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СВОБОДА УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY EDITION SVOBODA UKRAINIAN DAILY

A PAST TO REMEMBER - A FUTURE TO MOLD! BICENTENNIAL OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION CENTENNIAL OF UKRAINIAN SETTLEMENT IN THE U.S.

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Khrystos Voskres! — Christ Is Risen!

President Ford Rejects State Department's View On Soviet Hegemony

Says U.S. Supports Aspirations Of Captive Nations to Freedom

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—President Gerald R. Ford, speaking before representatives of area ethnic organizations here Friday, April 2, rejected statements made by a high level State Department spokesman concerning U.S. policy towards the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, and assured them that the American government supports aspirations of captive nations to freedom.



President Gerald R. Ford

"It is the policy of the United States, and it has been my policy ever since I entered public life, to support the aspirations for freedom and national independence of the peoples of Eastern Europe with whom we have such close ties of culture as well as blood by every proper and by every peaceful means," said President Ford.

Moscow and its satellite countries.

"It must be our policy to strive for an evolution that makes the relationship between the Eastern Europeans and the Soviet Union an organic one," said Mr. Sonnenfeldt.

Last December Helmut Sonnenfeldt, counselor to the State Department, told a gathering of U.S. ambassadors to Europe in London that American foreign policy towards the USSR and Eastern Europe should be to help develop an "organic relationship" between

Mr. Sonnenfeldt's remarks at the closed-door meeting were first disclosed several weeks ago by syndicated columnists (Continued on page 2)

Statement by President Ford

THE PRESIDENT: First, let me express my appreciation for your being here, and after I make a few prepared remarks I will look forward to the opportunity to responding to any questions, whether it is on the subject matter that I am speaking on or any other subject, whether it is domestic or international matters.

tributions of our citizens from Eastern Europe. Before the departure for the European Security Conference in Helsinki last July I stated my policy very categorically in reference to Eastern Europe, and at this time let me reiterate that statement. I worked on it myself. I am very proud of it and I think oftentimes it is not read in proper context.

I am reminded, as I see some of the faces here, of the meeting that we had, with some of you at least, in the Cabinet Room at the White House on July 25, as I recollect. At that time some 30 leaders of the Eastern European community met with me to discuss problems relating to Eastern Europe and related matters. I understand, however, that that was the very first time that a President of the United States met with leaders representing the interests of so many Americans concerned about Eastern Europe.

It goes like this: It is the policy of the United States and it has been my policy ever since I entered public life to support the aspirations for freedom and national independence of the peoples of Eastern Europe with whom we have such close ties of culture as well as blood by every proper and by every peaceful means.

I think on our Bicentennial Anniversary it is particularly appropriate that we in Government recognize the great con-

I stated my hope and expectation that my visits to Poland, Rumania and Yugoslavia would again demonstrate the friendship and the interest in the welfare and progress of the fine people of Eastern Europe. This remains my policy, regardless of what any Washington ext-

(Continued on page 3)

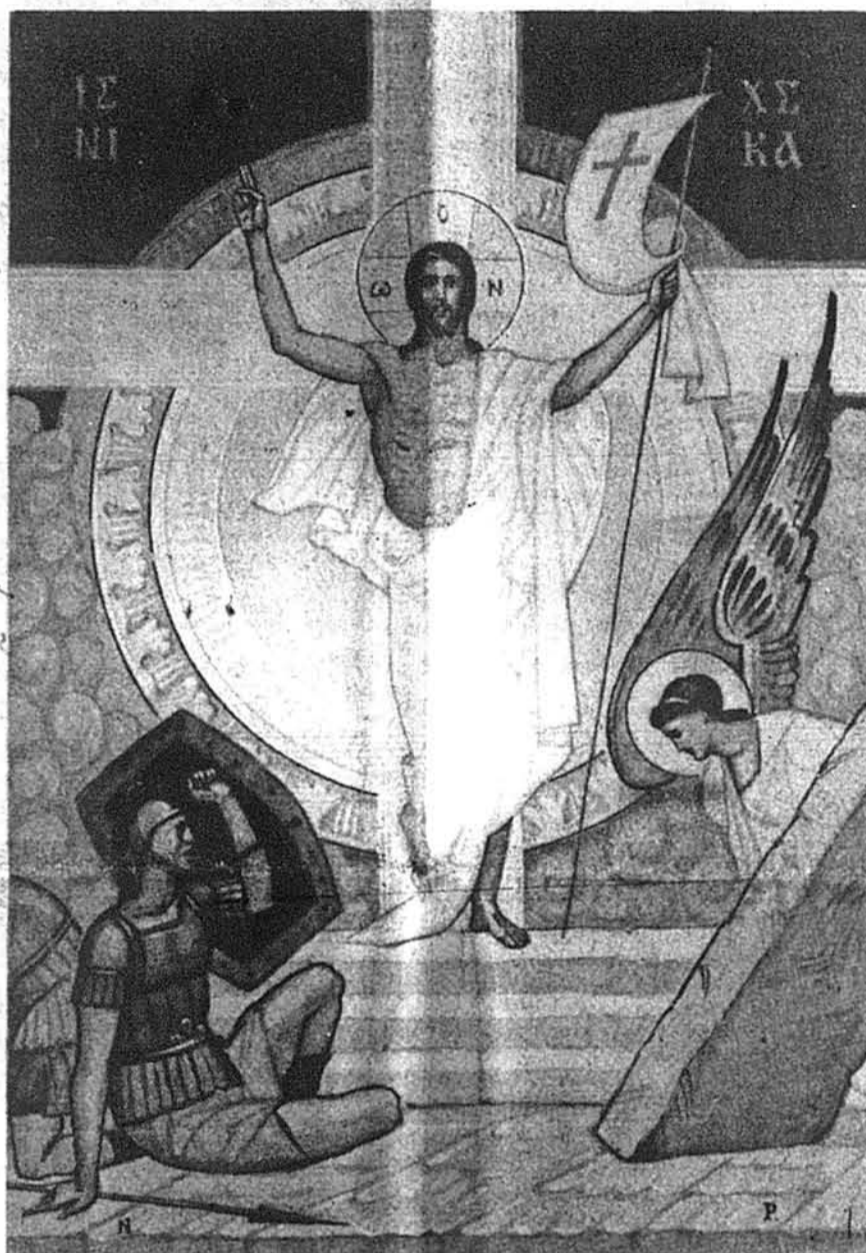
American and Foreign Women Attend Ukrainian Program

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Ninety women from 33 countries attended a Ukrainian cultural program on Wednesday, March 17, at the Church Center for the United Nations here, which featured a "pysanka" demonstration with film, bandura music and a reception. Guests included wives of United Nations ambassadors, diplomats, consular and agency officials, doctors and scholars, as well as women leaders.



Seated, left to right: Lydia Czorny, Mesdames B. Salzman, M. Dushnyck, Yaroslava, and in front of her, A. Asrani of India Consulate General, and Zemon Bakhr; Standing, left to right: Mesdames M. DeSilva of Sri Lanka UN Mission, T. Dyba, H. Mahmud, Pakistan UN Mission, L. Oryshkevych, A. Brodka, Dr. I. Fedoch, Mesdames N. Mukerjee, India Secretary, I. Woloshyna, M. Tjrossmarro, Indonesian UN Mission, and Miss L. Webb, U.S. Mission.

The program, sponsored by the National Council of Women of the U.S.A., international hospitality committee, was opened by its chairman and NCW vice-president, Mrs. Betty Salzman. Coordinator of the event (Continued on page 4)



UCCA Presidium Reviews Current Issues

NEW YORK, N.Y. (UCCA Special).—On Friday, April 9, the UCCA Executive Board Presidium held its monthly meeting in New York City, at which a number of current issues pertaining to the operations of the UCCA were discussed.

Supplementing Prof. Dobriansky's remarks on Mr. Plushch's visit to this country were UCCA Executive Director Ivan Bazarko, Dr. Bohdan Hnatiuk and UCCA Secretary Ignatius M. Billinsky, all of whom were unanimous in stating that the visit of the Ukrainian mathematician to the U.S. and Canada was premature.

These included the assessment of the Plushches' visit to the United States, the Sonnenfeldt policy with respect to Eastern Europe, the forthcoming XIIth UCCA Congress, the observances of the Bicentennial of the American Revolution and the Centennial of the Ukrainian Settlement in the U.S.; the 1976 observance of "Captive Nations Week" and other matters.

Prof. Peter G. Stercho reported on the work of the by-laws committee which had met a few days ago and which discussed a series of proposed amendments.

Board Session

President's Report

The meeting, chaired by UCCA Executive Vice-President Joseph Lesawyer, was opened by UCCA President Prof. Lev E. Dobriansky, who reported on a series of developments connected with his activities in the nation's capital.

The Presidium also discussed extensively the agenda of the Board of Directors of the UCCA which will meet on May 1, 1976, to discuss the final program of the XIIth Congress.

He assessed the appearance of Leonid Plushch before the House Subcommittee on International Organizations and provided some cogent reactions and commentaries by U.S. officials.

The Presidium decided that the official opening of the UCCA-UNWLA building on Second Avenue in New York City will take place on Saturday, May 22, 1976, and also discussed the program of the Ukrainian manifestation in commemorating the Bicentennial of the American Revolution and the Centennial of the Ukrainian Settlement in the U.S., which will be held on June 26, 1976, in Washington, D.C.

On April 5, 1976 he sent a letter to President Ford, protesting the "Sonnenfeldt doctrine," which he said was contrary to the established U.S. foreign policy with respect to Eastern Europe, and recalling that President Ford supported the "principle of national statehood and freedom not only for the enslaved peoples of Central Europe, but also for the captive nations in the USSR."

"Pysanka" Art Show

At Maplewood Library

MAPLEWOOD, N.J.—Ukrainian "pysanky" are on display at the maplewood Memorial and Hilton branch libraries, here until April 24 from the private collections of Mrs. Yaroslava Rak, Mrs. Andrew Keybida of Maplewood, N.J., and Mrs. Eugenia Charczenko of Newark, N.J.

Mrs. Charczenko, who teaches the art of "pysanka" decoration Ukrainian Community Center in Jersey City, N. J., will demonstrate the technique Saturday, April 17, at the Maplewood Memorial Library from 2:00 to 4:00 p.m., and the public is invited to attend.

UCCA President Protests State Department Thesis

WASHINGTON, D.C.—In a letter to President Gerald Ford, Dr. Lev Dobriansky, chairman of the National Captive Nations Committee and President of the UCCA, denounced Helmut Sonnenfeldt's remarks on establishing an "organic relationship" between the USSR and Eastern Europe, and called on the U.S. government to officially disclaim this thesis.

for your Administration which is on record to uphold and advance the principles of national independence and freedom not only for the few captive nations in Central Europe but also for the many more within the Soviet Union and beyond," wrote Dr. Dobriansky.

"The disclosures, both unofficial and 'official,' of the Sonnenfeldt thesis on desirable organic relationships between the Soviet Union and its satellites are thoroughly outrageous

Calling Mr. Sonnenfeldt's remarks "insular and callous," Dr. Dobriansky said that his implications of permanent captivity of nations in the USSR "contradict your own statement on the eve of the Helsinki conference last year."

"This incredible episode is further evidence of the deteriorating character of our foreign policy which is predicated on the false notion that the USSR is a nation-state rather than an empire in itself," he stressed.

Dr. Dobriansky, a political science professor at Georgetown University, said that "peace will not be maintained by false notions of the nature of the USSR, successive appeasement and compromise, and secrecy and deceit."

"Indeed, the time has come not only to change the nomenclature of our foreign policy but also the substance of it in relation to the Soviet Russian empire," he concluded.

Senate to Get Helsinki Bill

by Eugene M. Ivanciv

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee, by voice vote Tuesday, April 13, ordered S. 2679, a bill to establish a Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, to be reported out of Committee. The bill was introduced on November 17, 1975 by Sen. Clifford Case (R.-N.J.). Co-sponsors of the bill are Senators Beall, Buckley, Chile, Clark, Haskell, Jackson, McGee, Schweiker, and Williams.

Union. By voice vote, both the bill and the resolution were (Continued on page 2)

The bill, if passed by both houses of Congress and signed by the President, would establish an eleven-member commission to monitor compliance and violations of the Helsinki accords signed last year. The commission would include four members of both the Senate and the House of Representatives, and a member from each of the following Departments: State, Defense, and Commerce. Special attention would be focused on the Helsinki accord provisions "relating to cooperation in humanitarian fields."

While the Senate Foreign Relations Committee had not scheduled any action on this bill, it was brought up by Sen. Case during debate on a resolution sponsored by Sen. Alan Cranston (D.-Ca.). That resolution, designated S. Res. 406, deals with the importance of sound relations with the Soviet

He and his wife reiterated that it was international public opinion that led to his release from Soviet imprisonment and they thanked Ukrainian and other organizations for speaking out in their defense.

The Plushches' trip to Canada was sponsored by the World Congress of Free Ukrainians, Amnesty International, the Canadian Labor Congress, and the Confederation of National Trade Unions.

After shuttling between Toronto, Ottawa and Montreal during their six-day stay, the Plushches, who were here with their sons, Lesyk and Dima, left Canada for France Saturday, April 10.

On Wednesday, April 7, the former Ukrainian political pri-

Plushch Family Returns To Paris after Sojourn in Canada

TORONTO, Ont.—As they did repeatedly in the United States, Leonid and Tatiana Plushch called on Ukrainian Canadians to continue to press for the release of Ukrainian political prisoners as well as all incarcerated dissidents around the world.

Speaking before some 5,000 Ukrainians at the Queen Elizabeth Center at the Exhibition Palace Sunday, April 4, Mr. Plushch said that "persecution of dissidents is getting worse in the Soviet Union and there is a return to the harsh, oppression of Stalin's day."

He and his wife reiterated that it was international public opinion that led to his release from Soviet imprisonment and they thanked Ukrainian and other organizations for speaking out in their defense.

Throughout their stay in Canada the Plushches received wide press coverage, including a commentary in The Toronto Sun by Peter Worthington.

That day they attended a left-wing rally in Montreal, sponsored by that city's branch of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee. The Plushches were accompanied there by their translator Marko Carynyk and Mykola Lyppowecy, head of the Committee in Defense of Valentyn Moroz. The next day, Mr. and Mrs.



Tatiana and Leonid Plushch, center, prepare to address some 5,000 Ukrainians at the Queen Elizabeth Center in Toronto.

soner and his family arrived in Ottawa where a morning press conference was held at the Federal Parliament Building.

The meeting, which was attended by some 800 people, was organized by the Ukrainian Canadian Students' Union (SUSK) and local student clubs.

To Our members, readers and all Ukrainians who celebrate Easter according to the Gregorian calendar, we extend our traditional greetings KHRYSTOS VOSKRES! Ukrainian National Association and SvoBoda Press

**СВОБОДА SVOBODA**  
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# Ukrainian Easter Eggs: Universal Art and Symbolism

by Helen Perozak Smindak

Ukrainians have been improving upon the hen's product for almost 1,000 years, not with the intention of outdoing the hen but for other more serious reasons.

The egg, as the embodiment of the life principle, has been associated with mythical and religious ceremonies from earliest pagan times. It was used in sun worship festivals. Later, with the advent of Christianity, the egg became the representation of man's rebirth rather than of nature's reawakening.

Rich ornamentation of the egg began during the earliest Christian ceremonies commemorating the Resurrection of Christ, and the egg was kept as a religious memento. The egg was likened to the tomb from which Christ arose.

### High Degree

People of many countries decorate eggs at Easter time, but none have developed the art to such a high degree as the Ukrainians. The craft is considered a very important one, and the skill has been handed down from mother to daughter through generations. The custom of decorating "pysanky" is observed with great care.

A "pysanka" after receiving the holy water blessing at the Easter church service, is believed to contain great powers as a talisman. A bowlful of "pysanky" is displayed in every Ukrainian home, insuring protection against lightning and fire. "Pysanky" are also credited with powers of healing, of enriching crops and harvests, making domestic animals sleek and strong, guarding health, preserving beauty, driving away evil spirits, tempering winds—and winning or strengthening love.

A Ukrainian girl presents her best "pysanka" to her favorite beau: Ukrainians exchange Easter eggs with friends, take them to church in Easter baskets and to graveside services, and have them ready for children's games.

Many ancient folk tales about "pysanky" are still told. One, related by the Hutsul folk of the Carpathian Mountain region of Ukraine, says that the fate of the world depends on the continued practice of the art of decorating eggs for Easter.

There are more than one kind of Ukrainian Easter egg. The "pysanka" (whose name derives from the word "pysaty" - to write) is the most elaborate.

The "krashanka" is a hard-boiled, one-color egg that's ready to eat. The "rizbenka" has designs scratched on its dyed surface. The "kapanka" features wax drops expanded into designs all over its surface, while the bleached egg (a rare type) is highlighted by colored patterns on a field of eggshell tone—the overall background color is bleached away after other decorating is completed.

"Pysanky" are ornamented with geometric, plant and animal motifs, and every region of Ukraine has typical patterns which make its "pysanky" distinctively own. The hieroglyphics, or symbols, which are "written" on the egg can be translated, or read, because all of them have a meaning.

Many of the symbols are so old that their meaning has not come down to us, but here are some whose meanings we know: a circle, poppy or spiderweb, which is the sign of the sun, stands for good fortune; the pine tree design symbolizes eternal youth and health; a reindeer or horse represents wealth and prosperity.

The Ukrainian egg-decorating technique is similar to that used in batik work. Liquid wax is used to draw designs and motifs and to seal down colors, although fabric is used in batik work, while Ukrainians use hen's eggs.

The process is one of applying successive designs of beeswax and dipping the egg into a color bath after each application of wax lines a motif, with each color darker than the one before. Once the final color is obtained, the wax is removed from the egg by gently rubbing with a tissue soaked in benzene or carbon tetrachloride or by holding the egg near a gas flame.

Equipment and materials for this unique egg-decorating method include: a smooth, white

unblemished hen's egg; dark beeswax; a stylus, called a "kistka," consisting of a brass cone attached to a wooden handle; dyes (either aniline or food); and setting solution or vinegar. A clear plastic spray gives the finished "pysanka" a high luster.

The egg is held in the left hand and rotated, while the "kistka" is held stationary with the other hand, at right angles to the egg, for a smooth line. The decorator, by the way, must have clean hands as well as steady ones; if the egg becomes soiled or stained with perspiration from the hands, the dyes will not adhere evenly or the wax may refuse to cling to the egg. To test for an even flow of wax, the "writer" first tries out the "kistka" on her thumbnail before beginning new lines or motifs.

### Universal Art

Traditionally, Ukrainian Easter-egg decorating was reserved almost exclusively for the ladies. However, there is town in the western Ukraine—Rava Ruska—where the young men were accustomed to decorate eggs.

In recent years, Americans of all ages have been attending Easter egg classes and taking up Ukrainian egg decorating as a hobby. The art has become very popular as one of the most fascinating do-it-yourself crafts to be found.

# Pres. Ford Rejects...

[Continued from page 1]

Rowland Evans and Robert Novak. A State Department summary of his speech was subsequently printed in the Tuesday, April 6th edition of The New York Times.

He said that the United States and the free world should accept the Soviet Union's rise to superpower status and deal with it accordingly. He suggested that trade relations between the U.S. and the USSR should be increased.

Mr. Sonnenfeldt said that the ties built on economic and cultural exchanges can eventually "have an impact on Soviet behavior."

As to the non-Russian nationalist movements and the Eastern European drives for more autonomy, Mr. Sonnenfeldt said that these tendencies "can lead to armed conflagrations and even World War III."

"This inorganic, unnatural relationship is a far greater danger to world peace than the conflict between East and West," he said.

In an attempt to mollify the uproar of American ethnics, who draw ancestral ties to Eastern Europe and Soviet subjugated nations, Mr. Ford declared that "there is no secret Washington policy, no double standard by this government."

"The United States strongly supports the aspirations for freedom, for national independence of peoples everywhere, including the peoples of Eastern Europe," said the President. "Our policy is in no sense—and I emphasize this—in no sense to accept Soviet dominion of Eastern Europe or any kind of organic relationship."

Centennial of Our Settlement

### Down Memory Lane

# A Case Of Skovoroda's Reply

by Roman J. Lyseniak

**HRYPHORIJ SAVYCH SKOVORODA** [December 3, 1723 - November 9, 1794], the greatest Ukrainian philosopher, who is generally known as the "Ukrainian Socrates" [he was also called by his contemporaries "a walking academy"]. Skovoroda was a contemporary of the great German philosopher Immanuel Kant [1724-1804]. Born into a Kozak family in the province of Poltava, he studied at the Kiev Academy and later abroad in Vienna, Munich and Breslau. After the conclusion of his studies he visited many countries, mostly walking, in order to get to know the world.

The first country of Skovoroda's itinerary was Hungary, which he visited with General Veshnevsky. In the capital city of Pest, Gen. Veshnevsky introduced Skovoroda to the Reigning Prince from the House of Rakoczys. Prince Rakoczky took an immediate liking to the Ukrainian philosopher and they became very good friends.

During Skovoroda's stay in Pest, once, while walking along the Danube Boulevard, the main thoroughfare, Prince Rakoczky encountered his learned friend.

After exchanging greetings, the Prince asked Hryhorij where he was going.

"I don't know," Skovoroda replied.

"You don't know?" reiterated the Prince. "Aren't you bound for some destination?"

"Yes," said the philosopher

reflectively, "but to whatever place I go, I know not." The eyes of the Prince flashed with anger. This man was frivolous with his high status, and he immediately ordered Skovoroda's arrest.

After the philosopher had spent a day and night in prison, the Prince began to feel the sting of conscience for having imprisoned the great man, especially one he liked. There must have been some hidden meaning in the philosopher's words, the Prince thought, and he went to visit his prisoner.

"Look here, Skovoroda," chided the visitor, "what did you mean by trifling with me in such a frivolous manner?"

"No, Your Highness," said Skovoroda. "I did not mean to trifle with you. I really did not know where I was going. Don't you see, Your Highness, I was going to visit Gen. Veshnevsky, and I landed in prison instead."

### Music Review

# Bravo — Juliana Osinchuk

On Friday, April 9, the Ukrainian National Women's League of America presented Miss Juliana Osinchuk in a piano recital for the benefit of the Ukrainian Museum in New York City. Three other concerts in Detroit, Philadelphia, and Irvington, N.J., preceded the New York performance.

Miss Osinchuk opened her program with two Scarlatti Sonatas in F major and C major. Disciplined by an acute ear and precise technique she immediately brought about a stylistic 17th century atmosphere which is an absolute must in playing Scarlatti.

She then chose the great Schumann Fantasia in C major op. 17. This lengthy work is a challenge for any pianist. It is one of Schumann's grandest works. Its melodies are full of noble and dramatic grandeur. It is full of love and longing. Here Miss Osinchuk proved herself as a pianist of the first rank. Fine tone color, clear rhythm, clean pedaling brought about a masterfully interpreted Fantasia.

Three Chopin Etudes followed the Fantasia. These Etudes in reality are unique and exquisite tonal poems. The Etude op. 25 No. 1 referred to as the Aeolian Harp with its softly breathed melody and exquisitely delicate harmonic accompaniment resulted in a delightful performance.

The difficult Etude op. 25 No. 8 in double sixths gave Miss Osinchuk no problems—she tossed it off with great bravery. The final F major Etude op. 10 No. 8 was fleet-fingered and brilliant.

After the intermission, Miss Osinchuk played music by Ukrainian composers, Lesse's variations on the well known "Dumka" were probably heard

for the first time in New York. Miss Osinchuk's heart and soul were very obvious in the playing of Ukrainian music.

Two other Ukrainian composers were also well represented. Ludkevych's "Song Without Words," a sadly beautiful melody accompanied by a shimmering bass, was played with clarity and grace. Kosenko is one of the truly outstanding Ukrainian composers. He was represented by his "Poem Legend" and the difficult Etude in C sharp minor op. 8.

The "Poem Legend" is a beautifully melodious and charming piece. The Etude is a very brilliant study. It takes power and endurance to play this work - Miss Osinchuk had no problems.

She closed her program with Liszt's "Funeralles" and the brilliant Paganini Etude No. 6 in A minor.

In the "Funeralles" one must emphasize her rendition of this extremely difficult work. Miss Osinchuk immediately brought about a sombre atmosphere in the opening of the piece with chords imitating the peeling of the bells. Here she employed a wide range of sonorities. This piece demands brilliant fingers and the entire dynamic palette. She had all these at her command.

The final Etude is a virtuoso piece. Miss Osinchuk's fleet fingers made it sound like child's play.

The enthusiastic audience was rewarded with two encores. The first, a Chopin Nocturne op. 55 No. 2 and a brilliant Hutsul Dance which she herself composed. May we have the pleasure of hearing more of your own compositions in the near future, Miss Osinchuk?

Bob French

### SVOBODA SAID:

"...The complaint by Hempstead TUSM members that adults did not support their events is a sad reflection on our community. We urge support for youth and their endeavors yet oftentimes we do otherwise. How infinitely better our community would be and how infinitely brighter its future if we practice what we preach..."

Friday, April 9, 1976

"...Moscow's warnings to the United States not to get involved in the Lebanese civil war is a classic example of its diversionary tactics—draw the attention away from its own crimes by accusing someone else..."

Saturday, April 10, 1976

### The Way The Weekly Saw It:

"...Certainly, we who are blessed with an abundance of freedom and the bounty of material life cannot fail our enslaved brothers and sisters who believe that our unity, our determination in preserving our national and religious heritage will help them in sustaining their own national and religious traditions which are being assaulted ceaselessly by their Communist captors..."

April 12, 1969



# Senate to Get...

[Continued from page 1]

ordered to be reported out.

On September 9, 1975, Congresswoman Millicent Fenwick (R.-N.J.) introduced H.R. 9466, a bill identical to S. 2879, in the House of Representatives. It was referred to the House Committee on International Relations, the Subcommittee on International Political and Military Affairs. The Subcommittee is planning to consider this bill sometime in early May. However, proposals have been made to eliminate the special commission and to have Standing Committees perform the function delegated to the commission in the original bill.

No date has been set for the reporting of S. 2879 to the floor of the Senate. The Senate leadership will decide if and when it will be presented to the Senate for consideration.

# This Summer — Where?

by Halyna Duda

From the Atlantic to the Pacific, there is a song echoing this year in the States, namely "Happy Birthday, America!" City by city has set up various committees, events, and programs to celebrate the Bicentennial of America's independence. People are searching for their roots, their histories, their heritages.

The Ukrainian Americans have also joined in this celebration. Many communities have organized Ukrainian Heritage days to share their Ukrainian culture with fellow Americans through songs, dances, exhibits, etc.

One of the most ambitious Ukrainian ventures on American soil, the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, located in the area where Paul Revere first spread his message, "The British are coming!," is also joining the celebration of America's birthday in its own way.

The Institute, in keeping with its scholarly nature, is sponsoring a summer school which will provide an opportunity to study the Ukrainian roots. The sixth consecutive Harvard Ukrainian Summer School [July 28 to August 20,

1976] will offer accredited courses in Ukrainian History [Prof. Martha Bohachevsky-Chomiak, Manhattanville College], literature [Prof. Leon Rudnytsky, La Salle College], and language [Prof. Bohdan Struminsky, Harvard University]. In addition, the topic of Ukrainian dissidents will be treated in a special seminar in order to give the participants an overview of the situation in present-day Ukraine. For practical advice, a career opportunities seminar will offer pointers on various professions and graduate schools.

While expressing its commitment to a scholarly program, the Harvard Ukrainian Summer School is also an ideal place in which to join the rest of America in celebrating the Bicentennial. A summer at Harvard carries with it both educational and social merits. The array of activities in the Harvard University summer calendar guarantees numerous opportunities to hear lectures by famous scholars, participate in workshops, and partake in student coffeeshop and book-

[Continued on page 4]

# Psychological Interpretation of Profound Emotions In Selected Writings of Taras Shevchenko

by Ivan Z. Holowinsky

II

This trait of his is similar to one found among many great poets, were a personified, unobtainable dream becomes substitute for reality.

However, although an idealist, Shevchenko did not run away from contacts with others, but on the contrary, recognized the value of human interaction. In the introduction to the second edition of "Kobzar," Shevchenko wrote: "To know people you have to live with them; but to write about them you first of all have to become a human being or stop waiving paper and ink."

Firm conviction of what it means to be a real human being is projected in all his writings. Shevchenko was a humanist "par excellence," able to understand, express and shape human emotions within their whole range from gentle, idealistic, Platonic notions, to the expression of hatred and rage in the most violent terms.

This philosophy of active involvement is reflected in one

of his poems (From Day to Day," transl. by Voynich):

God, if thou dost scorn to love me,  
 Grant me but thy hate!  
 Only let my heart not slowly, day wither by day,  
 Useless as a fallen tree-trunk  
 Rotting by the way.  
 Let me live, and live in spirit,  
 Loving all mankind;  
 Or if not, then let my courses  
 Strike the sunlight blind.  
 Wretched is the fettered captive  
 Dying and a slave;  
 But more wretched he that living,  
 Sleeps, as in a grave.

In general Shevchenko's philosophy was influenced by 19th century Ukrainian mentality which favored strong positive determinism, and rejected dogmatic materialism then emerging in Western Europe. He based his philosophy of life

upon Ukrainian cultural tradition, beliefs and attitudes. For him collective wisdom of people meant more than ideas or theories of armchair philosophers. In one of his poems he gave expression to this credo: "If you would study as you should, than you would find our own wisdom. Instead you rushing for the haven and cease to know: are you—you, and I am I!"

One also finds in Shevchenko's poetry continuous emphasis on the interdependence between natural phenomena and human behavior. This naturalistic philosophy is in part related to the agrarian mentality, to which Shevchenko was exposed in his childhood. Furthermore, it is also related to strong naturalistic tendencies found among some of the European poets of that time.

For comparison, one may suggest a passage on nature attributed to Goethe: "Nature has neither language nor

speech, but she creates tongues and hearts through which she feels and speaks... Her laws are unchangeable, even the most unnatural things are natural..." (Levitt, 1960).

In addition to Shevchenko's philosophical attitude it is essential to consider, for psychological interpretation of his writings, the emotional environment of his time, as well as the time period about which he was writing.

Most of his historical poems describe conditions in 17th and 18th century Ukraine which was colonized and exploited culturally, politically and socially. His powerful emotional analysis of psychological conflicts in poems depicting violent crimes such as rape and incest, ("Maryna," "Princess," "Osyka," etc.) is provided within the framework of political reality. In all of those poems the victims were poor peasant girls, the villains—landlords or their sons. All the landlords in Shevchenko's poetry were

foreign to the Ukrainian culture, religion and nationality.

Shevchenko recognized in the 19th century the important role of political environment in the etiopathogenesis of severe psychological trauma. It might be of interest to observe that similar notions are being suggested by contemporary psychiatrist Laing, who maintains that severe psychopathology in a broader sense has a political background.

Let us consider a few selected poems, especially those that deal with positive and negative emotions.

We will limit ourselves to a few general observations focusing on psychological material in Shevchenko's writings. Within those limitations Shevchenko's poems, whose content deals with positive and negative emotions, could be grouped into the following categories: poems depicting mother-child dynamics; poems with severe psycho-sexual conflicts; personal tragedies within the framework of political conflicts.

Psychological conflicts built around the theme of mother-child relationships are described in several of Shevchenko's poems. Psychodynamically it is a quite understandable phenomenon when we consider that Shevchenko lost his own mother while still a young child.

[To be continued]

Dr. M. Hnatiuk Named Director Of State Hospital in Ohio

CAMBRIDGE, Ohio.—Dr. M. W. Hnatiuk, the brother of Prof. Bohdan Hnatiuk, UNA Supreme Auditor, was named medical director of the Cambridge Mental Health and Mental Retardation Center by Dr. James A. L. Toland, superintendent.

Dr. Hnatiuk has been a well known physician in Guernsey County since 1962 and has been affiliated with the hospital since 1971. He served as psychiatric consultant in the Out-Patient Clinic until October 12, 1974, when he was appointed clinical director and assistant superintendent.

Dr. Hnatiuk completed his medical education at the University of Innsbruck, Austria in 1947. He moved to the United States in December, 1949, and since that time has completed one year rotation internship and three years of approved residence in general surgery.

Following this, he served eight years at New Jersey State Hospital, Marlboro, N.J., where he completed three years of psychiatric residence and worked as senior staff physician and clinical investigator in a treatment program for depressed young women sponsored by Rutgers University.

Prior to coming to the U.S., Dr. Hnatiuk worked at City Hospital in Ueberlingen, Germany, and was medical director for displaced persons in Neus-

tadt (Baden) and for Children Sanatorium in Hinterzarten (Baden-Black Forest) Germany. In addition to his private practice in Senecaville, he is psychiatric consultant for the Social Security Department in Columbus and has been working in the same capacity for the Veterans Administration Hospital in Cincinnati.

He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Ohio State Medical Association, full member in the American Psychiatric Association, the Ohio Psychiatric Association, the American Academy of General Practice, the World Mental Health Association and a Fellow of the American Geriatric Society.

Since 1962, he has served two terms as president of the Guernsey County Medical Society and one term as president of Guernsey Memorial Hospital staff. He and his wife, Anna, are the parents of three sons. The eldest, Danny, has an obstetric and gynecology practice in Dearborn, Mich. The second son, George, is in his third year of internal medicine specialty, also at Dearborn. The youngest son, Andrew, is an employee of the Social Service Department of Cambridge M.H. — M.R. Center.

Dr. Hnatiuk completed his medical education at the University of Innsbruck, Austria in 1947. He moved to the United States in December, 1949, and since that time has completed one year rotation internship and three years of approved residence in general surgery.

Bar Bicen Symbol From Campaigns

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The national Bicentennial symbol may not be used in political election campaigns by candidates for public office, according to the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration (ARBA).

John W. Warner, ARBA administrator, has sent letters to all governors asking them to help make this fact known in their states.

Mr. Warner, in asking the governors for their help, explained that the ARBA has made every effort to be non-partisan in all of its activities and "we have succeeded in this effort."

He noted that some candidates for various public offices have, with the best of intentions, mistakenly used the official Bicentennial symbol in connection with election campaigns and on political campaign materials.

"This has resulted in embarrassment to these candidates when the press or their opponents have disclosed their unauthorized use of the symbol, pointing out that unauthorized use is prohibited by Public Law 93-179," he said.

The symbol takes the form of a five-pointed star, surrounded by continuous red, white and blue stripes which form a second star, and is now flying on Bicentennial flags in over 8,000 communities in the 50 states, territories and possessions.

The only ARBA exception to this restriction is use of the symbol at the national political conventions of the Republican and Democratic parties, which have been officially recognized in 1976 as Bicentennial activities.

In his letter to the governors, Mr. Warner outlined the nature of use of the symbol authorized for Members of the United States Congress.

Seek Establishment Of Professional Dance Group

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Dmytro Chutro, famous ballet artist and choreographer, is now in New York City to organize a Ukrainian Ballet Ensemble designed to present Ukrainian culture in art, ballet and national dance to the general American and Canadian public.

The UBE is to consist of 25 to 30 performers, both young men and women. Work on the program has started and rehearsals are already in progress. The program itself consists of 3 newly-staged ballets: "Legin" with libretto by D. Chutro, music by P. Pecheniha-Ouglitzky, "Krynysia," libretto by D. Chutro, music by T. Akimenko, and "Hopak" from the opera "Mazepa" with music by Tchaikovsky.

Dancers are still needed, especially men, for the completion of the cast. Ballet and/or Ukrainian dance experience is required for this professional endeavor. All interested parties should call (212) 475-3512.

Mr. Chutro's highly cultivated knowledge of his art enables him to properly train a

Georgetown Summer Program Offers Triple Benefits

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Some 100 college students from around the country will again be chosen to participate in the Charles Edison Memorial Youth Fund annual Institute on Comparative Political and Economic Systems at Georgetown University.

The program, which will be held from June 11-July 23, 1976, is conducted by Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, professor of economics at Georgetown University.

Past guest lecturers at the Institute included U.S. Congressmen and Senators, American and foreign ambassadors, cabinet members and heads of government agencies.

Participants will earn six hours of college credit which

can be transferred to any institution of higher learning in the country. The students will also have the opportunity to intern on Capitol Hill, in an executive office, national association or embassy.

They will be exposed to classroom lectures, discussions, and symposiums by leading specialists in the fields of political science and economics. Total cost for the six-week program, including tuition, room and board, amounts to \$952. Full and partial scholarships are available to qualified candidates.

For further information contact Dr. Dobriansky or the Charles Edison Memorial Youth Fund at: 2121 P Street, N.W., Suite 22, Washington, D.C. 20037; tel.: (202) 659-9122:

Plast Unit Holds Congress

GLEN SPEY, N.Y. (RS)—The 12th Congress of the "Starshi Plastun" of the United States was held here in the hall of St. Volodymyr's Ukrainian Catholic Church, Saturday and Sunday, April 10-11, with 83 voting participants and 24 guests in attendance.

The congress elected Christine Bilynsky ("Pershi Stezhi") and Bohdan Porytko ("Chornomorti") leaders ("referenti") of U.S. "Starshi Plastun" and Plastun, respectively. Orysia Dmytryk, Oksana Sydoriak, Luba Bilyk and Oksana Procyk were chosen as members of the "bulava" headed by C. Bilynsky. Rostyslaw Dekajlo, Michael Turchyn and George Rakowsky became members of the "bulava" of B. Porytko.

The congress was conducted by a presidium composed of B. Porytko, chairman; Laryssa Krupa, vice-chairman, and Olenka Hanushevska, secretary. Chairman of individual committees were Peter Stawnychy—nominating; C. Bilynsky—resolutions; Marta Kan-

diuk—by-laws, and Orest Lebed and Andrij Stefaniwsky—credentials and registration. The head of the U.S. National Plast Command, Andrij Mycio, and the National Commander Borys Pawliuk were present at the congress and greeted its participants.

After the reports of outgoing officers, M. Kandiuk and Nestor Holynsky, were accepted, a panel discussion was held on the topics, "The Role of Starshi Plastun in Plast," presented by Luba Maziar, and "The Role of Starshi Plastun within and without the Ukrainian Community," presented by Ihor Rakowsky. Lubomyr Bilyk served as moderator of the panel. Views expressed by the panelists and discussed by the audience were later incorporated into the resolutions of the congress.

In the evening, participants of the congress dined at the Glen Spa restaurant and were greeted by the Mayor of Glen Spey, Paul Keen, who acquainted them with "a bit of the town's history. A humorous program was staged by N. Holynsky and R. Dekajlo. A traditional bonfire with skits and singing followed the dinner.

Kobryn-Hirak To Wed July 3rd

BUFFALO, N.Y.—Mr. and Mrs. Atanas Kobryn, of West Seneca, N.Y., and currently of Staten Island, N.Y., announced the engagement of their daughter, Maria Luba, to Michael Hirak, son of Mr. and Mrs. Stephan Hirak of St. Catharines, Ont.

The wedding is scheduled for Saturday, July 3, 1976, at St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Church in Buffalo, N.Y.

Miss Kobryn, currently a sophomore at State University College in Brockport, N.Y., is a graduate of St. Nicholas parish school and also holds a diploma from the Saturday School of Ukrainian Subjects. She was an active Plast member and a member of the "Burlaky" choir.

Miss Kobryn attended numerous Plast camps and took part in several swimming meets at Soyuzivka. She and her three brothers, as well as her parents, are members of UNA Branch 127 in Buffalo.

J.C. Bicen Fete Draws 8,000

By G. Wirt

JERSEY CITY, N.J.—Nearly 8,000 North Jersey residents joined city and county political leaders in celebrating America's Bicentennial at a spring festival sponsored by the Ukrainian Bicentennial Committee of Jersey City Saturday and Sunday, April 3-4.

The two-day weekend event, which also marked the 100th anniversary of Ukrainian immigration to the United States, was the largest Ukrainian American bicentennial celebration to date, festival officials said.

Gratified by Turnout

"We were very gratified by the large turnout," said Atty. Robert Cheloc, chairman of the Jersey City committee. "We had hoped to reach a good sized audience, but the number of people who came out to celebrate with us was much greater than we expected."

Atty. Cheloc and festival director Alexander Blahitka said they were also pleased with the participation of local political leaders.

Among the officials who attended the event were Hudson County Freeholder Edward Adamski, Jersey City Councilman-at-large Paul Cuprowski, West Side Councilman Morris Pesin, City Clerk Thomas F. X. Smith, and from Bayonne, tax assessor Myron Solonyhka.

Moving Tribute

"I think this committee has put together a very moving tribute to the Bicentennial and to the Ukrainian community's contribution to our country's history," Mr. Cuprowski said between concert performances at the festival.

"The Ukrainian community can be proud of its contribution to the Bicentennial and to the growth of America," Freeholder Adamski said.

"We tried to highlight the many contributions Ukrainians have made to this nation through their arts and crafts, folklore, and their religious and civic institutions," said Mr. Blahitka.

"We were happy to see that the majority of people who attended our festival were not Ukrainians, but members of the many ethnic groups that make up our area," he explained.

The festival, which was held at the Jersey City Ukrainian Community Center, featured exhibits of traditional Ukrainian ceramics, "pysanky," woodcuts, paintings and other folk art.

The exhibits included rare first editions of "Svoboda," published in Jersey City since the daily was founded in 1893, and photos of the early development of the Ukrainian community in the Hudson County area.

"We also staged a continuing series of concert performances

experiences which bonded them into a nation (Shared Experiences); and finally, how improved technologies such as mass produced goods and mass communication extended the Nation's interaction with the rest of the world (A Nation Among Nations).

Colorful graphics, small theaters and other audio-visual techniques are employed throughout the exhibit to provide new experiences and unanticipated relationships with the displays.

As one goes through the exhibit, a raise walkway carries the visitor past such diverse objects as a 17th century kitchen, a grist mill from New Mexico, a 19th century windmill, a complete schoolroom from Cleveland, Ohio, a 1923 ticket booth from Yankee Stadium, an army barracks from Ft. Belvoir, an operating penicillin machine (to provide a brief sampling of mass production), and a working ham radio station.

Nearly every aspect of American life and leisure is represented: The 1925 house of an Italian immigrant, Irving Berlin's piano, Eddie Cantor's make-up kit, Hank Aaron's baseball shirt, comic books in several languages and neon signs showing a variety of ethnic influences, to name just a few.

Following its opening on June 9, "A Nation of Nations" will be on view for five years. It was organized by a museum exhibit committee headed by Carl H. Scheele and designed by Chernyeff & Geismar Associates of New York.

A 696-page book titled A Nation of Nations, with over 700 illustrations, will be published in conjunction with the exhibit by Harper & Row of New York. Edited by Peter C. Marzio, Curator in the Division of Graphic Arts, the book contains contributions from over 30 museum staff members.



Mrs. Walter Bilyk and Atty. Robert Cheloc (Far right) chairman of the Ukrainian Bicentennial Committee of Jersey City, welcome City Councilman-at-large Paul Cuprowski, second right, and West Side Councilman Morris Pesin, left, at the spring festival with traditional offerings of bread and salt.

displaying the music and dances of the Ukrainian people," said Atty. Cheloc.

Performers

The groups included the 50-member SUMA "Zhayvoronky" girls chorus, the Ukrainian Community Center Dancers, the Roma Pryma ballet troupe, and the Ukrainian Women League's Jersey City choir.

Also on the program was singer Lidia Hawryluk, the Roman Levycky bandura quartet, and a show of Historical Ukrainian women's costumes modeled by members of the UNWLA.

The Ukrainian Bicentennial Committee is a coalition of more than 20 local civic, cultural and youth organizations. The group has already raised more than \$2,000 for the national Ukrainian Bicentennial organization's planned history of Ukrainian settlement in the United States.

10 Million Expected To See Smithsonian's "A Nation Of Nations"

WASHINGTON, D.C.—More than 10 million visitors are expected to see one of the largest Bicentennial exhibits in Washington when the Smithsonian Institution's National Museum of History and Technology opens "A Nation of Nations," on Wednesday, June 9.

Through national treasures—the desk on which Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence, George Washington's uniform and mess kit, and more than 6,000 other objects—the exhibit dramatically and entertainingly tells the story of the people of America.

"A Nation of Nations," the largest single exhibit ever produced in the museum, covers nearly an acre of floor space (35,000 square feet), has its own entrance off the West Mall Terrace, and includes treasures from museums, and public and private collections from many parts of the globe.

More than a dozen scholars, curators and designers have worked on this project for the past five years. Their searches in this country and abroad have produced more than 3,000 new acquisitions which will be exhibited for the first time.

The exhibit also functions as a museum-within-a-museum, drawing together some of the finest artifacts in the museum's collections, such as a watch George Washington presented to General Lafayette, the Carder built by Samuel Slater which helped bring the Industrial Revolution to America and the first "Typewriter" made in 1874.

Through four major themes, "A Nation of Nations" explains how, from prehistoric times to the present, peoples form every part of the world came to America (People For A New Nation); the richness and diversity of the cultures they brought with them (Old Ways In A New Nation); the shared

over 80 exhibit booths have been reserved, and Mr. Stuban said that the total will exceed 200 in the next few weeks. Among the highlights of the day-long program will be ethnic entertainment and over a dozen demonstrations, including Ukrainian embroidery and "pysanky" decorating.

Mr. Stuban said that the committee invited many municipal, state and federal officials to attend the two programs which will be taped for later television broadcasting.

The local Bicentennial symbol, which was approved by the Seymour Bicentennial Committee, was designed by Mr. Stuban's son, Steven. It will be incorporated in a commemorative coin and envelope.

Seymour Bicen Fete to Focus on Ethnic Heritage

SEYMOUR, Conn.—Frank Stuban, a local Ukrainian community activist, has been named general chairman of two Bicentennial programs which will be held at the Seymour High School in late April and mid-May.

Young UNA'er Named To Dean's List

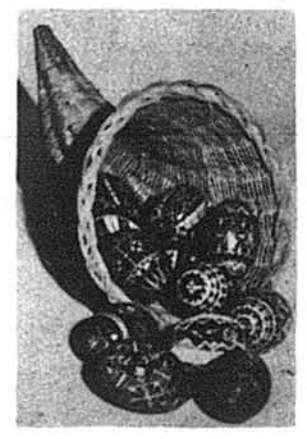
SHAMOKIN, Pa.—Gregory Thomas Wallick, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Wallick of Shamokin, Pa., was named to the dean's list at Penn State University.

A senior, Greg is majoring in history. He participates in the Marine platoon leader program and plans to attend U.S. Marine flight school after graduation.

Mr. Wallick, an active UNA'er, headed the program committee for UNA's Bicentennial Festival which was held here February 21-22. Greg was one of several area youths who helped on the stage during the two-day program.



Maria Luba Kobryn



George Washington presented to General Lafayette, the Carder built by Samuel Slater which helped bring the Industrial Revolution to America and the first "Typewriter" made in 1874.

Statement by President Ford

[Continued from page 1] ever independence is threatened, people everywhere look to the example of Yugoslavian people throughout their history. They take strength and they take inspiration from that example.

No Place Like SOYUZIVKA!

BEAUTIFUL ESTATE of the UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASS'N in the rolling Catskills near Kerhonkson, N.Y. It's the best place a sunny, enjoyable vacation!

Children's Camp (for youngsters age 7 to 11) GIRLS — June 26 — July 17, 1976 BOYS — July 17 — August 7, 1976

Tennis Camp (Boys and Girls age 12-18) June 19-30, 1976

Ukrainian Cultural Courses August 8-28, 1976

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION ESTATE Kerhonkson, N.Y. 12446 Tel.: (914) 626-5641

You Can Always Spend Your Birthday With Your Family...



Valentyn Moroz Can't.

Remember your last birthday? The flowers, gifts, cards and best wishes; the presence of your loved ones and friends...Remember the warmth generated in your heart by the sweet poems your children composed for this occasion? REMEMBER?

Valentyn Moroz has great difficulty remembering. It's been 10 years. The last 10 birthdays have been spent doing forced labor in a camp or isolated in a jail! Thursday, April 15, was Valentyn Moroz's 40th birthday. He's spent a quarter of them in Soviet jails! A quarter of a lifetime of unending nightmare for having had the courage to stand up for human and national rights in Ukraine and in the other republics of the USSR.

You can help end the injustice being done to Moroz. Send a telegram or call your representative asking that he or she co-sponsor House Concurrent Resolution 588. Make it your birthday wish to Moroz. Please do it now! Moroz is running out of birthdays.

Write to: The Honorable (name of Representative) House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515 Or call: (202) 224-3121 and ask for your Representative.

For further information contact: Human Rights Research, Inc. Moroz Defense Committee 4842 16th Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20011 (202) 726-7373

Sen. Yuzyk Speaks At Baltic Fete in Ottawa

OTTAWA, Ont.—“We, Canadian leaders who cherish freedom and democracy, cannot be complacent when we realize that the USSR is violating the principles embodied in the ‘Universal Declaration of Human Rights’... Since the Helsinki agreement, legislators of the U.S. and Canada have shown their awareness of Soviet designs, disguised by ‘detente’,” said Senator Paul Yuzyk at the Baltic Evening in Ottawa Wednesday, March 10.

The U.S. House of Representatives passed a resolution “that there has been no change in the long-standing policy of the United States on the non-recognition of the illegal seizure and annexation by the Soviet Union of the three Baltic nations of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, and it will continue to be the policy of the United States not to recognize in any way the annexation of the Baltic nations by the Soviet Union.”

In Canada both federal chambers unanimously passed motions concerning the same matter. They state that “the Final Act of the Helsinki accords in no way confirms the territorial status quo in Europe and in particular the status of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania as it is at present recognized by Canada has in no way been altered thereby.”

American and Foreign Women...

was UNA Vice-President Mary Dushnyk, a member of NCW's hospitality committee, who explained briefly the history of the Ukrainian settlement in America and the contribution of its cultural heritage to the diverse mosaic that is America. Mrs. Dushnyk introduced Mrs. Yaroslava Surmach-Mills, the noted folk artist, book illustrator and lecturer, whose latest efforts include an article on “pysanky” for a children's anthology and an anthology of poetry for children, both to be published by Scribner's, as well as illustrations for a “Folk Crafts for World Friendship” to be published by Doubleday and distributed by UNICEF.

Yaroslava, as she is known professionally, charmed the overflow audience with her presentation on Ukrainian “pysanky” and Easter customs, and her commentary on a film of Ukrainian scenes she had photographed in Ukraine. The demonstration on film of the unique step-by-step process of painting “pysanky” fascinated the attendees, resulting in scores of questions.

The program continued with entertainment by four youthful bandurists—Lydia Czorny, Daria Leshchuk, Oksana Kuro-

The motions were introduced by Stanley Haidasz in the House and by Chesley Carter in the Senate. Both motions were unanimously adopted.

The presence of Estonian Honorary Consul-General Ilmar Heinsoo and Latvian Honorary Consul Dr. E. Upenieks in the Senate, was recognized by Senator Paul Yuzyk. The Senator extended warm salutations to the Baltic representatives in Canada.

This is a precedent in which honorary consular representatives are greeted in the chamber at a time when their countries are actually occupied by a foreign power. The USSR first illegally occupied the Baltic in 1940 and the three Baltic states were forcibly annexed in 1944.

Federal members of the Cabinet, members of parliament, senators, diplomatic functionaries and others were guests of the Baltic Federation in Canada for the fourth time as Estonians, Latvians and Lithuanians celebrated their annual evening on Parliament Hill.

Speeches were delivered by Sen. Yuzyk, the Minister Responsible for Multiculturalism John Munro and Prof. Romas Vastokas, chairman, department of anthropology, Trent University. Entertainment was provided by groups from the respective Baltic communities.

wyckyj and Zenon Bachir of the School of Kobzar Art in New York, whose performance delighted the audience.

At the tea, Ukrainian “pysanka,” tortes, “khrusty,” cookies and honey and poppyseed cake were served. The hostesses were Dr. Irene Padoch, Mrs. Lydia Oryshkevich, Mrs. Irene Woloshyn, Mrs. Anastasia Brodin and Mrs. Tamara Dyba. Also present were Mrs. Stefania Czorny and Mrs. Halyna Leshchuk.

The two rooms where the program and tea were held, opposite the U.N., were decorated with Ukrainian embroidery, ceramics, candelabra and woodcarving.

Also, Yaroslava had a display of “pysanky,” children's books she had illustrated, cards she had painted for UNICEF, and her glass paintings. Leaflets about the art of “pysanka” painting were distributed to the guests, many of whom expressed an interest in learning this handicraft.

The guests from around the world were most enthusiastic about the whole program which they found informative and stimulating, and fostering understanding of the distinct Ukrainian culture.

Butrey Heads Re-Elected Slate Of Shamokin UNA District

SHAMOKIN, Pa.—Tymko Butrey and the entire slate of officers serving on the Shamokin UNA District Committee during the past year were unanimously re-elected for the 1976-7 term.

The annual meeting of the District was held at the Ukrainian Catholic Church hall here on Sunday, March 28. The meeting was opened by Mr. Butrey who rendered a report of the activities of the District during the past term, which included a most successful celebration of the Bicentennial of American Revolution and the Centennial of Ukrainian Immigration to America. He thanked the entire membership of the District for their cooperation and confirmed that everyone worked hard for the good of the UNA.

The second success of the Shamokin District was the exceeding of the 1975 membership quota by 145 per cent. The District was assigned as its quota 130 new members; it signed up 191 new members.

The chairman introduced Dr. John O. Flis who represented the Supreme Executive Committee of the UNA. Dr. Flis rendered a report of the financial gains of the UNA in 1975. He called the attention of those present to the fact that despite the organization of 3,111 new members in 1975, the UNA suffered a loss of 957 in its membership, partly due to suspensions for which the present economic recession was partly responsible.

Dr. Flis congratulated the District for its achievements in the organizing field, especially in view of the fact that the Shamokin area had been designated as a depressed area. “Shamokin,” he stated, “should serve as an example to other Districts, which enjoy better economic times but which blame their failures on the recession.”

He stressed the danger of acceptance of a pattern of continued losses in membership. “Members, not dollars, are our assets,” he said. “We must strive to show an increase in our membership to assure our future.”

Dr. Flis presented Mr. Butrey with a plaque designating the Shamokin District as No. 1 in the organizing work of the UNA in 1975. In addition, he presented the District with a check for \$334 as a bonus for exceeding the quota.

Gold stars were presented to Joseph Chabon, T. Butrey and John Petrucio for organizing 56, 31 and 28 new members, respectively. Messrs. Michael Hentosh, Joseph Sydor and Mary Lesawyer were congratulated for organizing 17, 13

and 10 members, respectively. A period of discussion followed in which Messrs. Hentosh, Sydor, Chabon and Haydamaka took part. All agreed that it would be beneficial to hold a course for secretaries and for organizers. Mr. Chabon considered it an absolute necessity.

Also, it was agreed that it would be beneficial to the organization if a UNA Day was held in the new building some time in 1977. Districts would organize bus trips for the day.

After the discussion, it was

unanimously resolved that the following be re-elected to the offices indicated for the next term: Michael Hentosh, honorary chairman, Tymko Butrey, chairman, Joseph Chabon, vice-chairman, Helen Slovik, secretary, Adolph Slovik, treasurer, John Petrucio, organizer, auditing board: Iwan Kudrych, Joseph Sydor and Harry Haydamaka.

The ladies of the District invited all present to a delicious repast featuring Ukrainian foods, during which discussion of UNA affairs continued.

L. Hardink Again Heads UNA Woonsocket District

WOONSOCKET, R.I.—Leon Hardink was re-elected chairman of the Woonsocket, R.I., UNA District Committee at its annual meeting held Sunday, April 4, at St. Michael's Ukrainian Orthodox Church hall here.

Attending the meeting and hearing Supreme Advisor Dr. Anna Chopek, the principal guest speaker, were representatives of the following Branches: 73 in Providence, 93 in Central Falls, 122 in Taunton, Mass., 177 in Providence, 206 and 241 in Woonsocket.

Joining Mr. Hardink on the Committee are: Ivan Danylyuk and Michael Popowych, first and second vice-chairman, Walter Kindeforski, treasurer, Dmytro Wasyluk, secretary, Stephen Kruchkowsky, assistant secretary; the auditing committee consists of George Trenkler, chairman, Wolodymyr Nikolyszyn and Janet Bardell, members.

Before addressing the meeting, Dr. Chopek called for a moment's silence in memory of the deceased members, including the late Supreme Treasurer John Kokolski.

In her remarks, the Supreme Advisor urged Branch officers to work harder this year in fulfilling the District's annual quota of new members, reminding that the overall goal is 5,000 new members for a total of \$10 million of insurance in force. Each Branch pledged to do its utmost to attain the respective quotas and thus make this a banner year for the UNA.

Dr. Chopek also spoke briefly on the overall progress of the UNA, noting that the new building has been practically rented in toto. She also stressed fraternal activities to be pursued by the Branches, suggesting that they also sponsor youngsters for the various summer youth programs at Soyuzivka.



Leon Hardink

As a result of a lively discussion, the following suggestions were made to the Home Office: that death notices be published as soon as they are received; that certification of new members be speeded up; that dues notices received by the secretaries include names of members who are overdue in payments; to publish articles submitted to Svoboda as soon as possible; and that a John Kokolski memorial trophy be included among prizes at UNA bowling tournaments.

Pland were also discussed for the observances of the Bicentennial of the American Revolution and the participation of UNA Branches in them. The meeting was closed with a prayer delivered by the Very Rev. Vitaly Kovalenko, pastor of St. Michael's.

SALE COFFEE SET (FOR 6) WITH UKRAINIAN DESIGN — GERMAN PORCELAIN — \$50.00. DELTO CO. Roman Iwanycky 136 First Avenue New York, N.Y. 10009

Ukrainian National Association ELEVENTH NATIONAL BOWLING TOURNAMENT Saturday, Sunday, May 29-30, 1976 in Chicago, Illinois. MUST BE ACTIVE UNA MEMBERS. TOURNAMENT GOVERNED BY ABC AND WIBC MORAL SANCTION.

This Summer-Where? (Continued from page 2) store environment of Harvard Square. Boston, as many other cities, has also developed a special program of Bicentennial events.

In accordance with P. 33 of the By-Laws of the Ukrainian National Association the REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING of the SUPREME ASSEMBLY of the UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION will be held from the 24th to the 28th of May, 1976 at the 'Soyuzivka' resort in Kerhonkson, N.Y.

'PYSANKY' • All preparations such as dyes, stencils (simple, deluxe & electric), beeswax, designs, instructions and books on decorating the traditional Ukr. Pysanky are available in kits and singly. SEND FOR OUR ORDER FORM.

Ukrainian National Association WILL GIVE IMMEDIATE EMPLOYMENT AT VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS TO FIELD ORGANIZERS FOR VARIOUS DISTRICTS IN THE U.S.A. AND CANADA