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# СВОБОДА

УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК



# SVOBODA

UKRAINIAN DAILY

## The Ukrainian Weekly Section

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

PIK LXXIX. Ч. 19 SECTION TWO SVOBODA, THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY, SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1972 ЦЕНТІВ 20 CENTS No. 19 VOL. LXXIX.

# MOOD OF PROTEST MARKS INDEPENDENCE FETE

### UKRAINIANS IN THE FREE WORLD DEMONSTRATE AGAINST ARRESTS, REPRESSIONS IN UKRAINE



ARCHBISHOP VEYCHKOWSKY



VALENTYN MOROZ



VYACHESLAV CHORNOVIL

Archbishop Vasyi Velychkowsky, a monk-priest of the Redemptorist Order, was ordained on November 14, 1925, and celebrated his first Liturgy in the village Shuparka. He was a missionary in Byelobrusia until the end of World War II. Upon his return to western Ukraine, he was arrested by the Soviet authorities in 1946, tried and given a death sentence subsequently commuted to ten years of imprisonment. He was consecrated a bishop of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in 1967 and later elevated (in secret) to the rank of Archbishop. He was again arrested on January 27, 1969, and sentenced to three years. He is reportedly incarcerated with ordinary criminals in a Donbas prison. Repeated appeals to UN for intercession have proven fruitless.

Born in 1936 in the Horokhiv area of Volhynia. Educated at the Franko University in Lviv, Moroz taught history at the teachers colleges in Lutsk and Ivano-Frankivsk. Arrested in August 1965, he was sentenced to four years at hard labor for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda." While in prison, Moroz wrote the famous "Report from the Beria Reserve." Released in August 1969, he wrote other essays criticizing the Soviet regime for its repressive policies in Ukraine and for forced Russification of Ukrainian cultural life. Arrested again in June 1970, he was tried and sentenced to 9 years at hard labor and five years of exile. Currently kept in Vladimir prison, reportedly suffering from a liver ailment.

Born in 1938 in the Cherkasy region, Chornovil graduated from the Kiev State University. A journalist and literary critic, he began writing articles and reviews in Kiev and Kharkiv magazines. He also wrote for Komsomol newspapers. Fired from his job in 1966, he was sentenced to three months at hard labor. He compiled material on trials of Ukrainian intellectuals in 1965-66, which were subsequently published in many languages in the West under the title "The Chornovil Papers." Arrested on August 3, 1967, Chornovil was sentenced to three years but was released after 18 months. Barred from writing, Chornovil was employed as a railroad worker. Last September he protested against desecration of Ukrainian soldiers' graves at a Lviv cemetery.

### Score Inhuman Treatment

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — An angry mood of protest in the wake of recent arrests in Ukraine pervaded the traditional observances of the 54th anniversary of Ukrainian independence proclamation held last weekend in the vast majority of Ukrainian communities in this and other countries of the free world.

### Concern, Indignation

The arrests of 19 Ukrainian intellectuals by the KGB for alleged "anti-Soviet propaganda and agitation" set in motion a series of protest actions in every center of Ukrainian life as the commemorative events departed from the traditional pattern in the light of new repressions in Ukraine.

Some of the Ukrainian communities have scheduled their programs for this weekend with an even more intense spirit of protest against the arrests in Ukraine, which included the incarceration of such noted dissidents as Vyacheslav Chornovil, Ivan Dzyuba, Ivan Svitlychny, and Evhen Sverstiuk, in addition to the young historian Valentyn Moroz, sentenced in 1970 to nine years at hard labor and five years of exile.

All major Ukrainian institutions and civic organizations are seeking ways to alleviate the plight of the arrested intellectuals, some by taking appropriate procedural steps on the national and international levels, others by staging demonstrations and conducting letter-writing campaigns to President Nixon and American legislators.

Last Sunday, New York community's traditional observance of the January 22nd anniversary turned into a mass demonstration of concern and indignation over the acts of Soviet repressions in Ukraine. Ukrainian churches were filled to capacity by veterans, youth, civic and women's groups during the morning services.

The same was true of Chicago, Newark, Jersey City, Brooklyn, Washington, Pasadenic, Detroit, Cleveland, Bos-

ton, Syracuse, Philadelphia, Hartford, New Haven, and many other cities.

The gubernatorial and mayoral proclamations, designating January 22nd as "Ukrainian Independence Day," sustained strong statements against the persecution of Ukrainian intellectuals in Ukraine. The sermons by the clergy in churches and the speeches at the commemorative programs in halls filled to capacity were attuned to the recent developments in Ukraine.

In Chicago, where a capacity throng assembled for the Sunday afternoon concert at Chopin High School auditorium, a resolution was adopted to start immediately a letter-writing campaign to President Nixon and other American officials appealing them of the situation in Ukraine and asking for their intercession.

### N.Y. Demonstration

The Ukrainian Student Organization of Michnowsky, which had earlier announced a series of protest actions for the week beginning January 22 through January 29, was the sponsor of a demonstration Friday, January 28, in New York at the UN building and at the Soviet Mission. The demonstration was endorsed by the UCCA, SUMA SUSTA and others. Auxiliary Bishop Basil H. Losten of the Philadelphia Catholic Archeparchy called on the clergy and faithful to support the action.

Assembled for the weekend in New York were members of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians for the fifth plenary session in the course of which a number of steps were contemplated to alleviate the plight of the arrested. The UCCA, in its turn, sent special memoranda to President Nixon and to Mrs. Rita Hayworth, representative at the UN Human Rights Commission.

Also, a number of protest actions were staged in conjunction with the arrival here of Russian poet Yevgeni Yevtushenko.

### "Day of Prayer" For Persecuted Set For February 6th

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — A "Day of Prayer" for "our persecuted brothers and sisters in Ukraine" has been proclaimed for the Ukrainian Catholic Archeparchy of Philadelphia by Archbishop-Metropolitan Ambrose Senyshyn in a special appeal issued Thursday, January 27, 1972. Signed also by Auxiliary Bishops John Stock and Basil Losten, the announcement sets the date for Sunday, February 6th.

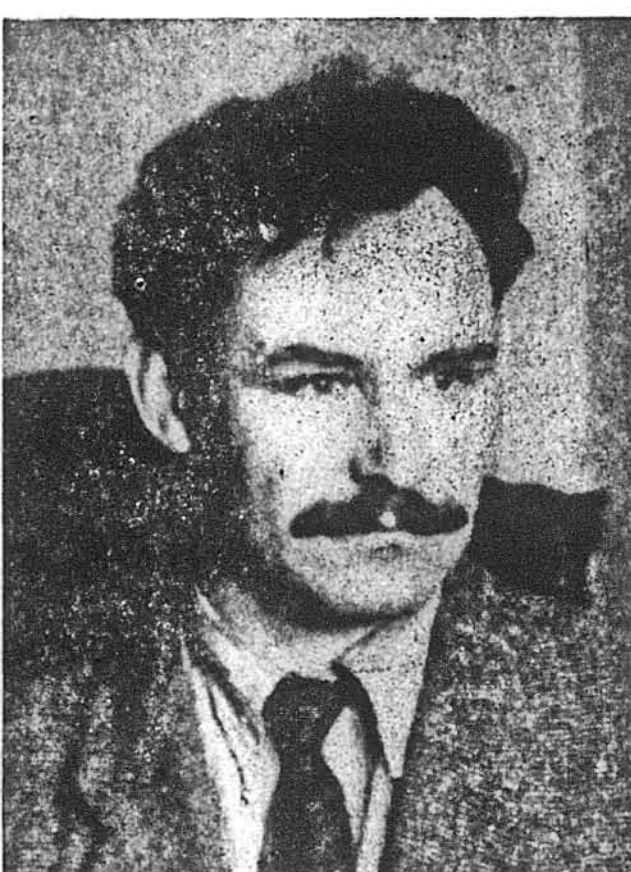
A special prayer, authored by the late Metropolitan Andrew Sheptytsky, has been chosen for this special occasion "to be said after each Divine Liturgy" and closed with a threefold repetition of "Our Father" and "Holy Mary," instructed the appeal which calls on the faithful here to pray "for the sustenance of our Brothers and Sisters that they surmount these cruel times and that they may live to see the Ukrainian national banner wave throughout liberated Ukraine." The appeal cites the recent wave of repressions in Ukraine, enumerating such people as Alla Horska and Mykhaylo Soroka, both recently murdered by the Soviets, as well as the arrested writers Moroz, Karavansky, Svitlychny and Chornovil, and "our bishops, clergy and faithful whose bodies are strewn all over our lands." "Yet the spirit of our people remains unbroken because of their strong and abiding faith in the teachings of Christ and God's justice."



IVAN DZYUBA



EVHEN SVERSTIUK



IVAN SVITLYCHNY

Born in 1931 in the village Mykolaiivka. Graduated with a degree in philology from the Donetsk Pedagogical Institute and later studied at the Institute of Literature, Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR. Literary critic and writer, Dzyuba published a collection of articles on such literary figures as Skovoroda, Shevchenko, Ukrainka, and others. His famous treatise "Internationalism or Russification," addressed to the party and government organs of Ukraine, was subsequently smuggled to the West and published in several languages. One of the most articulate essayists in Ukraine's modern literature, Dzyuba is widely read in Ukraine and abroad. He was one of the 19 intellectuals arrested this month.

Literary critic and essayist. Born in 1928 in Volhynia. Sverstiuk first began to write in 1959. His literary critiques, essays and reviews appeared in Kiev magazines and newspapers. After the wave of arrests, repressions and general muzzling of many young writers in Ukraine, Sverstiuk's name disappeared from the pages of literary magazines published in the Ukrainian SSR. Some of his articles were published in the Ukrainian magazine "Dukla" appearing in Priarshiv. It was here that Sverstiuk published an essay on Mykola Zerov, eminent Ukrainian poet and literary critic who died in Siberia during Stalin's reign. Sverstiuk's article on Oles Honchar's novel "Sobor" was published in the West.

Born in 1929 in the Luhanske region, Svitlychny completed Kharkiv State University in 1952. A literary critic and writer, Svitlychny worked in the Institute of Literature of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR. His articles and literary reviews, notably on such writers as Chumak and Symonenko, were published in magazines and newspapers of the Ukrainian SSR. Arrested and sentenced to 8 months of imprisonment in 1966-67, Svitlychny was barred from publishing his articles in Ukraine. Some of his articles were published in Poland and in Priarshiv. Recently worked as a translator of French poetry. Some of these translations appeared in Kiev in 1970.

# DEMAND FREEDOM FOR UKRAINIAN INTELLECTUALS !!!

СВОВОДА SVOBODA

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Free Them Now

No single news in the new year has aroused the Ukrainian community in the free world as much as the recent arrests of 19 intellectuals in Ukraine, among them men noted for their courageous stand in the past in defense of human and constitutional rights.

The names of Chornovil, Svitlychny, Dzyuba and Sverstiuk, just to name four of the 19 arrested during the week of January 10 in Kiev and Lviv, have now been added to the role of present-day martyrs incarcerated in Russo-Communist prisons, their only "crime" — demanding that the Soviet regime abide by its own laws.

"I can no longer remain silent," wrote Chornovil last September in an impassioned plea to the authorities to stop the savage desecration of the Ukrainian soldiers' graves at the famed Yaniv cemetery in Lviv. "In the name of humanity, I appeal to you to intervene in the actions of stupid provincial tyrants and stop the mockery over the Rifleman's graves..."

But there is more to it than meets the eye. The regime has an all too long history of attempting to eradicate a people's past. Some of the world's best manipulators, assembled and trained in various "institutes," are constantly preoccupied with the unabashed rewriting of history, twisting and eliminating facts according to the dictates of the party.

And there is double hypocrisy in the Kremlin's facade. At the very time that the KGB is raiding homes across the vast empire and hauling people off to prisons, Moscow's "boy wonder" Yevtushenko is sent to these shores, parading as a "liberal," pontificating on America's involvement in Vietnam, telling us of "crime in the streets," and reading what passes for poetry.

No less a personage than comrade Furtseva, Moscow's minister of culture, comes here at this very time to show off "Soviet culture" at exhibits. She speaks not of destroyed churches, of monasteries turned into warehouses, of Hutsul icons carted off to Moscow, of monuments razed by bulldozers.

That the Ukrainian community in the free world is in an uproar is understandable. From the oldest to the youngest, our people are protesting as much against these inhuman acts in Ukraine as against the passivity of supposedly humanitarian institutions in the West.

Taiwan and Ukraine: Unacceptable Analogy

(The following editorial appears in the winter 1971 issue of The Ukrainian Quarterly.)

a) the first period, when Ukraine was known as Kiev-Rus' and was a powerful state in Eastern Europe, which lasted from the IXth to the XIVth centuries; b) the Kozak period of Ukrainian independence, which extended from the middle of the XVIIth century to the end of the XVIIIth century;

Between March and October, 1917, the Ukrainians had to deal with the weak and ineffective Russian Provisional Government of Alexander K. Kerensky, who shortsightedly refused to recognize the independence of Ukraine.

Instead of a Last Plea

(A new document is being widely circulated in Ukraine. Written by Valentyn Moroz and titled "Instead of a Last Plea," the statement was given to the judges by Moroz at the beginning of his trial in 1970. A copy of the document has reached the West. The following information was added by the person who copied the letter: "At the time of his second illegal trial Valentyn Moroz decided to boycott the proceedings and to remain silent not answering any questions put to him. For this reason he turned this statement over to the judges at the beginning of the trial, which took place behind closed doors.")

I will not cite the Criminal Code and try to prove my innocence. I am not being tried for any guilt and you know this very well. We are tried for the part we are taking in processes that are undesirable to you.

Fuel to Flames

Beginning with 1965 you have put scores of people behind prison bars. What has this brought you? I will not bother to speak about the current trend — no one has yet been able to stop it. But have you at least been able to liquidate its real and material manifestations?

instead you have placed them on a vast arena and the whole world saw them. Most of the activists in the national rebirth of Ukraine became activists in an atmosphere of reawakening that was evoked by your very repressions.

Boomerang

Every time that there appeared something living on the Ukrainian horizon, you threw stones at it. And every time it was not a stone you threw but a boomerang. It returned and struck — you!

Necrology For an Ear of Corn

You hear no dirge, the orchestra is rusty. The orators are tired and forlorn; And in the coffin lies no monarch gruff and crusty, No, in the casket lies an ear of corn.

Every child knows this. You took a stick into your hands in order to scatter the flames, but instead only stirred them up more. There is no strength for anything else.

When you put me in prison on June 1st (1970) you again set a boomerang into motion. You have already seen what will happen next. Five years ago I was put in a prisoner's dock and the result was an arrow.

And so Moroz feeds on prison fare. Let's put it this way: What will you get out of it? The only kind of Moroz who would be of any value to you would be a submissive Moroz who wrote a declaration of guilt.

Most Profound

National rebirth is the most profound of all spiritual processes. It is a many-faceted, many-layered phenomenon. And it can reveal itself in a thousand forms.

realistic. Understand at last: there will no more be a vacuum. The abundance of Ukraine's spiritual potential already suffices to fill any vacuum and to provide socially active people to take the place of those in prisons and those who have left public activity.

The court will try me behind closed doors. But it will turn into a boomerang anyway, even if no one hears me, even if I stay silent in an isolated cell in Vladimir prison. There is a silence that is louder than shouting.

I know what you will say to this: Moroz thinks too much of himself. But the point here is not Moroz. The point is every honest man in my place.

We shall Fight!

There will be a trial. Well, we shall fight. At this very time when one man has written a recantation and another has turned into a translator at this very time it is necessary for someone to provide an example of firmness and erase the depressing impression which arose after the withdrawal of certain people from active public life.

You persist in repeating that those who are in prison are just criminals. You close your eyes and act as though

REVIEW

Hnizdovsky in Chicago

CHICAGO, Ill. — All too many prospective gallery-goers are intimidated by the odor of sanctity which permeates many of Chicago's best galleries, write Jane Allen and Derek Guthrie in the Dec. 19th issue of The Chicago Tribune. The review treats the Van Straten Gallery and the exhibit by Jacques Hnizdovsky.

The rarified and silent atmosphere, the pictures hung in single file about the walls, the muffled buzz of conversation from the inner sanctum which does not invite penetration, all seem to demand a slightly self-conscious attitude of reverence from the casual visitor.

The Art of Viewing

Standing in solitary judgment, the visitor wonders what is the correct length of time to look at a single work. (You're always sure that it is considerably longer than your attention span will permit.)

The "art gallery" is not the homogeneous animal that so many prospective gallery-goers fear. A new trend in recent years has been the development of galleries which deal in prints and posters. While many of Chicago's established galleries such as Frumkin, Kind, and Gray carry prints as a lucrative sideline, the Van Straten Gallery, which recently opened new and enlarged premises at 646 N. Michigan Av., will devote itself exclusively to the print, poster, and multiple-market, a necessary and important addition to the Chicago art scene.

The new Van Straten Gallery is spacious and contains a surprisingly wide variety of works in all media and all prices.

On display was a major show by the Ukrainian artist Jacques Hnizdovsky, a master of woodcuts, a smaller exhibit of serigraphs, a separate room of posters, and a house show — quite a gallery full. The prices were aimed at young collectors with posters ranging from \$10 to \$5,000.

Rural Solitude

No ulterior messages are hidden in the decorative and lively patterned surfaces of these woodcuts of birds, animals, flowers, and landscapes. While many of the works have the charm, but also the limitations, of children's book illustrations, the large landscape is a remarkable and convincing panorama. He has used only texture to achieve a Wyeth-like spatial illusion of endless flat fields — a rural solitude.

A mixture of realism with decorative pattern is also evident in Hnizdovsky's animals. The "Zebra," for example, is not only a vehicle for stripes. In Hnizdovsky's print he is very much that ungainly, pot-believed zoo creature we are all familiar with.

It is the artist's talent to capture the uniqueness of the animal without sacrificing the decorative unity of the print. It is not surprising that this is also a major quality of folk art and a large factor in its charm.

Writing in Chicago Today of December 26, 1971, Don Anderson reviews briefly both the works of Hnizdovsky (Continued on p. 3)

Full Sovereignty

Then, on January 22, 1918 the Rada issued its Fourth Universal, by which the full and unqualified independence and the sovereignty of Ukraine were proclaimed. On February 9, 1918, Ukraine concluded a Peace Treaty with the Central Powers in Brest Litovsk, as a result of which it was recognized de facto and de jure by Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria, all of which powers provided military assistance to Ukraine against the Russian Communist troops which invaded Ukraine.

Through 1918 Ukraine was under the government of Hetman Paul Skoropadsky, which was succeeded in 1919 by the Directorate of the Ukrainian National Republic, headed by Simon Petliura. On November 1, 1918, the Western Ukrainian National Republic was proclaimed; it was united with the Ukrainian National Republic on January 22, 1919, to form one, independent and sovereign state of the Ukrainian people.

The greater part of Ukraine, that is, eastern Ukraine, was made a Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, with a Ukrainian Communist government, which in 1923 was made a part of the Soviet Union.

As regards Ukraine and Byelorussia, it is true that these countries secured their membership in the United Nations through the insistence of the Kremlin. Whatever motivation impelled Moscow in this move, the undeniable fact is that both these republics are formal states with their separate governments and constitutions.

Soviet Policy

Significantly, the Kremlin maintained a conspicuous silence during the "Two-China" debate in the United Nations. There is no question that the Kremlin did not and does not want Red China in the United Nations. For "face-saving" purposes, however, it had to vote for the admission of Communist Peking and the expulsion of Taiwan. It faces the prospect of diminishing prestige and power in the U.N. because of the presence of the rival Communist power.

As regards Ukraine and Byelorussia, it is true that these countries secured their membership in the United Nations through the insistence of the Kremlin. Whatever motivation impelled Moscow in this move, the undeniable fact is that both these republics are formal states with their separate governments and constitutions.

Communist Russia, it is to be noted, did not dare destroy the structure of the formal independence of Ukraine and Byelorussia when they were reconquered in 1920. Moscow could not afford to revert to old tsarist practices by making these non-Russian entities mere "provinces of Russia." It can still less afford to do so today.

For whatever the degree of control that Moscow exerts over Ukraine and Byelorussia, the people of these countries believe and feel themselves to be independent and apart from the Russians. It does not take much reading between the lines of the Soviet press itself to see that these people hope fervently that eventually the Soviet Russian power will be destroyed and that the day will come when their formal independence will become truly genuine.

Miscarriage of Justice

It remains to be said that the manner in which the Republic of China was ousted from the United Nations does not augur well for the world body. Not only was this act in good part an anti-American demonstration, it was also an act directed against the United Nations itself. It violated the most basic tenets of justice and equality. It will take a long time for the United Nations to rectify this gross miscarriage of duty towards its members.

despite the fact that most already recognize it as an emotional act committed by an emotional majority. Whatever the role of Red China may be in the United Nations, this organization cannot uphold the torch of peace and freedom very effectively after unseating a legitimate government — and a member — for holding opposing views.

Sign Proclamations

In Arizona...



A sight familiar in many a state capitol and city hall across the nation, shows Arizona Governor Jack Williams signing the proclamation designating January 22nd as Ukrainian Independence Day...

In New Haven...



New Haven Mayor Bartholomew F. Guida (center) received a delegation of the local Ukrainian community recently, headed by UCCA branch chairman Michael Snihurowyec...

In Nassau County...



Deputy County Executive Joseph H. Driscoll of Floral Park and Yvonne Pohorecky of Uniondale display Ukrainian flag which will be flown outside the County Executive Building...

Unacceptable Analogy...

(Continued from p. 2)

sky and Slavko Nowytski's film "Sheep in Wood." "Sheep in Wood" is a vivid color presentation which explains without words how this artist creates his art...

Elegant Design

One "Goose" will steal your heart. The intricate patterns of Hnizdovsky's woodcuts will dazzle you...

Why be on the outside? Join the Ukrainian National Ass'n and read "The Ukrainian Weekly"

UNA Offers Scholarships, Accepts Applications

JERSEY CITY, N.J.—Applications for scholarships, awarded each year by the Ukrainian National Association for students who are members of Soyuz and are pursuing or intend to enroll in undergraduate studies...

Needs Considered

The scholarships, for the academic year 1972-73, will be awarded to students on the basis of their academic or scholastic performance, financial needs, activity in the Ukrainian community, and field of study.

The awards have been in effect since 1963. A committee consisting of UNA representatives and executive board members of the Shevchenko Scientific Society, the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S. and the Federation of Ukrainian Student Organizations in America makes the selections...

AT CLIFTON HIGH

Palydowycz is New Vice-Principal

CLIFTON, N.J.—Severin Palydowycz, 33, started his new career recently as vice-principal of the sophomore wing at Clifton High School and he regarded the whole thing in a very positive light. "I believe the young men and women in this section will give CHS its finest graduating class ever," he said.

Firm But Fair

"My philosophy is to be firm, positive but always fair." By schooling, experience and predilection, Palydowycz is well prepared for his new post, which is comparable to the principalship of the average-size high school, since he has 1,000 or more students under his jurisdiction. He holds a master's degree in administration and supervision from Seton Hall University...

He came to the Clifton school system after graduating from Bridgeport, having been hired as a teacher of Russian because the former occupant of that chair was leaving.

Palydowycz continued in that post until last year, serving concurrently as soccer and tennis coach, and in 1970 was sent as a principal-intern to School 2 under a program inaugurated by School Superintendent William F. Shershin to foster administrative abilities in teachers with appropriate backgrounds.

In February this year, he shifted to Christopher Columbus Junior High School in the same intern capacity, and it was his track record there that led to his recommendation for the high school vice-principalship, which was opened up when Charles Gerzie was given the task of establishing a school for suspended students at School 6.

With few exceptions, students like Palydowycz, because he has a colorful background that gives him a little dash and considerable understanding of human reactions in most situations.

Colorful Background

He and his parents fled their native Ukraine in 1942 to escape Russian persecution, and he spent some years in Germany, getting his basic education in a small school

Rochester Spells Success For Amsterdam Girls



Irene Zenici



Ann Marie Zenici

ROCHESTER, N.Y.—For Irene and Ann Marie Zenici, a pair of Ukrainian girls who hail from Amsterdam, N.Y., a move to Rochester, N.Y., five years ago proved wholly successful. And apparently Amsterdam's loss was Rochester's gain.

The sisters — daughters of Peter and Anna Zenici — have not only garnered outstanding achievements in their education but have also enriched the life of Rochester's youth community.

Successful Team

The soccer team won the Passaic Valley Conference championship in 1966, 1967, 1968 and 1969, a state championship in 1967, runnerup status in 1964 and 1965. His tennis team was PVC champion from 1967 through 1971.

In addition to English and Russian, Palydowycz speaks Ukrainian, Polish and German fluently, and flirts with several other languages, largely because one of his other great interests is traveling, and he has toured virtually all countries in Europe and a good part of the U.S.

Whether he will continue his coaching roles has not yet been decided by the school administration. His Russian classes have been taken over by Teofil Kulik.

Melnik Named to Planning Board



Peter Melnyk

IRVINGTON, N.J.—Peter Melnyk, a successful Ukrainian businessman, has been named to Irvington's Planning Board, it was announced here January 13th by Mayor Harry Stevenson.

Mr. Melnyk, long active in local and state politics, will fill the unexpired term of Edward Aimutis, which expires on August 27, 1976.

Active in Ukrainian community affairs in northern New Jersey, he is a member of many organizations. For years he was director of a Ukrainian radio and television program in New York.

Married, he is the father of two, Larysa, and Peter Jr. Mr. Melnyk is also a member of UNA Branch 293.

Ruins of St. Olha's Palace Found in Kiev

KIEV, Ukraine.—A recent expedition of the Archeological Society of the USSR, which is continuously active here, has found the ruins of the ancient tower-palace of Princess Olha, who ruled Rus-Ukraine in the tenth century.

The foundation was covered with a thick layer of burnt matter which contained many fragments of frescoes in orange, red, green and deep red colors and long iron spikes which fastened the stucco to the wooden walls of the second floor.

SEMI-ANNUAL PIANO RECITAL

PRESENTED BY

OLEH S. LEWYTYZKY

will be held on

SUNDAY, JANUARY 30th, 1972, at 2 P.M. UKRAINIAN INSTITUTE OF AMERICA 2 East 79th Street, New York City

Listed, in their orders of appearance, are following participants:

- Vladimir Korenovsky, Andrei Bidlak, Christine Lelshman, George Hozsko, Wolodymyr Kocur, Natalie Hozsko, Marie Korenovsky, Pierre Stromyng, Angie Lin, Peter Hlushko, Daria Genza, Michael Kocur, Mark Hozsko, Oksana Kurawyckyj, William Kocur, Roman Kanluga, Jaroslav Kurawyckyj, Myron Moroz, Zenon Kulynych, Olha Genza, Larysa Stasiv, Jangle Lin, Nadia Myskyv, Andrew Moroz, Mary-Martha Hnizdovsky, Nestor Porytko, Ludmila Kanluga, Lesia Duma, Martha Iwanczyszyn, and Lydia Stasiv.

TRAVEL TO UKRAINE:

NOW BEING PREPARED FOR 1972 Departures to Western Europe and Ukraine Departures to Ukraine and Poland Persons wishing to visit relatives in Ukraine should start to process their documents at least six months in advance.

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by Vyacheslav Chornovil with an Introduction by Frederick C. Barghoorn. Published by McGraw-Hill.

The Chornovil Papers, 246 pages in hard cover with a portrait of its author, usually sells for \$6.95, but now at SURMA you can get it for only \$3.00, or 3 (three) copies for \$7.50 plus postage and handling. Read this book and give it to your American friends, let everyone know why Chornovil is fighting and suffering.

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HAVE YOU BROUGHT YOUR FRIEND OR RELATIVE TO THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION? IF NOT, DO SO AS SOON AS POSSIBLE!

SPORTS SCENE

By Oleh Zwaduk



Skiing For the Hardy

Skiing is definitely for the young and those who are young at heart. But skiing, when it's 16 degrees below zero, can safely be called "for those who had taken too many falls — not necessarily all on the bottom portion of their anatomy."

Be it as it may, however, that is what the thermometer showed as we got off the chair lift at Spruce Peak in Stowe, Vermont. It should be noted that Spruce Peak happens to have a southern exposure — the sun was out — and it was 1 p.m. Mt. Mansfield, the largest mountain in the area was in shadow, but we had no desire to find out the temperature there.

Frostbite

We had made the trip to the top of Little Spruce (we had little desire to go to the top of Big Spruce for the same reason) to find out what the temperature was, just a little over an hour before, it had stood at 12 below and our curiosity got the best of us.

As we got off the chair, I noticed a little white spot on my companion's cheek. Pointing to it I said "it looks like frostbite." He looked at me and said "Oh really?" then added, "you have one too." Within seconds both of us were furiously rubbing our cheeks to get the blood circulation back. Our frostbite apparently was not very severe, otherwise we would by now be in great difficulty, if not pain. It only points out the unadvisability of relying on old remedies which very often turn out to be more harmful than helpful.

Upon returning home we checked medical dictionaries on frostbite. According to "The New Illustrated Medical and Health Encyclopedia" the old theory that frostbitten areas should be rubbed with snow or ice "is completely false." The encyclopedia also warns: "do not under any circumstances rub the frostbitten area..." The book advises that the frostbitten area should be warmed slowly by immersing it in tepid water or bundling it up in woolen cloth. If warmed immediately the color should return.

Bad Weather

We had gone to Stowe for a three-day weekend in hopes of finding some snow. Weather conditions on the eastern coast were less than satisfactory for most of December and January. Just a few days before our trip, the New York area basked in 60 degree temperatures.

It was raining on the day we arrived at the premier ski area of the east and it didn't look like we would be able to ski at all. That night it turned cold, however. In the early morning hours temperatures reached as low as 22 degrees below zero. All that rain turned the area into a skating rink.

We skied anyway realizing that another such trip would not be forthcoming very soon. We had all kinds of weather. It snowed, there was a beautiful sunny day and finally a very sunny but also very cold day. We remained on the slopes until closing time and at the end felt that the weekend was marvelous.

On our last run the slope was almost empty. We were coming in to the chairlift area. My friend was ahead of me and to the left. The cold wind suggested that I bend down with the poles under my arms. This position, however, made my skis go faster and as I approached my companion, he suddenly decided to turn slightly left — in to my path! I was so startled that I had no chance to warn him and the obvious happened — we collided on a straightaway in front of the lounge. As I lay there in the snow, I heard my friend say: "I don't believe it." I didn't believe it either.

On the way home in the car we discovered that our hardy wives, who had skied everywhere we did, were victims of similar "frostbite." It would not have been worthwhile mentioning if it had not been for the fact that one of them had the frost bite her on the tip of her nose. She was last seen rubbing the spot vigorously.

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