

Address:
The Ukrainian Weekly
81-83 Grand Street
Jersey City, N.J. 07308
New York's Telephone:
BARCLAY 7-4125
Tel.: Henderson 4-0287
Ukrainian National Ass'n
Tel.: Henderson 5-8740

СВОБОДА
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СВОБОДА
UKRAINIAN DAILY

"...AS WE LEARN TO GO FORWARD TOGETHER AT HOME, LET US ALSO SEEK TO GO FORWARD TOGETHER WITH ALL MANKIND..."
Richard M. Nixon

The Ukrainian Weekly Section

PER LXXVII. Ч. 11 SECTION TWO SVOBODA, THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY. SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1970 ЦЕНТІВ 20 CENTS No. 11 VOL. LXXVII.

Ukrainians in Free World Prepare for Independence Anniversary Observance

UCCA JOINS RELIEF ACTION FOR EARTHQUAKE VICTIMS IN BANJA LUKA

EXECUTIVE BOARD VOTES \$1,000 DONATION TO HELP UKRAINIANS IN YUGOSLAVIA

NEW YORK, N.Y. — The Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, responding to the plea of thousands of Ukrainians in Yugoslavia left homeless in the wake of the earthquake that hit the region of Banja Luka, donated \$1,000 to alleviate the immediate needs of the victims.

Appeal to Others

The UCCA also issued an appeal to all Ukrainian central organizations in this country to join the rapidly spreading relief action.

The steps were taken by the UCCA Executive Board which gave priority to the relief action at its regular meeting here Friday, January 9, at the headquarters of the Shevchenko Scientific Society.

Reporting on the various phases of the relief action was Dr. Walter Gallan, president of the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee which is at the helm of the effort.

Dr. Gallan, who is also a member of UCCA's Board, stressed the urgency of the situation and called for a more intensive action on this continent to bring relief to the Ukrainian victims in Yugoslavia. He said that he had been in touch with American relief agencies, including the foreign relief section of the U.S. Department of State which has offered valuable suggestions on how to intensify the effort.

The discussion that followed focused essentially on how to bring relief to the quake's victims in the quickest and most efficient manner. All 21 members attending the board meeting, chaired by Executive Vice-President Joseph Lesawyer, underlined the urgency of the situation and outlined a series of steps to be taken immediately. On the proposal of Mr. Peter Pucilo, treasurer, the board voted a \$1,000 donation as the first step in this direction.

The Ukrainian National Association announced last week that it had sent \$1,000 to Archbishop Gabriel Bukatko in Belgrade, and said that more help would be forthcoming pending assessment of the needs and type of relief required.

Indications are that Ukrainians across the land are rallying to the plight of their kinsmen in Yugoslavia and are sending parcels with clothing, footwear, blankets and other articles of immediate use to the homeless and the dispossessed.

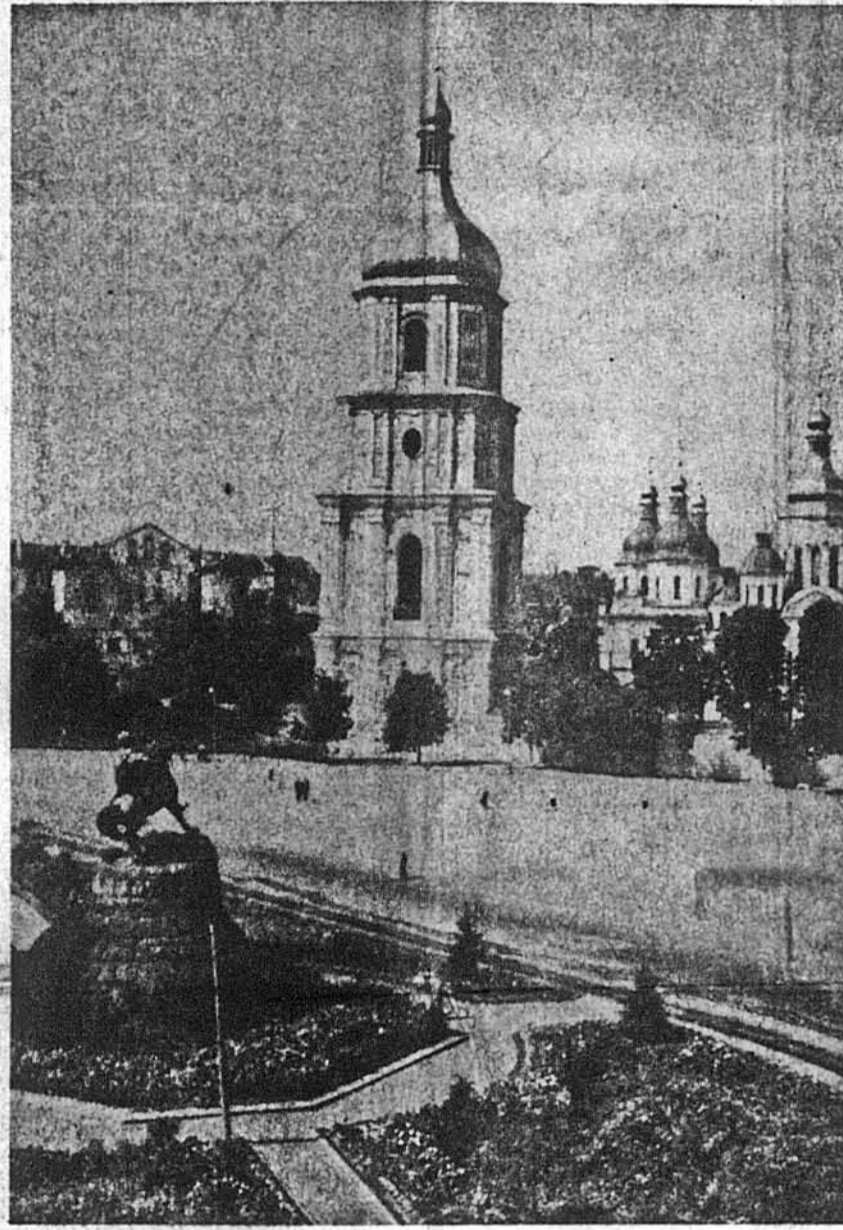
President Reports

The meeting also heard an extensive report of UCCA President Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky who late last month returned from his Far East trip in conjunction with the third conference of the World Anti-Communist League, held in Bangkok, early in December.

Dr. Dobriansky, in addition to giving a detailed report on his travels and meetings throughout the countries of the Far East, dwelt at length on what he called "Asianization" rather than "Vietnamization" of the war in Vietnam.

On the basis of his observations and extensive talks with the Asian political leaders, Dr. Dobriansky feels that a joint effort in Vietnam by other nations of Asia committed to the preservation of freedom would be more effective in thwarting the Communist expansionist designs in that part of the world. This concept, said the UCCA president, is finding considerable support in Washington, as evidenced by the reaction to his speech at the Press Club there.

Dr. Dobriansky also reported on the preparations for the commemoration of Ukraine's independence anniversary in the U.S. Congress. (Continued on P. 2)



HISTORIC SITE: St. Sophia Square in Kiev where Ukraine's independence was proclaimed on January 22, 1918.

SUSTA EXECUTIVE BOARD ANNOUNCES NEW APPOINTMENTS

ZOBNIW HEADS ALUMNI COMMITTEE; VYTVYTSKY TO EDIT STUDENT MAGAZINE

By ANDRIJ BILYK

SYRACUSE, N. Y. — Lubomyr Zobniw of Endicott, N.Y., former Buffalo Hromada president, was appointed to the Federation of Ukrainian Student Organizations of America executive board as alumni committee chairman. The appointment was made

at SUSTA's executive board meeting December 13 at the Ukrainian Institute of America here.

Also appointed to the executive board was Andriy Vytvytsky of Boston, Mass. He will serve as editor of the new SUSTA magazine which won unanimous approval of the delegates at the SUSTA Congress last November.

Communications Lag

According to SUSTA president Nestor Tomycz, it is estimated that over 2,000 students have passed through the SUSTA organization. "They left because there were no provisions for maintaining contact with them as alumni members."

The present SUSTA executive board, Tomycz said, is committed to re-establishing this contact as well as providing for a means of communication between its present student members and the alumni.

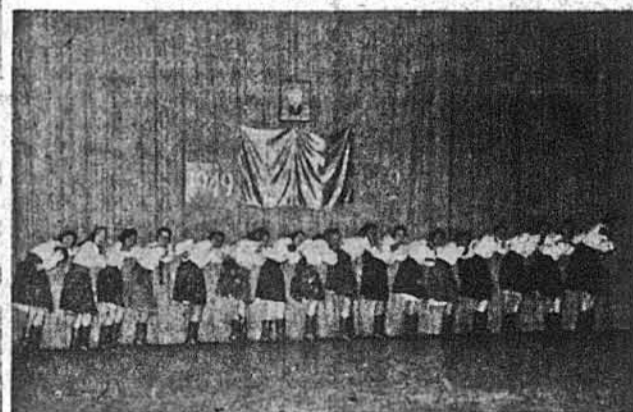
The new alumni committee will start by defining the aims, policies and general structure it should have, according to Mr. Zobniw.

The chairman added the new alumni committee is seeking information and opinions, and will send progress reports to all individuals who are interested.

Comments and suggestions should be mailed to: Lubomyr Zobniw, 32 Rubble Ave., Endicott, N.Y. 13760.

The committee is particularly eager to hear from people with backgrounds in the (Continued on Page 3)

N.Y. Community to Mark Anniversary With Concert



New York SUMA dancers

By ANDREW LASTOWECKY

NEW YORK, N.Y. — This year the Ukrainian community of New York City will honor January 22nd — Ukrainian Independence Day — in a very special manner. Under the auspices of the United American Ukrainian Organizations, the New York branch of UCCA, a program will be held on Sunday, January 25, at 4 p.m. in the auditorium of the Fashion Institute, W. 24th St. The program will feature mainly youth.

Heading the list of performers for this event is the well known "Vesnivka" chorus, an all-girl aggregation from Toronto under the direction of Mrs. Kvitka Zorych-Kondracky. "Vesnivka," which appeared at Soyuzivka, can best be remembered by its spectacular performance during the Festival Concert of Ukrainian Music and Culture held in Rome this past September, following the consecration of the Cathedral of St. Sophia in the Eternal City.

The speaker at the Independence Day celebration will be Prof. Wolodymyr Stojko, the newly appointed director of the Russian and East European Area Studies Division of the History and Government Department of Manhattan College in New York City.

The afternoon program will be preceded by services in all the Ukrainian churches throughout the city with the expected participation of Ukrainian youth.

PLAN CONCERTS, RALLIES

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Thousands of Ukrainians in this and other countries of the free world are preparing for commemorative observances of Ukraine's independence anniversary and the Act of Union which followed the proclamation a year later.

It was in Kiev, ancient capital of Ukraine, that the Central Rada, the then government of the Ukrainian National Republic, issued the Fourth Universal on January 22, 1918, which proclaimed Ukraine to be a free, sovereign and independent state.

One year later to the day, the Western Ukrainian National Republic joined the UNR thus uniting once again all Ukrainian ethnic lands into one sovereign state of the Ukrainian people.

For almost three years the Ukrainian people waged a bitter struggle in defense of their country, alone and unaided. Eventually, Ukraine succumbed to the overwhelming forces of Communist Russia and became a part of what subsequently became the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

This last period of Ukrainian independence is observed by Ukrainians scattered throughout the countries of the free world.

In the United States, the established tradition calls for the issuance of proclamations by State Governors and City Mayors, special prayers in the U.S. Congress followed by appropriate statements of individual Senators and Congressmen which are subsequently incorporated in the Congressional Record, designation of "Ukrainian Independence Days" in various communities, and the display of Ukrainian blue-and-gold flags atop city hall and state house masts.

Concerts, patriotic rallies, special lectures are staged by Ukrainians in individual communities, usually highlighted by the appearance of noted

political and civic leaders. The observances are coordinated by local chapters of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, with mass participation of Ukrainian youth, civic, educational and cultural groups. Religious services are held in all Ukrainian churches on the designated day of commemoration.

It is not uncommon for large communities to stage two or more commemorative events in the course of the month. Many communities have already announced both the format and the date of the observances. Because January 22nd falls on a Thursday, most of the events are scheduled for Saturday and Sunday, January 24 and 25.

The New York City community will observe the event with a concert on Sunday, January 25, with the "Vesnivka" all-girl chorus from Toronto and the local SUMA "Verkhovynsi" dancers featured on the program.

The Pittsburgh community will witness a "Freedom Forum" on Saturday, Jan. 24, and then take part in a huge concert at the Carnegie Music Hall on Sunday. The "Prometheus" male choir from Philadelphia and the Ukrainian dancers from Detroit will appear in the concert.

Other communities are also preparing for various events that, while differing in format, are similar in content. The theme is renewed dedication to the liberation efforts of the Ukrainian people and reaffirmation of faith in the ultimate realization of the just aspirations of the Ukrainian people.

"Freedom Forum" in Pittsburgh To Mark Independence Day

PITTSBURGH, Pa. — Dr. Omeljjan Pritsak, Harvard University professor and head of the Academic Council of the Ukrainian Studies Chair, will be the main panelist at a "Freedom Forum" to be held at the Roosevelt Hotel in Pittsburgh on Saturday, January 24, beginning at 6:00 p.m., to mark the 52nd anniversary of the establishment of the Ukrainian National Republic. The theme of the forum will be "Ukraine and Us: Yesterday, Today, and Tomorrow."

Others on the panel will include Robert Beranek, professor of political science at Duquesne University in Pittsburgh, who was in Kiev during the recent invasion of Czechoslovakia; Anthony A. Martin, director of Carnegie Library in Pittsburgh, where a section on Ukrainian books is being established, for which purpose Ukrainians in Western Pennsylvania donated \$1,000; and Anthony Batiuk, president of the Ukrainian Workingmen's Association, who fought in the Ukrainian army in defense of the Ukrainian National Republic.

Prof. Stojko Heads East European Studies Center

NEW YORK, N.Y. — Dr. Wolodymyr Stojko, a professor of history at Manhattan College here, has been named director of the school's division of Russian and East European Studies.

Prof. Stojko, a one-time student leader and founder of the Federation of Ukrainian Student Organizations in America (SUSTA), has also received a grant to continue his study of the nationality policy within the Russian empire prior to the revolution.

In his college years, Dr.

ANOTHER FIRST IN CANADA

Agnes Kripps Elected to B.C. Assembly

VANCOUVER, B.C. — When Mrs. Agnes Kripps of Vancouver, British Columbia, takes her seat in the provincial legislative assembly next Thursday, it will mark another first on the long list of the Ukrainian Canadian community's achievements. And for Ukrainians, the occasion will be as auspicious as the date.

January 22nd, the official date of the legislative assembly's opening session, coincides with one of the most memorable dates in Ukraine's modern history—that of independence proclamation in Kiev fifty-two years ago.

First Woman

Mrs. Kripps won the seat in last August's election as a Social Credit candidate in Vancouver South. She thus became the first Canadian of Ukrainian descent to be elected to British Columbia's legislative assembly and the first woman of Ukrainian ancestry in Canada to have gained this post.

The election of Mrs. Kripps, coupled with the recent ap-



Mrs. Agnes Kripps

pointment of Dr. Stephen Worobetz as Governor of Saskatchewan, reflect both the contributions and progress of Ukrainians in Canada.

Mrs. Kripps won by a majority of over 4,000 votes in the riding that has 47,600 eligible voters.

She and her pharmacist husband, Stephen, have lived in Vancouver for 22 years. Mrs. Kripps was born and

educated in Winnipeg, Man. Active in community affairs since her high school years, Mrs. Kripps is a firm believer in involvement and she has a record of activities that bears out her credo.

Bringing up her family of four children, ranging from 20-year-old Bonnie to 11-year-old Stephanie, never kept her from doing what she considered to be her duty in the community. She takes this responsibility seriously.

"When my grandparents came to this country from Ukraine," says Mrs. Kripps, "they found a freedom that had been denied them in the old country. They never took it for granted."

Ample Dossier

In between mothering a houseful of youngsters and spearheading community affairs, Mrs. Kripps also found time to act as secretary-treasurer of three companies and director of a fourth. Her dossier reads like the directory of civic groups: director of the Canadian Folk Art (Continued on P. 3)

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EDITORIALS
Meaningful Anniversary

January 22nd is by far the most important date in Ukraine's modern history, one that instills a feeling of pride and solemnity in every Ukrainian's heart.
It was on that day in 1918 that the Central Rada proclaimed the full sovereignty of the Ukrainian National Republic, the last fully independent state of the Ukrainian people.

As if guided by some irrefragable force of history, it was on the same day one year later that all Ukrainian lands were once again united into a single, sovereign entity that brought the fulfillment of the age-old dream of all Ukrainian people, climaxing a process of political, social and cultural renaissance that began some 100 years earlier.
Reawakened by the ideas of Shevchenko and inspired by the words and deeds of hundreds of his followers in every field of human endeavor, the mass of the Ukrainian people rose up to stake a claim to what they finally recognized was their inalienable right — freedom as a nation, subservient to no one.

There was a conscious, willful act of a nation determined to grasp history's blessed moment and reassert a legacy long suppressed though untarnished by centuries of suffering and alien enslavement.

There is no greater testimony to the act than the blood and sacrifice given on the altar of freedom by the Ukrainian people in those harsh and memorable years that witnessed the rebirth of independence. They fought bravely to preserve freedom and unity attained. Its claim denied, its call for help ignored, its rights trampled — the nation fell, the people once again plunged into the pit of tyranny that was Russian communism.

But while history closed this chapter, the book is by no means finished. There is too much evidence that even now, after five decades of suppression, the Ukrainian people are struggling to reclaim their rights. It is for this reason that our observance of this great event assumes special significance: it is a meaningful restatement of the claim's validity until its ultimate fulfillment.

Fine Response

The relief effort for the earthquake victims in Yugoslavia, which started some three weeks ago, has rapidly mushroomed into an all-out drive that speaks well of our community here.

Two of our leading organizations, the Ukrainian National Association and the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, responded quickly and generously by donating cash money to alleviate the plight of some 5,000 Ukrainians stranded on the snowy fields around Banja Luka.

The United Ukrainian American Relief Committee has set the wheels in motion to secure more help from various agencies as well as individual persons.

But what is most commendable is the fact that hundreds of individual families and persons here have shown both understanding and compassion for their brothers in need. Money and parcels are being sent daily from the United States and Canada by our people who have obviously not forgotten the dread of hunger and poverty. And this at a time when our community, not overly abundant in wealth, is asked to contribute to many other causes, all equally important and worthwhile.

It is a most encouraging indication that when the chips are down our community rises to the occasion. Despite individual hardships and troubles, of which no one is ever completely free, there is understanding and willingness to extend a helping hand to someone who may be worse off. In this case our community is doing just that, and doing it well.

Two Firsts in Canada

The recent appointment of Dr. Stephen Worobetz to the post of Governor of Saskatchewan and the election of Mrs. Agnes Krippa to the British Columbia legislative assembly add two more unprecedented firsts to the list of many achievements by Ukrainians in Canada. This gives a substantial boost to what is clearly emerging as "Ukrainian power" with Senator Lutzky at the helm.

We would do well to draw a lesson or two from our compatriots in Canada who are way ahead of us in the field of politics. But until we make our long-awaited breakthrough in the U.S., we hope to be allowed to share in the pride that is wholly theirs.

THE EVENTS OF JANUARY

By CLARENCE A. MANNING

All Ukrainian patriots and even those with only a vague sense of history must look back with mixed emotions on the month of January, for so much of good and bad was concentrated in those few days five decades ago.

It was on January 22, 1918 that the Central Rada formally issued the Fourth Universal and declared to a large gathering on the square of St. Sophia in Kiev that "From now on the Ukrainian National Republic becomes the independent, free, and sovereign state of the Ukrainian people."

A year later, on the same St. Sophia Square, the delegation of the Ukrainian National Rada of the Western Ukrainian National Republic was accepted as a member of the Western Section of the UNR; its leader, Eugene Petrushevych, became a member of the governing body of the Republic.

Unity Attained

And even though a period of peace was needed before the final questions of administration, supply, and local statutes could be harmonized, there was now to be one state consisting of all the Ukrainian people, no matter where they lived or under what auspices.

It had been the dream of all the Ukrainian leaders since the old days of the princely Kievian state.

The realization of the centuries-long dream could not be sustained in the harsh conditions that prevailed at the end of World War I and the Ukrainians, after heroic struggles, were again forced into submission by their ruthless enemies.

As we look back on the past from a distance of something over fifty years, we need not be surprised.

The sudden collapse of the old Russian Empire and the abdication of Tsar Nicholas II had come as a crushing blow to the western powers of Great Britain and France, who had relied upon the forces of Russia to protect the eastern front which they suddenly saw abandoned and threatened.

Particularly France, which had been bled white by the battles near Sedan, was faced with extensive mutinies in the army and as yet the western powers had not visualized the role that the United States was going to play in 1918, when the armies under General Pershing were just taking shape.

There was the dangerous misconception that if the Russian imperial army had fought so well, an army of citizens freed from tsarist control would do even better. That was the expectation not only of the diplomats of all powers, including the United States, but the ideas were held even more devoutly by the professional do-gooders who had gone to Russia to help in the spreading of democracy and carry over the

products of American charity and benevolence.

Instead, it became clear very soon that the people of the old Empire were weary and intent only upon securing peace with the minimum delay and on almost any terms. The Provisional Government, however under the leadership of Krenskey, talked desperately of continuing the war but was finding it more and more difficult to satisfy the common soldiers, many of whom, like the Ukrainians, saw the chance for acquiring a true freedom from both tsarist rule and Russian control.

War-Weariness

At the same time, their leaders, competent thinkers and idealists spent the summer and autumn months of that year in drawing plans for the role that they would play in a new democratic Russian federation for which they could not secure definite assistance. Least of all did they think of forming a Ukrainian army even at a time when Ukraine was really blocked by the closing of the Dardanelles and the difficulties of getting supplies from the Arctic and Siberia because of the geographical position of the state.

To make matters worse, the Social Democratic Party, largely composed of the Russified elements in the various cities, came more and more under the influence of Nicholas Lenin, whom the Soviets greet as the founder of modern communism and whose hundredth birthday they are celebrating this year.

They considered and ever accentuated his policies for attaining full control over the former Empire and made it clear that he did not intend to allow any liberties anywhere.

Policy of Deceit

Once in control of Moscow and Petrograd, Lenin introduced a new custom of recognizing the independence of the emerging states, including the Ukrainian National Republic. But as he did not get control of Kiev by this maneuver, on the very same day he declared war on the new state and forced a final crisis.

At the same time, to re-

lieve pressure on himself, he opened negotiations with the Germans and Austro-Hungarians at Brest, promising them large amounts of Ukrainian grain.

The Rada was now in an almost impossible position. The western allies, the natural supporters of the Ukrainian ideals, refused to recognize the Ukrainian situation and broke off what points of contact they had already established, although they were as puzzled as the Ukrainians as to how they could have moved supplies into this landlocked area.

For their promises had little more support than hope, and these were scant defense from the Russian Bolshevik army that was being sent into Ukraine to pillage, destroy, and subdue the hostile people.

It gave poignancy and tragedy to the January events when Ukraine, to keep the record straight, formally proclaimed its independence and with totally inadequate forces endeavored to oppose the invaders. The Ukrainian armies succeeded in driving back the invading force with enormous losses at the end of the month, especially among a group of untrained cadets at Kruty, the defense of which is a monument to the heroism which Ukraine showed throughout the war.

Obtain Recognition

The Ukrainian delegates who went to Brest succeeded in obtaining recognition by the Central Powers even though it meant bad reputation among the victors in the campaign of 1918.

Ukraine was later compelled to ask for German aid, and when the Germans were finally forced out, the union of 1919 was even a more schematic event than that of 1918.

Thus the events of January were both heroic and tragic, temporary yet meaningful. They did have one result: they showed that the Ukrainian spirit was not dead, that it still survived, and they gave promise that the time would surely come when Ukraine would find an honorable place among the free nations of a truly free world.

That is the meaning of the January efforts in 1918. May it find its fulfillment soon.

Propose Bill For Ethnic Centers

NEW YORK, N.Y. — U.S. Representative Roman C. Pucinski (D-III.) along with fifteen other members of Congress has introduced legislation to establish a series of Ethnic Heritage Studies Centers around the country and to train teachers for the study of America's major identifiable ethnic groups.

The bill would authorize \$10 million in fiscal 1970 and \$20 million in 1971 to establish a series of centers. Each center would create curricu-

lum material for the elementary and secondary schools on the history, geography, society, literature, art, music, language and general culture of a particular ethnic group or regional group of ethnic cultures.

It would also serve as a distribution point for these materials to school systems throughout the U.S. In addition, the centers would provide training for elementary and secondary school teachers in the use of these materials.

"NEWSWEEK" SEES UKRAINE AS "CAPABLE OF INDEPENDENCE"

NEW YORK, N.Y. — Citing economic self-sufficiency, intense nationalism, and rich cultural and literary heritage, the weekly magazine "Newsweek" finds Ukraine as "the most capable (of the Soviet Union's fifteen republics) of standing on its own feet as an independent nation."

The magazine, which has a circulation of 2,320,000, analyzed the current situation in Ukraine in the context of an article, titled "Not-So-Silent Majority," published in its January 12th issue.

Alluding to the announced census in the Soviet Union — the first since 1959 and one which may show, according to the magazine, that the Russians will be in a minority — "Newsweek" provides an in-depth view of the nationality question in the USSR, based on a report of the magazine's Moscow bureau chief John Dornberg.

Open Protest

Citing cases of open protest by non-Russian minorities in the Soviet Union against "the denial of their ethnic rights," the article asserts that the intensification of "ethnic conflict will be the Soviet Union's most pressing domestic problem in the remaining years of this century."

It quotes Prof. Zbigniew Brzezinski of Columbia University, who predicts that "in the next several decades the nationality problem will become politically more important in the Soviet Union than the racial issue has become in the United States."

Mr. Dornberg, who is said to have undertaken an extensive tour of the USSR in preparation for his report, says

that it is the consciousness of Ukraine's capability to be independent that "makes Ukrainian nationalists so insistent — and the Soviet authorities so quick to stymie their activities."

"Basically," writes Mr. Dornberg, "Ukrainian nationalists object to the official distortion of Ukraine's history and the de-emphasis of its language in urban schools — as well as the economic directives from Moscow which force the republic to concentrate on heavy industries to the neglect of more profitable production of consumer goods."

He says that "they (Ukrainian nationalists) are not so much in favor of complete independence for their republic as a relaxation of centralization control."

Mr. Dornberg follows it up with a quotation from "one Ukrainian nationalist" who reportedly said "we do not want separatism. What we are looking for is greater autonomy within the union."

Moscow's Dilemma

The report concludes with the assertion that the Moscow regime is faced with a dilemma of what to do about the increasingly restive nationality groups. On the one hand, says the article, the Soviets, by opening avenues for legitimate ethnic expression, would run the risk of undermining their own authoritarian system.

On the other hand, by ignoring the demands of the non-Russian nations, the Kremlin rulers, says the article, are courting "the equally grave risk of an eventual political explosion."

Luhanske Renamed Again

MOSCOW. — The City of Luhanske in Ukraine, birthplace of former Soviet President Kliment Voroshilov who died last month, has once more been named Voroshilovgrad in his honor, according to Reuters.

An official decree published in newspapers here January 5th said the Luhanske district and the Moscow suburb of Khoroshevski had also been renamed after the Marshal, a close comrade-in-arms of Josef Stalin.

Luhanske, the district surrounding it and Khoroshevski were first renamed in honor of Voroshilov by Stalin in 1935.

But in 1958, during the destalinization campaign of the then Premier Nikita S.

Khrushchev, they reverted to their old names together with several other cities named after Stalin's old lieutenants on the grounds that naming towns or districts after living leaders was part of "personality cult."

The decree, issued by the Communist Party Central Committee, the Council of Ministers and the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, said the reversion to the previous name had been decided on "at the request of numerous workers."

Voroshilov was himself publicly disgraced by Khrushchev but, before his death, was rehabilitated and restored to a place of honor in Soviet society. He was given a state funeral Dec. 6th.

Aliens Must Register in January

WASHINGTON, D.C. — During the month of January 1970 some four million non-citizens living in the United States will report their home address to the government. Under a provision of the 1952 Immigration and Nationality Act, all aliens admitted for permanent residence who have not as yet been naturalized and aliens in the United States temporarily, must fill out an address card at the local United States post office or at

the nearest office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service and return the card (not mail it) to the clerk from whom received.

Raymond F. Farrell, Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, noted that "the only exceptions are: non-citizens in diplomatic status, and foreign representatives of international organizations of which the United States is a member, such as the United Nations."

It is also required that parents or guardians of alien children under 14 and legal guardians of aliens in custodial care should fill out address reports for such persons.

Any alien who is ill may send a friend or relative to obtain the Address Report Card (Form I-53) for him. After it has been filled out by the non-citizen, the report card must be sent back to the issuing clerk.

Aliens who are not in the U.S. during January must report their address within 10 days after their return.

In January 1969, some 4,002,668 aliens reported their addresses to the government. Of these 3,063,359 were permanent residents of the United States.

had "always wanted to see a rocket take off."

Crowding up to look through the telescope were some young men from California who drove across the country in a Volkswagen bus with a surfboard on the roof. One of them, a typical surfer type, said he was a warehouse worker, a part-time student, and said he was looking for adventure.

(To Be Continued)

UCCA Joins...

(Concluded from p. 1)

He said that in view of the fact that on January 22nd President Nixon is scheduled to give his state of the Union message, the official ceremonies will be held Tuesday, January 27th. Special prayers will be offered in the House of Representatives on that day. There will be no prayers this year in the Senate.

The UCCA president also urged Ukrainian Americans to support those congressional leaders who have shown interest and concern for the problems of the Ukrainian people. In view of the upcoming congressional elections, noted Dr. Dobriansky, "Ukrainian voters should become acquainted with the records of the candidates. He mentioned Senator Dodd of Connecticut and Congressman Feighan of Ohio as deserving the Ukrainian voters' support in their re-election bids.

Fund Drive

Mr. Ivan Bazarko, in reporting on the National Fund campaign last year, said that a total of \$89,626.82 was contributed by the Ukrainian community. The Tenth Congress brought in a total of \$16,980, with an additional income from the sale of books and journals amounting to \$2,993. The total income for 1969 amounted to \$109,600.32, while the expenditures for the same period were \$105,266.13, leaving the sum of \$18,754.70 in UCCA's treasury.

The National Fund drive, said Mr. Bazarko, brought in a total of \$27,469 in December alone. He then listed the leading communities in terms of Fund contributions, with New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit and Newark-Irvington occupying the first five spots.

The committee announced that the minimum individual contribution for 1970 has been upped to \$15.00 from the previous \$10.00 which had been in effect for 20 years. The raise is obviated by the inflationary trends and spiraling prices in the country.

Re-Organization

The meeting also approved the proposal of the special committee on reorganization of UCCA work. The committee, consisting of Messrs. Lesawyer, I. Billinsky, Dr. M. Stachiw, Bazarko, A. Chornodolsky and S. Sprynsky, met earlier in the afternoon and proposed the establishment of ten sub-committees, each to be headed by an executive board member and staffed by persons elected to UCCA's governing organs. The sub-committees are as follows: coordination of schools and education; religious affairs; coordination of activities pursued by women's organizations; external affairs; organizing activity; defense of Ukraine's rights; finances; social services; coordination of student and youth groups activity; press and information.

The composition of the sub-committees will be announced at the Board of Directors meeting scheduled for Saturday, March 7.

DR. COLEMAN TO LECTURE ON UKRAINE

NEW YORK, N.Y. — Dr. Arthur P. Coleman, one of the country's first and leading Slavists formerly associated with Columbia University, will give a lecture on "The Golden Ages of Ukraine" Thursday, February 5, at the Ukrainian Institute of America.

Noted for his vast knowledge of history and culture of the Slavic peoples, including Ukrainians, Dr. Coleman, currently retired, is expected to offer interesting insights into Ukraine's past in the course of his lecture.

Scheduled for 8 p.m., the presentation is the third in the series of Ivan Franko lectures sponsored by the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America. Two previous speakers were the Rev. Joseph Ciszek and Howard H. Sargeant.

The lectures are open to the public.

EYEWITNESS REPORT

APOLLO 12: FULFILLMENT OF A VISION

By JURIJ SAVYCKYJ

(The author of this eyewitness report is a student at Cornell Medical School and president of the New York City Ukrainian Student Hromada).

6 a.m. A student with a suitcase trudged in the sand down a dark, windy, bleak Florida beach. The tall grass dunes rustled in the strong and low bushes covering the wind, and a light rain began to darken the deep sand.

Seven miles away a huge white Saturn Apollo 12 moonship awaited liftoff in five hours.

Real Launch

Ever since grammar school I had waited for this occasion — to see a real launch. In the 1950's, like many other young boys, I had fired my own small rockets and saw them explode. I had read optimistic predictions of how some day, probably in the 1980's, we would enjoy the speed of commercial jet travel and launch orbital vehicles. By the end of my lifetime (2,000 A.D.?) men

might travel to the moon!

Fantasy had become reality so soon. Just a few hours earlier in New York City our small jet (having been delayed by a bomb scare) raced past rows of other resting aluminum birds and leaped gracefully into the black midnight sky.

The NYC area became a spectacular carpet of twinkling light patterns then disappeared below fields of clouds. Farther on, large eastern cities seven miles below us glowed like pale domes of light whenever the clouds parted. Three hours after takeoff I was walking off a wet runway at the tiny airport near Cape Kennedy, looking for a ride towards the launch area, where men were about to leave for the moon for the second time. It was only 1969, not 2,000 A.D.

I hitched a ride to one of

the many beach areas from where thousands watch the space shots. Hundreds of small tents and camper trucks dotted the area, their occupants sound asleep. The sun had not yet dawned and it was dark, windy, cold, and rainy. There was no large house or shelter anywhere from the cold wet wind.

About thirty college kids were lying around a smoldering fire in their sleeping bags on the moist sand, their surf boards near by. They had tucked their heads inside their damp bags to hide from the blowing surf spray and the slow rain.

About 7 a.m. a door slammed in a nearby camper truck and an old man emerged into the morning stillness. He told me he was from Cleveland and offered his binoculars for a look. Through the mist over the lagoon I spotted the moonship far on the horizon on the launching island.

I hiked to a better viewing spot on a closer beach. The rocket was standing on an island surrounded by twisting peninsulas and lagoons, af-

fording many possible viewing locations.

By 7:30 a.m., I came across a rectangle of eight picnic tables under a roof. On the concrete floor under the picnic tables about eleven bodies were huddled in sleeping bags. It began to rain hard and I sat down shivering at a picnic table to read a local newspaper.

A helicopter roared over our heads and several of the sleeping bags disgorged their sleepy occupants, students from Tennessee.

One fellow started the heater in his shiny new car and invited me to warm up inside. I eagerly hopped in and reveled in the heat. Another fellow gave me some hot coffee and a donut. The youths, awake and talkative by now, said they drove down just to see the launch and do some surfing for a few days.

Pink Tablet

One fellow had a cold and sneezed a lot. He took out a little pink tablet, crushed it into many small pieces, and

popped several fragments into his mouth. We continued talking about his university.

As a medical student I was naturally curious about his pill and later asked him what type of drug was he taking and for what illness. He said he was not really sick and that the medicine was just some LSD. The remaining parts of the tablet was for his companions. Amazed, I asked why was he ruining his perception of the launch by taking this drug. He replied that his perception was going to be even better. After thanking the fellows for the warm car, I hitch-hiked to an excellent viewing beach.

The beach was paralleled by a four-lane highway only 300 feet away which was now jammed with thousands of cars, camper trucks, and trailers. By 9 a.m. all these vehicles were flowing off the highway onto the beach along a five mile stretch. Many helicopters chattered low overhead surveying the hundred thousands of people lining the beaches.

Two hours before launch time the fog and rain had disappeared. A blue sky and

UCCA Washington News

③ The Asian trip and mission of UCCA President Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky entailed many more participations than can be reported here. On December 4, the UCCA president followed His Excellency Thamat Khoman, foreign minister of Thailand, in delivering his address to the Third Conference of the World Anti-Communist League. The address was on "The Enslaved Peoples Under Communism" and methodically covered the captive nations concept, all the captive nations, and their strategic significance for the future. Later that day, the UCCA President was elected chairman of one of the five committees of the conference, his Committee II dealing with resolutions pertaining to the captive world. A number of essential resolutions on Ukraine and the USSR were processed through this committee.

④ On December 5, the UCCA President was interviewed for twenty minutes by Mr. Edwards on the relation of Russia in the USSR to Asia. The interview was videotaped in the Hotel Narai in Bangkok. Along with other interviews, it is to be shown in the United States over a national network. That evening, at a dinner sponsored by the Free People League of Thailand, the UCCA President accepted in behalf of the U.S. delegation a banner of WACL. A week later, the December 12 issue of the "Freedom Center News" in Seoul, Korea reported, "The Conference had the rare opportunity to listen to experts on communism like Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky of Georgetown University, Madame Suzanne Fabin of France, Prime Minister Thamat Khoman of Thailand, and Mr. Mario Lopez Escobar of Paraguay."

⑤ The UCCA President delivered, on December 6, a report to the delegates of the Asian People's Anti-Communist League concerning captive nations activities in the U.S. and abroad. The report detailed ten special activities undertaken by the National Captive Nations Committee and associated organizations this past year. It emphasized the importance of the currently published U.S. House of Representatives Document on the Captive Nations Movement. Free Asian nations are ardent participants in the movement.

⑥ On December 10 the UCCA President appeared before the U.S. Army Reserve Mobilization Group at the National Press Club in Washington to deliver a lecture on "The Captive Nations." The group is led by the Honorable Bryce Harlow, the President's liaison officer to Congress. The lecture treated all the captive nations, particularly those in the USSR, and also developed an Asianization, rather than Vietnamization, concept of the Vietnam war. The latter drew much interest and discussion. The following day, December 11, the UCCA President attended a reception and dinner at the Capitol Hill Club in honor of the Honorable Hugh Scott, Senate Minority Leader.

⑦ The UCCA President's tour to the Far East was discussed for 3 hours on WIOD, Miami, on December 23. The Alan Courtney show accommodated the program. Listeners called in questions and made comments. Dr. Dobriansky's Asianization concept on the Vietnam war ruffled a number of listeners.

New York Graduates Society to Start Activity

NEW YORK, N.Y. — The New York City Ukrainian Graduates Society will begin its activities with a get-together party in a lovely location on Washington Square here on Saturday, Feb. 7, at 9 p.m. The location is the Top of the Park Room in Loeb Student Center (NYU). The party will feature stimulating company, refreshments, and a beautiful view of the NYC skyline from huge picture windows. A similar gathering held last fall by the Student Hromada drew a crowd of over 150 graduate-aged Ukrainians, mostly in their late 20's.

The Graduates Society is being organized with the assistance of the N.Y.C. Hromada. It is intended for young Ukrainians in the age group 24-33 who are interested in the educational and social potential such a group can provide. According to Hromada president Jurij Savvycky, the society can be expected to grow much larger than the student Hromada. "There are more graduates than students in the N.Y.C. area, and the society is greatly needed for this age group," said Savvycky.

Josef Woloszczuk, UNA Employee, Dies in New York

NEW YORK, N.Y. — Josef Woloszczuk, a one-time attorney at law in Rava Ruska, Western Ukraine, and since 1952 an employee of the Ukrainian National Association, died here Saturday, January 10. He was 81 years old.

Born and educated in Western Ukraine, Mr. Woloszczuk joined the Ukrainian Galician Army during the war of liberation and attained the rank of lieutenant. He went on to complete his education after World War I and practiced law until he was forced to leave his native country during World War II. He joined the UNA as a recording department employee in April 1952.

He is survived by his wife, Rosalia, and two sisters in Poland. Funeral services were held Thursday, January 15, from St. Volodymyr's Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral in New York. The body was interred at the Ukrainian Orthodox Cemetery in South Bound Brook, N.J.

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CREDIT TO THE ARMY

Upholds Family Tradition

SAYVILLE, N.Y. — Pharmacies is not merely a profession in the Uhorchak family. It is a tradition of long standing, rooted in the concern for the well-being of people and meticulous service to them.

Specialist Michael Uhorchak, serving in the U.S. Army and stationed in Fort Clayton, Canal Zone, was cited by the Medical Service Corps for "maturity, dependability and devotion," according to a letter received by his father, Joseph, also a pharmacist here.

Sp. Uhorchak, who has complete responsibility of a large pharmacy operation which equates to a large civilian pharmacy, has "met the demands of his duty with outstanding performance as well as exceptional courtesy and tact with patients and staff," says Cpt. Richard V.N. Ginn of the MSC.

News media are replete with stories of heroism and bravery in the Vietnam war, but there is seldom mention of excellent service performed by thousands of America's young men in the armed forces, who are not in combat. Sp. Uhorchak is one of them.

The grandson of Michael



Sp. Michael Uhorchak

Uhorchak, an illustrious UNA leader in the 1920's who is said to have been the first Ukrainian pharmacist in the United States, Sp. Uhorchak is thus upholding a three-generation profession in the family.

The oldest Uhorchak, now deceased, was a supreme secretary of the UNA from 1910 through 1920, then served as a vice-president (1925-29).

The UNA tradition is also deeply imbedded in the Uhorchak family. All are members of UNA Branch 287.

Alicia Andreadis to Make Concert Debut in New York

NEW YORK, N.Y. — Alicia Andreadis, noted Ukrainian mezzo-soprano who is well known to Ukrainians from her appearances at various functions and events, will be making her concert debut here on Sunday, February 15, at the prestigious Alice Tully Hall at Lincoln Center Plaza.

Miss Andreadis, who recently starred in the opera "Anna Yaroslavna," will perform a series of operatic arias and compositions in what is a demanding and diversified program. The concert is scheduled for 8 p.m.

Miss Andreadis has devoted most of her professional life to Europe and South America because of her commitments as a contract performer with the great Teatro Colon of Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Sharing the program with the Ukrainian soloist will be Rod McWhirter, a young heroic tenor who is under



Alicia Andreadis

contract to the Metropolitan Opera Company and is being groomed for leading roles there.

Tickets for the concert may be purchased at the Alice Tully Hall box office or at Peter Pirrone Productions, 871 Seventh Avenue here.

Agnes Kripps Elected

(Concluded from p 1)
Council, president of the Canadian Folk Society, girl and boy scout movement, PTA work, and many other organizations in which she directed and produced various educational, cultural and charitable programs.

And it is only natural that her thoughts center around both young people and senior citizens with whom and for whom she has done so much. She is particularly concerned about the youth of today and will push for the establishment of a provincial department of youth — similar to that already operating in Alberta — to channel and coordinate the creative ideas of today's young people.

Teachers Schedule Meeting

NEW YORK, N.Y. — On Friday evening, January 23, at 7:30 p.m., the Ukrainian Teachers Association will hold its monthly meeting at the Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 E. 79th Street, New York City.

The first part of the meeting will be a preparatory session for a future panel probing the direction of Ukrainian Saturday schools. In view of abundant and sometimes irresponsible criticism of Ukrainian language schools, members of the Ukrainian Teachers Association are working to activate a standing committee through which valid criticism could be

KLK Has Winter Weekend at Soyuzivka

NEW YORK, N.Y. — Skiing, skating, tobogganing and a costume ball, to top it all, are in store for those hardy souls who relish the snow and cold weather, courtesy of the Carpathian Ski Club of New York and the always accommodating management of Soyuzivka.

The weekend of sports, fun and socializing will begin this morning with a trip to near-by Ski-Minne for a few hours of winter sports, primarily skiing.

A costume ball for children, followed by one for the adults, is slated for tonight, with the Soyuzivka band providing the music.

"As usual, we welcome all guests," said the energetic KLK president, Jaroslav Rubel.

Prizes will be awarded for best costumes. More skiing is slated for Sunday.

Named Soccer All-America

NEWARK, N.J. — William Kazdoba, a sophomore at Montclair State Teachers College, was named to the second All-America soccer team selected by the National Soccer Coaches Association.

Kazdoba, chosen for the center-forward spot, was the only Ukrainian to be named to this year's team.

The youngest of three brothers, all soccer players of note, Kazdoba came to this country from Belgium in the early 1950's. The family settled in Newark, N.J., where all three brothers, Victor, Walter and Bill, joined the "Chornomorska Sitch" Athletic Association. All three played on the club's varsity and junior soccer teams with great success.

Before enrolling at Montclair State, Bill starred first for the "Sitch" juniors then joined the varsity team. He is a fast, ball-controlling and hard-working forward.

The nationally ranked squad of Montclair State is coached by Leonard Lucenko, also a Ukrainian. Four other Ukrainians were starters on Mr. Lucenko's team last fall.

SUSTA Board

(Concluded from p. 1)
social sciences, business administration, as well as arts and sciences, Zobnivi said.

Tadey Tarnawsky of Buffalo, also a former Buffalo Hromada president and Zenon Reynarowych, a member of the New York City Ukrainian Engineer's Society, are the other committee members.

First Issue in March

Vytvitsky, the new magazine editor, presented his project before the board. He said that each issue will be bilingual and touch topics relevant to the Ukrainian student and the Ukrainian community. The first issue will be out by early March, he said.

SUSTA activities as agreed to by the Executive Board are as follows: Feb. 7, Leadership Conference in New York City; March 15, High Schoolers Conference at Harvard University in cooperation with the Boston Hromada; March 22, Alumni Conference; March 11, Cultural weekend in Montreal with SUSK, the Canadian student organization.

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IN SYRACUSE

St. John's Parish: Our Traditions Live on

(The Sunday, January 4th, issue of the Syracuse, N.Y. Herald American carried a five-page feature article in its magazine section on Ukrainian customs and traditions. Appearing on the eve of the Epiphany, celebrated according to the Gregorian calendar, the article was illustrated by seven photos featuring some of the parish's activities. The story, reprinted below, was penned by Jean Rauch; photos were made by Dick Bandy.)

Although in most Western churches the Epiphany commemorates the visit of the Magi to the Infant Jesus, Eastern churches, such as St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church on Wilbur avenue, are concerned mainly with commemorating the baptism of Jesus in the River Jordan and His first miracle at Cana.

On the eve of Epiphany, "Shchedryi Vechir," there is a traditional supper among Ukrainians, during which the people sing the "shchedrivky," special songs which wish good health and good crops to the head of the family.

Bless Water

With much ceremony, the priest blesses the water (sea, lake, or river) and the congregation in procession, carries the church banners and the cross. After the religious observance, the people take home some of the holy water with which the priest will later bless their homes as he visits his parishioners. For this blessing, all the family old and young, gather about the table.

The young people — their education, their future, their happiness — receive a lot of attention at St. John the Baptist. They are keenly aware of the future. St. John's is a church observing the Eastern or Byzantine Rite, under Pope Paul. They have their own cardinal, Cardinal Joseph Slipyi, who spent 17 years in prison in Siberia.

Their knowledge of the Communist suppression in their native land has made Ukrainians particularly attuned to the opportunities of America, but they are also anxious to maintain the traditions of their ancestors.

In St. John the Baptist Elementary School, where children in grades one through eight receive an education, the Ukrainian language is taught, and Ukrainian history is emphasized. The arts and crafts of the native country are held in particular esteem and preserved among the youth.

It is with the future in mind that Mrs. Falyna Wojtowycz teaches her young daughter to embroider a soft wool jacket, a "baybakrak," in the colorful and intricate patterns of Ukraine. It is with the future in mind that Walter Vozza guides his

young son's hand across a fantastically complex wood-carving and Mrs. Elizabeth Kitt teaches her daughters the ancient art of "pysanky," decorating eggs with brilliant geometric designs found only in Ukrainian art.

Said Mrs. Kitt, "It is the only way they will learn and remember Ukrainian traditions. Otherwise, the traditions will be lost forever."

Mrs. Wojtowycz is an artist — in oils, in embroidery and, most of all, in ceramics. Beautifully crafted and painted vases, lamps, bowls, and other ceramic pieces leave her hands. On them she preserves the traditions of her native land. Oak leaves, sunflowers, heads of grain, berries and especially "barvynok," (periwinkle) are favorite designs.

Suppression

A book entitled "Ukrainian Arts," edited by Ann Mitz, explains why some Ukrainians feel such a need to preserve their traditions among the young people. "Beginning in the 1930's," writes Miss Mitz, "the Soviets systematically suppressed and succeeded in breaking the tradition of Ukrainian motifs in ceramics. Surviving masters were organized under an artel now compelling them to produce ceramics alien to Ukrainian traditions."

In this country, Ukrainians provide a special class in art in their children a respect for their heritage.

At St. John the Baptist children receive religious instruction in the faith of their fathers from pastor of the flock, the Very Rev. Basil Wojtowycz and his assistant, the Rev. Roman Bialecky from kindergarten through high school. St. John's school children are eligible for Saturday classes, which last from 9 a.m. to noon. They are primarily taught Ukrainian culture, said Sister Belona, principal, and the graduate with diplomas when they complete the eight-year work. Some colleges accept the course as credit for entrance, she said.

During regular school hours, the students learn to read, write, and speak the language of their fathers. Mrs. Olga Bachynsky has both beginners and advanced students in her Ukrainian language class. Only about half of them, she said, speak Ukrainian in the home, although most of their parents are able to speak it. Still, because a student leaves Mrs. Bachynsky's class, he knows his 33-letter Ukrainian alphabet, its sounds and uses backward and forward.

If there is one art uniquely Ukrainian, it is the art of egg decoration. In 888 A.D., Ukraine accepted Christianity and the decorated Easter egg became an important symbol. "Krushanka," the hard-boiled egg dyed in solid colors, credited with healing powers rolled in green oats and buried in the ground to as-

sure a good harvest and to turn aside wind, and is put under bee hives to assure a good supply of honey. Ukrainian peasants placed Krushanka shells in their thatched roofs and under hay mounds to protect them from high wind.

"Pysanka," the intricately decorated egg, which is kept raw and never eaten (ovax years, the inside dries until the shell feels light and hollow), is said to contain great powers as a talisman. A bowlful, according to Ukrainian legend, is protection from fire and lightning.

It is the art of "pysanka" which has been almost lost to Ukrainians in this country. And it is this art which many of the people from St. John's teach their children.

Last year, Mrs. Kitt and Mrs. Stephan Hulchanski taught fifth through eighth graders at St. John's to lay out the design on a clean, white egg, using a kind of stylus, to draw the designs on the egg in beeswax. Later, the designs are dyed on in brilliant colors, leaving each egg an individual work of art.

There is a dispute in Ukraine whether egg decorating or embroidery is the earliest art, since each seems to influence the other. The women of St. John's are understandably proud of the colorful and complicated designs of their embroidery. It decorates tablecloths, dresses, towels, and is sometimes used as a picture in its own right.

Both eggs and embroidery use three basic categories of decoration: plant, animal and geometric. The geometric designs, especially, are unique to Ukraine.

Ukrainian Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts are a reservoir for the traditions of their country. They speak only the Ukrainian language in their meetings. Younger girls (6 to 11) are "yellow beaks" and wear a yellow eagle as their emblem. Older girls are divided into groups with names like "Chervona Kalyna," (red raspberries) or other trees, flowers or animals. All ages celebrate Ukrainian holidays, learn the country's history and geography, and study its arts and crafts. The older girls care for the younger, and all wear the lovely hand-embroidered jackets, which some call "Hutzul jackets."

Love of Detail

The "Hutzuls" live in the Carpathian Mountains of Western Ukraine. Their eggs, embroidery and ceramics all exhibit a great love of detail. They use delicate, intricate geometric patterns. Traces of ancient Greek symbols are found in Hutzul art; mute evidence of the centuries-long seclusion of these independent mountain people.

The Hutzuls believe that as long as egg decorating continues, the world will exist. Should the custom cease, they believe, evil will encompass the world and destroy it. When there are many eggs, so their legend tells, love conquers evil. If the people of St. John the Baptist have their way, their children will remember and the ancient legend of the Hutzuls will be fulfilled.

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