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Lviv celebrates 1918 proclamation of Western Ukrainian Republic



Patriarch Mstyslav (right) of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church and Metropolitan Volodymyr Sterniuk (left) of the Ukrainian Catholic Church during November 1 celebrations in Lviv.

by Oksana Zakydalsky
Special to The Ukrainian Weekly

LVIV — It was on November 1, 1918, that the blue and yellow Ukrainian national flag flew for the first time from the City Hall of Lviv. During the previous night, Ukrainians had taken over the main government buildings of Lviv and staged a revolt that led to the proclamation of the Western Ukrainian National Republic.

Now it was November 1, 1990 — 72 years later, and the city of Lviv was covered with national flags. The oblast governments of western Ukraine had declared November 1 to be an official holiday. Schools were out, and everyone had the day off from work.

The holiday replaced the November 7 celebrations of the October Revolution, which this year would not be officially commemorated in western Ukraine.

To mark the proclamation of the Western Ukrainian National Republic 72 years ago, a commemorative plaque on the Narodnyi Dim (Na-

tional Home) was to be blessed at the site where the original proclamation of western Ukraine's independence had been issued.

The celebrations had actually started the previous evening, October 31, in front of the Lviv City Hall. There a bonfire was lit with a torch burning a flame brought from the Carpathian Mountains, where many battles of the Ukrainian Sich Riflemen, the Sichovi Striltsi, had taken place. The bonfire was dubbed the "Fire of Statehood" (Vohon Derzhavnosti).

Even though the blessing of the commemorative plaque on November 1 was to be broadcast live on television, the square in front of the Narodnyi Dim and all the streets leading to it, were packed with people, flag-bearers, bands and Sichovi Striltsi.

Although the Parliament in Kiev was in session that day — November 1 was an official holiday in western Ukraine only — many people's deputies had come home to take part in the celebrations. This was after all,

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Communism on the wane

Alternative meetings in Kiev observe October Revolution

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — For the first time in Soviet history, the traditional November 7 parade, which this year marked the 73rd anniversary of the October Revolution, was challenged by alternative meetings, rallies and manifestations, not only in Ukraine, but throughout the Soviet Union.

In Kiev, Ukraine's capital city, the November 7 commemorations of the October Revolution were limited to a military parade which took place on Victory Square (Ploshcha Peremohy), in contrast to previous years when a festive show of tanks and soldiers would march down the Khreshchatyk, Kiev's main boulevard.

This year's parade location was changed by Kiev City Council decree; it was limited to a one-hour parade from 9 a.m. to 10 a.m. during which soldiers, missile carriers and tankettes were on

display for handfuls of spectators lining the sidewalks, reported Ukrainian Republican Party's press agency on Thursday, November 8. No full-size tanks were displayed at the parade.

At 10 a.m., an official demonstration organized 25,000 people from all raions of Kiev, moved along the Khreshchatyk, but few watched the demonstrators from the sidelines. Near the main post office, this group was met by a column of democratic activists, holding Ukrainian national blue and yellow flags and displaying anti-Communist slogans.

Many of these Ukrainian activists had patrolled the Khreshchatyk throughout the night of November 6 and into the morning hours of November 7, hoping to stop the military parade from marching in Kiev's center.

According to reports from the
(Continued on page 11)

Revolution Day parade turns violent in Vilnius

NEW YORK — Armed Soviet paratroopers attached Lithuanians during an unauthorized military parade in Vilnius, on November 7, the 73rd anniversary of the October Revolution, reported sources in Lithuania's capital.

The Lithuanian Information Service reported that according to John Budris, an American journalist in Vilnius, Soviet military personnel ignored a Lithuanian parliamentary decree banning military parades "without a permit" and went ahead with plans to mark the event. Streets leading to Gediminas Prospect were blocked off by Soviet army trucks in the early morning in preparation for the parade which began at 10 a.m. local time.

After removing barricades along Gediminas Prospect, Soviet paratroopers with automatic machine guns lined the street as Soviet tanks, missile launchers and foot soldiers marched past the Lithuanian Parliament to the Lenin Monument, where several thousand pro-Soviet demonstrators were rallying. Mr. Budris said many of the demonstrators, who greeted the show of Soviet military force with cheers and flowers, were bused into Vilnius from outside of Lithuania.

As the parade progressed down Gediminas Prospect, Vilnius Conservatory students parodying the old political order appeared on a balcony overlooking the parade. As one student wearing a Leonid Brezhnev mask attempted to make a speech, club-swing-

ing paratroopers in riot gear broke down doors and windows and moved in on the students, bloodying several during a confrontation inside the conservatory.

Lithuanian journalist Rimantas Kapnienis said photographers and cameramen near the building entrance were also beaten with rubber truncheons. According to Mr. Budris, Soviet soldiers prevented ambulances from transporting the injured from the raid-site to the hospital.

The confrontation ended abruptly when a police unit of the Lithuanian Internal Ministry was detached to the scene.

Last month Soviet Defense Minister Dmitri Yazov alleged that the Soviet government would not force the sort of confrontation that disrupted celebrations of the 1917 Bolshevik Revolution in several republics last year. Even though the said parades should be held in less conspicuous sites, Soviet army troops began rehearsing for the parade last week in Vilnius.

At that time, Lithuanian President Vytautas Landsbergis and Prime Minister Kazimiera Prunskiene condemned the military display as "psychological warfare," calling it an attempt by Moscow to intimidate Lithuania during negotiations.

November 7 was not a holiday in Lithuania, and many people heeded calls by Lithuanian government officials to stay away from the parade.

A GLIMPSE OF SOVIET REALITY

Ukraine's Green movement focuses on republic's ecological catastrophe

by Dr. David Marples
Radio Liberty

In mid-September, the Green Party of Ukraine held its founding conference, which was followed some 10 days later (September 28-30) by its inaugural congress in Kiev. Subsequently, on October 20, several prominent members of the Ukrainian Green movement attended a Toronto conference on the Ukrainian environment, titled "Environmental Problems in Ukraine" and organized by the World Federation of Ukrainian Engineering Societies, and expressed their concerns about the situation.

Several used the term "catastrophe" to describe conditions such as the air and water basin, and the industrial contamination of major Ukrainian cities. Clearly there is much frustration at the failure of the Ukrainian Parliament to alleviate the predicament thus far.

Further, in the atmosphere of mounting political polarization in Ukraine, it is manifest that the Green Party also intends to enter the political arena on a more political platform than might have been imagined hitherto. It is worthwhile therefore to provide an update of the major ecological problems of Ukraine in late 1990.

Overview

The chairman of the Zelenyi Svit (Green World) ecological association, Yuriy Shcherbak, noted that the formation of the Green Party was occurring at a time of rapid political change in Ukraine.

One wonders, he declared in the Zelenyi Svit newspaper in September, why with the formation of so many new political parties, it was necessary to establish yet one more.

The Green Party, however, has no political ambitions and its members are not seeking any personal gains from its formation. It is instead concerned specifically with the critical situation in Ukraine in the ecology of nature; and more generally, with the cultural, spiritual and moral outlook of the republic. The situation, in Dr. Shcherbak's view, demands decisive political actions to preserve the future livelihood of those who live in Ukraine. At the same time, the association Zelenyi Svit must continue to exist according to its own statute, as an informal and a political association. The Green Party is to be a general political formation that regards the mother as the bearer of life; and the child as the guarantee of the immortality of the people.

In addition to this "back to nature" type of sentiment, Dr. Shcherbak also emphasized that the Green Party is not restricted to any region of Ukraine, since its concerns apply equally to all regions. Further, the Green movement has become radicalized. In the past, Dr. Shcherbak in particular has been averse to adopting a strong political standpoint, but he claims boldly today that though the Greens seek a revolution, this is not of the "bloody and red variety" — a clear allusion to October 1917. Also, on the green banners carried by members of the movement, he noted, "we see the blue and yellow colors of a sovereign Ukraine."

The Green Party, then, is to be a left

of center bloc of democratic forces that protests, by every means, the "fascization" of our life, and advocates a political credo of "humanism" and the value of human life. It supports an independent and economically sovereign Ukraine, and will take determined political actions to prevent what it perceives as the further environmental degradation of Ukrainian territory.

While the formation of a Green Party was announced in April 1990, the somewhat delayed formal establishment of the party can be attributed to the dramatic political events in Ukraine over this summer. Dr. Shcherbak's remarks suggest that the Ukrainian Greens are moving closer to the position of radical international movements, such as Greenpeace, with whom they are in close contact.

A recent issue of the newspaper Zelenyi Svit also featured a photograph of Republican Party leader Levko Lukianenko, at a September meeting in Kiev opposing the signing of a new union agreement. Although it seems far-fetched to equate closely the Green and Republican parties, it is manifest that the Greens have identified themselves strongly with national sovereignty — a noted break with the early policy of Zelenyi Svit.

Yet the major factor in their politicization has been an ecological situation that arguably is the worst in the Soviet Union in terms of the proportion of dangerous chemical byproducts released by factories and enterprises into the atmosphere.

Industrial contamination in 1990

A recent document discussed in the Ukrainian Parliament notes that in 1988, 2,634 million cubic meters of contaminated water were released into the natural flow waters of Ukraine, of which 516 were completely uncleaned, and 2,118 insufficiently cleaned. In terms of oblasts, the worst "offenders" in this regard were the Luhanske, Dnipropetrovske and Zaporizhzhia oblasts, and sulfides and chlorates made up the bulk of the dangerous deposits.

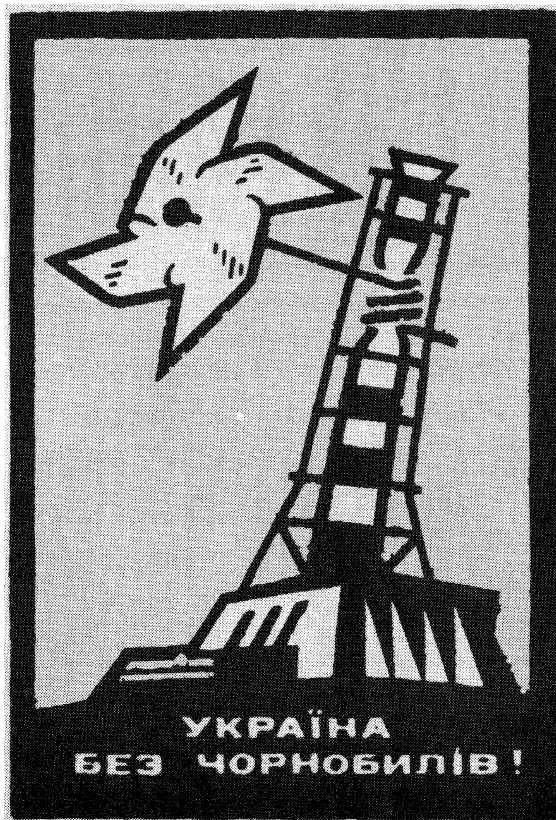
Speaking at the Toronto conference, Zelenyi Svit member Yuriy Mishchenko added that the existing purification facilities are inadequate, and the use of biological treatment can eliminate at best no more than 10 to 40 percent of the inorganic substances in waste waters, while current methods are incapable of eliminating the salts of heavy metals. He pointed out that drinking water in many regions of southern Ukraine and in the Donbas Basin does not conform to health standards, and that there is a need for a unified system of monitoring Ukraine's water quality.

Examining the state of the Ukrainian air basin, Ihor Karp, the director of the gas institute at the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, noted that government statistics indicate that stationary objects in Ukraine account for 11.5 million tons of unhealthy atmospheric wastes each year, composed mainly of carbon, sulfur and nitrous oxides.

Some 75 percent of these wastes are
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1. For reasons of space, the major and separate problems arising from the Chernobyl nuclear disaster have been omitted from this paper.

The Green Party of Ukraine: ecology, democracy, independence



The voting card from the first congress of the Green Party of Ukraine. The caption states: "Ukraine without Chernobyls."

KIEV — The Green Party of Ukraine, (Partiya Zelenykh Ukrainy), which held its founding congress on September 28-30 in Kiev, adopted a program that describes the party as an ecological party, an anti-war party and a democratic party, and states unequivocally that the party "by word and deed promotes the rebirth of Ukraine as an independent state of free people."

The Green Party of Ukraine, its program states, was established to "decide ecological and general democratic problems by means of political methods." It recognizes that ecology

takes precedence over the economy, politics and ideology, and that individual rights are more important than rights of the state.

The Green Party of Ukraine is based on "protection of the right of man to live in an ecologically clean environment and attainment of a harmonious relationship between man and nature."

The party program concludes with the statement:

"The highest value for Greens is the life of the planet and the man who inhabits it. In the name of life, it is

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Lubachivsky will travel to Ukraine

ROME — Cardinal Myroslav Ivan Lubachivsky, head of the Ukrainian Catholic Church announced on November 5 that he plans to return to Ukraine in April 1991. Exact dates of the trip will be announced.

Cardinal Lubachivsky, who has not been to Ukraine for 52 years, has received a special invitation to visit his homeland from the City Council of Lviv.

"I cannot express my happiness at being able to return to Ukraine. I thank God that our Church in Ukraine is free again and that the major archbishop of Lviv can return to his see," said Cardinal Lubachivsky.

"A joint Rome-Lviv commission will be established in the coming weeks to coordinate the trip. I hope to travel throughout Ukraine and to meet with our Ukrainian Catholic faithful as well as believers of other confessions and all Ukrainian and Soviet government authorities. This is a time when our Ukrainian Catholic Church must begin the work of strengthening itself and growing. I ask our faithful throughout the world to share in this joy and to pray to God for His blessing for continued success."

The Press Office of the Ukrainian Catholic Church will announce dates and details of Cardinal Lubachivsky's trip as they become available.

Senators support Baltic participation

WASHINGTON — Twenty-eight members of the U.S. Senate sent a letter on October 28 to President George Bush urging him "to raise formally the issue of Baltic participation in the CSCE" when he travels to Paris in three weeks to meet with Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev and leaders of 32 other member-states of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), reported the Lithuanian Information Center.

While praising Secretary of State James Baker for advocating observer status for the Baltic states in the CSCE process, the senators — 16 Democrats and 12 Republicans — took issue with the Bush administration's apparent reluctance to formally propose such status for the Baltic states in Paris, as

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Dudycz, Kulchitsky lose elections

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Walter M. Dudycz, a Ukrainian American running for Congress in the 11th District of Illinois, lost his bid for the House of Representatives by a margin of 12,600 votes.

Mr. Dudycz, a Republican, was defeated by the incumbent, Rep. Frank Annunzio (D), who received 78,838 votes (54 percent). Mr. Dudycz received 66,223 votes (46 percent).

In Michigan, Ukrainian American D. Roman Kulchitsky (R-Warren), who was seeking re-election to the state House of Representatives, was defeated by a margin of 700 votes out of 28,700 ballots cast.

Mr. Kulchitsky who had represented the 25th District since January when he won a special election, was seeking re-election to his first full term in the Michigan House.

On the beat in Ukraine

Soros Foundation forms renaissance fund in Kiev

by Chrystyna N. Lapychak

KIEV — Multimillionaire George Soros is a man who is always ready to help those able to help themselves.

It is with this motto in mind that George Soros decided to bring his Soros Foundation to Ukraine early this spring, according to Valeriy Hruzyn, who chairs the secretariat of Soros' Ukrainian American Renaissance Fund.

"Today, Ukrainians are the most hard-working people in the Soviet Union in spite of their unfavorable living conditions," said Mr. Hruzyn during an interview in the foundation's headquarters in Kiev in early September.

"In the last 70 years the technical and creative intelligentsia were practically exterminated, so there is a big gap right now between the young generation and the old one... Ukraine is in the worst position in Europe or among most European states as far as ecology is concerned, and has very old and outmoded industry which must be replaced. Ukraine's natural wealth was taken out of the country. For the last two decades one-fourth of our fertile land disappeared. Ukraine lost more than 20,000 rivers and we are in last place as far as water sources are concerned in all of the Soviet Union.

"From any angle you can view the current situation, it's prospects are frightening," said Mr. Hruzyn.

"In spite of this Ukraine is still the wealthiest republic of the Soviet Union. Our people have great intellectual and spiritual potential."

"So it's a ripe time...it's the right time to act because Ukraine has to make its way into the 21st century," said Mr. Hruzyn.

"So when I first met George Soros I said, welcome to Ukraine — it's a vast land of opportunity and it's a bonanza for charity," he said.

However, charity in its traditional sense is not what the Soros Foundation is all about, explained the former journalist and translator. "It supports only those structures and individuals who are able to create a structure outside of official institutions. It is a foundation for initiative, for energetic people, for able people — it's a unique approach in the concept of charity. Actually it's not a



Members of the Secretariat of the Soros Foundation's Ukrainian American Renaissance Fund in Kiev: (from left) Vitaliy Ovsienko, Oleksander Rebut, Natalia Feduschak and Valeriy Hruzyn.

charity — George Soros told me that we are not giving charity — we are helping those who are able to work.

"I would like to emphasize our foundation is operating only outside of the official framework or any area of official structures," said Mr. Hruzyn.

George Soros established his first fund in Hungary eight years ago. A native Hungarian, he fled his country in 1956 after the Hungarian revolution and "made his way from a nobody to a person who now owns the Quantum Foundation worth \$2 billion."

The Soros Foundation then established funds in Czechoslovakia, Poland and Moscow — the latter was launched four years ago. The Ukrainian fund, which officially began operations in April when it was recognized by Ukraine's Council of Ministers, is the fifth of a total of nine funds throughout Central and Eastern Europe.

The Ukrainian American Renaissance Fund, as it is called, was established with the help of businessman Bohdan Hawrylyshyn of Geneva, Switzerland, who is also responsible for the creation of the International Management Institute (IMI) in Kiev.

The two co-directors of the fund are Mr. Hawrylyshyn, who personally represents Mr. Soros and the Ukrainian diaspora, and Borys Oliynyk, president of Ukraine's Cultural Fund and USSR people's deputy.

Mr. Hruzyn, formerly the deputy editor-in-chief of the journal *Vesvit*, chairs the fund's secretariat, which prepares projects submitted by individuals and groups for examination by a supervisory council, which meets four times annually.

The secretariat is also made up of Natalia Feduschak, a Ukrainian American who is senior program coordinator; Oleksander Rebut of Kiev, commercial director; Vitaliy Ovsienko, financial director; and Volodymyr Musiyenko, administrative director.

The supervisory council, which has the authority to choose which projects merit financial support, is composed of Messrs. Hawrylyshyn, Oliynyk and Hruzyn, as well as USSR people's deputy Dr. Yuriy Shcherbak, Ukrainian SSR deputies Prof. Ihor Yukhnovsky, Dmytro Pavlychko and Valeriy Mysherykov, Kiev literary critic Ivan Dzyuba, lawyer Volodymyr Vasylenko and Kiev actor Savelyev.

The council examines all submitted projects and decides which deserve full or partial financing in Soviet rubles and have the authority to recommend any necessary financing in hard currency to Soros headquarters in New York City. "Ninety-five percent of the time New York agrees with our decisions," said Mr. Hruzyn.

Some of the projects that the Ukrainian fund was looking into in

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UCC meets with Canadian immigration minister

OTTAWA — A delegation of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress met with Minister of Employment and Immigration Barbara McDougall on Tuesday, October 16, to discuss immigration concerns of the Ukrainian community in Canada.

The UCC delegation included: Dr. Dmytro Cipynsky, president, John Gregorovich, vice-president of the Canadian Ukrainian Immigrant Aid Society, Alann Nazarevich, vice-chairman of the Immigration Commission, and Andriy Hluchowecy, director of the Ukrainian Information Bureau.

At the Ottawa meeting, the Ukrainian Canadian delegation strongly advocated the reinstatement of the "self-exiled designated class" provision of Canada's immigration and refugee policy currently used by Ukrainian immigrants to Canada.

They argued that the self-exiled category should be restored until the Canadian Consulate General has been

opened in Kiev and has immigration facilities in place to handle immigration applications from Ukrainians.

Furthermore, they pointed out that the Soviet Union has not, as yet, passed a law permitting free and unfettered emigration from Ukraine.

On the question of the current situation with Ukrainian self-exile applicants, the UCC representatives strongly urged the immigration minister to accelerate the processing of self-exile applicants in Europe and through Canadian consulates in the United States.

The UCC delegation also echoed the Ukrainian community's concern over the disadvantages to Ukrainian applicants with the present government points system for new immigrants to Canada. Few Ukrainians will have the language (English or French) or job skills necessary to assist them in applying to immigrate to Canada.

A further disadvantage is that few

Ukrainians in Canada have family relatives close enough to qualify under current family class definition due to the drought of Ukrainian immigration in the past 40 years. It is in this respect that the Congress urged the minister to expand the definition of "family class" for applicants from the Soviet Union to allow Ukrainian Canadians to sponsor more distant relatives from Ukraine.

Finally, the UCC representatives requested that the Canadian government include in the data it obtains from Soviet immigrants the ethnic origin or nationality of such immigrants and make available statistics on the numbers of immigrants to Canada from the various ethnic groups in the Soviet Union.

Attending the meeting were the minister's chief of staff, Ruth Archibald, and the policy development officer for refugee affairs and settlement, Karen McClure.

Philadelphia's Educational and Cultural Center: preserving a heritage

by Markian Hawryluk

PHILADELPHIA — When Ukrainian and American cultures meet in the Philadelphia area, the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center is usually in the middle.

This year, the center is celebrating the 10th year of meeting its objective "to preserve and share with the community at large its rich Ukrainian heritage."

The primary function of the UECC is to provide a meeting place for the various organizations in the Philadelphia area. The center attracted 25 organizations when founded in 1980. Today it houses more than 50 Ukrainian groups as well as a full-time school for dyslexic children.

UECC president Borys Zacharczuk said that many of the organizations sold their previous meeting houses and moved into the center. He expects that the \$1 million renovation completed two and a half years ago and half of which is already paid for, will continue to attract the remaining as well as newly formed Ukrainian groups.

The center already houses Plast, SUMA (the Ukrainian American Youth Association), three dance groups, the Ukrainian National Women's League of America, the Engineers' Society, the Ukrainian Medical Association, a veterans' group, a seniors' organization, a nursery school and a Ukrainian Heritage School.

The Ukrainian Saturday school is representative of the role the center has begun to play in the Philadelphia Ukrainian community. There used to be two schools with differing opinions in the area, but the center has brought the two together and paved the way for a union between them.

Tolerance, if not ecumenism, is a key concept at the center.

"It's a positive phenomenon," said Mr. Zacharczuk. "We are striving towards the unity of the [Ukrainian] community. We are not involved in their cultural or political differences. They were all Ukrainians, regardless of their differing political or religious views."

The center unites these various groups through their common heritage. It provides courses not only in Ukrainian language but in many cultural activities as well. Philadelphians can take advantage of instruction in such fields as gerdan making, wood carving, pysanka writing, embroidery, weaving,

ceramics, sculpture and dance.

It is also a common site for many performances and appearances. Various musical and dance ensembles from Ukraine as well as North America perform at the center. And with the greater latitude for travel due to reforms in the Soviet Union, the number of Ukrainian performers and dignitaries appearing at the center has skyrocketed. In 1989, there were 17 such visits from Ukraine. This year, the center hosted 18 such events in the first six months.

Mr. Zacharczuk said that these sorts of events were usually held at various high school auditoriums across the Philadelphia area before the center was established. Now they are held mostly at the center.

Geared to all age groups

One of the most popular organizations started at the center is the Senior Citizens Organization. With over 1,000 members, it is the largest and the most active group. Their activities range from free lunches provided through a community service organization to various field trips. With much free time on their hands, the seniors make up a formidable work force often utilized by the center's administration.

In contrast to the enthusiasm of the seniors, Mr. Zacharczuk said that future plans for the center include measures to combat the disinterest or even apathy of the younger generation. In addition to such groups as the Ukrainian Professionals' Society, designed to attract young Ukrainian American professionals, the center holds a Monday Night Football night to provide an opportunity for young Ukrainians to interact.

Mr. Zacharczuk said he feels that the center is a convenient location for any sort of gathering. While Ukrainians in Philadelphia are spread all around the city, he said the center is easily accessible and in proximity to several other Ukrainian institutions and businesses.

The center has the space to accommodate several simultaneous activities. It is not uncommon for five events to be held on a given night in the elementary school renovated to house the center. On some occasions, particularly Saturdays, the center is filled to capacity.

If the center seems busy from the many events and activities going on during the week, it is nothing less than



Entrance to the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center in the Abington section of Philadelphia.

swamped with its day-to-day activities.

The Ukrainian center has quickly become a source of information not only for the Ukrainian community but for American institutions as well. It is often the first place organizations, politicians and reporters turn when they need information on Ukraine or Ukrainians.

After the Chernobyl explosion, the center was on local television newscasts every day for a week with reactions of the Ukrainian community. It is often a source for such papers as the Philadelphia Inquirer and even The New York Times.

Most recently, Deborah Hospital, a hospital specializing in heart and lung surgery for children contacted the center for help with a specific problem.

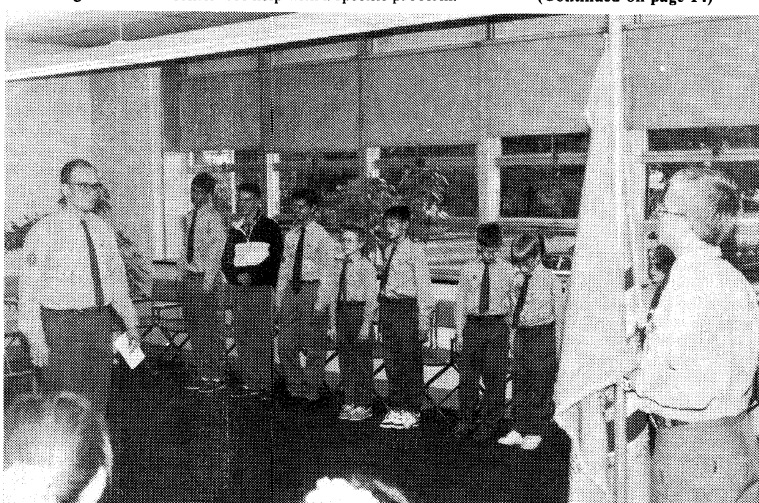
The hospital had targeted Ukraine as an area for humanitarian medical aid but had run into difficulty with the government in the Soviet Union. They asked the center to help open doors for them.

In addition to opening doors to the Ukrainian community for American individuals and institutions, the center also opens frequently unfamiliar doors to American society for Ukrainians.

"It's a question of learning how to live in America," said UECC administrator Orysia Hewka. "Not everybody is ready to get down off their suitcases, but others have decided that they're staying here [in America]. That throws us into an awful rethinking."

Ms. Hewka is clearly the personification of this rethinking at the center.

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Activities at the center are geared toward young and old. Above, SUM-A members during one of their gatherings. Left, a member of the seniors' organization raises a question during a panel on current events in Ukraine.

Lviv Junior Academy exchange students come to Canada

by Oksana Zakydalsky

TORONTO — Last year a group of Canadians was invited by the director of the Junior Academy of Lviv, Prof. Ihor Yukhnovsky, to spend three weeks in July in Lviv to take part in a program together with the Junior Academy students.

Thus a group of 14 Ukrainian Canadian high school students (ages 15-18), under the guidance of Taras Gula and this writer became the first Canadian group to go on an exchange to Ukraine and live in the private homes of their hosts.

Now, a year later, it was our turn and we were expecting the Lviv students to spend the month of August in Canada. There would be a few more of them — 19 students, three leaders and one mascot, 11-year-old Vasylo, son of Ivanka Borodchuk, the leader of the group.

On July 31, Tania Onyschuk, director of the C. Palijiv Ukrainian School, sponsor of the exchange, and I went to Montreal to meet the group. They had a gruelling journey: 40 hours by train from Lviv to Moscow, a 10-hour flight and seven hour car trip to Toronto still to come. But they were so excited that they forgot they were supposed to be tired.

We arrived in Toronto in late evening; all the host families were waiting and many tears were shed as the friends met again after a year. We thought they would all fall into bed immediately but heard later that many stayed up for hours talking.

The next evening we had an informal welcome for the visitors, organized by the host families. The Lviv students brought with them a slide show presentation about Lviv and the Carpathians prepared by Danusia Ratych.

It suddenly dawned on us what a year it had been for our friends! Prof. Yukhnovsky, who last year spent a lot of time with us and was a person known widely only within the world of theoretical physics, was now famous throughout Ukraine. He had been elected deputy to the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Council (Soviet) — our friends had all worked in his election campaign — and had been candidate for president of the Council and probably would have won if the party apparatus had not been in control.

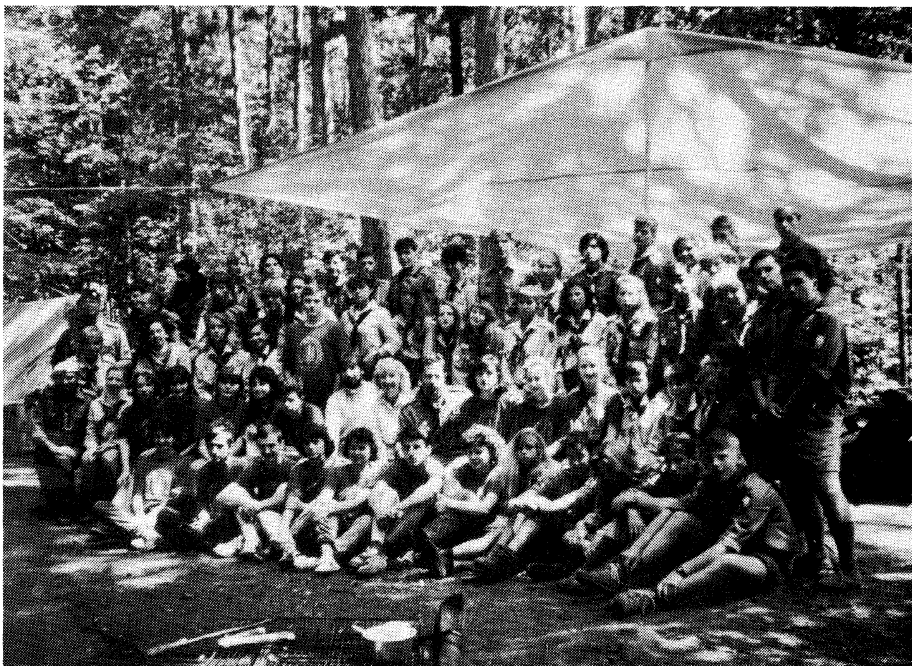
Several students had parents who had been elected to the Lviv City Council.

Last year when we had mentioned that we were members of Plast, a few remarks about Plast appeared for the first time in the Lviv paper. Now Plast was an official organization and some of our friends had joined.

Last summer, blue and yellow colors were timidly displayed here and there in Lviv. We all know what it's like now. Even the topics of their projects in school had changed — instead of just Taras Shevchenko and Lina Kostenko, they now included Vasyli Stus and the songs of the Sichovi Striltsi.

The students had taken part in many political meetings, in the Christmas celebrations, in the human chain in January. With all these activities, as well as English classes to prepare for their trip to Canada, when did they have time to study? But somehow they did, for five of them had already been accepted into university.

Their program here was to be varied: first, experiencing Toronto — a "big city experience." Then, since we were all Plast members, we could take them to a Plast camp for a "camp experience." Next we would go to Ottawa, both our capital and the Canadian city with the



Exchange students from Lviv at Plast camp in Bon Echo Provincial Park, Ontario.

best art gallery and museums. Montreal was next for a bit of the "French experience," and then it was back to Toronto for a few more excursions.

Sightseeing in Toronto included a tour of "Ukrainian Toronto": St. Nicholas Church, where they were surprised to see pews (in Ukraine these are found only in Roman Catholic churches); to "Future Cafe" for a lunch of varenyky and nalyshnyky; and finally, an essential part of every Ukrainian's life, a trip through Chinatown. The next day they were introduced to Toronto, the modern city, and ended up with sore necks from looking up all day.

Then it was off to camp — this year at Bon Echo Provincial Park, a few hours northwest of Toronto. They were to spend only one week at the camp, so there wasn't much time for instructions on what to do. Our Lviv students were thrown right into camp life and they took to it with great enthusiasm. They particularly liked the things they had never done before, such as canoeing. The park was situated among beautiful lakes — very suitable for a "Canadian experience."

They were very keen on challenges. One of these activities was earning the merit badge "Two Feathers," which requires Plast members to spend the night alone in the woods without a tent. A large number of the Lviv students decided to try it and they came back the next morning happy if somewhat mosquito-bitten.

But we all know that camp is not all fun; washing pots, spending two hours at nightwatch and then getting up with the sun is not always done with great enthusiasm. The Lviv students complained like everyone else, proving themselves to be just normal kids.

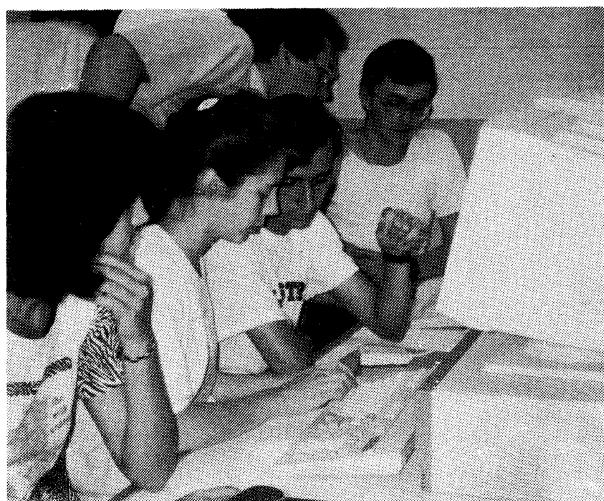
Next it was Ottawa where we were welcomed at the Ukrainian Catholic Seminary (whose students were on holiday) by the Rev. Joseph Andriyshyn. The first day was spent learning how to operate the automatic washers and dryers, and washing camp dirt out of clothes.

Ottawa is the home of some well-known Canadian Ukrainians — in

(Continued on page 13)



Marusia Kudyn of Lviv and Taras Chmil of Toronto during canoe trip.



In Montreal, learning about computers also was on the agenda.

THE Ukrainian Weekly

Rukh moves forward

On the eve of the Second All-Ukrainian Congress of the Popular Movement of Ukraine, its president, Ivan Drach, stated that it is to be "a conference of consolidation for all democratic forces." The chairman of Rukh's Secretariat, Mykhailo Horyn, stressed that "coordination and contacts today are very much needed... life compels us to unite our forces."

Indeed, the second Rukh congress strove for consolidation. Among the delegates and guests present at the congress were representatives of all facets of the Ukrainian nation: from Donbas miners to soldiers' mothers, from strike committees to student associations, from Green World to the Ukrainian Language Society, from the Ukrainian Republican Party to anarcho-syndicalists. Forty-five political and public organizations active in Ukraine today sent their representatives to the congress.

Recognizing its crucial role in consolidating the healthy democratic forces in Ukraine, the Rukh congress approved collective membership for organizations that support its program. The Rukh program and statute have been changed so that "all democratic forces, all political parties or public organizations that work toward completely independent statehood of Ukraine" can now join its ranks.

What is especially significant in the amended Rukh program is that the movement is no longer content with confederation — independence for Ukraine is its clearly delineated goal.

"Rukh naturally grew from Rukh for Perebudova to Rukh for the independent statehood of Ukraine; it has become a real opposition to the CPSU (Communist Party of the Soviet Union) and the totalitarian state-party system," states the principal resolution of the second Rukh congress.

A corollary goal of Rukh is the creation, through non-violent means, of a democratic parliamentary republic. Therefore, Rukh now sees itself as "a public-political power that stands in opposition to the regime."

As well, the principal congress resolution states that the "independence of Ukraine cannot be limited by any treaties" (e.g. a new union agreement); that laws protecting the assets of the Ukrainian nation must be adopted immediately; that Ukraine must have its own armed forces; and that Ukraine faces an "ecological catastrophe" and, therefore, the government must strive for stabilization of the environment and care for the health of Ukraine's people.

The Rukh congress proclaimed its support "for the growing workers' movement," and declared that it considers all demands of the Donbas miners to be just and demands that they be acted upon as quickly as possible. Support was extended also to student and youth movements, the women's movement and the Forum of Soldiers' Mothers.

The most important task of the day, the Rukh congress decided, is to work against the signing of a new union treaty. "A new union treaty is a threat to democracy, it prolongs the life of the totalitarian regime, it maintains unfair and unfree conditions for all the people of Ukraine."

Thus, as one leading Rukh activist, Volodymyr Cherniak, stated, "The question facing the Ukrainian nation is to be or not to be on its own land." And, the economist added, "Independent statehood is the most advantageous for the development of our economy... The way out of our present crisis is to leave the union."

As another Rukh leader, Ivan Zayets, described it, with this second congress, the Popular Movement of Ukraine "moved from public meeting-type activity to concrete action."

To sum up, then, the second congress was not the euphoric event that the inaugural Rukh conclave was. It was, instead — as befits a maturing political and public organization — a goal-oriented meeting. Perhaps it was not run as smoothly as some would have hoped. Perhaps, the delegates did not have as much opportunity to voice their desires, opinions, suggestions as they should have (after all, two days of the congress were devoted to addresses by Rukh leaders and far too many messages of greetings and best wishes from representatives of the Ukrainian diaspora). Perhaps there were other shortcomings as well.

Yet, as seen from the resolutions and decisions of the congress — with their focus on formation of an active democratic coalition and the building of a just state — Rukh is the future of Ukraine.

Nov.
14
1918

Turning the pages back...

The Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR, the highest institution of learning in Ukraine, was established on November 14, 1918, following an April 1917 proposition by the Ukrainian Scientific Society in Kiev. The law which established the academy was drawn up by a special commission which met for several weeks to specify guidelines; the law was approved by Hetman Pavlo Skoropadsky.

According to the Encyclopedia of Ukraine, its statute mandated that the academy be located in Kiev and its curricula divided into three sections: historical-philological, physical-mathematical and social-economic. Its materials were to be published in Ukrainian and membership could be granted to Ukrainians of the Ukrainian state as well as of Western Ukraine, then a part of Austria-Hungary. To further promote the Ukrainian character of the academy, foreigners could be admitted upon a only two-thirds approval vote from the academy's full members.

On February 11, 1919, when the Bolsheviks captured Kiev, the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, as it was initially named, underwent structural changes and was claimed by the new regime as one of its own institutions.

(Continued on page 11)

BOOK REVIEW

"I forge evil into good": poetry collection by Osadchy

Mykhailo Osadchy. *Skytskyi Oltar* (Scythian Altar). Slovo Ukrainian Writers' Association in Exile: Toronto, 1990, 162 pp.

by Dr. Wolodymyr T. Zyla

"Skytskyi Oltar" is one more volume of Ukrainian poetry which has been written while the poet was incarcerated in the Soviet gulag. Previously Mykhailo Osadchy had written only one small collection, his first.

In the gulag he wrote some 20 small collections, a whole library of "bootleg" literature, says Vasyi Barladianu in his introduction. He recalls particularly "Bila Tuha" (1975, The White Sorrow) and "Skytskyi Oltar" (1958-1986), yet even these two document well Mr. Osadchy's creativity during his imprisonment.

The book consists of four parts ("The April Blossom," "The Night Moving," "My Parma" and "The Dead Zone") and contains 106 poems of which only nine have titles; the rest are identified by the first line of the text.

Most of the verses are perceived as elegiac in tone; they are pensive and, in many cases, even sorrowful, pervaded with tragic images of life which simmer in the strange surroundings of nature, the taiga.

But all this is dominated by the strong and courageous personality of a poet who believes in good and holds that truth will one day triumph over evil. This belief is so strong and so profound that all other elements are pushed aside, yet it never becomes a sermon. The poet remembers that this is poetry and that beauty, even sorrowful beauty, must prevail.

Mr. Osadchy is a master of poetic techniques. He uses various rhythms from the flowing and ample to the fast-paced, employing at different times both end rhyme and internal rhyme. His rhetorical questions achieve an emphasis stronger than direct statement and impart a remarkable persuasiveness.

He pays close attention to the meaning of words in order to achieve special effect. His imagery is rich and makes his descriptions vivid and particularized: "I will put all burdens on my shoulders/ Which carry my native land"; or "Good sits deep in evil/ What is bright — it swims in darkness."

Furthermore, one must underscore his masterful diction, especially his choice of words. It includes words and phrases not characteristic of normal conversation. He does not use archaisms; the words he chooses have not long since vanished from the Ukrainian vocabulary; he is, instead, highly selective. His vocabulary is rich and, in its richness, exceptionally meaningful.

The prevailing atmosphere in the collection is tense but not fearful. Some



lines are terse but not nervous. The poet primarily wants to convey to the reader what Soviet incarceration is. It is a terror to which an individual is subjected. By telling the truth about his own great suffering, Mr. Osadchy universalizes his belief in the final victory of good.

Mr. Osadchy is also the author of a prose work, "Bilmo" (Cataract), which was published in the West in 1971 without his knowledge. It created at the time a great demand for works which, written in Soviet Ukraine, criticized the regime. Also worthy of mention in this context is another of Mr. Osadchy's verse collections, "Misiachne Siayvo" (Moonlight), likewise published in Ukraine but then suppressed by the regime for the sole reason that the author was incarcerated. Thus "Skytskyi Oltar," in all probability, is his third book.

It is truly hard to believe — and all the more remarkable — that a poet with such a limited output, never exposed to criticism, could have reached such poetical heights. Mr. Osadchy is an honorary member of the International Association of Writers, the PEN Club, and a member of the former Ukrainian Helsinki Group, today the Ukrainian Republican Party. For many years he was a "prisoner of conscience" in various prisons and in the Soviet gulag in Mordovia.

While reading this collection, one listens as, "from under the rubble of immense ruin, sings the unhurried builder who is preparing himself to build still a more beautiful city from the rubble with which he is scattered." And one hears the builder as he affirms, "I forge evil into good."

UNA Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine



The Home Office of the Ukrainian National Association reports that, as of November 8, the fraternal organization's newly established Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine has received 4,171 checks from its members with donations totalling \$104,834.30. The contributions include individual members' donations, as well as returns of members' dividend checks and interest payments on promissory notes.

NEWS AND VIEWS

A look at New York meeting of CSCE

by Walter Bodnar

Foreign ministers of the 35 member states (33 European countries, the U.S. and Canada) of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) met at the Javits Convention Center in New York City on October 1 and 2 to lay the groundwork for the upcoming summit conference in Paris slated for November 19-21 to reduce conventional arms.

It was the first CSCE event ever to be hosted by the United States and in the words of Secretary of State James A. Baker, Jr. it "underscores our partnership in CSCE and reaffirms the importance with which we view the process that began at Helsinki 15 years ago." President George Bush opened the proceedings with words of welcome to the representatives of the CSCE nations and non-governmental organizations in the audience.

Sen. Dennis DeConcini (D-Ariz.), chairman, Sam Wise, Jane Fisher, Orest Deychakiwsky, Jesse Jacobs, Ann Banchoff and Mary Sue Hafner from the U.S. Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe (Helsinki Commission) were present to partake in the proceedings.

Sen. Alfonse D'Amato (R-N.Y.), a former chairman of CSCE, was also present and stated in a radio interview that "Ukraine and the other Slavic republics should have the right to determine their destinies through free elections."

Ukrainians in attendance were: William Bahrey, Bozhena Olshaniwsky, Nadia Ratch and this writer from Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine (AHRU); Orest Deychakiwsky of the CSCE Commission, Victor Borovskiy of Radio Liberty; Christine Isajiw of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians; and Ronia Lozynsky. Viktor Batiouk represented the Foreign Affairs Ministry of the Ukrainian SSR and was part of Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze's entourage.

Each of the 35 ministers had a turn at the podium during the two-day conference and voiced desire for cooperation among nations in order to establish a lasting peace. The theme during the conference was the idea of establishing a permanent CSCE secretariat with permanent headquarters, a center for the arbitration of conflicts and an apparatus for monitoring elections.

This particular conference coincided with a major historic event at the Javits Center: the "two-plus-four" signing ceremony at the Press Filing Center of the Convention Center of a document for the unification of East and West Germany. At this ceremony, the World War II Allies relinquished control and occupation over the two Germanies. As of October 3, East and West Germany were united and the border between them was abolished. Signing the document were the foreign ministers from the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic plus the four victorious allies — the United States, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom and France.

West Germany's foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Gensher, spoke at the CSCE conference with ebullence as he stated: "We are uniting in happiness and gratitude, not in national exuberance

but as an equal partner in a united Europe. We are resolved to serve world peace."

With the unification of the two Germanies the 35-member CSCE roster would now become 34. However, Albania (a non-member) was invited as an observer to this CSCE conference and upon admission to CSCE will bring the total of member states back to 35. Albanian Foreign Minister Reis Malile was sitting at a table adjacent to the main horseshoe table where the member ministers sat with their staffs.

In spite of the euphoria created by the German unification signing that indicated an end to the World War II hostilities in Europe, some countries had other concerns.

A poignant speech was given by George Iacovou, the foreign minister of Cyprus, who called on all the nations of Europe to maintain a full and meaningful membership in the CSCE and not to permit smaller nations to be treated as second-class members. This was especially interesting since the problems of Greeks and Turks on Cyprus have been ignored by the larger nations. It also has implications on the position that Ukraine has in respect to the Soviet Union.

Ministers Kjell Magne Bondevik of Norway, Uffe Ellemann-Jensen of Denmark and Jon Baldwin Hannibalsen of Iceland spoke in support of the Baltic nations (Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia) and urged the conference to admit the Balts — first as observers to the CSCE and in the future to full membership. To push their striving for observer status Baltic foreign ministers, Algirdas Saudargas of Lithuania, Lennart Meri of Estonia and Janis Jurkans of Latvia, held a joint press conference at the Javits Press Center. Balts from the U.S. also picketed outside of the conference hall.

AHRU distributed information packets to all of the delegations and also to members of the press and public. Included in the packet was a memorandum calling on the CSCE member-states to "support the independence of Ukraine and the other Soviet republics desiring self-determination" and that Ukraine "should be admitted to the CSCE as an observer in the beginning and as a full partner thereafter." The memorandum also urged that "all political prisoners and psychiatric prisoners be released in the Soviet Union, ... that all nations should help in the clean-up of the Chernobyl disaster after-effects and...that all inhabitants... be evacuated from the Chernobyl radioactive zones in Ukraine and Byelorussia."

Noticeable at the conference was the dearth of the non-governmental organizations and ethnic representatives of former and present captive nations among the visitors. Here was a world stage with foreign ministers from all of Europe with a chance to mingle and interact on matters of concern with them. History was being made. A "new order" for Europe was being formulated.

This conference was of vital concern for the United States, Canada and the nations of Europe — including the republics presently in the Soviet Union. Notwithstanding the major impact this event will have on history and the future of mankind, it was done without fanfare in a subdued, and a rather mild-mannered way an not betraying the importance of the occasion.

The Third Generation

by Taras Szmagala Jr.

A radio broadcast and... a matter of priorities

Thirty miles after leaving Maryland, I realized that my cassette tapes were securely packed in the trunk of my car. On normal trips, this fact would not have caused concern. But, I was traveling through Virginia, and, while I love that state dearly, it has never been known for its wide selection of radio entertainment.

I resigned myself to the fact that I had only two listening options: (1) country music; or (2) fundamentalist preachers. Unfortunately, I do not enjoy the former, and, while I admire true religious conviction, I have theological differences with the latter. But, in hopes of being pleasantly surprised, I proceeded to flip through the radio stations.

Alas, no luck. Inevitably, the first station I received (I think its call letters were "WGOD") was broadcasting a sermon. But before I could press the "scan" button on my radio, I heard the preacher mention the words "Soviet Union." So I hesitated.

"This is the Soviet Union report, with your host, Josh McDowell," stated the narrator. "Recently, Josh visited the USSR, and is here with us today to report on our ministry in that spiritually developing nation." I was now interested in hearing the broadcast.

What Josh said next not only saddened me — it embarrassed me. "I just got back from the U-kraine," he began. (Like a true Southerner, he pronounced Ukraine "the U-kraine.") "What I saw was amazing," he continued, "truly awe-inspiring. They are so spiritual, but they long for religious nourishment. They have no Bibles. So, as you know, our Josh McDowell religious outreach is sending hundreds of thousands of Russian Bibles to God's children in the Ukraine. Please — send whatever you can. You can touch the lives of so many with so little," he concluded. The exact wording of his plea escapes me now — but the above passage is functionally accurate.

For the rest of the trip, I was haunted by this image of an elderly WASP woman in Culpeper, Va., writing a check to pay for Russian Bibles to be sent to Ukraine. Many would argue (and perhaps rightly so) that Russian Bibles are better than no Bibles at all. But I couldn't help myself from thinking that Josh McDowell was doing the job of our community — and he was doing it in the wrong way.

It is clear that our community has only just begun to aid our brethren in Ukraine. The churches are starting to provide (relatively meager) financial support and religious materials. With meager funds, the Ukrainian Family Bible Association is doing its best to provide Ukrainian-language Bibles and Children's Bibles. The UNA and other organizations have established relief funds. And we are beginning to supply some professional support as well as political advice. But, in proportion to the amount of money we continue to spend on our own community, we are doing next to nothing for Ukrainians in

Ukraine.

But why? Why is our community failing in this task? Certainly it is not due to lack of generosity on our part — you need only look at our ornate Catholic and Orthodox Churches to see how freely we give. So it has to be something else.

After a great deal of thought (much of it during the remainder of that Virginia trip) I arrived at a theory. And, for better or worse, it is set forth below.

Not too long ago, our predecessors labored to make America a habitable environment for Ukrainians. They built churches, purchased land for campgrounds and cemeteries, funded dance groups, and erected national homes. They realized that, if Ukrainians were to retain their heritage in America, such institutions were crucial. And, in light of the fact that they had relatively little money, what they accomplished was nothing short of amazing.

This stage of generosity and construction — namely, of churches, cemeteries, dance groups, and the like — I have dubbed the "internal phase" of Ukrainian American giving. It is a phase in which the Ukrainian American community remains firmly entrenched. And although giving to these organizations is a good thing, we may do well to broaden our horizons.

Specifically, it is time we entered into an "external phase" of giving. During this time of great change in Ukraine, the people for whom we profess to care so deeply can be profoundly affected by our material abundance. Accordingly, using our resources to help our brothers and sisters in Ukraine should be our highest priority.

Please do not misunderstand me — I do not advocate the elimination of giving to Ukrainian American groups. But, on the whole, the younger generation of Ukrainian Americans enjoys a greater financial security than did the preceding generation — and that gives us more financial options.

The simple truth is that the community does not need as many new churches, picnic grounds, or dance halls as it once did. But Ukraine, on the other hand, does need churches. They also need Bibles, computers, teachers, and printing presses.

So it should bother all of us when the UNA fund has a scant \$100,000 in its Fund for Ukraine, especially given the amount of money our community has. It should bother us that profits from varenyky sales and bingo are spent exclusively on our community rather than shared with Ukraine. And it should bother us that Josh McDowell apparently is able to raise more money for Bibles than we are.

The fate of the Ukrainian cultural renaissance will be determined during the next few years. Our generation — and our community — should be prepared to do everything in its power to ensure that this renaissance has the financial support to succeed.

Walter Bodnar is on the executive board of Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine.

The Ukrainian Weekly: 57 years of service



Vyacheslav Chornovil, Ukrainian people's deputy and chairman of the Lviv Oblast Council.



Yakiv Suslensky of Israel.



Mykhailo Zelenchuk, leader of veterans of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army, who recently formed an organization in western Ukraine.

Follow-up on Rukh's second congress: excerpts of principal address by Drach



Scenes of Kiev during the Rukh congress. Above, a huge billboard announces the second congress of the Popular Movement of Ukraine, as the arch dedicated to the "reunification" of Ukraine and Russia looms in the background. Below, one of the many banners that were strung across the Khreshchatyk and Red Army Street to promote the Rukh congress and its goals. This banner says: "September '89 - October '90. From Rukh for Perebudova to Rukh for Independent Ukraine."



This week, *The Weekly* publishing excerpts of address by leading activists at the Ukrainian Congress of the Movement of Ukraine (I

IVAN DRACH
President of Rukh

"The Political Situation in Ukraine and Rukh's Tasks"

...Any objective, historical, economic, social and cultural analysis inevitably leads to the conclusion: only complete independence of the Ukrainian nation, a sovereign Ukrainian state, is appropriate to the contemporary development of world civilization.

...We were and are sincerely sympathetic to Ukrainian patriots who in recent years fought for the rebirth of the land; we, too, were buoyed by courage and resoluteness, solidarity with them.

With sadness and regret, that the patriotism manifested today remains as a remnant of hate for foreigners, as a haughty disregard for the struggles of non-Russian national Ukrainians. The snatches acquired in the course of 19 years clouds even the most noble minds of our northern neighbors, making them short-sighted, times blinding them completely. There is not one serious problem that could not be harmoniously solved in a free Ukraine and But — as states free and independent of each other. This has also been outlined in the recent joint declaration of Ukrainian and Russian deputies. We expect that independent democratic Russia will agree to the existence of a free Ukraine, independent from

It is time to finally realize that a cow does not believe in toadism, or the moans of just as it did not believe in 1917 and 1933, as it sentences the



A delegate from Ivano-Frankivsk which he has collected autographs. Looking on is Veniamin

Chornobyl to death, observing with the scientific, Gestapo-like detachment of Mengele how many bers (rems) and how much time thousands of Ukrainian children can withstand.

We must be ready for the fact that the most furious opposition to the liberation struggle of the Ukrainian nation will emanate from the imperial center. Ukraine was and will remain the wet-nurse of the empire, one of the largest providers of manpower, cannon fodder and military technology for the beloved and principal institution of domination — the army; a limitless source of highly qualified, talented and, unfortunately, obedient workers, engineers, scholars, officers for the military-industrial complex and armed forces. The party-state strategists in the Kremlin understand this and send their most dedicated appointees to Ukraine.

Political and simple human maturity today knocks on the doors of each inhabitant of Ukraine. The miner from Donetsk, the chemist from Luhanske, the metallurgist from the Dnieper region, the machine-builder from Kiev, Kharkiv or Sumy, the ship worker from Mykolayiv or Kherson, the conscientious farmer from Poltava or Podillia, the residents of the coastline of the dying Black Sea and the poisoned swamps of the Dnieper — not to mention those whose settlements have been transformed into an atomic leper colony scarred by cesium and strontium — none of us in Ukraine can hide anywhere, close our eyes or cover our ears in order not to hear the knocks on our doors of disability, deformation, degeneration, non-existence. The existing state, using the words of the proletarian hymn, cares not about us. And this state will never care about us. It is not ours. ...

No matter how much bread, produce, meat, milk, sugar, clothing, footwear, fuel, energy, iron, steel and cement is produced by the workers, they will not be able to better their lives until Ukraine stops being a so-called union republic, until its nation confirms its state sovereignty in accordance with all international standards.

...The insidiously planned war of everyone against everyone, while domination by the party-state parasitic class over all continues — inciting workers against peasants, and both against the intelligentsia, provoking inter-ethnic conflicts in order to create conditions for a transition, or more precisely, a return from the weakening dictat to outright dictatorship — this is the essence of the strategy and tactics of the new economic reforms. This is the last peaceful attempt to save the empire. The irreconcilable, bitter invective of the general secretary/president and his heralds against the republics' declarations of sovereignty, the strained pseudo-scientific foundations of a "single economic zone" are merely a clumsy cover for the several-centuries-old concept of a "single and undivided" (Russia).

...The appearance in the arena of political struggle of such a powerful force as the working class was a surprise for the authorities, but it was awaited by democratic forces. The miners' strikes — highly organized and decisive — truly shook the party-state authorities. We remember well how the highest-level government bureaucrats and party press slandered the miners, incited workers of neighboring enterprises and peasants, and frightened the man in the street. They (the miners) were accused of group egoism. The miners know best how, in the midst of this noise, they were later deceived by the party and government. The democratic forces, especially in Ukraine, do not have the billions that the CPSU (Communist Party of the Soviet Union) or CPU (Communist Party of Ukraine) have; they do not distribute the sausages and footwear, the building materials and other resources. We could offer the miners only our moral and political support, our solidarity — and we did so. The authorities succeeded in confusing the miners, frightening them with Rukh — like Little Red Riding Hood with the wolf. Who was the winner here? Let the miners answer this question for themselves.

(Continued on page 10)



Ivan Drach, president of Rukh, and Mykhailo Horyn, Rukh's first vice-chairman and chairman of the Political Council.



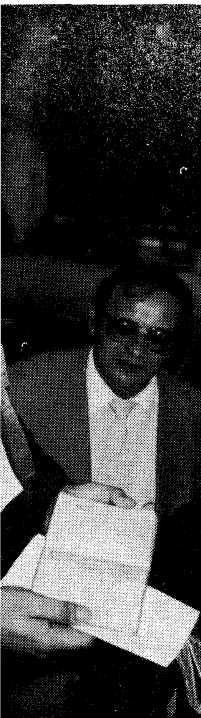
Col. Vilen Martyrosian signs autographs for a congress participant as a young man in Kozak garb looks on.



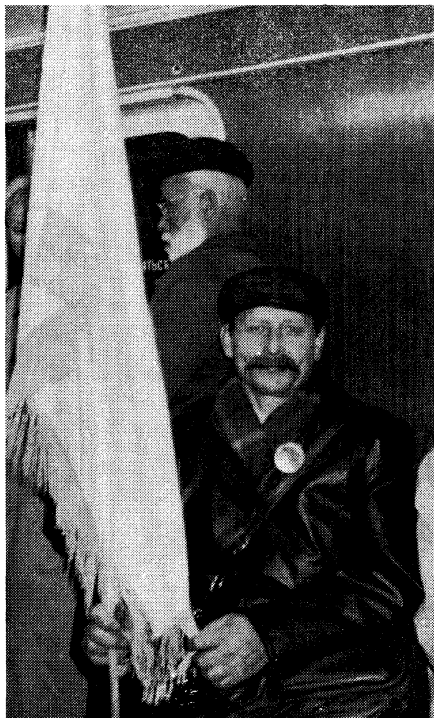
Journalists from the Lviv newspaper Za Vilnu Ukrainu, Kost Chavaga and Volodymyr Sakvuk (photographer), at the congress.



Borys Holodiuk, co-chairman of the Ivano-Frankivske city organization of Rukh, speaks during a press conference called by delegates of that western Ukrainian city. In the center is Andriy Derepa of the congress press center.



ke shows his passport, on s of leading Rukh activists. ora, a Rukh economist.



A Rukh congress participant rides the metro, proudly carrying his Ukrainian national flag and wearing a Zelenyi Svit pin, following a long day of congress sessions.

Greetings to Rukh congress



Canada's Deputy Minister for External Affairs Patrick Boyer is flanked by Erast Huculak, president of Canadian Friends of Rukh, and Marta Shmigel, who delivered greetings to Rukh from Rep. Louise Slaughter of New York.

Canada's Ministry of External Affairs

Below is the full text of greetings to the Rukh congress delivered by Patrick Boyer, Canada's deputy minister for external affairs.

Ninety-nine years ago, the first Ukrainians left this historic land to settle in Canada. Today, our governor general is a Canadian of Ukrainian background: Ramon Hnatyshyn.

Yesterday, I was honored to lay a wreath at the monument to Taras Shevchenko.

In Canada, I have met many leaders of Rukh. I am proud now to be here with you in the ancient city of Kiev.

Many people can study history, but you are making history.

I was at Kiev City Hall and saw the flag of Ukraine flying; I was in a shop on Khreshchatyk and saw a trident for sale; I rode in the metro and saw signs only in the Ukrainian language. These are what any visitor can see with his own eyes.

This morning, at the Farmer's Market at 7 a.m. I saw a woman selling flower-bulbs. A bulb can look

like something dead, but when nourished, it grows. Ukrainian culture is growing, blooming once again like a beautiful flower that was not dead but just sleeping. This growth is giving Ukrainians strength to clear up the wreckage of the past.

What is this wreckage? An economy that produces shortages. Chornobyl that produced deadly radiation. Religious life that was suppressed.

As Ukrainians seek a new pathway, Canadians wish to support constructively and positively the work which you are doing here. We see a new era. Canada is opening a consulate here in Kiev. Canadian businessmen are here to work with you in transportation, environmental clean-up, food processing. Canadian doctors are working with doctors from Kiev to help them update procedures and equipment.

Our prime minister was here last year. Today our minister of trade, John Crosbie, is here. Many Canadians of Ukrainian background are here. I am here.

Slava Ukraini!

U.S. Rep. Louise Slaughter

Following is the full text of greetings sent to Rukh leaders Ivan Drach, president, and Mykhailo Horyn, chairman of the Secretariat, by Rep. Louise Slaughter of New York (30th District).

I extend to you my heartfelt greetings and good wishes as you and your fellow Rukh members embark upon the difficult task of developing an action plan for democratization and self-determination in Ukraine. Please know that my thoughts are with you as the second congress convenes to address these very issues.

I share your hopes and aspirations for Ukraine. As a member of Congress and a citizen of the United States, I strongly affirm the principles of democracy that allow freedom, justice, and citizen involvement in government. I dream, also, of the day that Ukraine can declare its independence and establish its own

democratic government.

In the days ahead, you will have to deal with many arduous tasks from restructuring your constitution to addressing the environmental disaster of the Chornobyl nuclear accident. As you struggle with these issues, take heart in the great progress that your organization has already made and do not lose sight of your dreams. Remember also, that there is great support for your cause in countries all over the world. I stand with you in solidarity.

I appreciate the offer from Mr. Horyn to visit Ukraine and hope that one day I will be able to join with you in your country. I send my best wishes, as well, to Ms. Horyn.

Again, I wish you well in your efforts to move from sovereignty to independence. The struggle for democracy is not easy; but the rewards are immeasurable.

Follow-up...

(Continued from page 9)

...The loud manipulation of propaganda during the course of many decades had many successes — it succeeded in transplanting into the mass consciousness that abnormal concept in accordance with which a person loses his roots, his nationality, his fatherland, only because he speaks the Russian language — even though a Canadian, or Congolese, or Zulu, or Hindu Anglophone or Francophone does not become an Englishman or a Frenchman. However, in the USSR, a Ukrainian, or Byelorussian, ... who, under the pressure of implantation of only one language in the empire, begins to speak Russian is immediately deducted from his nation and added to the nation of the hegemon. This is how the evil Stalinist "merging of nations," the Brezhnevite "creation of a new historical society — the Soviet people," and, the de facto spiritual castration of "foreigners" was and is accomplished.

We do not believe that a Ukrainian who speaks Russian automatically loses his nationality ... Furthermore, he cannot become an enemy of his own people. We are pained by the fact that centuries of bloody and bloodless Russification of Ukraine forced many of our countrymen to make this brutal choice between surviving, their very existence ... on one hand and, on the other, their maternal language. The choice was not in favor of language. We honor heroes for defending their nations, but it would be anti-humane and unjust to reproach all those who did not become heroes. ...

Crimea's resistance to the rest of Ukraine did not arise out of the indigenous life interests of its workers, but out of the insidious plan by Kremlin politicians to incite quarrels among as many as possible. We see how the imperial center succeeded in doing this in Moldova (Moldavia). Now they want to spread this Moldovization to Ukraine. ...

However, we expect that the time of maturation has now come for all. Inter-ethnic friction, quarrels and battles are provoked by the imperial authority. Is there anyone who does not understand this? Haven't the last few years provided enough evidence to support this conclusion?

...Our strategy does not foresee a seizure of power, but is based entirely on a peaceful road to confirming the sovereignty of the Ukrainian nation. Unlike the CPU, we do not impose our authority on the people. We do not call on the workers to move under our leadership toward a bright, yet never attainable, future. We do not deceive

anyone with profoundly insulting Pharisaeic promises to "feed the people." ...

Our strategy and tactics depend on going to the people, accumulating their trials and pains, their aspirations, their everyday and historical interests, and transforming this into political action. We will not imitate the Bolsheviks, who seized power through conspiracy and a bloody putsch, and then turned against the people. Democratic forces can assume authority only through the will of the workers and this future authority can be subject only to control by the people. ... We stand for the introduction in the Ukrainian state of institutions, structures, procedures that have been proven by contemporary civilization, that guarantee human rights. ...

The tactics of our political struggle emanate logically and inevitably from this. They are: utilization of non-violent means and methods recognized in international law, the United Nations, the Helsinki Accords, and a decisive defense by the people of their inalienable rights. The arsenal of our peaceful battle comprises the golden treasury of national liberation movements, especially various forms of civil resistance blessed by the names of Mohandas Gandhi, Martin Luther King and other great sons of humanity. We will learn, we will use the victorious experience of Polish Solidarity and the Czechoslovak Civic Forum, the experience of the patriots of Namibia and the supporters of Nelson Mandela. All this will enrich the achievements of our own Ukrainian national liberation struggle and will help us bypass previous miscalculations. We will work in all representative organs, from the Parliament of Ukraine to the village council, in order to prevent them from reverting to the status of party cells of the CPSU.

... Four or five years ago, politics could be the art of the possible. Today it has become a science and the practice of that which is essential, urgent — that is, the salvation of the nation. We are happy to see that all thinkers in society, the capable, the talented, the hard-working, the energetic and those with initiative — all are joining the ranks of democratic forces. The time of intellect and courage has truly arrived in Ukraine. Uniting the forces of the educated and leading workers' class, the scholarly-scientific intelligentsia, the specialists in agriculture, culture, education, medicine and mass information media, in every city, region and oblast, in Kiev, will significantly raise the effectiveness of our assistance to the Ukrainian nation in its struggle for sovereignty and a better life. ...

Excerpts selected and translated by Roma Hadzewycz.



Some of the guests from the U.S. on the steps of the Ukraina Palace of Culture.

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Alternative...

(Continued from page 1)

Ukrainian Republican Party's press agency, tens of people were hurt, attacked violently by the militia, and taken to the hospital, where they were treated for bruised ribs, concussions, and hematomas.

These Ukrainian democratic forces including representatives from the Ukrainian National Democratic Party, the Ukrainian Peasant-Democratic Party, the Kiev branch of the Ukrainian Republican Party, the Kiev regional organization of the Socio-Democratic Party of Ukraine, the Ukrainian Inter-Party Assembly, the Secretariat of the Popular Movement of Ukraine, the Kiev regional organization of Rukh, the Kiev Strike Committee, the Prosvita Ukrainian Language Society, the Ukrainian Students' Union, the Union of Independent Ukrainian Youth, the Nationalistic Faction of the Union of Independent Ukrainian Youth, the Kiev Public Committee and the Democratic Union, issued an appeal to the Kiev City Council on October 31, protesting the celebrations scheduled for November 7.

They requested that November 6 be a day of mourning on the Independence Square, (known as October Revolution Square), and include a 4 p.m. meeting, with delegations from all oblasts in Ukraine represented.

Senators support...

(Continued from page 3)

requested by Baltic leaders, because of the likelihood that the Soviets would exercise the veto power possessed by each member of the CSCE to block admittance.

Noting that Baltic leaders "believe that it is worth risking a potential denial of consensus in order to reaffirm publicly and unequivocally" the United States long-standing policy of refusing to recognize the incorporation of the Baltic states into the Soviet Union, the senators warned that, "if...the United States, while nominally supporting the Baltic request to participate, fails to put this issue on the table in Paris, we will appear, at best, inconsistent and, at worst, patently hypocritical."

The Baltic states, which took major strides earlier this year toward regaining their independence after 50 years of foreign, mostly Soviet, domination, have been lobbying for the last five months to gain observer status in the CSCE, which includes in its ranks all the European states (save for Albania), Canada and the United States.

Momentum has been building slowly in recent weeks for admittance of the three former members of the League of Nations to the CSCE. When the three Baltic foreign ministers traveled to a CSCE conference in Copenhagen last June, the Danish hosts declined to allow the issue to be put on the agenda, apparently for fear of offending the Soviet delegation, and no other country pressed the matter.

However, at a CSCE foreign ministers meeting in New York earlier this month, nine countries, including the United States, publicly endorsed Baltic participation in the CSCE process.

The 28 senators' letter is the second one in a month pressing President George Bush to support Baltic efforts to gain admittance to the CSCE. On September 28, 22 senators had written to President Bush, requesting him to "do everything possible to enable Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania to participate in this historic (CSCE) process, either as full members or as observers."

The initiative for both letters came from Sen. Donald Riegle (D-Mich.).

They had also called for a blockade of the square by Ukrainian citizens to begin at the conclusion of the November 6 meeting and last throughout the night, until 9 a.m. the next morning.

Finally, they called for meetings and manifestations — to mourn the repressed — throughout the daylight hours on Wednesday, November 7.

Also on Wednesday, October 31, the day this appeal was presented to the City Council, Kiev's mayor and city council president Arnold Nazarchuk resigned his post in protest that the Communist faction in the city council had called a closed session of the city's executive committee. Mr. Nazarchuk was not even informed of this meeting during which the Communist faction sanctioned the November 7 parade along the Khreshchatyk.

Since October 31, the deputy mayor of Kiev, Oleksander Mosiuk, an active member of Rukh, has been acting as mayor of the capital city.

On Tuesday, November 6, in response to the democratic organizations' appeal to limit the November 7 festivities, people's deputies Mykhailo Horyn spoke to the gathered crowds at Independence Square, where he appealed to citizens of Kiev to behave calmly and not interfere with the military parade. His appeal was supported by city council members, Mr. Mosiuk and Mykola Horbal, who informed the gathered crowds that the parade had been relocated to Victory Plaza and Victory Prospekt and that no tanks would appear in the parade.

Also addressing the crowds on November 6 were Yevhen Chernyshov of the Ukrainian National Democratic Party, Fred Analenko from the Democratic Union, Petro Kahuy from the Ukrainian Inter-Party Assembly. During this manifestation, all traffic along the Khreshchatyk was stopped by the Union of Independent Ukrainian Students.

The day's events were concluded with an ecumenical moleben served by priests of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox and Ukrainian Catholic Churches.

After the official Communist festivities of November 7, the democratic forces in Ukraine began their own commemorations at 11 a.m. at the St. Sophia Cathedral Square. Although it was difficult for citizens to reach the square, cordoned off by the militia and soldiers, close to 10,000 people took part in this meeting.

Mr. Horyn addressed the crowds as did Larysa Skoryk and other people's deputies from the Ukrainian parliament. They underscored the fact that the military parade did not march down the Khreshchatyk as a victory for democratic forces.

A constant flow of citizens made their way to St. Sophia Square during the meeting Ms. Skoryk reported that the Communist Party of Ukraine had attracted Ukrainian citizens to the earlier parade and demonstration by promising them two days off with pay if they attended the festivities.

The gathered crowds at St. Sophia Square remembered the dead and the repressed with a moment of silence before they made their way to the Taras Shevchenko Monument at 1 p.m.

Such "meetings of mourning" also took place in Lviv, Ivano-Frankivsk, Lutsk, Kryvyi Rih, Odessa and Ternopil, to name but a few.

Reports from Ukraine also indicate that no military parades took place in the centers of towns and cities, as had been tradition, but on the outskirts of the metropolitan centers. In Lviv, November 1 and 2, usually observed as holidays were regular working days.

Soros...

(Continued from page 3)

September included: independent Ukrainian television; an independent Ukrainian Harris or Gallup-type polling system; a national Ukrainian school in Kiev; a Ukrainian Mathematical-Technical Lyceum; an association of independent Ukrainian lawyers; and a \$60 million environmental analysis laboratory near Kiev in cooperation with Greenpeace.

Mr. Hruzyn explained some of these projects in greater detail.

"We have more than 30 enthusiasts — sociologists with the required education, ideas, very energetic people — all of them young guys who want to create an independent body, which can provide the sociological expertise of polling on the sensitive issues," he said. These young enthusiasts have proposed the establishment of the Independent Sociological Research Center.

"There is an official Ministry of Education which is responsible for all the methodics, all the textbooks.

This proposed Ukrainian National School in Kiev is trying to create its own methodics based on national Ukrainian philosophy — on the grass roots...The Ministry of Education has a very firm grip and pressures all the teachers to teach only under certain guidelines — this school breaks out of the system," explained Mr. Hruzyn.

"We chose to help another school,

the Ukrainian Mathematical-Technical Lyceum, because the Ukrainian technical intelligentsia were exterminated completely and the Ukrainian language was eliminated out of science. We're looking to re-establish a system of bringing the Ukrainian language into technical education.

"That's why we, in cooperation with the Kiev Polytechnical Institute and the Institute of Mathematics of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences will form this lyceum — they will provide professors to teach students at the level of professors."

"George Soros considers each one of his foundations little cracks in the monolith that produce a devastating effect," said Mr. Hruzyn.

"He believes that all the decision-making centers in the Soviet Union are paralyzed and that the Soviet Union will inevitably fall apart. He hopes that all those isolated republics of the Soviet Union will not become internal nationalistic states.

"That's why he believes and this is the motto of our foundation: to open as many doors and as many windows to the West as possible for Ukrainians — to integrate Ukraine as energetically and as fast as we can afford into Western civilization," said Mr. Hruzyn.

"When dogma is confronted with alternatives, dogma will always collapse. That's why with his foundations he would like to present alternatives," he said.

Turning the pages...

(Continued from page 6)

In the two-year period that followed, the first persecutions of academicians by the government began. From then on, the academy persevered through various periods of expansion, Russification, division and persecution.

During the late 1920s, the work of the academy — as of June 14, 1921, known as the All-Ukrainian Academy of Sciences — expanded with substantial increases in both the number of personnel and publications; the Encyclopedia of Ukraine cites the former figure as having increased from 118 persons in 1923 to 160 persons in 1924, while the latter number improved from 32 to 35 during the same time period. In 1929, the academy published a total of 136 works.

The early 1930s, however, saw a marked increase in interference by the authorities: numerous arrests were made and it is estimated that as many as 250 academicians were repressed during that decade.

In 1934 the academy was once again reorganized. The encyclopedia writes:

"The academy became an association of 36 branch institutes. It was subordinated to the Council of the People's Commissars of the Ukrainian SSR. Since then, the mathematical, technical and natural sciences have been accorded first place among the activities of the academy. In 1936 the All-Ukrainian Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR was renamed the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR and became a territorial, rather than a national, institution. It was divided again into three divisions: social sciences, mathematical and natural sciences, and technical sciences.

Over the years, the academy has undergone even more structural alterations. More notable, perhaps, is the gradual shift in concentration from the humanities to the physical-mathematical and technical sciences. Currently, the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR is known for its contributions in the fields of physics, medicine, pathophysiology and botany.

THE GREAT FAMINE IN UKRAINE: THE UNKNOWN HOLOCAUST

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THE GREAT FAMINE IN UKRAINE: the unknown holocaust



Lviv celebrates...

(Continued from page 1)

the first time in 72 years that the event was officially acknowledged. On stage one could see Vyacheslav Chornovil, Bohdan Kotyk, Orest Vlokh and Iryna Kalynets.

That morning, during the parliamentary session in Kiev, the chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet, Leonid Kravchuk, had sent greetings to western Ukrainians on the occasion of their November 1 celebrations.

The celebrations began with a reenactment of the 1918 proclamation, and then two white cars arrived at the square from opposite directions. One brought Metropolitan Volodymyr Sterniuk of the Ukrainian Catholic Church and the other, Patriarch Mstyslav of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church, who was in Lviv as part of his official tour of Ukraine.

The visit of the Orthodox patriarch to western Ukraine, stronghold of Ukrainian Catholicism, was a controversial event, and there was an obvious tension in the atmosphere. Misgivings about the visit, voiced by many area residences, were engendered not by the person of the patriarch himself, who was warmly greeted by the populace in Lviv, as by the perceived intentions of the people surrounding him.

However, the tension seemed to be instantly broken when Metropolitan Sterniuk and Patriarch Mstyslav embraced on the platform before the crowd.

The metropolitan blessed the plaque and then spoke to the public. He underlined the importance of the occasion but issued a warning against those who, using the new religious freedom in Ukraine, bring false religions. He cited the revival of the ancient pagan faith of Dazhboh as an example.

Patriarch Mstyslav spoke next. In his strong voice, coming from a seemingly frail body, he expressed with great emotion hope that a free and independent Ukraine would rise on a foundation of unity. He acknowledged the important position of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in the history of western Ukraine and called on all faithful to unify as



Lviv Oblast Council Vice-Chairman Ivan Hel addresses the crowd. Looking on (from left) are Patriarch Mstyslav and People's Deputies Yuriy Sorochyk, Vyacheslav Chornovil and Orest Vlokh.



Youths carry torches during evening ceremony marking anniversary of Western Ukrainian National Republic.

Christians.

Mr. Chornovil, chairman of the Lviv Oblast Council, welcomed the patriarch and said that the apprehension he had about the patriarch's visit had been dispelled because it was obvious that all desired coexistence

and unity. He kissed Patriarch Mstyslav's episcopal ring.

The commemoration of the November 1 event was continued later in the afternoon at the gravesites of the Sichovi Striltsi at both cemeteries of Lviv.

PREVIEW...

(Continued from page 6)

exhibit, "From Many Lands: The Immigrant Experience, 1840-1990," at the Cornelius Low House/Middlesex County Museum. The seven-month exhibit which runs through June 2, 1991, has been designed to examine the immigrants' cultures of origin, their settlements, homes and work and the establishment of community organizations such as churches, temples and social clubs in New Jersey. Additionally, children's workshops will be offered Tuesday through Friday, November 12 through May 31. For more information or to receive an exhibit brochure, contact the commission, (201) 745-4489, 745-3888 (TDD), or the museum, 745-4177. The museum is located at 1225 River Road. Hours are Tuesday-Sunday, 1-4 p.m. All components of the exhibit, "From Many Lands," are free to the public.

Ecological bicycle...

(Continued from page 16)

neyed from Kharkiv to Poltava, Sumy and finally Kiev.

Unlike many tours, these projects allow the American participants to have direct contact and interaction with both the Ukrainian participants and the local townspeople. Instead of being isolated in hotels, participants may invite guests into their camp or accept invitations to stay in private homes.

This summer the walkers hosted in-camp presentations by representatives from groups such as Rukh, Union Chornobyl, the Ukrainian Republican Party, as well as environmentalists from Zelenyi Svit. The walkers also attended meetings and demonstrations organized by these groups.

As Ukraine moves towards a multi-party political system, the democratic forces are inheriting very severe ecological problems which have been magnified by decades of economic mismanagement by the central authorities in Moscow. The country now finds itself in a seemingly paradoxical situation of needing to simultaneously raise its standard of living while re-establishing a balanced relationship with nature.

People of Ukrainian descent and speakers of Ukrainian are especially welcome to become participants in the Ukrainian ecological bike tour. If you would like more information or an application sent to you please contact: International Peace Walk; 4521 Campus Drive, Suite 211, Irvine, Calif. 92715 or call (714) 856-0200.

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Lviv Junior...

(Continued from page 5)

church we met retired Air Force General Joseph Romanow, we saw the home of Governor-General Ramon Hnatyshyn (although Mr. Hnatyshyn himself was away).

Wherever we went, people made a special effort to make our visitors feel welcome. At the Museum of Natural History, Taras Kis, who works there as a guide, prepared his tour in Ukrainian, researching the proper Ukrainian names for the Canadian fauna. Tania Bardyn, who worked as a parliamentary intern during the summer, described her work, and accompanied us around Parliament Hill.

Then it was on to Montreal for the "French experience" — although not completely, for our host in Montreal, Andrij Ronish, works for the National Research Council and prepared a computer program for our students. They learned about computer communications, computer graphics and spent a day at a technical college in a computer workshop.

They toured old Montreal for, as inhabitants of an old city themselves, they wanted to compare old Montreal to old Lviv. They were fascinated by what they called the "million fires" of the city — the sight of the city at night, especially from Mt. Royal.

They decided that Montreal was a city that lives 24 hours a day (I refrained from asking how they found this out). In Montreal they were welcomed by families into their homes and again made new friends. Then it was back to Toronto with a stopover at Old Fort Henry on the way, a fort built to protect Canada from invading Americans, who actually never came.

Back in Toronto the Lviv students were reunited with their friends (most of

whom had stayed at camp for a second week). Then it was on to the obligatory trip to Niagara Falls, as well as one of the Six Nations Indian reservation. There was an attempt at a few lessons of practical English — something all admitted they needed, but found it hard to concentrate.

There was some free time at the end when exchange partners would make their own programs, or band together and go somewhere in groups. The three leaders, teachers at higher schools, tried to use all their spare time to learn things of professional interest to them. No time was wasted and the month was proved too short to accomplish all they had wanted.

Exactly one month after coming here, on August 31, our friends left for Montreal. There were tears again, promises to keep in touch. Next year, someone else would be going in their place. But now, with the new freedom in Ukraine, it was not a good-bye forever. Some of our Canadians are already making plans to study in Lviv.

In preparing our program, we had a lot of help from the community, both financial and other. Wherever we went, whether in Toronto or in Ottawa or Montreal, people were happy to help us with special arrangements, to get free tickets for us, to put us up, to arrange all kinds of activities. Although the costs for the program were substantial, they were greatly reduced because of the generosity we met everywhere.

Of course, it had been easier to be a visitor than a host. We tried to give our friends a taste of our life here; and in preparing our program, we realized how many different worlds we live in and how difficult it was to squeeze it all into a month. It was a bit overwhelming for them and, as one girl later wrote to me, "I only fully realized what a great experience it had been after I got home."



Lviv students in front of the Canadian governor general's residence in Ottawa with Tania Bardyn (center).

We intend to continue this exchange on a regular basis and next year another group will go to Lviv. So far, this is the only regular student exchange with Ukraine in the Ukrainian community, but no doubt there will soon be others. There are Junior Academy branches in other cities of Ukraine — Kiev and

Odesa, for example.

There is nothing that can replace real contacts — for students from Ukraine this is an introduction to a new way of life, and for our students it is a lifeline to their homeland, one which until now could only be an abstract experience.

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The Green Party...

(Continued from page 2)

essential to immediately stop ominous processes that violate the balance of nature, degradation of the environment, militarization, spiritual impoverishment, cultural and national degeneration. A consumer orientation cannot give a man good fortune or attainment of his life's goals.

"Chornobyl — atomic, chemical, spiritual, political — continues. We must stop it."

The party congress elected Dr. Yuriy Shcherbak, a physician and writer, as leader of the Green Party of Ukraine.

Elected as vice-chairman were: Oleh Sydorkin (Uman), Vitaliy Ko-

nonov (Kiev), Oleksander Svyryda (Kiev), Volodymyr Ivanov (Kiev), Valentyn Yankivsky (Odessa), Ihor Pushkar (Ternopil), Leontiy Sandulak (Chernivtsi), Oleksander Bahin (Horlivka) and Valentyn Khudin (Poltava).

The auditing committee members are: Volodymyr Timonin (Kiev), Ihor Havrylov (Kiev) and Andriy Olenchuk (Terebovlia). Claudia Khaliavenko (Kiev) is the party's treasurer.

Held at the Turyst Hotel in Kiev, the congress was attended by 106 delegates from nearly all oblasts of Ukraine. Also present were guests from the Green Party of Czechoslovakia and scholars from the United States.

— Roma Hadzewycz

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(Continued from page 4)

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According to Ms. Hewka, Pennsylvania State Sen. Joe Rocks (R) has contributed \$50,000 to the center for the past three years and Sen. Stuart Greenleaf (R) added \$25,000 for the first time this year.

Acquiring money, said Ms. Hewka, is simply a matter of knowing where to look for it and how to fill out the applications. Unfortunately that takes time.

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Ukraine's Green...

(Continued from page 2)

produced in the Donetsk-Dnieper industrial zone in which many cities have reached the stage of "ecological catastrophe."

One of the major problems, in Mr. Karp's view, is the waste emitted by automobiles, which composes up to 80 percent of the hydrocarbons, almost 50 percent of the carbon monoxide, and 40 percent of nitric oxides in the atmosphere. He maintained that an air defense program was being initiated largely by the gas institute that would bring about a change in this situation, including the use of natural gas in transport and the reduction of nitrogen oxide wastes under gas combustion in boilers and furnaces. It is estimated that more than one-third of Ukraine's air pollution is derived from transportation sources.

In a further recent survey of the situation in Ukrainian industry, Mykola Kyselov, a leading researcher into ecological problems, and author of the recently published book "Svitohliad ta Ekolohiya" ("The World Outlook and Ecology"), noted that the structure of Ukrainian industry is irrational not only for the republic, but even for the Union.

In Ukraine, he pointed out, there exist over 1,000 dangerous chemical enterprises, 93 percent of the output of which is exported. In 78 cities of the republic, the release of harmful substances from the factories exceeds the norm by over 60 times, and yet in these same regions live 80 percent of the population. Largely as a result of such developments, Ukraine ranks 32nd in the world in terms of life expectancy (only 63 years of age for men, compared to 71.8 in Canada), and it also has the lowest birthrate in the Soviet Union.

Eighty percent of the female population is involved in heavy physical labor.

Although it contains less than 3 percent of Soviet territory, almost 30 percent of the Soviet Union's industrial air pollution is found in Ukraine.

While the situation in the industrial east and south of Ukraine has been monitored frequently, that in western Ukraine is little better. A survey conducted by Ecolos, an ecological association based in Toronto that researches environmental problems in Ukraine, has provided an oblast-by-oblast account of the situation.

In Lviv, for example, about one-quarter of the land has been subjected to land improvement schemes, and principally the drainage of land. Over the past 15 years, soil erosion in Lviv Oblast had increased to the point where it now exceeds 200,000 hectares of arable land or 10 percent of the total area. Industrial factories have been responsible for the pollution of 11 percent of the oblast's territory, and in zones of "dangerous pollutants" live 1.2 million residents, or 80 percent of the total population.

Among the worst pollutants have been a cement combine, which annually releases 30,000 tons of cement dust into the atmosphere; the Yavorivske production association "Sirka" (sulfur); and the Stebnytsky potassium combine, the by-products of which have been released into the Dniester River, harming over 900,000 tons of "commercial" fish.

Conclusions

The acute ecological situation in Ukraine has resulted in the contraction

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Volume one: Summer activities

Editors: George Foty and Zenon Pohorecky

Published by the Ukrainian Canadian Committee, Saskatchewan
Provincial Council, 1980, pp. 120. Price \$5.00.

The most frequently used Ukrainian words are grouped here in
four-coded parts for easy reference.

Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund

Pfizer Corporation

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extend an invitation to members of the

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of valuable arable land, the destruction of major river systems, and above all, a sharp rise in pollution-related illnesses among the population. Thus alongside daily economic problems — a struggle to maintain an adequate and nutritious diet, for example — it has been plain that health problems have been exacerbated by industrial development. At the Toronto conference, members of the Ukrainian Green movement, headed by noted academician and biologist Dmytro Hrodzynsky, made it plain that they attributed Ukraine's ecological crisis to careless and irrational economic planning that has been directed by centralized and bureaucratic ministries based in Moscow.

In consequence, the Green movement has become a significant and uniting force for many Ukrainians who are able to identify ecological dilemmas much more quickly than authentic political solutions.

As yet, however, the viable solutions are few. A notable feature of the

Toronto conference was environmental advice on such matters as waste disposal, the use of liquified coal in power stations, and environmental control from Canadian and U.S. experts to their Soviet colleagues. In turn, the Ukrainian Greens emphasized frequently that much of the economic development that has occurred has not been in the best interests of Ukraine. Whether a sovereign Ukraine will be able to better determine its own ecological fate remains at this juncture a moot point.

It is conceivable, nonetheless, that the republic might see its future in terms of a renewed emphasis on agriculture; on light and consumer, rather than heavy, industry; and on energy conservation and the refinement of the currently dangerous coal-fired thermal power stations as opposed to the expansion of nuclear energy. The Green Party faces a momentous task.

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November 11

NEW YORK: The Shevchenko Scientific Society invites the community to attend an extraordinary meeting with guests from Ukraine: film director Stanyslav Chernilevsky and editor-in-chief of Vechirnyi Kyiv Vitaliv Karpenko. Mr. Chernivsky will speak about the reinterment of the last remains of Vasyly Stus, Oleksa Tykhy and Yuriy Lytvyn and will also show fragments of his films. Mr. Karpenko will speak on "Democratic Processes in Ukraine and the Press." The evening begins at 5 p.m. at 63 Fourth Ave., between Ninth and 10th streets. Call (212) 254-5130 for more information.

November 15

TORONTO: The University of Toronto's Seminar in Ukrainian Studies presents a lecture by the Rev. Kenneth Nowakowski, vice-chancellor of the Lviv Archeparchy, titled "The Current Status and Future Prospects for the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Ukraine." The presentation begins at 4 p.m. at the Robarts Library, Room 4049. For more information call the Chair of Ukrainian Studies, (416) 978-3332.

November 17

NEW YORK: The Shevchenko Scientific Society invites the community to a lecture by Dr. Bofdan Osadchuk, professor at Berlin University and a political analyst. Dr. Osadchuk will speak on "Ukraine within the context of the Eastern European Revolution." The evening begins at 5 p.m. at 63 Fourth Ave., between Ninth and 10th streets. Contact the society, (212) 254-5130, for more information.

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

November 17-18

NEW YORK: The Ukrainian National Women's League of America, Branch 25, invites the public to an exhibition of works by artist Arcadia Olenska-Petryshyn to be held at 203 Second Ave., second floor gallery, at 1-5 p.m. on both days. All contributions from the exhibition will benefit the Children of Chornobyl Relief Fund.

November 18

WHIPPANY, N.J.: The Ukrainian National Women's League of America, Branch 61, will hold its Christmas Bazaar at the Whippany Church Hall, Route 10 and South Jefferson Road, 9:30 a.m. to noon. Featured will be baked goods, ceramics, hand-made Christmas decorations and tree ornaments, children's books, embroidery and many other items. Some of the participating artists include Slava Gerulak, C. Yurkiw-Rolland, M. Bokalo and Sofika Zielyk. Coffee and pastries will be served. For more information call (201) 627-4205.

November 19

ANN ARBOR, Mich.: The University of Michigan Center for Russian and East European Studies announces a lecture by Prof. Volodymyr Ivanenko, deputy dean and associate professor at the School of Journalism, Kiev University. Dr. Ivanenko will speak on "Glasnost and Freedom of the Press: The Kiev Experience." The presentation begins at 7:30 p.m. at the East Conference Room, Rackham Building, 915 E. Washington St. To obtain more details contact the

center, (313) 764-0351.

November 23

EAST HANOVER, N.J.: The Chornomorski Plast Fraternity invites the community to its annual "Morskiy Ball." The dance will be held at the main ballroom of the Ramada Hotel on Route 10 (westbound), beginning at 9 p.m. Music will be provided by the Tempo Orchestra. Admission at the door is \$12 and appropriate semi-formal attire is requested. Call Oleh Kolodiy, (201) 763-1797, for table reservations or further information.

November 24

BLOOMINGDALE, Ill.: St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox Church, 300 E. Army Trail Road, invites the community to celebrate its 20th anniversary with a traditional banquet. Dr. George Truchly will be the honored guest. Cocktails begin at 6:30 p.m., and dinner, at 7:00 p.m. Included in the entertainment will be dancing to the music of Lidan. Donation is \$40 with all proceeds going to the Church Building Fund. For further information call (708) 439-3274 or (708) 325-8583.

December 2

LOS ANGELES: The Ukrainian Art Center Inc. will hold an annual Christmas open house at 4315 Melrose Ave., noon to 5 p.m. Featured will be sale of hand-crafted holiday decorations and Ukrainian fine and folk art, demonstrations of folk crafts and a showing of Ukrainian doll collections and tradi-

tional embroidered towels. Samples of traditional holiday foods will be available. Call (213) 668-0172 to obtain more information.

December 2-28

PHOENIX, Ariz.: The 10th annual festival of ethnic Christmas trees, "International Christmas X," will be held at the concourse of the Valley Bank Center, 201 N. Central Ave., at 8 a.m. - 9 p.m. daily. Special noontime programs will be presented weekdays, December 3-19 and on Saturday, December 8, an afternoon program will be held at 1-4 p.m. This year, 35 groups will participate in the demonstration of ethnic diversity through various tree decorations, foods, and choral music programs as well as other featured events and shows. For more information, call Jo Ann Johnson, A-615, Valley Bank Center Concourse Events Coordinator, (602) 261-1005.

December 6

TORONTO: The University of Toronto's Seminar in Ukrainian Studies presents a lecture by Dr. Donald Avery of the Department of History, University of Western Ontario, at the Robarts Library, Room 4049, at 4-6 p.m. Dr. Avery will address "The Problem of Divided Loyalties: The Ukrainian Left and the Canadian State, 1914-1948." For further information call the Chair of Ukrainian Studies, (416) 978-3332.

ONGOING

PISCATAWAY, N.J.: The Middlesex County Cultural and Heritage Commission invites the public to visit its

(Continued on page 12)

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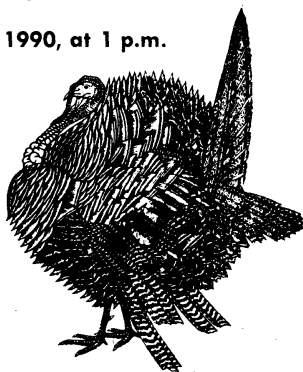
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Harvard conference to analyze Ukraine's economy

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — A conference at Harvard University's John F. Kennedy School of Government will analyze recent economic events in Soviet Ukraine, and plot strategies for future economic reform.

Scheduled for November 13-15, the conference will bring together leaders from academia, business and government from the United States and Canada, along with 11 Ukrainian policy makers, including several parliamentarians.

Conference participants include Bill Hogan, Shirley Williams, and Graham Allison of the Kennedy School, George Grabowicz of the Ukrainian Research Institute, Janos Kornai of Harvard University, as well as Volo-

dymyr Pylpynchuk, head of the Economic Subcommission of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet, and Alexander Savchenko, economic advisor to the democratic bloc.

The conference is sponsored by the Project on Economic Reform in Ukraine, a cooperative effort between Harvard's Kennedy School of Government and Ukrainian Research Institute, which brings technical assistance to Ukrainian policy makers.

For further information, contact: Jim Cashel, associate director, Project on Economic Reform in Ukraine, 79 John F. Kennedy St., Cambridge, Mass. 02120; phone: (617) 495-1318; fax: (617) 495-1635.

Ecological bicycle tour is planned

by Jon Spaulding

IRVINE, Calif. — Next summer 100 environmental activists in Ukraine will host a group of 100 participants from the United States, Canada and other countries for an ecological bicycle tour in southeastern Ukraine.

The project is being co-organized by the Ukrainian ecological association Zelenyi Svit, the Ukrainian Peace Committee and International Peace Walk, a non-profit organization based in California. The tentative dates for the trip are June 20 through July 10, 1991 and the cyclists' route will include Donetsk, Dnipropetrovsk, Kryvyi Rih, Nikopol, and Zaporizhzhia, and the last days of the trip will be spent in Kiev.

The participants will travel 50 to 70 miles per day. Bicycles will be the main form of transportation, but the use of other non-polluting vehicles such as electric cars is also planned. Nights will be spent in campsites and

in private homes. Information in Ukrainian on environmental issues will be distributed to local residents, and at major cities along the route the participants will organize environment festivals similar to Earth Day. Topics that are to be covered include renewable energy, recycling, new energy-efficient technology, and organic agricultural techniques.

The idea for the Ukrainian Ecological Bike Tour grew out of earlier projects organized by International Peace Walk and the Ukrainian Peace Committee. For the past three summers these groups have been co-organizing peace walks in various regions of Ukraine. The first such walk, in the summer of 1988, brought 230 Americans to Ukraine for a three-week trek from Odessa to Kiev. In 1989 the peace walk started in Uzhhorod in western Ukraine, and proceeded through Kamianets-Podilsky, winding up in the capital. This past summer peace walkers jour-

(Continued on page 12)