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Text of the Memorandum on THE UKRAINIAN SITUATION

TO THE AMERICAN DELEGATION AT THE UNITED NATIONS
CONFERENCE ON INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

Presented by the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America Delegation
at the San Francisco Conference

THE Ukrainian Congress Committee of America represents Americans of Ukrainian descent together with their leading national organizations, churches, institutions, clubs and societies in most communities throughout the United States. It was originally established at the first Ukrainian American Congress, held in Washington, D. C., May 1940, and attended by 700 delegates representing over 2,000 national and local societies and organizations, and reorganized at the second, also widely representative, Ukrainian American Congress held in Philadelphia, Pa., in January 1944.

It is the conviction of the undersigned delegation of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America at the United Nations Conference on International Organization at San Francisco that at this time when our country is dedicated to the task of helping to establish at the San Francisco Conference a general international security organization, it is the duty of Americans of Old World background to give their government officials and delegates to the Conference the benefit of their special knowledge concerning the land of their origin or descent. In this manner the American approach at the Conference to the problems of post-war Europe will be based on a keen awareness of all the factors and latent forces involved.

No True Ukrainian Representation at UNIO

This duty is especially felt by Americans of Ukrainian extraction, as practically all of Ukraine today is under the rule of Soviet Russia. Forcibly deprived of the national independence it enjoyed immediately following the last war, as well as during several earlier periods in her turbulent historic past, Ukraine today has no truly representative government in Ukraine or any other true form of national representation of its own, either at home or abroad to speak for her.

As a result, at the United Nations Conference on International Organization at San Francisco the 45 million Ukrainian nation has no voice.

To be sure, there is present now at the Conference a delegation from the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic. But anyone acquainted with the totalitarian nature of the Soviet Union—where there is a notorious lack of freedom of expression, and where everyone must act as a puppet of the Kremlin rulers—must perceive that under such circumstances the Soviet Ukrainian delegation is unable to express the true sentiments and aspirations of the Ukrainian people. Consequently there is no true Ukrainian national representation at this International Conference.

Realizing that their kinsmen in Ukraine lack freedom of expression,

and what they do manage to say is distorted by those who do or would rule over them, Americans of Ukrainian descent, removed from their kinsmen in Ukraine at most by one generation, have invested the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America with the duty of making better known the truth concerning their kinsmen in Ukraine, particularly in regard to their national sentiments and aspirations.

The Ukrainian national aspirations have always gravitated toward the ideal of a free and independent Ukraine. For centuries that has been the supreme ideal of the Ukrainian people, and for centuries they have fought, bled, and sacrificed in its cause. At times they have been successful. Thus, resurrecting the glories of their mighty Kievan empire of the 10-13th centuries, and of the Kozak republic their world famous warriors of that name set up in the 17th century, the Ukrainian people rose upon the collapse of the Tsarist Russian and the Austro-Hungarian empires and established the Ukrainian National Republic. Although that republic eventually collapsed before the superior might of its enemies, mainly the Reds and Poles, it remains to this day an undying inspiration to the present and future generations of those to whom the cause of Ukrainian freedom is dear.

When the present world war broke out and the Soviet rulers of Ukraine were in an unholy alliance with the Nazis, the Ukrainian people hoped that out of it there would emerge some opportunity for them to strike out for their freedom. They hopefully looked to the democracies, particularly to America—to which they were especially bound by their traditional idealization of George Washington and by their reliance upon Woodrow Wilson's principle of national self-determination—to give them at least moral support when they made their bid for freedom. For a while prospects of gaining such moral support did not appear too dark to them. At the already cited Ukrainian American Congress, in Washington, D. C., May 1940, twenty United States Senators and Congressmen vouched for the justice of the Ukrainian cause and espoused the centuries-old ideal of a free and independent Ukraine.

Eventually, however, events took a different turn. Nazi Germany attacked its erstwhile ally, the Soviet Union, and the latter became our galling ally. Much as they abhorred

JOIN SVOBODA'S MARCH OF \$100 BILLS For Ukrainian War Relief

Hardly a day goes by without bringing a fresh batch of reports from abroad concerning the terrible misery and hunger being suffered by uprooted masses of human beings in war-torn and devastated Europe. Among them are millions of our Ukrainian kinsmen, in both their native but foreign occupied land and in foreign countries as well, to where they had been driven as forced labor by the Nazis.

Safe and secure in this great land of freedom, with plenty to eat—rationing notwithstanding, and all the comforts at our disposal, it is undoubtedly hard for us to visualize completely the plight of our misery-benumbed kinsmen in Europe. Still as intelligent human beings with some degree of imagination we do have some idea of their plight and undoubtedly it must stir within us a desire to help them.

At present an excellent means of

helping them offers itself. It is to donate a one hundred bill, or more, to the drive Svboda has initiated to help Ukrainian war sufferers. Only donations of one hundred dollars or more are acceptable. The goal is five hundred of such donators. Upon the conclusion of the drive the money thus raised will be turned over by the Svboda to the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee, the headquarters of which are in Philadelphia.

It goes without saying that \$100 is a lot of money. Still there must be many individuals among our younger generation who can well afford to join Svboda's March of \$100 Bills for Ukrainian War Relief. And the same applies to many of our younger generation societies with well stocked treasuries. We urge all of them to make their \$100 donations now. Their names will be inscribed on the pages of the Svboda and The Ukrainian Weekly.

totalitarian Soviet rule, which had decimated them by many millions, the Ukrainians were outraged to find their native land invaded and defiled by another totalitarian power, Nazi Germany. Making a common cause with those who have always sorely oppressed them, they rose against the foul invader and in the armed forces and ranks of the partisans they drove the Nazis out of Ukraine. In doing this, it should be borne in mind, they suffered the most of any European nation in the loss of human lives and property damage.

And yet, though they fought in the cause of freedom, today the Ukrainian people find themselves, despite their heroism and sacrifices, once more in national thralldom. This is true not only of the overwhelming majority of them who before the war were under Soviet Russia but also of those seven odd million of them who before the war were under Poland and who by virtue of the Curzon line decision at Yalta now find themselves under Soviet rule.

Ukraine—"Sore Spot of Eastern Europe"

The net result of it is that Ukraine has once more become "the sore spot of Eastern Europe." Once again the national aspirations of the Ukrainian people are running counter to the attempts of their alien and ruthless rulers to quell them. Once more, as before the war, there will be in Ukraine a singular lack of that peace, freedom, justice and democracy in the cause of which the great conflict in Europe was waged.

Reports from reliable sources clearly indicate that in Western Ukraine itself the Soviet commissars are conducting a ruthless campaign either to exterminate Ukrainian national consciousness and national life or make it conform completely to Commun-

ist-Russian ideology. In this they are following the familiar pattern of their national policy in Soviet Ukraine proper, including man-made famines, purges and executions, especially from the time (1930) when Stalin himself publicly declared that for the Reds Ukrainian nationalism constitutes a "grave danger." Western Ukrainian institutions of a national cultural character are being shut down or destroyed, while patriotic and democratically-minded Ukrainians, irrespective of their station in life, both the educated and the unlettered, any and all who have espoused the cause of the Ukrainian freedom, are being liquidated by execution, imprisonment or deportation.

This tragic state of affairs in Ukraine is bound to continue as long as the Ukrainian nation remains under foreign domination. The only proper and just solution of the Ukrainian problem would be to allow the Ukrainian people to reassert their centuries-old freedom-loving traditions and reestablish their Ukrainian National Republic of over a quarter of a century ago, founded on the traditionally Ukrainian democratic principles, and living in peace, security and close economic collaboration with neighboring states.

National Independence Only Just Solution of Ukrainian Problem

It is our sincere and well-founded conviction that the unbreakable and centuries-old will to control their national destinies and live their own life would be again clearly demonstrated by our Ukrainian kinsmen in their war-ravaged native but foreign-occupied land if they were to get the opportunity to express their will and wishes in the matter freely and without alien coercion or interference.

We repeat, the establishment of a
(Concluded on page 6)

WOMAN'S PART IN THE LIFE OF A NATION

By MRS. N. L. KOHUSKA

EVERY nation considers its national culture to be its greatest achievement since the whole national economy of any country is dependent on its cultural background. Each nation attempts to develop its culture through the medium of the home. The home is the institution which forms the basis of any state-organized society. In the home the woman is an organizer, a household economist, a builder of character, and the mother. The Canadian nation is just beginning to form its own culture. Into this culture are being woven the characteristics of all the racial groups which form the component parts of the Canadian nation. The most important duty of the mother in the home is to inculcate into the minds of the children their own cultural background; and because the strength and the wealth of each nation depends on the fulfillment of this duty by the mothers, society has been constantly exploring new ways to improve their lot. The idea of the emancipation of women was based primarily on the belief that an emancipated woman would be better able to elevate the cultural life of the home—and through that medium, the cultural life of the nation.

If we consider the historical background of the government for the emancipation of women, we shall see some of the reasons which prompted the women to demand this democratic right. The motive for this movement was quite simple: "A woman is a human being; and, as such, she claims a standard of living that will permit her to develop herself as a human being and to fulfil her part in society—a part to which nature herself has assigned her." The realization of this democratic principle was possible only after the overcoming of many difficulties. In each nation it was necessary to amend or to change the existing legislation in order to provide for such developments. Nor was it a simple task, as such amendments often entailed changes in the whole national structure.

Beginnings of Women's Emancipation

This movement is now 125 years old. It began with the French Revolution in 1789. In England, the struggle for the emancipation of women began in 1792, in which year a book entitled "Justifiable Rights of a Woman" was published by a woman. Actually, however, the movement for the emancipation of the women of England commenced in 1827, at which time similar movements were started in America and in the other nations of the world. During the last century women have managed to gain their rights in the cultural and educational fields only. Their political rights were not generally recognized until 1918, when the right of franchise was extended to them both in England and in the U.S.A. It should be noted, however, that in the State of Wyoming women had been granted their franchise away back in 1869; while in New Zealand, Australia, Finland and Norway, women had been granted the right to vote just prior to the last Great War. Other countries such as Holland, Czecho-Slovakia, Poland, Russia, Latvia and Lithuania followed the example of England and America. In France women have not yet been granted their rights to franchise.

The question which should be considered first is: "What did the originators of this movement expect of an emancipated woman with regard to her contributions to the life of a nation?"

There is no question that they did not intend to secure for women a special world of their own; nor did they propose to impose upon them the obligations usually discharged

by the men. A woman was to remain a woman. She was to maintain her special characteristics of character and her peculiar natural instincts. She was to maintain and extend her influence upon the family, to which by her very nature she is most adapted. The originators of the movement expected to secure for an emancipated woman the education through which she could elevate the standards of the home and thus secure for herself a recognition in her field as the head of household economy. It was not planned to have emancipated women displace men in any organized society.

What Was Accomplished Through It

What did women accomplish through emancipation? They secured the right to acquire all the education possible. They also gained the right to have equal status with the men in our commercial and political life. Through emancipation, however, woman's place in social life has changed and is changing daily to such an extent that she may well ask herself the question—"And what will be the future consequences of these changes?" This question assumes even greater importance when one considers that we in Canada are in the midst of changing ideas and new ways of life. In other words, we find ourselves in a new society that is just beginning to emerge, a society that is being formed from differing convictions, from different cultural backgrounds and under the influence of varied theoretical slogans that have no tradition behind them.

Equal rights and equal opportunity to acquire higher education caused women to flock into the now wide-open doors of the educational institutions. Women soon began to acquire higher educational standards and to gain recognition for their successes in education. It is to be regretted that so few of these trained women have brought their educational achievements into their own homes, to be used in the bringing-up of their own children. Instead they have so often followed the path of least resistance, leaving their homes and entering the economic field as their advances in education opened to them the doors to professions, to good jobs, and to a free and independent livelihood. Women became important clerks in the commercial or public institutions, and they began to occupy various positions in the medical profession, the legal profession, and in other professions and occupations. Some of these eventually married, but a large percentage continued on with the vocations which they had followed while single. In some countries the governments prohibit the employment of married women in government offices, in others there are no such restrictions. Generally speaking, women have, both in theory and in practice, the same recognition as men in the social and commercial life of most democratic nations.

Very often the husband and the wife carry on with their respective occupations, and the children are left at home to be brought up by maids, and in some cases, by the neighbors. Such a state of affairs can hardly have a good influence on the general welfare of the family, and particularly on the children who are ever in need of mother's care and attention. Under such circumstances, disputes occasionally arise as to the respective rights of the husband and wife, because in such cases there are two separate parties supplying material resources for the upkeep of the home and no mother to give any spiritual guidance or moral bringing-up to the children. This has resulted in women deciding to maintain their self-sufficient economical status by

limiting the size of their families. This, in turn, has created an apparent impression that a woman's place is no longer in the home and that this is merely an old-style traditional occupation which has outlived its usefulness.

Not so long ago, Mrs. Florence Birmingham of Boston, Mass. challenged Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt to a public discussion on the problem of the employment of women in factories and in other public institutions. Mrs. Roosevelt is the defender of the rights of women to such employment; Mrs. Birmingham is president of an organization opposing such employment. The latter believes that the employment of women outside of their homes is one of the chief factors hindering the natural growth of the population of the U.S.A. and that it has a tendency to undermine the morale of the nation.

In 1938 an International Congress of the Federation of Professional and Employed Business Women's Clubs was held in Budapest, at which over twenty-six nations were represented. America was represented by a large group of women which represented over 60,000 women employed in many and varied occupations. At this Congress, three major addresses were delivered, under the following headings:

1. The Accomplishments of Women in Commercial Life.
2. Possibilities for Women in Commercial Life.
3. Woman's Place in Future Civilization.

The first two addresses are easy to interpret. The third address, referring to the status of women in the organized life of the future, was unquestionably based on the assumption that the future of our civilization is going to be characterized by the increased occupation of women outside their homes. That being the case, we can immediately visualize 60,000 American homes without any mothers. But that is not all, for there are large numbers of American women who are not members of this organization but who are following the same course of life.

Raising a Family

Such facts prove quite conclusively that our struggle for emancipation has now deviated from the original aims of the founders of the movement. Too many girls of mature age hesitate to enter into the bonds of matrimony because their educational achievements guarantee them gainful occupation, relative security, and the freedom of an independent livelihood. And even when they do get married, they marry with mental reservations and hopes to be able to avoid the responsibilities of raising a family. Consequently, far too many of these marriages are being consummated on the tacit understanding that there be no family.

Some of the European nations are deteriorating racially, and there is no doubt that this is the direct responsibility of their women, who have lost their sense of duty to the home and who have placed a higher value on their personal freedom and their standard of living than on raising a family. A similar tendency is apparent among women in America, but we cannot see this deterioration as clearly since America's growth in population has been dependent not only on natural increase but also on new immigration. I am drawing your attention to these problems because so many nations are now beginning to be seriously alarmed about the future of their respective populations if present trends are allowed to continue.

When one considers the fact that attempts to evade family responsibilities by not having any children are more noticeable among the more intelligent and better classes of society, one cannot help but feel that some attempt to curtail such tendencies should be made. True enough, there are still a great number of women who cherish their natural role in the

home beyond anything else in the world, but such families and such homes are becoming an exception rather than the rule.

The freedom of life enjoyed by women in gainful occupations outside the home has attracted other women—women with children, mothers of families. The natural result has been that these women began to neglect their children by drifting into occupations that brought them independent remuneration. This has created home situations in which the children, instead of being brought up by the mothers, are brought up on the streets. Women that have no children because they prefer their occupations outside the home are directly responsible for the degeneration of the race; but the women with children, who have neglected their homes in favor of similar gainful occupations, may bring about the degeneration of morality, which eventually might lead to a total dissolution of the state as such.

Importance of Religious Upbringing

Because religion is one of the fundamental agencies in the bringing-up of children, we should pause for awhile to consider the attitude of mothers and women towards religion. Some of the women of today have a carefree attitude towards the church. They feel that the attitude of women towards the church in the past is that should be scorned by the modern women of the present day. True enough, the women of the past might not have had the high educational qualifications and the freedom and independence that women enjoy today; but by their piety and their deep religiousness, by their fine emotions and tenderness, their influence on family life and on the whole of social life was much greater than that of women today. In the homes where religious instruction has been neglected, the most important agency for character building has been negated. Mr. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, made this comment on religion: "We should inculcate into the minds of the coming generation the responsibility of moral obligations, through the medium of religious teachings. A home is the corner-stone of our democracy. We hear a lot about the various rights of an individual, but we should stress more on the bringing-up of the children in the properly-constituted home."

At one time, the home was the centre of the family and the mother was a manager of household economics, continually researching and improving its many activities. The home was the source of national customs and national household economics. The education in sound food nutrition that is being undertaken today has in mind the teaching of those people who have drifted away from the natural way of life. Many of the ailments which undermine the health of our nation today are directly attributable to the lack of proper household economy and management. "The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world" is the expression that has been used by society when it spoke of mothers. Unfortunately, many modern mothers have today no such respect for their status.

Now is the time to ask ourselves this question: "Was it the emancipation of women that has brought about such a deplorable situation, or were there other reasons that have led women to seek occupations outside their homes and thereby to curtail their responsibilities towards the homes themselves?" I believe that it has not been the emancipation but the wrong conception of the part of women in society that has been bringing such results. Through emancipation, women should strengthen their positions in the home and not in the gainful occupations outside the home. Furthermore, society should develop an economical system that will permit the women to develop their in-

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NAIMYT — *By Ivan Franko*

(To whom homage is paid by Ukrainians throughout this month of May.
He was born in 1856. Died May 28, 1916.)

A song adorns his lips, his hands the plough-tails grip,—
So he appears to me;

Sheer want, hard work, and strife his energy just sip,
While forehead's ruffled like the sea.

His soul's that of child, although his head is bent
As if with age too rife!

Because from cradle he his days in trial spent,
And in hard strife his life.

Wherever he but moves his plough, where steel but tears apart
The fertile earthly mane,

There, in a while, the fields, as the stroke of art,
Bear earth begotten grain.

Then why the coarseness of his shirt — all patched,
The skimpy coat, bare knee,

Like on an old aged beggar, whom death had all but snatched?
Because a naimyt's he!

A servant he is born though free he is proclaimed
By those that wealth possess;

From poverty and pain, from scorn with which he's maimed
He cannot find egress.

To live, he sells his life, his freedom, and his strength
Just for a piece of bread,

E'en though it does not feed nor right his bent up length;
And strength it does not add.

In silence grieving, with a pining song he ploughs,
Not for himself, his land;

And in that song he finds a pal that not allows
Adversity the upper hand.

That song is but the dew which during summer heat
Revives the fading plant,

That song — the herald of an awful thunder reign
Which is from distance sent.

But 'fore the thunder storm will culminate above,
He bends and pines day through,

And caters to the soil and loves it with a love —
Like sons their mother do.

'Tis immaterial to him that blood he sweats
For someone else's good.

'Tis immaterial to him that what he nets
Provides another's kinglihood.

Just so the land, which he had weaned with his own hands,
Shall bear her fruit once more;

As long as through his mighty efforts heaven sends
To others a rich store.

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This naimyt is our own race which sweats with blood in streams
On fields called not its own.

His heart is always young, with lofty thoughts he beams,
Though by good fate unknown.

For centuries he's waiting for his destiny —
As yet he waits in vain;

Through ruin he has lived, through Tartar misery,
And through the feudal reign.

No matter how adversity his heart depressed,
There lives a spark of hope —

Quite off a granite mountain with a spring is blest
Right at the bottom of its slope.

'Tis only in a golden tale, some charming dream,
That he perceives his fate;

Austere and glum he keeps on tugging like a team
From early dawn till late.

In centuries of great affliction, him did save
His love of native field;

His children perished by the thousands in a grave
Yet he lived through it, did not yield.

With this great love he's like that Titan of the Greeks,
That earth's unconquerable son,

Who, being thrown, regains what he had lost and seeks
To finish what he had begun.

With song upon his lips — why care for whom he ploughs
The fertile native land;

Why care that he's in need of food, of tools and cows,
That someone else enjoys his life?

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Plough on, plough on, keep ploughing you, colossus bound
In darkness, misery!

"TENDENCIES IN RUSSIA"

(EDITORIAL)

MANY people wondered why Marshal Stalin at Yalta insisted upon a vote for the Ukrainian Socialist Soviet Republic and the White Russian Socialist Soviet Republic in the Assembly of the world security organization. It is very apparent that the two extra votes will not add appreciably to the strength of the Soviet Union in the Assembly. If the Soviet Union had wanted real strength, it might have demanded that each of the 16 constituent Republics that make it up be given seats. The Ukrainians, it is true, were fine Red Army fighters and their land received a terrible beating. But there must be more behind the move.

It now appears, from information gathered at San Francisco, that the votes were asked by Marshal Stalin to appease growing nationalistic sentiment in the Ukraine and in White Russia, in the Ukraine particularly. This is important intelligence and points up a tendency that may be significant for the future character of the form of the Soviet Union.

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The Soviet Union permits each of the constituent Republics to have cultural autonomy — that is, to retain their own languages, customs, character and traditions — as opposed to the policy of Russification by force of the Czars. This is a positive force in retaining the loyalty of the Republics to the Kremlin. But the Republics have neither political nor economic freedom. That is sternly and ruthlessly controlled by the Communist dictatorship in conformity with party ideology.

The Ukrainians, or Little Russians, have been restive under this tight party dictatorship. The Ukraine is the second largest of the Republics, with a pre-war population of 34,000,000 against the 109,000,000 population of Russia proper, and with an area of 171,000 square miles as against the 6,300,000 square-mile area of Great Russia. The Ukrainians are the largest racial group in Europe without a sovereign state. Their several attempts in the last 1000 years to set an independent state have been ruthlessly suppressed. They have been divided and partitioned among the Turks, the Russians and the Poles, not to mention Rumania and Czechoslovakia in recent years, who have hungered for their rich lands, the famous "black belt," which is the granary of Russia, their great sugar-beet farms and their mineral wealth. It was the Ukrainians who bore the cruel brunt of the liquidation of the kulaks in the '20's, the independent and property-conscious peasants who stood out against the forcible collectivization of the farms. It was the Ukrainians who suffered the death of millions in the terrible famine of 1932-33 when Moscow deliberately let them starve while it collected by force their grain and foodstuffs for the city workers. Moscow would show these stiff-necked Ukrainians that they could not resist the edicts of the dictatorship.

But repression and suppression is a familiar story to the intensely nationalistic Ukrainians. They have known the tyranny of the Polish

aristocrats, the Czarist police officials, the savagery of the Turks. The ruthlessness of the Communist commissars could not kill their centuries-old dream of sovereignty and freedom. Through all the ages of their hardships, they have maintained their own culture, language, customs, which are distinct from those of Great Russia; they have their national poets and folklore, their own art and their own music. The sturdy peasantry has had a will to live their own lives.

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What the Ukrainians want is not necessarily complete and separate independence from the Soviet Union. They know now the meaning and the force of the Red Army. They understand the benefits of the Russian railroad and postal systems and the advantage of being part of a great unit without tariffs. What they aim for is political and economic freedom as a self-governing nation on a basis of equality with the other Republics, especially with Great Russia. Their goal is a federation of free and equal states within the Soviet Union.

This is directly contrary in fact to the ideology and character of the Communist dictatorship. But the fact that the Ukrainian idea exists is of tremendous significance for the future of the Soviet Union. The Communist dictatorship can and will ruthlessly suppress any open moves toward this goal of the Ukrainians, but it is not without meaning that Stalin is trying to appease nationalistic sentiment by superficial gestures, such as allowing the Republics to have their own Foreign Ministers and Ministers of War and in demanding a seat for the Ukraine and White Russia in the international Assembly. These gestures are, in effect, admission of the pressure for recognition of the identity of the more advanced Republics, like the Ukrainian. But they are not the substance of freedom.

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The war, too, is bound to have its impact upon the Soviet Union. It is going to be difficult to convince the Russian people that their Allies, who fought so bravely the common fight, are capitalistic enemies. Russian soldiers have fraternized with Americans and British and found them fine, comradely, good-natured human beings. While proud of their own power, they are bound to be curious of the great power the Americans brought to bear on the outcome of the war and of the magnificent equipment we possess. The war has opened the gates of Russia to the world, and it will be difficult for the dictatorship to slam them tight again.

We make no pretence of knowing what direction Russia will take in the postwar years. We merely point out significant straws in the wind. We must try to understand this new and great force that has emerged in the world; and it is very unfortunate that the dictatorship itself persists in standing between us and the Russian people.

(The Providence Sunday Journal
May 20, 1945)

The gloom will fade, your shackles falling to the ground
Will make the troubles flee.

No wonder you have always sung of strength of will,
When harassed by your foes;

No wonder that your charming lips your stories fill
With conquests of your woes.

You will defeat, destroy that shell of prejudice;
On your redeemed soil

You'll plough again — the master of your home, you'll be
The master of your toil.

(Written October 10, 1876, — when Franko was but 20 years of age.)

(Translated by WALDIMIR SEMENYNA)

THE ARMY HOSPITAL SHIP

By PFC. THEODORE LUTWINIAK

THE hospital ship is not a product of the present war. In 1916, the hospital ship Solace was put in operation by the Navy; it was operated by a merchant marine group of 100 men and a Navy group of 59 corps men. In addition, the Army had temporarily converted several transports for the purpose of evacuating sick and wounded soldiers from theaters of operation.

Because of the extent of its colonies, Great Britain made use of the hospital ship during peace time in developing an organized form of evacuation. Also, about 16 years ago, a hospital ship was in operation in Boston. Its patients consisted of convalescent infants; fever-racked children with twisted bodies were made well for Life's future battles. The "Boston floating hospital," although different in many respects when compared to the modern Army hospital ship, nevertheless proved its value and has made a definite contribution to the development of the mercy ship of today.

Bellevue Hospital in New York also shared in the development of the hospital ship; it operated a floating hospital for patients stricken with tuberculosis, and made considerable progress against this terrible enemy of humanity. The Coast Guard cutter Androscoygin is also worthy of mention; it operated as a hospital ship for the North Atlantic fishing fleet, administering aid and medicine when necessary.

In the present conflict, the United States Army Hospital Ship Acadia was the first to be put into operation. From July 10 to October, 1943, this ship serviced and evacuated 10,000 patients. It has received two commendations, in addition to a citation by General Eisenhower.

There are 24 ships in the present time, and five more are being to completion. In addition to the Acadia, there is the Shamrock, Seminole, Chateau Thierry, St. Mihiel, Thistle, Algonquin, Larkspur, John L. Clem, Ernest Hinds, Marigold, John J. Meany, Dogwood, Blanche F. Sigman, Emily H. M. Weder, Wisteria, and the Mercy; the Stafford and the Huddleston were comparatively recent additions. These ships, collectively, will carry 14,000 litter cases and 3,300 ambulatory cases.

The newest member of the hospital ship fleet is the USAHS Louis A. Milne, commissioned in Boston on March 16 by Brigadier General Calvin DeWitt Jr. and dedicated by Kate Smith. In service the ship will honor the memory of the late Colonel Louis A. Milne, M. C., of New York, who was one of the early leaders in the development of the program of aboard-ship medical care of Army

wounded. The ship, a former inter-coastal freighter, was reconstructed into a mercy ship at a cost of \$7,000,000.

Fleet Being Expanded

The War Department recently announced that the hospital fleet will be expanded. Five ex-troops ships have been stripped of their armament and are undergoing conversion. These ships will transport a total of 5,355 patients. They will be fitted with the latest hospital equipment and will be ready for service by mid-Summer. The ships have been named the Saturnia, President Tyler, Republic, Athos II, and the Colombia.

The Saturnia will be the fastest and largest American hospital ship afloat. It was a former Italian luxury liner, and was built in Trieste, Italy, in 1927; it is 630 feet long and will carry 1,688 patients. The Saturnia has a speed of 19 knots and a gross tonnage of 24,470.

The President Tyler was built in Camden, N. J., in 1920. A former passenger and cargo liner owned by the American President Lines, it has a gross tonnage of 10,408 and will carry 808 patients.

The 600-foot former Hamburg-American liner, Republic, was built in Belfast, Ireland, for Germany, in 1907. The United States seized the ship in New York Harbor in 1917. The Republic saw service in World War I as a troop ship; her name was changed from the Servian to the President Grant. She was turned over to the United States Shipping Board after the war. The Republic was reconditioned as an Army transport in 1931. Her gross tonnage is 17,886 and her capacity is 1,200 patients.

The Athos II was built in Bremen, Germany, for the French Messageries Maritime lines in 1925. This 544-foot craft was converted into a troop ship during the present conflict. Her gross tonnage is 15,276 tons; she will carry 879 sick and wounded persons.

The Colombia was built in Dunkerque, France, in 1931. She is 488 feet long, has a gross tonnage of 13,391 tons and a capacity of 780 patients.

All of the ships operate under the Army Transportation Corps. There are four other hospital ships in service in addition to the 25 mentioned in this article, and, of the total of 29 ships, 17 are now sailing from Charleston, S. C. The full capacity of the 29 ships will be well over 18,000 sick and wounded.

With such an impressive fleet of hospital ships, the evacuation of American sick and wounded soldiers from overseas theaters of operation is accomplished efficiently and quick-

GARGOYLE IN GLAMOUR-LAND

By MEL HELMER

In a cynical world where loyalty seems to be an elusive word, on the page that is torn from the dictionary, it is comforting to come upon Mike Mazurki [Rising screen actor of Ukrainian descent, who speaks Ukrainian fluently.—Edit.]. Even in a dark alley.

There are 6 feet and 5 inches of Mike—245 pounds of lovable gargoyle—and it is all fidelity. Mike is being loyal to his mistress. He is kissing her goodbye, but not kissing and telling. The boys down at the club will get no juicy tales from Mike about the blowsy, bleached blonde whose arms he is quitting.

For Mike's mistress was wrestling, that grand old sport of fakes, phonies, tanks, dives, and boat races and an occasional honest man. The new girl friend is movies, and his affair with her is gossip-column material since Mike's recent splash-debut as the latest of the red-hot menaces—the spine-stiffening, looneybin strangler of the Raymond Chandler film, "Murder, My Sweet."

Now, there can't be a soul over 16 in America who doesn't know that wrestling is the roundest-heeled of all pushovers and that there haven't been a dozen square bouts in the sport in ten years—but Mike raises a polite eyebrow and says "Izzat so? My, my!"

And nobody knows the old woman like Mike. For 15 years, or ever since he picked up his A. B. degree at Manhattan College, Mike has wrestled. He has wrestled in Madison Square Garden before 18,000 deluded nuts and he has wrestled in Skunk Gulch before a handful of local sports. He has wrestled every man who ever called himself the Champion of the World, and has even wrestled a bear.

"I do not know what you mean when you say wrestling is full of barneys," he told me, doggedly, over hash in Toots Shor's. "Wrestling has been very good to me, and I have made quite a bit of cash out of it. It would not be very nice of me, then,

ly. All the ships are equipped with the latest medical and surgical equipment and the patients receive the very best of care and attention. The ships are staffed by capable Army nurses, doctors, and enlisted medical and surgical technicians. The patients receive excellent food; the American Red Cross and Army Special Service units provide recreation and entertainment for them, and the Army chaplains look after their spiritual welfare.

The American people have every right to be proud of their Army's fleet of hospital ships.

to come out and say it is all hokum now, HYPOTHETICALLY," he said, "there could be a lot of money made in a dive. Only two guys would know—the guy who loses and the promoter. And if you work 150 bouts or more a year at a salary of 100 bucks a week, which some do, I suppose 500 flakes for tanking would seem okay.

"And I IMAGINE it would be easy to do—much easier than in boxing. You rattle fiercely and you pin your opponent a few times, but by sheer luck and pluck he escapes your strongest holds; then suddenly he traps you neatly and you struggle like a madman, only he is too tough for you—and there you are, shoulders on the mat in the upset of the week."

The Mazurki, born in Ukraine and reared in Cohoes, N. Y., from where he migrated to Manhattan C. on a basketball scholarship and became an All-American football tackle, really is the rarest wrestler—or ex-wrestler—in existence. He never held the world's championship.

"I once wrestled five champions in one year," he said, "champions all, at the same time, but I never was much interested in titles myself; I was in it for the money."

The match with the bear took place in Dallas, Tex., and lasted seven minutes, "during which he beat the hell out of me," according to Mike. But the toughest match he ever had was in Garden with Dick Shikat, the German, who, as far as Mike is concerned, is the original meanie.

"I was not feeling very good that night, since I was suffering from trachoma, the occupational eye disease that wrestlers get," Mike said, "and after I was in there about three minutes I said ah, the hell with this. I was only doing the promoter a favor by appearing—I was sick, anyway—and I decided I would lose early. Mind you, this was not really a dive, because on the best day of my life I could not beat Shikat, anyway.

"But Shikat was a no-good. He would NOT let me lose. He tossed me around and let the lights glare into my bad eyes, but he would not throw me until after about a half hour. They had to carry me out of the ring and I was laid up for six months."

Mike grinned.

"But I got even," he said. "Strangler Lewis and another boy came up to me and, after agreeing with me on what a louse Shikat was, they went over to his hotel room, locked the door and just beat the living hell out of him."

Really serious about his acting career, which began spectacularly with his portrayal of the shuddery Moose Malloy in "Murder, My Sweet,"

(Concluded on page 6)

What They Say

Former Secretary of State Hull in a letter to his successor, Secretary of State Stettinius:

"What happens at San Francisco will be an acid test of whether mankind has suffered enough and has learned enough to have acquired the vision and the resolution to build a structure of organized international relations, through which order under law can be established and maintained."

Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., speaking over CBS:

"With the strength of your hope, of your prayers, behind us, we cannot fail in the heavy labor to which we are committed. What we do at San Francisco will not answer all the questions... Will not resolve all the problems. But with strength and courage and faith, we shall make a real beginning... A beginning out

of which the enduring peace the world so hopes for may at last evolve. We will have the help in this labor of the memory of that great and beloved President of the United States whose courage and conviction still go on though he himself has left us. What President Truman said of Franklin Delano Roosevelt in his proclamation to the American people is profoundly true. Though his voice is silent, his faith is not extinguished. The courage of great men outlives them to become the courage of their people and the people of the world. It lives beyond them and upholds their purposes and brings their hopes to pass."

Henry S. Morgenthau, Sr., Ambassador to Turkey, 1913-16:

"We have just been in the midst of witnessing a global conflict, the like of which the world has never seen, and now the victors are going to insist upon doing things that will prevent a recurrence of a world war

for a long time. They didn't do it last time because they didn't understand what was going on. They did not study sufficiently international politics. They were not aware of how these currents and cross-currents were working. I was there at Paris through the Peace Conference, and it was more of a dispute between the nations as to who would be the successful heir to the territory to be carved up. There was no big, statesmanlike approach to what might happen. This time the United Nations will have a program. They will develop it as the obstacles develop, and they have learned that from this global war—emphasizing global—peace. This is not just a suspension of hostilities. There is a desire to eradicate some of these sore spots, one of which is Poland and the other is the Balkan question."

Senator Tom Connally, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and delegate to the San Francisco Conference:

"We shall not be able to bring

back an instrument embodying perfection. We cannot, of course, write every line, every phrase, every section of the document which will there be subscribed to; but there will be amending clauses in the instrument, probably more liberal than those in the Dumberton Oaks agreements, through which we can, over the years, build up an instrumentality of great usefulness to the people of the United States.

"Generally speaking, governments are erected to protect individuals from aggression by other individuals, their own fellow citizens. But there is no effective international law against aggression as between nations.

"We must create such a law by the will of the powers which are able to make that law effective, vibrant and vigorous. International law now has no adequate sanctions for its enforcement. We must establish such sanctions, so that the violator of the law against aggression will know that he is to suffer the consequences of such violation."

BACK IN PARIS

SOME interesting details concerning Ukrainian life in Paris are revealed in a recently received letter written by Sgt. Theodore Shumeyko, 21, son of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Shumeyko of Union, N. J. The letter is based on a trip Ted made back to Paris late last month.

On his way back to Paris, Ted saw several homecomings of French soldiers liberated by the Yanks from the Nazis.

The pertinent portions of his letter read as follows:

Witnesses Homecoming of Liberated French Soldiers

I suppose I should start from the very beginning of my trip to Paris so that you may have a fairly clear picture. It was a beautiful day when we left, in fact the entire three days in which we traveled were perfect. I rode down on the rear end of a G.I. truck. Naturally it's not quite as luxurious as our Buick or even my old jalopy. Still it got us there. I don't know whether it was in one piece or many pieces, for I'm still finding new joints and muscles in me that I never dreamed I possessed.

When we got across the border we stopped at one French village for dinner. We hit it just right for there we met an old man who was just bubbling over with good will toward everyone. We learned that he had just received a telegram stating that his son had been liberated by the Yanks after five years in Nazi bondage. The result was that we had steak, fried potatoes, pie, soup and beer, which is quite a feat these days in France. It made us feel good to hear that some one was going home, and it also made us a bit depressed. After all, I wouldn't mind a little liberating myself.

We saw quite a number of those men who had been German prisoners coming home, in Paris and in all the towns we passed through. One scene was unusually moving. It was a very small farming village through which we were passing. The driver of our truck had to slow up for there was a good sized crowd in the roadway. In front of it was an old grey-haired woman dressed all in black. We stopped for a few moments, just in time to see a haggard looking French soldier come from around the corner by the railroad station. The moment the old lady saw him and he saw her, both of them burst out into tears and with outstretched arms ran toward each other. I can't explain exactly what we felt but after a moment I realized that I too had tears in my eyes. Only they appeared when I came back to reality and realized that that French soldier was not I and that old grey haired woman was not my mother. I know it sounds silly but for an instant I did not see that French soldier, nor was I in France. Just then I was back home.

Meets Ukrainian Friends

We reached Paris about six in the evening and after a good washing I took the Metro up to the Ukrainian church. There I met my friend Ivan Troniak [a young editor of the Ukrainian-language "Українець у Франції"—Ukrainian in France. Editor]. They were all so glad to see me that Father Perridon had a bottle of wine opened up especially for the occasion. Troniak made me drink most of it, lucky me...

I had brought down with me all the Ukrainian Weeklies you had sent me plus the Kosbetz recordings, and some newspaper clippings. Also Chamberlin's book on Ukraine. When they saw all that they were like a bunch of kids with their Christmas gifts. Troniak could not thank me enough for the books and papers. You see he needs them for his writing. The records I left with them for he and Popovich want to broadcast them on the radio on our Easter. It

will be a small sort of a Ukrainian concert over the largest station in Paris...

Troniak and Popovich run the paper, "Ukrainian in France," and direct the "Syndicate." The latter is a Ukrainian organization authorized by the French authorities, which puts out the paper and helps the Ukrainian people here get jobs, etc. I suppose you could compare it labor union back home. It has quite a number of members and it is the only Ukrainian organization in France at present. Incidentally the Syndicate was the idea of Father Perridon who contended that the church alone was not enough. He said they needed an organization also, and one that would take in Ukrainians of all faiths, not just Catholics.

Troniak, by the way, attended Metropolitan Sheptytsky's school in L'viv. He knows Bishop Butchko very well and Father Perridon was there at the time. After graduating from the school he went to the University of Warsaw, where he majored in political science. He was active in Ukrainian circles in L'viv as well as in Warsaw. He was captured in Warsaw and remained a Nazi captive until the Yanks took Strassbourg. He then walked for a few days to Nancy. There the Americans put him on a train bound for Paris. He must have done some fast talking for it's darn hard to get a place on it. I rode the same one when I saw Tony [Ted's brother. The brothers had a reunion early last autumn at Nancy.] This Troniak is quite a lad, smart as a whip, but detests mathematics, which must be why I like him. He speaks an unusual number of languages, and can translate from most of them on sight. He must have gone through quite a bit while in German hands, for when I asked him whether it's true what they say about the Gestapo, Troniak replied simply, "I'm no soldier, but if I had a gun I could kill Germans all day, just like dogs, for many a time I was kicked around by them like the lowest kind of a dog."

Troubles of a Choir Director in Pre-War Iviv

Both he and Father Perridon told me a lot of interesting things about Ukrainian life in L'viv before the war. Father Perridon also showed me a picture of the famous Ukrainian boys choir under the direction of Kotko. I heard about the time Metropolitan Sheptytsky personally paid out about 2,500 zlotys so that the choir and a string ensemble could travel in private railway cars to a huge concert in another city, how even the Poles cheered and cheered our Ukrainian music, how they gave a concert and a banquet before capacity audiences, how the boys from the choir could not sing because they had eaten too much ices after the afternoon concert, how Kotko raved and finally solved the problem by giving them all hot tea, and how he threatened to brain the first one who moved, etc.

While we were thus talking and reminiscing I showed them the poems that Mom and Pa had written to the three of in service. After reading them, especially the last one Mom sent, Troniak was visibly affected and said, "There is the heart of a Ukrainian mother speaking to her son." All of the poems will be published in the paper here and that one that Mom wrote for Mother's Day last year will be recited at the Ukrainian concert here in Paris this coming Mother's Day...

France a Magnet to War Refugees

From my hosts I learned a lot of interesting facts about Ukrainians in France and elsewhere. For instance, there are well over one thousand Ukrainian families in Paris at present. Besides the "Ukrainian in

THE TEN MINUTE BREAK!

It seems Pat, Mike and Terry went to war. During the battle, Mike's arm was shot off. Running to Pat, he cried, "Oh, Pat, I've had my arm shot off." Pat turned to him in disgust and said, "Quit yer howling. Look at Terry over there. He's had his head shot off and he ain't saying a word."

The story is told of a homesick colored soldier in a labor battalion and he saw no chance of a discharge. "De nex wah dey has," he told a friend, "dey's two men dat ain't goin—me an' de man dey sends to get me."

Zeb Smith was a drafted man. He saw heavy fighting in France and was wounded. On his return to the United States, he was interviewed by one whose duty it was to interest himself in men.

"Smith, what do you intend to do when you are released from the service?"

"Get me some dependents," was the very prompt reply.

The inquisitive elderly lady bent solicitously over a wounded soldier whose head was sheathed with bandages.

"Are you wounded in the head my boy?" she asked.

"No, ma'am" replied the victim feebly grinning, "I was shot in the foot and the bandages slipped up."

An Irish drill sergeant was putting a squad of recruits through their paces. Try as he would, he could not get them to form a straight line. Finally, in exasperation, he shouted:

"What's the matter wid yez? Can't yez line up? All of youz fall out and take a look at the line yez made!"

Officer: "Now tell me, what is your idea of strategy?"

Private: "It is when you don't let the enemy know you are out of ammunition but keep right on shooting."

A new recruit failed to salute an officer. The officer stopped him and asked: "Do you know who I am?"

"No, just got here myself" answered the recruit.

"I'm the commanding officer of this camp."

"That's a darn good job, Bud. Don't louse it up."

The war was over. Hitler's death finished it, and the corporal who had helped to lay the body underground was describing the scene.

"The Germans put the coffin down 25 times," he said.

"Twenty-five times?" echoed his listeners. "What for?"

"Encores," said the corporal.

This is the story of a Nazi merchant skipper who was explaining to a claims court in Berlin the manner in which he lost his ship.

"We were torpedoed in the Baltic by a British submarine," he began.

"Just a minute, just a minute," interposed an SS man at the hearing. "There are no British subs in the Baltic. You must mean that you struck a mine."

"All right," conceded the skipper, "we hit a mine."

He continued: "Anyway, the mine

gave us 15 minutes to take to the lifeboats."

Don't throw your mouth into high gear until you are sure your brain is turning over.

Private Flinch was late for the parade. "Well, it's nice to see you, soldier," said the sergeant in a well-modulated snarl. "We had so feared you had signed a separate peace."

A forlorn looking recruit, on his first leave from camp, walked into a restaurant and ordered a meal.

"Bring me," he said to the waitress, "some cold porridge, and burn me some toast to a cinder. Fry me two bad eggs and make some coffee that tastes like mud. Put it in a cracked cup so that when I drink it, it will run down my chin."

The waitress filled the order. "Is that all, sir?" she asked.

"No," he replied, "sit down beside me and nag me. I feel homesick!"

The aviation instructor had just delivered a lecture on the use of parachutes. "And if it doesn't open?" someone asked.

"If it doesn't open?" repeated the instructor. "Well... that, gentlemen, is known as jumping to a conclusion."

A sauntering rookie from Alabama encountered a brisk second lieutenant. "Mawnin," drawled the rookie very pleasantly.

The outraged officer launched a stinging lecture on military courtesy with emphasis on saluting.

"Lawdamighty," said the rookie, "if I'da know you was gonna carry on like that, I wouldn't of spoke to you a-tall."

A corporal sounding off to his buddy in the barracks: "And suppose you work like blazes and get to be a full general? So what? There you're stuck!"

A Marine fighter pilot started it one day over Rabaul, New Britain. Now if you should listen in the fighter radio frequency during an air battle, you'd hear something like this: "I'm the Green Hornet! Bzzzz—watch me sting this Jap." Or "Here comes Jaack Aaaarmstrong, the Aaaaall Aaaamerican Bbbboy—rattt-atat-tat." "Whee, I'm Dead-Eye-Dick and I never miss Which way did they go pardner?" "Stop you villian—I'll pay the mortgage." "Take this and that and that and that."

The soldier had just received his corporal's stripes, and he was very proud and very young. He was overheard trying to make a date with a young girl; he had the evening off and he would take her to dinner and the movies. At last she said: "I want you to know, soldier, that I date nothing lower than a second lieutenant."

"Oh," said the corporal, "I didn't know there was anything lower."

A soldier on furlough, confronted by what he deemed an emergency, wired his commanding officer: "Who-soever findeth a wife, findeth a good thing' Proverbs 18:20. Therefore, request is made for five days furlough extension. My confidence in you tells me you'll agree."

The commanding officer fired right back at him the following telegram: "Parting is such sweet sorrow' Romeo and Juliet, Act. 2, Scene 2. Extention denied. My confidence in you assures me you'll be back on time."

Sergeant: "Hey, there, you Mose! Come back here. Suppose you do get killed, what of it? Heaven is your home."

Mose: "Yes, sub, Sarge, ah knows dat. But right now, ah ain't homesick just no how."

Rochester St. Josaphat's "Advocate"

France" paper, there is also a parish paper published by Rev. Perridon's parish. Paris and France, incidentally, are a magnet to the great number of Ukrainian war refugees and forced labor persons scattered throughout Germany, the Balkans, Belgium, Holland, and elsewhere. It seems from what I heard here that France is a logical place for them to settle. Already they have begun to drift in...

ДРІБНІ ОГОЛОШЕННЯ—WANT ADS

Classified Department—Bergan 4-0237—BYant 5-0863

War Manpower Commission Employment Regulations

Essential Workers need Statement of Availability. If transferring to less essential, need U. S. Employment Service consent in addition. Critical workers also need notice.

Сущі робітники обов'язані мати посвідку, що вони є до розпорядності. При перепоходженні до менше сущних робіт мусять мати крім цього згоду „Юнайтєд Стейтс Емплоїмент Сервіс“. „Критичні“ робітники потребуєть теж обов'язковий посвідок.

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327 E. 17th St., New York City.

Оперейторка при диточих спортових убраннях. 275 W'way, B'klyn, 1st fl. (nr. Marcy & Havemeyer St.)

Дівчат і жінок до роботи у пральні. Не треба досвіду, добра платня, платні вакації. New Superior Laundry, 705 27th St., Union City. WMC пра-вила заховуємо.

КУПІТЬЕ ВОЄННІ БОНДИ!

UKRAINIAN CONGRESS COMMITTEE MEMORANDUM

(Concluded from page 1)

free and independent Ukrainian state on Ukrainian ethnographic territories and embodying the 45 million Ukrainian population; is the only just and proper solution of the Ukrainian problem, and an indispensable element to lasting peace in Eastern Europe. Otherwise Ukraine will continue to be "the sore spot in Eastern Europe," constantly seething with unrest and discontent, and ever a magnet to would-be conquerors who would exploit the unrest for their ends and thereby plunge the continent and the world into another great bloody war.

Since, however, the agenda of the San Francisco Conference appears to preclude any possibility of even discussing the natural right of the Ukrainian people to national independence, the least that can be done at the Conference is to take into consideration the fate of the stateless peoples under foreign rule; especially of those who find themselves living in totalitarian states, particularly the Ukrainians. The Dumbarton Oaks proposals, in which the proposed international organization is outlined, should be amended so as to include a Bill of National Rights and Sovereign Equality for Stateless Peoples.

Bill of National Rights for Stateless Peoples

Such a bill of National Rights for Stateless Peoples would have as its objective not only the preservation of the cultural and economic self-rule of foreign-ruled peoples, notably the Ukrainians, but also the opportunity of attaining by peaceful methods their sovereign equality with other nations. What makes such a bill all the more imperative is the fact that totalitarian rule in Eastern Europe with all its abuses of human rights is not likely to diminish now that the war in Europe is over; on the contrary, it may become even more rampant. Moreover, such a bill could be a means of guaranteeing to na-

tions the Four Freedoms proclaimed by our late President Roosevelt and in the Atlantic Charter.

Protective Council

The inclusion, however, of the Bill of National Rights for Stateless Peoples in the charter of the international peace organization would not of itself be a sufficient guarantee of those rights. To strengthen the international guarantee of them the world peace and security organization should have a Protective Council, which would act as a guardian of stateless peoples, charged with the duty of seeing that the provisions of the Bill of National Rights for Stateless Peoples in the charter are adhered to by the members of the international organization. The Council would be even empowered to act on its own initiative, without requiring any formal bill of complaint; for the experience of the years following the last war has shown that in totalitarian or semi-totalitarian countries where rule by force and terror is an established method and where the authorities do as they please, it is often extremely difficult, in fact dangerous, for those who would seek redress from an international body to make any charges against their misdoers.

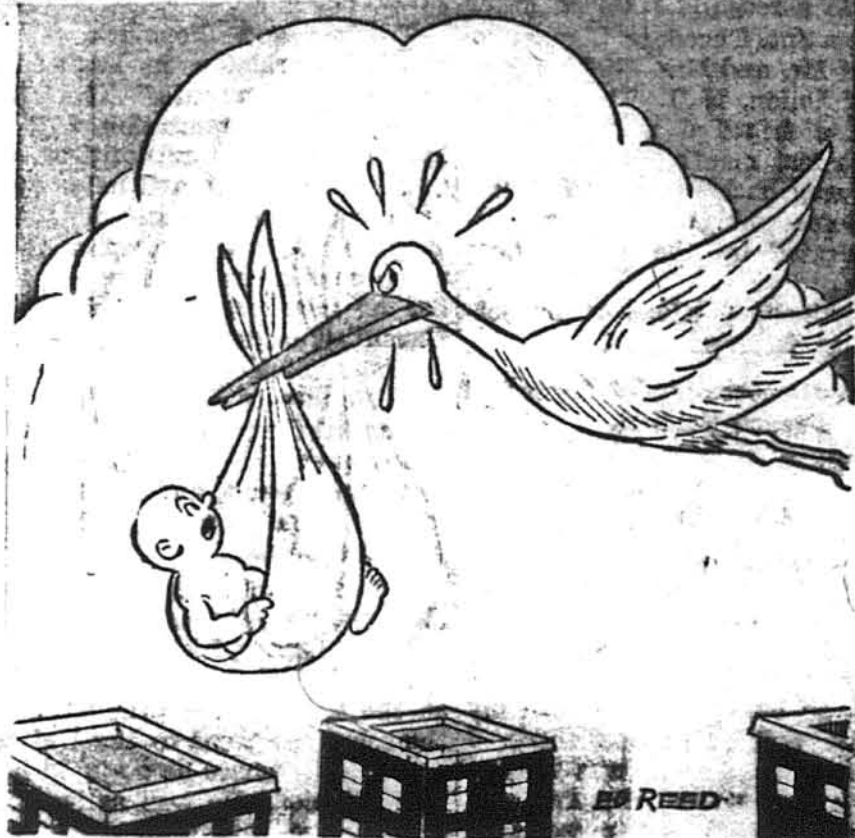
Revision of Peace Treaties

Another measure worth giving serious attention at the United Nations Conference on International Organization would be one providing for the revision of peace treaties or for the rise of independent states without recourse to war. Anyone sincerely interested in the preservation of peace should accept the possibility of a change in the present world political order by peaceful means. After all, the aspirations of civilized albeit submerged people, particularly the Ukrainians, to become independent cannot be quelled forever, unless, of course, the proposed international

ANY BONDS TODAY?

By Gracie Allen and George Burns

Illustrated by Ed Reed



"Don't be impatient about delivery; she'll be back—she's probably out buying War Bonds."

security organization becomes a reactionary force, bound in principle to oppose any natural right of a people to freedom. For that reason the final charter of the proposed international organization being drawn up at the San Francisco conference should allow for the possibility of a peaceable revision of frontiers as well as the rise of new states on the territories of present countries.

We sincerely hope that in formulating plans for a permanent international security organization the San Francisco Conference will give serious consideration to the measures proposed above and designed to ameliorate the conditions which are a breeding ground of unrest and revolts in Ukraine, and a constant danger to lasting peace and security in that part of the globe. To the end, Sirs, we earnestly petition your kind support.

UKRAINIAN CONGRESS COMMITTEE OF AMERICA

Delegation at United Nations Conference on International Organization in San Francisco

Stephen Shumylo
Bobdan Nataniay
Prof. Alexander Granovsky
Ivan Petrushevich

To the People of this Community

Here is Koleso, successor to the Pearl Harbor sneak puncher Tojo, talking to Japan:

"One hundred million countrymen. The enemy now stands at our front gate. We must either win, or we shall die. The time has come for the people of Japan to man their posts and make secure the divine country of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor."

Koleso is wrong. The decision on Japan's fate lies with 135,000,000 Americans and not Koleso's 100 million Japs.

Despite our justifiable pride in the happenings in Europe, every thinking individual American will find out his 7th War Loan personal quota and do even better. By so doing, you will help decide the date of doom for Japan. Do you need any other incentive to buy not one extra \$100 or two extra \$100 War Bonds but as many extra War Bonds as you have money for above the cost of the necessities of living?

THE EDITOR

TWO MATTAPAN BROTHERS MEET ON OKINAWA

Two Mattapan brothers, both Marines, separated for 18 months, had a joyful reunion during the recent invasion on Okinawa, they report in letters home. Cpl. Walter Romaniuk and Cpl. Michael Romaniuk, sons of Mr. and Mrs. William Romaniuk, Ukrainians by descent, members of Branch 238 U.N.A., Boston, Mass., 225 Kennebec st., Mattapan, Mass., were the brothers.

Both trained together at Parris Island, S. C., Amphibious Tractor School at Dunedin, Fla., and at Oceanside, Calif. However, they went into separate divisions. Walter was in the invasion of the Marshall Islands and Guam, for which he received the Navy and Marine Corps citation. Michael was in the invasion of Peiliu. He is with the 1st Marine Division. His wife is the former Mary Coughlan, who lives in Mattapan.

WOMEN'S PART

(Concluded from page 2)

nate capacities in the sphere of home life, and through that medium to enable women to regain the long cherished status exemplified by the expression that "the hand that rocks the cradle rules the world."

We, the Ukrainian women in Canada, have inherited from our mothers a traditional household economy. We inherited from them worthy national customs, deep religiousness, reverent respect for the older members of the family, and all the fine qualities which make a home both a haven and a retreat for all members of the family. It is our duty to develop these characteristics and to weave them into the cultural life of Canada, for it is only by doing so that we can contribute most to our common Canadian heritage.

GARGOYLE

(Concluded from page 4)

Mike's latest role is that of a villainous deaf-mute in "Spanish Main," not yet released. He is anxious to be another Louis Wolheim—a smart guy who can play dopes—and he hasn't wrestled much in three years. He will be married soon to Jeannette Briggs, a newspaper reporter. Their acquaintance began in an interview. "Even though I am trying to get out of wrestling and stay out," Mike said, "I would like to see it pick itself up. It is a good sport and if it were only run with more system, like boxing, it would be very popular once more."

(New York Journal American)

TUNE IN ON SURMA UKRAINIAN PROGRAM — SATURDAY'S 3:30 P. M.
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SURMA SPRING RADIO BALL

SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1945

WEBSTER HALL, 119 E. 11th STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

COMMENCING 7:30 P. M. ADMISSION: 75¢ plus 15¢ Tax, Total 90¢

FIRST-CLASS ORCHESTRA — EVERYBODY WELCOME!

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