slight the work. The result is not good for either man or hog.

Through good times and bad the American farmer has been an independent individual trusting his own judgement and strength. He has met failure and success, laughed at both and grown stronger. Today he produces more food per man power than any other farmer in the world and has more of the good things of life. He stands ready to fight for his rights in the constant readjustment of civilization. His success in the future, as in the past, depends on American principles and his greatest danger is the clever and misleading propaganda coming to us all. It is alluring, vicious and false, but when Truth has a hearing the foundations of our government will be safe.

R. F. STEVENS.

## LINCOLN'S GETTYSBURG ADDRESS

Delivered by President Abraham Lincoln Nov. 19, 1863, in dedicating the 17-acre National Cemetery at the brow of Cemetery hill, Gettysburg, Pa., scene of the battle that was the turning point of the Civil War, the Gettysburg address has come down through the years as one of the most inspiring statements in history. During these trying times when all the world is engaged in a struggle which will determine whether "government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth" its message should be known to every free American.

"Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

"Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field, as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

"But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate—we cannot consecrate this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have considered it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth."

## BROOKLYN HONORS CHORUS DIRECTOR

The Ukrainian Youth Choir of Brooklyn held a testimonial dinner on February 3rd in honor of its director Basil Savitsky. The occasion marked the 20th anniversary of Mr. Savitsky's splendid work in Brooklyn. It began when he organized a choir of several newly arrived immigrants, whose place today is occupied by the younger generation, many of whose parents were the original members.

Present at the dinner was Prof. Alexander Koshetz, as well as a number of Mr. Savitsky's associates, such as Peter Ordynsky, Theodosius Kaskiw, and Michael Fatiuk. Present also were many representatives of various organizations, both of the older and younger generation.

The first speaker of the evening was the Very Rev. Anthony Lotowycz, pastor of the local Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church of the Holy Ghost, who praised the work of his associate worker in the field of church activities. The toastmaster, Harold Bardak, then introduced Dr. Koshetz, praising him for his fine work in connection with choral presentations of Ukrainian music the world over. Besides guest speakers there was also speakers who had the pleasure of working with Mr. Savitsky in local activities and who praised the work of the man who never refused to cooperate with them. John H. Roberts, local Ukrainian lawyer, expressed in his talk his appreciation to Mr. Savitsky for having shown him through the medium of choral work the beauty of Ukrainian songs, and for enabling him through the same medium to learn the Ukrainian language. In conclusion he suggested that all youth interested in learning the Ukrainian language or improving it considerably would do well to make a start in that direction by learning to sing Ukrainian songs.

MICHAEL KOSCIW.

## YOUTH and THE U.N.A.

News from Ford City

ON January 28th, the newly-formed Ukrainian National Youth Club of Ford City, Pa., which is affiliated with that town's branch of the Ukrainian National Association, held its first meeting. The primary purpose of the club "is to stimulate the Ukrainian spirit and to encourage young Ukrainians to be proud of their natural heritage," writes John Kotyk. The members have decided to devote two hours each week to the study of Ukrainian history and literature, as they showed enthusiasm in the customs and traditions of their people. Basil Yadowsky has consented to instruct the group.

The club has a membership of 45, the greater majority of which are U.N.A. members, but it is expected that this figure will be doubled within the next few months. All members are over 16 years of age. Regular meetings will be held on the last Sunday of each month, and special meetings may be called by the executive committee. The committee consists of five officers, namely president, vice president, recording secretary, financial secretary, and treasurer.

A constitution has already been prepared by the constitution committee, which was aided by members of Ford City's U.N.A. branch. The by-laws combine to serve one main purpose—to help the members be better Ukrainians. A social activities committee, as well as an athletic programs, and membership committee, have also been formed. The members hope to furnish their club rooms with pool tables, ping pong tables, and other recreational facilities. Plans are being made to sponsor dances, plays and other social functions. They are also preparing an athletic program that will include mushball and volley ball in the Summer, and basketball in the Winter.

Young people in Ford City and vicinity who are interested in this new club are requested to write to its president, John Kotyk, 813 7th Ave., Ford City, Pa.

## Bayonne Elects Officers

The St. George Society, U.N.A. Branch 380, of Bayonne, N. J., held its yearly election of officers on January 31st. The results were as follows: John Martin, president; Olga Makohon, vice president, Teresa Krawczuk, recording sec'y; Fey Pawlyzyn, financial secretary; John Human, treasurer; William Martin, Walter Safinski, Kitty (Katherine) Kushner, controllers. Further plans for a social, to be held on Feb. 17th for the pleasure and enjoyment of the members, were discussed during the meeting.

## NEW YORK CITY

L'amour, Toujours, L'amour! And so once more Cupid will wield his bow and arrow at the ST. VALENTINE'S DANCE given by the Ukrainian Civic Center, on SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1940, at the International Institute, 341 E. 17th St., New York City, at 8:00 P. M. Admission .50. Johnny King and his Orchestra will put you in the mood! 22,-

## DEAR FRIENDS:

Just a reminder that in 4 days we'll be seeing you at our semi-formal SPRING DANCE. Remember the place? It's the Centre on Fleet St., where we held our rehearsals last year. We're having Anson Scott's orchestra for the sweet & swing music. Marcy Wagner says he'll have international music, so we can dance & dance. That's WED., FEB. 21. We'll be there at 8. Sincerely Lysenko Choir, Jersey City, N. J. The 65¢ ticket includes wardrobe.

## NEW YORK CITY:

LEAP YEAR DANCE tendered by the St. Vladimir's Ukrainian Club at their Club Rooms, 334 East 14th Street, New York City, on SATURDAY, FEB. 24, 1940. Featuring Aristocrats Dance Orchestra. Commencing 8:00 P. M. Admission 35¢.

## ATTENTION! NEWARK, N. J.

GIRL MEETS BOY DANCE sponsored by The Ukrainian Center Girls on SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1940 to be held at the Ukrainian Center, 180-186 William St., Newark, N. J. Music by Freddie Richman and His Hi-Hatters. Commencing 8:30 P. M. Admission 25¢.

## THE U. N. A. SPORTLIGHT

### HANOVER DEFEATS BERWICK

Writing from District No. 2 of the Ukrainian National Association Basketball League, John Zwarycz reports that Hanover defeated Berwick, 40—18, at St. Joseph's Hall in Nanticoke, on Feb. 11th. Hanover led all through the game, Othowsky and Katulka displaying fine deceptive floor work. J. Kalanick was high scorer for Berwick. The game by periods:

Berwick: 5 13 9—18.  
Hanover: 12 13 8 7—40.

Hanover will play McAdoo at Hanover on Feb. 18th.

### NEWS FROM ST. CLAIR

From S. Horbal of District No. 3 comes a delayed report on a game played at Pt. Carbon Legion Hall on Jan. 13th between St. Clair and Mahanoy City, the latter winning by a 30—21 score. St. Clair kept the lead for 3 periods, but lost due to the brilliant playing and shooting of Mahanoy City's Bottock and Humanick. The score by periods:

St. Clair: 6 7 6 2—21  
Mahanoy City: 5 3 10 12—30

On Feb. 9th, St. Clair defeated Centralia, 38—27, Procak accounting for 16 points for the winners. Koschoff, Kolishun, Locke, and Wysocki all played well for the losers. The game by periods:

St. Clair: 12 11 7 8—38  
Centralia: 4 9 7 7—27

On Feb. 11th, St. Clair defeated Buck Run, 45—37, in a non-U.N.A. League game. Procak starred for the winners with 12 points, while Doyle was high scorer for the losers with 14. The game by quarters:

St. Clair: 13 14 10 8—45  
Buck Run: 5 10 10 12—37

St. Clair will meet Mahanoy City soon, the game to decide first place in District No. 3.

### CLEVELAND AND AKRON BEAT CARNEGIE

Akron defeated Carnegie at Akron on Feb. 4th, writes Victor Pulk of District No. 4. Akron led 10—8 at the first half, and won 30—14. L. Rittman and J. Pulk scored 11 and 10 points respectively for the winners, while J. Haluzchak, Homa, and Popivchak did all the scoring for Carnegie.

Nicholas Bobeczko reports that Carnegie traveled to Cleveland on Feb. 6th, losing to Cleveland by a 50—20 score. The game featured good sportsmanship. G. Horosko and J. Hodo-wancki paced the winners with 18 and 12 points respectively, while Homa and Popivchak starred for the losers with 8 and 7.

### CHICAGO ON "RAMPAGE"

From W. D. of Chicago comes the following article: "War-whooping scalp-hunters, the Chicago U.N.A. is again on the war-path. It has issued a gruff challenge to sponsors of various basketball tournaments in the Chicago area, since among its 10 victories this aggressive, colorful aggregation counts the scalps of Austin High School, winner of the University of Chicago Stagg Basketball Tourney, and of Wright College, last year's Illinois Jr. College champion.

"The nucleus of this Cossack powerhouse consists of players from last season's U. N. A. Wid-West Open Champions, Y.U.N. Branch No. 1. Led by Walter Diduch, former De Paul U. basketball star, the Chicago U.N.A. team boasts of 4 new stalwarts among its college and high school stars. Its sponsors are John and Andrew Olenc, leaders in the movement to boost Ukrainian sport activities among the Ukrainian youth. The Olenc brothers have aided, abetted, and encouraged in the past such teams as the 1939 Y.U.N. Branch No. 9 basketball team, and the 1938 Y.U.N. Branch No. 1 baseball team. With a little encouragement and assistance from Ukrainian businessmen, the Ukrainian youth can and will forge ahead, the brothers state... and they certainly have done their share!"

### GIRLS' BOWLING NEWS

On any Sunday afternoon, rain or shine, one will find the Wilkes-Barre and Plains girls at the Hampton between 4 and 6 P. M. The bowling bug has got 'em, and the frequent crashes of the pins are just as frequently preceded by groans, as the heavy ball leaves the nimble fingers. And the scores! They range between 40 and 140. Indeed, the 2 U.N.A. girls' bowling teams have a circus of their own.

But this is only the beginning. On March 2nd the girls will have a card party and dance in the Ukrainian Co-operative Hall, which will serve as a pleasant variation in their strenuous activity. Bowling will go on as usual in the meantime, and we know of at least 2 husbands who will have to prepare their own Sunday suppers!