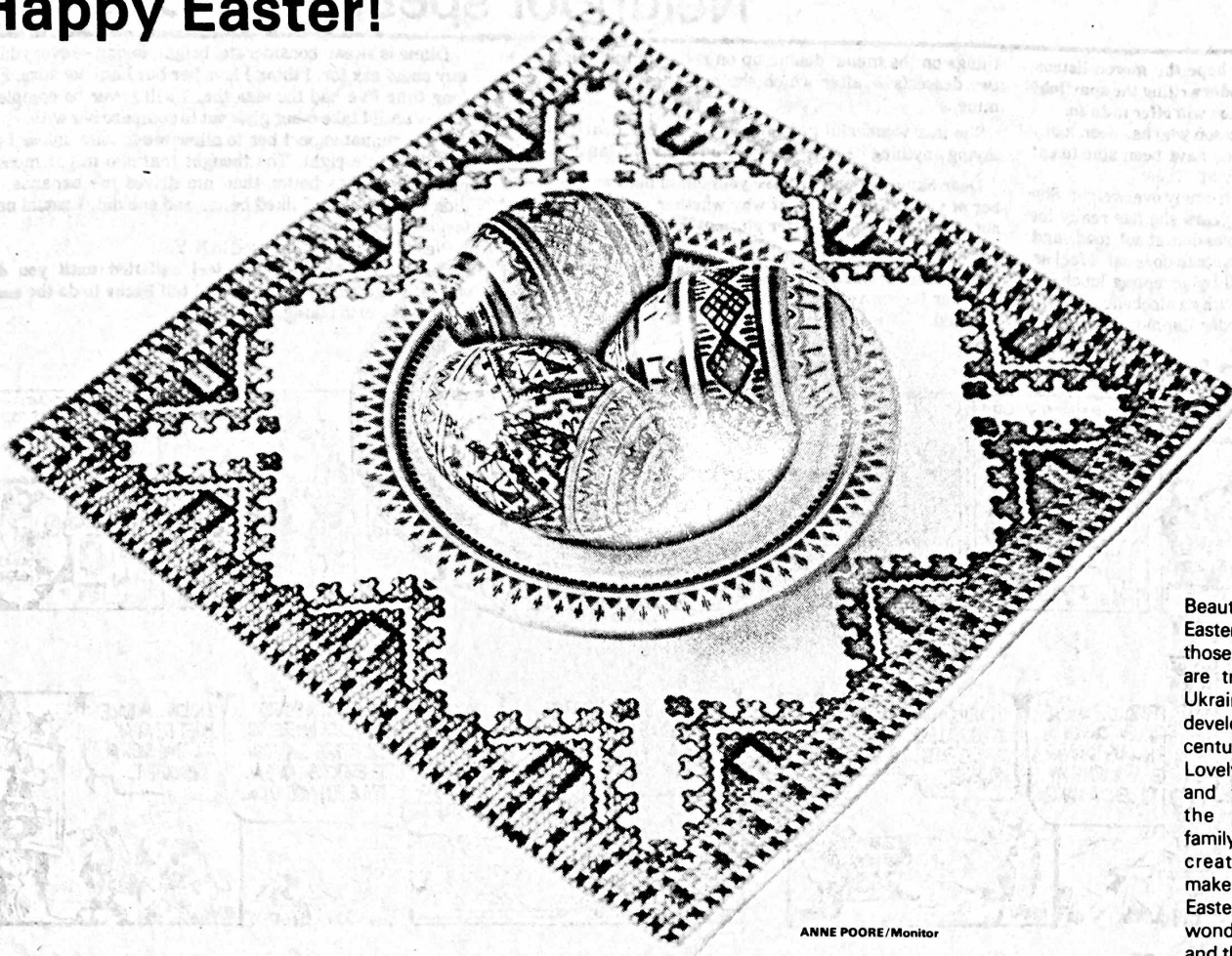


Happy Easter!



ANNE POORE/Monitor

Beautifully decorated Easter eggs such as those pictured at left are traditional in the Ukraine and have developed over the centuries as a folk art. Lovely as these are, and they belong to the Bohachevsky family, some of the creations children make at home every Easter are just as wonderful to them and their parents.

Old World Tradition Revived

Los Alamos residents of Slavic descent will gather to observe a traditional custom once common in their homelands.

The blessing service for Easter foods will take place at 3 p.m. Easter Saturday, April 14, at Immaculate Heart of Mary Catholic Church. The service comes from the Ukrainian Byzantine Rite and ends with an old Polish blessing. Rev. Chester Kazek will lead the prayers.

In the past, before Communist rule, religious celebrations in the Slavic countries of Eastern Europe were community celebrations, according to Los Alamos resident Stephanie Sydoriak. The varied customs have all but disappeared, along with the accompanying crafts, dresses, dances and music, Sydoriak continues. Where emigrants and refugees resettle, the customs sometimes reappear.

The blessing of Easter baskets is a custom common to most Slavic cultures. Easter dinner food is prepared in advance, placed in baskets and brought to church for a communal blessing service. After the Easter morning resurrection mass, the foods are usually eaten cold in honor

of the Holy Day when the woman of the house is entitled to a rest from her usual labors.

The basket is lined with the family's prized embroideries and filled with many foods including a richly decorated egg bread, called Paska, and wine, symbols of Christ's promised presense among his people.

Other foods included in the basket vary according to custom. When lamb is included, it is in commemoration of the lamb decreed for the Passover. In other areas, ham is a traditional symbol of change from the "old law" to the "new law."

Circles of sausage are intended as reminders of the circles to which people belong — family, country and shared faith.

Every food brought to the blessing ceremony has a special significance. Horseradish symbolizes the bitterness of the Jewish exodus. Salt is a reminder of the taste of the tears of exiles.

Butter and sometimes pot cheese are included in the basket. Since dairy products are forbidden throughout Lent, these items are especially anticipated.

Tucked in among the foods are colored hard-boiled eggs.

The eggs are blown out and elaborately decorated with Easter symbols.

In a traditional Slavic home, the eggs represent Christ's tomb and the promise of new life, and a slice from these eggs is the first food eaten on Easter Day.

The empty, decorated eggs are symbols of the resurrection. Making the eggs begins weeks in advance. The process for creating intricate designs on the eggs is similar to batik. The eggs are dyed several times with the lighter tones, then covered with wax before a darker dye is applied. The craft is still practiced extensively among Ukrainians in the United States and Canada.

Los Alamos families with roots in Ukraine, Poland, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Bohemia and other Slavic countries will be decorating baskets for the Saturday service.

These families invite everyone to the blessing service which pays tribute to the "Silent Church" behind the Iron Curtain.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Information for this article was submitted to the Monitor by Los Alamos resident Stephanie Sydoriak.)

The past 100 years

From The Santa Fe New Mexican:

January 23, 1908: Asst. U.S. Atty. Edmund C. Abbott returned last evening from Alamogordo where he appeared for the government at the preliminary hearing of five Chinamen who had been arrested for violation of the exclusion law. All five were ordered deported.

January 23, 1958: Sputnik II will be visible here twice tonight. The Los Alamos Moonwatch team, which has consistently computed the exact correct orbit of the dog-bearing Russian satellite, reported it would soar over New Mexico skies at 6:12 p.m. low in the eastern sky and the second time at 7:51 p.m. low in the western sky. Both passes will be from north to south.

January 23, 1983: Los Alamos — A new fastener that will be a boon for connecting fluid lines has been patented by Joseph Petranto of Los Alamos National Laboratory's weapons engineering group. The fastener is spring-loaded to open and close securely around fluid lines. It also can slide easily over bent tubing.

Ukrainians gather in Los Alamos

By FAITH STEPHENS
For The Monitor

Good wine, good coffee and good conversation flowed on Sunday, Sept. 29, when a group of Los Alamos people and their friends met to renew their Ukrainian roots.

The annual affair started about 17 years ago when two sisters realized that their mother needed more social life and was homesick for her own language. Anna Chopek and Stephanie Sydoriak decided a party was in order.

They invited everyone they knew or could find who was Ukrainian.

"We took the phone book and went down the list. If a name sounded as though it were from there, we called them up," said Anna. "Mother had a great time and so did everyone else."

The next year, people began calling to find out when there would be another get-together. After that, it was just an accepted fact that there was going to be a party.

This year, about 30 people met at the home of Joseph and Irene Bubermak. Everyone brought their favorite Ukrainian dish to share. There were two kinds of borscht (both delicious), potato and cabbage perohi, kobasa, xhrin (horseradish beets), and liver pashtet. There were breads, salad, paska and desserts; it was one of those affairs where food is eaten slowly and every bite savored.

One woman, who is in Los Alamos with her son and daughter-in-law, made delicate dinner rolls with a vegetable filling: a ready-made sandwich! They were served warm and disappeared almost as soon as they were put on the table.

People visited back and forth and remembered times when they were younger and lived in Ukraine. Ihor Bohachevsky had gone back to his homeland for a visit recently, his first since he was 18 years old.

"The old gymnasium (high school) I attended was still standing. So was my grandfather's home, but it had been turned into apartments and didn't look the same," he said.

Several of those attending were in the United States for a limited time while they worked on projects at Los Alamos National Laboratory. They brought up-to-date information on the country, the politics and how things are changing - not always for the best.

Though very few of these people were related, a feeling of family and closeness permeated the afternoon sunshine. Leaves were drifting down, the last blooms of the season were vibrant, and children ran and played hide-and-seek around the bushes.



Photo courtesy of Faith Stephens

Stephen Sydoriak, Stephanie Sydoriak, Katherine Lawrence and Anna Chopek at Sunday's gathering

This was a chance to renew friendships, make new acquaintances and to expose their children to their native language and customs in an extended-family atmosphere not readily available.

Those who were only visiting in the U.S. had an opportunity to converse with others

who understood them and whom they understood easily.

The Sydoriaks and their daughter, Katherine Lawrence, attended in traditional dress. Anna Chopek wore an embroidered blouse, as did several others, bringing a touch of Ukraine to autumn in New Mexico.

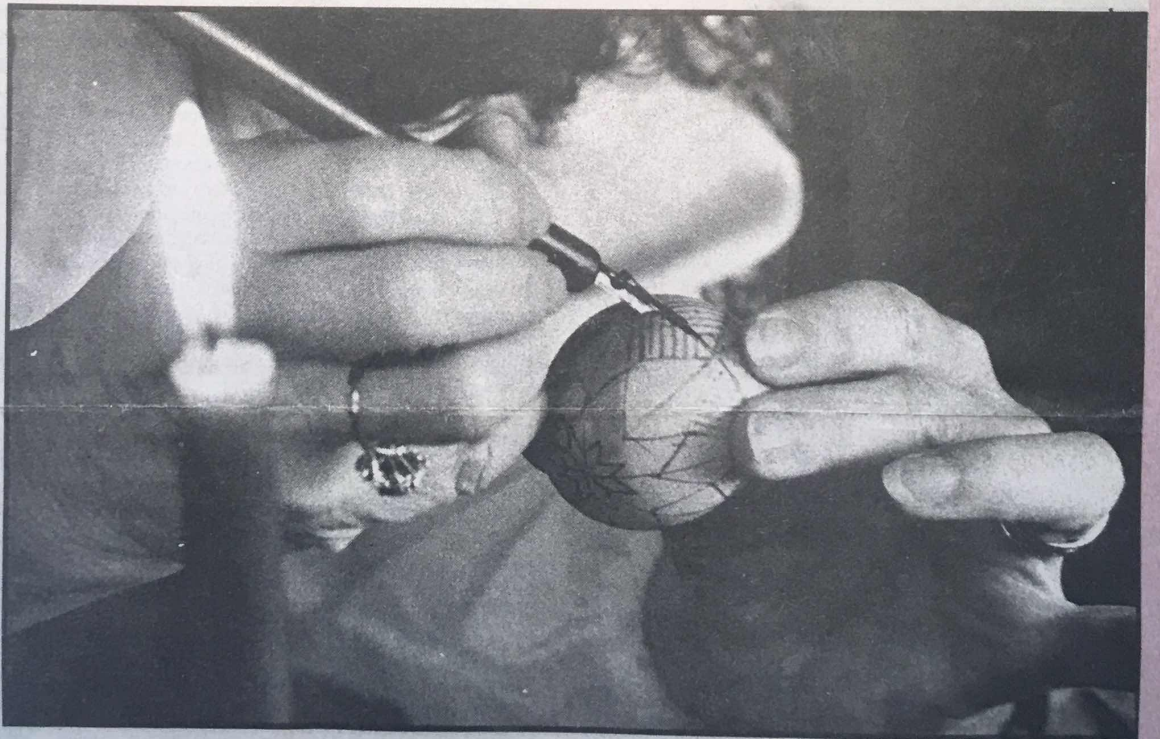
The lazy fall day seemed a perfect setting.

Shortly after 5 p.m., people gathered up their card tables, dishes and leftovers and headed for their homes in Los Alamos and Santa Fe. Once more they felt renewed and at one with their families so far away.

It was a good day.



Anna Chopek will demonstrate the pysanky technique of egg decoration. She is shown here working on eggs with Ulana Kebabalo-George. The Sunday event will also include folk music and dance.



TRADITIONAL ART

Easter Jewels: Decorated eggs an ancient tradition in Ukraine

This article, written by long-time Monitor contributor Faith Stephens, was originally published in 1998.

Little girls in new dresses, little boys in new suits, Mom and Dad in a bit of finery of their own, all parade on Easter Sunday morning. Children comb the fresh grass for colored eggs and shrieks of laughter fill the air. It happens every year!

But aside from the religious significance of the season, were did it all start?

Studies of Old World cultures show many of these customs were in effect even in pre-Christian times. There were many unexplained wonders and primitive man needed a way to cope with them.

The custom of brightly decorated eggs may not have

begun in Ukraine, but it has existed there for centuries. Decoration of the snow-white orbs has become not only a tradition but an art in that country.

Each year Anna Chopok shares some of that tradition with Los Alamos when she presents a workshop on pysanka, as the beautiful eggs are called.

According to Chopok, these eggs are not decorated randomly; each design, each color has a meaning of its own, and each egg is made for a special purpose.

The white shell represents purity and often much of it is allowed to show in the final product, particularly when the egg is meant for a child. Originally eggs with white backgrounds were placed on graves of young children. Yellow symbolized the

moon and stars and insured a good harvest; green was the color of spring; blue stood for sky, magic and good health; orange represents power – the sun; and on through the long list. A combination of black and white was used for eggs that honored older people and provided protection from evil.

Designs included the sun, moon and stars, birds, hearts, fruits and vegetables, insects, and crosses. There were also eggs with ladders and gates, which were given to older people to represent the gates of heaven.

Although a world apart, it is *Please see EGGS B2*



Basket Blessing
This year's basket blessing ceremony will take place at 3 p.m. on Saturday, April 19 in front of the church. It is open to the public and all those of Slavic ancestry are especially invited to attend.

Ukrainian Egg Class

A class on decorating Ukrainian Easter Eggs will be held at the BESEC (Senior Center) at 1 p.m. April 9. Instructors are Anna Chopok and Stephanie Sydoriak. Call 662-8922 to make reservations.



UKRAINIAN TREASURES These eggs were decorated by Anna Chopok, using traditional methods and designs. Chopok and her sister, Stephanie Sydoriak, will offer a class in egg decoration.

ROB LAWB/Monitor

Los Alamos poet Stephanie Sydoriak travels the 'Inside Passage'

By SAMANTHA BERES
For the Monitor

When poet Stephanie Sydoriak sat down to put her book of poems together, they were everywhere — on scrap pieces of paper, in files, in drawers. It was almost as if she had hidden some of them from herself. Maybe she had. One of her poems entitled "Bones" starts out:

*I store poems
the way dogs
store bones in loam or mold.*

*Then some printrival need
draws me back.
I dig the fields
distressed.*

Or, perhaps her poems were spread about because they span a lifetime of writing and reflection. "Inside Passages" is Sydoriak's first collection of published poems.

The collection is also an autobiography that starts with poems about her family and childhood in Boston, moves through her life of love, marriage and children, and brings the reader up to the present.

"When I put it in a book form I thought, Good, it's between these covers and no one will read it." I started some of these back when I was 20 and I had come to a point where I knew they were finished, but I had to get them out of the house," said Sydoriak, smiling.

Sydoriak has a beautiful smile. She has soft blue eyes and fine, whitish hair, is of medium build and is quite fit. She smiles a lot for someone who has been through so much.

"I had to relive various experiences," she said about putting her poems between two covers. "It was also a great joy, but at the same time, a rollercoaster."

Many of Sydoriak's poems touch on difficult experiences she's endured, including the murder of her daughter Mary. In her poem "Mary," she brilliantly uses very few words to conjure up images. The poet first lets the reader feel the joy and strength of the girl:



SAMANTHA BERES/For the Monitor

INSIDE PASSAGE Local poet Stephanie Sydoriak poses with her new book of poems, "Inside Passage." Published this year, the book is available from the Historical Society Bookstore.

*golden-haired,
urgent,
demanding we resolve all
things today;*

There is more imagery that fleshes out Mary's personality in the next two stanzas and the poem ends with one line that will send shivers up your spine:

*graceful,
stilled by his unequivocal
bullet
forever.*

Three poems follow "Mary" and the four of them are in a chapter of their own titled "The Grieving Begins 1977." The poems in this book are not all tragic. "There is con-

face as she did with her poems about Mary. She is also good at drumming up the senses. In "Summer," one of her earlier poems, she describes an oppressive hot summer day in Boston — cars filled with families making their way to the beach.

"I wanted to feel the pressure of the heat in that poem," she said.

The thickness seeps off the page, even if a reader has never spent a summer on the humid East Coast.

In Sydoriak's chapter on love and marriage, her husband enters the picture. The first entry is a love poem, "The Quincy Quarry," and she stops time to capture a moment between she and her soon-to-be husband.

*The Quincy Quarry
Silence
and a silver shimmer
spread below us.
You led me
down the cooling path
of tombstone planes
to the still, glacial water.*

*Our sun-hot bodies
cut the crystal face
into countless blazing facets.*

*We hung
weightless between light
and living water
mindless of time
past this.*

She met her husband at the beginning of World War II, while he was working in radar development. They married just as the war ended and both went to graduate school in physics at Yale.

She joked that "he got the Ph.D. and I got the two kids." She added, "It never occurred to me to just stay and finish, but things turn out the way they do."

Sydoriak came to Los Alamos in 1948. She not only brought up six children, but was a translator of Russian, German and French.

She became a piano teacher, which she said was probably meant to be her real profession, and taught piano for 35

years. Along the way, she wrote poetry, even though she said she didn't have much time to just sit down and write.

"The Quincy Quarry" is beautiful upon first reading. Upon second reading, it is beautiful and difficult. Difficult because once you have read the whole book and you know that her husband has Alzheimer's Disease, the poem is heart wrenching to revisit. The last chapter of her book tells of how she had to mourn the loss of her husband even though he has not died.

"There's a death, even when people are still alive. Yet when I'd see him smiling at me and showing his love for me... it stretches you [emotionally]," she said.

The last poem in the book "Fifty Years: The Cruise" is about Sydoriak's 50th wedding anniversary. "I just realized that all of these things I loved doing with him," she said about the poem. In the final lines she writes:

*Wind-tears spill down our
cheeks,
Do you remember, I'm star-
tled to ask,
if you love me? His face
speaks a smile
and he whispers, I do,
yes, I do.*

To say that Sydoriak's poetry is personal is almost an understatement. She opens up to you, and you won't be able to resist opening up to her. It feels like her attitude toward poetry: "I want to completely feel a poem — you should be somewhat puzzled and it has to be something universal not just for yourself," she said.

Readers won't get through Sydoriak's book without heavy sighs in response to beautiful words and many goosebumps. You will not get through it without shedding tears. She has written about her own life selflessly and is ready to share.

She said smiling, "At this stage of my life I don't have concern for privacy, it's kind of like the last stages of breathing... when you let go."

3

Ukrainian Scientist Wins Acclaim



Dr. & Mrs. Sydoriak, attired in Ukrainian national costumes, at one of the recent cultural programs in far-away Los Alamos, New Mexico.

One of the scientists who recently won world-wide acclaim for his work with two other colleagues in deriving a Helium-3 Temperature Scale in the Los Alamos, New Mexico Scientific Laboratory, is a Ukrainian American, Dr. Stephen G. Sydoriak.

Dr. Stephen Sydoriak is the son of Catherine Sydoriak and the late Rev. Eustace Sydoriak (a Ukrainian Catholic priest whose last parish was in Lancaster, New York). He was graduated Phi Beta Kappa from the University of Buffalo, receiving his B.S. degree in 1940, his M.S. degree from Yale in 1946 and his Ph. D. from Yale in 1948. He is married to Stephanie Chopek - Sydoriak (the sister of UNA Supreme Advisor Anna Chopek) who received her B.S. in Physics from Northeastern University in 1945. Dr. and Mrs. Sydoriak are members of Branch 307 of the UNA, and have six children.

The new Los Alamos scale

involves the use of an intricate equation by which temperatures can be determined to a few ten-thousandths of a degree. This scale has been in use at several U.S. laboratories for almost a year, and on October 9, 1962, at a meeting of the International Committee on Weights and Measures, held in Paris, France, its use was recommended for general worldwide use.

Dr. Stephen G. Sydoriak, together with two of his colleagues, was acclaimed some time ago for being the first scientist to liquify Helium-3. He has authored some twenty papers published in scientific publications, and has had sixteen papers presented before International scientific conferences.

Dr. and Mrs. Sydoriak's hobbies include Ukrainian dancing, and they have appeared frequently in Los Alamos, New Mexico with Ukrainian dancing programs and Ukrainian exhibits.

Decorating Eggs the Ukrainian Way

Ukrainian Women demonstrate the art of coloring eggs by wax resist process



If you are thinking of giving someone an Easter card, give them a Ukrainian Easter card — a colorful egg.

That's the tradition from people whose families date back to the "old country."

A little bit of history of the Ukrainian Easter egg plus a demonstration of the art of making them was presented recently at a Garden Club meeting.

Ukrainians Stephanie Sydoriak, her daughter Kathryn Lawrence and Gloria Riepe showed the audience the process of covering uncooked eggs with wax, adding them to a dye bath, using resist to hold the colors.

"It is a lot like batik, only you use eggs," Gloria said.

Elaborate designs painted on the eggs are of Ukrainian

origin, mostly a Spring tradition, though they are painted year-round.

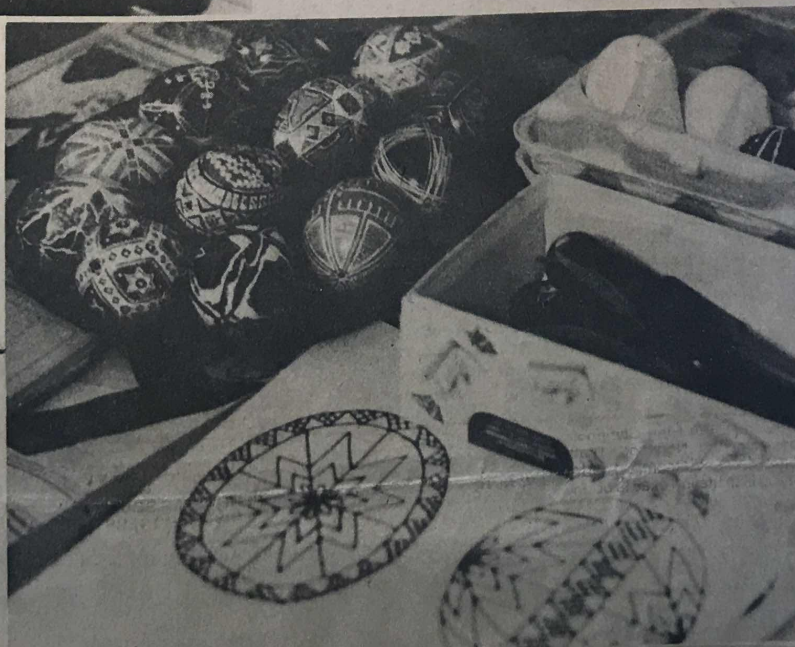
"It is a traditional thing you learn as you grow up," Stephanie said. She learned it at a young age and taught it to her children when they were young.

Patterns can be original or may be ordered from companies which have many traditional designs, many of which symbolize different greetings or wishes for long life, love or happiness.

Special dyes are used containing anilin to provide intense colors so the dye will take to the egg.

Beeswax is used to protect the colors or to retain the egg shell color.

Wax is applied by using a speedball pen or some instrument which can hold the wax for application in



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fine detail and lines. Though they may have designs in mind or on a card, no pattern is drawn onto the egg.

"You really have to have the idea down in your head before you do the egg," Kathryn said. "If you make a mistake, then it is easier to change the design," she added.

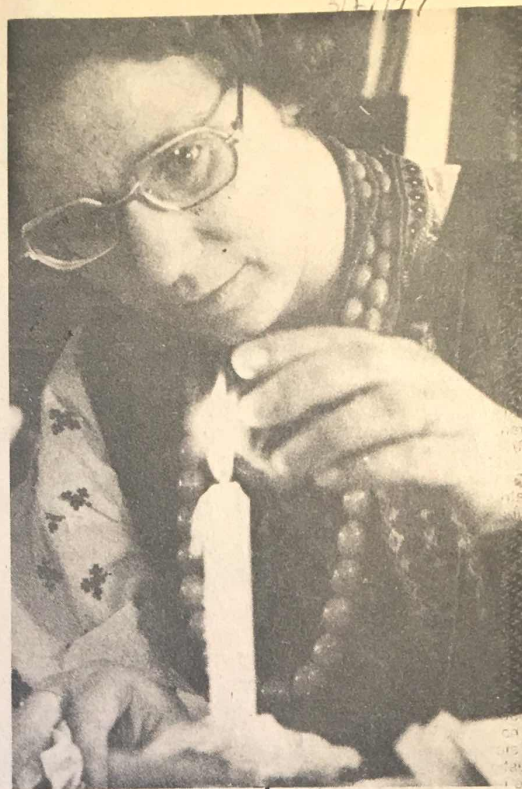
Coloring the eggs is a natural for the three American-born Ukrainians and some of their creations may take ten hours to complete.

When all the dyeing is

completed, the wax must be removed. Kathryn demonstrated that this can be done by holding the egg close to a candle, wiping the wax as it melts.

Gloria demonstrated a faster way of using paint thinner.

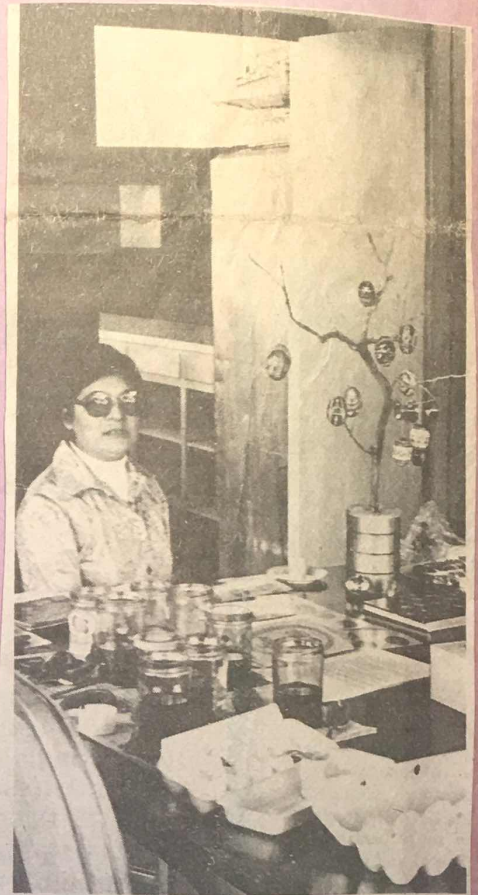
When the colorful eggs are finished, then the egg must be blown by puncturing a small hole on both ends and blowing the egg out. Because of the chemicals in the dyes, the eggs should not be used for cooking.



Clockwise, from upper left: Stephanie explains the process while Gloria applies wax to an egg and Kathryn removes wax.

Hill group dyes Ukrainian eggs

11/4/77



Connie Pacheco sets up special type dye of brilliant color for dying "Pysanky" eggs. On the branches in the center of the table are completed examples of an ancient Ukrainian tradition, considered witchcraft.

Story and photos by Melissa Adams

By Anne Poore
Los Alamos Bureau

It appeared that a session in witchcraft was in progress at the Los Alamos Community Center recently.

People were sitting around a table which was covered with a strange assortment of items. Prominently featured were boxes of eggs.

Each person was working diligently, bent over a lighted candle.

In a sense, it was witchcraft, but of the helpful variety. Making Ukrainian decorated eggs is an ancient custom believed to ward off evil from the world.

Connie Pacheco gave the workshop on how to decorate eggs. She said that she learned the technique and traditions from fellow Los Alamosan Stephanie Sydoriak who is a native Ukrainian.

Mrs. Pacheco told those at the workshop that the art of making the decorated eggs originated in the Ukraine centuries ago. The eggs are called "Pysanky." Ukrainians believe that as long as pysanky continue to be made, the world will exist.

If the custom should cease, evil would encompass the world.

She informed the group that designs on the eggs have a meaning. They are not simply geometric or life forms.

Connecting lines symbolize eternity, a reindeer means prosperity, hens and roosters signify fertility and suns mean good fortune.

Symbols with older pagan meanings took on Christian meanings when Russia was converted. Crosses stand for Christianity, a fish is Christ and a triangle signifies the Holy Trinity.

Eggs are not just decorated to look pretty, Mrs. Pacheco explained, but tell a story or convey a message.

She said that Ukrainians give decorated eggs much as we would a card or a gift with a particular message.

The eggs can be displayed in many ways. Either a purchased stand or one fabricated out of cardboard and painted will serve the purpose.

Mrs. Pacheco hangs hers from a thread. At the workshop, decorated eggs had been hung suspended from an attractive piece of wood.

They could be used this way as Christmas tree ornaments, although they are quite fragile. Mrs. Pacheco inserts a small piece cut from a toothpick into a hole at the end of the egg. It has a thread tied around the middle.

The technique for decorating and dyeing the eggs is similar to that used for batik. Supplies are available at art stores or through a specialty house called SURMA, 11 E 7th St., New York N.Y., 1110003.

Whole, raw eggs are completely decorated and then varnished. The varnish gives them a sheen and protects the colors from running.

After the varnish has dried, tiny holes are punched at either end of the egg. The raw egg can then be blown out of one of the holes. Mrs. Pacheco finds it easier to blow out the yolk if she sticks a needle into the egg to break the yolk before blowing.

Decorations are not painted onto the egg, as it might appear. Using melted beeswax, areas which are to be left white are covered. A fine tip pen heated in a

candle flame is used to apply it.

The egg is then submerged in a special type dye, made for its brilliant color. Again, areas to be left that color are coated with the melted wax and the egg is put into another color dye.

Mrs. Pacheco told her pysanka makers always to go from white, to light colors, to darker.

The egg will have a

coating of beeswax over much of its surface by the time the last coat of dye has been used. Tradition demands a laborious process of holding the egg near the candle flame to soften the wax and then wiping it off section by section until all the wax has been removed.

Mrs. Pacheco admits to using a non-traditional but fast method. Turpentine, dry cleaning fluid, paint

thinner or lighter fluid takes off the wax easily. It is applied with tissue and the wax wipes off onto the tissue. She recommends good ventilation for the process.

As the wax layers peel off, the brilliant colors and designs emerge. Mrs. Pacheco recommends these time-consuming but unique decorated Ukrainian eggs for gifts at any time of the year.

Annual party in Los Alamos celebrates Ukrainian heritage

by Anna Choppek

LOS ALAMOS, N.M. — A gathering of about 30 Ukrainians came for their annual party here in the high mountains of Los Alamos, N.M., on October 1. The party took place on the patio of Stephanie Choppek Sydorjak's home. The menu of borsch, paska, pyroly, holubtsi, kovbasa, and xirnin has been the common bond in bringing this group together since 1978. Few of the attendees have both parents of Ukrainian



Stephanie Choppek Sydorjak and Anna Choppek.

origin. Most had either one Ukrainian parent, or perhaps a Ukrainian grandmother or grandfather, but they all remember the good Ukrainian food of their youth.

They enjoy the sight of the costumes that some of the guests wear, and the videos on Ukrainian subjects that have been shown over the years. Displays have included Easter eggs, embroidery and copies of *The Ukrainian Weekly* and the *Svoboda*.

Los Alamos, a scenic mountain town built around the National Scientific Laboratory, is a small one, home to only 18,000 people. However, it has more Ph.D.'s per capita than any other town in the United States.

When this writer's brother-in-law and sister, Dr. Stephen Sydorjak, and his wife, Stephanie, came here in 1948, they found only one other person of Ukrainian origin: Mary Jane Drozdliak.

Over the years other Ukrainians came into the town, among them, me and our mother from Boston, and soon afterwards, Steve's sister, Helene Sydorjak Haire.

Soon a core group, including Dr. Ihor and Ulana Bohachevski, Dr. Peter Gary (Garanovich), Dr. Walter Lysenko, Dr. John Bzdil and Gloria (Evaniiski) Sharp and Eugene Kovalenko, was formed and the annual party got under way.

The search continued for other Ukrainians, with the phone book as an important tool. For example, when I saw the name Lissoway, I called and asked him the gentleman if he was Ukrainian. I thought it sounded like a Ukrainian word for forester or someone who worked in the woods. He said yes, his father was Ukrainian, he worked with the Park Service and did indeed work in the woods.

Others were found in a variety of ways. Some called because of the annual Ukrainian Easter egg (pysanka) classes at the senior center taught by my sister and me, and my niece, Katherin Lawrence. Others came to the Ukrainian Easter blessing of the baskets that Stephanie and I had initiated at the local Catholic Church.

The most unlikely find of all was Doug MacDonald, the fire chief in Los Alamos. I met him at a county meeting and, as people do in Los Alamos, I asked him where he came from before he came here. Western Canada, he answered. I said there were lots of Ukrainians there, and asked if he knew any. He said his mother was Ukrainian, and they had lived in his grandmother's house. He had done Ukrainian dancing in his youth, and enjoyed his grandmother's cooking, especially pyroly. He was very happy to join our group. He



Doug McDonald, Los Alamos fire chief, helps Anna Choppek with the pyroly.

helps me boil the pyroly every year.

Ukrainians, like Andrew Rakoczi, came 40 miles from Santa Fe, while others like Dr. Dmytro Bodnareczuk and Drs. Stephen and Theodore Mackiw came from Albuquerque, which is about 100 miles away.

Though small in number, this little Ukrainian outpost in northern New Mexico continues to celebrate its rich and colorful heritage.

Want to see your name in print?

Then why not become a correspondent of *The Ukrainian Weekly* in your community?

We welcome submissions from all our Ukrainian communities, no matter where they are located. Let the rest of us know what you're up to in your corner of the Ukrainian diaspora!

Any questions? Call *The Weekly*, 973-292-9800, ext. 3039.

Exhibit in New Mexico 1471

LOS ALAMOS, N. Mex. — "Hurry, hurry, hurry, to see the beautiful exhibits of Ukrainian folk art in the lobby!" This was the lead line in last month's library column in the Santa Fe New Mexican.

The exhibit was from the collection of Dr. and Mrs. Stephen Sydoriak of Los Alamos, New Mexico, and featured costumes, embroideries, Easter eggs, wood carvings and books on Ukraine, its history, literature, music and dancing. Each craft and costume was described and the customs connected with them were explained.

Childhood Skill

Dr. Sydoriak is the son of the late Rev. and Mrs. Eustace Sydoriak. The embroideries, along with a part of the vast collection of patterns, came to him from his mother. She had spent her life embroidering liturgical garments and altar cloths, as well as home articles and costumes.

The Easter eggs in the exhibit were primarily the work of Dr. and Mrs. Sydoriak's children.

Mrs. Sydoriak, formerly Stephanie Chopek of Boston, and sister of Anna Chonek, Supreme Advisor of the UNA, learned the art of decorating Ukrainian Easter eggs as a

young girl and has taught this art to all six of her children. She has also given many demonstrations and exhibits to various clubs and schools in Los Alamos.

In this remote but beautiful State of New Mexico, known as the land of enchantment, where Ukrainian families can be counted on the fingers of one hand, it was a strange coincidence indeed that during the time of the exhibit, a well known Ukrainian author of many children's books with Ukrainian backgrounds, and translator of Ukrainian fairy tales, Mrs. Marie Halun-Bloch, should decide to visit the library.

She was pleasantly surprised to find a Ukrainian exhibit in progress and, of course, called the Sydoriaks. As a result an enjoyable acquaintance was struck up. Mrs. Bloch revealed that she has a new book about to be published concerning a young Princess Olya.

To Replenish Supply

When the exhibit was taken down, the librarians reported many favorable comments, and many requests for books about Ukraine were made. The librarians hope to rectify their short supply of books on Ukraine before long.

**UKRAINIAN WEEK
AT BETTY EHART
SENIOR CENTER
MARCH 6-10, 2006**



**"PYSANKY" WITH ANNA
CHOPEK, WED., MARCH
8, 9:30-11:30 AM, ALL
AGES WELCOME**

**Learn to make traditional
Ukrainian Easter Eggs**

**Bring a small candle (not
votive) and holder**

**Suggested donation
\$5.00**

**Register by calling
662-8920**



Stephanie Sydoriak and Anna Chopek

- **FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 9:30 AM, Presentation on the Politics, People and Culture of the Ukraine**
- **11:30 AM TRADITIONAL UKRAINIAN LUNCH of Kobasa, Cabbage Rolls, Pickled Beets and Honey Cake**
- **1:00 PM UKRAINIAN MOVIE Scenic tour of the Ukraine with a focus on the Carpathian Mountains, the people and cultural events of the region**

FRIDAY, MARCH 10,

7:00 PM

Join us for an evening of dancing, discussion and celebration followed by traditional Ukrainian refreshments



"Planina Dancers"

The evening will begin with a traditional Welcoming Ceremony led by Ulana Kebalo George, followed by a discussion

of its origins led by Anna Chopek. Stephanie Sydoriak will follow with a presentation on folk art, culture, and liturgical music of the region

**Great Room of Betty Ehart Senior Center
Suggested donation
\$5.00**

Students admitted free

An exhibit of arts, crafts and fabric will be featured in the display cases on the second floor throughout the week.

**Questions?
Call 662-8920**

**Del Dyche
Program Development
BESC**

