

СВОБОДА SVOBODA

UKRAINESE DAILY UKRAINIAN DAILY



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The Ukrainian Weekly Section

Weekly Commentator

NO SCAPEGOAT AVAILABLE

If you're one of the consumers who has been wondering why first-class steaks sell for \$1.00 a pound or more in the butcher shops while live steers bring only about a quarter as much, some factual information which has recently become available should interest you. First of all, only 30 pounds of the average 1,000 pound steer are the fancy steaks which bring the top prices. The average retail price for all the products from a U. S. Choice Grade Steer of that weight was but 30 cents a pound on a recent date. And the heavy demand for the relatively small supply of fancy steaks has tended to hold prices up. Between November, 1951 and last October the price of these steaks declined 14 cents a pound, while the price of

equally nutritious cuts such as ground beef and chuck roasts went down 22 cents. If there is any profiteering in the meat business, it will naturally show up in the form of big profits. Time magazine looked into that a short time ago. It found that cattle feeders are lucky if they make a profit of 10 per cent and that many packers are earning much less than one cent of profit on each dollar of sales. The retailer's markup is around 16 per cent, of which a large part is absorbed by his overhead costs. The Jacksonville Journal summed the matter up accurately when, in the course of a lengthy editorial on meat prices and their causes, it said, "There is no scapegoat available in the meat situation."

WE WONDER...

At school we were taught that the reason why a male bird is usually adorned with more beautiful plumage than the female bird is in order to invite more flattering attention from her. Modern man, apparently, has been less concerned with such attention, for his clothes have been notoriously somber. We see by the magazine advertisements, however, a great change. Men are beginning to wear more colorful plumage. In fact, the new and novel male accoutrements that one can find in the men's shops are likely to startle the most brightly-plumaged bird of the jungle. "Why," we ask ourselves, — "all these bright colors." Has man been studying bird life, and realize what he has been missing thus far? Or, gambling out in the open, on the beach, the links, the courts, the woods, has he begun to adopt some of nature's ways, including style of dress for the male species? Or... Seeing himself in a bathing suit, has mere man begun to realize how badly he is in need of brightly-colored plumage to attract the girls?

KAREN KNOWS

FIVE-YEAR-OLD GIRL BECOMES A CITIZEN

The white-haired man in a Philadelphia court said Karen did not have to take an oath of allegiance because she is only 5 years old, and she could not be expected to understand oaths. But Karen understands. Ask her, "What are you now, Karen?" And she will answer, her soft round face blossoming in a great big smile. "I am an American citizen." The Philadelphia Inquirer ran a story, illustrated last Sunday, January 3, about Karen, written by Sidney G. Hantman. Karen was born in a displaced persons camp in Germany, of Ukrainian parents. Shortly after she was born she was placed in an orphanage in Salzburg, Austria, a tiny brown-eyed bundle of hopelessness, with no place to go. But, about the same time, a young couple in the United States was making plans that included a girl like Karen. Navy Air Corps Lieutenant Eugene E. Ordway, and his wife, the former Clementine Kozak, a second generation American, decided to adopt a war orphan. Lieutenant Ordway, a cool-eyed jet pilot with sparse blond hair, made himself a man the hard way. He came up in the ranks from a "boot," an enlisted man. An orphan himself, Ordway explains with his quick dimpled smile: "I know what it is to be a kid and alone." He decided early that if he were in a position to support kids he would have them. Karen was brought over from Europe in 1949. When the parents first saw her they thought they had been misunderstood. They thought the baby was a boy. Before them they saw a tiny, scared, with a shaven head. A year later the orphan be-

feebly-smiling 1-year-old child came Karen Cecilia Ordway, a little girl with a new home. But Karen wasn't an American citizen by being adopted. The Ordways learned. A Naval officer's assignments change, and each time the Ordways moved to a new city, the little girl had to be registered, for the little girl was yet an alien. So they filed an application for American citizenship for Karen. When recently Karen went up to the courtroom in the big white building in Philadelphia, dressed in her prettiest clothes with Daddy in his uniform and Mother in her fur coat, everybody smiled at Karen, even the man in the black robe, and he shook her hand. Daddy signed some papers because Karen cannot write yet. And she did not have to say yes to the oath of allegiance because the white-haired man said she would not understand about being a citizen of the United States. But Karen understands.

Ukrainians in Brazil Celebrate Centenary of the State of Panama

Several hundred Ukrainians and Brazilians of Ukrainian origin gathered in Curitiba, Parana, Brazil, on October 30, 31 and November 1 and 2, 1953 to celebrate the centenary of the founding of the State of Parana. A well-organized and highly artistic program featuring Ukrainian folk music and dances was the main attraction of the celebration. The festivities coupled also with the 62th anniversary of the arrival of the first Ukrainian settlers in Brazil. Today there are 90,000 Ukrainians in the State of Parana, out of a total of 120,000 Ukrainians in Brazil. The Ukrainian celebration was opened by Rt. Rev. Msgr. Clement Preima, Vicar General of the Ukrainian Catholic Diocese, of which Cardinal Jaime de Barros Camara is the head. The principal speaker at the fete was Dr. Munoz da Rocha Neto, Governor of the State of Parana. In his spirited address praising the pioneering of the first Ukrainian emigrants, Governor Rocha declared: "Ukraine constitutes an integral part of Christian Europe, although today she suffers under unbelievable yoke of Moscow. Brazil certainly understands the significance of the Slavic drama, and above all, the Ukrainian drama. Therefore, Brazil opened its gates to those who were willing to come here and build a new home for themselves and their children. Here in Brazil we do not differentiate between Brazilians according to their ethnic origin, or national descent. We do not believe in the 'law of blood,' but in the 'law of

land." The Brazilian constitution makes no difference among those born in Brazil, no matter what their ethnic or racial origin is. "It is commendable that the ethnic groups do not disappear here, but have succeeded in preserving their national cultures, and by so doing they enrich the Brazilian culture as well. "It is commendable that your group, in cultivating the utmost loyalty toward Brazil, cultivates also loyalty to its Ukrainian origin, because there is no conflict between those two loyalties. The loyalty toward the Ukrainian origin, toward the great and century-old traditions of this European country, which was a granary of Europe and which was devastated by human regimes — this loyalty is emotional and full of great love, which all human beings respect."

Ukrainian-Brazilian Committee Formed

At the end of the celebration representatives of Ukrainian Brazilian organizations formed a "Ukrainian-Brazilian Committee," which will be the coordinating body of all Ukrainian organizations in Brazil. In a series of resolutions the Committee supported the struggle of the Ukrainian nation in Ukraine for its freedom and independence and condemned Russian communist imperialism as a threat to mankind. Congratulatory messages sent from Ukrainian organizations in Europe, Australia, the United States and Canada were read at the impressive gathering.

Ukrainians Fourth Among Origins

The first Ukrainian settlers are said to have come to Canada in 1891, two pioneers who arrived to look over the empty spaces of the Canadian West. Fifty years ago there were only a few thousand people of Ukrainian origin in the whole of Canada. The Canadian Farmer (Winnipeg), the Dominion's oldest Ukrainian weekly, was founded at that time, and has celebrated its half-century with a special edition to which Prime Minister St. Laurent and members of his cabinet have contributed messages of congratulation. Mr. St. Laurent complimenting it upon its share in developing "that spirit of unity whereby our newer peoples are working in partnership with the two older groups to the benefit of the nation as a whole." The growth of the Ukrainian population has been one of the remarkable developments of the past half-century. Here

are the figures for Ukrainian origin by successive censuses:

1901	5,682	1931	225,113
1911	75,432	1941	305,929
1921	106,721	1951	395,043

This is indeed a remarkable record of Ukrainian growth, and the 1951 figure of 395,043 (probably over 400,000 now) places these fine citizens fourth numerically in Canada. British Isles people are most numerous, French second, those of German origin in third place, followed by the Ukrainians. Manitoba has the largest Ukrainian population, the census figure being 98,753; Ontario second, 93,595; Alberta third, 86,957; Saskatchewan fourth, 78,399. The Canadian Farmer has a fine field to serve, and over its long period of publication has established itself firmly in the affections of its subscribers. ("The Star Weekly" Toronto, Dec. 26, 1953)

USA TO USN

Dr. George W. Sorokowski, Ukrainian, former Army captain, was recently ordered from the Army to Naval Air Station where he will complete his first tour of duty as a component member of the Naval service. Capt. H. G. Shepler, Medical Officer and Capt. W. F. Rodde, NAS Commanding Officer, congratulated the newly commissioned Lieutenant Sorokowski during the swearing-in ceremony held last week. Called into the Army in September of this year, Dr. Sorokowski (Captain in Army Medical Corp Reserve) reported to Medical Field Service

School, Brooke Army Medical Centre, in Houston, Texas. Then, in October he received his orders transferring him to Naval duty. Presently assigned to the Main Infirmary at North Island, Lt. Sorokowski is practicing in General Sick Call. Prior to being called to active service, he was situated at St. Joseph Hospital in New Jersey, where he completed a one-year internship. Following this period, he established general practice in East Hartford, Connecticut, and Livermore, California.

John Hodiak to Appear at UYL-NA Testimonial

John Hodiak, star of stage, screen, television and radio and currently co-starring in the touring stage-play "Caine Mutiny Courtmartial", has informed the committee sponsoring the testimonial dinner-dance for All-Americans Bob Mischak of West Point and Chet Hanulak of Maryland that he would definitely attend the dinner to be held January 23rd at the Beekman Towers in New York City. The "Caine Courtmartial", which is scheduled to make its

Alexander Archipenko, World Famous Sculptor, Ascribes His Art to His Ukrainian Background

Alexander Archipenko, world famous sculptor and painter, ascribed most of his talent to his Ukrainian background.



"The Ukrainian land, the Ukrainian soil and the Ukrainian bread, and the Ukrainian

indomitable spirit of freedom and individualism have been the bedrock of my creativeness," he declared, in the course of a talk at the Ukrainian Literary Society in New York City on December 18, 1953. Archipenko is the son of an inventor who was a mechanical engineer at the Kiev University. He inherited much of his father's talent for mathematics and his skill for in the construction of mechanical devices. His father mapped out for him the career of an engineer, but by the time he was 16, Archipenko had grasped the relationship between mathematics and art, as exemplified by Leonardo da Vinci for his own satisfaction. He was born January 27, 1896, Western Ukraine, which at that time was under Austrian rule. He served as an infantry Lieutenant in World War I with the Austrian army and later served with the Ukrainian Sichowi Striltsi corps, of the Western Ukrainian Republic. After the war he turned to work and studies. He studied psychology at the University of Lviv and graduated in 1928. He studied art under the famous master Petro Kholodny, coming here in 1931 as a DP. Like many who have come here from the disturbed areas of Europe he has a deep gratitude for the sanctuary and freedom he has found in America. Jakimow is now in the process of becoming a citizen. He is married and lives with his wife on N. Adams street in Peoria.

Painter Boilermaker

When the 19th consolidated convention of the boilermakers Iron Ship Builders and Helpers and Blacksmiths International Union opened on Monday in Minneapolis, it was of great interest to a certain member of Lodge No. 158 at the Le Tourneau Westinghouse Co. plant in Peoria, Ill. That person is Paul E. Jakimow, Ukrainian, who came to this country two years ago as a displaced person. Now he is a member of Boilermakers Union No. 158, as well as Musicians Union 26. In Minneapolis during the convention a beautiful 22x30 inch canvas oil painting, a portrait of Charles MacGowan, International president, painted by Jakimow, was presented to the top union official. Mr. Jakimow studied art under top masters of his native land and paints as an amateur

for his own satisfaction. He was born January 27, 1896, Western Ukraine, which at that time was under Austrian rule. He served as an infantry Lieutenant in World War I with the Austrian army and later served with the Ukrainian Sichowi Striltsi corps, of the Western Ukrainian Republic. After the war he turned to work and studies. He studied psychology at the University of Lviv and graduated in 1928. He studied art under the famous master Petro Kholodny, coming here in 1931 as a DP. Like many who have come here from the disturbed areas of Europe he has a deep gratitude for the sanctuary and freedom he has found in America. Jakimow is now in the process of becoming a citizen. He is married and lives with his wife on N. Adams street in Peoria.

Introducing Chet Hanulak and Bob Mischak

The N.J.-N.Y. District Councils of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America will honor Chet Hanulak of the University of Maryland and Bob Mischak of Army at a testimonial dinner-dance to be held at the Beekman Towers Hotel (49th Street and 1st Avenue) in New York City at 7 P.M. on Saturday evening January 23rd, 1954. A thumbnail sketch of these two Ukrainians is as follows: Chester E. Hanulak (5:10—170 lbs.) of Hackensack, N. J., has been a leading runner for Maryland's powerhouse teams for the past 3 seasons, climaxing his 3 year varsity career by averaging 9.8 years on every running attempt, the highest in the nation. Chet, the

23rd REGULAR CONVENTION OF THE UNA TO BE HELD IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

BEGINNING MONDAY, MAY 31, 1954

The 23rd Regular Convention of the Ukrainian National Association will be held in Washington, D. C., beginning Monday, May 31st of this year. Formal announcement of this was issued this week by the Supreme Executive Board of the UNA. It was signed by Dmytro Halychyn, President, Joseph Lesawyer, Vice President, Mrs. Genevieve Zerebniak, Vice Presidentess, Gregory Herman, Secretary, and Roman Slobodian, Treasurer. According to the UNA By-Laws— § 8. Every duly established Subordinate Assembly in good standing in the Association having sixty or more members shall be entitled to representation and vote on all matters to be acted on the Convention as follows:—Assemblies composed of sixty members, one delegate with one vote; those having more than sixty but less than one hundred, one delegate with two votes; those having one hundred or more but less than one hundred and fifty, one delegate with three votes; those having one hundred fifty or more but less than two hundred and fifty, two delegates with four votes; those having two hundred fifty or more, three delegates with six votes. No assembly or delegate therefrom shall be entitled to more than six votes. A Subordinate Assembly having less than 60 members shall not be entitled to a delegate or to a vote; provided, however, that for the purpose of representation at the Convention any Subordinate Assembly having less than 60 members may unite with other Subordinate Assemblies also having less than 60 members and if, when combined, the aggregate membership of the two Subordinate Assemblies shall be 60, they shall have the right to elect one delegate with one vote. If, however, the combined membership of the two Assemblies shall be more than 60 but less than one hundred, in such case these two Assemblies jointly shall be entitled to the election of one delegate with two votes. Unless otherwise agreed by the mutual consent of both Subordinate Assemblies the Subordinate Assembly having the greater number of members shall be entitled to elect the delegate, and the Subordinate Assembly having the lesser number of members, the alternate. The Supreme Executive Committee when issuing a call for a Convention shall, for the benefit of such Subordinate Assemblies, publish a list of the Subordinate Assemblies having less than sixty members with the names and addresses of the officers thereof. § 17 (b). Committee on Revision of By-Laws shall meet at least three days before the Convention, shall consider the advisability of the change or revision of any of the By-Laws and shall present the same with their recommendation to the Convention for action.

Ukrainian Art Exhibit in Chicago Draws Thousands

During the past few weeks, thousands of Chicagoans have had a glimpse of Ukraine at the Museum of Science and Industry in Chicago. It was the Joseph Kochan Ukrainian Art Exhibit presented by Branch 22 of the Ukrainian National Women's League. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Kochan of Joliet, Illinois have spent more than 35 years collecting items of Ukrainian handicraft and this exhibition has been seen in most of our major cities. The collection being displayed at the museum is divided into five sections—Inlay work, Information, Ceramics, Antiques, and Embroidery. The Inlay work exhibit consists of encrusted jewel boxes, desk sets, dishes, albums, and various household articles both hand carved and inlaid with colorful stones and metals. Most of the inlay work has been done by Ukrainian mountaineers in the Hutzul region. The Information section contains a large map of Ukraine on which is displayed the Ukrainian blue and yellow flag along with the "Trizub" or Trident—the Ukrainian national emblem. Below the map are the words, "Ukrainian is not the same as Russian"—a statement that is more than proven by the words of Perle Mesta that appear below it. Mrs. Mesta who recently concluded a journey through Ukraine is quoted as follows,—"Are you Russian? I asked various people. They reacted as if I had slapped them in the face and replied angrily: "Russian? No! Ukrainian!" I knew the Ukrainians cherished their own nationality but I didn't realize they would consider it an insult to be taken for Russian". Alongside the map stands a centuries old candelabra depicting Ukrainian Christianity, in the center a hand inlaid album depicting the industrious and patient spirit of the Ukrainian people, and on the other side a doll dressed in the colorful costume of the Poltava region depicting the color and youth of Ukraine. In the Ceramic section an excellent cross section of Ukrainian hand made ceramics in both the old and modern styles can be found; while over in the Antique sections one sees head-dresses, necklaces, wedding rings, crosses, flasks, pistols, money, etc., hundreds of years old. The tour of the Ukrainian Art Exhibit concludes with the splendid array of the colorful Ukrainian embroidery work found in the Embroidery section. In this section one can find almost any type of Ukrainian stitching and cut work from women's blouses and tablecloths, to men's shirts and neckties. attempt, blocked a punt and recovered a "key" fumble in that Duke game. Reservations for this testimonial dinner-dance can be made by writing to Miss Anne Stec, 136 Rector Street, Elizabeth, New Jersey.

Alexander Archipenko

By DR. LUKE MYSHUIA

(Alexander Archipenko, Ukrainian, internationally famous sculptor and painter, whose works are exhibited in most of the museums throughout the world, is at present observing the 50th anniversary of his creativeness.—Editor)

There was a time when even Europe for America, his home prevailed at the beginning of the century. Since then the situation touched upon the Dr. Schacht has grown noticeably worse in several countries, particularly in Germany and France.

Europe for America, his home prevailed at the beginning of the century. Since then the situation touched upon the Dr. Schacht has grown noticeably worse in several countries, particularly in Germany and France.



ARCHIPENKO'S "MA"

Obviously, not much blame can be attached to these imitators, who, while adopting the new plastic ideas of Archipenko, fail nevertheless to ascribe to them their rightful origin. And yet, this fact only serves to intensify the need for a basic study of Archipenko's works and ideas, one which would help clear away some of the chaos that has arisen in many countries as a result of the plagiarism of Archipenko's individualism. Back in 1923, Dr. Roland Schacht in his article in the Art Magazine ("Der Sturm," May issue, Berlin) made the following pertinent remarks:

"If one talks about the problem of modern plastique today, one will have to speak, first of all, of Alexander Archipenko. Archipenko does not only surpass in quality and inner form those present-day workers in sculpture, more or less successfully, but he is also the most problematic, the most diverse; and the strength of his stirrings is not better proved, as through the great crowd of his imitators."

"And if now, from an important side, they are trying to put Archipenko up only as one of the many, and give over historical services to others, it is only out of justice, and out of reason of historical justice, to stop energetically these formations of legends, and put things straight."

As we see, Dr. Schacht took up the cudgel for Archipenko in the sacred name of historical justice and truth at the time when Archipenko was quitting

And even in America there are many such plagiarists who strive to hold themselves up as creators of those ideas which had their birth in the fertile mind of Archipenko. And it is particularly because of this reason that this little article has been prepared—in order to remind one where in art Archipenko is pioneer, and that already back in 1921 Joseph Schikowsky (Deutsche Zeitung-Berlin, October 19, 1921) declared that: "Archipenko blazed new trails for European sculpture."

We must remember that Archipenko today is at the peak of his life and creative power. The challenge of his individualism and creative power is more powerful today than ever before even as in the past. It was said that Europe should be proud for having produced such an artist, so today it can as well be said, even in more definite terms, that the entire art world should be proud of the fact that it has in its midst an artist such as Alexander Archipenko.

Although a true appraisal of Archipenko's worth will probably be possible only for succeeding generations, yet we rest content in knowing that the new International Encyclopaedia (New York, 1923, Volume II) expresses it: "Modernism has numerous representatives, chief among them is Archipenko."

To comprehend the creative spirit of Archipenko is to perceive in him that aspiring modernism which has caused his whole life to be dedicated to a never-ending quest for new plastic forms in art. This Archipenko himself admits in his confession when he says that, "the process of searching for the new for me has become the base for my art."

And thanks to this ceaseless quest, Archipenko has become a revolutionary in the field of sculpture, as was well expressed by Prof. Ternovez, Director of State Museum of Western Art in Moscow, who, in his article "Presse et Revolution," (Moscow, 1922), wrote the following:

"One of the first revolutionists in the French sculpture, who shook the foundation of the habitual conception of art, was without doubt, Archipenko. In the artistic researches of Archipenko, it is necessary to first see his energetic protestation against the comprehension of plastic which

many cases, analogous to that of Picasso in painting during the same period."

Archipenko became a revolutionary in the field of art because for him "art expresses itself not in the fabrication of works, but in the search of new plastic forms." Thanks to this search of newer fields of endeavor for his creative spirit, he was the first who, in 1912, took upon himself the task of solving the problem of modeling of space. And later he began to be imitated both in Germany and in France.

The quest for the new in art made Archipenko the first sculptor-expressionist, for expressionism is first mentioned in Paris by Archipenko. Concerning this, Ivan Goll (Archipenko Album, 1921. Gustav Kiepenheuer Verlag, Potsdam) wrote the following:

"Archipenko was the first expressionist sculptor, if not the first expressionist artist. Anyhow, the younger generation in Germany has derived much from him. But soon he abandoned Expressionism. For a genius, all methods are only stepping-stones."

"In the plastic art, Archipenko has the same significance as Picasso in the art of painting. Both ventured into dangerous paths of new elements and new forms, and both conquered them and became leaders of a great century."

"Archipenko's figures are timeless in the highest sense of the word, they are miracles of our age."

Archipenko was the first sculpto-cubist who, already back in 1909 in Paris, introduced into the Art world the geometric Form and Abstraction. Of this mention is made by C. J. Bulliet (Chicago News—June 17, 1933), as follows:

"It was Archipenko's vision as poet that led him to apply 'cubism' and 'expressionism' to sculpture. He was the first in that field, as comparison of dates will show. A year before even Duchamp-Villon, and quite a while ahead of Epstein, Brancusi and Zadkine."

Ukrainian Christmas and New Year's brings to mind the thought that few people observe their holidays with so much singing as do our own. Every one of our leading holidays has its cycle of songs. Especially is this so in the case of our religious holidays. Here the songs are inseparably bound with them; and it is hard for us to conceive Christmas or Easter, for example, without at the same time recollecting the songs sung on that holiday.

Most of these songs, as we know, have their origin in pre-historic mists, when our Ukrainian ancestors were nature worshippers. As tillers of the soil they paid special homage to the Sun, who was known among them as "Daiboh"—the giver of life and all good things. In addition, they worshipped other deities, chief of whom were "Perun"—god of lightning and thunder, "striboh"—god of the winds, and "Svaroh"—god of the skies. The Sun, however, was their supreme god, and his annual vegetation cycle was the basis of all their holidays. And so, in winter, just when the days were beginning to grow longer again, the ancient Ukrainians celebrated a festival known as the "Kolyada", while in summer, at the time when the days were beginning to pass their peak, they celebrated another great festival, the "Kupalla".

"Kolyadky"

With the coming of Christianity into Ukraine, however, paganism in its outward forms began to give way. But the worship of nature in its many forms still persisted, just as among other peoples, with the result that pagan holidays and feasts continued to be celebrated; with this modification, however, that Christian influences began to permeate them.

ian; Berlin, 1923), who said: Archipenko is the sole creator of the new idea of combining sculpture and painting as one art, an idea which dates back to the years just before the outbreak of the war. It finds expression in several plastics in 1912 which represent a cross between man and machine and are the first reproductions of constructivism which is now being developed by Russian, Hungarian and German artists in a purely abstract form."

Archipenko was the first, beginning in 1912, to use in one figure different materials, such as glass, metal, wood, terracotta, papiermache, etc.

In 1913 there entered into his art the problem of the machine. He began to seek new variations of form, and also solved the problem of reflexes. The first of this type of work is his "Woman before the Mirror" which was reproduced in 1914 in "Soire de Paris." Here Archipenko used in the construction a real mirror in which was reflected the figure. Both together formed one rhythmic entity.

As a result of an exhibition of a second, somewhat similar work of Archipenko in one of the Parisian galleries in 1920, (Ivan Goll wrote the following ("Action," October 1920, Paris):

"This figure, standing in the center of the concert hall, high above the hubbub and array of black frocks, white faces, and brown violins, with its gleaming convexes and concaves living the movements of the musicians and listeners a thousandfold times more than the orchestra leader, appeared to be like some huge diamond, reflecting every ray of light in all its brilliant variations. It seemed like some inner deep window which let into itself all of the vast, limitless horizon."

Already in 1913, Archipenko began to labor on the problem of deepening the concave in modelling. And here also he was the first in the field. Dur-

At the same time the Christian holidays also began to adapt themselves a bit to the pagan holidays. In effect, each made certain contributions and concessions to the other. As a consequence, there gradually developed the custom of observing both pagan and Christian festivals at about the same time, with the latter gradually displacing the former. A good example of this natural process is the "Kolyada" festival, which, originally signifying the birth of a new Sun, gradually became merged with the celebration of Christmas, the Birth of Jesus Christ, the Son of God; and with the passage of time and advance of Christianity this nature-worshipping festival passed out of existence entirely, to be replaced by the Christian holiday.

It is because of this that we find the word "kolyadka" having today an entirely different meaning than it did originally. In ancient times "kolyadky" (plural) were ritualistic folk-songs based upon the folk-life as well as upon the exploits of the sundry heroes of the day; today, the term signifies Christmas carols, festival hymns based upon the Birth of Christ.

The latter, of course, are familiar to us, and we shall be singing them now; but the former are not. Because of this we quote here several of the original "kolyadky," like the one following, which though pagan in origin clearly shows traces of the infiltration of Christian influences, in form of the allusion to the church from which they gather outside and decide to embark upon a voyage to distant lands in a vessel made of gold.

Шли молодці рано з церкви, Гей, дай Боже!
Стали вони си раду радити, Радити радюньку невеличку: Сидимы сі, брати, по золотому, По золотому, по червоному, Та куманько си золотий чоловік.

ing his stay in Moscow he worked on the refinement of contour (outline), and no one since has gone further than he.

Archipenko was the first to introduce a new technique towards modelling figures of stone, giving to this technique various shades of color, light, shadows and half-shadows. As for Archipenko's style. Let us read in this connection an excerpt of Goll's opinion: "... probably in modern Europe this is the first example of the ethereal divine art of the symbol. And here lies Archipenko's supremacy."

And as for his technique. Here is the opinion of Maurice Raynal (Archipenko's Monograph in French, Valori Plastici, Rome, 1922):

"The efforts of the contemporary sculptors have been crowned with success in that which concerns the renewal of the technique of art. Archipenko is amongst those who have done the most towards its development."

I can not conclude this short resume of Archipenko's achievements which already have entered into the history of art as original contributions of his individualism, without mentioning his art experiment, the so called "Archipentura," which by means of a new pictorial methods and mechanism presents concrete motions which cannot be rendered by means of static painting, as the latter is completely lacking in adequate means.

In conclusion, I wish to emphasize that this brief resume has been prepared by one who, with a feeling of piety towards Archipenko's creativeness and individualism, wishes to add this outline as an incentive to others to continue the task so well begun by Dr. Roland Schacht and others who, in the name of truth and justice, sought to prevent others from adopting as their own creations of Archipenko which have already entered the hall of fame of art as the products of his individualistic spirit. (Translated by S. Shumeyko)

Золотий чоловік, срібне веселля. Та пустимо сі крайом Дунаєм. Там ми будемо вірно служити. Доброго пана, славного царя. Там ми будемо вірно служити. А він нам буде добре платити. І т. д.

And here is another of the original "kolyadky", one which recounts of the encounter of a Ukrainian prince with a Turkish pasha:

Та на толоку, та на мураці, Та раненько! Там король Руський конником грав, Конником грав, військо збирає, Турського царя все визирає: „Ой виді, виді, ти, Турський царю! На ту толоку, та на мураці Покажу славу ти, Турський царю!" І т. д.

The following "kolyadka" is different from the previous ones in that it deals with family life. It is in the nature of greetings and well-wishes to the husbandman and his family.

У нашого пана хороша пані, Бог сну дав славуно жону в сго дому! По двору ходит, як місяць сходить, і т. д.

Another one of the same type as the preceding one is the following. As we can see for ourselves, its main emphasis is upon nature.

У нас хатинка на його дворі— Дай сну Боже щастя-здоров'я в сго домі! Та стоїть явор токий, високий, На тім дворі три користоньки: Перша користонька—яра пшеченська, Друга користонька—куни да бобри Яра пшениця—годовальниця, Яра пчлочка—богородиця, Куні-ж да бобри та шуби добрі. Вечір добрий!

Such, then, are some of the original "kolyadky", which preceded the later-day Ukrainian Christmas carols, and whose traces can be found in the latter even today.

"Schedrivky"

In many parts of Ukraine, such as in Poltava, or in Hutsulschyna (land of the Hutsuls—Ukrainian mountaineers) New Year's Eve is known and celebrated as Schedry Vechir, which means Beautiful Evening. Groups of young and old people go from house to house that evening in the manner of Christmas carolers, singing "schedrivky" before the windows of the master of the house, wishing him good cheer, good luck, and bountiful crops. These "schedrivky" are very similar to Christmas carols, being, in fact, a continuation of them. After they have been sung, the leader of the group steps forward and extends to the master of the household their greetings and best wishes. The latter then thanks them courteously and gives them various gifts, ranging from money to different kinds of Ukrainian culinary products, such as "perohy" and "holubtsi", all depending upon the wealth of the household.

These "schedrivky", like the "kolyadky", had their origin in pagan times, and gradually changed into Christian forms. Here are two of them:

Ой вірле, вірле, Синий соколе! Щедрий, святий Вечер Вожий! (Це повтаряється за кожним двоїршою).

Високо сиди, Сідай ти собі, Далеко видни; На синім морі! На синім морі Корабель на воді; І т. д. а кінчається желаннями: Бувай же здоров, Пани Василеку! Не сам з собою, З вьсов челядію! Щастянка на двір На худобнюку: Здорова в той дім На челядіюку, Щедрий, святий Вечер Вожий!

А ти пташонку, ти соколоньку, Святий Вечір, Божий Вечір, Високо літаси, низенько сидаси, Св. В. В. В. В чистеньким полі світлонька стоїть, Св. В. В. В. По тім світлонькам господарейку, Св. В. В. В. Господарейку вьств раненьку, Св. В. В. В.

In other parts of Ukraine, however, these "schedrivky" are not sung until the evening

Subscribe To It and Save It

Save your copies of The Ukrainian Weekly. There is a great deal of information in them (beginning with the first issue, October 6, 1933) concerning the Ukrainian national movement, history, culture, and various phases of Ukrainian life in general.

Non-Ukrainian readers of the Weekly, including those high in the field of writing, journalism and education, have found the Weekly especially valuable in this respect, as their written testimonials indicate.

Many young Ukrainian Americans have publicly acknowledged their indebtedness to The Ukrainian Weekly for the knowledge they possess of their Ukrainian national and cultural background and

of the problems and issues facing them. A special study of English supplements to foreign language newspapers made at Yale University ("Second Generation Immigrant in America" by Dorothy Krall), placed The Ukrainian Weekly at the head of the list in general excellence.

The Ukrainian Weekly is not a newspaper in the ordinary sense of the word, and therefore it does not bind itself by the usual canons of newspaper work. Nor is it a propaganda sheet. A weekly periodical unique in its field, it conducts itself in the manner it feels is best fitted to its aim, which is stated above in the masthead. Josephine Gibajlo Gibbons.

REVIEWING THE SITUATION By MYROSLAVA

Another year has ended. And as is the custom of reviewing at this particular time so, we too, will go over the many bad situations existing in the country today rather than merely reviewing past events.

- The following are: 1. Juvenile delinquency is growing. 2. Crime is reaching great proportions. 3. More and more individuals are in need of treatment for mental disorders. 4. Sexual promiscuity is encouraged.

- 5. High divorce rate. 6. Drug addiction among young people. 7. Many confirmed alcoholics. 8. Dishonesty, graft and corruption occurring. 9. A Communist conspiracy going on. 10. The dread of the lawless use of the atomic and hydrogen bombs. Although corruption, confusion and disregard for moral principles exist, the situation can be altered immediately by a return to God and religious principles.

Grass Roots Opinions

NEWMAN GROVE, NEB., REPORTER: "The communist sympathizers in high office who are wailing so loudly over the exposing of spies in the government and saying that the unfavorable publicity reflects against the national honor should consider gravely how much the cause for this investigation has brought disgrace to the nation. No festering sore on the body politic has ever been helped by covering it up."

WILMINGTON, N. C., MORNING STAR: "Walter Reu-

ther, president of the CIO, addressing the organization's annual convention, said the new Republican administration has sold out to big business and is putting 'profits before people.' "Mr. Reuther does not seriously attempt to document his charge, for he must understand that it would not be easy to do. What laws safeguarding the people's welfare have been repealed since last January 20? What new laws have been passed which permit mistreatment of the poor?"

before Jordan (Epiphany). And in still other parts, only young men are permitted to go around singing "schedrivky", while the girls can join only in the Christmas caroling. Where, however, "Schedry Vechir" is not observed until Jordan's Eve, then in such places New Year's Eve is usually devoted to celebrating "Malanka". On this evening the villager tends to his cattle sooner than usual, and after all chores have been performed, the whole family sits down to supper. After they have eaten, neighbors come to visit and to prophesy what will transpire during the coming year, what sort of crops there will be, who will marry, who will die, and so on.

While on this subject, it is interesting to recall that in certain sections of Ukraine it used to be customary on New Year's Day for thieves to go to the nearest cemetery, and there loudly announce "I will steal!" If any echo of this shout was heard, then that was taken as a bad omen, and the thief right then and there decided to cease his nefarious activities until a more propitious time. But if no echo was heard, then that was taken as a good sign, and the thief went blithely about his "business," secure in the knowledge that he was safe from detection. How really safe he was can perhaps be best judged by the fact that this custom, the best of our information, has been discontinued.

On New Year's Day itself, bright and early, little boys enter the home and wish everyone health, luck, long life, and bountiful crops, scattering about them in the meanwhile grains of oats and barley that they carry with them for this express purpose in little bags.

For this they receive from the household a "novorichne"—New Year's gifts. The household, it should be pointed out here, takes pains to see that the first person to enter that day is not a woman, for if it is, then the family will have bad luck during the entire year. For a similar reason, no sick person is allowed to enter first either.

In conclusion, it is worth observing that in ancient Ukraine, New Year's Day fell in March. Beginning with 1348, however, it was observed in September. And it was not until 1700 that New Year's began to be celebrated on January 1 of the Julian Calendar.

Stephen Shumeyko

Columbia Courses A Cinch, Deans Want Them Thinner

The deans of Columbia College have complained to president Grayson Kirk that the majority of Columbia students get through a college course with nothing more than a "gentlemanly grade and three credits toward graduation." In their annual report to the president of the university, made public yesterday, Deans Lawrence H. Chamberlain and Nicholas McD. McKnight noted a "gratifying number of students" who "avidly absorb everything placed before them and quickly reach the stage of independent, frequently creative work." But "for the remaining three-fourths," the deans noted, the curriculum "could be (Concluded on page 4)

Poet's Corner

BETHELEHEM

O what is this that comes to pass In Bethlehem, in Bethlehem? The wise their golden incense bring— The shepherd hastes from shepherding— The stars, wide eyed, are hurrying— While angels press, on urgent wing— To Bethlehem, to Bethlehem. O see thing that comes to pass In Bethlehem, in Bethlehem! The simple heart is rendered wise— The mourner walks with hope-filled eyes— The stained a Fountain purifies— While Life to dusky doubt replies— At Bethlehem, at Bethlehem. O what is this that passes forth From Bethlehem, from Bethlehem? A Gift sent humbly by a King— A Light not all the stars could bring— A Love past angels' fathomings— A Shepherd come for shepherding— From Bethlehem, from Bethlehem. John Underwood Stephens

Ukrainian American Youth! Go Carolling during Ukrainian Christmas Season for the benefit of Ukrainian Displaced Persons in Europe. They are in dire need of Your help!

Send Ukrainian Christmas Gift Donations ("Koliada") to aid our needy DPs over there to:

UNITED UKRAINIAN AMERICAN RELIEF COMMITTEE, P. O. BOX 1661, PHILADELPHIA 5, PA.

Nicholas Gogol

(A Summary)*

By W. BESOUSHKO, Ph.D.

(3)

Gogol was twice rewarded by the czar for his works; by five thousand roubles (1837), and another time (1843) by its nine thousand roubles. When, in 1850, he applied for a support to study Russia and her people in order to write such a work, he met with a refusal.

A. P. Tolchenov, an actor and writer, gives a fine picture of Gogol as he saw him during his stay in Odessa (in 1850-51). Gogol took interest in life and was a most welcome guest of Odessa society, especially that of actors. He read the actors "The School of Women" by Moliere as an introduction to staging the play. All were enthusiastic at the reading. Gogol was known as an excellent reciter. He was praised as an unsurpassed reader by such personalities as the great actor M. Shepikin, Prof. Pogodin, Mme. Smirnova, and the writer, S. T. Assakov.

It shocked Gogol acquaintances in Odessa that before a year passed, Gogol died. He died because he desired to. Besides, the doctor in charge was rather a charlatan than a man of knowledge. Gogol died on February 21, 1852.

There passed away a man who started at 21 years of age and almost completed his literary work in his 33rd year. The influences of foreign writers were of little value to him; his works were original in a true sense. Chernyshevsky expressed it, wrote under the influence of Shakespeares, Byron and Walter Scott. It can only be explained by the hard conditions of life in the czar's Russia, that Gogol made progress in his first thirteen years of writing, and retrogressed in his last ten years. Gogol fell a victim to the cruel time when the ruling people were least interested in the truth.

Personal Life

We still touch briefly on some problems. We state that Gogol was a moral and financial benefactor of his family. However, when being in need, he didn't find the necessary support from his family. He should have established himself in Vasilivka in his fiftieth year and then from time to time send a message to the world by way of stories of letters.

Gogol remained unmarried during his whole life. He was checked in his sexual development at the final stage of adolescence and therefore became indifferent to an intimate life with women, to a degree. He feared women, who, as he thought, were able to bring ruin upon a man. His women were mostly either angels or evil beings.

Gogol was a religious man from the very beginning. However, the legends told by his mother about the Last Judgment held him under a spell his whole life, causing depression. He feared death, only to long for it at the very end of

his life. The devil for Gogol is a concrete being, whom we have to fight.

Gogol's Nationality

Gogol's nationality has been a widely discussed problem. Gogol wrote to Mme Smirnova, in 1844, that he didn't know what nationality he was. However, he would give preference neither to the Ukrainians or to the Russians, Gogol was bound to the Ukraine in spirit, language, customs and traditions. He loved Ukrainian songs exceedingly and could interpret them in a way nobody could excell. Inspired by the Ukrainian songs, poems, and chronicles, he wrote one of the best historical novels in literature, "Taras Bulba."

The Russian anarchist, Peter Krapotkin wrote in "Russian Literature" (New York 1905) that Gogol symbolizes a union between the North and South of Russia. Our opinion is that Gogol drew a line of division between the Russians and the Ukrainians. B. Byelinski, A. Herzen, K. Aksakov, and P. Shepikin wrote that Ukraine in Gogol's writings was sunny, human, knightly and charming, Russia—cloudy, inhuman, and unfriendly.

Chichikov

"Dead Souls" was praised by V. Bylinski and Chernyshevsky as an exclusive Russian work. In this work Gogol gave a portrayal of Chichikov, an active man, but a swindler, a cynical man whose aim in life is to become rich by any means. He would give money to bring about hunger, epidemics, in order to drive a better bargain while buying "dead souls". He knows how to bargain. He can accommodate himself to any circumstances; he is a man of political and financial abilities. A human life is of no importance to him, except if serving his aim to become rich.

Russia is planning to conquer all the world. Is the present Russia not working on the line of Chichikov's nature? Are not Chichikovs in our time especially active in Russia? We do not deny that Chichikovs can be found in other nations, but we do think that the Russian people work now through Chichikovs, while their other talents remain dormant. The Bolsheviks stirred the peoples around the world by their propaganda; however, they have been unable to bring forth a plan for happiness.

Gogol made a contribution to humanity by revealing in Russian life such characters like Khlestakova and Chichikovs. They lived in the czar's Russia and their successors in the present Russia are especially active in propaganda and in the efforts to conquer all the world by all means taking advantage of war and hunger, because of their greediness. They must fail and the failure was foretold by the great Ukrainian poet, Taras Shevchenko.

ko, a contemporary of Gogol, who wrote having in mind the Russians: "The greedy man will never plough the fields beneath the Ocean" ("The Caucasus"). Gogol by looking through the souls of men proved to be a superior writer. He has been praised as one of the greatest comic writers in literature. His companions are: Aristophanes, Lucian, Martial, Erasmus, Cervantes, Rabelais, Moliere, Voltaire, Swift, Dickens, Heine, and Mark Twain.

The Ukrainian View of Gogol

Finally let us voice a Ukrainian view on Gogol. The Ukrainians claim Gogol as their author. Gogol has been a Ukrainian in spirit and the contents of such his works as the "Evenings on a Farm near Dikanka" and "Taras Bulba". "Dead Souls" we acknowledged as an exclusive Russian work by the Russian critics V. Byelinsky and Chernyshevsky. However, Gogol giving a picture of Pushkin's garden in Ukraine, in his Yanivshchina. The picture belongs to the most remarkable in literature. The action in the "Government Inspector" probably took place in Ukraine, because you could meet some Polish landowners in Ukraine, but not in Muscovy.

Not Unusual Claim

That Gogol has been claimed by two nationalities, is not an unusual case. The greatest Polish poet, Mickiewicz, has been regarded by the Lithuanians as their writer. The composer Frederic Francois Chopin has been claimed by the French and the Poles as their composer. The Ukrainian poet Taras Shevchenko wrote in Russian more in bulk than in Ukrainian and nevertheless he has been acknowledged as the greatest Ukrainian poet. The Ukrainians contemporary of Gogol wrote their literary prose works mostly in Russian, as Shevchenko, Hrebinka Kvitka-Osnovyanenko, a.o., therefore Gogol can also be considered a Ukrainian writer. The Russian was a universal language in the the Russian empire at that time. There is some similarity in the relation between England and Ireland in our case. Both England and Ireland consider Jonathan Swift, Oscar Wilde, Bernard Shaw, a.o., their writers.

Gogol made a contribution to world literature, and by this very fact has deserved an honorable place in Russian and Ukrainian literatures.

The End

MAKE NECESSARY CHANGES

Many young members of the Ukrainian National Association have married since they joined the fraternal benefit society. In the case of female members there are changes of names because of marriage. Insured persons usually change the beneficiary on their certificates to husband or wife, as the case may be, after marriage. Making name and beneficiary changes is important both to the insured and to the organization because there will not be any trouble when claims to benefits are made.

Many members of the U. N. A., however, neglect to make these important changes either because it slips their minds or is not considered necessary.

The U. N. A. strives to have an accurate record of the names of its members and their designated beneficiaries to offset difficulties in paying claims. All women who have married should bring their insurance certificates to the secretaries of their branches and complete change of name papers. The secretaries provide these forms, which are filled out and signed by the members and the branch officers. They are then submitted to the U. N. A. together with the members' certificates. The U. N. A. makes the proper changes in the certificates and all of its records and returns the certificates to the branch secretaries.

The same procedure should be followed in arranging changes of beneficiaries. A change of name and a change of beneficiary may be arranged simultaneously for female members, while male members need apply for the latter.

Transferring Membership

U. N. A. members who have moved from one locality to another may transfer to the branch in their new locality by obtaining a Transfer Letter

from the secretary of their branch and presenting it to the secretary of the new branch. This Transfer Letter is sent to the U. N. A. and the change is made in all the records. This arrangement make it convenient for the members to pay their dues in the usual manner, and that is by attending the regular meetings of the branch.

These young members of the U. N. A. who have married during the past several years and have become parents should ask for information concerning U. N. A. juvenile insurance. The U. N. A. issues Term to Age 18, Whole Life to Age 70, 16-Year Endowment, 20-Year Endowment, Endowment at Anniversary Following 18th Birthday, and 20-Payment Life certificates in amounts ranging from \$100 to \$1000, and more if more than one certificate is desired, but not more than \$1500. The dues are as low as 25c. monthly. Write to the U. N. A. for information or ask any officer of any U. N. A. branch.

The U. N. A. has juvenile members, which is about one-fourth of the entire membership. Such a strong Juvenile Department speaks for itself.

Many parents are taking the endowment certificates for their children so that the youngsters will have money with which to enter college when they are older. A parent who takes an Endowment at Anniversary Following 18th Birthday certificate for \$1000 for his one-year-old son or daughter is assured that when his child is 18 or 19 years old he or she will have \$100 with which to enter college. Such a parent is a wise parent.

Juvenile certificate holders receive dividends after two calendar years membership. Insure children with the U. N. A. and take advantage of the low rates.

Theodore Lutwiniak

Ukrainian Youth News

By WALTER W. DANKO

NEWS SERVICE CARRY UYL-NA RELEASE!

December 31st, 1953 was indeed a big day for the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America, for on this momentous day, the Associated Press, the International News Service and the United Press carried, on a national scale, a release from the UYL's publicity department, the following item: "The Ukrainian Youth's League of North America with hundreds of member clubs in the U.S.A. and Canada has chosen Chet Hanulak of the University of Maryland, leading ground-gainer per attempt (9.8 yards) in the country, and Bob Mischak, Army's great end, as the "Outstanding Football Players of Ukrainian Ancestry for 1953.

The Ukrainian Youth League will honor Hanulak and Mischak with a testimonial dinner at the Beekman Towers Hotel on Saturday evening January 23, 1954. Many celebrities from the Sports and Entertainment worlds will attend."

This writer knows for a fact that Jimmy Powers carried this release on his telecast of December 31st and the New York Herald-Tribune and Newark Star Ledger of January 1st and the N.Y. Daily News of January 3rd did likewise.

Along with this release to the news services—all important columnists in the New York City area have been contacted individually by this writer such as Ed Eullivan, Jimmy Powers of the New York Daily News, Mike Kase of the New York Journal American and Dan Parker of the New York Daily Mirror. These boys should also come thru for

us to really accentuate the fact that All-Americans Bob Mischak of West Point and Chet Hanulak of the University of Maryland are Ukrainians and will be honored by all Ukrainian American youth on January 23rd, 1954 at the Beekman Towers Hotel in New York City at 7:00 P.M.

With all this pre-testimonial dinner publicity in the American Press, it is apparent that the affair should be jam-packed. This should be our way of saying—good work—to a couple of fellow Ukrainians who are proud of their Ukrainian lineage and consistently stress this fact. So once again I reiterate the following message—the Beekman Towers can seat only 250 persons at the dinner; hence anyone interested in attending this worthwhile affair should send in their reservations NOW along a check or money order for \$6.50 per person to the committee's secretary, Miss Anne Stec, 136 Rector Street, Elizabeth, N. J. We honestly feel this dinner will be oversubscribed; therefore make reservations now!

SPORTS BRIEFS

Jimmy Powers of the New York Daily News writes that Yale's Eddie O'Donnell believes giant tackle Phil Tarasovich will develop into an All-East performer next year and All-America the next. The 6-4, 210-pounder is a soph, 19-years old and still growing.

UYL-NA sports director Al Fronchick advises this column that Taras Szmaga of 4037 Riveredge Road, Cleveland, Ohio has been selected as sports director for the entire

Western Section of the UYL-NA's Basketball Program. This division covers Western, Pa., Ohio, Michigan and Chicago. All basketball teams in this area—desiring to take part in the UYL's basketball program—are requested to write Taras immediately.

The successor to fabulous Johnny O'Brien of Seattle U. is a 6 foot 9 inch Pennsylvania basketball player who made the grade in four seasons. When Joe Pehanick came out from Scranton he knew the difference between a basketball and a hunk of coal, but, only because he had mined coal. Pehanick had never played the hoop game in high school. Now he's the hottest shot in the State of Washington and people who laughed when he tripped over the foul lines only a few years ago are cheering themselves hoarse for the Seattle University senior. Seattle lost its opener to Wichita, then Joe began to click and the team has spun a victory skein of six, with Pehanick hitting and average of 21.7 points per tussle. Those who laughed now speak fondly of Joe as the "Big Chief."

John Hunchak won the Ukrainian Eastern State closed men's singles table tennis championship at the Newark, N. J. Ukrainian Center during the holiday week-end. He defeated Roman Charewch in the final. Christine Shlymkewych defeated Taisa Rubel in the woman's singles final. Jerry Lomaga and Zenon Shpon teamed to win the men's doubles and Shpon and Miss Shlymkewych paired to take the mixed doubles. Lomaga took the junior closed title.

THE TECHNIQUE OF FARMING

Until comparatively recently, as history is measured, the techniques of farming had not changed essentially in centuries. The main asset of the farmer was the strength to do the most arduous kind of hand work long hours each day. Neither the tools nor the knowledge existed for getting the most out of the soil, nor protecting the soil against the ravages of man and nature.

The change that has taken place in a generation or two fully deserves the term revolutionary. The aids to better living and to more efficient production that the farmer now has at his disposal would have staggered his grandfather.

These aids are of many kinds, and they reach into every conceivable facet of the agricultural scheme of things. The major farm organizations, for example, such as the Grange and the Farm Bureau Federation, serve to a large extent as the farmers' spokesmen in legislative and political matters, and they also are effective agents in publicizing the thinking and problems of agriculture, as well as in bringing farmers together to discuss and deal with questions of common interest. The national and regional agricultural magazines, some of which have gained huge circulations, provide a mixture of information and entertainment, with the emphasis strongly on the information side. The best of these publications have editorial standards second to none, and they are eminently readable as well as authoritative.

Federal and state governments offer very extensive services to the farmer, on matters of both national and local application. They have in print an almost endless list of pamphlets, dealing with every kind of agricultural operation, down to the most intensely specialized. And the county agent is

a fixture in the farm scene.

The soil conservation districts, organized and administered by farmers themselves, have done a great and absolutely necessary work. As late as 1925 there had been little actual study of erosion control, and the problem was urgent. Moreover, each farm was different, presenting individual difficulties. Some way had to be found to place the primary responsibility for soil and water conservation where it belonged and where it could be handled—with farmers and ranchers. The districts have provided for a partnership between the farmer and the public and private agencies involved in the vast conservation program.

Finally, certain industries have made tremendous contributions to better farming in all its ramifications. The fact that these contributions are commercially motivated in no way lessens their value—the industries concerned couldn't have sold their goods and services unless hard-headed, economy-minded consumers had found them well worth the cost. One of those industries is electric power—without minimizing the work of REA or any other government organization, history testifies that utilities pioneered rural and farm electrification and have been leaders in the movement ever since. The result is that all but a very small percentage of our farmers are users of central station power, or have it available.

Another is the farm equipment industry. The role of the tractor and of the other machines in the agricultural revolution can hardly be exaggerated. The machine has solved the over-riding problem of how to get greater production at a lesser cost. It

"Know Your Heart"

While heart disease is still extremely serious, it is not as dangerous today as it was a few years ago. This is because medical research, much of it financed by contributions to the annual Heart Fund appeal, has discovered methods of care and treatment which enable most heart patients to learn to live with their ailment.

The single most important thing for any person with heart disease to learn is to take life easy. Few heart disease patients have to resign themselves to a life of inactivity. Almost all of them, however, have to learn to restrict their activities enough to lessen the load on their hearts. A damaged heart can serve long and well, just so long as allow-

is, of course, the mainstay of soil and conservation work, with its ability to do in a few hours jobs that would demand the back-breaking work of many men for days or weeks. And, in the view of the agricultural authorities, its importance will continue to increase, as the nation deals with the imminent problem of supporting a swiftly rising population with food and fiber from a farm acreage that is virtually fixed.

ances are made for its limitations.

Almost equally important is the need to maintain normal weight. While the exact relationship between overweight and heart disease has not been discovered, it is known that every extra pound of fat puts an additional load on the heart. Each pound means miles of added vessels through which the heart must pump blood. To a heart weakened by disease, this may mean the difference between disability and reasonable activity.

Here is a simple set of rules which will prove valuable to any heart disease patient: Walk, don't run, upstairs. Don't eat big meals. Don't get overtired. Relax completely for 10 minutes twice a day. Keep your weight normal. Choose sports in which winning is not important. Keep out of arguments. Try to do something constructive about your worries. Check in with the doctor regularly.

Generally, the heart disease patient will profit most if he observes the old axiom, "Moderation in all things." Given half a chance, his heart will respond well and carry him through a long full life.

(Prepared by the New Jersey Heart Association)

Weekly Banter

A Boston salesman visited Texas and heard one particular Texan boasting about heroes of the Alamo, who, all most alone, held off whole armies. "I'll bet," challenged the Texan, "you never had anybody around Boston as brave as that!"

"Did you ever hear of Paul Revere?" asked the Bostonian meekly.

"Paul Revere," said the Texan, "isn't he the fellow who ran for help?"

An Indian ordered a sandwich at a drug store and then peered between the slices of bread. "You, slice um ham?" he asked the cook.

"Yes," replied the cook. "Uh" grunted the Indian, "You pretty near missed him."

"I read in the paper that in some of the out-of-the-way places of the earth they still use fish for money."

"What a job they must have trying to get chewing gum out of slot machine!"

The famous psychologist had finished his lecture and was answering questions. One meek little member of the audience asked,

"Did you say that a good poker player could hold down any sort of executive job?"

"That's right. Does it raise a question in your mind?" "Yes," came the reply. "What would a good poker player want with a job?"

The Scotsman was visiting Canada and was touring the

wooded country with his host. "What," he asked, "is that enor-r-r-mous animal you?"

"That's a moose," came the reply.

"A moose!" exclaimed the Scot. "Whish, mon, an' wha da yer-r-r-atts look like?"

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THE AMERICAN WAY



May His Successor Do Better

More Mistakes

By GEORGE PECK

(EDITOR'S NOTE: George Peck is Chairman of the Board of the National Labor-Management Foundation and Executive Editor of its official publication, PARTNERS.)

American businessmen have made mistakes—find an individual who has not made mistakes and you will uncover a man who has never accomplished anything. Like any other group of Americans business leaders are not infallible—the chances are that they never will achieve that idealistic state.

Because this nation was ploughing new ground, it was inevitable that along with the great progress made there would be some mistakes. But when we compare the errors of our businessmen with their achievements, we find a thousand-and-one beneficial accomplishments for every blunder.

In almost every decade of American history, mistake-making businessmen have increased wages to employees while decreasing the cost of products and services to the American people; thereby greatly raising the standard of living and the degree of human comfort.

Yet, one of the unfortunate aspects of American life during the past two or three decades has been the persistent smearing of businessmen. It came to the point where it was almost necessary for an individual to apologize for being a businessman. Had this not been so tragic as concerning the future of our country, this attitude toward business leaders would have been laughable. Thank goodness, this animosity is on the wane, and a businessman no longer need hang his head as he confesses he is engaged in trade and commerce. Mr. Average Citizen has come to the conclusion that business is doing a mighty good job and that a businessman is a respectable and useful citizen.

While businessmen have steadily reduced their costs and prices to the consuming public, politicians have done just the opposite. That should constitute the final argument against Government engaging in, any business that rightfully belongs in the province of private enterprise. Yet, many of our politicians are planning to further molest and harass the businessmen, and to further enthrone centralized power at Washington under which

the individual gradually will have less and less responsibility and the Government eventually would assume more and more autocratic regimentation of the individual.

Now, the two big questions are: Are we going to grant this additional political power, having before us the horrible example of how inefficient government so greatly increases the cost of anything it undertakes? Are we going to permit government to continue to spend lavishly and tax almost to the point of confiscation, thus discouraging the investment of venture capital, so that mere businessmen will not be able to err slightly and achieve much?

The answer to those two questions must be "NO," if this nation is to progress. The problems that confront us today are terrific and that condition will exist for quite some time. They can be solved only, as in the past, by unleashing individual initiative and keeping it from the paralyzing hand of political and bureaucratic interference. Government must not be allowed to obstruct the honorable development of American industrial and business life.

American industry did a job of production during two world wars. It has excelled all previous performances since the conclusion of World War I. It would seem to be the part of wisdom to keep in the saddle the business leaders who are directing and making possible this miracle of production. They must be kept on the "job"—others must be kept on the "job"—others must be given every encouragement to join hands with them.

Of course, they will make mistakes, but while they blun-

Advertisement for 'Pro gorobca, slavnogo molodca' (For the groom, the famous young man) by Y. Trogo. Includes contact info for 'SVOBODA' at P.O. Box 346, Jersey City 3, N. J.

Holy Jubilee Mission in Jersey City Avoid Winter Over-Exertion, Heart Association warns

The 40th year anniversary of the establishment of the Ukrainian Catholic Exarchate in the United States was celebrated in Jersey City with a Holy Mission being held in the SS. Peter and Paul Ukrainian-Catholic Church. The mission services commenced on December 6 at 4 P.M. with the introductory instructions being offered for the benefit of all faithful in attendance. The mission sermons during the entire week were delivered in Ukrainian by Rev. Mark Dyrda, OSBM; while Rev. Emil Bednar and Rev. Patrick Paschak, OSBM, preached in English for the benefit of the flourishing youth of the Parish.

Every morning Special Masses were offered for intentions as requested followed by mission sermons in Ukrainian; while each evening services began at 7:30 and were concluded with instructions in both Ukrainian and English. On Tuesday evening a Panakheida memorial service was held in memory of all deceased members of the Parish with all present showing deep respect for our departed by participating actively in the Candlelight ritual. On Thursday evening another special service was conducted at which time each parishioner renewed his vows by performing a sincere act of reparation during the solemn Candlelight demonstration of Faith.

As a result of the inspiring and informative sermons delivered on each occasion the participants of the mission were made aware of the duties and responsibilities that should be shared by all true practical Catholics in action. This was best evidenced by the large throngs that turned out for confessions that were heard on Friday and all day Saturday. The Holy Host was distributed for the convenience of the faithful; that included a reception at the 6 A.M. Mass on Saturday for those who had to go to business or work.

On Sunday December 13, the last day of the Jubilee mission; the members of the Holy Name Society, the Blessed Virgin Mary Socialists and the Altar received Holy Communion in a well represented body at the 9 A.M. Mass. In addition many hundreds of other Parishioners were the recipients of the Holy Host at the 3 other Masses that were celebrated that particular morning; which schedule of 4 Masses on Sunday is always observed in the Parish.

The Jubilee mission was of-

cially ended Sunday afternoon at 4 P.M. at which final services, the Papal Blessing, was bestowed on all those who had earned that distinctive privilege. At the conclusion, the grateful appreciation of all the parishioners was conveyed to the missionary Reverend Fathers of the Order of St. Basil the Great, for the successful sponsorship of this pre-Christmas preparation of all concerned by the Very Rev. Wladimir Lotowyecz, Pastor. The capacity audience indicated its profound thanks to all those who had contributed their share toward this long to be remembered anniversary mission event by responding with a resounding "Mnohaya Lita" for everyone's good intention.

The Rev. C. George Pazdrey, Spiritual Moderator of all Parish organizations, and Rev. Z. Baczynskyj, assistant to the Pastor, assisted most capably with the various duties connected with all mission details.

The sale of sacred religious

Ideas For Amusing Children Indoors

Welcome diversion for a young convalescent confined to bed or chair is the game "Where Am I?" This is simply imaginative "Hide and Seek." The one who is "It" chooses a place to be hidden, which is any familiar place in the house. Then he must answer questions such as "Are you upstairs in the attic?" "Are you in this room?" "Are you in something with a lid on?" After the room is determined, shouts of "warm," "hot" and "cold" by the one who is It guides the guessers to the chosen spot.

Save large cans. Buy a few pounds of putty. Cut tops from the cans neatly, punch a few holes in the bottom. Now let the children pat putty around the can rather thickly. They will take delight in pressing into the soft putty old costume jewelry, bright bits of broken china, tiny shells, odd buttons or pebbles, even small pieces of colored foil. Dust on a tiny whiff of colored kalsomine, set the evolved creation aside to season before soil and plants are put into it.

Easy-to-Make Playthings

The fishing game can be fun for all ages. Wooden ice cream spoons from the dime store are the fish. They are fish-shaped any way. Only the eyes and the mouth need to be added. Crayons are best for coloring, as they won't run in water. Write a fish name on each spoon, and any number for score. Put a paper clip on the nose so that the fish can be caught. Use a three foot fish pole from which a hook dangles at the end of a string. The hook can be made from a bent pin, but an open paper clip is safer. Float the spoons in a pan of water and see what luck you have fishing for them. Let the guests take their turn, and give each a specified number of tries. At a party, prizes can be given for high and low scores.

To make sewing cards, cut

Winter weather can be dangerous in more ways than merely increasing the chances of traffic accidents or sidewalk falls... it multiplies the hazards of heart trouble considerably. The New Jersey Heart Association warned today.

"Brisk, cold weather can deplete people into overdoing, with consequent bad effects on the heart," the Heart Association said. "At this time of year, we should take special pains to follow a few common-sense rules about physical activity."

"Winter seems to call for greater physical exertion, such as wading through or shoveling snow, battling gusty winds, stoking the furnace and carry-

ing out ashes, or maybe pushing the family automobile. Particularly in the case of older people, these activities place a strain on the heart.

"When such activities cannot be avoided, men and women in middle years and older should carefully schedule the task, avoiding fatigue. Better yet, leave the shoveling and heavy lifting to younger folks.

"One year-round rule that should not be neglected by any adult is to visit the family doctor at frequent intervals for a thorough checkup. An examination of the heart and circulatory system should be a 'must' for those who want to enjoy good health, winter or summer."

articles in the Parish Church Hall was handled by the Socialists, whose fine efforts were supervised by Lillian Pash, their President.

(6) Vegetable and fruit men and animals. Smiling faces can be cut into oranges and apples. The children can create carrot men with art paper hats and with circles slid down about their raisins, toothpicks, gumdrops, candy life-savers, cherries, or olives. After their creation, these fruit and vegetable creatures can be saved for the supper table.

(7) Making beads. Macaroni can be colored evenly and effectively by placing it a bottle with cake coloring diluted with alcohol. These can be threaded on yarn or brilliant colored string. Also children love to thread bright colored cellophane straws which have been cut into short lengths.

Encourage the children to bring home the treasures of field and stream. A piece of marled wood, a beautiful bit of rock, a handful of sea-shells. If the child finds that his parents also regard these as treat the hobby will grow. From such small beginnings, lives are enriched, friendships made. Best of all, the memory of childhood made blessed with companionship and understanding carries forward into adult life.

(1) Finger painting. You can make your own paints from cornstarch and dry tempera or just use Kemtone or similar cold-water paints, or buy paint prepared in cans. Plastic aprons will protect the children's clothing. Large sheets of butcher paper can be used for painting.

(2) Clay modeling. There is a clay on the market which does not harden. This can be used without supervision. Anything created is something of delight. To make clay, mix 1 c. flour, 1/2 c. salt, 3 tsp. powdered alum, and vegetable coloring. Add water slowly and work with your hands. Keep in covered jar. Add a few drops of water when it dries. A modeled piece set on a shelf will dry rock hard.

(3) Building blocks. Gather small odds and ends of wood and sand them. Paint them or just leave them plain. A collection of various spools could be added.

(4) Boxes. Cereal boxes provide marvelous garages, houses, and gas stations when children are playing with small cars. Also match boxes, and butter boxes.

(5) Newspaper. Twist old newspapers tight into long strips to make animals. Two long strips placed side by side and bent will form the four legs. Then wrap a strip around the center for body, and continue twisting on up for the neck and head. Flap ears and yarn tails can be added. Paint the animals with poster paint. Paint the eyes or use large buttons. Completed, these are durable toys of good size.

John Hodiak to appear at Uyl-na testimonial (Concluded from page 1)

ity and keenly interested in things Ukraine, John Hodiak expressed interest in the entire endeavor and was quick to assure the Ukrainian Youth League committee that he would attend the dinner at 7:00 P.M., January 23rd.

Incidentally, many other prominent personalities are being contacted by the sponsoring committee and the list of invited guests is indeed impressive. All reservations should be placed as soon as possible with the committee's secretary, Anne Stec, 136 Rector Street, Elizabeth, N. J.

NOVE VIDANNIA OPLI UKRAINA, ZEMLIA MOIX BATHIV. Описова географія України Юрія Сірого. Розкриття видання на кресляному папері з художньою кольоровою окладкою 12. Колодіного та 46 ілюстрацій. Книжка корисна для молоді й дорослих! Ціна \$1.25.

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When the Fairies Lived Here

When the fairies used to live here Long ago, There was never any dark, Nor any snow; But the great big sun kept shining

All the night, And the roses just kept blooming, Oh, so bright! Then the little children never Teased their mothers; And the little sisters always Loved their brothers; And the brothers—they were just as

Mild and kind Every single thing you told them They would mind; And they played so very gently, But, you know, That was when the fairies lived here, Long ago.

Yes, the fairies used to live here; You would meet The dear darlings in the garden And the street; Dressed in rainbows, oh, so lovely, With light wings; And their voices like a linnnet, When he sings, And their sweet, kind eyes so loving, That you knew They were wishing all good wishes, Just for you.

Then the flowers bent to kiss them When they'd pass; And the small blades reached to hold them From the grass; For each pretty thing about them Loved them so, When the darling fairies lived here, Long ago!

Columbia Courses A Cinch, Deans Want Them Tougher

(Concluded from page 2) successfully completed without undue intellectual exertion if a student was looking for the easy way out." The deans recommended a stiffer program that would force the easy-going student "to perform at his optimum capacity."

"Even the less able student in Columbia can profit from a program that taxes his capacities," the deans said. "Whatever form the curriculum might take, it would place greater emphasis upon individualized, independent work. Its chief objective would be that of encouraging the student to perform at his optimum capacity; indeed, it should exact such performance as the price of graduation."

The deans noted that the future of Columbia College lay in attracting students not by "big time athletics" but "because of the fine teachers and superior education to be found here."

The deans said that while the fine facilities of the university would attract good teachers, it was clear that the younger teachers could not

educate their children in public schools near the university, and must move to distant and expensive suburbs, demanding "substantial upward adjustments in the Columbia salary scale."

Upbraiding his teen-age daughter for her slovenly appearance a father started in on a tirade of the faults of modern-day children.

"Why, look at your hair," he snorted, "it looks like a mop." "What's a mop?" asked the girl.

We have more poets than judges and interpreters of poetry.—It is easier to write an indifferent poem than to understand a good one. —Montaigne.

Advertisement for Lytwyn & Lytwyn Ukrainian Funeral Directors, Air Conditioned, 801 Springfield Avenue, Irvington, N. J.

Advertisement for Ivan Kovalchuk Funeral Home, Completely Air Conditioned, 129 Grand Street, Jersey City 2, N. J.

Advertisement for John Kowalchuk, 129 Grand Street, Jersey City 2, N. J.

Advertisement for Ivan Bunyko, Licensed Undertaker & Embalmer, 437 East 5th Street, New York City.

Advertisement for Petro Jarema, Licensed Undertaker & Embalmer, 129 East 7th Street, New York 9, N. Y.

Comic strip panels with text: 'INFLUENCED BY SHEETA'S ATTACK AND KNOWING THAT NUMA WAS ABROAD, TARZAN, BY SIGNS, PERSUADED HIS COMPANION TO FINISH THE NIGHT WITH HIM ON HIS PLATFORM.' 'THE SUN WAS AN HOUR OLD BEFORE EITHER STRUCK, TARZAN ROSE AND STRETCHER, THE OTHER'S EYES MET THE APE-MAN'S, HE SMILED AND NODDED.' 'DROPPING TO THE GROUND, THEY FRANKLY SIZED EACH OTHER UP. THE WILD BEAST IN TARZAN LOOKED INTO THE BROWN EYES OF THE STRANGER AND WAS SATISFIED.'

Comic strip panels with text: 'Скочивши на землю, вони щиро зміряли один одного очима. Дика bestія в Тарзані заглядала в карі очі зasmаленого чужинця і була вдоволена.' 'Підо впливом нападу Шети і знаючи, що Нума Далеко, Тарзан на мигах переконав свого товариша докінчити ніч разом з ним на його платформі. Вона сміялася.'

Comic strip panels with text: 'THE IVORY-ARMORED WARRIOR HELD TARZAN'S INTEREST AND WHEN THE MAN INVITED HIM, BY SIGNS, TO ACCOMPANY HIM, TARZAN NODDED AND TOGETHER THEY HEADED NORTH.'

New Year's Dance given by UKRAINIAN NATIONAL HOME, Inc. at UKRAINIAN NATIONAL HOME, 35 West 19th Street, Bayonne, N. J. ON SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 16th 1954. Music by RUSS BINERT AND HIS STARLIGHTERS. Ticket (Incl. Tax & Ward) — \$1.00