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Shcherbytsky ousted from Politburo

MOSCOW — Volodymyr Shcherbytsky, first secretary of the Communist Party of Ukraine, was ousted from the USSR Politburo on Wednesday, September 20, in what was widely characterized as a major purge of the Communist Party leadership effected by President Mikhail Gorbachev.

Mr. Shcherbytsky, whose "imminent" removal had been rumored for years and had been the subject of countless analyses by Sovietologists, had been a member of the Politburo of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union since 1971. He had been the last holdover from the "stagnant" era of Leonid Brezhnev — with the exception of Mr. Gorbachev — remaining in the Politburo.

The New York Times reported that normally, Mr. Shcherbytsky would have been ousted as Ukrainian SSR party chief before being removed from

the Politburo. "But, Mr. Gorbachev apparently chose to act first in Moscow, thus encouraging speculation that he sought to avoid a possible rebuff from the Ukrainian Central Committee, controlled by Mr. Shcherbytsky," the Times wrote.

Mr. Shcherbytsky was dismissed at the conclusion of a two-day closed session of the Communist Party's Central Committee convened to discuss the nationalities issue.

Also dismissed were Viktor Chebrikov, former KGB chief, and Viktor Nikonorov, secretary of agriculture. The ousters of three of the 12 voting members of the Politburo were regarded as the most significant party shake-up in the four and a half years since Mr. Gorbachev came to power.

Also removed were two of the eight non-voting candidate members of the Politburo: Yuri Soloviev, former Leningrad regional party chief whose slate of Communist Party candidates had gone down to a crushing defeat during March elections for the Congress of People's Deputies; and Nikolai Talyzin, former chairman of Gosplan, the central planning apparatus.

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INSIDE:

- A special eyewitness report about the founding congress of the Popular Movement of Ukraine for Perehudova, plus photos — center-fold.

Lincoln Center concert celebrates UNA and Dumka jubilees

by Roma Hadzewycz

NEW YORK — As befits its role as a patron of the arts, the Ukrainian National Association, the oldest and largest Ukrainian organization outside of Ukraine, celebrated its 95th anniversary with a Jubilee Concert of Ukrainian Music and Dance at Lincoln Center's Avery Fisher Hall on Sunday, September 17.

The concert also marked the 40th anniversary of the Dumka Chorus of New York, which headlined the program under the baton of its music director and conductor, Simon Komirny. Other performers were the Syzokryli Ukrainian Dance Ensemble (Roma Prymabohachevsky, dance director and choreographer), the Dumka Vocal Ensemble (Mychailo Lev, music director), as well as several soloists.

Nearly, 2,000 attended this concert featuring "masters of Ukrainian song and dance," as John O. Flis, supreme president of the UNA, noted in his concluding remarks.

The concert opened with a welcome dance performed by the Syzokryli resplendent in red velvet "zhupany."

The next several vocal selections were dedicated to Ukraine's greatest poet, Taras Shevchenko, on the 175th anniversary of his birth.

Thus, Dumka sang "To Shevchenko"

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The Dumka Chorus performs at Avery Fisher Hall, during a concert dedicated to the 95th anniversary of the Ukrainian National Association and its own 40th jubilee.

Yaroslav Kulynych

150,000 Catholics march in Lviv; Lubachivsky looks to legalization

ROME — An estimated 150,000 Ukrainian Catholics marched through the streets of Lviv on Sunday, September 17, to demand that the Kremlin restore their Church's legal status, reported the Ukrainian Press Bureau based in Rome.

The crowd of faithful, which some sources in Ukraine report numbered 200,000 to 250,000, took part in the largest demonstration of Ukrainian Catholics since World War II. The day also marked the 50th anniversary of the Soviet takeover of Lviv in 1939 and was commemorated with black ribbons draping Ukrainian national flags, crosses and Church banners held in the daylong demonstration, reported the St. Sophia Religious Association of Ukrainian Catholics in Canada.

In response to the Sunday demonstration, Cardinal Myroslav Ivan Lubachivsky, head of the Ukrainian Catholic Church based in Rome said: "It sends a message to the Soviet government: legalize our Church. He added that the demonstration proved, without a doubt to both the Soviet government and Western observers that the estimated 5

million Ukrainian Catholics in the Soviet Union are loyal to their Church and to the Vatican.

The cardinal, who is the archbishop major of Lviv of the Ukrainian Catholic and metropolitan of the Lviv

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11 hunger strikers arrested in Moscow

MOSCOW — Eleven Ukrainian Catholic faithful who have been on a hunger strike along Moscow's Arbat since mid-May pressing for recognition of their banned Church were arrested on Monday, September 18, reported the Ukrainian Press Bureau based in Rome.

According to reports from Moscow, the 11 Catholics were being deported from Moscow to Ukraine only one day after an estimated 150,000 Ukrainians marched peacefully in Lviv, western Ukraine, demanding the legalization of the Ukrainian Catholic Church.

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A GLIMPSE OF SOVIET REALITY

Dispute in Ukraine over draft law on elections to the parliament

by Kathleen Mihalisko

Thousands of people took part on September 2 in an officially sanctioned rally in Kiev to register their dissatisfaction with the draft laws on elections of people's deputies of the Ukrainian SSR and on elections to the local soviets.

The event, which was addressed by leaders of the Popular Movement of Ukraine for Perebudovala (Rukh) and several local authorities, was organized by USSR people's deputies from Ukraine who belong to the Interregional Group, the parliamentary bloc led by Boris Yeltsin, and was intended to call attention to the alleged defects of the draft laws.

At the same time, the organizers sought to bring pressure on the Presidium of the republican Supreme Soviet to accept for consideration an alternative draft worked out by the Interregional Group's Ukrainian members.

What is ultimately at stake, those members maintain, is a choice between voting into power a republican parliament dominated by yes-men of the apparat versus one that will represent the genuine interests of its electors.

to be kolkhoz chairmen, machine operators and the like, i.e., not quarters from which to expect feistiness, however worthy these individuals may be.

The widely held perception that the Ukrainian authorities connived against the most radically minded candidates at every stage of the election and parliamentary process meant that, when the draft laws on elections to the republican congress and local soviets (together with the government's proposed amendments to the Ukrainian Constitution) were published in the press in early August, they were immediately subject to the intense scrutiny of journalists, scholars, and the general public and their elected representatives, in order to ferret out any built-in advantages the laws might accord to the party and state apparatus.

The keen attention being paid to every twist and turn of the government's draft elections laws is also a measure of the importance being attached to the forthcoming republican elections, which hold out the prospect of enabling Ukrainian voters to oppose themselves, at last, to the political status quo constructed by Party leader Volodymyr Shcherbytsky.

...the careful scrutinizing that the draft laws [on elections] have undergone over the past month signifies that Ukrainians may settle for no less than genuinely democratic elections.

A word of background about the Ukrainian wing of the Interregional Group is in order. Its primary spokesmen are among the most active members of the Rukh — notably the economist Volodymyr Cherniak and writer Volodymyr Yarovitsky, both of whom are USSR people's deputies from Kiev.

Immediately after the closing of the first session of the Congress of People's Deputies, Messrs. Cherniak and Yarovitsky and another radical deputy from the Ukrainian capital, the physician-turned-writer Yuri Shecherbak, announced the formation of the Kiev Deputies' Club, taking their cue from the so-called Moscow Group around Mr. Yeltsin to which these and other reformist deputies from around Ukraine lent support.

Broad popular disappointment at the over-all performance of the Ukrainian delegation to the Congress of People's Deputies also figured into the decision to create deputies' clubs in Kiev and elsewhere. That disappointment was duly reported by the Ukrainian media, from expressions of embarrassment that Sergei Chervonopisky (the deputy who won instant notoriety by sparking off denunciations of Andrei Sakharov), rather than Messrs. Yarovitsky or Cherniak, succeeded in addressing the congress, to unfavorable comparisons between the Ukrainians and their impressive Baltic counterparts.

If anything, to judge by the tenor of the most recent press treatment of the congress, the attitude of Ukrainians toward their delegates' performance in Moscow has soured even further with hindsight. It has not gone unnoticed, moreover, that the Ukrainians who gained seats in the Supreme Soviet tend

A number of USSR people's deputies from Ukraine jumped the gun somewhat by publishing a critique of the draft laws before these appeared in the press, using a copy that had been circulating by hand. Writing in the August 5 issue of *Ogonyok*, Messrs. Cherniak, Yarovitsky, Shecherbak, the writer Oles Honchar and Kiev University instructor Valeriy Hryschuk denounced the draft for incorporating "all the negative features of the all-union law that were condemned by voters," including the notorious "pre-election district meetings" at which, according to numerous Soviet press accounts, local bureaucrats often nipped their potential rivals in the bud. This criticism, however, was made too hastily: commentators on the published election law draft have noted, with a sigh of relief, that in fact there are no provisions for pre-election district meetings.

Nonetheless, other perceived drawbacks in the published draft have been singled out by both the public and the Interregional Group from Ukraine. The elimination of the pre-election district meetings is seen to be compensated for by Article 45 of the draft law on elections to the republican parliament (and Article 39 of the law on elections to local soviets), stipulating that electoral commissions may refuse to register a candidate if his program contradicts the constitutions of the USSR or Ukrainian SSR.

This formula has been criticized in the main Ukrainian-language daily, *Radianska Ukraina*, and elsewhere as a "provision that in practice may be used to eliminate just about any candidate

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Party authorities in Ukraine stage anti-Rukh demonstrations

LONDON — In the aftermath of the jubilant founding conference in Kiev of the Popular Movement for Perebudovala in Ukraine, Communist Party authorities in Ukraine staged two demonstrations on September 16 to condemn the Rukh, as the Popular Movement is known.

The Ukrainian Press Agency based in London reported that demonstrations were held in Kiev and Lviv. Following is the UPA's account of the events.

40,000 in Kiev

In Kiev, the demonstration took place near the republican stadium and attracted crowds of approximately 40,000. According to reliable reports, the party went to extreme measures to attract people. Those attending the meeting were promised one day's holiday or alternatively an extra day's pay. Among the crowds were many army cadets, party members, off-duty members of the militia and heads of enterprises.

The demonstration, besides condemning the Rukh, was intended to express support of the draft election law.

Despite pressure from above at local enterprises, resolutions were passed condemning the demonstration. The party organization based at the Institute of Physics, for example, passed one such resolution. It condemned the meeting as "inappropriate, dangerous and inadmissible."

Point 2 of the resolution called on the party to organize a discussion in the local party organization on the subject of the party's role in perestroika.

Among the demonstrators at the stadium were many members of the Rukh. Party officials were heckled by Rukh members and supporters as they spoke. When representatives from the Rukh spoke they, in turn, were heckled by opposing groups.

The organizers announced that a resolution was passed, which declared the necessity of gathering the people around the party, which is responsible for initiating perestroika.

According to one of those who attended the meeting, Vasyl Barladianu, there were approximately as many Rukh supporters as opponents at the stadium.

Krasnaya Zvezda, the Red Army newspaper published in Moscow, reported that the purpose of the rally was to give voice to the people whose

opinion was not heard at the Rukh congress.

It quoted V. Ostapenko, chairman of the Red Cossack Veterans Group, as saying: "We saw for ourselves during the civil war what Ukrainian nationalists bring to their people under the yellow-blue flags — bloodshed, arson, plunder, anti-Jewish pogroms..."

Gen. B. Gromov, commander of the Kiev Military District, dwelt on the speech at the Rukh congress by Col. Vilei Martyrosian. Gen. Gromov asserted that, contrary to what Col. Martyrosian said, the army will be together with the party, together with the people, and no one will succeed in driving a wedge between them.

Rukh leader Volodymyr Yarovitsky attempted to address the gathering, noting that the crowd "had been brought here," and argued that the Rukh's theme was unity of all progressive forces fighting for the ideas of perestroika.

Also addressing the meeting was Kiev writer Borys Oliynyk, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet of Nationalities, and Yuriy Yelchenko, member of the Ukrainian Politburo and secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party's Central Committee, reported Krasnaya Zvezda.

The UPA said that in Lviv, near the Druzhba stadium, war veterans organized a meeting titled "Discussion of the CPSU program on the nationalities issue."

Bohdan Horyn was quoted as saying that the meeting had been organized with the intention of condemning the Rukh and a forming an organization along the lines of the so-call Interfront. (Russians in the Baltic republics have organized themselves into such an organization).

Those present at the meeting were party and Komsomol members who held red and blue, and red flags.

Shouts of "shame"

Thousands of other residents of Lviv also attended the meeting, equipped with blue and yellow flags. They shouted "shame" at those who spoke.

Party officials talked of how Soviet power had improved the life of western Ukrainians.

Members of the Ukrainian Helsinki Union, Vyacheslav Chornovil and Mr. Horyn also gave speeches, but members of Rukh were not allowed to read their resolutions.

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Bush administration, business groups voice opposition to Slepak principles

by John A. Kun
UNA Washington Office

WASHINGTON — In a hearing on September 14, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee heard opposing viewpoints concerning the Slepak Principles Act, S. 1018. Named after Vladimir Slepak, a founding member of the Moscow Helsinki Monitoring Group, the legislation is designed to balance American business interests with humanitarian considerations.

Dr. Alexander Slepak, son of Vladimir Slepak, expressed his surprise to those opposing the legislation, saying, "Frankly, in my innocence, I had once thought that I would be appearing before you as one among many champions of this proposed legislation. It did not occur to me that I would be facing opposition."

"It did not occur to me that something so noble as safeguarding human rights and liberty, protecting the rights of workers, and preserving the environment would require a defense and is not taken as a matter of course here in America," he said.

"We are told the timing is wrong. So I ask: Since when do we have seasons on human rights? Would the State Department feel comfortable telling the 4 million imprisoned slaves in the Soviet

labor camps — this is not the season to speak on your behalf?"

Curtis Kamman, deputy assistant secretary of state, and Susan Lotarski, director of European and Soviet affairs at the Commerce Department provided testimony in opposition to S. 1018.

The administration's stance encompassed several perspectives. Mr. Kamman indicated that there is no evidence that U.S. concerns doing business in the Soviet Union are presently undercutting the principles of S. 1018. "The Slepak Principles," he stated, "could bring about less change in the Soviet Union. They could weaken Soviet incentive to reform."

According to Mr. Kamman, the Slepak legislation could send a contradictory message to the Soviets; it represents unilateral action by the United States, actions which other nations may not implement. Mr. Kamman believes that the goals of Slepak are already being applied by other accords, such as through the Helsinki process (Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe).

Ms. Lotarski mentioned that the Slepak Principles "would not advance U.S. human rights interests." Moreover, American companies — whose presence in the Soviet Union is already

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Yeltsin on tour: the maverick deputy's message

by Ulana Baluch-Mazurkevich

PHILADELPHIA — Boris Yeltsin, one of the Soviet Union's most popular politicians and the de facto leader of a so-called reform wing of the new Soviet legislature, was in Philadelphia on September 15 to give a speech at the World's Affairs Council.

Mr. Yeltsin recently completed an eight-day tour of the United States. Speaking before an audience of 1,000, Mr. Yeltsin could have passed for any well-seasoned American politician. At times he was humorous, serious and self-deprecating.

Mr. Yeltsin flattered his audience with his adulatory remarks about this country: "I have been forced to conclude that much of what I learned does not correspond to realities of the United States, he said. "Whereas I was told that capitalism was rotting away and would die out, if not next week, then the week after, instead I see a flourishing country. Whereas I was told that Americans are an aggressive and crude nation, I see in fact a friendly and industrious people."

To show his appreciation of the American experience, Mr. Yeltsin said, "I came here to study your parliamentary system, you have over 200 years of experience, while we are just starting."

He warned the gathering that the euphoria many Americans feel over perestroika is unrealistic. "You'd like to think that perestroika has gone from success to success, but that is not the case, perestroika needs to be rescued."

He continued, "We are getting very close to the edge of the abyss which, if we slide into it would be a catastrophe affecting not only us but many other countries, including the United States of America."

After delivering his message of gloom and doom, Mr. Yeltsin bright-

tened and boomed that the United States could definitely help the Soviet Union by providing the Soviet Union with most-favored-nation trade status and by removing restrictions on trade and on commercial relations which exist at this time.

After his speech Mr. Yeltsin had the opportunity to answer four questions from the audience. This writer was fortunate enough to be called upon to ask the first question. I said: "This past weekend in Kiev, Ukraine the Ukrainian Popular Front, known as the Rukh, held its congress and one of the speakers at the congress, brought up the question of secession from the union, a right which is guaranteed in the Soviet Constitution. What is your position on the right of republics to secede from the union?"

Being a cagey politician Mr. Yeltsin avoided a direct, succinct reply. Instead he started to meander, saying: "Twenty years ago the nationalities question was said to have been solved, that it no longer existed. It was said that maybe the United States had such problems, but that there was no nationality problem in the Soviet Union and as a result no one paid attention to the problem and it has been allowed to become worse and that is why we have a nationality problem in many places such as in the Baltic States and Ukraine."

Mr. Yeltsin then went on to state that he believed that the solution to the nationality problem was to radically decentralize the country, giving the republics total control over their economic and political life. "It is the right that each republic have economic autonomy," Mr. Yeltsin said. "Each republic should have as many parties as they want."

He continued, "The countries should decide for themselves which way they want to do." Then, tongue-

Bishops' Synod convenes October 8

ROME — The bishops of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in the West will hold a Synod in Rome on September 24 to October 8. This is the sixth ordinary Synod to be held since 1980.

Although all Synod topics and meetings are confidential, there will be several public events:

- Saturday, September 23, 6 p.m.: At Ss. Sergius and Bacchus Ukrainian Catholic Church, Piazza della Madonna dei Monti, there will be a moleben to the Blessed Virgin Mary (devotional service) in observance of the 350th anniversary of the gift of Ss. Sergius and Bacchus Church to the Ukrainian Catholic Church from the Vatican. The Rev. Isidore Patrylo, OSBM, Protoarchimandrite of the Basiliian Fathers, will give the sermon.

- Sunday, September 24, 9 a.m.: At the Pontifical College of St. Josaphat, 7 Passeggiata del Gianicolo, there will be a divine liturgy celebrated by Cardinal Myroslav Ivan Lubachivsky to open the

Synod. A meeting with representatives of the Ukrainian Catholic faithful will take place immediately afterwards.

- Wednesday, September 27, 5 p.m.: At the Ukrainian Catholic Pro-Cathedral at St. Sophia, 478 Via di Boccea, there will be a Divine Liturgy and memorial service in observance of the fifth anniversary of the death of Cardinal Josyf Slipyj. Bishop Efraim Krevev OSBM of the Ukrainian Catholic Eparchy of Brazil, will give the sermon.

Eighteen Ukrainian Catholic bishops are expected to participate in this synod, including Maxim Hermaniuk, CSsR archbishop of the Ukrainian Catholic Archeparchy of Winnipeg and Metropolitan of Ukrainians in Canada; Stephen Suliky, archbishop of the Ukrainian Catholic Archeparchy of Philadelphia and metropolitan of Ukrainians in the United States; and Ivan Martyniak, newly installed auxiliary Bishop for Greek Catholics in Poland.

Losten appeals on behalf of outlawed Church

WASHINGTON — Bishop Basil Losten of the Ukrainian Catholic Diocese of Stamford on September 14 sent a letter to all members of Congress asking for their support for the Ukrainian Catholic Church in the Soviet Union.

Writing on behalf of all the Ukrainian Catholic bishops in the United States, Bishop Losten asked members of Congress to write a letter to Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev by October 31, asking Mr. Gorbachev to immediately legalize and fully reinstate the rights of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in the Soviet Union.

Bishop Losten's request comes in response to the recent reports that Mr. Gorbachev will have an audience with the holy father in late November. This is the first time in the history of the Soviet Union that a Soviet leader will meet with a pope.

"The holy father has been firm in his conviction that a critical dimension of Vatican-Soviet relations is the agreement that Catholics in the Soviet Union can freely practice their faith. This meeting with the holy father can be a unique opportunity for Mr. Gorbachev to demonstrate his willingness to stop the religious persecution of Ukrainian Catholics and to give credibility to Soviet claims of increased religious freedom," said Bishop Losten.

"The government of the United States has been consistently supportive of all efforts to alleviate the plight of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in the Soviet Union. We are asking them to once again express to Mr. Gorbachev their strong commitment for the legalization of the Ukrainian Catholic Church. We are also asking that members of Congress send a copy of their letter to Mr. Gorbachev to the holy

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Demjanjuk appeal postponed to May

JERUSALEM — The Israeli Supreme Court on September 13 permitted a postponement of the final appeal of John Demjanjuk, who was convicted in April 1988 of Nazi war crimes.

The postponement had been sought by the defendant's attorney, Yoram Sheftel, who cited newly unearthed evidence that he said had been covered up by the United States.

Mr. Demjanjuk's appeal to Israel's Supreme Court is now slated to begin on May 14. Previously, it was to begin in mid-November.

Mr. Sheftel had sought a postponement of at least a half year, but up to a year and a half.

Canadian businessmen, government officials to attend Kiev conference on joint ventures

TORONTO — A delegation of 68 Canadian businessmen and senior government officials will attend a Canada-Soviet Joint Venture Conference in Kiev, Ukrainian SSR, on October 3-4.

The two-day conference will be followed by a two-week tour of three of the major cities in Ukraine (Kiev, Odessa and Lviv) for business meetings with state-run enterprises, collectives and private cooperatives.

The conference has been arranged in response to a request by the Soviet Union through its Ottawa Embassy that a joint venture conference occur in Kiev to explore trade opportunities with Canada. Most Canadian companies responded by delegating senior executives within their organizations of Ukrainian or Slavic origin.

The chairman of the conference will be Dr. Bohdan Hawrylyshyn, a well-known Canadian economist, and former chairman of the International Management Institute in Geneva. The planning committee chairman of the conference is Bohdan S. Onyschuk, a senior partner in the Toronto law firm of Smith, Lyons, Torrance, Stevenson and Mayer.

The conference will also be attended by representatives of the federal, Ontario and Alberta governments, including: Monte Kwitter, Minister of Industry, Trade and Technology for Ontario; Gordon Gow, president and chief executive officer of Ontario International Corporation; Hugh Faulkner, president, International Chamber of Commerce; and Rory Campbell, International Division of Alberta Federal

and Intergovernmental Affairs.

The Canadian delegation will be the largest business delegation to date to visit the Soviet Union and Soviet Ukraine.

The conference and business tour will be a fact-finding trip for Canadian businessmen to assess the effects of glasnost and perestroika on the Soviet economy and on society in general, and also to assess business opportunities presented to Western businessmen as a result of these changes.

Eleven business sectors will be represented at the conference: government; health care/pharmaceutical sector; construction/hotels/tourism development sector; engineering services sector; light industry/technology sector; energy and natural resources sector; consulting sector; financial services sector; agroindustrial/food processing sector; cultural industries/entertainment sector; legal advice and trade law sector.

Ukraine is the second largest republic in the Soviet Union. It has a land area and a population the size of France (approximately 51 million people). It is the most densely populated part of the Soviet Union, and also the most industrially and economically advanced.

Despite the fact that the Ukrainian SSR represents only 3.5 percent of the land area of the Soviet Union, it has 18 percent of the population and some 30 percent of the gross national product of the Soviet Union. Its economic strengths lie in the fields of agricultural, heavy and light industry, steel coal, electric energy and raw resources.

Also during the congress, 18 USSR people's deputies from Ukraine who are members of the Republican Deputies Club, a parliamentary bloc, issued an open letter to President Gorbachev implying that the Ukrainian party leadership was sabotaging his policy of perestroika and citing demands for the resignations of Mr. Shcherbytsky and Valenty Shevchenko, chairman of the Presidium of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet.

Also during the special session of the Politburo, Mr. Gorbachev addressed the issue of increasing nationalist and separatist demands coming from various republics of the Soviet Union. "Talk of secession is an irresponsible game," he said, "Those calling for it are no more than adventurists."

"There are no grounds to question the decision by the Baltic republics to join the USSR, and the choice made by their people," President Gorbachev stated.

He also warned: "I will put it straightforwardly. We will not back away from solving all problems by political methods. But where it is required by the acuteness of the situation, where a threat has arisen to the safety and lives of the people, we will act decisively, using the full force of Soviet laws."

He also noted that the Soviet leadership's policy on nationalism must draw distinction between peaceful demonstrations and "extremist rallies that provoke inter-ethnic clashes and terrorize and intimidate people of other nationalities."

He did, however, speak of giving greater sovereignty to the republics by means of economic reforms and decentralization.

At the special session Mr. Gorbachev also announced that the next Communist Party congress would be held in October 1990, five months earlier than planned.

150,000 Catholics...

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Archeparchy told Reuters on Thursday, September 21, that the outlawed Ukrainian Catholic Church in the Soviet Union is likely to be legalized as a result of November's scheduled meeting between Pope John Paul II and Soviet president Mikhail Gorbachev.

He said that the Vatican had set discussion of the banned Church as a condition for the meeting, the first between a pope and a Kremlin leader. "We expect everything from the holy father and his talks with Gorbachev. He promised to defend us and so we can expect many things from him," he said. There is a very strong possibility that our Church in Ukraine will regain its rights. We must plan for that day," said the 76-year-old primate based in Rome.

On Sunday, September 17 in Lviv, the participants gathered on Pidvalna Street, near the regional Communist Party headquarters and an observer estimated the crowd which overflowed into a nearby park at 150,000. Here 16 Ukrainian Catholic priests celebrated the divine liturgy; among them were the Rev. Ivan Lopatchuk, who served 25 years in the labor camps, the Rev. Mykhailo Nyskohuz, who last May left the Russian Orthodox Church and along with his parish members joined the Ukrainian Catholic Church, the Revs. Petro Zeleniuk, Ivan Bufan, Mykola Kostyuk, Vasyl Voronivsky and Mykhailo Havryliv.

The crowd gathered strength as it marched down a major thoroughfare (Lomonosov Street) to the former cathedral of the Ukrainian Catholic primate of Ukraine. The cathedral of St. George's was given to the Russian Orthodox Church, when Stalin ordered the destruction of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in 1946 and has become a symbol of the Soviet repression of the Church.

The crowd, when it reached the Church of St. George's was estimated to have reached 250,000 people. Joining in the demonstrations were representatives of the Baltic peoples and of other towns in the area of Lviv. However, on the Sunday morning police roadblocks stopped traffic moving into Lviv and turned back all those who were not residents of the city.

In front of St. George's the priests celebrated a moleben and Ivan Hel, chairman of the Committee in Defense of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, called on the crowd to give a show of hands who favored the legalization of the Ukrainian Catholic Church. Thousands of hands were thrust into the air.

A telegram was then read addressed to President Mikhail Gorbachev and Pope John Paul II calling for the legalization of the Church. Also a letter of the creative intelligentsia of Lviv and the deputies to the Congress of People's

Losten appeals...

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father as well," he added.

Bishop Losten noted, "This is an excellent opportunity for Ukrainian Catholics throughout the United States to write and call their senators and congressmen and ask their elected officials to write this letter to Mr. Gorbachev, to impress upon them the importance of their support for believers in Ukraine."

In addition to Bishop Losten's letter to members of Congress, all the Ukrainian Catholic bishops in the United States have written a letter to Secretary of State James Baker, asking him to raise the issue of the legalization of the Ukrainian Catholic Church during his upcoming meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze.

Deputies addressed to the president of the USSR was read. The letter signed by official and unofficial personages: intellectuals, artists, university professors and politicians called for the legalization of the Ukrainian Catholic Church.

After the conclusion of the service many demonstrators then walked to the city center where at 7 p.m. they lined the streets holding candles in a solemn manifestation of their desire to see their Church regain legal status.

The leader of the day's proceedings, Mr. Hel, appealed for the faithful to go home and at 10 p.m. turn their lights and televisions off, and light candles for one-half hour in their windows. An observer described this moment as wonderful — many apartments and homes around her home turned the lights off and she could see hundreds of candles flickering in the windows, reported the St. Sophia Association.

The Committee in Defense of the Ukrainian Catholic Church applied a number of weeks ago for permission to conduct the mass rally on September 17. However, Lviv city authorities procrastinated making its decision on a permit. By mid-week the Lviv Mayor Kotyk insisted that the permit issue be resolved and his recommendation was that it be granted. When the city council met the vote was 7 to 5 against allowing the permit. It had become apparent that authorities in Kiev, Ukraine's capital, were putting pressure on Lviv officials to prevent the demonstration.

Following the unfavorable vote, Mr. Kotyk announced that if the result were not changed he would see it as a vote of no-confidence and resign. This threat from the city's mayor resulted in the city council withdrawing its decision and declaring that no position would be taken on the issue.

11 hunger strikers...

(Continued from page 1)

Prior to this action on September 18, police detained five Ukrainian Catholics protesters on the Arbat on Friday, September 15. They moved in on the five Catholic hunger-strikers as they stood in downtown Moscow's Arbat with placards. Mykola Muratov, the Ukrainian Catholic Church's Moscow representative, told Agence France Presse on September 15.

The Ukrainians have kept a hunger vigil in Moscow since May 21. At that time about 300 Ukrainian Catholic faithful from western Ukraine traveled to Moscow, on the eve of the opening of the Congress of People's Deputies and began a hunger strike to draw attention to the status of their Church. The hunger strikers had followed Ukrainian Catholic hierarchs and clergy to Moscow, who had hoped for a meeting with top-ranking Soviet officials. After meeting with Yuriy Khris托radnov, at the time the newly appointed chairman of the Council for Religious Affairs, the Ukrainian Catholic hierarchs went home, stating that they had to develop a new strategy.

However, many of the lay hunger-strikers stayed in Moscow, participating in a rotating hunger strike to call attention to the plight of their Church.

The Ukrainian Press Bureau in Rome reported that the 11 hunger strikers arrested in Moscow were: Tatiana Chekalska, Slava Levkovych, Anna Zhrebetska, Olha Lysko, Slava Liudkevych, Volodymyr Kaznacheyev, Oksana Humen, Ivan Bolchuk, Anatoliy Ilchenko, Valery Kolosivsky, and Mykola Larin.

Shcherbytsky...

(Continued from page 1)

TASS reported that Mr. Gorbachev "warmly thanked" all five "for their many years of fruitful activity in party bodies." No reason was offered for the purge.

However, it came in the wake of a warning issued by the Soviet leader a couple of months ago when he said that it appeared the Communist Party was losing the initiative in implementing perestroika and in dealing with ethnic unrest.

Mr. Gorbachev made four appointments to the Secretariat, the Politburo's executive body, among them a Ukrainian, identified as Andrei Gireenko, party chief in the Crimea who, it was noted in the Times, speaks out regularly for ethnic affairs.

Also named were Yegor Stoyev, party chief in the Orel region of the Russian SFSR; Gumer Usmanov, Tatar regional party chief; and Yuri Manayenkov, party leader in the Lipetsk region of Russia.

There had been many calls emanating from Ukraine for Mr. Shcherbytsky's ouster. Most recently, at the founding meeting of the Popular Movement of Ukraine for Perebudo, many speakers, among them the first secretary of Kiev's Podil district party committee, Ivan Salij, had called for his removal. And, the calls for his resignation or removal were greeted by congress delegates with cheers.

Nostra culpa

In last week's story about the Labor Day swim meet at Soyuzivka, a photo credit was inadvertently omitted. Yaroslav Kulynych should have been credited for those photos, as well as photographs of the weekend's entertainment programs at the estate.

Lincoln Center...

(Continued from page 1)

(music by K. Stetsenko, lyrics by K. Maiytsky) and "The Scarf" (L. Revutsky/Shevchenko), with soloists Marta Kokolska-Musijtschuk, soprano, and Victor Sheveli, tenor.

Lyric soprano Mary Lesawyer performed "Reflections" (J. Stepovych/Shevchenko), while Ed Evanko, tenor, sang "Fires Are Burning" (M. Lysenko) and "Carry My Dreams to Ukraine, Oh Wind," also featuring lyrics by the national bard of Ukraine.

Dumka's accompanist, pianist Tatiana Potashko, presented variations of themes from the chorus's diverse repertoire, and the Dumka vocal ensemble (Sviatoslava Zyla-Kacharaj, Natalia Honcharenko-Kovalchuk, Zorianna Kowbasniuk, Vira Kosovych, Marusia Mulyk, Leokadia Snihur, Theodosia Turchan-Lastowecy and Marta Jaromko) appeared with a medley of Ukrainian songs.

The final presentation of the concert's first half was "I Love You, My Ukraine" (M. Kostecky O. Novitsky) sung by the Dumka Chorus with soloists Myroslava Holodyk and Olena Nowicka.

In between numbers, master of ceremonies Volodymyr Luciv of England enlightened members of the audience about the achievements of the concert sponsor, the Ukrainian National Association, a fraternal benefit life insurance company. He cited in particular UNA sponsorship of the two-volume Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopedia, its assistance to refugees, support of artistic ensembles and its leading role in the erection of a monument to Shevchenko in Washington.

Mr. Luciv spoke also of Dumka's 40 years of contributions to Ukrainian choral art and he introduced Ihor Rakovsky, a chorister and president of the chorus, asking him to accept, on behalf of all of Dumka's members during the past 40 years, a thank-you from the Ukrainian community.

Following the intermission, the Dumka Chorus returned to the stage attired in Ukrainian folk costumes and the male chorus then performed "Days of Glory (Kozaks Song)" (Nischymsky) with Mr. Holodyk as soloist.

Ms. Kokolska-Musijtschuk sang "Oh, How Long Ago" (H. Kytasty O. Pidsuha), while Ihor Darian, baritone, followed with "The Days Passed" (M. Lysenko, Shevchenko) and "I Gaze at the Sky" (W. Zaremba/Shevchenko). The two performed a duet from the opera "Anna Yaroslavna" (Antin Rudnytsky Leonid Poltava).

A trio -- Ms. Kokolska-Musijtschuk, Marusia Dombchewsky and George Oryshkeyevich -- was next with "How Could I Go Dancing" (F. Kolessa/Shevchenko).

Two more numbers were then performed by the Dumka Chorus: "Carpathian Interlude" (arranged by A. Kushnirenko), with soloists Ms. Zyla-Kacharaj and Michael Newmerzitsky, and "When You Grow Up My Son" (P. Maiboroda, V. Symonenko), with Mr. Oryshkeyevich as soloist.

The finale featured the Dumka Chorus, with Ms. Zyla-Kacharaj, and the Syzokryli in Hutsul garb presenting the wedding scene from the opera "Olena" by A. Hnatyshyn.

For an encore the Dumka chorus performed a resounding song of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA), "Forward."

At the conclusion of the program, the master of ceremonies called all the soloists to return to the stage: Mmes. Lesawyer, Kokolska-Musijtschuk and Potashko and Messrs. Evanko and Darian. The directors of the Syzokryli, Mrs. Pryma-Bohachevsky, and of the Dumka Vocal Ensemble, Mr. Lev, joined Mr. Komirny on stage. All were presented flowers.

Mr. Rakovsky, acting on behalf of the Dumka Chorus, presented Mr. Komirny with a plaque for his 15 years of service with the chorus.

The supreme president of the Ukrainsk



Soloists and ensemble directors acknowledge audience applause at the conclusion of the concert: (from left) Michael Lev, Roma Pryma-Bohachevsky, Ihor Darian, Marta Kokolska-Musijtschuk, Ed Evanko and Mary Lesawyer.

nian National Association, Mr. Flis, then took the podium to thank all the concert performers -- "masters of Ukrainian song and dance" -- and to present a plaque to the Dumka Chorus for 40 years of choral artistry in the United States, Canada and Europe.

Mr. Flis also expressed gratitude and commendation to the Syzokryli dancers who, he said, "danced with grace and Ukrainian spirit in each and every step." He cited Ms. Pryma-Bohachevsky as an "unparalleled master of Ukrainian

(Continued on page 15)



UNA Supreme President John O. Flis reads a message from President George Bush.

Message from President Bush

Following is the full text of a congratulatory telegram sent by President George Bush to the Ukrainian National Association as it celebrated its 95th anniversary with a jubilee concert at Lincoln Center's Avery Fisher Hall.

I am delighted to extend warm greetings and congratulations to the members of the Ukrainian National Association as you gather to celebrate your 95th anniversary with a jubilee concert at Avery Fisher Hall.

This occasion is a wonderful reminder of just who we are as a people. One of the greatest strengths of our nation is the rich mixture of people from various cultural backgrounds. Those of Ukrainian descent have contributed much to the United States. In communities across our land, Ukrainian Americans can celebrate their achievements in the arts and industry, in science and education, in religion and business, and in every aspect of American life. While making valuable contributions to this wonderful nation, you have not forgotten the traditions of your ancestors and have shared your heritage with your neighbors.

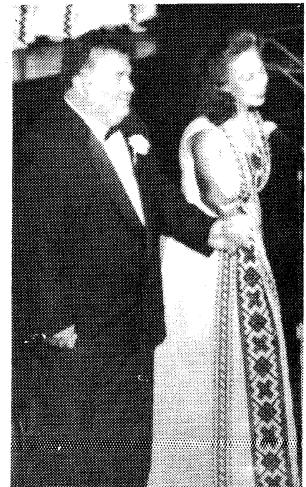
For almost a century, the Ukrainian National Association has lent a helping hand to countless Ukrainians who have come to our shores. You have provided them with friendship, advice, and material aid to help them establish full, productive lives in their new world. I salute you for your outstanding efforts.

Barbara joins me in offering our very best wishes for a wonderful event and for every future success. God bless you, and God bless America.

George Bush



The Syzokryli perform their opening number, a welcome dance.



Soloists Victor Sheveli, tenor, and Marta Kokolska-Musijtschuk, soprano, take a bow.

THE Ukrainian Weekly

Shcherbytsky gets the boot

This week's ouster of Volodymyr Shcherbytsky from the Politburo of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is the beginning of the end for the first secretary of the Communist Party of Ukraine.

For several years now, with the advent of Mikhail Gorbachev's policies of glasnost, perebudova and democratization, there have been rumors that Mr. Shcherbytsky's removal was "imminent." He was the leftover from the Brezhnev era (though Mr. Gorbachev himself rose through the ranks during that period). He has been called the "mastodon of stagnation," "the warden of the Brezhnev preserve."

And for good reason.

While perestroika was progressing in other republics of the USSR, Ukraine remained far behind. Mr. Shcherbytsky considered the staunchest supporters of perestroika, the initiators of the Popular Movement of Ukraine for Perebudova, to be one of the Ukrainian party's two main political opponents. The other, he said, is the Ukrainian Helsinki Union. He condemned both groups for harboring unacceptable positions.

But it is Mr. Shcherbytsky himself — and his clique of cronies — who are unacceptable.

Most recently, at the founding congress of the Popular Movement of Ukraine for Perebudova, there were calls for his resignation or removal. These were cheered by the delegates and even the head of the party's ideology department did not attempt to defend Mr. Shcherbytsky. At the same time, a group of 18 people's deputies from Ukraine suggested in an open letter to Mr. Gorbachev that Mr. Shcherbytsky was sabotaging plans for perebudova in the republic.

Others went even further. Vyacheslav Chornovil, a veteran political prisoner who is a leading activist of the Ukrainian Helsinki Union, recently accused the first secretary of crimes against the Ukrainian people and of unforgivable sins against Ukrainian culture, history and ecology.

Mr. Chornovil accused Mr. Shcherbytsky of destroying "everything Ukrainian in Ukraine."

In collaboration, with KGB head Vitaliy Fedorchuk, Mr. Chornovil asserted, the party boss "put hundreds of Ukrainian patriots through prisons, camps and exile. You hurled into the hell of closed special psychiatric hospitals tens of activists of the Ukrainian renaissance..."

It is now certain that Mr. Shcherbytsky, having been removed by Mr. Gorbachev from the USSR Politburo, will likewise be removed from his post as first secretary.

What remains uncertain, however, is who will take over the reins — and how he will use them. Mr. Shcherbytsky's cronies lurk in the shadows.

**Sept.
20
1929**

Turning the pages back...

Prominent Ukrainian literary critic and former political prisoner Ivan Svitlychny turned 60 on September 20 among friends who gathered to mark the milestone in his hometown of Kiev.

A highly respected poet and translator, whose name is often linked with other prominent cultural figures of the 60s generation, or Shestydesiatnyky, such as Ivan Dzyuba and Yevhen Sverstiuk, Mr. Svitlychny was active in the brief Ukrainian cultural renaissance of two decades ago.

For his works of literary criticism, which have not yet been published in official journals, as well as for possession of Ukrainian samvydav, Mr. Svitlychny was twice arrested on charges of "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda," during the two waves of arrests of the 60s generation of Ukrainian dissidents in 1965 and 1972.

Mr. Svitlychny's first term ended after eight months due to insufficient evidence in his case. His second term, however, brought him a sentence under Article 62 of the Ukrainian SSR Criminal Code of seven years' strict-regime labor camp and five years' exile. His exile term was cut short after he suffered a stroke, which left him partially paralyzed to this day.

Although Mr. Svitlychny has yet to be rehabilitated, he was honored upon his 60th birthday this year with a special



greeting from the participants of the founding congress of the Popular Movement of Ukraine for Perebudova, or Rukh, held on September 8-10 in Kiev.

BOOK REVIEW

History and the search for truth

by Wolodymyr Zyla

"Mykhailo Hrushevsky: Ukrainian-Russian Confrontation in Historiography," by Lubomyr R. Wynar is the outgrowth of the discussions at the annual meeting of the Ukrainian Historical Association which took place in Chicago in 1984. It was agreed there that American and other Western students of East European history should be familiarized with Hrushevsky's major historical concepts in order to understand the Ukrainian-Russian confrontation in historiography and thereby gain an essential comprehension of Eastern Slavic historical development in general.

The agreement is timely because of glasnost and Mikhail Gorbachev's attempt at a perestroika which has penetrated recent development in Soviet historiography. Even some leading Soviet newspapers have recently begun to comment on Hrushevsky's scholarly contributions. Such discussions were prohibited in the Soviet Union during the past 50 years.

The 63-page work under scrutiny consists of the following parts: a preface, "A Study of M. Hrushevsky's Historical Scheme," by L. R. Wynar, "The Traditional Scheme of 'Russian' History and the Problem of a Rational Organization of the History of East Slavs," by M. Hrushevsky, "Historiographical Documentation on Hrushevsky," and "Hrushevsky: A Selective Bibliography."

Dr. Wynar's main purpose is to examine Hrushevsky's scheme of Ukrainian and East European history in the context of Ukrainian-Russian historiographical confrontation. Hrushevsky, as Dr. Wynar rightly states, was not only a great scholar but also an exhaustive researcher with a broad vision, a keen sense of criticism and a profound knowledge of Ukrainian national and general history.

Furthermore, Hrushevsky accepted the existence of a clear distinction between the history of the Russians on the one hand, and, on the other hand, that of the Ukrainians and the Byelorussians within the context of their political, cultural and socio-economic development. His thesis was just the opposite of Russian and Soviet statements which supported and justified the concept of tsarist Russian and Soviet Russian political, cultural and economic domination of the Ukrainian and Byelorussians as well as other non-Russian nations within the former Russian Empire and the present Soviet Union. According to Hrushevsky, these statements were nothing but distortions of historical evidence and did not reveal the true development of historical, societal and political forces in medieval East European history.

When, for example, says Hrushevsky, "the Kievan government trans-

planted onto Great Russian soil its forms of a socio-political system, including its laws and culture," and when "they nurtured there in the course of the historical process," this "does not mean that the Kievan state should be included in the history of the Great Russian nationality." He continues to argue that "the ethnographic and historical proximity of the two nationalities, the Ukrainian-Rus' and the Great Russian, should not give cause for confusing the two." Because "each lived its own life above and beyond its historical contacts and encounters." The confusion, according to Hrushevsky, "has its beginning solely in the historiographical conceptions of Moscow scribes, and at its base lies the genealogical idea, i.e. the genealogy of Moscow dynasty."

This and similar concepts result only in a biased and distorted presentation of East European history which propagates the idea of an "all-Russian nationality" and an "all-Russian history" at the expense of the Ukrainians and other nations whose past has been expropriated, twisted and incorporated into Russian history. Therefore a close analysis of Hrushevsky's scheme is long overdue. It is hoped that the two chapters of Hrushevsky and Dr. Wynar will contribute at least some stimuli to it.

It is worth mentioning, as is stressed in the publication, that present-day official Soviet Ukrainian historiography, due to the policy of glasnost contains some insignificant signs of change. Official Soviet historians continue to see Hrushevsky's thesis as a "nationalistic" historiographical conception.

Of interest also is the chapter concerning "Historiographical Documentation on M. Hrushevsky," where excerpts of articles on Hrushevsky's life and work, and reviews covering his works by various historians are cited.

The book as a whole is well-documented with numerous notes and bibliographical materials. It is provided at the conclusion with a name index.

"Mykhailo Hrushevsky: Ukrainian-Russian Confrontation in Historiography" (Toronto-Munich-New York: Ukrainian Historical Association, 1988) is a comparatively small publication (66 pages) but is nonetheless an impressive work because of its organization, intellectual approach, and over-all sound critical stand. It will serve well any American or other Western student of Eastern European history willing to face the challenge of contradictory theses in his search for truth.

The book is available for \$10 from Dr. O. Dombrowsky, 16 Clinton Terrace, Jamaica, N.Y. 11432; or The Ukrainian Historian, P.O. Box 95, Etobicoke, Ontario, M9C 4V2.

Notice to publishers and authors

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News items sent without a copy of the new release will not be published.

Send new releases and information (where publication may be purchased, cost, etc.) to: The Editor, The Ukrainian Weekly, 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N.J. 07302.

For the record

Documents of the Rukh congress

Among the final documents issued at the founding congress of the Popular Movement of Ukraine for Perebudova, or Rukh, held on September 8-10 in Kiev, were two separate appeals to important class and national segments of society in the Ukrainian SSR.

These documents represent an effort by the Rukh's leaders to unite all segments of Soviet Ukrainian society into supporting the Rukh's platform on reforms in the republic. The two appeals, which were originally issued in Ukrainian, are reprinted in translation below.

Appeal to non-Ukrainians

An appeal of the congress of the Popular Movement of Ukraine for Perebudova to all non-Ukrainians in Ukraine.

Fate had judged for all of us — Ukrainians, Russians, Byelorussians, Jews, Hungarians, Poles, Moldavians, Romanians, Greeks, Crimean Tatars, Bulgarians, Germans, Gagauz, Gypsies, Karaites, Assyrians and representatives of many other nationalities — to live on one land, under the broad and beautiful Ukrainian sky.

Each one of us has historical roots of varying depths in this land, which is so holy and dear for everyone. We should all live together on the territory of Ukraine and care about its prosperity and its future. Oh, how many of these problems do we have today!

Ukraine, which beside itself could feed half of Europe, which could shine like a jewel in the circle of the world's free nations, finds itself on the edge of life and death. An atomic

Chernobyl, an economic Chernobyl, and a spiritual Chernobyl — is the essence today that is synonymous with our mother Ukraine.

The destruction of the Ukrainian language accompanied the destruction of the languages and cultures of all the national minorities of Ukraine. The mutilated black soils, transformed into dirty swamps or totally dried-up rivers, deficits of not only these or those products, but of the air itself — can a conscious person remain indifferent to all these and many other troubles?

Today we are witnesses to the extremely unsatisfactory pace at which our Ukraine is emerging from stagnation, and to what clear opposition to perebudova is being administered in the capital and locally by the administrative-bureaucratic apparatus. No, without the most active participation of workers in the management of economic, political and cultural life, without control, initiated by the people themselves, perebudova here, as in the rest of the union, will not survive.

Thus for its deepening arose the Rukh, which continues to develop its activity throughout the republic.

And just what kind of opposition from the most reactionary level of the bureaucratic apparatus did it come up against from the very beginning? The misinterpretation of its goals, name-calling, dirty insinuations... One of these insinuations — that Rukh is based on a narrowly national, strictly Ukrainian basis, having a nationalistic goal. We declare categorically: Rukh is not a nationally exclusive organization. We call to it conscious representatives of all nationalities, who fully desire that perebudova in the republic develop in an orderly pace.

We speak out for a full-force rebirth of the Ukrainian nation.

(Continued on page 13)

Appeal to the Ukrainian community from the Shevchenko Jubilee Committee

March 9 marked the 175th anniversary of the birth of the great Ukrainian poet, fighter and martyr for the rights of the Ukrainian nation, Taras Shevchenko, and this year marks the 25th anniversary of the dedication of the Taras Shevchenko monument in our nation's capital, Washington.

The importance of Shevchenko in the history of the Ukrainian nation cannot be overstated, because his works, especially his political philosophy expressed in his poetry, are the foundation of our national consciousness. It was Shevchenko who became the founder of Ukrainian literature, who with his poetry proved that the Ukrainian language is a worthy vehicle for the expression of the deepest emotions of man, of his most profound thoughts.

No less important is Shevchenko's political philosophy, which formed the basis of our national rebirth, awakened love for our past and showed us the one true path that "only in one's own home can there be truth and power and freedom." However, this requires joint effort, the unity of all strata of the Ukrainian nation, which he urged, saying: "Embrace, my brothers, the youngest brother, so that our tearful mother may smile." Along with this he called us to rise up against our enemies: "Arise, break the chains." This is the road shown us by Shevchenko, these are the guidelines for our activity.

To commemorate the 175th anniversary of Shevchenko's birth and the 25th anniversary of the Shevchenko monument in Washington, the Shevchenko Scientific Society and two community organizations, the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and the Ukrainian Coordinating Council of America, created one joint national committee.

A series of meetings was held, a program was delineated and an appeal was issued to the Ukrainian community in the United States regarding mass participation in our commemorations of this double jubilee and seeking donations to cover the costs of the commemorative events as well as renovations of the plaza where the monument is located.

Our nationwide tribute to our kobzar will take place Saturday, October 7, in Washington. The event begins at 11:30 a.m. with an ecumenical service and brief program at the site of the monument, to be followed by a march to the Soviet Embassy where Ukrainian Americans will demand state language status in Ukraine for the Ukrainian language. A concert at Archbishop Carroll High School (4300 Harewood Road NE) will follow at 4 p.m. The program will feature: the Prometheus Men's Chorus from Philadelphia, directed by Michael Dlaboha; bass-baritone Stefan Szafarowsky, and the Ukrainian Stage Ensemble, directed by Lydia Krushelnitsky.

The national committee can fulfill its plans only with appropriate financial support. Thus, all Ukrainians who understand the importance and need for such a commemoration are asked to make donations themselves, as well as to persuade all segments of our community, including all their friends, businessmen, professionals, etc., to provide financial support.

We appeal especially to our financial institutions for their assistance in funding bus trips to Washington for our youth organizations: Plast, SUM-A, ODUM. The Self-Reliance Federal Credit Union in New York, for example, is sponsoring three buses for Plast, SUM-A and senior citizens, at a cost of \$850 per bus.

The Ukrainian community has always been united at times of great need and in support of all-Ukrainian causes; it always stood ready to defend its national interests. Our press, since the beginning of this year, has reported on Shevchenko anniversary celebrations in Ukraine. Thus, the best way we can manifest to the world our unity is to jointly honor the genius of Ukraine.

The triumphant dedication of the Taras Shevchenko monument — despite many obstacles posed by certain circles in Washington — came on Saturday, June 27, 1964. The monument was unveiled by the 34th president of the United States, and former commander of the Allied forces during the second world war, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, with the participation of our Church hierarchs; representatives of the U.S. government, who had proclaimed that day "Ukrainian Day"; delegations of Ukrainians from Canada, Argentina, England, Germany, France, Belgium, Austria and Australia; representatives of national and local Ukrainian organizations, especially youth organizations; and a deeply moved public — numbering over 100,000 persons who witnessed this historic day and thus spread throughout the world the genius of our great kobzar and prophet, Taras Shevchenko, as well as his last will: that we continue to fight for the cultural, national and political independence of Ukraine.

As a result, the Shevchenko monument in the U.S. capital, has become a site of pilgrimages. Our goal is to gather our community en masse at this site on October 7.

Shevchenko Scientific Society

Jaroslav Padoch, president
Leonid Rudnytsky, secretary
Ivan Sierant, financial committee

Ukrainian Congress Committee of America

Ignatius Billinsky, president
Ihor Dlaboha, secretary
Iwan Wynnnyk, financial committee

Ukrainian American Coordinating Council

John O. Flis, president
Roman Baranowsky, secretary
Roman Danylyuk, financial committee

Faces and Places on vacation

Dr. Myron B. Kuropas is on vacation. His column will return next week.



Appeal to workers, farmers

An appeal from the first congress of the Popular Movement of Ukraine for Perebudova to the workers and farmers of Ukraine.

Our dear fathers and mothers, brothers and sisters!

Dear producers of national prosperity!

The participants of the founding congress of the Popular Movement of Ukraine for Perebudova call on you with an appeal to support our initiative, whose aim is the renewal of our society, the creation of humane, just circumstances for the life of the worker.

At the congress a majority were representatives of the intelligentsia, people of intellectual work. Here we sharply felt the need of your presence, of your voice. This became obvious from the addresses of a few workers and farmers — participants of the congress, who showed us a true

understanding of the situation in our society, of the urgency of uniting all its healthy forces.

We understand that you live in worse circumstances than us — your blistered hands enabled us to obtain an education. We must overcome this injustice with joint efforts. We can overcome all the distress and discomfort only together with you.

Rumors are being spread about us, that we are nationalists, grasping at power. This is untrue. We stand for the farmers becoming owners of the land, and workers — of commercial enterprises. We stand for the prosperity of every individual and all the people of Ukraine, for national and social equality, for democracy, for a clean environment, for national rebirth.

Understand us and unite with our movement for perebudova in Ukraine!

AN EYEWITNESS ACCOUNT: Triumphant founding conference



A jubilant scene at the Rukh's founding conference.



Delegates vote at the congress, holding voting cards with the blue and yellow Rukh emblem imprinted on them.



Delegates rejoice at the

by Jaroslaw Koshiv
Special to *The Ukrainian Weekly*

KIEV — On September 8-10 in the city of Kiev, capital of Ukraine, the impossible happened. Over 1,000 political activists opposed to the rule of Moscow held a congress to demand an independent Ukrainian state. The delegates represented regional organizations of the Popular Movement of Ukraine for Perebudova in Ukrainian, Rukh.

The hall of the Kiev Polytechnic Institute was festooned with the officially forbidden blue and yellow national flags and tridents. Delegates covered their chests with badges of these symbols of Ukrainian independence. Outside the hall, stood large crowds of supporters with blue and yellow flags listening to the proceedings broadcast through loudspeakers.

The Kiev militia, with special troops at the ready, stood by. For the first time in Kiev, no one was arrested for displaying a Ukrainian flag or badge.

After three full days of explosive, chaotic debates, which at times threatened to destroy the congress, the Popular Movement adopted a statement of program and resolutions, and elected leaders. Originally, Rukh had proposed that it recognize the leading role of the Communist Party. However, by the time of the Popular Movement congress, this didn't even appear in the proposed program and was not even debated. The most immediate decision

Jaroslaw Koshiv from Great Britain attended the founding conference of the Popular Movement of Ukraine for Perebudova as a guest.

Among the speakers of the congress were: (from left) Adam Michnik of Solidarity, Lev Lukianenko of the Ukrainian Helsinki Union, Bishop Pavlo Vasylyk of the Ukrainian Catholic Church and Prof. Taras Hunczak of the United States.

Press of the Popular Movement of Ukraine for Perebudova



Meeting of the Popular Movement.

of the congress was for direct and democratic elections for the presidency and the Supreme Soviet of Ukraine.

Late Sunday evening, after the congress had ended, delegates and supporters marched with blue and yellow flags about a mile to the statue of the 19th century awakener of Ukraine, poet Taras Shevchenko. There they held an enthusiastic midnight rally addressed by Rukh leaders, and Adam Michnik and Volodymyr Mokry from Poland's Solidarity.

The Congress witnessed a number of dramatic moments. The two appearances at the podium of Leonid Kravchuk, chief of the Ukrainian Communist Party's Department of Ideology, astonished the delegates. His call for the movement to cooperate with the reformist elements of the party, added a new and unexpected dimension to the proceedings. He warned the Popular Movement that it was not equal to the forces opposing it and called on it to scale down its demands.

The appearance of the more acceptable face of the party, Ivan Saliv, one of the Kiev party leaders, cheered the delegates. His call for the resignation of Ukraine's party boss, Volodymyr Shcherbytsky, was met with thunderous applause.

The congress was electrified by the appearance of a Soviet troop commander from western Ukraine, Col. Vilei Martysian. A USSR Supreme Soviet deputy representing the Ukrainian town of Rivne and a member of



The scene outside the Kiev Polytechnical Institute where the congress took place.

Rukh, he told the delegates that he and like-minded commanders had decided to take the side of the people if an attempt was made to impose a military solution on the political problems of Ukraine. If that wasn't enough, the head of the Kiev Militia, Shapochka, sent greetings to the congress and wished it success.

No less dramatic were the presentations of former political prisoners, most notably Lev Lukianenko, Vyacheslav Chornovil, Ivan Hel and many others. Bishop Pavlo Vasylyk of the banned Ukrainian Catholic Church called from the rostrum for the full legalization of the Church and return of all its property. A representative of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church also asked the delegates' help in the legalization of his Church.

Since the revolution of 1917-1920, Ukraine had never witnessed such a spectrum of opinions at a political meeting. It became clear to everyone present that the congress was the beginning of a new political order in Ukraine.

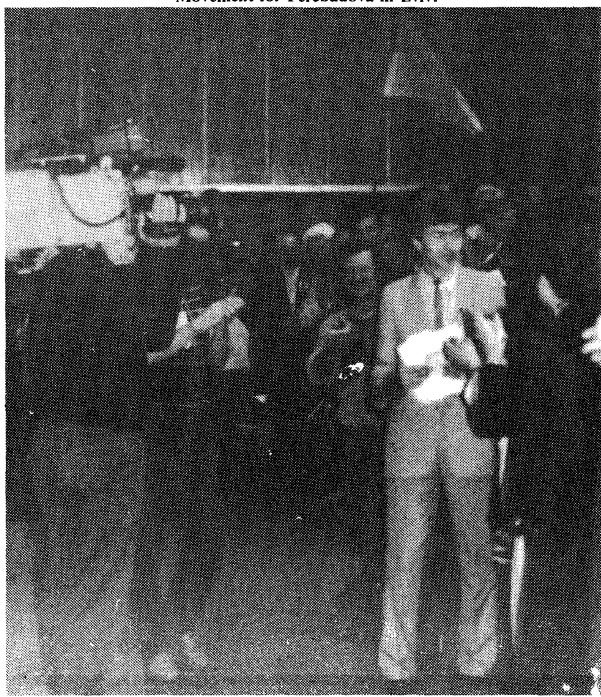
There were three main groupings at the congress.

The most prominent one consisted of delegations from the regions of western Ukraine: Lviv, Rivne, Ternopil and Ivano-Frankivske, symbolically represented in the leadership of Rukh by the former political prisoner Mykailo

(Continued on page 12)



Reproduction of postcard-size mementos handed out by delegates from Lviv. The card shows a photo of Lviv residents gathered at the future site of the Taras Shevchenko monument in that city, and the music and lyrics to the hymn of Popular Movement for Perebudova in Lviv.



Seated among the delegates (center) is Mykailo Horyn, who was elected to head the Rukh's secretariat

Serhiy Koniev, who was elected vice-chairman of Rukh, is applauded by delegates.

Cleveland's Ukrainian Museum-Archives: preserving history and culture

by Marta Kolomayets

CLEVELAND — Like the neighborhood surrounding it, the Ukrainian Museum-Archives is experiencing its own personal renaissance in Cleveland's Tremont area. The environs, once densely populated by immigrants, among them Ukrainians, saw many residents depart in the late 1960s and 1970s. But, as is the trend in various urban centers today, this Lincoln Park district of the city is also undergoing gentrification.

And at the forefront of this urban renewal stands the UMA, an old two-story structure, with a large attic, unassuming from the outside, but overflowing with a treasure chest of riches inside. Founded in 1952, by Leonid Bachynsky (who passed away in June at the age of 93), the museum began as a repository for Plast, the Ukrainian scouting organization and its memorabilia. But, as the organization's members began moving to the suburb of Parma, the youth group moved its headquarters and the youth museum to that locale.

Mr. Bachynsky, an author and educator from Ukraine, who emigrated to the United States after World War II, kept the Kenilworth Avenue location in Cleve-



The Ukrainian Museum-Archives is located at 1202 Kenilworth Ave., in Cleveland's Tremont neighborhood.

land growing, saving anything he thought would be relevant for those in the future wanting to retrace the steps of Ukrainian immigrants.

For years, the UMA was a depository for historic photographs, books, estate libraries and collections from Ukrainian families in the area. These valuables, as well as newspapers and periodicals were carefully preserved by museum directors Mr. Bachynsky, Alexander Fedynsky, Stepan Kikta and many volunteer helpers.

Mr. Fedynsky's son, Andrew, an avid reader with a great avocation for history, would often browse through the UMA collection accumulated over the years. His father passed away in 1981, but to Andrew, he passed on pride in his heritage and respect for his roots.

Mr. Fedynsky, who was elected museum director in March 1987 began investigating possibilities as to how to preserve the museum. By November, 1987, with the help of a volunteer staff, he organized the

UMA's first art show featuring works by Alexander Kanuka.

Now, only two years later, the work is moving full steam ahead, as the UMA prepares to open a "Shevchenkiana" exhibit to commemorate the 175th anniversary of the birth of Ukraine's national bard. The exhibit, scheduled to open October 1, and run throughout the month, features UMA's collection of books, periodicals, clipping files, prints and paintings, as well as rare memorabilia pertaining to Shevchenko. The UMA collection numbers thousands of pieces, and is considered the largest collection of its kind in North America.

It has been organized by a core staff of volunteers, who have put in long hours to spruce up the museum and maintain it on a professional level as they open its doors not only to Ukrainians in the city, but the general population as well.

Although not all Ukrainians may understand the importance of having a presence such as the UMA in the city, Mr. Fedynsky knows the value of being a force in an urban center. When he is not busy at the museum, he is the senior legislative assistant to Rep. Mary Rose Oakar (D-Ohio) and has been actively involved in the changing make-up of Cleveland working in both her Washington and district offices since 1981.

He would like to see the UMA play a role in Cleveland's ethnic community. Already, he has held open houses at the museum for political and ethnic leaders to introduce them to the museum.

Over the past two years, the volunteers at the museum have hosted such cultural activities as lectures and films. They are making plans for a membership drive and fund raisers to finance their ambitious plans for the future.

Granted, Mr. Fedynsky's energy level is boundless, yet it is his infectious enthusiasm that keeps the volunteers interested in their work at the UMA. Cornel Osadsa, who serves as the museum's public relations director, sees the facility becoming an important cultural center in Cleveland. "I cannot emphasize how



Museum director Andrew Fedynsky among the many periodicals housed at the archives. Above, he shows the first issue of *Svoboda*, published in September 1893.



Among the volunteers at the UMA are: (from left) Iwan Schuljak, Iryna Kashubynska, Olena Martyniuk, Cornel Osadsa, Eugene Apostoluk, Andrew Fedynsky, Christine Panchuk Fedynsky and Stepan Malanczuk.

much work we've put into the museum," he said, adding that titles here mean nothing. "We all file, get our hands dirty and do whatever is needed."

And what is needed is the cataloguing of the various artifacts, photographs, periodicals. Stepan Malanczuk, who travels from Lorain, Ohio, more than an hour away, two or three times a week, has been responsible for the inventory of the UMA, to date, he has catalogued more than 35,000 volumes of books.

Olena Martyniuk is responsible for the ethnographic division of the museum, researching the various embroidery, national costumes, pysanky and ceramics, studying from which regions they come. Assisting her in this area are Iryna Kashubynska and Neonila Wynarska.

An integral part of the volunteer staff is attorney Eugene Apostoluk, the UMA's accountant, who handles the books. He sees membership growing as the museum offers three types for interested individuals: \$10, \$25 and \$100, making membership accessible to all.

Mr. Fedynsky's wife, Christine is a general volunteer who assists in arts and ethnographic displays and as with all the volunteers, helps out in the various exhibit openings.

Volunteers at the museum also include graphic artist John Tymkiw, Andriy Demjanczuk, Mykhaylo Peluszewycz, and others.

Guarding the museum, which now also has a security system, is Iwan Schuljak, the custodian who lives in the building.

A tour of this museum is perhaps one of the most interesting experiences a visitor to Cleveland can have. And having Mr. Fedynsky as a tour guide is somewhat like watching a child open his presents on Christmas. For, in every nook and cranny Mr. Fedynsky finds a gem from the annals of history, whether it is a "karbovanets" from the Ukrainian National Republic's statehood, or a book dating back to the 1860s, or a newspaper published by Ukrainians who settled in the Far East. One can spend hours pouring over personal letters that tell stories about the Russian Revolution, lost loves during the war years and other personal stories that come to life inside the walls of the UMA.

A man who has devoted his entire adult life to community and public service, Mr. Fedynsky takes the time to help individuals who have come by the UMA seeking their lost families in Ukraine. And at times, these stories can be rewarding. He relates the story of two older gentlemen who had wanted to visit their parents' birthplace in Ukraine, a small village in Galicia. The parents had emigrated to the United States in the 1920s.

"One gentleman came in and we found his village on the map. This was at the beginning of the summer, and I had put this in the back of my mind. Then, just last



Captured during a tender moment, Gen. Omelian Tarnawsky of the Ukrainian Galician Army feeds his puppy, 1921.



During the 1930s, Ukrainian Americans trained their own armed forces, like the one pictured above, sponsored by ODVU, Organization for the Rebirth of Ukraine.



The children's pre-school class of Rivne, in Volhynia, organized by the Ukrainian Women's League, 1929.



Kiev, 1917. The proclamation of a free and independent Ukraine.

week I was sitting at a government hearing for Rep. Oakar. One of the women who testified later approached me and introduced herself as the granddaughter of one of the men who had searched for his roots through our museum. She informed me that the two brothers had gone to Ukraine, visited the village and came back having rediscovered their family, their roots."

And Mr. Fedynsky, who describes the UMA as a monument to the memory of his father's generation,

sees his endeavors bear fruit, as he continues to work on the frame around a painting that is created as a labor of love.

For more information or to send donations, please write to the Ukrainian Museum-Archives, 1202 Kenilworth Ave., Cleveland, Ohio 44113, or call Monday thru Friday, 9 a.m. to noon, (216) 781-4329.

Triumphant...

(Continued from page 9)

Horyn. These delegations were the most numerous and vocal at the congress. Their air of confidence and their determination to achieve an independent Ukraine is backed by massive popular support.

Two weeks before the congress, on the anniversary of the Stalin-Hitler pact when western Ukraine was "liberated" by the Red Army, they led large demonstrations all over western Ukraine. The cities of Lviv, Ternopil and Ivano-Frankivsk witnessed demonstrations of over 100,000 people. Of the many young delegates from western Ukraine who took part in the debates, Vasyl Chervomy from Rivne stood out because of his gift of expressing himself, his political astuteness and combative ness.

Donbas delegates

From the other end of Ukraine, the Donbas, came delegations which essentially consisted of representatives of the coal miners' strike committees. They were leader by strike leader Petro Poberezhny from Donetsk. He like the other miners' representatives,

has none of the Ukrainian nationalist fervor of western Ukrainians. They support the demand for Ukrainian to be the state language, but demand the right to carry out their affairs locally in Russian, something not palatable to many western Ukrainian activists.

However, they exhibited even more confidence than the western Ukrainians because of their successful strike during the summer. They are for all practical proposes in political control of Donbas mining towns. Some of the strike committees have quartered themselves in local party buildings from which they rule their districts. They successfully intervened at the congress with the warning that if the Ukrainian nationalist symbols of the blue and yellow flag and the trident were adopted, the Popular Movement would be rejected by the Russian-speaking Donbas.

The Kiev delegates, headed by the flower of the Ukrainian literary and academic intelligentsia, and backed by numerous workplaces, had the largest impact at the conference. It was they who had organized the conference, prepared the program, led the disparate elements in a common direction, and were finally elected as its leaders.

It became clear during the pro-

ceedings that the organizers, led by Volodymyr Yavorivsky, Dmytro Pavlychko and Ivan Drach, all members of the Communist Party, had conspired with other reformist elements in the party to steer the congress away from confrontation to cooperation with a yet-to-be reformed Communist Party of Ukraine.

It fell upon Mr. Pavlychko, who chaired much of the proceedings, to successfully maneuver the delegates to soften or reject confrontational resolutions. Resolutions which from the party point of view were extreme, were either sidetracked or voting on them was delayed in order that an alternative resolution could be presented by prepared speakers.

For example, the resolutions relating to the Chernobyl accident, including the holding of a public trial of First Secretary Shcherbytsky and other party leaders, were not put to the vote. The delegates were easily maneuvered to accept a poetic but empty resolution on ecology which didn't commit the Popular Movement to any specific action.

Threat of national strike

Only on one issue did Mr. Pavlychko's ability to control the fate of resolutions

fail him, the vote relating to the new election law for the Ukrainian republican elections. The party's proposed election law is designed to give it the majority of delegates in the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet and with it the presidency. The congress accepted an alternative election law in which all the delegates and the presidency would be voted on directly. The delegates' fervor reached a peak in the discussion over what to do if the party enacts its proposed election law. Despite Mr. Pavlychko's efforts to delay the vote on this issue, the congress voted to call a national strike in Ukraine, if the officially proposed election law is adopted.

Outside the three main regional groups, the delegates from the cities which separate the Kiev region from the Donbas, specifically the towns of Cherkassy, Dnipropetrovsk, Kremenchuk and Poltava, were a distinct group, though small. They drew their strength from their workplaces. While they have adopted the blue and yellow flag and trident, they, like the Kiev delegates, are willing to scale down nationalist demands on the language question for the sake of close cooperation with the Donbas miners' strike committees.

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Dispute...

(Continued from page 2)

who does not satisfy the local bureaucratic apparatus." Suggestions have been made to change the wording to candidates whose programs "advocate changing the constitutions of the USSR and the Ukrainian republic by force" or who otherwise call for actions that are criminally punishable.

Charges of foul play have also been leveled against Article 38 of the parliamentary election law, according to which a candidate must live or work in the district in which he is running for election. In this respect the republican law would markedly differ from the all-union law. Article 38 makes an exception for those "whose activity covers the territory of the republic, an oblast or a city." Critics have been quick to point out that this appears to be an escape hatch for high-level authorities who might arrange "easy" elections for themselves in sleepy agricultural districts where the level of political activism is low.

The provision that has drawn the most ire, however, concerns the right of public organizations to elect people's deputies, as reflected in both the proposed constitutional amendments and the electoral law (Articles 1 and 18). Twenty-five percent of a total of 600 seats in the republican parliament are reserved for deputies from the Communist Party of Ukraine (20 seats), trade unions (20), republican Komsomol (20), women's councils (10) and so forth.

More than one commentator has raised questions about the utility of allocating seats to women's and veterans' organizations, in particular, due to the insignificant role they play in public life. The Interregional Group from Ukraine has been especially vocal about the privilege granted to the public organizations, arguing that this provides a useful means of stacking the deck against reformist candidates and deputies — an allegation that has also been made with respect to the all-union law.

A virtually unprecedented moment in the republic's political life took place on August 15, when the Lviv Komsomol paper *Leninska Molod* published an open letter from the Interregional Group's adherents in Ukraine to deputies of the Supreme Soviet of the

Ukrainian SSR. Signed by 38 USSR people's deputies, the letter makes the following recommendations concerning the electoral law: that the principles of "one person, one vote" prevail, therefore no allocation of seats to public organizations; direct elections to the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet and to the post of president of the republic; no single-candidate elections¹; and no interference from the election commissions in the candidate selections process.

Among the better-known signatories to the open letter were, in addition to Messrs. Cherniak and Yavorivsky, Rostyslav Bratun (Lviv), a fellow Rukh member, Roman Fedoriv (Lviv), editor of the journal *Zhovten* and Russian poet Yevgeny Yevtushenko (elected in Kharkiv).

It is quite interesting to note that the names of deputies from the Donetsk region also appear on the letter: Anatoly Saunin, who played a key role in presenting the case of the striking Donbas miners to the USSR Supreme Soviet, and A. Boyko, who gave a brief but pointed speech at the Congress of People's Deputies on the need to defend the nation's supreme body of power from the apparatus. Also among the signatories is Serhiy Koniev (Dniprozherzhynsk), an intriguing Rukh activist in Ukraine's industrial heartland and a staunch supporter of the Baltic popular front.

In an accompanying commentary to the open letter, Yuriy Sorochyk — an Afghan veteran who represents the city of Lviv in the Congress of People's Deputies — put the Ukrainian government on notice that it could face strikes and a boycott of the elections if it refused to accept for consideration an alternative law on elections that was being drafted by the Interregional Group from Ukraine. Mr. Sorochyk noted that a republic-wide rally was planned for September 2 in connection with the presentation of the alternative draft to the Presidium of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet.

The Supreme Soviet responded with an open letter of its own to the Interregional Group, condemning Mr. Sorochyk's "ultimatum" and resort to the strike threat, charging that several of the propositions contained in the letter signed by the 38 deputies contradicted the Soviet Constitution, and pointing

out, with reference to Estonia,² the consequences of preparing electoral laws "in haste" and with irresponsibility.

The ultimatum was, in fact, probably a tactical mistake — it is rather early in the game to start brandishing the threat of strikes and boycotts, especially coming on the heels of the Donbas work stoppages.

By publishing the texts of both open letters in the pages of *Radianska Ukraina* and making it plain that the Supreme Soviet is ready and willing to open the matter of its draft to public discussion, the Ukrainian legislators made the Interregional Group appear to be comparatively amateurish politicians. Mr. Sorochyk was also upbraided in other media sources.

The republican media has, indeed, let any number of citizens sound off on what they dislike about the draft election laws. For instance, *Radianska Ukraina* printed on its front page a letter from a physician saying:

"...the chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR should not be chosen by the Congress but by the entire people of Ukraine from amongst a choice of candidates put forward by enterprises...public organizations and by petitions...."

"According to the draft law on elections, the highest organ of power is the [republican] Congress of People's Deputies. But do we need a congress in our republic? Many people feel that we do not. We should elect a Supreme Soviet, not a Congress."

Other signs have emerged that the Ukrainian authorities will give serious consideration to changing those parts of the draft electoral law that are least appreciated by the public, although whether they will follow the example of Byelorussia, Kazakhstan and other republics and dispense with the Congress remains to be seen.

Addressing the September 2 rally in Kiev, the new first secretary of the city's party committee, Anatol Kornienko, went as far as to say that the alternative draft devised by the Interregional Group contained some rational proposals and that he supported the idea of jettisoning the right of public organizations to occupy one-quarter of the seats in the republican Congress. (This would not make the Ukrainian law unique — no seats have been allocated to these organizations in the Russian SFSR

parliament.)

In addition, opposing voices have lately been raised within the party apparatus. The Sevastopol City Party Committee released a document amounting to a preliminary campaign platform in which it objected to the election of people's deputies from the public organizations and called for multi-candidate balloting for chairmen of soviets at all levels.

The debate in Ukraine over the mechanics of the electoral laws and constitutional amendments raises several important points. First, the Interregional Group from Ukraine has the makings of an influential bloc of opposition in Ukrainian politics, all the more so since it gathers together people's deputies from many parts of the republic and of backgrounds ranging from intellectual to workers' circles.

The group, in turn, may well strengthen the position and authority of the Popular Movement of Ukraine for Perubova.

Second, the group's first exercise in political muscle-flexing — the open letter to the Supreme Soviet and Mr. Sorochyk's commentary — may have been a risky maneuver, but at least it brought the public's attention to the group's existence; the well-attended meeting on September 2 demonstrated that this bloc of deputies can already muster a crowd.

Third, the careful scrutinizing that the draft laws have undergone over the past month signifies that Ukrainians may settle for no less than genuinely democratic elections. In a republic frequently termed the heartland of stagnation, democracy could have devastating results for the party led by Mr. Shcherbytsky.

1. Several commentators have recommended that the electoral law specifically state that two or more candidates must contend for one seat if the election is to be valid. As currently formulated, the draft law leaves open the possibility of single-candidate slates. Numerous other objections have been raised to points in the draft law that have not been dealt with here.

2. The Ukrainian press has made a point of drawing attention to the fact that the draft law does not "discriminate" against voters or potential candidates on the basis of length of residence in Ukraine, as does the Estonian version.



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Bush administration...

(Continued from page 3)

"minuscule" - would be disadvantaged in doing business in the Soviet Union.

Also testifying against S. 1018 was Margaret Chapman, director of the U.S.-USSR Trade Program of the American Committee on U.S.-Soviet Relations. Said Ms. Chapman, "I believe this legislation would hobble U.S. business relations with Soviet enterprises both in normal trade activities and in joint ventures, by putting inappropriate restrictions on U.S. entrepreneurs."

"This is a special and a delicate time in the history of U.S.-Soviet relations... It is not a time for heavy-handed intervention. America cannot dictate the internal reform agenda of the Soviet Union. Nor do we need to try," she stated.

William T. Archey, vice-president of international affairs for the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, also voiced opposition to the legislation, calling it a form of sanction. Said Mr. Archey, "It may [negatively] affect progress being made in human rights in the Soviet Union." He stated that S. 1018 creates one more hurdle for American business in the USSR.

Mr. Archey took the opportunity to refer to the submitted testimony of Steven McCoy, president of the North American Export Grain Association, who likewise opposes the Slepak legislation: "Passage of S. 1018 could tend to jeopardize such [grain] sales, renewing the specter of a new 'embargo' and additional hardship on America's farms and in the nation's rural communities. This appears to us to be an unwarranted and costly risk to bear to force Soviet compliance with domestic reforms they are currently more likely to undertake of their own accord, free of foreign policy pressure applied by the United States."

Alexander Slepak responded to Mr. Archey's points by indicating that the

Slepak Principles Act will not affect grain sales. In his testimony Mr. Slepak stated, "The Slepak Principles Act only asks American companies to conduct themselves in such a way as to win the respect and admiration of the Soviet people. These principles do not in any way restrict trade or inhibit profits."

The committee also heard testimony from Tom Kahn, director of International Affairs for the AFL-CIO, which supports the Slepak Act. Mr. Kahn contrasted "normal business activities" in the Soviet Union with those in the United States pointing out that Soviet workers lack basic rights and portraying the Soviet work environment as a place of indoctrination. In complimenting the independent trade movement in the USSR, Mr. Kahn stated, "We look to that movement as a proponent of change."

In his opening remarks, Sen. John Heinz (R-Pa.), the bill's sponsor, pointed out that the Ukrainian National Association is a supporter of the Slepak legislation. Among other groups mentioned as supporters of S. 1018 was the Ukrainian American Community Network of Washington.

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Lincoln Center...

(Continued from page 5)

dance."

The UNA president then thanked all in attendance for celebrating the jubilee of the UNA and Dumka with their presence. "We are immeasurably grateful to you that through your participation you have commemorated and paid tribute to the Ukrainian National Association and the Dumka Ukrainian Chorus for their activity for the benefit of the Ukrainian nation and its great cultural treasures, and for the Ukrainian cause — the realization of the dreams and aspirations of the Ukrainian nation to become the master in its free, independent Ukraine. We believe that, with God's help, the truth will prevail and fate will smile upon our Ukrainian nation, our brothers and

sisters in Ukraine."

In conclusion, Mr. Flis read a telegram of greetings from President George Bush to the Ukrainian National Association on the occasion of its 95th anniversary. (The full text of the telegram appears below.)

The Dumka Chorus ended the evening with a rendition of "God Bless America."

Afterwards a reception was held at the Ukrainian National Home for UNA and Dumka guests, and performers.

On the occasion of the twin jubilees, the UNA released a 95th anniversary booklet, while Dumka published a jubilee yearbook.

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SEPTEMBER 30, 1989
Cocktails 7:00 P.M.
Meeting 8:00 P.M.

GENERAL PUBLIC WELCOME

Donation \$5.00

September 24

NEW YORK: The External Representation of the Ukrainian Helsinki Union invites the public to a meeting with Mykola Horbal, a leading member of the Ukrainian Helsinki Union in Kiev and participant in the recent founding congress of the Popular Movement of Ukraine for Perebudova, at 5 p.m. in the Ukrainian National Home, 140 Second Ave. Mr. Horbal, a former political prisoner, and his wife, Olha Stokolomtseva, will have arrived at New York's JFK International Airport on Saturday afternoon, September 23. Also taking part in the meeting will be Nadia Svitlychna and Mykola Rudenko of the Executive Committee of the UHU's External Representation.

KERHONKSON, N.Y.: The Kerhonkson chapter of the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council will hold a Ukrainian festival, commemorating the 175th anniversary of Taras Shevchenko's birth, at the UNA estate, Soyuživka, beginning at noon. Admission will be \$1 per person, including parking. Children under age 12 may enter free.

September 29

NEWARK, N.J.: Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine will host "A Report from Ukraine," the first of a Friday night series of informative evenings, at 7:30 p.m. in St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church hall, 719 Sandford Ave. This evening will feature Dr. Taras Hunczak, history professor at Rutgers University and editor of Suchasnist, who was the only Ukrainian from the United States who participated in the September 8-10 founding congress of the Popular Movement of Ukraine for Perebudova, or Rukh. Prof. Hunczak will describe his experiences at this historic event. A wine and cheese social will follow the question and answer period. For more information call AHRU, (201) 373-9729.

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

September 30

PASSAIC, N.J.: A dance to the tunes of Dunai from Canada will take place at 9 p.m. at the Ukrainian Center, 240 Hope Ave. For table reservations or more information call (201) 772-3344.

WHIPPSY, N.J.: Registration for Ukrainian folk dancing for children, taught by Roman Strocky, will be held at 2 p.m. in the hall of St. John's Ukrainian Catholic Church, Route 10 (eastbound) at South Jefferson Road. Parents are asked to attend with participating children. Mr. Strocky will divide the children into groups at this time and also provide more information.

EAST HANOVER, N.J.: The founding congress of the Rukh will be the topic of a special meeting, open to the public, of the Ukrainian American Professionals and Businesspersons Association of New York and New Jersey. The evening will feature comments by an eyewitness, Prof. Taras Hunczak, as well as video presentations of recent demonstrations in Ukraine. Cocktails are at 7 p.m., and the meeting begins promptly at 8 p.m. at the Ramada Inn, Route 10 (westbound). Donation: \$5.

October 1

CLEVELAND: The Ukrainian Museum-Archives will open an exhibit commemorating the 175th anniversary of the birth of Ukraine's national bard, Taras Shevchenko. The opening reception will take place at 2-6 p.m. The museum, which has a large collection of Shevchenkiana, will feature this exhibit throughout the month of October. Exhibit hours are weekdays, 9 a.m. - noon; Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.; and Sundays, 1-5 p.m. For more information,

please call the museum at (216) 781-4329 weekdays, 9 a.m. to noon. The museum is located at 1202 Kenilworth Ave.

NEW YORK: The Plast sorority Plast Stezhi invite the public to the opening of an exhibition of watercolors and oil paintings by Anatole Kolomayets at 1 p.m. in the Gallery of the Ukrainian Artists Association of America, 136 Second Ave., fourth floor. The exhibit is scheduled to run through Saturday, October 7. Gallery hours are: 6-8 p.m. on weeknights, 10 a.m. - 8 p.m. on Saturdays, 1-8 p.m. on Sundays.

October 6-8

CHICAGO: The Ukrainian Philatelic and Numismatic Society will host UKRAINPEX '89 at the Ukrainian Village Cultural Center, 2247 W. Chicago Ave. The exhibition will feature a full range of traditional and topical exhibits. Admission is free. Dealers will be on hand offering a wide assortment of Ukrainian and East European postage stamps and postal history, as well as, other collectibles. Additional information, dealer inquiries and a prospectus/exhibit entry form can be obtained from Peter Bylen, UPNS Chicago Chapter, P.O. Box 411238, Chicago, Ill. 60641-1238.

RALEIGH, N.C.: The fourth annual International Festival of Raleigh will be held at the Raleigh Civic Center, downtown. The Lyman dance ensemble will be the featured performers, sponsored by Southern Ukrainians. A cultural exhibit and craft demonstrations are also planned. Festival hours will be: 8-11 p.m. on Friday, 10:30 a.m. - 11 a.m. on Saturday, and noon - 6 p.m. on Sunday. For more information call Paul A. Wasylkevych, (919) 839-8962.

WASHINGTON: The Washington Group, an association of Ukrainian American professionals, will hold its 1989 Leadership Conference, "Changes in Ukraine: Assessment and Response," at The Hotel Washington, Pennsylvania Avenue at 15th Street, here this weekend. The conference will begin with a TWG reception at 8 p.m. in the Parkview Room. Admission to the conference is \$60 for TWG members, \$75 for non-members, \$50 for students and senior citizens, including brunch. \$25 for students and seniors without brunch. Registrations must be received by September 29 by Laryssa Chopivsky, 3624 Brandywine St. NW, Washington, D.C. 20008. For room reservations at The Hotel Washington call the hotel directly, (800) 424-9540, and ask for special TWG rates: \$120 single/\$135 double per night. TWG and the Ukrainian American Bar Association will also hold a benefit gala for the TWG Fellowship Fund and the UABA Scholarship Fund on Saturday, October 7, beginning with cocktails at 6:30 p.m., dinner at 7 p.m. and dance at 9:30 p.m. at The Hotel Washington. The black-tie event will feature music by Lidan. Banquet tickets are \$75 per person, \$45 for adults for dance only, and \$30 for students for dance only. For more information call Daria Stec, (202) 362-6862, evenings.

October 7-December 9

NEW YORK: The Ukrainian Museum will offer an embroidery course every Saturday, 1-3:30 p.m. for eight weeks. Starting from the basic cross stitch for beginners or advancing to little-known stitches and intricate cut-work techniques, students will also explore the history and evolution of the styles, techniques, colors, threads and fabrics used traditionally in various regions of Ukraine. The course is open to adults and children over age 10. The fee is \$45 for adults, \$40 for seniors and students over age 16, and free for children ages 10 to 16. Members of the museum are eligible for a 15 percent discount. The museum is located at 203 Second Ave. For more information and registration call the museum, (212) 228-0110.

October 12

TORONTO: Dr. Maxim Tarnawsky of Toronto University's Slavic languages and literatures department will present a lecture on "Pidmohylnyi's Last Novel," 4-6 p.m., in Robarts Library 4049, University of Toronto. The lecture is part of the Toronto Seminar in Ukrainian Studies. For more information call (416) 978-3332.



ANNUAL UKRAINIAN FESTIVAL

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1989

12 NOON — 6 P.M.

Manor Junior College

Fox Chase Road & Forrest Avenue • Jenkintown, PA

- master craftsmen demonstrations
- traditional folk costumes, crafts exhibit
- demonstrations of folk arts and crafts
- programs of folk dance, music and songs
- "yarmarok" — market of folk craft items
- ethnic foods: holubtsi, pryohy, kowbasa

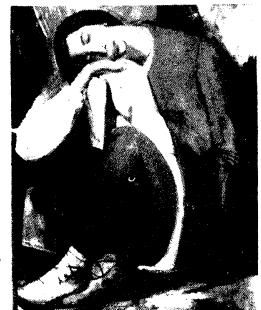
FREE PARKING

ADMISSION: FOR DIRECTIONS
\$3.00 ADULTS OR INFORMATION
\$1.00 CHILDREN **CALL (215) 885-2360**

IN CASE OF RAIN THE FESTIVAL
WILL TAKE PLACE INDOORS.

The Pershi Stezhi
Plast Group in New York
cordially invites you
to attend an
**EXHIBIT OF OILS AND
WATERCOLORS**
by
Anatole Kolomayets

The opening will be held
on Sunday, October 1, 1989 at 1 P.M.
Gallery hours are Sunday, October 1
from 1 to 8 p.m.
Weekdays from 6 to 8 p.m.
On Saturday, October 7, the last day of the exhibit,
the gallery will be open from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m.



Shepherd