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SECTION II.

# The Ukrainian Weekly

Dedicated to the needs and interest of young Americans of Ukrainian descent

No. 19

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VOL. LIII

American Prisoners say:

## "WE WANT TO GET BACK AT THE JAPS!"



### MATCH THEIR SPIRIT in the MIGHTY 7<sup>TH</sup> WAR LOAN DRIVE

## Emergency in Campaign For Ukrainian War Victims

INITIATED BY THE SVOBODA SUCCESSFULLY CONTINUED

The campaign for emergency relief of Ukrainian war victims in Europe initiated by the "Svoboda," the Ukrainian daily, on the Easter day meets with an enthusiastic approval and support among those of Ukrainian descent all over the country.

In additions to the contributions noted in the previous issue of the "Ukrainian Weekly," the following further contributions were received to date: Dr. Ambrose Kibzey, Detroit,

Mich., \$100.00; Mr. Stephen Bodnar-chuk, New York, N. Y., \$100.00; Mr. Semen Uhorchak, Brooklyn, N. Y., \$100.00; "Dnister," Branch 361 of U.N.A., New York, N. Y., \$500.00; Mr. Dmytro Kapitula, MacAdoo, Pa., \$100.00; Mr. John Shtogryn, Newark, N. J., \$200.00; Mr. Andrew Smith, Elizabeth, N. J., \$100.00; The Ukrainian Independent Golden Cross, Jersey City, N. J., \$100.00; Mr. John Fedun, Arnold, Pa., \$200.00; Mr. Osyp Preymak, Baltimore, Md., \$100.00.

## OUR CASUALTIES

Sgt. Peter Klapatch, son of Stephen Klapatch, 910 North Valley Ave., Olyphant, Pa., died in a hospital in France on April 8 of wounds received in action in Germany on an undisclosed date, according to a telegram from the War Department. In a letter recently he informed his father that he had been wounded, but gave no details.

A graduate of Olyphant High School, Sergeant Klapatch entered the army about three years ago.

Pfc. John Babicz, Jr., 21, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Babicz, 130 River Avenue, Olyphant, Pa., was killed in action in Germany on March 19, his parents were notified in a War Department telegram. He was previously wounded in action in France on September 25 and subsequently received the Purple Heart.

Private Babicz was graduated from Olyphant High School in June, 1942, and was employed in Bridgeport, Conn., by the Singer Machine Company. He entered the army March 23, 1943. He received basic infantry training at Camp Chaffee, Ark., and went overseas in June.

## Killed in Combat Service in Germany

Pvt. William Fedoryk Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. William Fedoryk, of Brooklyn, N. Y., was killed in Germany on February 8, 1945, accord-



PVT. WILLIAM FEDORYK JR.

ing to report received by grieving parents of the young soldier, who was a member of "Dnister" Br. 361 of U.N.A. William graduated High School and entered Brooklyn College when he was called to serve his country. Beside his parents he leaves also his brother Michael. His body rests in Duchy of Luxemburg.

Peter Kuchma, Fin. Sec'y

## Killed in Action

Sergeant Paul Kolisnyk, according to a War Department telegram and a letter from his pilot, Lt. Robert J. Viau, was killed in action while over a target in Austria. He was a member of the 728th bomber squadron of the 15th air force based in Italy.

He was making his 15th mission and held the Air Medal and a Presidential unit citation. In the air corps for two years, he has been overseas since November.

A native of Woonsocket, R. I., Ser- (Concluded on page 2)

Lt. Joseph Topolnicki of New York City, was killed in France, February 15, 1945. He was in the army four years and 2 months.

Warrant Officer Peter Stec, formerly AET, of New York City, was killed in Germany December 23, 1944. He was twenty months in Service.

Pvt. William J. Borack, of New York City, missing in action since June 3, 1944, is now reported dead.

## UKRAINE GROUP FLAYS RUSS

RED "DICTATORSHIP" IN TERRITORY SCORED

By International News Service

There can be no free or even an autonomous Ukraine as long as the Ukraine is under a Communist dictatorship, the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America declared yesterday.

Stephen Shumeyko of Maplewood, N. J., head of the committee, said that the mere presence of a separate Soviet Ukrainian delegation at the United Nations Conference "does not obscure the fact that Ukraine is not even autonomous under Kremlin rule."

"Not only are all non-Communist

political parties and group banned in Ukraine, but the country is subjected to ruthless control in politics, economics and cultural self-expression," Shumeyko said. "There are, of course, no free elections there."

Shumeyko declared that any Ukrainians suspected of sentiments for a Ukraine have "disappeared" or committed suicide.

"No doubt," Shumeyko added, "Soviet delegations even abroad bear all this well in mind."

(San Francisco Examiner May 10, 1945)

## "I Am An American Day"

WASHINGTON.—As reported to the Office of War Information, Francis Biddle, Attorney General of the United States, on the occasion of the forthcoming "I Am An American Day," issued the following statement:

"'I Am An American Day,' to be celebrated this year on Sunday, May 20, has two main objectives, equally important. First, it serves as a reminder to all Americans to reflect a moment upon the full meaning and significance of citizenship. Secondly, it provides an opportunity for us all to welcome and honor the new citizens—the 366,000 who have been naturalized and the 2,000,000 native-born who reached their majorities during the past year.

"Franklin Roosevelt, in his Proclamation fixing 'I Am An American Day' this year, spoke of these new citizens as 'giving strength to our democracy in its struggle against tyranny and in its striving to make secure through international organization the rights and opportunities of citizens in our own and other sovereign nations.'

"And I call upon Federal, State and local officials, and patriotic, civic and educational organizations, Mr. Roosevelt said, to hold exercises designed to impress upon our citizens, both native-born and naturalized, the privileges of their new status in our democracy and their responsibilities for building this Nation's security and advancing its welfare.'

"More than a thousand of these ceremonies will be held throughout the country on May 20. In the five years since 'I Am An American' was established by resolution of Congress, these gatherings have met in country

school houses, on village greens, in great city auditoriums, and in churches large and small and of every creed. And in the victorious year of 1945 these meetings will pay special tribute to the 102,149 members of our armed forces who have been naturalized, both at home and at the battle fronts, since December 7, 1941.

"Under a provision of the Second War Powers Act these men and women were naturalized by consular officials or representatives of the Department of Justice's Immigration and Naturalization Service. Last year one such representative traveled more than 50,000 miles to every one of the major military theatres of operations in order to confer American citizenship on nearly 3000 members of the armed forces representing 80 different countries of birth.

"'At Maffin Bay,' he told me, 'where our men had just begun to make inroads into the Japanese-held shore of Dutch New Guinea, I naturalized a group of men only 300 yards from the front lines. It was not at all usual to confer citizenship on men fresh from the battle fields or on men about to go into battle.'

"These men called a few steps from war to receive citizenship invariably regard the event as a memorable one. Yesterday they were citizens of far off places, perhaps even stateless natives of countries which are no more. Today, they are Americans, with a stake in democracy of the future, even though that 'future' may last only to the next desperate Banzai charge! To men like these American citizenship is more than just a form.

"I wonder how many of us born in America appreciate our birth-right?"

## Where the Ukrainians Felt Like Brothers

By HONORE EWACH

It was raining when I arrived from Calgary to Moose Jaw, in Saskatchewan, on April 11th, at 8:05 A. M. One of the porters took my baggage to the station. I had already got in touch with the porter from the Hotel Grant Hall when I was accosted by a lady, with a picture of me in her hands. She asked, "Do you happen to be Mr. Ewach?" I said I was. She continued, "I am Mrs. P., sent as a Moose Jaw representative to meet you." When I registered at the aforesaid hotel Mrs. P. took me out for a lunch and showed me the main parts of Moose Jaw—a nice, neat prairie town of some twenty five thousand inhabitants, with Ukrainian population of some 1,300. Then we paid a visit to Mr. Shluzar, owner of the King Hotel. After inviting me for supper at her place Mrs. P. took leave of me. I took it easy in the afternoon. Inwardly I was preparing for my speech in the evening, at the local Ukrainian Community Home.

After supper Mrs. P.'s granddaughter, a little girl of six, kept me entertaining with her recitations and singing. It was Mr. Nalywayko who introduced me personally to all the people who come to hear my speech. What surprised me that I met here representatives from all the local Ukrainian organizations. And all of them were sitting on nice, soft chesterfields. This was the first community hall where I saw chesterfields in place of wooden benches or desks. Mr. N. noticed my surprise and explained to me that the executive of the Ukrainian Community Hall took advantage of a mass sale of chesterfields at reduced price at one of the auctions in the town. Now the audience can take even a nice snooze at the hall, if the speaker proves to be boring...

Well, when I spoke my audience, including even a few of the local Normal School students, was wide awake, in spite of the soft chesterfields. Who can sleep especially when I talk on my pet subjects? And the Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Centre is certainly one of them. With all my heart I wish

that the Canadian and American Ukrainians would forget their party affiliations and prejudices and, unified by a noble aspirations, build themselves a Centre which would guard and cherish all their finest cultural treasures, safe from the turmoils and wars of Europe. When I talk on such pet subjects I lose myself for the time being in the ideas I express and my baritone voice thunders with deep, sincere emotions... I told my audience that it was our duty to contribute as many gems of our Ukrainian culture as possible to the treasury of the Canadian culture. Thus what is best in us would continue to live in Canada for ages to come. And, on the other hand, the Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Centre at Winnipeg would endeavor to preserve and cherish Ukrainian cultural treasures also for the dear sake of our European cousins. I told my audience that the new Ukrainian institution would in no way interfere with the activities of the Ukrainian educational institutions which already exist, but, on the contrary, would help them and cooperate with them. In answer to my sincere appeal the attentive audience donated two hundred and fifty eight dollars. In addition, we sold quite a number of the new edition of Shevchenko's "Kobzar," recently published by the Ukrainian Centre, with adequate and suitable explanations for the Canadian and American Ukrainians.

I spent the day of April 12th at writing. I wrote the necessary letters and two newspaper articles. Then I took the much needed rest. I spent the evening with my newly acquired friends. Little Lubka again kept on entertaining me with her songs and recitations. Tears came into her blue eyes when I bent down and bid her good-bye with a kiss. It was her grandma who bid me good-bye next day at the station. I was then setting out for Regina where I was to deliver my last speech before my return to Winnipeg. On my way to Regina I was thinking, "Regina, O Regina, will you fulfil my rosy hopes? I expect so much of you..."

## New Casualties From War Zones

Catholic Advocate, issued monthly by the Holy Name Society of Saint Josaphat's Church, Rochester, N. Y., reports:

S/Sgt. Nicholas Micket, son of Mr. and Mrs. Wasyl Micket, was wounded for the third time in infantry action in Germany on March 27th.

Overseas since last June, he was first wounded on July 29th and again on December 17.

Lt. Peter Mykytyn, 28, was wounded seriously in action in Germany on April 2nd. He has been overseas since last August.

Cpl. James Cortash was wounded in the chest in action in Germany recently.

The son of Mr. and Mrs. John Cortash, he entered the service 10 years ago and has been overseas four years.

Marine Pfc. John Fluta, 26, was wounded in action on Iwo Jima late in February.

He has been overseas with the Fourth Marine Division since November.

Pfc. James Marciniowski was wounded for the second time in action in Germany on April 7th. The wound was in the same leg which he suffered on October 8th while fighting in Germany.

## Wounded in Action

RECEIVES THE PURPLE HEART



PVT. MIKE FRANKO of Watermill, N.Y. reported wounded in France

(See "The Ukrainian Weekly," May 12th 1945 for more detailed story of Pvt. Mike Franko.)

Pvt. Charles Fideor, 26, previously reported missing since December 12, is now listed as a prisoner of war in Germany.

Pvt. Fideor went overseas last August and entered the service in December, 1943.

## Died of Wounds

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—A telegram was received from the War Department on April 29, by the Family of Roland Slobogin, to the effect that he had died in France on March 23.



ROLAND SLOBOGIN

This telegram was confirmed by the War Department on May 4, giving the place of his death as Verdun, France.

Roland Slobogin was born on September 23, 1923, at Cecil, Williamstown, N. J. the son of William and Pauline Maxymuk Slobogin. He graduated of Northeast High School, class of February, 1942. Also learnt to read and write Ukrainian at evening school in North Philadelphia at 23rd and Brown Streets. He worked after his graduation for a year as a typist for Marine Corps Depot in Philadelphia. He was inducted in military service on January, 21, 1943, at New Cumberland, Pa. and received his basic training at Fort Knox, Ky. with the 4th Armored Division with which outfit he was attached until his death. He received further training at Camp Bowie, Texas, an

Arizona-California desert, and again at Camp Bowie. He was last seen by his family on December 25, 1943.

He sailed for England the first week of January, 1944, and stayed in England for further training until the 4th Division was called into action to participate in the invasion of Normandy during the summer of 1944. Having received rating Cpl. in Camp Bowie, as a company clerk, he purposely got busted to Private in order to participate in combat. He traveled quickly with Patton's famous 3rd through France, Belgium and Luxembourg. On February 13, he received the Bronze Star Medal for "meritorious service in connection with military operations against the enemy."

Chaplain James B. McCartin, wrote, on March 17, "Roland is a patient in the 193rd General Hospital in serious condition due to shrapnel wounds of the abdomen involving the bladder." On March 24, the Chaplain wrote that Roland died on March 23, at 4:24 P. M.

In addition to his parents he leaves brothers John, George, and Dmytro, and sister Mary Orsagh.

## KILLED IN ACTION

(Concluded from page 1)

geant Kolisnyk was graduated from Woonsocket high school with the class of 1941 and employed by the U. S. Rubber company before entering the service.

Besides his parents, Alek and Mary (Dudar) Kolisnyk, he leaves three sisters, Anne, of Boston; Stella, a nurse at the Rhode Island hospital, and Patricia, of this city.

The letter from Lieutenant Viau, pilot of the bomber, states that Kolisnyk was killed instantaneously by "the first burst over the target." "We got him back to aid as fast as possible but it was too late." He was taken to Bari, Italy and was buried just south of Barletta."

## Democracy's Triumph Over German Imperialism

WASHINGTON.—“The attempt by the German imperialists, to force Europe under their heel and to make themselves the masters of the entire continent, if not the whole world, has now finally collapsed,” the Swiss newspaper “Der Bund” wrote in an appraisal of the end of war in Europe.

As reported to the Office of War Information, the article in the Swiss paper said: “For the second time within a quarter of a century, Germany has lost a world war. She has lost it in a clear-cut defeat, and against a combination of powers which were not prepared and indoctrinated for the purpose, and not filled with martial spirit and ambition as were the Germans. Consequently, the leading men of the Reich looked down on these countries with arrogant contempt, but we must never forget that it was these countries who finally did pin down and beat a well-trained German Military machine, which in every respect held first place in Germany, and was supported without limitations by the ruthless force of nazi dictatorship. It was these countries which crushed this German militarism, countries in which, with the exception trade of war during this gigantic fighting, countries in which, with the exception only of Russia, the allocation of a war budget and the building up of war power had to undergo complicated parliamentary procedures.

“The ‘Fuehrer’ of the Nazis had repeatedly ridiculed the democratic form of state on account of its unmilitaristic mental attitude, and contemptuously branded it as inferior to his own form of totalitarian rule. However, the course this war had taken shows to what extent the democracies are able to unfold their strength and to make sacrifices. This war proved that the achievement of the extraordinary does not necessarily mean a militaristic dominance. The spirit of democracy has not only proved its mettle in the course of this war, but seems to have completely secured its place in the world. Dictatorship, on the other hand, and been dealt an unparallel blow, and one can hardly imagine that the idea of totalitarian rule would ever be able to make a come-back.

“History will have to show future generations to what it leads if in any state one person or one party succeeds in assuming all power and determines all laws, all moral ideas and the entire domestic and foreign policy according to his own whims and wishes.

“As far as Germany is concerned, however, Hitler and the Nazi party were not the only ones upon whom falls the guilt for what had happened. There can be no doubt that Germany's military circles also bear a great responsibility, for it is certain that they have advised the ‘Fuehrer’ and confirmed his opinion over the chances of this war. There have been only a very few, in all probability, who dared to warn and object. No, this much is certain: Hitler, his party and the vast majority of Germany's militarists wanted this war, and the German people as such were already too corrupted mentally, politically and morally through the methods and ideas of nazism to resist these dangerous ambitions. The result is that is that now the German people will have to bear the consequences of its attitude.

“Germany is now completely devastated, and nazi Minister Albert Speer was perfectly right when he said that one has to go back to the Thirty-Year War in order to find a parallel. But it is perhaps only by this method that the German people can learn the real meaning of war, which they have carried so often beyond their borders. Perhaps they will be shocked into awareness

by these terrible happenings.

“The German name has been heavily burdened by all this for a long time to come, and it will take strong efforts on the part of the German people to bring about a change in this attitude and to admit the Germans once again into the family of nations. The deeds of the Germans in this war and the atrocities committed by them in their horror camps have brought it about that the world outside Germany will be fed up for a long time with the so-called German ‘Kultur,’ and it will be trying for many people even to hear the German language spoken by Reich Germans without disgust and animosity.

“The Germans are now harvesting the seeds their Fuehrer had sown and they must now suffer the same fate which they previously had imposed on other nations. True, the devastation in Germany is terrible, but in the first place it is the logical consequence of the barbaric war methods and the brutal fighting manner of nazism itself,” the Swiss paper concluded.

(OWI)

## Kill or be Killed

— I WAS LUCKY —

By T/S C. E. “Commando” Kelly

(Technical Sergeant Charles E. “Commando” Kelly won the Medal of Honor for a series of spectacular exploits while fighting with the 36th Infantry Division near Altville, Italy, on September 13th and 14th, 1943. He is now stationed at The Infantry School, Fort Benning, Georgia, and is currently assigned to an Army Ground Forces “Here's Your Infantry” demonstration unit, touring the country for the Seventh War Loan.)

When an Infantryman is just a few yards from the enemy, and especially when the Japs or Krauts are filling those few yards with hunks of lead aimed at you, the Doughboy does not think much about anything except “kill or be killed.” I was lucky. I had a weapons handy, and I killed a lot of Germans, and they never even touched me. But not all our Infantrymen have been so lucky: Their weapons have been smashed, and they've been smashed, too. It's an expensive business. I've had plenty of time to think things over since I left Italy. Now I can look at the war in sort of a bigger way. For instance, take War Bonds. I never thought about them much overseas — didn't have time. But now I know all about them. I'm buying them, not only because I want to continue to do my part, but also because I'm married now and I don't know of any better investment I can make for the future. War Bonds help to buy the Doughboys's weapons and equipment. They help to pay for the training he has to have to be what the record shows he is—the greatest fighting man in the world.



Kelly

Each sighting station in the B-29 which is responsible for the defence of the bomber has ninety-two ball bearing essembles, while the whole bomber contains more than 3,000 various types of ball and roller bearings.

## Many Tongues Other Than English Spoken in Pennsylvania Homes

Mother Tongue Statistics Show Central European Groups Persist in Language and Traditions of Their Home Countries

One fourth of the present white population of Pennsylvania learned to speak some language other than English in their homes in their early childhood. Census figures on the Mother Tongue, gathered in 1940 but recently published, show that 2,367,220 out of 9,430,280 white persons recorded, first learned their native foreign language, or mother tongue, of their parents. The figures indicate the degree to which foreign languages, and hence foreign cultures, persist among the immigrants and descendants of immigrants.

The Mother Tongue returns, may, with few exceptions, be taken as indicative of ethnic stock and also serve to differentiate those national minorities which are obscured in the Country of Origin statistics. The later census survey refers to the political boundaries of countries as they existed on January 1, 1937.

The unacquainted sometimes wonder at the rather distinctive life of these groups in America and their lack of entire assimilation with the general populace. It must be remembered that the groups that migrated from Central European countries were tremendously handicapped because they did not know the English language. This handicap naturally forced these people to cling to their own foreign language groups and not be rapidly assimilated in American ways. The

the English speaking countries made much speedier progress in business, executive and public life. Now the second and third generation of these Central and Southern European groups, educated in American schools and universities, are rapidly assuming importance in business, social, athletic and public life of the country.

Although good Americans, these groups persist in many of the traditions of their home country, particularly as to church, fraternal and social life. They have their own foreign language newspapers, churches, fraternals, social and business clubs and organizations, representing each distinctive group. They are the backbone of the mining and steel industries and patriotic, freedom-loving citizens.

The figures reveal that Pennsylvania leads all others states, in Mother Tongue survey of Slovaks, Serbians, Croatians, Ukrainians and Lithuanians and stands second for English, Slovenians, Russians, Yiddish and Italians.

New York and Illinois have slight leads among the Polish, and New York, Wisconsin and Illinois lead Pennsylvania among Germans. Ohio and New York alone have more Hungarians, and New York leads with Russians and Yiddish.

### MOTHER TONGUE SPOKEN IN PENNSYLVANIA HOMES

Mother Tongue	Pennsylvania	Among All States
English	7,072,060	2
Norwegian	2,500	—
Swedish	21,500	12
Danish	2,440	—
Dutch	19,160	4
Flemish	1,600	—
French	15,280	—
German	407,120	4
Polish	366,280	3
Czech	21,520	10
Slovak	214,520	1
Hungarian	73,640	3
Serbian	11,240	1
Croatian	31,900	1
Slovenian	37,100	2
Russian	90,920	2
Ukrainian	26,780	1
Armenian	2,400	—
Lithuanian	64,640	1
Finnish	2,320	—
Rumanian	6,340	4
Yiddish	157,740	2
Greek	20,940	3
Italian	500,480	2
Spanish	7,360	—
French	15,280	—
Portuguese	1,320	—
Arabic	11,660	2
All Other	7,820	—
Total	9,439,280	—

(The above figures exhibit errors exhibited by other similar tabulations. Anybody familiar with the conditions in Pennsylvania knows that the number of those of Russian tongue has been inflated beyond all proportions; it is clear that as those of the Russian language were counted not only real Russians, but many of ra-

cially unconscious Ukrainians, who to be sure call their language Russian, but who would not understand Russian if addressed in that language. The number of those using Ukrainian as their mother tongue has been reduced by a corresponding figure.—Ed.)

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# THE UKRAINIANS AND THE POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION IN CANADA

By JOHN ISAIW

(Address delivered at the First Ukrainian Canadian Congress, Winnipeg, June, 1943)

**B**EING Canadian citizens we consider it is our duty to be fully informed of whatever is planned to improve the lot of the working classes after the present war. We note that great changes are being proposed in Canada as well as in the Great Britain. It would appear that after the present hostilities cease, we shall all feel as though we have been transplanted to a new and hereto unknown world. Many of these changes are being made now without our particular notice. If you remember the mode of life before the present war both in its private and economic aspects, and if you compare it with what we have today, you will realize how with every day we are gradually entering into a new sphere of life.

In these developments we are playing a rather passive role, merely following the instructions issued by various authorities. In the post-war changes, however, the Ukrainian Canadians, in close co-operation with other citizens of Canada, must take an active part in social and economic reconstruction. Even then our influence would be felt only partially.

In order to contribute in greater degree to the improvement of social and economic welfare and to Canada's population as a whole, the Ukrainian Canadians must reconstruct and improve certain branches of their own organized public life. In other words, if after this war we are to have a better Canada, the Ukrainian Canadians together with other peoples in this country must make their own efforts towards that goal. We must not lag behind, for whoever stops during a march impedes the forward movement of the whole body.

## Contribution of Pioneers

During the past half century of their existence in Canada, the Ukrainian Canadians have made excellent progress, especially in the field of agriculture. We are proud of the Ukrainian farmers and of the contributions of our agricultural experts to agricultural science both in Canada and in America. These contributions have won praise and recognition from other nations.

We have also made progress in the educational field, having amongst us over 500 Ukrainian Canadians who have completed their University training and some 2,000 young men and women who have trained as teachers. These are not negligible figures when taking into consideration the economic and social standing of our first settlers of some 50 years ago. But even here much more progress is to be desired. I have in mind mainly Eastern Canada, where Ukrainians have considerably improved their financial position especially in the last few years but where the number of Ukrainian boys and girls attending various Universities is much too small.

## Changes in Economic Field Needed

There are two additional fields where fundamental changes for the better are urgently needed. These are the economic and the political fields.

The Ukrainians are engaged to a considerable extent in retail business. There are already several thousand grocery, general and hardware stores owned by the Ukrainians in the West, as well as lumber yards, hotels, restaurants, etc. In our ranks we find a large number of artisans and professional men and women, but anyone who knows the West will notice that there is a lack of centralization in our business endeavors—lack of wholesales, consumers' co-

operatives and co-operative credit unions.

I wish to mention the two wholesale houses owned and operated by the Ukrainian Canadians, one in Winnipeg and one in Edmonton. The very fact that these two wholesales have not only existed for several years but have shown an expansion is evidence that there is room for such enterprises and that we now have men of sufficient ability and experience to manage them. This should be an encouragement to some of our retailers in the three Western Provinces and in Ontario, to organize other wholesale businesses on a co-operative basis, and to others to support those already in existence.

There is another matter to which I would like to draw your attention, and that is the establishment of creameries and packing plants. Western Canada has been and will likely remain mainly an agricultural country. In every western province a large portion of the farming population is of Ukrainian origin. Each of these farmers raises stock and sells milk and cream. In communities settled mainly by Ukrainian farmers it should be possible to organize co-operative creameries which could be maintained by the members themselves. We already have the necessary trained men for conducting and managing such business undertakings.

The same is true of packing plants, credit unions and other business organizations on which our agricultural economy of the west to a large extent depends.

I am not an expert in these matters, nor is this the proper place for detailed plans for such enterprises. It is up to more competent men to plan these out and to enlighten the public concerning these matters by means of the press, publications and lectures. It is my wish that at this large gathering, where there are assembled the representatives of Ukrainian Canadian farmers, laborers, businessmen and professional men, we realize the importance of the idea itself. Let us therefore hope that this thought be deeply implanted, that it be strongly rooted in the minds of our people, and that it finally result in concerted action in the near future.

## Call For Broader Participation in Politics

The main object of my talk is to discuss at some length the participation of the Ukrainian Canadians in the political life of Canada.

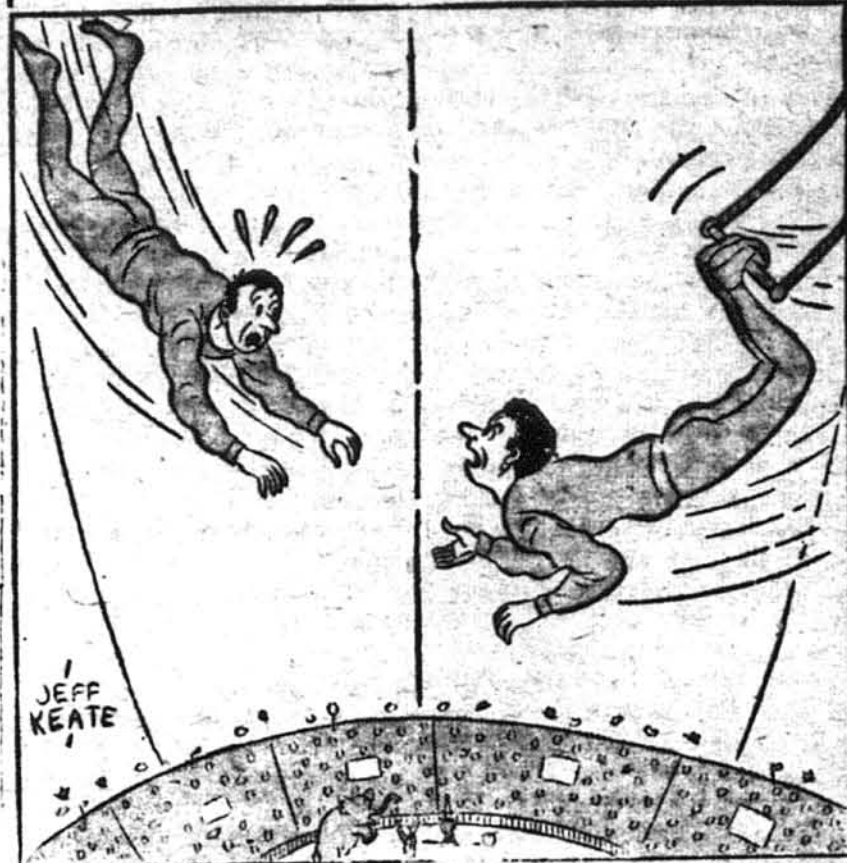
So little is being said or written on this subject that we have not as yet formulated any ideology or any uniform practise in this respect. Yet, in my opinion, this question is of much greater importance than it would appear from the attention we are giving it. For it is no secret that many achievements of various sections of Canada's population depend on the political influence that a given particular group is able to exert upon the political life of the country. You will see, therefore, that in order to have a Ukrainian appointed to a position as judge or school inspector, to have the Ukrainian language on the curriculum of the secondary schools and the universities, to have our educated or professional men in diplomatic service or in other administrative positions—all these depend almost entirely on political influence, and political influence is gained only by active participation in the political life of the country.

In order to put into clearer perspective the participation of the Ukrainians in the political life of Canada, allow me to give you a brief sketch of our efforts in this

ANY BONDS TODAY?

By Fibber McGee and Molly

Illustrated by Jeff Keate



"Promise to buy more War Bonds, Apgar, and I'll catch you."

respect during the past half century.

At the beginning, when our immigrants were both few and unexperienced, the Ukrainians in this country were mainly concerned with a struggle for their foods, shelter and clothing—the primary necessities of life.

Having taken care of these more essential needs, the Ukrainian settlers were then able to devote more attention to community affairs in the districts in which they lived. They elected their fellow citizens of Ukrainian origin to the offices of school trustees, councillors, reeves, municipal secretaries and the like. These were their first steps in their participation in the political life of Canada.

## Summary of Political Efforts

The first representatives of Ukrainian origin to the Provincial Assemblies were elected in Alberta in 1913, in Manitoba in 1915 and in Saskatchewan as late as 1934. The first Ukrainian member to the House of Commons was elected in 1926. Ever since there have been representatives of Ukrainian origin both in the Legislative Assemblies of the Prairie Provinces and (with one interruption) in the House of Commons at Ottawa.

In the last Provincial election in Manitoba, seven Ukrainians were elected; in Saskatchewan, one; and in Alberta, two; so that at the present time we have one member in the House of Commons and ten members in Provincial Legislatures. This is the net result of our political efforts during the past 50 years of our life in Canada.

When we consider that there are over 250,000 Ukrainians living in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and that they happen to be settled in almost solid blocks where they constitute 50 percent or more of the voters in many districts, then it is obvious that we could have twice as large a parliamentary representation. Our object, however, should not be a large number of Ukrainian representatives alone; in other words, we are not merely concerned with having the greatest possible number of our members in the Legislative bodies of the country. Our efforts should be so directed as to secure the best possible representation in every respect—highly educated men—men with strong character, wide experience and extensive knowledge of social, political and economic conditions of the country. They must be the best from among us.

When we consider the manner of selection of our members to the Legislative bodies in the past, we

immediately notice both the lack of preparation of the part of the electors and the casual quiescence on the part of the prospective candidate. There are some representatives with no previous experience in social and political life, candidates who can attribute their election not so much to their abilities and fitness but rather to fortunate or favorable circumstances at the time. It is no wonder, therefore, that such members prove to be only petty politicians and not real statesmen, and neither the state nor the electorate has benefited by their positions. Outside of their trivial affairs, such people, with few exceptions, are not interested in the affairs of their people in a larger scope, did not become their leaders in a real sense, and have not advanced themselves to any appreciable degree above the level of the average citizen. If, in future, we continue to pay as little attention to the calibre of men in politics, we will trail behind the others not only in the political life of this country but also in all other respects which are directly or indirectly dependent upon political influence.

Those who desire to see the Ukrainians in Canada on a higher level and fully participating in citizenship, and who would like to see Ukrainians not only as members of Parliaments, but also in responsible administrative positions such judges, ministers of the crown, diplomats, university professors, etc., should give this problem most serious consideration.

There is no easy way or short-cut in this matter. We must climb up the same ladder to political maturity as was done by all other racial groups. Let us examine this question more closely.

## To Learn Practical Politics from Old Canadians

The bases of practical Canadian politics have been established, as have been certain methods now being followed. If we wish to take an active part in the political affairs of this country and if we desire to make progress in this regard, we must adapt ourselves to these established rules or customs. Above all, we must realize the importance of preparation in political education which is necessary for any aspirant in politics.

We see, for example, that a young Britisher having political ambitions, as a rule is a member of a church or a local community club, where he gradually gains the confidence of others, where his natural ability in leadership is soon recognized by his fellow-members, and where in due course of events he is elected to the executive of his parish or his club.

## GLEANINGS FROM FOREIGN BOOKS

I  
С. Варшавский и Б. Пест: Эрмитаж, 1764—1939 (Очерки из истории Государственного Эрмитажа.) Под редакцией академика И. А. Орбели.

THIS is a history of the famous art gallery in Leningrad, written at the occasion of 175th anniversary of its existence. Besides, the gallery, says Orbeli, has played an important role in the development of the Russian culture and Russian arts. The authors have tried to trace the process of "making this 'corner' of the imperial palace into a full-fledged soviet museum." They have "succeeded to find in the archives of the Ermitage interesting documents, among them also materials especially valuable for us by their being a reflection of the stubborn struggle of the Russian artists and those of them who have not thrown off from their necks the yoke of servile dependence,—for the right to communicate with the magnificent works of human genius—with the supreme treasures of art."

There is in the book surely no better illustration of the theme of the persecution of the free development of arts than the period of extreme absolutism in the reign of tsar Nicholas I. Pushkin, the Russian poet, Gogol, the Ukrainian who became the creator of Russian prose, Fedotoff, nicknamed "Gogol of Russian painting,"—all suffered from political persecution. "The popular poet and outstanding artist Shevchenko was delivered to ten years of exile in the steppes of Kazakstan, and by dreadful sentence, passed by the 'tribunal presided over by the Satan himself,' to quote his exact words, was placed under strictest surveillance, with the prohibition to write and draw."

First contact of Shevchenko with the Hermitage occurred soon after the landowner Engelhardt having ar-

rived at St. Petersburg from Vilna, farmed out his chamber servant, Taras for four years to Shirayev, "master of painting affairs," who conducted a painting and glass establishment on the Vasilevsky Island. Shirayev obliged himself to teach Engelhardt's serf the arts of court painter. In daytime Shevchenko painted walls, varnished floors and designed signs, and "on luminous nights of the summer ran to the Summer Park to sketch its disfigured clumsy statuary."

It was during one of such nights that he met Soshenko, who introduced him to the secretary of the Academy of Arts, V. Grigorovich, and secured from him the right to copy in the Hermitage.

After Shevchenko became free and a pupil of the Academy, he wrote about himself in his auto-biographic novel "The Artist," "Many a time I had an opportunity to visit the Hermitage together with Brueloff. Those were brilliant lectures on the theory of painting, and each of them ended at Teniers, especially before his "Barracks." Before that picture Brueloff would stop for a long time and after enthusiastic panegyric to the excellent Flemish artist, he would say, "For the sake of this picture one could come all the way from America."

When Shevchenko was in exile, the authors say, his dreams would float toward two memories: the wide fields of native Ukraine with green orchards and the ancient Dnieper between its peaceful banks and gloomy Petersburg, Summer Park with its marble statuary, Academy of Arts, and the Hermitage. In this fortress of Novopetrovsk, hidden on the island of Mangishlag, Shevchenko, foreseeing, on June 26, 1857, his near release, wrote down in his journal his dreams: "Why should not I believe that at least in winter I would be

in Petersburg, would see persons dear to my heart, would see my beautiful Academy, the Hermitage, would hear the enchantress—opera. Oh, how sweet, how sweet beyond words it is to believe in so beautiful a future."

II  
THE POLISH LAND.—ZIEMIA POLSKA. An Anthology in Prose and Verse, compiled by Klub Polski of Columbia University. Edited by Marion Moore Coleman (1943).

The collection is dedicated by the compilers "affectionately to all those who defend the Polish Land through the terrible years of the Second World War." What Polish lands? Well, a considerable portion of the book is devoted to 'Eastern Provinces,' to wit: Litwa, Polesie, Volhynia, and Podolia, of which the first is populated by predominately Lithuanian, the three other by predominately Ukrainian population.

By now all these "Eastern Provinces" are lost to Poland, to all appearances without any hope of recovery so that the compiling club is probably left with a bad taste in its mouth—like a child who has opened his mouth to swallow a tasty bit he had grabbed from another child, when that delicacy was grabbed in turn by someone else.

III  
POLISH PAINTING by Henryk Gotlib. With a Preface by R. H. Wilenski. Minerva Publishing Company, London.

This interesting book purporting to give the story of Polish painting from the Middle Ages till modern times, speaks cursorily about Ukrainian influences on Polish painting. That influence is represented in the books as having been felt even in the famous miraculous picture of Our Lady at Czestochowa: "It seems to have been originally painted by an Italian under Byzantine influence; but it was restored in the time of

King Wladyslaw Jagiello, when Ruthenian painters, especially favored by that dynasty, gave to the face of the Virgin an expression of austere restraint, and repainted the background in pure Byzantine taste."

"Thus the art contemporary with the transformation of the Lechitic tribes into an organized state in the tenth century manifested itself for the second time under the Jagiellonian dynasty, and was spread by 'Ruthenian' painters over almost the whole of Poland, including the western districts and Cracow, the capital."

Too bad that the author does not state explicitly how that influence came to an end, but we can infer from further chapters that it went down when Poland began to be flooded by German colonists and its art came to assimilate German influences.

Both in the text and the illustrations, which by the way, due to the war are not up to the standards of art books, we can trace the influences of the Ukrainian thematic in Polish painting. We have a great many Ukrainian topics in the historic paintings of such artists as Jozef Brandt, the Ukrainian mode of life in the paintings of many a Polish generist. There is the Ukrainian landscape in works of Jan Stanislawski and Julian Falat. Some Polish painters drew the bulk of their inspiration from the Ukrainian people: a notable example of such painters is Kazimierz Sichulski, whose artistic activity is greatly influenced by the Hutuls. Thence drew their inspiration also other: Axentowicz, Pautsch and Jarocki. Leon Wyczolkowski's painting which in the book is called "Tilling" had in Polish originally the title "Plowing in Ukraine." Taken as a whole the Ukrainian thematic in Polish painting is as rich as it is in Polish poetry, which is the more remarkable that the Ukrainian surely could not be considered by Polish painters as a prospective patron.

There he commences his career and in most cases goes through the following stages: election to the school board, to the municipal or city council, and finally to the provincial legislature or to the House of Commons. During this period a young man of this type makes a wide circle of friends, gains experience, widens his knowledge in matters of social, economic and political affairs, and thus acquires a perspective concerning certain policies and gains world outlook. As he rubs shoulders with other prominent men in public life, he cultivates good manners, he becomes tolerant, and above all—he builds his own character. It is from such politically-experienced, educated and efficient men of good character, from men who are successful in their chosen vocations, that Canada gets her administrators, ministers, senators, judges and foreign diplomats.

If we are to be worthy of recognition in Canadian political life, we must make certain that our young and able men with political aspirations follow this method of training for public life. Those of our Ukrainian boys who have a liking for public life and whose ambition it is to serve their country and its people (and inclination towards this is often evident in the early years of their boyhood) must be properly educated in order that their qualifications and abilities would not only equal but exceed those of their fellow public men. If we, Ukrainian Canadians, desire to take our place beside others in all activities, and if we wish to eradicate, once and forever, "inferior" and "foreign," i.e. discrimination directed against us—it is indispensable that our youth attend the schools and universities of world fame, there to arm itself with the highest education obtainable, to enrich itself with the widest possible knowledge and in all respects to become equal to others. This pertains not only to those with political aspirations, but also to those

young men and women of Ukrainian origin who are preparing themselves for other professional vocations.

Many Ukrainians of the second generation are of middle age. Amongst our people we have a middle class financially able to provide its children with the highest education this country can offer. It has been proven time and again that many of our young men and women are very brilliant and what is needed is proper direction, encouragement and financial assistance. This, of course, is the responsibility of the parents, our clergy, our public men and our press.

### Public Support For Developing Talents

We also have among us those boys and girls who are very brilliant but whose parents are not financially able to give to their sons and daughters the education which would enable them to develop most adequately their latent talents. What is to be done in cases of this kind? In my opinion, scholarships should be provided for such brilliant young people. Unfortunately, we have among us no wealthy philanthropists nor institutions that would assist these young people. But we have an organization which could do a great deal in this regard. I have in mind the Ukrainian Canadian Committee.

The provincial executives of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee could establish a fund from contributions made by the members in their own provinces, and from this fund scholarships in the form of loans could be given to deserving students. Such loans would be without interest—and would be for long terms. Educational associations, colleges, institutes or parishes could select able but financially-indigent students and could recommend them to the provincial committees for consideration for scholarships. These promising stu-

dents would be enrolled in such universities as Oxford, Cambridge, Harvard or McGill. An agreement could be made whereby a student, on the completion of his course and after allowing a reasonable period for his establishment, would repay the loan in monthly instalments. Money thus returned would be used to assist other similar students.

At these universities a young Ukrainian Canadian would rub shoulders with future government ministers, premiers and ambassadors. He would gain their esteem and friendship, and later in life they would remember his abilities and would assist him in his career.

From such highly-educated and sound young men and women we shall be able to build a corps of political and educational leaders, a reservoir from which responsible positions may be filled. These men would be expected to take an active part in the public life of the Ukrainian people and to make an ever-greater acquaintanceship with influential Canadians in order to assist other young Ukrainians and to bring their people up to a higher social standard.

I admit that this method of preparing our young men and women for participation in Canadian political and administrative life is difficult and slow, but in my opinion it is sound and practical. That is the road that was and still is travelled by other peoples of this country—the Germans, the Jews, the Swedes, the Icelanders and the many others who have adopted Canada as their own. We must follow the footsteps of those who have been able to see their sons as premiers, government ministers, diplomats, professors, judges and the like. Only by these more difficult means shall we win equal opportunities in all the varied aspects of Canadian public life.

Mrs. Franklin Delano Roosevelt, speaking over NBC on V-E Day:

"There will be difficulty, there will be times when it will be hard to understand other nations and their leaders, but the goal is there and in one way or another, our leaders and our people must fight through to a permanent peace. That is the only way that we as a nation can feel compensation for the sacrifices of thousands of young lives in our own country and in other countries. Today I think I want to say again, thank you for my husband, thank you from myself as a private citizen, because it is a wonderful thing to be a private citizen and stand side by side with all the other citizens of this great country, to know that our leaders are worthy and that we as citizens will be worthy of them."

Former President Herbert Hoover:

"We should thank God that the carnage in Europe is over. Our magnificent military forces and those of our Allies have brought a gigantic triumph. Now an equally great task rests upon statesmen. Civilization must be rebuilt from the greatest destruction and the greatest degradation of history. We should pray for their success in this gigantic task."

Thomas E. Dewey, Governor of New York State:

"We are, as you know, a nation of minorities. If we allow discrimination against one group, we open the door to discrimination against others until the whole nation is poisoned by dissension and hatred. The dying Nazi movement rose to power and lived on hatred and prejudice against all religion and all minorities. It is the ultimate example of the self-destruction of its hateful creed. Discrimination against any minority is, in truth, a threat to the freedom of all."

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## What They Say

**President Truman,** speaking by radio to the opening session of the San Francisco Conference:

"Differences between men and between nations will always remain. In fact, if held within reasonable limits, such disagreements are actually wholesome. All progress begins with differences of opinion, and moves onward as the differences are adjusted through reason and mutual understanding. In recent years our enemies have clearly demonstrated the disaster which follows when freedom of thought is no longer tolerated. Honest minds cannot long be repressed without protest. The essence of our problem here is to provide sensible machinery for the settlement of disputes among nations. Without this peace cannot exist."

**Secretary of State Stettinius,** at the San Francisco Conference:

"Our first objective has been the defeat of the enemies. But from the beginning the United Nations have pursued another objective—on which is equally necessary to each one of us. It is the objective which gives ultimate meaning to all the sacrifice and suffering of these tragic years. We are united not only for survival, not only for military victory; we are united above all in the necessity to assure a just and enduring peace in which the peoples of the world can work together to achieve at last freedom from fear and from want."

**Governor Thomas E. Dewey,** of New York State:

"Men everywhere, in overwhelming majorities in every nation, seek the peaceable settlement of all disputes. It is time we gave the expression of the conscience of mankind its proper place... We must be prepared to subscribe to an international court which is not a panel of arbiters but a court of judges. As they build on the present substantial body of international law, there can and there must be an increasing acceptance of the Court's interpretation of interna-

tional justice. We can, because we must, in order to preserve civilization, learn to accept the decisions of this court in all disputes between peoples and countries."

**Judge Samuel I. Rosenman,** adviser to the President, reporting on Northwest Europe:

"The needs of northwest Europe's liberated areas are grave, not only from a humanitarian aspect but because they involve internal and international political considerations. The future permanent peace of Europe depends largely upon the restoration of the economy of these countries, including a reasonable standard of living and employment. United States economy, too, will be deeply affected unless northwest Europe again recumes its place in the international exchange of goods and services. Furthermore, a chaotic and hungry Europe is not fertile ground in which stable, democratic and friendly governments can be reared. A realistic appraisal of the situation would indicate that the responsibility for providing a substantial share of most civilian supplies will rest on the United States."

**Joseph M. Prokauer,** president of the American Jewish Committee, at San Francisco:

"We have laid special stress on the establishment of a commission on human rights and an international bill of rights. While the details of such a charter may not be within the agenda of the security conference, we have earnestly urged that to comply with the Dumbarton Oaks proposal to promote respect for human rights and fundamental freedom a permanent commission should be set up the earliest possible time by the conference. The task of that commission would be to formulate an international bill of rights embodying protection of the fundamental freedoms, religious liberty and racial equality."

**General Dwight D. Eisenhower,** in

## Hospital Ship Newspaper

By PFC. THEODORE LUTWINIAK

EVERY time a United States Army hospital ship docks at the Charleston Port of Embarkation, the ship's Special Service unit, which prints and circulates the ship's papers to patients and crew, receives Camp Newspaper Service material from "Report," the Port's newspaper. "RePort" receives sufficient material from the CNS offices in New York City to supply the requirements of all newspaper editors on hospital ships having CPE as their home port. The mercy ships make full use of the CNS material, consisting of pre-cut stencils, clip sheets, and current articles and news items.

"RePort" also acts as a newspaper exchange medium; it circulates copies of each ship's newspaper to all ships so that the editorial staffs of the papers can make comparisons and get ideas for improving their publications. It must be said that the hospital ship editors are doing a creditable job, particularly in view of the fact that very few of them have had previous newspaper experience, as well as the fact that they put out the papers in addition to their regular duties.

All the mercy ship newspapers are mimeographed; they contain original articles and drawings submitted by patients and members of the ship's crew and military complement, as well as poetry and CNS features such as "Male Call" and "The Wolf." The patients are enthusiastic about their ship's paper and contribute material generously; the majority of the patients keep their copies of the paper as souvenirs of their trip on the ship.

Camp Newspaper Service issues an "Army Newspaper Editor's Manual" to all GI editors, and this manual has proved of great help to the men who have never worked for a newspaper in civilian life. Special Service supplies a kit which contains a duplicating machine, a typewriter, a mimeoscope, paper, styli, stencils, and other necessary items. The newspaper staff, usually consisting of GI volunteers, makes a few visits to "RePort's" offices to learn the tricks of the trade, and then proceeds to put out a newspaper on board ship. It takes a lot of time and labor to the mimeograph machine on a busy hospital ship at sea, but it is worth the trouble because the patients appreciate it and show it by having their copies autographed by the ship personnel. Very few patients fail to take along their paper when they are debarked.

Some hospital ship newspaper editors prepare and circulate news bulletins separate from their papers, while others publish the current news as part of the paper. Some of the hospital ship papers appear weekly,

his V-E order of the day, to his troops.

"The blood of many nations—Americans, British, Canadians, French, Polish, and others—has helped gain the victory. Each of the fallen died as the member of a team to which you belong, bound together by a common love of liberty and a refusal to submit to enslavement. No monument of stone, no memorial of whatever magnitude could so well express our respect and veneration for their sacrifice as would the perpetuation of the spirit of comradeship in which they died. As we celebrate victory in Europe let us remind ourselves that our common problems of the immediate and distant future can best be solved in the same conceptions of cooperation and devotion to the cause of human freedom as have made this Expeditionary Force such a mighty engine of righteous destruction..."

while others appear when circumstances permit. The USAHS Larkspur, as an example, puts out an issue for the ship's personnel en route to the theater of operation; prints a "welcome issue" immediately after patients are taken on board (this issue contains a history of the ship, motion picture schedule, public address system entertainment schedule, and other information of direct interest to the patients); and publishes a "farewell issue" a few days before the patients are debarked. It is the farewell number that contains the patients' contributions, and it usually is a many-page affair requiring much time and effort to put out. The Larkspur's GI newspapermen do not mimeograph several hundred copies of the day's news for circulation to all on board, but type up several copies which are posted on conspicuously-located bulletin boards; in addition, the news is broadcast over the public address system and so reaches all on board. This results in a saving of much mimeograph paper, stencils, ink, labor, and time, which, in turn, results in the improvement of the regular newspaper.

Most of the floating hospitals publish a newspaper, using the facilities of Special Service and Camp Newspaper Service.

Newspapers being published on hospital ships include the Larkspur's "News Buoy," the St. Michel's "Traveler," the Acadia's "Fore and Aft," the Algonquin's "Barnacle," the Wisteria's "Salt Shaker," the Dogwood's "Voyager," the John L. "Clem's Clippings," the Marigold's "Portholer," the Huddleston's "Huddle," the St. Olaf's "Daily News," the Charles A. Stafford's "Splash," the Thistle's "Whistle," and the Blanche F. Sigman's "Sea Breeze."

## Folk Dance Festival

A FEATURE AT NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDENS ANNIVERSARY

Representatives of foreign governments will be guests of honor on International Day at the New York Botanical Garden in Bronx Park, to be observed Saturday, May 19, in celebration of the Garden's 50th anniversary.

A series of special programs has been planned for 50th anniversary week, May 14 through 20, of which International Day on Saturday is the next to the last event. The public is invited to attend all observances scheduled during the week and to bring picnic lunches.

International Day will begin at 10:15 a. m. with guided tours through The Garden's Museum Building and Conservatory. World's Fair "trains" will be available for sight-seeing excursions over the 230-acre grounds during the remainder of the day.

An international program, to be held on the lawn in front of the Museum Building near the main entrance of The Garden, will begin at 3 p. m. with a Grand March of more than 400 folk dancers in costume bearing the flags of various foreign nations. This ceremony will be followed by addresses by Joseph R. Swan, president of The Garden, and Dr. William J. Robbins, director.

A folk festival, under the sponsorship of the Community Folk Dance Center of New York, directed by Michael Herman, will take place at about 3:30 p. m.

Dance Ukraine, with Miss Anne Yalovega, as leader, will include: Katerina, Hocolichka and Kolomeyka. Community Folk Dance Group, Michael Herman, Director, will give: Sicilian Tarantella, Romanian Sarba, Ukrainian Zhuravel, German Krus Konig, and Danish Half Chain.

Following the exhibitions on an outdoor stage, there will be folk dancing for everyone on the lawn.

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