

THE Ukrainian Weekly

Published by the Ukrainian National Association Inc., a fraternal non-profit association

41

Vol. LVIII No. 41 THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY SUNDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1990 50 cents

Public protects hunger striking students in Kiev

by Mary Mycio
Rukh Press International

KIEV — Some 10,000 Kievans gathered around October Revolution Square on October 6 to protect 150 hunger striking students from a march of the Republican Congress of Anti-Fascists, a pro-Communist group of World War II veterans. Tensions were high all morning and the square was rife with rumors of provocations. But when the 1,500 or so "Anti-Fascists" finally marched down Khreshchatyk, the encounter provoked more humor than confrontation.

The "camp" has become the focus of attention in Kiev since it was set up October 2 at the foot of the Lenin monument. Resting on cots that line the front of the camp, the hunger strikers warm themselves in the intermittent autumn sun and talk with the thousands of Kievans who jam the street in front of them each day. Behind them, 50 tents festooned with flags and placards are anchored by spikes driven into the cracks between the granite rocks.

A large orange banner lists the students' demands: the resignation of the prime minister, Vitaliy Masol; new multiparty elections in the spring; the nationalization of Communist Party property; rejection of a new union treaty; and the return of all Ukrainian soldiers from beyond the republic's borders.

The number of hunger strikers changes daily as some weaken and others take their place. On Friday, there were 154 and an equal number of support and security. Half of the students are from Lviv. Much of the remaining half are Kievans, with smaller groups from Vinnytsia, Ivano-Frankivske and Drohobych, as well as individuals from various cities in Eastern Ukraine.

They all proudly point out Nila Kriukova, Kiev's well-known stage actress, who has been striking with them since the first day.

For most of the students, hunger has been less of a problem than the unseasonable cold. Few arrived with appropriate clothing. But the Kievans bring them money, cots, blankets, sweaters, socks, jackets, thermoses of tea and flowers.

"Last night, at 2 a.m., an old woman brought us coffee," said a 17-year-old girl from Drohobych who wore the white headband that distinguishes the hunger strikers from the other participants. The boy sitting next to her pointed to his sweater, also a gift. "It's

(Continued on page 4)

Democratic bloc calls for dissolution of Ukraine's Parliament

Seeks new elections in spring 1991

by Mary Mycio
Rukh Press International

KIEV — In an unprecedented live broadcast on Ukrainian Republican television on Wednesday evening, October 10, 10 peoples deputies called for a general strike demanding the dissolution of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet and new, multi-party elections in the spring.

The transmission was forced by a protest of some 4,000 people at the headquarters of the republican television building in Kiev on the Khreshchatyk. It followed a spontaneous meeting and transport blockade on October Revolution Square, near the camp of hunger striking students.

The protests began when news spread that Prime Minister Vitaliy Masol would not be forced to resign his post, as demanded by last week's massive demonstrations, the hunger striking students and dozens of National Council deputies.

Last week, President Leonid Kravchuk made representations that Mr. Masol would be called to task for the government's actions after his return from a trip to the United States, where

he addressed the United Nations and the worldwide Children's Summit.

Instead, Mr. Masol reported yesterday on a proposed economic plan that would allot 39 percent of Ukraine's hard currency earnings to a union fund for payment of the USSR foreign debt. Despite vehement protests by National Council deputies, an expected vote of confidence in the prime minister was blocked from the agenda.

The Parliament also passed a law providing for a thus far undefined quota of soldiers to serve in the union army to "protect the strategic interests of the republic," although the definition of republican versus union interests was not defined.

"This strips all meaning from the law forbidding Ukrainian soldiers from serving beyond the republic," said People's Deputy Oles Shevchenko.

Constitutional status

Furthermore, on Monday, the "Group of 239" Communist Party conservatives in the Supreme Soviet refused to give Ukraine's Declaration of State Sovereignty constitutional status.

The adoption of a new Constitution has been an issue since the Declaration of State Sovereignty was adopted on July 16 of this year. It was raised again this week when the Commission on Legislation and Legality presented

proposed amendments.

The same amendments were proposed last week but they were returned to the commission when National Council deputies proposed certain changes.

"But they never incorporated them," said Serhij Semenets, a deputy on the Sovereignty Commission. "It would be naive to think this was unintentional," he added. "These people don't want to see radical change."

The constitutional crisis has split the Supreme Soviet along two lines. The National Council proposes that, during this transition period, the Declaration of State Sovereignty be given constitutional status, with precedence in the event of conflicts with the Constitution.

The proposal of the Legislative Commission represented the second approach: implementing the Declaration of State Sovereignty through piecemeal amendments to the Constitution.

Statement to the people

After the end of their session on Wednesday, October 10, members of the National Council wanted to appear on television to inform the public of the Supreme Soviet's decisions, but were told that Mr. Kravchuk, chairman of the

(Continued on page 13)



Tent city erected by students on a hunger strike since October 2 at October Revolution Square on Kiev's main boulevard, the Khreshchatyk. Mykhailo Shuliak

A GLIMPSE OF SOVIET REALITY

Issue of Chernobyl sparks new disturbances in Ukraine

by Dr. David Marples

A wave of new disturbances that has broken out in Ukraine is related largely to a series of disputes over the future of the Chernobyl nuclear plant, jurisdiction in the region of the 30-kilometer zone around the damaged reactor, and further revelations released last month about the extent of the area irradiated by the April 1986 explosion.

The backdrop to the current dispute is the July 16 Declaration of State Sovereignty by the Ukrainian Parliament, the provisions of which appear to have been rejected by the proposed union agreement in Moscow. By the terms of the latter, centralized ministries, such as the Ministry of Nuclear Power and Industry of the USSR and the Ministry of Power and Electrification of the USSR, would retain control over controversial nuclear power plants on Ukrainian territory.

In effect, such a decision would render null and void both the Ukrainian and Byelorussian republican programs to eliminate the consequences of Chernobyl.

One of the most discerning scientists concerned with the effects of Chernobyl has been Dmytro Hrodzinsky, a biologist from the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences. In a recent article, he questioned why the Chernobyl zone has remained in the hands of the Prypiat Industrial and Research Association (subordinated to the Ministry of Nuclear Power) rather than to a republican-based body.

Mr. Hrodzinsky and several colleagues outlined their ideas for a new structure that would divide contaminated regions into three categories: a zone of radioecological catastrophe; a zone of radioecological disaster¹; and a zone of special radiological circumstances. The Ukrainian scientists also advocate a much lower emergency level of cesium contamination of the soil than the current all-union level: five curies per square kilometer rather than 15.

While the evacuated zone had been delineated previously, the "zone of radioecological disaster" is much larger than what is currently termed a "zone of constant control."

Dr. Hrodzinsky's zone includes 1,200 population points in Kiev, Zhytomyr, Rivne, Cherkasy and Chyhyryn oblasts, embracing over 1 million people.

Into the third zone have been placed major cities such as Chernihiv and Kiev, neither of which have been declared areas of concern by the Prypiat association.

This latest dispute over who has jurisdiction in the one coincides with growing hostility toward all-union control over Ukraine's nuclear industry. It is likely to be exacerbated by new information released in the weekly newspaper for Chernobyl operatives, *Vestnik Chernobylia*.

In a September issue, it was stated that evidence had now become available that Chernobyl's fallout has affected the northwestern Ukrainian oblast of Volhynia, which borders on Poland. In all, 130 settlements are said to have been contaminated, with a population of over 100,000, or about 10 percent of the total number of oblast residents. Special attention, the article stated, must be given to the nutritional needs of children, the provision of uncontaminated food and geiger counters.

The news from Volhynia follows the April revelations about the contamination of neighboring Rivne. It has catalyzed a wave of protests and picketing against nuclear power plants across Ukraine and particularly at the Rivne and Khmelnytsky plants. In addition, the Ukrainian Zelenyi Svit (Green World) movement has campaigned fiercely for the swift closure of Chernobyl station itself.

According to Aleksei Khrustalev, a senior scientist with the Kurchatov Institute of Atomic Energy, it has only been today, in the fifth year of the aftermath of Chernobyl, that all the facets of the disaster are being properly studied. The most debatable issue remains that of a safe dose of radiation for the average individual.

He takes issue with the decision reached by the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences and USSR Ministry of Health decision to abide by a limit of 35 rems over a 70-year lifespan: "This was a case of urgent decisions taken without a full knowledge of the situation."

"What should have been determined, in his view, was the ecological and epidemiological state of the regions affected by Chernobyl before the accident. Only in this way could one ascertain the radiation 'deposits' in humans, flora and fauna. Dangerous chemical and physical factors in the surrounding environment can raise the risk of cancer or other abnormalities from irradiation by a factor of 10," he noted.

Mr. Khrustalev posits that decontamination workers should be allowed to receive no more than two rems per year; five rems in one year out of five; but not more than 10 rems in a five-year period. Non-emergency workers and civilians generally should be permitted a dose of 0.1 rems per year in any five-year period.

Even then, he acknowledges, it is necessary to find out how much radioactive iodine the population was exposed to at the time of the accident. Only in this way can future illnesses or cancers be predicted. Most of the population, he maintains, "still do not know how much radiation they have received."

As for current and future evacuations, Mr. Khrustalev is somewhat more reticent; he advocates that those people who have received more than 35 rems of irradiation should be resettled, while those with between seven and 35 should be given the choice of resettlement into an ecologically clean zone, free from any irradiation (a noticeably diminishing area of Ukraine and Byelorussia).

Mr. Khrustalev's article reveals the limitations of current knowledge about Chernobyl. Indeed, it can be declared that the Soviet authorities thus far have failed to deal with the problems manifested. Rather one perceives with time only a desperate and belated effort to deal with unpredicted consequences, while international agencies — and particularly the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) — seem to have adopted an attitude of unjustified optimism about the accident's results

(Continued on page 15)

1. The word "lykho" meaning calamity is distinguished here from the word "katastrofa," which indicates an even worse disaster. In English, such a distinction is not readily apparent.

Newsbriefs from Ukraine, USSR

• **LUBNA, Ukraine** — A monument in memory of the millions of peasants who perished during the Stalin-engineered famine of 1933 was dedicated on August 12 on the outskirts of Lubna, according to a report on Moscow television. The monument is shaped like a burial mound, topped by a cross, and surrounded by a row of sticks crowned with sheafs of rye. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **NOSDRYSHCHE, Ukraine** — Due to the high levels of radioactive strontium, plutonium and cesium measured in Nosdryshche, a Ukrainian village located about 50 kilometers from Chernobyl, authorities have instructed farmers that no one should return to that area for 600 years, *Frankfurter Rundschau* reported on August 14. However, because of inadequate supplies at the state stores, local farmers continue to grow their own produce, including radishes larger in size than apples. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **MINSK, Byelorussia** — Discs containing valuable medical data on up to half a million people exposed to radiation following the Chernobyl accident were stolen and erased by thieves who robbed the Research Institute of Radiation Treatment of computers and discs. According to a TASS report on September 14, several teenagers have been arrested in connection with this crime. Some Byelorussian activists maintain, however, that the USSR Ministry of Health should be suspect as it is in its interest to suppress evidence of negligence in treating the victims of the nuclear accident. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **KIEV** — On the occasion of the 49th anniversary of the Babyn Yar massacre of Jews near Kiev, relatives, Jewish organizations and communities from other cities, leading members of Rukh (Dmytro Pavlychko) and the Republican Party (Stepan Khmara) all attended a wreath laying ceremony on September 30.

The first secretary of the Kiev City Communist Party and member of the politburo, A. Kornienko, spoke. Mr. Kornienko forbade the ceremony the previous year. After the wreath-laying ceremony an ecumenical ceremony was held for Christian-Jewish understanding. The ceremony was shown on central television, but the joint Ukrainian and Jewish flags were censored out. (Ukrainian Press Agency)

• **KHARKIV, Ukraine** — The Kharkiv City Soviet Deputies' Commission, created at the request of voters, after conducting an investigation of housing distribution, has uncovered 84 instances of abuses by the Ukrainian Communist Party Oblast Committee personnel, reported *Izvestiya* on August 3.

According to available data, there are 644 families, 480 war invalids and 250 tuberculosis sufferers waiting for apartments.

Attempts to prosecute the culprits are being hampered by the fact that some of the abusers are deputies — and therefore enjoy immunity — and also because in certain instances, the statute of limitations has expired.

Despite these complications, Kharkiv City Soviet Chairman Yevgeniy Kushnarev insists that attention must be paid to these infractions in order to prevent their occurrence in the future. (Interfax)

Lutske remembers Jews killed by Nazis

LUTSKE, Ukraine — In an emotional ceremony attended by some 3,000 local residents and survivors of the Holocaust, a Soviet monument commemorating the 25,658 Jews killed by the Nazis was recently dedicated in Lutske, on the spot where the victims perished between August 20 and September 3, 1942.

According to a report by The Jewish Week Inc. dated July 27, the gravestone, previously designated only by a stone marker not identifying the victims as

Jews, was replaced by a granite and marble monument and dedicated in both Yiddish and Ukrainian.

Fulfillment of last fall's pro- and in fulfillment of last fall's promise and funded by the Soviet government, the monument is one of 10 completed gravesite renovations in Volhynia; 28 others are planned.

The cast-iron fence surrounding the mass gravesite in Lutske was paid for by the New York-based Federation of Volhynian Jews.

THE Ukrainian Weekly FOUNDED 1933

An English-language Ukrainian newspaper published by the Ukrainian National Association Inc., a non-profit association, at 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N.J. 07302.

Second-class postage paid at Jersey City, N.J. 07302.
(ISSN — 0273-9348)

Yearly subscription rate: \$20; for UNA members — \$10.
Also published by the UNA: *Svoboda*, a Ukrainian-language daily newspaper.

The Weekly and <i>Svoboda</i> : (201) 434-0237, -0807, -3036	UNA: (201) 451-2200
---	------------------------

Postmaster, send address changes to:
The Ukrainian Weekly
P.O. Box 346
Jersey City, N.J. 07303

Editor: Roma Hadzewycz
Associate Editors: Marta Kolomayets
Chrystyna Lapychak

The Ukrainian Weekly, October 14, 1990, No. 41, Vol. LVIII
Copyright 1990 by The Ukrainian Weekly

Metropolitan Ioann discusses the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church today

by Marta Kolomayets

BOSTON — Almost one year ago, on October 22, 1989, Metropolitan Ioann celebrated his first archiepiscopal liturgy as a Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church prelate in Lviv's parish of Ss. Peter and Paul.

Formerly a bishop of Zhytomyr for the Russian Orthodox Church, he renounced his position as a member of the hierarchy of the ROC to take the Ukrainian Orthodox faithful under his spiritual guidance during the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church sobor in Lviv on October 20, 1989.

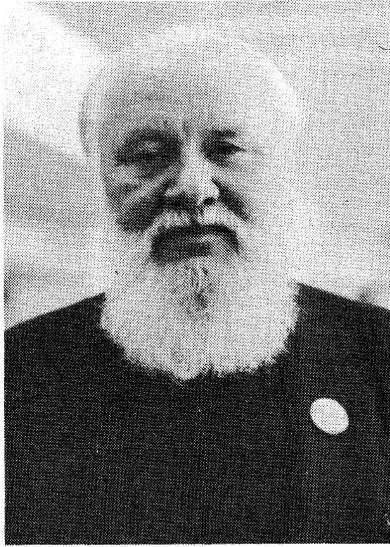
A native of the Ternopil area of Ukraine, Metropolitan Ioann (born Vasyl Maksymovych Bodnarchuk in 1929) studied music from a very early age under the guidance of his father, a well-known composer and conductor, who traveled to the West, performing in the United States, Canada, France, Portugal, Spain and Italy.

His earliest memories are singing the Epistle at the age of 5. Although he did not directly answer which confession he was baptized in, when asked if in the Ternopil area he was baptized in the Ukrainian Catholic Church, he answered with the following question: If you were to ask the people whether they worked in the kolhosp, they would answer: Was it possible not to work in the kolhosp? We had to go to what was available.

Fate was not kind to his family, for they were sentenced to 20 years' hard labor in Kazakhstan, but after the death of Stalin, they were able to return to their native lands.

He entered the university to further his education and later switched to the seminary in Leningrad, where he also completed the conservatory. He was appointed a priest of the Russian Orthodox Church in Truskavets, Lviv Oblast, and in 1977 he was consecrated a bishop, serving in the Zhytomyr-Ovruch Eparchy.

But after losing his right kidney, he asked to be transferred to another eparchy because of the effects of radiation (Zhytomyr is not far from Chernobyl).



Metropolitan Ioann

Diabetes has also severely damaged his health.

Metropolitan Ioann's visit to the United States this past summer was private and brief; during that time he intended to go through some medical tests and trace his father's path in the United States (who had spent a few years studying in Chicago).

As he was departing for the Soviet Union, he granted *The Weekly* a brief interview about the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church and his role as its leader in Ukraine while the Ukrainian Orthodox faithful await the arrival of their Patriarch Mstyslav, whose visit is imminent.

Can you tell us about the status of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church in Ukraine today?

I think that you are probably aware of the fact that the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church experienced its rebirth in western Ukraine on August 19, 1989, in the Church of Ss. Peter and Paul in Lviv.

And, in fact, today, the UAOC's center is found in Galicia, however, at present it has parishes in all of the eastern Ukrainian oblasts. We hear news of six, seven, eight parishes daily in eastern Ukraine joining the ranks of the UAOC.

Currently, as I am informed, we have many, over 1,000 priests and over 2,000 churches-parishes.

Where did you find so many priests?

These priests come from the ranks of the Russian Orthodox Church; at present they are joining our Church in masses. I also have news that many of the bishops of the Russian Orthodox Church who hold eparchal posts in Ukraine, want to join the ranks of the UAOC. Also, we have believers from the Ukrainian Catholic Church joining our Church. One example I can cite is the Horodenko raion in Ivano-Frankivske Oblast, where six, seven parishes went over to the UAOC.

How do you explain that these traditionally Ukrainian Catholic parishes...

There never was a Greek Catholic Church traditionally. It was forcibly established. Until 1596 only the Orthodox Church was found there, and then under Poland's occupation, the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church was coercively formed on those lands. This Church was not provided by the Ukrainian people, but it was an acquisition of Poland and Rome. And this is what the Ukrainian people are now beginning to slowly realize.

History is history; history cannot be changed, rewritten, or told in any other manner.

(Continued on page 14)

Vyacheslav Chornovil visits Canadian Parliament

by Andriy Hluchowcky
Ukrainian Information Bureau

OTTAWA — Vyacheslav Chornovil, chairman of the Lviv Oblast Council of People's Deputies and member of the Ukrainian SSR Parliament, visited the Canadian House of Commons on Thursday, October 4, taking the opportunity to provide Canadian members of Parliament with his insights into the current political, social and economic changes taking shape in Ukraine.

Mr. Chornovil began his visit to Parliament Hill with a private luncheon sponsored by Ukrainian-born Canadian Parliamentarian Dr. Alex Kindy (Calgary-Northeast). Also attending the business lunch were Members of Parliament Chris Axworthy (Saskatoon-Clark's Crossing), Robert Corbett (Fundy Royal), David Kilgour (Edmonton Southeast), Nicol LeBlanc (Longueuil), Dr. Rey Pagtakhan (Winnipeg North) and David Stupich (Nainaimo-Cowichan).

Jaroslav Sokolyk, president of the Toronto branch of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress was also in attendance.

Mr. Chornovil provided the Canadian parliamentarians and guests with an insight into the everyday activities of a Ukrainian member of Parliament. He was then asked detailed questions about Ukraine's declaration of sovereignty, Rukh, business opportunities in Ukraine and Mikhail Gorbachev's prospects for the future.

Following the luncheon, Mr. Chornovil and his wife, Atena, observed the lively and, at times, quite boisterous question period, where parliamentarians heatedly debated the issue of the day. It was during this same period the following day that Dr. Kindy rose on a point of order to declare to the House of Commons the presence of Mr. Chornovil in the Speaker's Gallery.

novil in the Speaker's Gallery.

While on Parliament Hill, Mr. Chornovil also took the opportunity to meet with the leader of the New Democratic Party, Audrey McLaughlin, and with the external affairs critic for the opposition Liberal Party, Lloyd Axworthy.

Following his political meetings on the Hill, Mr. Chornovil proceeded to the Department of External Affairs, where he met with Rodney Irwin, the newly appointed director general of the USSR and East Europe Relations Division. Mr. Chornovil, through his Ukrainian interpreter Stephan Jaworsky, expressed his strong belief that Ukraine would emerge as a powerful, independent, democratic and united state among equals in a powerful European community.



Dr. Alex Kindy, MP (Calgary North East), Vyacheslav Chornovil, deputy to the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet; Audry McLaughlin, leader of the NDP; Jaroslav Sokolyk, president, Ukrainian Canadian Congress, Toronto Branch; and Andriy Hluchowcky, director, Ukrainian Information Bureau; in Ottawa.

At the meeting, Mr. Chornovil was informed that Canada would be sending a high-level delegation to Kiev at the end of October headed by Minister for International Trade John Crosbie and, the parliamentary secretary to the external affairs minister, Patrick Boyer, to oversee the progress on the opening of the Canadian Consulate in Kiev and to discuss trade with the Ukrainian republic.

The following day, Mr. Chornovil met with Dr. John McGowan, senior assistant deputy minister in the Department of Agriculture. The ADM for agriculture was referred to by Deputy Prime Minister, Don Mazankowski.

Mr. Chornovil strongly urged the deputy minister to assist Ukraine in its

drive to privatize its agricultural sector. He informed Mr. McGowan that western Ukraine was prepared to send several hundred Ukrainian farmers to work on Canadian farms to learn the proper techniques of the trade.

Mr. Chornovil also stated that Ukraine is in great need of technical assistance and machinery for small farm holdings. He emphasized that Ukrainian farmers and businessmen in the Lviv oblast were prepared to establish joint enterprises to manufacture such machinery.

Mr. McGowan responded positively to Mr. Chornovil's requests and on his own initiative, offered to set up meetings with the agriculture ministers of the provinces of Alberta and Manitoba and with business representatives from SEMEX CANADA and FLEXI-COIL of Saskatoon. Mr. Chornovil accepted this offer of assistance.

That afternoon, Mr. Chornovil visited the International Livestock Management School in Kemptville to observe the Canadian advances in the management of genetic resources to achieve increasing levels of productivity and profitability of livestock production.

Meeting with the top management of the school, Mr. Chornovil was informed that a major joint project was in place for Eastern Europe under the Task Force for the Development of East and Central Europe funded by the Department of External Affairs. Thus far, informed the management executives, the Canadian assistance program excluded the Soviet Union, but they were hopeful that in the near future such ventures would be possible for the Ukrainian republic.

Most of Mr. Chornovil's government meetings in Ottawa were organized by the national information bureau of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress.

Thirty-six students complete summer school of Ukrainian studies in Kiev

by Ray Lapica

KIEV — Thirty-six students from the West have graduated from the first International Summer School of Ukrainian Studies in Kiev.

The school was sponsored by the International Association of Ukrainian Studies and the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences, and consisted of an intensive month of study in Ukrainian language, history, literature and culture.

Among the 36 students were 11 from the United States, seven from Poland, five each from Canada, and Yugoslavia, three each from Italy and Brazil, and one each from Germany and Argentina.

The all-expenses-paid scholarships for the students were worth approximately \$2,500 (U.S.) each. Tuition, room and board at the beautiful Feofania "Rest" Hall and tours to Kaniv, Pereyaslav and Chernihiv were covered.

Three of the students are studying in Rome for the Ukrainian priesthood: Andrey M. Kachur of Canada, Teofil Koropetsky of Argentina and Joseph Ratushnyh of Brazil.

Four of the students, Tatiana Gajeky-Wynar of Lakewood, Colo., Irene Horajska and Ustina Markus, both of Chicago and Charles Furtado of New York are writing doctoral dissertations.

Among the Canadians were Henry Abramson who is writing a dissertation on the Jews and the Ukrainian Revolution, Dr. Andriy Hornjatkevyc, a professor at the University of Alberta in Edmonton; Andrea S. Chandler, now working on a dissertation in New York and Dominique Arel of Montreal working on a Ph.D. dissertation from the University of Illinois on "Language Politics in the Soviet Union."

Other countries were well represented. From Poland came Dr. Zgmunt

Gatecki, a professor at the Lublin Catholic University. Vasyl Datsyshyn, a radio announcer, came from Yugoslavia. Frederica Clementi, born in Rome, speaks English, French, German and modern Hebrew and is a journalist.

The class heard a total of 16 lecturers at Feofania Hall, the Central Library and Kiev's Shevchenko University. Among the lecturers were Ivan Dzyuba, president of the Republican Association of Ukrainian Studies; Ihor Ostach, secretary of the association and director of the summer school; Mykhailo Kryshen, who helped organize the school; Mykhailo Braychevsky, historian and author; Yevhen Feserstiuk, philosopher, author and former political prisoner.

Other lecturers were Drs. Myroslav Popovych, Yaroslav Isayevych, Vasyl Yaremko and Vasyl Nimchuk.

One of the most exciting evenings was the appearance of Lina Kostenko, Ukraine's outstanding poetess,

who lectured at the University of Michigan and Penn State earlier this year. She spoke, read poetry and sang with the class, after which she distributed copies of her poetry.

The class graduated with diplomas presented at the Tsar's golden palace in Kiev. Some of the students stayed on for the weeklong first International Congress of Ukrainian Studies.

Some also stayed for the three-day International Conference on the Ukrainian Famine of 1932-1933 and many in the audience wept as old men and women who survived described the horrors they suffered.

Mr. Ostach, the summer school director, said it is expected that the school next year will be even bigger. Those interested should get their applications in early by writing to: Ihor Ostach, presidium, Ukrainian SSR Academy of Science, 54 Volodymyrska St., Kiev 30, Ukraine.

Public protects...

(Continued from page 1)

brand new," he said.

Because of the cold, the organizers believe that no one should strike for more than 10 days.

"Nearly 400 people in Lviv are ready to take their turn," said one of the organizers, Markian Ivachyshyn, head of the Lviv Student Brotherhood.

The hunger strikers are given medical examinations every day and an ambulance stands by on 24-hour call. By October 4, two boys had come down with pneumonia and six girls had fevers.

But when asked what they need, Mr. Ivachyshyn only replied. "The support of Ukrainian student groups around the world."

Although the militia initially prevented the students from setting up tents, the Kiev City Council decided that the local government should not interfere.

Every day, representatives of Rukh, the Ukrainian Republican Party, the National Council, and other democratic groups have visited the students. But on the evening of October 4, they hosted guests from opposite ends of the political spectrum: Leonid Kravchuk, chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet, and Mykhailo Horyn, chairman of the Rukh Secretariat.

"This is inhuman," said Mr. Kravchuk of the hunger strike. But the students were undeterred, replying they would consider ending the strike only if they saw a genuine move by the government to satisfy their demands.

As for Mr. Horyn, "He's had a lot of experience with hunger strikes and he gave us some advice," said Mr. Ivachyshyn.

Among other recommendations, Mr. Horyn said that the girls not be allowed to hunger strike. But the girls had their own ideas.

"They tried to keep us from coming," said one girl from Lviv. "But I just got on the train and came anyway."

Few are unimpressed by the students' commitment.

When word spread about today's potential confrontation with the pro-Communists, Ihor Yukhnovsky, the head of the National Council, came to give his support.

"I bow before them," said Mr. Yukhnovsky of the students while, behind him, Ivan Drach and Dmytro Pavlychko signed autographs, and Mykola Horbal darted among the tents with a video camera.

For all the preparation and tension, the march of the "Anti-Fascists" could

only be called anti-climactic. Expected to arrive at 1 p.m., they were over an hour late.

"Maybe they changed their minds," said some bystanders, wondering what was taking them so long, while others responded: "They're old, these people. Someone has to carry them and pictures of Lenin, too."

At 2:30 p.m., the red flags of the marchers finally appeared in the distance. Several hundred militia — greeted with shouts of welcome — surrounded the plaza. Behind them, the Women of Rukh and Mothers of Ukrainian Soldiers formed a human chain between the militia and the camp. The crowd on the street was 10 deep.

At the urging of the hunger strikers' security forces, not one shout of "Shame" was heard. Instead, as the aging veterans marched past, weakly chanting "Lenin," they were received with laughter and sarcastic applause. Meanwhile, a group of three old loyalists discreetly slipped behind the camp to lay a single wreath at Lenin's feet.

"It's a funeral march," said one woman as the short procession ended.



Mykhailo Shulak

Student hunger strikers in front of the Lenin monument. Their placards say: "We are on a hunger strike, day and night, thanks to Illyich." "Destructive elements of the Lviv Agricultural Institute are on hunger strike here."



"All political parties must be removed from educational institutions," says this student's sign.



Hunger strikers are bundled up in sleeping bags on October Revolution Square.

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

Chicago ceremony honors student winners

by Levka Pankow

CHICAGO — Ridna Shkola, the School of Ukrainian Studies, which meets at St. Joseph's Life Center in Chicago, held an awards assembly on Saturday, September 22.

Many students attending had participated in the Ukrainian National Association's Essay and Poster Contest. The subject of this contest was, "What Does Batko Soyuz Mean To Me?"

Mrs. Paschen, a vice-president of the UNA was on hand to present the prizes won by the students.

She presented Joanne Werbowski with Volumes I and II of Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopedia. Joanne was the second-place winner in the national contest.

Third-place winner was Angelina Watral, who received a copy of "History of Ukraine" by Mykhailo Hrushevsky.

Award certificates for the best entries in the Chicago District went to Miss

Werbowski for her essay and to Julie Stanyk for her poster.

Mrs. Paschen then awarded certificates of participation in the essay contest to the following students: Marko Iwaszko, Julia Chytrowsky, Miss Werbowski, Miss Watral, Tamara Cravins, and John Viknius.

She also passed out certificates of participation in the poster contest to: Miss Stanyk, Natalie Zasadney, Christine Chytrowsky, Paul Ryan, Denice Ryan, Andrew Sawula, John Viknius, Luba Waszczur, Joseph Dlugosz and Sonia Osnacz.

In addition, Mrs. Paschen presented a lovely book titled, "Wood Carvings in Ukraine" to Mrs. Dmyterko, the current and very dedicated director of Ridna Shkola at St. Joseph's Ukrainian Catholic Parish. This book will be a permanent part of the school library as a gift from the Ukrainian National Association.



At St. Joseph's Ridna Shkola awards assembly are: winners and participants of the UNA's essay and poster contest with teacher Mrs. Dmyterko (left) and UNA Supreme Vice-Presidentess Gloria Paschen. Winners Joanne Werbowski and Angelina Watral are seen seated in the front row.

Passaic school honors winners of poster contest

by Andre J. Worobec

PASSAIC, N.J. — The UNA honored student participants of the UNA-sponsored poster contest titled: "What Does Batko Soyuz Mean To Me? On September 20 at St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic School auditorium.

Students had to submit a drawing portraying their version of Batko Soyuz (UNA personified).

At the presentation, the UNA was represented by Ulana Diachuk, supreme president, and Andre J. Worobec, fraternal activities coordinator. John Chomko, chairman of UNA Passaic District Committee, Wasyl Maruschak, district secretary, and



Ulana Farmiga (second from left), a contest winner from Passaic is seen with Andre J. Worobec, Ulana Diachuk and Laryssa Herman.



Winner Bohdan Herman (second from left) is seen with John Chomko, Ulana Diachuk and Laryssa Herman, principal of the Passaic School of Ukrainian Studies.

(Continued on page 15)

UNA to sponsor U.S. tour of Homin choir from Lviv



The Homin Men's Choir of Lviv.

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The Homin Men's Choir from Lviv will arrive in the United States at the end of this month for its first concert tour of this country.

Its first concert will take place in Washington on Wednesday, October 31, and its last concert will be on November 19 in South Bound Brook, N.J. In between, the tour will take the chorus to Philadelphia, New York, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Buffalo, Rochester and Syracuse, N.Y., Hartford, Conn., and Newark, N.J.

Along with Homin, which is directed by Oleh Tsyhylyk, the tour will include the Svitlytsia Trio from Kiev and the Smerichka Ensemble from Chernivtsi. All three will appear in concerts dubbed as "Evenings of Ukrainian Music" that will include folk and classical selections, as well as choral and solo performances.

The tour is sponsored by the Ukrainian National Association in cooperation with the Dumka Chorus of New York, which is touring Ukraine this month. Technical-administrative matters are being handled by Scope Travel Inc., 1605 Springfield Ave., Maplewood, N.J. 07040; (201) 378-8998, or (800) 242-7267.

THE Ukrainian Weekly

Crisis in Ukraine

On October 1, when some 100,000 protesters marched in the capital city of Ukraine, on the opening day of the second session of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet, one of the chief demands was the resignation of both the chairman of Ukraine's Council of Ministers, Vitaliy Masol, and the chairman of Ukraine's Parliament, Leonid Kravchuk.

The voices calling for Mr. Masol's resignation grew louder this week as more than 150 students staging a hunger strike — smack in the middle of Kiev, on the most prominent spot along its broad Khreshchatyk, October Revolution Square — demanded his resignation. And, the public came out in droves to support their demands.

Even inside the Ukrainian Parliament, this demand intensified as democratic opposition deputies who belong to the National Council, members of the Democratic Platform group of former Communist Party members and even current party members expressed extreme dissatisfaction with the work (or lack of it) of the Ukrainian SSR government headed by Mr. Masol.

A major cause of the discontent was the government's proposed program for "economic stabilization" that simply did not stand up to the scrutiny of people's deputies, most of whom contended that what is needed is not stabilization, but emergency measures to save the republic from crisis.

This week, Mr. Masol, who had just returned from New York, delivered his report on the economic plan and proposed, among other things, that 39 percent of Ukraine's hard currency earnings should go to a union fund for payment of the USSR foreign debt. Loud protestations of scores of deputies notwithstanding, a motion calling for a vote of no confidence was never put to a vote because the so-called "Group of 239" of conservative Communist Party hacks voted not to raise the issue. According to well-informed sources in Kiev, the no confidence measure actually had a chance of passing, had it not been for the backroom pressure applied by the party leadership that succeeded in retaining party discipline and the machinations of Mr. Kravchuk.

In addition, the Parliament is stalled on the issue of Ukraine's Constitution after the Group of 239 refused to grant the July 16 Declaration of State Sovereignty constitutional status, giving it precedence over Ukraine's current Constitution until such time as a new constitution, based on that declaration is adopted.

As a result of all this, the National Council of democratic deputies walked out of the Parliament, thus causing a parliamentary crisis. The latest reports from Ukraine (received just before press time at The Weekly) indicated that these deputies had gone over to the site of the student strike, and were meeting to determine strategy — i.e. whether to even return to the Parliament.

The feeling among many of the democratically minded deputies is that the Communist Party majority in the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet is not acting in good faith, that it continues its policies of stagnation, and that Mr. Masol is the epitome of a backward Brezhnevite/Shcherbytskyite. Their firm belief is that Masol must go if the government is to have any credibility at all before the citizens of Ukraine, and even that the Parliament must be dissolved and new, completely free, i.e. multi-party, elections should be held in the spring.

Given the current crisis in Ukraine, and the impasse between those deputies who truly wish to improve the lot of Ukraine and all its people and those who care only about maintaining Communist Party control, starting with a clean slate may be the only solution.

Oct.
14
1942

Turning the pages back...

October 14 marks the 48th anniversary of the founding of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (Ukrainska Povstanska Armiya), the leading national resistance force in Ukraine during World War II. Formed by the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN) under the leadership of Stepan Bandera, initially, and then, consecutively, under Nicholas Lebed and Roman Shukhevych, the UPA first assumed the role of a guerrilla force and later, that of an underground operation. Between 1943 and 1944 its numbers grew to approximately 40,000 men.

According to the political program of the UPA, formulated and presented in a document dated August 1943 (as printed in "Ukraine during World War II: History and its Aftermath," edited by Yuri Boshyk), the army's main purpose was to fight for "an independent, united Ukrainian state... to bring an end to the subjugation and exploitation of one nation by another and to establish a system of free nations existing in their independent states."

Definite steps would have to be taken to achieve the desired reforms and the document specifies, among other items, the fight for:

- freedom of the press, speech, thought, convictions, worship and world-view;
- equality of all citizens of Ukraine, whatever their nationality, with regard to the rights and obligations of citizenship;
- cultural relations with other nations; for the right of citizens to go abroad for education, medical treatment, or in order to learn about the life and cultural achievements of other nations;
- compulsory secondary education; for raising the educational and cultural level of the population by increasing the numbers of schools, publishers, libraries, museums, cinemas, theaters and similar institutions;
- state ownership of large business, for cooperative and private ownership of small business, for a free marketplace;
- freedom in work, a free choice of profession, and a free choice of the place of work;

(Continued on page 14)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Congratulations to the UNA

Dear Editor:

Congratulations to the UNA for its decision to open a press bureau in Kiev and to create a political action committee. Both actions will serve the Ukrainian cause well.

There is one other pressing need which is yet unmet. Ukraine needs an "Invest in Ukraine" promotion bureau in the West and Ukraine to encourage investment which will build an economic infrastructure.

Economic viability is necessary to ensure Ukraine's political stability and survival.

Perhaps the UNA will take the lead.

Tamara Horodysky
Nestor Institute
Berkeley, Calif.

Ukrainians lack vision

Dear Editors:

I personally welcomed Justin Hornack's letter suggesting that Ukrainians increase public awareness concerning our national identity and interests.

Using as a model the occasion of the celebration of 1,000 years of Christianity in Ukraine, I suggest the following would occur:

1. At least three Ukrainian parishes (old and new calendar Eastern rite Catholic and Orthodox) in most major metropolitan areas will each form an exploratory committee to further promote Ukrainian interests and identity. A press release will be issued announcing the formation of an organization, stating its purpose and listing its functionaries.

2. Then a letter to solicit funds for this

worthy cause will be drafted by the committee and sent immediately to mailing lists obtained from other Ukrainian organizations. The letterhead will be teaming with a list of functionaries from an honorary chairman to all the prominent clerics and professionals from the parish.

3. A second fund-raising letter will follow, requesting additional contributions, reiterating the urgency of the cause. There will also be an announcement for a special evening of ethnic entertainment and a lavish banquet to further the awareness campaign. Reservation cards enclosed.

4. Before the year is over a third letter will follow requesting further contributions and an announcement concerning a special limited-edition project almanac. Businesses and patrons are also encouraged to support the almanac in the usual manner. More reservation cards are enclosed.

Perhaps this is a cynical perspective. But readers will immediately recognize a ring of truth. The single event that should have unified, at least, Ukrainians professing the Christian faith did more to show the public a complete lack of unity. Ukrainians cannot unite. The national pastime is bickering amongst ourselves. This weakness is what has been exploited by our national enemies over the centuries.

Back to Hornack's suggestion of using the Jewish model. The Jewish people show a remarkable amount of unity when their identity and interests are threatened. They will set aside religious and political differences to act as one in their best interest. They are clearly able to see the forest for the trees.

Ukrainians have somehow lacked this vision and become a people of tree watchers. We can only hope that a Ukrainian with vision can surface to unite and lead in a manner that transcends our parochialism. We can only hope and pray.

Peter Bylen
Westchester, Ill.

Rukh committees to hold one conference

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — On the special request of Mykhailo Horyn, chairman of the Secretariat of Rukh, a meeting of leaders of various committees formed throughout the United States in support of the Popular Movement of Ukraine for Perebudova was convened in New York City on Saturday, September 29.

The meeting was held on the same day that Mr. Horyn departed from Ukraine. It was attended by representatives of 14 Rukh support committees along with executive officers of the National Fund to Aid Ukraine (NFAU), the umbrella group of the nationwide Rukh Fund and the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund.

The committee representatives decided at their meeting with Mr. Horyn to hold one nationwide founding conference for a coordinating body of Rukh support committees, and thus rejected proposals by two competing groups within the NFAU to hold separate conferences.

One conference, organized by the executive board of the NFAU, headed by Prof. Taras Hunczak, was to take place Saturday, October 13, at Rutgers University in Newark, N.J.

The other conference, planned by another group of NFAU activists led by organizational director Osyp Zinkewych, had slated a conference for November 10-12.

(Continued on page 13)

UNA Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine



The Home Office of the Ukrainian National Association reports that, as of October 11, the fraternal organization's newly established Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine has received 3,844 checks from its members with donations totalling \$96,784.96. The contributions include individual members' donations, as well as returns of members' dividend checks and interest payments on promissory notes.

Toronto conference on the Great Famine

Politics often posed obstacle in study of 1932-33 tragedy

by Oksana Zakydalsky
First of a series

TORONTO — The conference, "New Research Findings: Famine in Ukraine 1932-1933" organized by the Ukrainian Canadian Research and Documentation Center (UCRDC), formerly the Famine Research Committee, was held September 28-30 at the University of Toronto. The purpose of the conference was to discuss and analyze new research on the famine in Ukraine. Much of this research was initiated and stimulated by the UCRDC.

Four types of research were to be considered at the conference: archival documents in the West, in particular the United Kingdom, Germany and Italy, as well as new evidence that was coming to light on the 1921-1923 famine and the

1946 famine; oral witness testimonies of survivors living in both the West and Ukraine; legal perspectives of the famine as outlined by John P. Humphrey of the Canadian Human Rights Foundation and a member of the International Commission of Inquiry into the 1932-1933 Famine in Ukraine; a new biographical study of Walter Duranty the recently published "Stalin's Apologist" by Dr. Sally Taylor.

The UCRDC was expecting four scholars from Ukraine to take part in the conference, but two of them, Vsevolod Naukko of Kiev University and Serhiy Bilokin of the Institute of History in Kiev, did not arrive, although both had accepted the invitations. Fortunately, two of the best known researchers of the famine, Volodymyr Manyak and his wife, Lydia Kovalenko, did take part



Dr. James E. Mace speaks on the politics of studying the famine.

Of vandalism and a message

KIEV — The September 13 issue of *Literaturna Ukraina*, the newspaper of the Ukrainian Writers' Union, carried a brief news item headlined "Act of Vandalism."

In May the newspaper had reported that an urn containing ashes of victims of Stalinism found buried in a mass grave in the forest near Bykivnia had been placed near the October Palace in Kiev.

The urn was covered by a marble plate that bore the inscription "Victims of Stalinist Terror." The memorial was put in place by participants of the all-Ukrainian week held to commemorate the victims of the 1932-1933 Great Famine and Stalin's reign of terror.

However, *Literaturna Ukraina* reported, "Someone's evil hand removed the plate. Did the perpetrator think about what about he (or they) was doing. Did he feel pangs of conscience? Was this a premeditated, goal-oriented act?"

Now, *Literaturna Ukraina* reports that on the same spot where the marble plate once lay there is makeshift marker, placed by someone unknown but well-meaning, bearing the words:

"From this place was stolen a marker in memory of victims of Stalinist repressions that was placed over the remains of those who perished and was consecrated by the Church."

in the conference.

The turning point of famine research was the establishment of the Famine Research Committee in Toronto and the release, in 1984, of the film "Harvest of Despair," produced by the committee. Soon after, many publications appeared in the West — most outstanding of them Robert Conquest's "Harvest of Sorrow" and Miron Dolot's "Execution by Hunger." Substantial archival material was published from British, German and Italian archives.

Most significantly, in the past five years, discussion about the famine has exploded on the Soviet scene; many periodicals in Ukraine have published testimonies and articles by witnesses of the famine.

There is no doubt that the famine has gone from being a controversial to an established historical event in the consciousness of the world. This was verified by Jesse Flis, member of Parliament, who spoke at the opening of the conference. He was born in Saskatchewan, went to school there and completed his education, both university and graduate school, in Ontario.

"But in all my education in Canada, as a Canadian, born here of East European parents, I found that I had been shortchanged because no one had taught me about the famine. A whole generation of Canadians my age, in their 50s, had never heard about the famine," Mr. Flis stated.

He said that when he was first elected to the Parliament in 1975, only 5 percent of the members would have been able to tell him about the Ukrainian famine. "Today," he said, "if I ask the 295 MPs in Ottawa about the Ukrai-

(Continued on page 13)

BOOK REVIEW

Oles Honchar's "The Cathedral" in a fine English translation

Oles Honchar, "The Cathedral," trans. by Yuri Tkach and Leonid Rudnytsky, ed., and annotated by Leonid Rudnytsky (Washington-Philadelphia-Toronto: St. Sophia Religious Association of Ukrainian Catholics, 1989). 308 pp. \$15.

by Dr. Wolodymyr T. Zyla

In front of us lies a translation of the well-known Ukrainian author Oles Honchar's outstanding novel, "The Cathedral." When this work appeared in 1968, it caused justifiable delight among Ukrainians in Ukraine and in diaspora. Its elaborate but lucid plot, together with its innovations in composition, characters, language and style, make it a significant advance in Ukrainian literature.

It received excellent reviews from the very start, when it was serialized in the prestigious journal *Vitchyzna* (The Fatherland). It was then printed in an edition of 100,000 copies. These, however, never reached the reader. By order of the Central Committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party, they were destroyed before they ever left the publishing house.

Why did the party treat it so harshly, especially when it was written by a laureate of the Lenin and Shevchenko prizes, a president of the Union of the Ukrainian Writers, and a member of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR? The answer lies partially in the historical subtext of the book, the heroic period of the Kozaks, and the evident but mild criticism of social injustice. Principally, however, it lies in a purely — and blindly — ideological overreaction of the Communist Party.

Ironically, while the subtext and the social criticism are indeed among "The Cathedral's" strong points, laying open for the reader both the Ukrainian historical past and contemporary reality, there is no anti-Communist polemic, no diatribe against the Soviet system.

Mr. Honchar himself is an author with a mission. He has "an almost religious reverence for the glorious past of his nation, a finely tuned social consciousness and a warm, vibrant love for his fellow man." Over 17 million copies of his works have been sold and translated into more than 40 languages. His strength as a novelist lies in his ability to convey a lyrical and yet realistic picture of Ukrainian life, including both the social and spiritual dimensions of human existence.

His remarkable ability to depict a viable synthesis between the past and the present may be said to reach its apogee in "The Cathedral," where he simultaneously achieves a richness of psychological insights.

To produce an acceptable translation of "The Cathedral" clearly was not easy, because the original text "contains many subtle puns, word plays, etymological allusions, dialectic colorings," etc., which in most cases are meaningless and inaccessible to the non-Ukrainian reader. Also, the personal, street and place names which, in the original, add depth to the work remain colorless in translation without comprehensive explication. Fortunately, the translators subscribe to the idea that "no translation, no matter how scrupulously prepared or how carefully reviewed, can fully duplicate the experience of the original."

With this in mind, we have scrutinized the translation, line by line, chapter by chapter. We have found that the translators preserved Honchar's

highly lyrical style, kept his frequent use of indirect and oblique speech, and balanced the profound differences between the Ukrainian and English languages.

Their rendition of the Ukrainian original is not literal, but neither is it condensed or abridged. They have also been careful in conveying deep sentiments, and have avoided sounding obsessive. They realize that in the inherent differences between languages lies the success or the failure of translation from one to another. They recognize — and accept — that every translation is a linguistic tug-of-war between cultures, imposing many sacrificial compensations, and even impossibilities. And yet, without violating its spirit in the slightest, the translators succeed in making "The Cathedral" sound like an English novel, an outstanding one.

Inescapably, of course, some things are lost. "Vesela Street" ("Merry Street"), for example, where people enjoy themselves after work, becomes merely a name, without the connotative meaning it has in Ukrainian. The same happens with personal names like "Virynka," the affectionate diminutive form of "Vira." These changes, admittedly unavoidable unhappily deprive the language of a very special dimension.

As in the original, the translation consists of 26 chapters (in Ukrainian the word "chapter" is omitted). It accurately presents the problems raised in the novel, i.e., water and air pollution, hooliganism, bureaucratic tyranny, bungling officialdom, the meaning of the cathedral itself (which quite apparently means different things to different people), and the right to self-determination and self-realization (constantly violated by institutionalized taboos).

It also conveys tellingly the idea of freedom, after all the main theme of the novel. "Art... is possibly the last refuge of freedom," says Honchar, and the cathedral is its symbol. The translators understand properly the impact of national and religious factors which in this novel form a synthetic unity.

In translation as well as in the original "Honchar's narrative is essentially a human interest story dealing with real people as well as with abstract concepts, with individual hopes and dreams as well as with societal concerns and aspirations."

In summing up, I would like to cite the character Mykola Bahlai's call to those who want to destroy the cathedral: "This cathedral? A proud poem of Kozak steppe architecture — it moves you each time, evoking something, enters your youth with the echo of distant events. There is no need for ruins here, do you hear, you geniuses of destruction? Doesn't this feeling of being on an inhabited planet touch you, the certainty and order which is embodied in such creations, in their harmony — a spirit which unites mankind? Here each word carries its own weight."

The translation has a recent photograph of Oles Honchar and explanatory notes. We highly recommend this novel for the American reader. Its intellectual and emotional confines make it universal.

Ukrainian youth moves to rebuild Church life

by Borys Gudziak



The official poster of the Lviv Youth for Christ gathering was designed by Yuriy Kokh.

While discussions on national, cultural, political, economic, medical, scientific and literary themes resounded at various conferences and conventions in Ukraine this summer, Ukrainian youth had the opportunity to experience the spiritual during a Week of Christian Culture, held in Lviv on September 6-12.

The week, which attracted thousands of participants of all ages and of many religions, was highlighted by a youth rally at Ukraina Stadium on Saturday, September 8.

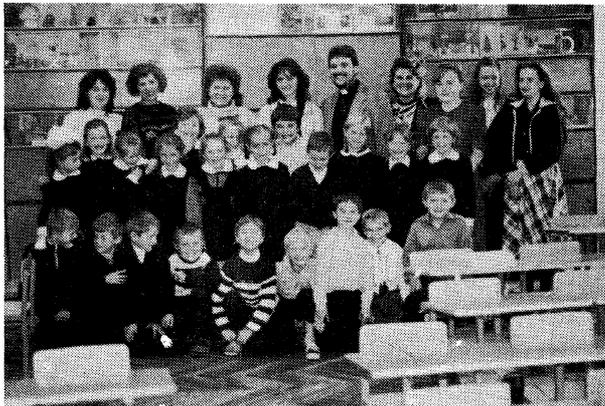
The torrential downpour did not dampen the spirits of the youth, who took part in diverse programs throughout the week, as the article below illustrates. Written by Borys Gudziak, a Ph.D. candidate in Slavic Church history at Harvard University, this report not only describes the events of

that week, it also demonstrates that such events are not one-time deals, but seeds that sow hope for the future role of religion in Ukraine.

Mr. Gudziak, who organized a mini-rally in Lviv of this nature on Easter Monday 1990, was the main motivator of these September events. He served as the head of the organizing committee in the diaspora, while Lesia Krypkiakivych of Lviv was his counterpart in Ukraine and Orest Sheyka of Lviv was the director of the entire event.

A budget of \$50,000 was established for the week of events, and a collection drive in the West is still in progress to help meet this financial goal.

Anyone who wishes to contribute to this fund may send a check payable to: Ukrainian Youth for Christ, c/o the Very Rev. John Terlecky, P.O. Box 2311, Stamford, Conn. 06906.



The Rev. Roman Curkowsky of Ottawa meets with schoolchildren in Lviv during the Week of Christian Culture in Lviv.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — Contention, confessionalism, and controversy have dominated the headlines about the recent religious revival in Ukraine. The enthusiasm at the resurrection of the Ukrainian Catholic Church (UCC) and the rebirth of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church (UAOC) has been dampened by anxiety and fear over the conflicts that have developed, mainly in western Ukraine, among the UCC, the UAOC and the officially sanctioned Russian Orthodox Church.

A menacing picture of a "second Ireland" has been repeatedly painted by the Moscow Patriarchate, which already has lost much, and stands to lose all influence to the two Ukrainian Churches in the republic of 52 million.

Although the dangers of strife are real, the magnification and distortion of the opaque image of controversy ignores the fact that continuing injustices are at the root of the conflict, plays into the hands of conservative forces in the Soviet Council for Religious Affairs, and conceals many creative currents that animate religious life in Ukraine.

Conflict is by no means the full story. Much less sensational and attention-grabbing yet more important in the long run have been the attempts to rebuild ecclesiastical life. Despite continued obstruction from the state security apparatus and the state Council for Religious Affairs, the formerly suppressed Churches have moved to open seminaries, monasteries and charitable institutions in order to fulfill their primary mission of proclaiming the Gospel. The most interesting essay to channel religious fervor into creative responses to the spiritual and social needs of Ukrainians was the recent Week of Christian Culture and the Ukrainian Youth for Christ rally held September 6-12 in Lviv. This largely grass-roots effort revived the Ukrainian Youth for Christ movement, initiated in Lviv in 1933, on the 1,900th anniversary of the death and resurrection of Jesus, and was a breath of fresh air in the tempest of recent months.

The idea to renew Ukrainian Youth for Christ was inspired by a successful mini-rally held in Lviv this past Easter Monday. The initiative came from young Ukrainian Catholics and was blessed by the Ukrainian Catholic hierarchy which presided at the liturgies during the week, but invitations to participate were repeatedly extended to all Christians (Catholic, both Eastern and Roman, Orthodox, Protestants), non-Christian believers and atheists.

Twenty-five such rallies or congresses had been held in Ukrainian communities in the West since World War II. But it was not until this year's March elections had swept the democratic front into political power in western Ukraine that a Youth for Christ rally could be again organized in Lviv. By early July organizational committees were formed in Lviv and in North America to coordinate the effort. Time was short and plans were ambitious. Financial, geographical, political and logistical obstacles had to be overcome. Not the least of the difficulties were the doubts of many leaders in the Ukrainian community who did not believe that in two summer months enough young people could be mobilized to prepare and execute the kind of program that the circumstances required.

It was decided that diverse activities had to be prepared to give a comprehensive panorama of the life of the Church. A week-long schedule of encounters

(Continued on page 10)

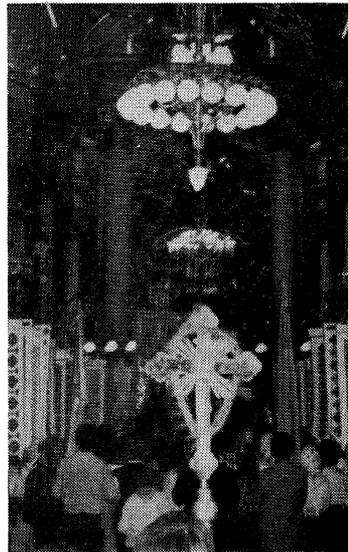
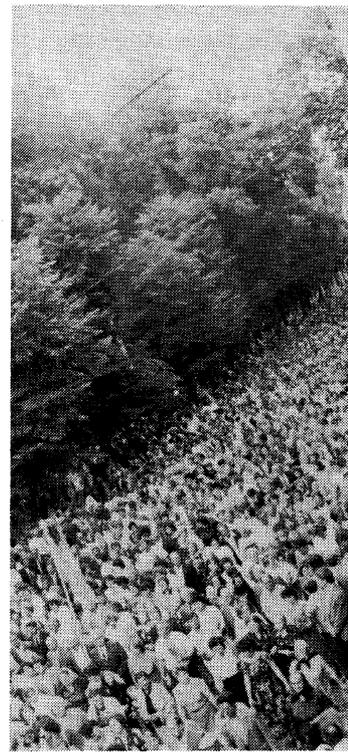
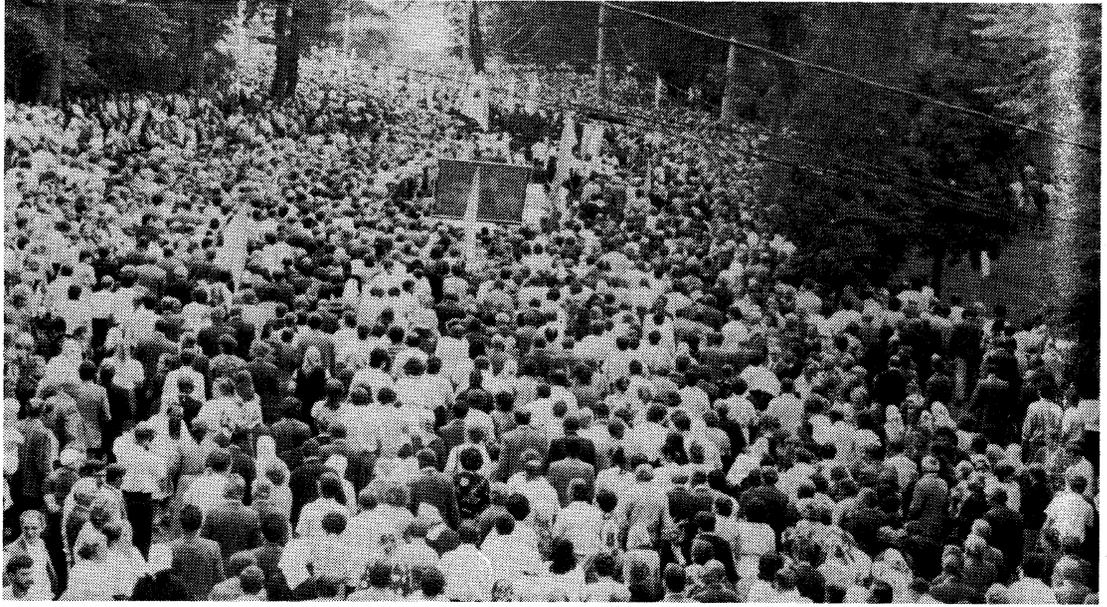


Photo follow-up: historic return of St. George Cathedral



Hundreds of thousands of faithful celebrated the return of St. George Cathedral to the Ukrainian Catholic Church on August 19, the feast of the Transfiguration, or Sviato Spasa. Top row: the crowds, bearing newly blessed flowers and fruit, march from Lviv's Transfiguration Church toward St. George's. Center row: St.

George's is filled to capacity inside and out as faithful celebrate an emotional first Ukrainian Catholic divine liturgy since the Church was banned in 1946, concelebrated by Metropolitan Volodymyr Sterniuk. Bottom row: nuns and clergy lead the procession up Mickiewicz Street toward St. George Cathedral.



Chrystyna Lapychak



Ukrainian youth...

(Continued from page 8)

was planned for children, adolescents, students, and young adults. Some 200, talks, and sermons were held in elementary and secondary schools, the university and various vocational and professional schools, factories, and churches in and around Lviv. Local clergy and one bishop, 24 priests, two sisters, and 13 lay ministers from Argentina, Canada, the United States, France, Italy, and Poland spoke about faith, sacraments and liturgy, scripture, prayer, sexual morality, medical ethics, Christian marriage and family, substance abuse, monastic life, church history, love, suffering, the poor, and ministry. The impact of these encounters was positive and powerful.

On Saturday afternoon September 8, processions with freshly made banners designating parish affiliation, seminary groupings, and youth organizations departed from the church of the Transfiguration, St. Onufrius Church, and from the recently reclaimed St. George's Cathedral and converged on the stadium in a light drizzle. It was raining steadily by the time 40,000 people filled the stadium decorated with a giant white cross and two enormous icons hanging between heaven and earth above the playing field. Then it began to pour.

As the deluge intensified, the participants of the rally hailing from different parts of Ukraine, Europe, North and South America, and Australia stood firm. They had waited too long for this moment to allow such minor adversity to get in the way. After the opening ceremonies and a moving tribute extended by 200 children in folk costume to the martyr Church, to 84-year-old Archbishop Sterniuk and to the rest of the confessors who had withstood 45 years of persecution, the aging hierarch read a warm greeting from Pope John Paul II. Vyacheslav Chornovil welcomed the participants on behalf of the Lviv regional government.

Among those giving personal witness during an innovative evangelization program were Yuriy Shukhevych who spoke of how prayer had enabled him to endure, from the age of 14, 40 years of imprisonment and, ultimately, to accept the onset of blindness with a peaceful spirit. Stark were the words of the former sailor Myroslav Medvid, as he narrated his spiritual journey from the agony of being forcibly returned to a Soviet grain ship in New Orleans in the fall of 1985. Fifty six KGB interrogations had not broken his integrity and the former pawn of pre-summit diplomacy is now preparing for the priesthood in a Ukrainian Catholic seminary. The nobility of their spirits and their adherence to the hard but liberating truths are today a beacon for Ukrainian young people who in the wake of an era of marasmic hopelessness are being tempted by the world's ideal and promise of immediate gratification. Because of the inclement weather, the schedule that included a renewal of baptismal vows, pontifical divine liturgy, concert of contemporary spiritual music, and candle-light procession had to be curtailed. Nevertheless, despite the driving rain, for two and one half hours the assembled demonstrated their faith and their joy at being together.

Later that evening a drenched Father Joseph, the Studite spiritual director for the organizing committee, showed up sloshing in his shoes at rally headquarters. Boasting of blisters, he hid the downcast with a grin stretching from

the Carpathians to the Caucasus. A few die-hards, under his leadership had proceeded with candles from the stadium the six kilometers back to St. George's Cathedral where in the packed church they celebrated the liturgy that was cancelled at the stadium. All was not lost for those who persevere!

Although organizers were initially stunned by the seeming lack of celestial cooperation with their spiritual endeavor, those attending the rally had gone home happy and inspired. They had participated in a historic event, the likes of which was unthinkable just a few months ago. Everyone received a kit with a prayer book, a holy card and various other memorabilia handsomely prepared for the occasion (in itself a minor miracle). Those that were unable to get tickets to the rally watched the full proceedings live on television. In the days that followed, the organizing committee came to see the trial by water as an additional blessing, that in an unexpected way transformed the stadium into a community and made the rally unforgettable.

Sunday was a day of rest and recreation. Special liturgies were celebrated in Lviv churches and the visiting priests travelled to provincial or country parishes, where they concelebrated, preached, and in one case, consecrated a newly-discovered mass grave site of victims of KGB terror. In the evening back at the stadium, this in a mere drizzle, part of the previous day's schedule was recreated, including the evangelization program under the direction of the Rev. Andriy Chirovsky of Ottawa. The rich and subtle interpretation of the Rev. Chirovsky's compositions and translations of contemporary North American religious songs by an ensemble created for this occasion set a lofty standard for nascent Ukrainian Christian music. Its role in bonding processes in the family, community and society and its intimate link to the language and modes of expression of Ukrainians make the popular song a direct avenue to the soul, more so in Ukraine than elsewhere. By advancing new directions for the popular song with attention to its traditions, the organizers of the musical program demonstrated remarkable discrimination and insight in reaching out to Ukrainian youth.

This was an introduction to the regularly scheduled full scale 50 kilowatt concert of Christian rock and ballad music. The quality, both musical and spiritual, of some of the numbers reflected the rawness of the new Christian music in Ukraine, but others were masterful under both counts. Most importantly, artists had been given the impetus to explore the dynamics of the spiritual life in music and the opportunity to see that their quest resonates with their audience. The stadium events had been the emotional high point of the week. In the next days follow up to the talks and the rally would begin.

On Monday and Tuesday four intensive two-day workshops were held on the Christian labor and student movements, marriage counseling, and catechesis. In a more intimate setting, through structured discussion it was possible to explore the ways in which the Church could be incarnated in the personal and professional lives of young people in Ukraine. Many propositions for a further course of action were aired. It became clear that in the case of some initiatives, for example a Christian labor movement, the ground was not yet ready. The latter three workshops, however, resulted in the formation of core groups that took it upon themselves the development of the respective ministries. Members of the organizing committee responsible for the choreography and the musical and artistic

aspects of the stadium program also sought ways to continue their activity. The musicians took steps to create a base for recording Christian music, artists planned an urban mural to express the themes of the week, and the rally's director returned to the organization of a theater company, that has as its goal the production of plays on biblical or religious themes. Finally, throughout these days, much thought was given to the creation of an organization to coordinate and catalyze youth ministry.

On Wednesday, at the site of the pre-1945 Ukrainian Catholic seminary and Theological Academy a modest closing ceremony was conducted. Speakers, including an organizer of the 1933 rally, tried to put into perspective the events of the week and called for the return of the seminary complex. The seminary had been a leading institution for the spiritual formation of young people. Many of the Lviv diocese's 250 seminarians actively participated in the rally. At present, they commute up to 50 miles one-way on a daily basis and attend lectures in the church of the Transfiguration, because the seminary has no physical plant. Since the whole thrust of the Ukrainian Youth for Christ movement is to build the life of the Church, organizers wanted to show their solidarity with the homeless seminarians and close the week's program at this symbolic location.

Throughout the Week of Christian Culture many worlds were explored. A veritable music festival of eight concerts was held featuring rock, pop, and ragtime, classical instrumental and vocal music, and Ukrainian folk, and liturgical choral ensembles. The performances were accompanied by lectures on the spirituality of music and the interrelatedness of Christian culture and the Ukrainian musical legacy. Professional musicians were invited back into the Church. One of the best Ukrainian choirs from Kiev, Dumka, for years had the liturgical classics of the 18th and 19th century in its repertoire, only now, in St. George's, sang an actual divine liturgy for the first time. In connection with the Youth Rally there were also dramatic performances, historical and artistic exhibits, a scholarly conference about "The Ukrainian Catholic Church: a Phenomenon of Culture," a poetry reading by Ihor Kalynets, one of the best Ukrainian poets of the second half of the 20th century, and a children's festival.

With this whirlwind of activity being planned and prepared in just eight weeks, organizational shortcomings were unavoidable. Most of them were rendered harmless by the understanding and good will of those affected. A major breakthrough was the extensive radio and television coverage, which included a total of three and a half hours of live TV broadcast and numerous taped interviews before during and after the week. However, the committee's press unit never jelled and the reporting in the printed media was rather sparse and shallow. There were a number of panicky moments when speakers could not be teamed up with their host schools. Two weeks before the academic year began it still was not clear whether speakers would be welcome in the schools. The enthusiasm of administrators, teachers, and students was somewhat unexpected and in the end the committee was not able to satisfy all of the requests for appearances. Since an event of this nature was a first, it was surprising that the organizer's lack of experience was only of minor consequence.

Interference from Soviet authorities was limited: the 50,000 specially compiled prayer books printed in Poland at the cost of the North American committee (biggest such shipment to U-

kraine) were held up at the last minute by the border control for 24 hours. One speaker from Belgium was denied a visa. Given the general lack of almost everything and the bewitched nature of the infrastructure in the Soviet Union, from the water system (Lviv has running water only from 6 to 9 a.m. and p.m.) to the telephone and taxi service, it became clear that human effort was only partially responsible for making things work as smoothly as they did. Quiet miracles happened when most needed and the sense of providential stewardship was omnipresent.

The organizing committee spent little time relishing its formidable achievements. Although hundreds of thousands of people were moved and inspired personally and communally by their activity, making the rally and week a resounding success in those terms, the core group saw clearly that they had initiated a process that had to be continued. From the beginning they had a sober understanding of the complexities of the contemporary religious situation in Ukraine. Their activity was guided by a clear ecclesial vision. Only through a strong ecclesiological consciousness could the World be incarnated in their world. Their ideals are catholic and Catholic, yet particular and Ukrainian. Their efforts were informed by a keen desire for the universal as it is manifested in the concrete. Thus, there was a clear incarnational as well as ecclesiological orientation.

The organizers took a mature stance on the interconfessional question without allowing it to absorb their energies. Close observation of religious conflict shows that passionate excesses are inversely related to the depth of conviction. To avoid sentimental or false ecumenism, understanding and reaffirming their Ukrainian Catholic identity had to be a basis for a rapprochement with their Orthodox brothers and sisters. The young organizers saw that without a firm sense of identity dialogue is marred with defensiveness and anxiety. And yet it was important for them to embark on the spiritual quest in the company of their Orthodox neighbors, accentuating common purpose and building bridges at every occasion. One organizer expressed the intentions well during a televised round table discussion: "There is so much that unites us. By the time we share and experience all the treasures that we hold in common, we will be much more able to confront that which divides us."

Immediately after the close of the week and rally, terms which had in the end become synonymous, the outlines of a permanent organization Ukrainian Youth for Christ (UYC) were sketched out. The experience of working together for two months was taken as a springboard and those initiatives that had been put forth during the rally became the building blocks for the new youth ministry. The rally committee itself is staying on as an producing or events-organizing body. Besides student, marriage, and catechesis groups, a team that had experience in organizing retreats became a constituent member of Ukrainian Youth for Christ. A previously independent publishing project and those who had acted as translators during the week joined forces to publish a library of religious literature. A number of translations of C. S. Lewis, Thomas Merton, and Henri Nouwen are ready for print. A commemorative book about the preparation of the rally and a separate collection of talks and seminars given during the program are also in the works. As Catholics and Jews mark the 25th anniversary of Nostra Aetate (Vatican II Declaration on the Relationship of the Church to

(Continued on page 13)

MUSIC NOTES

Bandurist from Ukraine performs in United States

by Nick Czorny

NEW YORK — In the past we already introduced bandurist Ola Herasymenko-Oliynyk, known to the American public from her concert appearances in San Francisco, Sacramento, New York and Glen Spey. We also mentioned her sister, bandurist Oksana Herasymenko, who is presently visiting the United States and has already performed at Soyuzivka and together with her sister Ola in San Francisco.

The sisters are continuing a long tradition of women's contribution to the art of the bandura. While looking back through the time-worn pages of the archives of the Hnat Khotkevych Foundation, the famous writer, activist, bandurist and creator of the Kharkiv school of bandura playing, one finds numerous references to the fact that a bandura in the hands of a woman is no 20th century innovation.

In the course of the 16th and 18th centuries a large number of both boys and girls in Ukraine were instructed in bandura playing. At the court of Tsarina Elizabeth when the Ukrainian Count Rozumovsky was the behind-the-scenes tsar of the Russian empire, an all-girl bandura ensemble was maintained along with other musicians.

The 19-20th century list of bandurists compiled by Khotkevych contains a number of women-bandurists who were the wives or daughters of kobzars. Unlike the kobzars, however, they did not travel but appeared locally at festive occasions, parties and weddings.

Photographs of bandura ensembles that abundantly flourished at the beginning of the 20th century show many women. Likewise, school and club ensembles were often composed of girls only, as seen in publications of the time. In the 1950s and 1960s bandura was officially introduced as an instrument in

the music schools and conservatories in Ukraine. Many girls began to study, soon becoming the winners of competitions and appearing in numerous concerts. Halyna Menkush, Myroslava Popilyevych, Ludmyla Posikira, the bandura trio of Tamara Polishchuk, Nina Pavlenko and Valia Tretiak, and others are some of the examples.

The Herasymenko sisters belong to the younger generation of bandurists. Oksana and her sister Ola grew up in a musical family. They took lessons from their father Vasyly Herasymenko, professor of bandura at the Lviv State Conservatory. He is the inventor of a new type of concert bandura, with excellent sonority and an improved mechanism for changing tonalities thus expanding the capabilities of the instrument and making it as versatile as the violin or guitar.

It seems that the dreams of Khotkevych and Volodymyr Kabachok to place the bandura on equal terms with other solo and orchestral instruments are coming true after all.

Oksana Herasymenko, like her sister Ola, began her musical studies on the piano at the Lviv music school. They both transferred to the Intermediate Music School, majoring in bandura at the age of 15. After graduation, Oksana followed her sister to Lviv's Lysenko State Conservatory. During their studies they recruited a third bandurist, Ola Voitovych, to form a trio which became well known from its performances on radio and television as well as concert tours to Poland, Vietnam, Japan and throughout Ukraine. The trio was one of the first ensembles to perform complex classical compositions not only by Ukrainian composers, but also by Chopin, Schubert, Tchaikovsky and others.

In 1978 Oksana and the trio became the winners of the All-Ukrainian Competition. Family circumstances made it necessary for Oksana to leave the trio and continue her concertizing alone. In 1986, 1988, 1990 Oksana Herasymenko represented Ukraine in a guitar festival in Havana, Cuba. In 1988 she also made a commercial recording featuring bandura and vocal arrangements of Ukrainian folk songs, her own compositions and other classical compositions.

As a result of her successful appearances in the guitar festivals, Oksana was invited by world famous guitarist Ichiro Suzuki to participate in a music festival in Palamos, Spain. This was followed by a concert and radio appearance in Japan in 1990.

Oksana has composed some 10 solo pieces for bandura and several other compositions for bandura and flute, bandura and guitar and also music for a string quartet.

In 1988 the Lysenko String quartet from Kiev performed her "Ukrainian Triptych" while on tour in Cuba.

Currently Oksana also employs an electronic synthesizer in her compositions. Oksana's evergrowing repertoire includes classical music, contemporary bandura music, guitar arrangements, Ukrainian folk music and Spanish lyrical songs.

Before leaving the United States Oksana Herasymenko appeared in concert at Soyuzivka on September 2 and gave a full recital in New York on September 16 at the Ukrainian Literary Club on Second Avenue.

Alexander Slobodyanik to return to the scene of his 1968 debut

by Roman Stecura

NEW YORK — After some 20 years, countless tours and performances all over the world and continuous high critical acclaim, the brilliant and renowned Ukrainian pianist Alexander Slobodyanik will return to Carnegie Hall, the scene of his triumphant 1968 American debut recital.

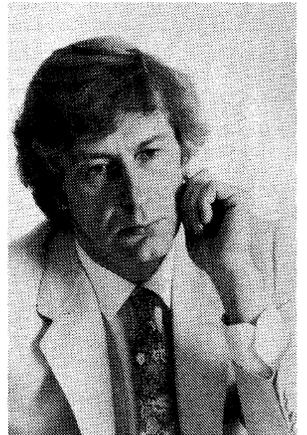
This memorable debut was also a joyous event for a handful of New York Ukrainians who after the concert met the pianist backstage and immediately established a warm friendship with him — a friendship that lasted over all the years and continues to this day.

Let us remember that Mr. Slobodyanik was the first Ukrainian artist presented to American audiences by the legendary impresario Sol Hurok, at a time when only a few Soviet superstars were permitted to travel abroad. Mr. Hurok found a rare talent in the Ukrainian pianist which the critics immediately recognized and the audiences admired.

In the years following his debut, Mr. Slobodyanik regularly returned to the United States for numerous recitals and orchestral appearances under leading conductors. Wherever he played, there were always proud Ukrainians wishing to greet and congratulate him after his concerts.

However, after his performances in the "Mostly Mozart" Festival in 1979, the pianist's travels to America abruptly stopped due to the lack of a cultural exchange program between the Soviet Union and the United States.

His recent return to the U.S. in 1988-1989 and his concerts were again enthusiastically received by music lovers and praised by critics. The past summer kept Mr. Slobodyanik busy with festivals at Cornell, Santa Fe, Newport, Mozartum (Austria) and Schleswig-Holstein (Germany).



Alexander Slobodyanik

On Sunday, October 21, at 8 p.m. New York will again hear Mr. Slobodyanik at Carnegie Hall. The program will include works by Mussorgsky, Schmittke, Mendelssohn, Chopin, Liatoshynsky and Prokofiev.

As Mr. Slobodyanik steps on the stage of "his" treasured Carnegie Hall, the audience along with all his long-time friends will heartily welcome this superb Ukrainian pianist on the occasion of his return.

Roman Rhydnytzky to perform newly discovered Liszt piece

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio — Concert pianist Roman Rudnytsky will give the British and European premiere performance of the newly discovered Liszt Piano Concerto No. 3 in E Flat on November 4 as soloist with the Worthing Symphony in Britain. He will also play Liszt's well-known Hungarian Fantasia with the orchestra in the same concert.

The Liszt Concerto No. 3 was uncovered two years ago by an American graduate student from Chicago, Jay Rosenblatt, who was doing research on Liszt's works for piano and orchestra. The possible existence of this work had been hinted at in the past through incomplete musical fragments. Because this concerto is in the same key as Liszt's well-known Concerto No. 1, it was originally thought that these fragments were an early version of that concerto.

Mr. Rosenblatt found out that not only were these incomplete musical fragments totally unrelated to the music of the Concerto No. 1 but in searching through archives in Weimar, Leninograd, and Nurnberg he found the rest of the music which belonged to these fragments and thus uncovered a previously unknown concerto.

This discovery created quite a stir in the music world and on May 3 this Concerto No. 3 received its world premiere performance with the Chicago Symphony and Canadian pianist Jannina Fialkowska as soloist. Mr. Rud-

nytsky is the next pianist in the world to be playing this work and his performance will be the next one.

Following this performance, Mr. Rudnytsky will go to India to do his fifth tour there, organized through the United States Information Service (USIS) there. The recitals will take place in Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta, Madras, Pune, Goa, Hyderabad, and Kodaikanal.

On his way back from India, he will stop in Britain again to perform in Worthing again as soloist on November 25 with the other orchestra there (the Worthing Philharmonic) which has its own series. With them he will perform Liszt's Concerto No. 1 in E Flat.

Mr. Rudnytsky just recently returned from two months of concertizing. In August, he fulfilled his fourth New Zealand tour (eight recitals) and played three recitals in Fiji en route. In September, he performed in Brazil, giving recitals in Curitiba, Rio de Janeiro, and Brasilia, and performing the Chopin Concerto No. 1 in E minor as soloist with the Orquestra Sinfonica de Bahia in the city of Salvador.

While in Curitiba, he met with the heads of the main Ukrainian organizations there and members of the Ukrainian community were present at his recital. He also visited the Amazon River area at Manaus and Belem and the great waterfalls of Foz do Iguaçu.



Oksana Herasymenko

COOPERATIVE TRIBUNE

Published by: Ukrainian National Credit Union Association, (UNCUA)
2351 West Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60622 Phone (312) 489-0500
Editor: Tamara Denysenko



"A VISION FOR THE FUTURE" UNCUA FALL CONFERENCE THEME

From November 2 to 4, 1990 the Credit Union Center in Madison, Wisconsin will be the site of the UNCUA fall conference. The conference agenda will be especially significant since it comes on the heels of International Credit Union Week observances with the national theme of "Credit Unions: Creating a Global Vision".

The conference will feature several distinguished speakers addressing governmental, social and monetary issues facing credit unions in the U.S., as well as East and Central Europe.

On Saturday, November 3, Dr. O. HAVRYLYSHYN of the World Bank will speak on the possibilities of developing a viable banking system and establishing a credit union movement in Eastern Europe and Ukraine.

MARTY CLEVELAND, LINDA

KANE, and KATIE MUNNS, CUNA representatives will speak on how to promote credit unions, their services and increasing membership.

GENE ARTYMENKO, from the United Airlines Credit Union will be a guest speaker during the evening's program.

On Sunday morning, November 4, a Divine Liturgy will be celebrated by Reverend MYRON GRABOWSKY of the Ukrainian Catholic Archdiocese of Philadelphia.

After Divine Liturgy IWAN MARCHYSHYN, of the Ukrainian Bank "Dnister", and President of Intercopprom (Cooperative Association in Ukraine) will speak about the "Economic and Social Changes in Ukraine".

UKRAINIAN DOCTOR DEDICATED TO PROMOTING STUDENT CREDIT UNIONS IN UKRAINE

Bohdan A. Oryshkevich, M.D., of Albany, NY, a practicing physician in internal medicine, clinical allergy and immunology, has dedicated himself since his college days to the promotion and organization of student credit unions.

His volunteer efforts as a member of the National Student Credit Union Council, Downey, California, led to the establishment of not-for-profit parent-student-alumni owned credit unions dedicated to the financing of education at Columbia University and at the Wharton School of Business, University of Pennsylvania.

His continued belief in the self-help, democratic and cooperative principals of the credit union movement has inspired him to work for the establishment of such student cooperatives in Ukraine. Dr. Oryshkevich would like to reintroduce the concept of cooperative banking to Ukraine and to demonstrate the concrete

accomplishments of the students at the Univ. of Pennsylvania. Over the past year he has developed a comprehensive network of interested parties in the United States and Ukraine on an individual, totally self-financed basis. He states that "with proper financial, technical and political support" he can enlist the Wharton School of Business and other like-minded universities "to develop young, business-oriented talent" in Lviv, Ukraine and other cities. He believes that "with the development of such talent, the student credit union could develop into a fully fledged university wide cooperative bank and a parent to national cooperatives and banks."

Dr. Oryshkevich attended the UNCUA spring conference in So. Bound Brook, NJ this year to present his ideas and to enlist Ukrainian credit unions and the Ukrainian community in this worthwhile effort.

WORLD COUNCIL OF UKRAINIAN COOPERATIVES TO HOLD MEETING IN MADISON, WISC.

On Thursday, November 1, 1990 before the UNCUA conference, the world coordinating body of the Ukrainian cooperative movement, the WCUC will meet to discuss several issues facing the Ukrainian cooperative movement worldwide. It will analyze its relationship with the World Congress of Free Ukrainians,

its relationship with Ukraine and discuss various matters affecting Ukrainian credit union membership in diaspora. In addition to its coordinating activities, the World Council will review the progress of its publication of a complete history of the post-World War II Ukrainian cooperative movement.

INTERNATIONAL CREDIT UNION DAY CELEBRATED WORLDWIDE

International Credit Union Day, October 18, and all of the Credit Union Week will be celebrated by credit union people around the world. For more than forty years, International Credit Union Day has recognized those pioneers, volunteers, staff and members who helped form the past and future of credit unions. The vision has grown to include 34,000 credit unions around the world that serve more than 74 million members.

Credit Unions first celebrated Credit Union Day 43 years ago, with fewer than a dozen nations participating. Today, the celebration is far reaching, with more than 80 national credit union movements taking part. Regardless of language, religion, cultural traditions or political belief, International Credit Union Day is recognized by people in all parts of the world.

This year's American national theme in honor of International Credit Union Day is "Credit Unions: Creating a Global Vision." It represents the tremendous worldwide growth of the credit union movement and especially in Eastern European countries as they have moved to more democratic economies during the past year.

The U.S. Congress in support of the movement recently allocated 10 million dollars to help develop credit unions in the Eastern Bloc countries of Poland and Hungary. As these nations struggle to install democratic governments, leaders are discovering that true political democracies are only possible with true

financial democracies.

Credit Unions are providing the vision — the banking alternative — needed to bring these democracies to light.

Such a "banking alternative" is needed in modern Ukraine. The unique cooperative nature of credit unions will give Ukrainians a "voice" in determining their financial future because of the democratic principals on which the credit union movement was founded. As was the case in many other underdeveloped nations, credit unions will provide Ukrainians with many economic benefits, and the credit unions' "people-helping-people" philosophy serves both members, the community and subsequently the nation.

Credit union pioneers worldwide are recognized for their important founding efforts. Ukrainians worldwide must recognize their early pioneers for laying the foundation for a cooperative movement in their homeland. This foundation inspired the establishment of successful Ukrainian credit unions in the United States, Canada and Australia with combined assets \$1,382,000,000 and a worldwide membership of 125,327. The mission of all Ukrainian Credit Unions and the UNCUA on this International Credit Union Day and throughout the year is to improve the quality of their members' lives and those of their families, friends, and promote the well-being of Ukrainian communities worldwide through democratic financial cooperatives.

YOU
are the
CREDIT UNION

The Power of

SAVING

Put it to work for you!

Your Savings Federally Insured To

\$100,000

by National Credit Union Administration
a U.S. Government Agency

CREDIT UNIONS IN U.S. FACING NEW CHALLENGES

The 15,000 credit unions with over 60 million members in the U.S. have come to realize that the savings and loan crisis has created a political fallout detrimental to the credit union movement and has served the banking industry as ammunition to attack credit unions.

The bankers know that the public and Congress are concerned about the safety and soundness of our financial institutions. They hope to translate this concern into legislation that will revamp the entire financial regulatory and insurance systems even though the credit union movement is safe and sound. Such action will not only be detrimental to the credit union movement but it will make it harder if not impossible, to serve our members.

The banking lobbyists are advocating three things. They want our independent Federal regulatory agency, the National Credit Union Administration, weakened by removing some or all of its functions and placing them under the banking regulators. This would bring credit unions under the power of regulators who have little understanding of credit unions or our mission of service.

Second, the banking industry proposes to revamp our federal deposit insurance fund. This fund was capitalized by contributions from credit unions and has an excellent record. It is better funded for the

possible demands on it than either the bank or thrift insurance system. Yet they want to change the fund to force credit unions into a more expensive method of financing which would support the entire financial industry and eliminate the independence of the credit union movement.

Third, the banker's trade associations are pushing Congress to revoke the corporate income tax exemption the credit unions had for nearly eighty years as non-profit cooperatives. This would force credit unions to raise fees and charge higher interest rates, and pay less on savings. It would also make it more difficult for credit unions to accumulate the financial reserves that help cushion them in hard times. Taxation would directly and immediately hurt members.

However, individual credit unions, State Leagues, and the Credit Union National Association are now fighting back. But, they need the grassroots support of individual credit union members. Individual members need to write to lawmakers in the defense of the movement. They need to inform them of the many credit unions contributions in our communities and about all the benefits which come with credit union membership.

Ukrainian youth... Democratic bloc...

(Continued from page 10)

non-Christian Religions, issued October 28, 1965 becoming a cornerstone of Catholic-Jewish dialogue) Ukrainian Youth for Christ intends to take the initiative in fostering relations between Christians and the Jewish community in Ukraine. Organizing committee members have worked closely with the new Jewish cultural society in Lviv and a number of Jews participated in the preparation of the rally.

All of this activity is to be coordinated by the council of UYC. The council has been welcomed into the Palace of Solemn Events in Lviv (an elegant site of civil matrimones and registration of newborns) where it has sent up an office with a secretary, office hours, and a most precious telephone. More importantly, members of UYC have been meeting with Father Joseph on a regular basis at St. George's for common prayer and spiritual direction. They have designated the post-rally months as a time to consolidate their friendship and spiritual identity. A retreat in the Carpathians is planned.

It would be easy to romanticize the prospects that these young enthusiasts have before them. But it is just as simple to overlook their advent onto the arena of church and society in Ukraine. Some in the larger circle of organizers were carried by the adrenalin that is generated in an all-out production. Their sense of what the rally stood for was strong and at the same time vague. Hundreds were drawn in by the enthusiasm and intensity of making 40,000 stadium kits during the last nights before the rally or by the staging of countless talks, concerts, and exhibits. For some it will have been a one time effort. Many others, however, will engage themselves in the hard, systematic work of reconstructing church life. That the young people in the Ukrainian Catholic Church are rising to the occasion and building on the epochal sacrifices of preceding generations is surely a joyful sign for hope.

Rukh committees...

(Continued from page 6)

Both conferences have now been cancelled and a special committee — established at the September 29 meeting in New York — is preparing a conference that will take place sometime before December 1.

The conference's organizing committee includes four representatives of Rukh support groups: Julian Kulas, Chicago; Anatole Lysyj, Minneapolis; L. Tatukh, Detroit; and Bohdan Futey, Washington; as well as one representative each from the NFAU executive (Bohdan Burachinsky), the Ukrainian National Association (Wolodymyr Sochan) and the Ukrainian Fraternal Association (John Oleksyn).

The seven-member committee will soon announce details about the upcoming conference.

Your financial future can begin today.

call
1-800-US-BONDS

U.S. SAVINGS BONDS
THE GREAT AMERICAN INVESTMENT

Democratic bloc...

(Continued from page 1)

the Supreme Soviet, had prohibited such an appearance. Therefore, they went directly to the thousands of Kievans who had gathered in October Revolution Square.

"The National Council has exhausted all its means of influencing events in the Supreme Soviet," announced Mykhailo Horyn, vice-chairman of the democratic opposition bloc, through loudspeakers provided by the militia. "Today we decided that we will be supporting the demands of the students here for the rights of Ukraine. We call on you to fight against today's shameful decisions by the Supreme Soviet."

He was followed by dozens of National Council deputies, all of whom called for a general strike to demand the dissolution of the Parliament and new elections. After the meeting, the crowd marched down Khreshchatyk to the republic's sole television station to demand air time for the deputies.

At 10:22 p.m. 10 deputies, including Mr. Shevchenko, Ivan Zayats, Maria Kuzemko, Stepan Khmara, Orest Vlokh, Oleksander Hudyma and Kiev Deputy Mayor Oleksander Mosiyuk, appeared on an eight-minute broadcast on republican television — the first such live broadcast in Ukraine. Victor Bed and Oleksander Yemets repeated the demands made at the meeting.

"The Communist Party is the most dangerous force in our country," Mr. Yemets told the viewers and he called on them to organize committees to prepare for a general strike.

Within half an hour, Mr. Kravchuk gave a televised speech reacting to the deputies' broadcast and denying that he had forbidden their appearance.

As for the hunger striking students, the meeting and protests lifted their sagging spirits.

"After today's session, we had begun to lose hope that we would have any impact on the Supreme Soviet," said one student who has been hunger striking for 10 days. "But we saw that we have had an impact on Kievans and the National Council. That's giving us the strength to go on."

In support of the students, nine National Council deputies — including Mr. Khmara, Mr. Bed, Mr. Hudyma and Ms. Kuzemko — joined the hunger strike on October 10.

UNCONVENTIONAL PORTRAITS

by
Ilna Sochynsky
(212) 686-1275

HUCULKA

Icon & Souvenir's Distribution
2860 Buhre Ave. Suite 2R
Bronx, NY 10461
REPRESENTATIVE AND WHOLESALE OF EMBROIDERED BLOUSES
for ADULTS and CHILDREN
Tel. (212) 931-1579

SINCE 1928

SENKO FUNERAL HOMES

New York's only Ukrainian family owned & operated funeral homes

- Traditional Ukrainian services personally conducted
- Funerals arranged throughout Bklyn, Bronx, New York, Queens, Long Island, etc.
- Holy Spirit, St. Andrews Cem. & all others international shipping
- Pre-need arrangements

Senko Funeral Home
83-15 Parsons Blvd., Jamaica, N.Y. 11432
718-657-1793

Senko Funeral Home Hempstead Funeral Home
213 Bedford Ave. 89 Peninsula Blvd.
Brooklyn, N.Y. 11211 Hempstead, N.Y. 11550
1-718-388-4416 1-516-481-7460
24 HOURS 7 DAYS A WEEK

Politics...

(Continued from page 7)

nian famine, I guarantee you about 75 percent will know about the famine." Now that the world has accepted the fact of the famine of 1932-1933, Prof. Wsevolod Isajiw, program chairman, posed the question: Why continue studying the famine?

The obvious answer is that there is still much to be studied, many sources still to be researched. But he also pointed to another reason: the moral imperative, an obligation both to the victims of the famine and to those who may be in similar danger today.

The politics of studying the famine

The opening presentation at the conference was given by Dr. James Mace on "The Politics of Studying the Famine." Dr. Mace, a veteran of famine research, is currently an associate of the Institute for Advanced Study of the Soviet Union at Columbia University and has worked on famine research both at Harvard University and as staff director of the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine.

From his experience he has concluded that, in studying the famine, the obstacles and battles were often more political than scholarly. In Ukraine, there were decades of enforced amnesia. In North America, he pointed to three principal adversaries: apologists of Stalinism, intellectual Russophilism and our own shortcomings.

The first is no longer an obstacle. To overcome the second, he said, the famine should be studied outside the field of Slavic studies. Just as scholarship on the Jewish Holocaust does not confine itself to a subdiscipline of Germanic and East European studies, so scholars of the famine have started to develop their own field which appeals to a wider scholarly consciousness and a wider public.

As to the third obstacle, it will probably stay with us, he said. Dr. Mace advised scholars to keep close to the sources and to avoid shortcuts, for every shortcut impinges on credibility. He warned against overstated argu-

ments which undermine credibility.

He gave a summary of how Stalin's nationality policy led the famine. The relationship between Moscow and the periphery and Stalin's attempt to extend his direct and personal power, was also the basic issue of nationality policy. In 1931, three-fifths of the population of the non-Russian republics lived in Ukraine; thus the problem really became; what to do about Ukraine.

As the famine raged, in December 1932, Stalin moved against Ukrainization. In January 1933 the entire Soviet countryside (through the establishment of the political sections of the tractor stations) was placed under the supervision of Moscow, a move against the independence of local territorial authorities and structures, Dr. Mace noted.

Soon after came direct control of the Ukrainian government with the appointment of Pavel Postyshev as second secretary of the Ukrainian Central Committee, de facto satrap of Ukraine.

Dr. Mace concluded that Stalin pushed a crisis situation to disaster in order to break the Ukrainian SSR and North Caucasus as obstacles to the extension of his direct personal power. In the Ukrainian case this was clearly genocide: the deliberate creation of conditions of life calculated to bring about physical destruction of members of a national group.

DELAWARE RIVERFRONT GEM

Exceptional year-round or weekend home. 90 minutes from NYC, 5 minutes from Glen Spey. Historic 1820's Canal Lock House. Beautifully updated for comfortable living. Beamed living/dining room, large modern kitchen, pine-paneled family room with wet bar, 3 bedrooms, 2 full baths, wraparound porch with sweeping river views, cement basement, many storage areas, small outbuilding/studio. Set on stone-terraced hillside with seasonal waterfall, secluded from neighbors by surrounding deep woods. Near major highways. Historic quality and well cared-for condition like this is hard to find.
\$249,000.

Call evenings:
(212) 673-7025

FIVE REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD SUPPORT JOHN DEMJANJUK

1. "I must say I am more than ever convinced that the decision of the judges in Israel was unjust..."
- Rt. Hon. Lord Thomas Denning
2. "I know of no other case in which so many deviations from procedures internationally accepted as desirable occurred."
- Professor Willem Wagenaar, author of *Identifying Ivan: A Case Study in Legal Psychology*, Harvard Press 1988.
3. "If John Demjanjuk — whom I believe to be an utterly innocent man — hangs on Eichmann's gallows, it will be Israel that will one day be in the dock"
- Patrick J. Buchanan
4. "I believe this case stinks...I am asking for an investigation into the John Demjanjuk American citizen case, and also into the actions of the Special Office of Investigation in this country."
- Congressman James Traficant, Congressional Record, June 20, 1989.
5. "I believe the Demjanjuk case will no more be forgotten by history than was the Dreyfus case."
- Count Nikolai Tolstoy

Twelve years of tireless efforts have brought us this far. Mr. Demjanjuk's defense is on the brink of financial ruin. Without your immediate financial assistance, Mr. Demjanjuk's appeal to the Supreme Court will not be possible. Please help us successfully complete the final chapter of this twelve year nightmare.

Please send donations to:

John Demjanjuk Defense Fund
P. O. Box 92819
Cleveland, Ohio 44192

Metropolitan Ioann...

(Continued from page 3)

Ukrainianism was preserved better in Orthodoxy; in Ukrainian Orthodoxy, not Moscow Orthodoxy. Moscow's Orthodoxy destroyed our traditions. Within the UAOC, our ancestral traditions have been kept alive, traditions that have their beginnings from the days of Volodymyr the Great, and not from Moscow, which enslaved our Church in 1687.

It was difficult to bear these injustices, such suppression of the people, of the priests by the Moscow Church and thus, we decided to leave the ranks of the Moscow Patriarchate and to form our own Church dependent on no one, the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church, and to revitalize those good Orthodox traditions which were prevalent in the Kozak glory days, when our great hetmans fought for the Ukrainian Orthodox faith, for Ukraine.

Often the words of the Ukrainian national anthem come to mind: "The soul, the body, we will lay down (in battle) for our freedom and we will show that we are of Kozak stock." But how can we claim to be of Kozak stock when we do not carry their faith, the faith of the Kozaks, which they so staunchly defended.

You have talked about Ukrainian Orthodoxy. How do you feel about other confessions in Ukraine?

At this time, we must understand that we are all Ukrainians and every Ukrainian has the right to join the

Church of his choice; every person has the full right, and we cannot view this as some kind of tragedy because on our lands we find various confessions: Baptists, Evangelists, Protestants — all Churches can exist in Ukraine.

But Churches should also respect one another. If you want to form a Catholic church, be my guest, but it cannot be forced upon the people, as was the case in Stryi, that's in Lviv Oblast.

When the Catholics asked if we would give them one hour a day to serve their liturgy in a local church, we agreed, but within two weeks they took over the church, closed it and allowed it only for their own use. Similar incidents happened in Lviv, Ternopil, Ivano-Frankivske. And finally, we began to forbid them the use of our churches.

We see such insincerity, such lack of brotherhood. I believe that the hierarchs should decide such questions, not the government. I don't think the government should meddle in such matters.

I think that the hierarchs of both the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church and the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church can find a common language between them. Until this time, we have not had any contact in terms of cooperation. I, for example, looked for such contacts, but did not find it from Metropolitan (Volodymyr) Sterniuk.

I think, I even believe, that upon my return from America, we will get together and discuss such questions.

I see no tragedy in this situation; this is normal at such times. We will find harmony, we will live in peace

together and pray to God... let this prayer be true Christian prayer.

What about the bishops of the Ukrainian exarchate, formerly the Russian Orthodox Church? Will they have a place in Ukraine?

Such hierarchs as Nikodim, Filaret and Leontiy, we will ask them to leave the Ukrainian lands. We have no room for them. They have often said Ukraine does not exist, it never has, it never will. They have never voiced a sermon to the people in the Ukrainian language. They hate everything Ukrainian. The Ukrainian people do not need them; others we will welcome into the ranks of the UAOC.

Do you have cooperation among your bishops?

Yes, we have wonderful cooperation. When I return to Ukraine, we will be consecrating our eighth bishop, Antony of Khmelnytsky, Vinnytsia and temporarily of Zhytomyr. Silently, silently, we are building our Church. And the people, they are coming to us.

Do you think Patriarch Mstyslav will arrive in Ukraine soon? What are your feelings about this?

I feel that our choice for the leader of our Church was very perceptive, for there is no greater son of Ukraine than he, and no greater patriot... He has suffered greatly and he has earned this title.

"Offbeat" Ukrainian coffee shop lauded Ukrainian organizations receive Pennsylvania heritage grants

NEW YORK — The East Village's Ukrainian coffee shop, Veselka, located on the corner of Second Avenue and Ninth Street, was featured in the October 1990 issue of House and Garden magazine in an article on New York City's unique restaurants.

In her article titled "The Intentional Tourist," writer Liz Logan notes: "Natives who want to take in the city with out-of-towners have a varied menu to choose from."

Ms. Logan notes, "Because of my experience reviewing restaurants here, I know where to steer people so that they have the most evocative possible days and nights on the town. What's more, these only-in-New York meals make me remember all over again why I wanted to live here in the first place."

The first restaurant on the list is Veselka. Following is the description provided by Ms. Logan.

"It was in Veselka that I decided that I had to move to New York, which is why this offbeat but never menacing Ukrainian coffee shop is at the top of my personal hit parade. Veselka is a wonderful hybrid of old-fashioned food and way-out avant-garde East Villagers.

"The single best thing to eat here is the cabbage soup, which seems unlikely, but just order it, and thank me later. The on-the-menu piroshkis and so forth and the off-the-menu specials are all good for lunch or dinner, but breakfast is a standout. (A Veselka breakfast is to a standard coffee shop breakfast as the Chrysler Building is to the Pan Am Building.)"

Turning the pages...

(Continued from page 6)

- fair wages for work, for the participation of workers in the profits of commercial enterprises;
- full protection of all workers in old age and in case of illness or handicap;
- full equality of women and men in all the rights and obligations of citizenship, for free access for women to all schools and all professions.

According to Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopedia, "the survival of the UPA for a relatively long period of time (into the 1950s) can be attributed to the dedication of its guerrilla fighters, successful strategy, vast experience in guerrilla warfare, favorable terrain and support of the population." It was this heartfelt support that unified peasants, workers and intellectuals within the ranks of the UPA in a struggle to liberate Ukraine from its national and social oppressors.

THE GREAT FAMINE IN UKRAINE: THE UNKNOWN HOLOCAUST

Compiled and edited by the editors of

The Ukrainian Weekly

Published by

the Ukrainian National Association

Available only from

SVOBODA PRESS, 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N.J. 07302

Price: \$5.00

N.J. Residents — please add 6% sales tax.

THE GREAT FAMINE IN UKRAINE: the unknown holocaust



HARRISBURG, Pa. — The Pennsylvania Heritage Affairs Commission (PHAC), in cooperation with the Pennsylvania Council on the Arts, recently announced \$28,500 in grants to 15 non-profit organizations to support the state's apprenticeship program in traditional arts.

The program, administered by the commission's Office of State Folklife Programs, funds the training of apprentices in a wide variety of traditional crafts and music by some of Pennsylvania's masters of traditional arts.

"This program is helping to ensure that the arts and music which were part of our parents' and grandparents' daily lives are not going to be lost in the sands of time," said Lt. Gov. Mark S. Singel, PHAC chairman.

On September 24, Lt. Gov. Singel will present certificates of appreciation to the 1989-1990 masters and apprentices in a 1 p.m. ceremony in the Upper Rotunda of the Main Capitol in Harrisburg.

The sponsoring organizations serve as the vehicle for submitting and

processing grant proposals. The sponsor also provides a suitable site for local programs which give the opportunity for the apprentices to share their work with the public through exhibitions, workshops and demonstrations.

Among organizations selected to receive grants this year are:

- Ukrainian National Women's League of America (Erie), \$1,000 for Ukrainian nyz embroidery. Master: Nadia Wolyneec; apprentices: Christine Cavanetta, Orysia Dail, Mary Lavosky and Margaret Corapi.

- Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center, \$1,000, Ukrainian Ger-dany beadwork. Master: Lucia Hryciw; apprentices: Maria Iwaskiw, Karola Fedorijczuk, Anna Maria Cyhan, Chrystyna Prokopowych and Christine Demianschuk.

Additional information on the Apprenticeships in Traditional Arts Program is available from Amy Skillman, director of State Folklife Programs, Pennsylvania Heritage Affairs Commission, 309 Forum Building, Harrisburg, Pa. 17120.

WCFU offers credit card

TORONTO — People who wish to support the endeavors of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians can now do so with a Bank of Montreal MasterCard affinity card.

An affinity card is a credit card associated with an organization or group that offers special benefits to its members. Under the Bank of Montreal Affinity Card Program, the World Congress will receive a percentage of the total amount of purchases on the affinity credit card.

"All proceeds received from the affinity card will be used to increase the amount of funds the Congress uses for special causes," said Yuri Shymko, president, World Congress of Free Ukrainians. "The World Congress, in association with the Sick Children's Hospitals in Canada, financially supports the treatment of Ukrainian children at Canada hospitals as well as funding education and research for doctors in Ukraine. The Children of Chernobyl Project helps purchase

medical equipment for hospitals in Ukraine to treat Chernobyl victims."

The World Congress of Free Ukrainians is an umbrella organization coordinating the activities of its members worldwide. The Ukrainian community is the fifth largest in Canada with a population of 800,000. They will be celebrating 100 years in Canada in 1991 making it one of the oldest ethnic groups in the country.

"Bank of Montreal is proud to have the opportunity to use the MasterCard affinity card program to assist the World Congress of Free Ukrainians," said Jim Dethy, senior manager, Affinity Card Program.

Bank of Montreal, the Canadian pioneer and leader in affinity cards, has signed agreements to issue cards for more than 170 groups, clubs and charitable organizations.

At the present the MasterCard affinity card is available to Canadian residents only.

Issue of Chernobyl...

(Continued from page 2)

and confidence in their own scientific expertise that has surely been unwarranted given the almost monthly new revelations.

However, one commendable effort to address the concerns of the Green movement toward atomic energy has been that of the scientist Grigoriy Medvedev. Known as a supporter of nuclear energy, he begins a September article in the Chernobyl newspaper with the observation that nuclear power during the time of "normal usage" ranks between numbers 20 and 25 as a cause of accidental death. Yet, he writes, there is a "psychological subtlety" behind this because one who gets into a car is taking a "voluntary risk," whereas those living in the vicinity of a nuclear plant often have no choice in the matter.

He summarizes the concerns of the Green movement as follows.

- First, the so-called peaceful atom was developed from the military atom and emulated its lack of concern for humanity, health and the environment, and surrounded itself in a "cloak of secrecy" that led directly to the fallacy about the absolute safety of nuclear power.

- Second, history has shown that siting a nuclear energy program in the European part of the Soviet Union was an "unforgivable blunder."

- Third, the RBMK design has no right to exist, while the planned program for nuclear capacity is unrealistic.

- Fourth, while the work of operators has been careless and neglectful, the salary of such workers is considerably less than that in some less dangerous industries.

- Fifth, he cites a series of statements about the industry generally: the failure to seek alternative sources of energy; the effects of reactors on people living in the neighborhood; indestructible nuclear waste produced by the reactors, etc.

He proceeds to provide some answers to the questions raised by the environmentalists.

Noting that atomic energy should be developed from the premise that it is "an acceptable risk" rather than "totally safe," Mr. Medvedev supports the separation of the military and civilian nuclear industries, with complete openness about any accidents or problems that occur in the latter.

Nuclear reactors should be located in unpopulated regions of the country, he

states, possibly in desert zones or on the Kola Peninsula, and on the banks of the Bering and White Seas. All reactors in the European part of the country that have been poorly or improperly constructed should be abandoned immediately. Alternative energy sources must be sought, and salaries for workers in nuclear energy should reflect the importance of the work undertaken.

Finally, any major decisions on the siting of and construction of reactors should be discussed jointly by the central and republican government concerned. In this way, Mr. Medvedev attempts to bridge the gap between dominant all-union ministries and republican authorities which have doubts whether their declarations of sovereignty are being taken seriously.

In the Ukrainian case, it is by no means certain that Mr. Medvedev's solution would work. The issue of Chernobyl has developed into the major source of dispute between Moscow and Kiev today. The mishandling of almost every stage of the accident by the central authorities coupled with the growing demand for national self-expression and development have left little room for negotiations.

Moreover, all Ukrainian political parties, despite the wide disparity of their policies, appear to be united on the issue of Chernobyl, i.e., that it has become a republican concern and that jurisdiction over the zone should be in the hands of the Ukrainian Parliament and Council of Ministers.

And as the map of contaminated zones increases in size, the issue is magnified. The control of the Ministry of Nuclear Power and Industry over the Chernobyl station has until recently been accepted, albeit reluctantly; but its control over newly discovered radiation hotspots and patches as far away as Rivne and Volhynia oblasts is another matter entirely.

Passaic school...

(Continued from page 5)

Julian Kotlar, secretary of UNA Branch 42 were the local representatives.

The pastor of St. Nicholas parish, the Rev. Hlib Lonchyna, introduced Mrs. Diachuk and the UNA representatives. Representing St. Nicholas School was the Rev. Isidor Wasik, assistant pastor.

Mrs. Diachuk, addressed the assembly of 50 to 60 students and informed, them about the UNA's history, support of Ukrainian schools in U.S. and Canada, and its role in the Ukrainian American community.

Mr. Worobec, explained in detail about the contest, which concluded in April, and about awards they were about to receive.

Mrs. Diachuk, Mr. Worobec, Mr. Chomko and Larysa Herman, principal of St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic School took turns distributing the awards.

The following awards and certificates were presented.

- Bohdan Herman, age 12, received the two-volume Ukraine: A Concise

Encyclopedia, as second prize, plus an award certificate. He was cited also for having the best poster in the Passaic District. Bohdan is a member of Branch 42.

- Ulana Farmiga, age 10 received an award certificate and Hrushevsky's "History of Ukraine" as third prize.

In addition, the following received certificates of participation: Ihor Andrich, Hannie Artega, Robert Hrubec, Lilly Kotys, Milena Kotys, Paul Klement, Ernest Pastor, Kevin Zlotkowski and Ryan Zlotkowski.

Mrs. Diachuk presented a book, "Ukraine in Postcards," to the Rev. Lonchyna, who accepted it on behalf of the school. The book is UNA's token of appreciation for having 10 or more students participating in the contest. This book will become a permanent part of the school's library.

Each of the 11 participants in the contest received a portfolio with UNA information materials, as well UNA pens, pencils, stickers and a copy of the Veselka (Rainbow) children's magazine. Students attending the assembly also received UNA pens, pencils and information about the UNA.

UKRAINIAN GERDAN FOR BEGINNERS \$8.00
 MAKE YOUR OWN GERDAN — STARTER KITS \$30.00
MARUSIA
 30552 Dell Lane, Warren, MI. 48092



Ділимося сумною вістю, що у п'ятницю, 5-го жовтня 1990 року на 77-му році життя відійшов у вічність наш найдорожчий МУЖ, БАТЬКО І ДІДО

бл. п. **ВАСИЛЬ ГАВРИЛЮК**

ПАНАХИДА в понеділок, 8-го жовтня, о год. 7:30 веч. в похоронному заведенні Riotta, Джерзі Ситі, Н. Дж.

ПОХОРОН у вівторок, 9-го жовтня, о год. 9-й ранку в українській католицькій церкві св. Петра і Павла в Джерзі Ситі, Н. Дж., а опісля на український православний цвинтар св. Андрія в С. Баянд Сіті, Н. Дж.

Горам прибиті:

дружина — ГАЛИНА
 донька — МАРІЯ ГОРДОН з мужем СІДНЕЙ
 донька — ЛІДА ТАМАРА
 внук — АНДРІЙ
ВІЧНА ЙОМУ ПАМ'ЯТЬ!

Замість квітів на могилу пожертви призначені на Фонд Допомоги Дітям Чорнобиля.

a.e. smal & co.
 Гординський, Пастушенко
 Смаль
 Insurance — Real Estate
 Residential ■ Commercial ■ Industrial
 Investment
 Auto ■ Life ■ Bonds
 1733 Springfield Avenue
 Maplewood, N.J. 07040
 (201) 761-7500
 FAX: (201) 761-4918

SKIN DISEASES
SKIN CANCER
VENEREAL DISEASES
HAIR LOSS
 COLLAGEN INJECTIONS
 and
 WRINKLE TREATMENTS
JACOB BARAL, M.D.
 American Dermatology Center
 (212) 247-1700
 210 Central Park South
 New York, N.Y.
 (bet. 8'way & 7th Ave.)
 Open on Saturday
 Medicare Accepted By Appt. Only
 Find us fast in the NYNEX Yellow Pages

UKRAINIAN TYPEWRITERS
 also other languages complete line of office machines & equipment.
JACOB SACHS
 251 W. 98th St.
 New York, N.Y. 10025
 Tel. (212) 222-6683
 7 days a week

HURYN MEMORIALS
 FOR THE FINEST IN CUSTOM MADE MEMORIALS INSTALLED IN ALL CEMETERIES IN THE METROPOLITAN AREA of New York including Holy Spirit in Hamptonburgh, N.Y., St. Andrew's in South Bound Brook, Pine Bush Cemetery in Kerhonkson and Glen Spey Cemetery in Glen Spey, New York.
 We offer personal service & guidance in your home. For a bilingual representatives call
IWAN HURYN
 P.O. Box 121
 Hamptonburgh, N.Y. 10916
 Tel.: (914) 427-2684
BOHDAN REKSHYNSKYJ
 45 East 7th Street
 New York, N.Y. 10003
 Tel.: (212) 477-6523

Walter B. Wolosiansky, M.A., CCC/A
Certified Audiologist



Walter B. Wolosiansky announces the establishment of his practice Community Hearing Services, providing hearing aid services at 3570 Executive Dr., Suite 104, off I-77 at the Massillon Road exit. He was formerly affiliated with Audiphone Co. of Akron.

Mr. Wolosiansky earned his Master of Arts degree in Audiology and Master of Education degree from the University of Cincinnati. He is state licensed, certified by the American Speech & Hearing Association and a member of the American Academy of Audiology.

Community Hearing Services provides audiological (hearing) testing, hearing aid evaluations and counseling. Mr. Wolosiansky has a special interest in hearing conservation, providing customized earmolds and fitting of hearing aids.

We speak Ukrainian
 Office hours by appointment

AKRON
 (216) 896-9119

CANTON
 (216) 499-9776

October 19

WASHINGTON: The Shevchenko Scientific Society of the capital area invites the community to attend an extraordinary session dedicated to the works of Oles Honchar, author of "Sobor" and candidate for this year's Nobel Prize. The morning session, held within the framework of the national convention of the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies, will take place at the Washington Hilton Hotel, 8-10 a.m. Participating in the panel discussion will be U.S. professors Thomas Bird, Laryssa Onyshevych, Myroslaw Labunka, Vasylyl Markus and Leonid Rudnytsky as well as Kiev University professor Anatoliy Pohribny. The public is also invited to visit the show of past and present publications of the Shevchenko Scientific Society which will be on display at the exhibition hall during the convention.

October 20

PERTH, Ont.: The P.C.C. Piano Committee presents Ireneus Zuk, pianist, in concert at 8 p.m. in the PDCI auditorium. Included in the program are works by Bortniansky, Kossenko, Beethoven, Chopin and Mussorgsky. For more information call (613) 267-5883.

EAST HANOVER, N.J.: Branch 113 of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America in New York will once again host "An Evening in Monte Carlo." This year's gala fund-raiser will benefit the Ukrainian Museum in New York and the UNWLA Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund. The evening will be held at the Ramada Hotel, Route 10 westbound, at 7:30 p.m. Featured will be dancing, casino games and surprise gifts as well as a chance to win prizes. Hors d'oeuvres,

dessert and coffee will be served and a cash bar will be available. The tax-deductible donation of \$50 per person includes \$25 in free gambling chips; students and seniors pay \$25 and receive \$5 worth of chips. For more information and to reserve tickets call (212) 460-8615 or send a check, payable to UNWLA Museum/Relief Benefit, to Christine Shoh, P.O. Box 349, Ridgefield, Conn. 06877. Evening attire is suggested.

PHILADELPHIA: A benefit concert featuring the Ukrainian Dance Ensemble Voloshky will be held in the main auditorium of the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center, 700 Cedar Road. The performance begins at 7:30 p.m. Proceeds to benefit the center. Call (215) 663-1166 for further details.

NEW YORK: The Shevchenko Scientific Society invites the community to attend a lecture and slide presentation by Serhiy Marchenko from Kiev, member of Rukh and photographer/correspondent for Pamiatky Ukrainy. Mr. Marchenko will speak on the current events in Ukraine, including the Rukh congress, the 500th anniversary celebration of the Zaporozhian Sich, etc. The evening begins at 5 p.m. at 63 Fourth Ave., between Ninth and 10th streets. To obtain more information call (212) 254-5130.

October 22

CHICAGO: The Chicago Group, (Ukrainian American Business and Professional Association), is sponsoring a meeting with Ihor Wyslowsky, founder-owner of Redex Co., developer of controlled-atmosphere packaging for large food processors in the U.S. and Europe. Mr. Wyslowsky will speak on the econ-

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

omic achievements of Ukrainians worldwide. The evening will take place at Galan's, 2212 W. Chicago Ave., with cocktails at 6:30 p.m. and dinner at 7 p.m. For more information, call Emil Pyk, (708) 887-2333, or Roman Salij, (312) 856-3590.

October 25

OTTAWA: Ireneus Zuk, pianist, will perform at a noontime recital titled "Piano Music by Slavic Composers" at Carlton University. Featured will be works by Bortniansky, Kossenko, Chopin and Mussorgsky. For more information call (613) 788-7400.

October 27

JAMAICA PLAINS, Mass.: The Boston chapter of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America will be hosting a banquet in celebration of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the UCCA at the Christ the King Ukrainian Catholic Parish Hall, 146 Forest Hills St. Festivities commence at 5 p.m. with dancing later in the evening. For tickets and additional information contact Michael Eliasziw, (617) 232-6092.

October 28

SUDBURY, Ont.: Ireneus Zuk will be featured in the Huntington College Recital Series of the Laurentian University beginning at 7:30 p.m. The pianist will perform works by Bortniansky, Kossenko, Beethoven, Chopin and Mussorgsky. For more information call (800) 461-4030.

CARTERET, N.J.: Branch 100 of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America will hold a benefit for the Children of Chernobyl at the St. Demetrius Ukrainian Center on Roosevelt Avenue., at 3 p.m. An exhibit of Ukrainian historical costumes, courtesy of UNWLA Branch 64, will be the featured event. Contemporary Ukrainian embroidered fashions from private collections will also be modeled. Folk artist Sophia Zielyk will exhibit her collections of ceramics, Easter eggs and beaded necklaces. For further information and tickets contact Ola Kuzyszyn, (201) 636-5406 or Katia Kucyna, (201) 636-4297.

LAKE WORTH, Fla.: The Holy Apostles Guild will hold a Holiday Bazaar from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. at 4868 Hypoluxo Road (half a mile west of Military Trail).

PREVIEW OF EVENTS, a listing of Ukrainian community events open to the public, is a service provided free of charge by The Ukrainian Weekly to the Ukrainian community. To have an event listed in this column, please send information (type of event, date, time, place, admission, sponsor, etc.), — typed and in the English language — along with the phone number of a person who may be reached during daytime hours for additional information, to: Preview of Events, The Ukrainian Weekly, 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N.J. 07302.

PLEASE NOTE: Preview items must be received one week before desired date of publication. No information will be taken over the phone. Preview items will be published only once (please indicate desired date of publication). All items are published at the discretion of the editorial staff and in accordance with available space.

Thanksgiving and Christmas decorations and gifts will be available. Call (305) 968-8500 for more information.

SASKATOON, Sask.: "Do Ukrainian Spirits Wait for Halloween?" will be the topic of the Curator's Gallery Talk to be presented at the Ukrainian Museum of Canada, 910 Spadina Crescent E., beginning at 2:30 p.m. Contact the museum, (306) 244-3800, to obtain more details.

PALATINE, Ill.: A Ukrainian Folk Fair will be held at the Ukrainian Center, 136 E. Illinois, from noon to 6 p.m. Featured will be arts and crafts, ethnic foods, entertainment and other interesting exhibits. For more information call Anna Hennings, (708) 397-3881.

NEW YORK: The Ukrainian Association of Professional Educators will hold a workshop at 136 Second Ave., (second floor), at 1:30 - 4 p.m. Dr. John Humins of the New York City Board of Education will discuss the current status regarding the introduction of a correct version of Ukrainian history in the textbooks used in the public and Catholic schools. Prof. Anna Procyk will explore the possibility of developing mini-courses or workshops on the history of Ukraine at local universities. For further information call (718) 539-1848.

November 1-13

WASHINGTON: An International Peace Walk delegation, with 30 participants from Ukraine, (many from the Kiev and Kharkiv areas), will visit Washington during this two-week period. The delegation will be available to meet with Ukrainian organizations during their stay. To provide housing for the delegates, to schedule a meeting, or to obtain more information call Wendy Zolla, (415) 453-0792 or locally, (703) 241-1817.

November 3, 10, and 17

NEW YORK: The Ukrainian Museum will offer a three-session course on the art of making gerdany (bead-strung necklaces) traditionally worn with folk costumes in various regions of Ukraine. The fee is \$30 for adults; \$25 for seniors and students over age 16; and free for children age 12-16. Members receive a 15 percent discount. All materials are covered in the registration fee. For information and registration call the museum, (212) 228-0110. The program is funded in part by the New York Council on the Arts.



Volume I and II

You can obtain both volumes for only \$170.00

Including Postage.

ORDER NOW

Fill out the order blank below and mail it with your check or money order

USE THIS COUPON!

To: UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, Inc.
30 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, N.J. 07302

I hereby order Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopaedia

- Volume I — \$95.00
 Volume II — \$95.00
 Volumes I & II — \$170.00

Enclosed is (a check, M.O.) for the amount \$ _____
Please send the book (s) to the following address:

Name _____

No. _____ Street _____

City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____

Students welcome at New Haven center

NEW HAVEN, Conn. — Students attending the various colleges and universities in the New Haven area, especially those interested in history and political science, are invited to visit the St. Michael's Ukrainian Heritage Center located next to St. Michael Ukrainian Catholic Church on George Street. With over 3,000 books, both in English and Ukrainian, the center offers many reference materials relevant to the history of Ukraine.

For those with more of an interest in local history, the Heritage Center provides a vast array of resources for research on the settlement of Ukrainians in the New Haven region.

Additionally, the boutique and crafts area at the center offers a look at Ukrainian culture and the opportunity to purchase various interesting items.

The Heritage Center is open to the public on Saturdays and Sundays from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. Admission is free.

Share The Weekly with a friend.