

43

THE Ukrainian Weekly

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

Vol. LVII

No. 43

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1989

50 cents

Ukrainian Communist Party's plenum: orchestrated farce?

by Dr. Roman Solchanyk

The official report on the plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine that convened on September 28 to select a new party leader in place of Volodymyr Shcherbytsky has all the markings of a well-rehearsed farce.

Virtually all of the speakers at the plenum essentially did two things: (1) heaped mounds of praise on Mr. Shcherbytsky both as an individual and as a party leader, and (2) heaped mounds of praise on Volodymyr A. Ivashko, Mr. Shcherbytsky's successor, both as an individual and as a party leader.

The absence of any serious dissonant notes in the plenum proceedings, and the fact that directly after the plenum Pravda published back-to-back interviews with the three main actors in this performance — Mikhail Gorbachev, Mr. Shcherbytsky and Mr. Ivashko — projects an image of unanimity of views that, given the current realities in the Soviet Union, strongly suggests behind-the-scenes orchestration.

The question obviously arises as to the purpose of this exercise, which was broadcast live on republican television. It would seem, first of all, that the

(Continued on page 12)

Protests over Crimean nuke plant reach climax, strike threatened

by Dr. David Marples

The protests over the construction of a nuclear power plant on the Kerch peninsula of the Crimea appear to have reached a crisis point. As a result of the failure of the Soviet authorities to reach a final decision on the reprofiling of the station, the local population has threatened strike action that is to encompass the entire Crimean Oblast of the Ukrainian SSR.

At the same time, the situation in the Crimea cannot be divorced from that elsewhere in the republic, where there have been new reports from areas that have been badly affected by fallout from Chernobyl.

Following protracted protests against the building of the Crimean plant in 1987-1988, a government commission was sent to Kerch under the leadership of the vice-president of the USSR Academy, Yevgeniy Velikhov. The commission recommended against the station's operation on several grounds. First, the seismicity in the

Thousands in Chicago pledge solidarity with Ukraine

Millennium statue is dedicated

CHICAGO — In a truly ecumenical celebration, thousands of Ukrainian Americans pledged their solidarity with Ukraine on Sunday, October 15, during dedication ceremonies of a statue of Ss. Volodymyr and Olha, concluding Chicagoland's yearlong festivities marking the Millennium of the Christianization of Ukraine.

On a bright, yet windy Sunday afternoon, characteristic of this ethnically vibrant city, dignitaries from Ukraine's capital city of Kiev, a Ukrainian member of Parliament from Krakow, Ukrainian Orthodox, Catholic and Protestant leaders joined together with federal, state and city officials to unveil what the day's master of ceremonies and Millennium Monument Committee chairman Julian Kulas called a "confirmation of the long history of our religious faith."

The event, which called for freedom for all Ukrainian Churches, also focused attention on Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's upcoming meeting with Pope John Paul II, in late November.

A historic event, the blessing of the monument not only united according to police estimates 5,000 to 7,000 members of the Ukrainian American community in Chicago, but also allowed that community to listen to



Peter Dudycz

Bishop Innocent Lotocky of the Ukrainian Catholic Church and Metropolitan Mstyslav, head of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church, bless the Millennium statue.

Volodymyr Yavorivsky, a deputy of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Kiev regional chairman of the newly-established Popular Movement of Ukraine for Perebudova, known as

Rukh. Sharing the speakers' podium that afternoon were former political prisoner and Ukrainian Helsinki Union member Mykola Horbal, who is

(Continued on page 4)

Rukh leader Volodymyr Yavorivsky hustles on Washington circuit

by John A. Kun

UNA Washington Office

WASHINGTON — Volodymyr Yavorivsky, president of the Kiev Regional Rukh organization, experienced a swirl of activity that

brought him face to face with media, government and political leaders in Washington during a visit to the nation's capital on October 9-12.

Mr. Yavorivsky, an elected deputy from Kiev to the Soviet Con-

(Continued on page 3)



Volodymyr Yavorivsky pins Rukh button on Rep. Christopher Smith's lapel.

(Continued on page 2)

Leading Georgian rights activist dies in car crash



Merab Kostava

KENT, England — According to reports from Moscow, the leading Georgian human rights activist Merab Kostava died in a car crash early on Friday, October 13.

The incident happened on a deserted wet road, and Mr. Kostava's friends believe it was no accident. Mr. Kostava is reported to have received death threats over the summer which were repeated only last week, reported Keston College.

Mr. Kostava, 50, was a member of the Georgian Orthodox Church and had long been active in Georgian human rights circles. He was a member of the Action Group for the Defense of Human Rights, founded in Tbilisi in 1974, which grew up at a time of controversy in Georgia about corruption within the Georgian Orthodox Church. The group defended a number of harassed Georgian activists, including Valentina Pailodze who had been arrested and sentenced in 1974 for protesting against such corruption.

Mr. Kostava was later involved in the Georgian Helsinki Committee founded in 1977 to monitor Soviet compliance of the Helsinki agreement.

He was arrested at the musical college where he worked on April 7, 1977, together with two other leading activists, Zviad Gamsakhurdia and Victor Rtskhiladze. He was tried together with Mr. Gamsakhurdia and sentenced to three years' strict-regimen labor camp and two years' exile on charges of "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda."

He was rearrested in November 1981 while serving his term of exile and given a further five years' labor camp. He was rearrested in labor camp in June 1985 and given a further two-year sentence for alleged "violation of camp regulations."

He held a number of hunger strikes while in labor camp to protest against the denial of letters and family visits. His health became poor, and he spent time in the prison hospital with tuberculosis.

He was finally freed on April 30, 1987, during the series of releases of political prisoners in the Soviet Union. He returned to his wife and son in Tbilisi. He continued his human rights activities after his release, which led to the death threats against him.

Rallies all over Ukraine support alternative election law

LONDON — Public rallies were held in various cities throughout Soviet Ukraine in mid-October to protest the official draft of a law on republican elections and to support an alternative draft proposed by a group of progressive people's deputies in Ukraine, reported the Ukrainian Press Agency on October 18.

The largest of the public meetings occurred in Lviv, western Ukraine, where some 30,000 residents gathered under the banner, "Support the democratic election law," the London-based UPA reported. A resolution was passed

at the meeting supporting the alternative election law put forward by Ukrainian members of the all-union Congress of People's Deputies.

The Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet is scheduled to vote on an elections law on October 25.

During the Lviv meeting the issue of police brutality used against citizens who gathered peacefully for a rally on October 1 in Lviv was also raised, the UPA said. Statements by members of public commissions appointed to examine the causes of the incidents were read aloud, many of which concluded that

the Lviv authorities had planned the brutal disruption of the meeting in advance. A number of resolutions demanded the removal of the procurator Izosimov from his position and for him to be put on trial. There were also proposals for the removal of the chief of the special forces used against the demonstrators and of the chief of the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

Telegrams were reportedly sent to the USSR Supreme Soviet explaining the critical socio-political situation in Ukraine. The protesters decided to

(Continued on page 15)

Protests...

(Continued from page 1)

Riabev — who had inspected the station — bemoaning the fact that construction work was continuing and noting that further building has been scheduled for the remainder of this year.

Such procrastination has occurred despite a petition of Crimean residents with at least 350,000 signatures opposing the station, and despite the unanimous opposition of the Crimean Communist Party and government leaders.

More recently, the building zone is said to be experiencing "unprecedented tension." People are incensed at the failure of the Crimean Oblast Executive Committee to solicit prompt action from the Soviet government. At a session of the oblast government, speakers criticized what they perceived as indecisiveness on the part of their government leaders, and virtually every speech demanded a halt of construction work at the station.

While the meeting was taking place, an ecological association (Ekologia i Mir) gathered outside the meeting hall to demand an end to investment in and building of a nuclear energy station in the Crimea.

Further, it is reported that there is a serious threat of an all-Crimean strike in protest against the continuing construction of the Crimean nuclear plant. There is continuous picketing in the settlement of the building workers, and the protesters want the site transformed into a training center for nuclear plant operatives or some other "ecologically harmless" object.

The authorities' reluctance to make a final decision on the Crimean plant may reflect the precarious state of the Soviet nuclear power industry today. That the Crimean station will ultimately be abandoned seems certain, and has been confirmed by the leadership of the informal Ukrainian ecological association Green World (Zelenyi Svit). But it seems that the authorities wish to avoid the impression of a wholesale abandonment of the nuclear program in Ukraine.

Earlier this year, the Chyhyryn nuclear plant was officially abandoned, and in early September a decision was made to curtail future expansion at a station in Mykolayiv Oblast. At the same time, a lengthy sojourn of a government commission headed by deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Vitaliy Doguzhiev in the Chornobyl area has indicated that the health authorities have neglected their duties in observing the effects of radioactive fallout, which has been shown to be much worse than originally anticipated.

The Doguzhiev commission visited the Zhytomyr and Kiev Oblasts of Ukraine, the Gomel and Mogilev Oblasts of Byelorussia, and the Bryansk Oblast of the Russian SFSR between

July 26 and September 13. It expressed concern over the shortage of medical personnel in a number of areas and the failure of the Soviet health authorities to pay heed to outbreaks of illnesses.

In addition, it is clear that many affected regions have lacked supplies of clean food and consumer goods. Although the Byelorussian authorities have drawn up a program to eliminate the effects of the Chornobyl accident in the period 1990-1995, the Ukrainian program has been somewhat delayed. In short, there are some grounds for the assertion that the situation in Ukraine in the aftermath of Chornobyl has been far from satisfactory.

There have been continuing articles, for example, about the difficult situation that has arisen in the Narodychi Raion of Zhytomyr Oblast. One account has taken issue with the current norm for cesium contamination of the soil. Rather than the often cited maximum level of 15 curies per square kilometer, the article states that according to the temporary norms accepted in 1986, the maximum norm for cesium was only three curies, and for plutonium 0.1 curies per square kilometer. In Narodychi, however, the average radiation background is 15-40 curies, while in certain villages it exceeds 100 curies per square kilometer.

In addition, the number of sicknesses among children in this area has risen alarmingly over the past three years. At two schools, with a student population of 200, 62 children had swollen thyroid glands, 20 had liver problems, 45 percent were in the high-risk group for iodine contamination, and 75 percent for cesium contamination. Virtually all the 5,000 children who live in the raion are said to be showing some symptoms of sickness, be it the common cold or the more serious ailments listed above.

It is plausible that a general weakening of the immune system has resulted from the rise in the radiation background over the past 40 months. The

Narodychi problem is not new, and journalists first began to focus attention on the problems there in early 1989. What is new is the acknowledgement at the government level that such problems exist and that they are connected directly to the Chornobyl tragedy. The key difficulty now is to arrange for future evacuations of the affected and endangered population over the next four years.

For the present, tasks such as health protection measures for the population in the Chornobyl region and the decision on the location and building of nuclear power plants in areas such as the Crimea lie outside the republican domain. Traditionally, the Moscow-based ministries have been slow to recognize the wishes of those who must live in the area of a major energy facility.

However, the Ukrainian ecological movement and the Popular Movement of Ukraine for Perebudova, or Rukh, have focused on the Ukrainian nuclear power program and the need to prevent the commissioning of a single new reactor in a republic that is thought to be satiated with nuclear power plants.

On these grounds alone, there would be significant opposition to the Crimean nuclear power plant. But the revelations from Narodychi and the shut-down of the Chyhyryn station have fueled the tension on the Kerch peninsula. To local residents, building work should be halted following the decision reached by the Velikhov commission that the plant is unsafe. Indeed, no counterarguments have been offered to suggest that the operation of the station might, after all, be carried out in safety.

It seems, rather, that the matter has simply been shelved, perhaps in the hope that the problem will go away if ignored for a sufficient length of time. The Crimeans, however, have reached the limits of their patience and have now thrown down the gauntlet.

THE Ukrainian Weekly

FOUNDED 1933

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

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

Yearly subscription rate: \$20; for UNA members — \$10.

Also published by the UNA: Svoboda, a Ukrainian-language daily newspaper.

The Weekly and Svoboda:
(201) 434-0237, -0807, -3036

UNA:
(201) 451-2200

Postmaster, send address changes to:

The Ukrainian Weekly
P.O. Box 346
Jersey City, N.J. 07303

Editor: Roma Hadzowycz
Associate Editors: Marta Kolomayets
Christyna Lapychak

The Ukrainian Weekly, October 22, 1989, No. 43, Vol. LVII
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Helsinki Commission hearing discusses environmental issues meeting in Sofia

by John A. Kun
UNA Washington Office

WASHINGTON — A recent State Department briefing focused on the upcoming meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe meeting planned for October 16 to November 4 in Sofia, Bulgaria. Devoted to "Protection of the Environment," this CSCE meeting will be the first of its kind for the Helsinki process. CSCE meetings have heretofore concentrated on either security or human rights topics.

Intended for environmental, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), the September 15 briefing centered on not only the environmental issues to be discussed in Sofia, but also the Helsinki process and the progress of human rights in Europe and, specifically, in Bulgaria.

It was pointed out that scientific and environmental issues cannot be segregated from security and human rights concerns; progress in one area means progress in another. Alternatively, suppression of basic human rights, for example, enables constructive protests regarding environmental destruction to go unheeded.

Rep. Steny Hoyer (D-Md.), co-chairman of Congress's Commission on Cooperation and Security in Europe, explained that Europeans know this so well — and that their world is getting smaller and smaller, more inter-related. Providing a vivid example, Rep. Hoyer said, "Chornobyl is the starkest lesson in decades." The Helsinki process, he indicated, reflects this integration of human rights, security and environmental issues.

Even more critical to this human

rights perspective is that the CSCE meeting site will be in Bulgaria, a nation that is currently one of the worst human rights violators in Europe. This can make for a difficult atmosphere to discuss any topic whether it be on the environment or human rights.

"The human rights situation in Bulgaria has grown more and more intense," said Raymond G.H. Seitz, assistant secretary of state for European and Canadian affairs. "There has been a colossal violation of human rights. We can't turn a blind eye to this backdrop." He advised the environmental NGOs to be aware of the situation they would be entering.

Alan Sielen from the Office of International Activities of the Environmental Protection Agency enumerated some of the issues that would likely be discussed in Sofia, including the management of hazardous chemicals and pollution prevention/control. He cited the CSCE process as being positive in regard to East-West environmental cooperation, scientific information exchange and drawing global attention to such problems as ozone depletion and marine pollution.

The participants at the State Department hearing were also introduced to Richard J. Smith, who was appointed to head the U.S. delegation to the Sofia CSCE meeting. Since 1985 Mr. Smith has been principal deputy assistant secretary for the Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs for the Department of State.

U.S. Ambassador to Bulgaria Sol Polansky offered assistance in any way possible to Americans who plan to be in Bulgaria for the CSCE conclave.

He also met with syndicated columnist Cord Meyer.

On Wednesday, October 11, Mr. Yavorivsky had the special privilege of being a guest of The Christian Science Monitor at one of the newspaper's weekly breakfast meetings. Twenty-four journalists, representing newspapers from across the country, shared a one-hour question-and-answer session with him at the Capitol Hilton Hotel.

A meeting between Mr. Yavorivsky and the editorial board of The Wall Street Journal completed the week's press contacts.

The media demonstrated keen interest in the developments in Ukraine and the future of glasnost and perestroika. Mr. Yavorivsky effec-

International PEN admits chapter representing Ukrainian Writers' Union

TORONTO — The 54th congress of the International PEN Club meeting in Canada voted to admit a Ukrainian chapter based in Kiev.

The Kiev chapter is the third from Soviet bloc to be granted membership in International PEN. In May, the international organization of poets, playwrights, essayists, editors and novelists had admitted Russian and Lithuanian chapters.

Previously PEN had refused to grant membership to groups from the Soviet Union in view of the USSR's persecution of writers.

Also admitted to PEN International during the organization's weeklong congress held in Toronto and Montreal on September 22-29, were Czech and Slovak chapters.

Poet and writer Mykola Vinhranovsky spoke at the international congress on behalf of members of the official Ukrainian Writers' Union, among them Ivan Drach, Volodymyr Yavorivsky, Yuriy Shcherbak, Roman Ivanychuk, Ivan Dzyuba, Mykola Zhulynsky, Pavlo Movchan, Pavlo Zahrebelny, Oles Honchar, Borys Oliynyk, Valeriy Shevchuk, Yevhen Hutusalo, Leonid Talalay, Yuriy Mushketyk, Roman Lubkivsky, Anatoliy Dimarov and Ivan Chendey.

Another group of Ukrainian writers, those belonging to the Ukrainian Association of Independent Creative Intelligentsia, had also requested membership in International PEN.

The informal Ukrainian literary association had written a letter to the international organization's leadership stressing that its members — nine of them honorary members of the PEN Club and others previously repressed

for their writings — were requesting membership in International PEN as its Ukrainian chapter.

Among the signatories of the letter from the Ukrainian Association of Independent Creative Intelligentsia were honorary members of PEN Mykola Horbal, Ihor Kalynets, Lev Lukianenko, Mykailo Osadchy, Stepan Sapeliak, Yevhen Sverstiuk, Ivan Svitlychny, Iryna Senyk and Vyacheslav Chornovil.

International PEN, however, voted to admit the Ukrainian Writers' Union chapter. Mr. Vinhranovsky, speaking at the PEN congress, expressed hope that the matter of including the independent group in PEN would soon be decided in Kiev.

Mr. Vinhranovsky addressed the PEN congress in the Ukrainian language. He spoke of the 2,000-year-old history of Ukrainian literature, as well as about the current status of the Ukrainian language which finds itself in a precarious position. He noted that the Ukrainian chapter of PEN would work to keep the Ukrainian language alive.

After his speech, the PEN congress voted unanimously to admit the Ukrainian chapter proposed by Mr. Vinhranovsky.

PEN, founded in 1921, has a membership of more than 11,000 individuals in some 90 chapters worldwide. It has spoken out forcefully against the persecution of writers around the globe. Among the writers whose causes it had taken up are many Ukrainians formerly repressed by the Soviet regime. The U.S. PEN alone had defended Mr. Lukianenko, Ivan Sokulsky and Yuriy Badzio, among others.

Rukh leader...

(Continued from page 1)

gress of Peoples' Deputies, is in the United States by invitation of Sen. Bill Bradley (D-N.J.) and Rep. James Florio (D-N.J.).

The week's activities began with Mr. Yavorivsky's visit to the Washington Office of the Ukrainian National Association, which was responsible for coordinating the weeklong program.

The media showed considerable interest in Mr. Yavorivsky and interviews with reporters from the Association Press, The Washington Post, The Washington Times and The Financial Times were organized.

tively fielded their questions, explaining the background of the Popular Movement of Ukraine for Perebudova (Rukh), its agenda and the challenges facing Ukraine. He stressed that Rukh is a coalition of diverse groups throughout Ukraine with an interest in economic, ecological and social reform, as well as the reawakening of Ukrainian national consciousness.

The Ukrainian division of Voice of America conducted a 30-minute, on-air show with the Ukrainian leader. He was also interviewed on tape for future broadcast by both the Ukrainian and Russian divisions of Radio Liberty.

On Capitol Hill, Mr. Yavorivsky met with a numerous congressional leaders. In the sessions with U.S. legislators, the Ukrainian deputy stressed the need for the United States to open a consulate in Kiev so that closer relations between the American people and the Ukrainian people could be established. Mr. Yavorivsky also briefed the members of Congress on the upcoming republic elections in Ukraine, extending an invitation to each legislator he met to visit Ukraine as an unofficial observer to these elections currently expected to take place in February or March.

The third principal topic broached by the Rukh leader was the aftereffects of the Chornobyl disaster. He informed the legislators of the need for Western medical and technical assistance to clean up the radiation and to assist the people, particularly the children, still living in contaminated areas.

During the meetings, Reps. Christopher Cox (R-Calif.) and William Lipinski (D-Ill.) expressed interest in visiting Ukraine during the election. Rep. Cox also expressed interest in staying in contact with Deputy Yavorivsky after his return to Ukraine.

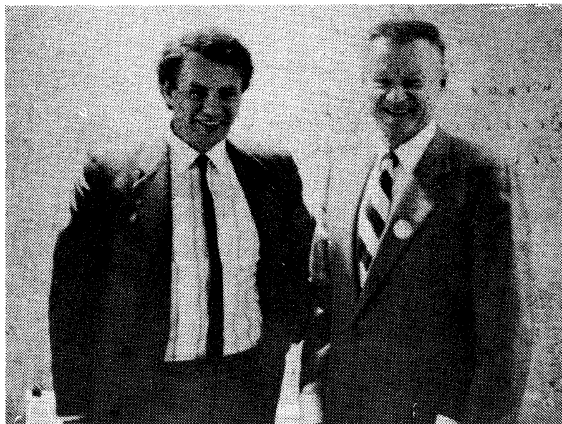
Rep. Christopher Smith (R-N.J.) informed Mr. Yavorivsky that he had just returned from a trip with Rep. Frank Wolf (R-Va.) to the Soviet Union and an inspection of Perm Labor Camp 35. He went on to offer his assistance in the shipment of medical supplies for the victims of Chornobyl.

Rep. Louise Slaughter (D-N.Y.) began her meeting with the Ukrainian legislator by inquiring about the effects of the Chornobyl disaster. Mr. Yavorivsky explained the continuing problems at which time the New York legislator asked the UNA office to provide her with additional information. Rep. Donald Payne (D-N.J.) expressed interest in the continuing developments in Ukraine and throughout the Soviet Union.

"Mr. Yavorivsky was received well by the members of Congress," stated the director of the UNA Washington Office, Eugene Iwanciw, who accompanied Mr. Yavorivsky on his visit. "He was treated as a colleague by our members of Congress and the discussions were conducted between fellow legislators. This is a major step forward for Ukraine and the Ukrainian American community. Finally our message is being delivered by elected Ukrainian officials."

Mr. Yavorivsky also met with staffers of Sen. Bradley, Rep. Florio,

(Continued on page 11)



Zbigniew Brzezinski meets Volodymyr Yavorivsky.

Thousands...

(Continued from page 1)

currently visiting the United States with his wife OIia Stokotelnia, as well as Volodymyr Mokry, a Solidarity member who was recently elected to the Polish Sejm. Although Mr. Horbal had been scheduled to speak weeks before this event, Mr. Kulas made special arrangements for Messrs. Yavorivsky and Mokry to speak in Chicago when he attended Shevchenko celebrations in the nation's capital one week earlier. The blessing of the monument was highlighted by the presence of 92-year-old Metropolitan Mstyslav of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church in the U.S.A., whose words of unity deeply touched all present. They greeted the hierarch with thunderous applause.

Also greeting the thousands of Ukrainians who turned out for this moving occasion were Sen. Paul Simon (D-Ill.) and Mayor Richard M. Daley who was elected as Chicago's leader earlier this year. Congressman William Lipinski (D-Ill.) was to have been the keynote speaker at this event, but could not attend due to last minute weather complications at the Washington airport.

The day's events began with a procession from St. Volodymyr Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral to the site of the new statue, which enhances the entrance to the Ukrainian Cultural Center, located five blocks away, on the corner of Chicago Avenue and Oakley Boulevard.

The land on which the statue stands was donated by Ss. Volodymyr and Olha Ukrainian Catholic Parish to the Ukrainian community, symbolizing a spirit of unity.

Thousands of people from the various Ukrainian Orthodox, Catholic and Protestant parishes took part in the manifestation march, carrying the blue and yellow flags of an independent Ukraine, and banners, billowing in the wind, proclaiming "Freedom for Ukraine" and "Freedom for Our Churches." Many of the Ukrainians in the procession also held banners for their various parishes, brotherhoods, sisterhoods, as well as community organizations. Members of the youth organizations, Plast, SUM-A and ODUM, in their uniforms also marched down Oakley Boulevard to the cultural center which opened last year.

Here, hundreds of Ukrainian Americans were already waiting for the unveiling and dedication of a statue designed by Petro Kulyk, a sculptor from Lviv, and creator of the Ivan Pidkova statue located in the western Ukrainian city's center. (Mr. Kulyk, who is currently visiting family in Canada, could not get permission to travel to the United States for the unveiling of his monument.)

The official celebrations at the site of the monument began with Maria Banach leading the multitudes in the singing of the national anthem. This was followed by the Surma Metropolitan Mixed Choir of Chicago, under the direction of Roman Andrushko, singing the Millennium Hymn.

Mr. Kulas, who moved the ceremonies along smoothly, opened the day's events, reminding the thousands gathered that "we must keep a constant vigil and spare no effort in demanding that all our Ukrainian Churches be legalized, and that the aspirations of the Ukrainian people to live as a free people be fulfilled."

The master of ceremonies spoke in both Ukrainian and English before asking the mayor of the Windy City to

unveil the monument to Ukraine's Christian rulers. Mr. Kulas also asked Sen. Simon and the Ukrainian Church leaders to join in this ceremonial event.

In introducing Mayor Daley, Mr. Kulas mentioned that he continues in the tradition of his father Richard J. Daley, who was a friend of the Ukrainian community in Chicago, who was the man who dedicated the Sobor of Ss. Volodymyr and Olga and St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic School, and who presented the keys to the city to Patriarch Josyf Slipyj when the Ukrainian Catholic leader paid a Good Shepherd visit to Chicago after his release from Siberian prisons, and soon after his arrival in Rome.

Now Mayor Daley, who has followed in his father's political footsteps, reaffirmed that the Daleys are indeed friends of the Ukrainian community in Chicago, that the mayor does have a special understanding of the religious persecution that prevails in the Soviet Union today, even under the Gorbachev policies of glasnost and perestroika, said Mr. Kulas.

Sen. Simon, who came to the ceremonies with his wife Jeanne, was also introduced as a friend of the Ukrainian community, who has helped reunite families from the Soviet Union with their relatives in Chicago, and throughout Illinois. He told the attentive audience, many of whom came dressed in embroidered blouses and shirts, that he has worshipped in the sobor of Ss. Volodymyr and Olha. He said that he has seen that "sense of yearning of the people who are Ukrainian Americans for their relatives to have the same freedom..."

"There are things that are encouraging happening in the Soviet Union, in Eastern Europe, greater freedom for people in Poland, a meeting taking place at the end of next month between the pope and Mr. Gorbachev. But, let the word go forward from this event, through our friends in the media, here that there is nothing that would improve U.S.-Soviet relations more

than for Mr. Gorbachev to give complete freedom of religion to the people of the Soviet Union, Ukraine and everywhere else. My hope, my prayer, is that freedom can be extended soon," he said.

After these official greetings, a short prayer service was conducted by Metropolitan Mstyslav, Archbishop Constantine of Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church, Bishop Innocent Lotocky of the Ukrainian Catholic Diocese of Chicago, and Pastor Olexa Harbuziuk of the All-Ukrainian Evangelical Baptist Fellowship.

With the conclusion of this prayer service, the bells of Ss. Volodymyr and Olha Ukrainian Catholic Church started pealing joyously; music, which created a heavenly atmosphere, resounded through the speaker system, also engulfing the crowd in a spiritual bliss. Youth, dressed in Ukrainian national costumes, walked past the monument, laying flower buds, small bouquets and miniature blue and yellow flags at the base. Mr. Kulas announced: "Now our youth bows to the Christianizers of our nation, Ss. Volodymyr and Olha."

Through the loudspeakers, the faithful listened to a recorded rendition of Shevchenko's "The Mighty Dnieper" ("Reve Ta Stohne, Dnpr Shyroky").

Next to speak was Metropolitan Mstyslav, who said: "I truly believe that these bells, these prayers will fly across the sea, the oceans, will fly across Carpathian Mountains, and will rest over the Dnieper, the mighty Dnieper, the river in which our people were baptized."

He added that he would not have missed such a tumultuous moment in history at a time when Ukraine was reawakening. But he also concentrated on Ukraine's tragic history, its century of repression and persecution. "I constantly worry about what is happening and the reason for my troubles and worry is because I am the head of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church. And what concerns me is that we still don't know how to look each other in the eye,

we care about separatism and this is a crime.

"Some think that you can ask your enemy to grant permission to open the gates of your own church," he said.

He also related one episode about the past; it was in 1946, in Esslingen, West Germany, during the first synod of bishops of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church after the end of World War II. The 12 gathered bishops decided that they had to write a letter of protest to Moscow, to stand up for the rights of their brothers, the Greek Catholic faithful. And in that protest, Metropolitan Mstyslav related, "we wrote, these are our brothers, these are their bones and their blood, and those bones and that blood are our bones and our blood..."

"I wish the Ukrainian Catholic Church today much success in its efforts for legalization, but also let us remember how the Ukrainian Orthodox stood in support of its brothers at that time."

After the metropolitan's moving words, Mr. Yavorivsky addressed the crowd with the words: "Glory to Ukraine. In the name of the awakening Ukraine, in the name of the Narodnyi Rukh, I bow my head before you."

"If Ukraine were to be destroyed, wiped off the face of the tomorrow, it would still be eternal because of you, you who hold it in your soul, who love it," he told his brothers and sisters in the diaspora.

He spoke of the democratic tradition of the Kozak republic, and continued stating that "history today gives us one more chance, and who knows, it may be the last chance for us, so we must be smart, exact, political, we must be able to go for small compromises, never should we accept big ones, — if we do not want to lose this opportunity for the rebirth of our Ukraine."

He concluded: "I want us to live in unity, in solidarity, for we have one Ukraine, one Ukraine for all and the more fortunate Ukraine is, the more fortunate we, her children are."

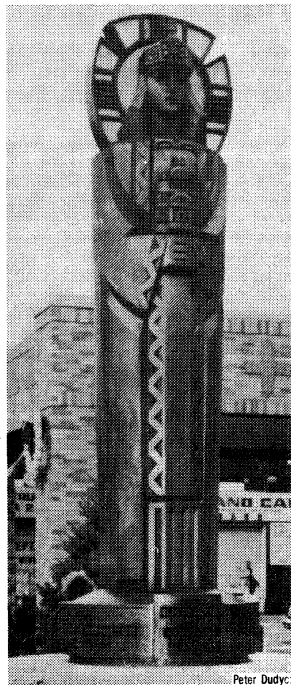
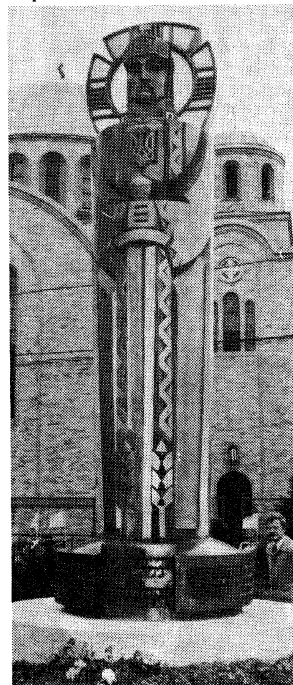
Mr. Horbal also addressed the multitudes during the outdoor ceremony, stating that although Ukraine is still downtrodden, it is beginning to rise, and awaken. He offered greetings from Ukraine, and thanked those in the diaspora for their prayers. "For it is because of these prayers and God's grace that I am here among you." He spoke of the importance of ecumenism, citing an ecumenical moleben held earlier this year in Lviv, which united the Ukrainian Catholic and Ukrainian Orthodox faithful. "Today, I see that ecumenism among you," he said. Offering an optimistic note for the future, Mr. Horbal concluded saying that "Ukraine will rise in its crown of glory." The last speaker of the afternoon event was Mr. Mokry from Krakow, a Ukrainian Solidarity activist, who attributed his Ukrainianism and his Christian faith to St. Olha.

He delivered greetings from Ukrainians in Poland and expressed the hope that, as in Washington stands a monument of Ukraine's national bard, Taras Shevchenko, to whom he attributes his inner freedom, so too one day soon he hopes that in a free and independent Ukraine will stand a monument to America's leader of democracy, George Washington.

The afternoon event concluded with the singing of the Ukrainian national anthem, "Shehe Ne Vmerla Ukraina."

Among the state officials present were State Sen. Walter Dudyk and State Rep. Myron Kulas, as well as city alderwoman Sheila Butler.

After the outdoor events, a banquet followed where the guests from Ukraine and Poland delivered addresses.



The statue of Ss. Volodymyr and Olha stands 16 feet tall and resembles a bronze totem pole. At its base it has inscribed in both Ukrainian and English: "Erected by the Ukrainian community in Chicago on the occasion of the Millennium of the Christianization of Ukraine, 988-1988." The view above shows both sides of the statue.

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM



The Fraternal Corner

by Andre J. Worobec
Fraternal Activities Coordinator

Who needs the UNA press

My last article discussed the sorry state our Ukrainian community would be in if there were no volunteers to do its work, and if the Ukrainian National Association, which provides substantial moral and financial support of the volunteer efforts in the Ukrainian community, did not exist.

By the same token we can ask a similar question regarding our Ukrainian press. Where would the Ukrainian community be today without a Ukrainian press?

Freedom to communicate, in other words, a free Ukrainian press, outside the Ukrainian as well within the Ukrainian community is taken for granted in North America.

Did you know that Svoboda is the only Ukrainian daily in the free world? And that it enjoys tremendous respect especially today at a time of the renaissance of Ukrainian national thought

and consciousness in Ukraine.

The Ukrainian Weekly enjoys a great reputation not only among Ukrainian readers, but among non-Ukrainians, including members of U.S. Congress, and other government officials. I personally receive many unsolicited compliments about The Ukrainian Weekly, be they from Ukrainians, non-Ukrainians, old or new readers. They praised its "excellent coverage," "a wealth of information about Ukraine," "about human rights" as well as about "Eastern European affairs." These compliments are well deserved and should have been directed at its editors.

If one doubts that Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly play a major role in the Ukrainian community, one should try to answer the following questions.

Which newspaper or media would have the confidence of the Ukrainian (Continued on page 15)

Greetings to the UNA on its 95th anniversary

...The 72,000 members of the Ukrainian National Association can be proud of their membership in an organization which exemplifies the American traditions of community service and freedom for all people. Your swift and significant relief contribution to the victims of the earthquake in Armenia is just one small token of your organization's humanity and support for fellow man. ..."

Chuck Hardwick
Speaker

New Jersey General Assembly

...For 95 years, you have been helping Ukrainian Americans enjoy the blessings of freedom and prosperity here in America. In the process, you helped strengthen a nation whose culture Ukrainians have made more diverse, and whose commitment to human freedom has been fortified by the stirring example of your long struggle against oppression.

Today, among other activities, you keep open the lines of communication among Ukrainians — and keep lit the flames of hope that, after all these years, promise real change in your homeland. ...

Edward I. Koch
Mayor

New York

...As the foremost organization devoted to the well-being of people of Ukrainian descent, you have played a priceless role over the years in furthering the social, cultural, recreational and financial needs of your members.

Your Ukrainian-language Svoboda is one of the few such daily publications in the nation. Your other weekly and monthly publications, as well as your books and encyclopedias, constitute a priceless resource to your members as they incorporate their proud past into a dynamic present and a bright future.

Such a broad range of services to members is rare, indeed. It reflects the immense concern and wholehearted cooperation which I have so long observed among Americans and Canadians of Ukrainian descent. ...

Robert H. Grasmere
Mayor

Maplewood, N.J.

...The UNA has provided Americans of Ukrainian descent with a richer and more authentic understanding of their ethnic heritage. We commend its patronage of the arts, support of scholarly endeavors — including scholarships, charitable activities, publication of periodicals, books and other informative materials, as well as promotion of sports. In doing so, the UNA has also contributed yet another vivid strand to the splendid multi-colored tapestry that is pluralistic America.

We especially, of course, wish to acknowledge the sustained support by the UNA of the Svoboda indexing project. This will be a major contribution to Ukrainian American studies.

Rudolph J. Vecoli
Director

Immigration History Research Center

Chicago area to mark UNA jubilee

CHICAGO — The 95th anniversary of the Ukrainian National Association will be celebrated here in the Chicago area on Saturday, October 28, with a dinner-dance at St. Josaphat's Social Hall, Ridge Road and White Oaks Avenue, in Munster, Ind.

The event begins at 6 p.m., and tickets are \$12.50.

The jubilee celebration is being sponsored by the Chicago UNA District Committee in conjunction with the Ukrainian Youth Club, UNA Branch 452 of Munster.

Arrangements are being made for a bus to leave Chicago from the Western Avenue area to chauffeur interested Chicagoans to Munster. For further information and bus reservations, call Roman Prypchan, (312) 456-5956; Natalie Shuya, (219) 931-8752; or Dorothy Kuzemka, (312) 474-3112.

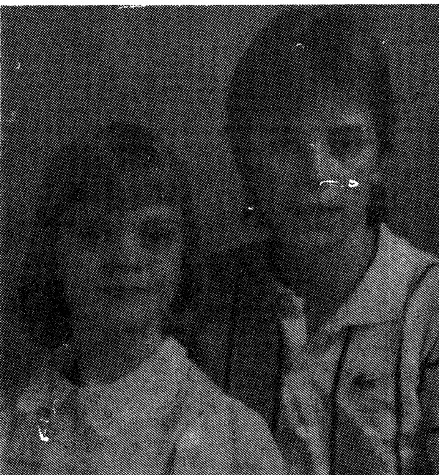


Roman Prypchan, chairman of the UNA's Chicago District Committee.

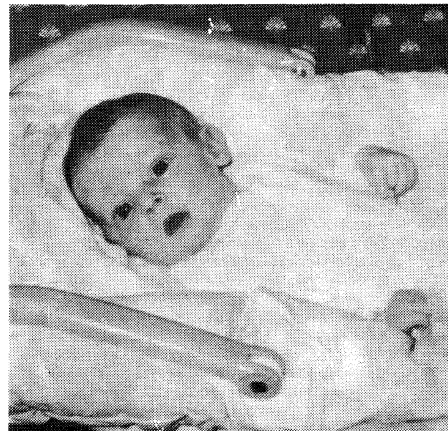
Young UNA'ers



Elizabeth Ann Fair, born May 5, is the youngest member of UNA Branch 237. She is the granddaughter of Eugene and Marcella Kurman. Elizabeth's great grandfather, Petro Brodycz, is president of Branch 237.



Natalia Ann and Nicholas Adam Pankewycz are new members of UNA Branch 353 in New Brunswick, N.J. They were signed up by grandparents Tamara and Porfiry Pankewycz.



Natalie Marie Melnyk, daughter of Orest and Tina Melnyk of Cold Spring, Ky., became the youngest member of UNA Branch 166 in Cincinnati, Ohio, at the age of 1 month. Her grandmother Oksana Melnyk is secretary of that branch, and little Natalie was enrolled by grandparents Oksana and Zinoviy Melnyk.

THE
Ukrainian Weekly

A matter of principle

The incredible events unfolding in the Soviet Union — developments that, it seems, just a few months ago would have been impossible, unthinkable — have captured the attention of the world. Popular movements in various republics of the USSR and, perhaps most notably in the Baltic states, have begun to speak for the people in seeking autonomy for their economies and political systems, as well as freedom to develop their national cultures.

Increasingly, there have been calls for independence, particularly from the Baltic states, whose illegal annexation by the USSR never was recognized by the United States and other Western countries. Such hopes emanate also from non-Russian republics of the Soviet Union, including Ukraine, where the Popular Movement for Perebudova recently held its founding congress. For now, the Popular Movement of Ukraine, or Rukh, which has the potential for enormous power, in this republic of over 50 million, has stopped short of calling for Ukraine's independence from the USSR. However, the movement is seeking sovereignty and autonomy in all spheres of the republic's activity.

As Rep. Steny Hoyer noted at the recent Leadership Conference sponsored by The Washington Group, an association of Ukrainian American professionals, "One of the most pressing issues facing the Soviet leadership today is the question of self-determination. ... (it) clearly troubles the Kremlin leadership, for it not only threatens Gorbachev's reforms in the short-term, but could lead to the eventual dissolution of the Soviet Union."

The issue of self-determination for nations under Soviet domination is a "hot potato" not only for the Soviets, however. Many believe it is also too hot for the U.S. to handle, as any destabilization of the status quo, so the thinking goes, is negative, and poses many questions and problems for bilateral relations and, of course, powerful business interests.

Clearly, this is a mammoth dilemma for U.S. policymakers, as Rep. Hoyer explained. "On the one hand, we are faced with the possibility that, if self-determination takes the form of calls for complete independence from the USSR, it could lead to a crackdown, which might undermine the reforms that have taken place to date, and worse, lead to greater repression. On the other hand, the United States has a historical and moral commitment to uphold the rights of peoples to choose their own government and to determine their own fates."

"Just as we have stood forthrightly within the Helsinki process on the question of human rights generally, we must stand forthrightly on the issue of self-determination in particular," he stressed. "The United States and, indeed, the West cannot back away from the principles for which we stand and the principles for which we have fought, not only within the Helsinki process, but throughout our history."

Rep. Hoyer concluded, "Only the people of the Soviet Union themselves have the right to choose their own system of government. Our obligation is to support their right to determine their destiny."

These are courageous words, spoken by a man of principle. And these are words that our government should heed at this time of evolution within the USSR.

Oct.
22
1835

Turning the pages back...

Ustym Karmaliuk, the "last haidamaka," was killed in an ambush by a Polish nobleman Rutkowski on October 22, 1835, in Shliakhovi Korychynsi in the Podillia region of Ukraine. According to Volodymyr Kubijovyc's Encyclopedia of Ukraine, the Ukrainian folk hero Karmaliuk was born a serf on March 10, 1787, in Holovchynsi (now Karmaliukove) in the Lityn County of Ukraine. Karmaliuk was sent into the army in 1812 by his landowner, but deserted the army along with other Ukrainians. Together they organized rebel bands, which he led in attacks on merchants and landowners. The encyclopedia continues Karmaliuk's story:

"He was captured in 1814, sentenced in Kamianets-Podilsky to 500 blows while running a gauntlet, and sent to a military unit in the Crimea. On his way he escaped and again organized a peasant rebellion, which from 1814 to 1828 encompassed a significant portion of Lityn, Liatyshiv and Proskuriv counties in Podillia gubernia, attracting not only peasants, but also army deserters and the urban poor. The rebellion occurred at a time when serfdom in the Russian Empire had become commercially profitable and was at its most repressive and exploitative stage of development; landowners had increased the amount of compulsory peasant labor to as much as six days a week. This social oppression also had a national dimension in Podillia, where most of the magnates were Polish.

"Karmaliuk's struggle was at its height in 1830-1835, when it spread from Podillia into the neighboring regions of Kiev, Volhynia and Bessarabia and involved up to 20,000 peasants. Approximately 1,000 raids were made by the rebels on landowners' estates. Whatever was captured in the attacks was distributed among the village poor, who always gave Karmaliuk refuge and help. To quell the uprising, the tsarist government quartered units of soldiers in the regions where peasant unrest was strongest. Karmaliuk was apprehended and sentenced four times to hard labor in Siberia, but each time he managed to escape and return to lead a rebellion. He was killed in an ambush by the nobleman Rutkowski.

"Karmaliuk's struggle against oppression has been immortalized in many Ukrainian sayings and folk songs... in literature... and music."

Through the eyes of a Polish Parliament member A look at the Rukh congress

by Volodymyr Mokry

More than 1,000 delegates from all regions of Ukraine gathered in Kiev in September to attend the three-day founding Congress of the Popular Movement of Ukraine for Perebudova, Rukh.

The unprecedented event took place September 8-10 at the Kiev Polytechnical Institute overlooking the Dnieper River.

The official delegates represented several hundred thousand members of the movement in Ukraine and those who live elsewhere in the Soviet Union. In addition to Ukrainians, Rukh counts among its members also representatives of other minorities who live in the republic.

The congress was also attended by Ukrainians who live abroad, including the United States, Canada, England, France, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Rumania. A group of Ukrainian students from Poland who publish the newspaper *Zustrichi* was also there.

Representatives from the popular fronts in the Baltic States — Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia — as well as guests from Byelorussia, the Russian SFSR, Georgia, Armenia and Moldavia, Crimean Tatars and a delegation from Poland's Solidarity Trade Union Movement also attended.

Rukh is a movement of rebirth. Its aim is to come to the defense of all endangered nationalities which make up the population of the Ukrainian republic today. This goal is underlined in a resolution approved just a few days earlier — September 21 — at a mass meeting in Kiev attended by 40,000 people. The document, published in the Kiev newspaper *Vilne Slovo*, states:

"The current Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR is not elected, but appointed. It does not represent the interests of the peoples of Ukraine. Therefore, taking into consideration the important changes in election laws, we propose a republic-wide referendum to decide a new election system in Ukraine and needed changes in its Constitution."

The program of the Ukrainian movement differs from the one being pursued by the popular fronts in the Baltic states. Although these republics suffered considerably during the Stalin and Brezhnev eras, they managed to preserve their national identities.

Russification in Ukraine, which goes back to tsarist times, has had a much greater impact. As a result of this persistent oppression of culture and language, out of 50 million residents of Ukraine, 5 million today consider Russian to be their native language. Although many consider themselves to be Ukrainians, they still use the Russian language, even in their homes.

This is not only true in the Donbas or Poltava, but even in Kiev. One should

Volodymyr Mokry is the only known member of Poland's Parliament (Sejm) who is of Ukrainian ancestry. A long-time Solidarity activist, he was elected to the Sejm earlier this year. The article above, which originally was published in the Polish newspaper Tygodnik Powszechny on October 8, was translated into English by Iryna Yasinska from a Ukrainian version provided by Dr. Mokry.

The article reflects the author's thoughts about the founding conference of the Popular Movement of Ukraine for Perebudova which Dr. Mokry attended as part of a Solidarity delegation.

not be surprised to discover, therefore, that there are cities in Ukraine and even entire regions without a single Ukrainian school. Donetsk is a good example of this, although 100,000 Ukrainians live there.

But even these Russian-speaking Ukrainians, like a coal miner from Donbas who regretted at the Congress that he could not speak Ukrainian, have retained their historical memory and are quite aware that their ancestors were forbidden by the tsars to use their language.

In 1876, the tsarist ukase (imperial order) of Ems prohibited the publication of Ukrainian literature. It said in part: "The use of the Russian language should be encouraged in educational establishments throughout the land and in the Baltic regions. There is nothing that binds oppressed people more to the oppressor than language."

Because Ukrainians were not the only people to have suffered Russification, Rukh is determined to defend the heritage of all citizens of Ukraine, including Jews, Tatars, Armenians, Poles, Byelorussians, Russians, Gypsies, Bulgarians, Germans, Rumanians and Hungarians.

All activists of Rukh, whatever their national heritage may be, are united by their common past of Stalinist totalitarianism which functioned under the guise of internationalism while destroying individualism.

A Council of Nations created by Rukh at its Congress has as its goal the defense of all nationalities in Ukraine. It is charged with safeguarding their development. The council is headed by Col. Vilei Martirosian, an Armenian from Rivne and a deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

One of the most important and humanitarian initiatives of Rukh will be the renovation of the nearly destroyed cultural mosaic of nationalities in Ukraine. Their natural symbiosis would serve them well in all fields of endeavor.

The proper solution of nationality problems in the Baltics, in Ukraine and in the entire Soviet Union will determine how quickly we will live with open borders in Europe without danger to national heritage. This approach to the nationality questions was greeted with general approval by the Congress. As a result an action program was developed that would safeguard the environment, resolve the agricultural crisis, and seek the economic and political independence of Ukraine.

The tragedy of Chornobyl impressed upon the delegates the importance of ecology over economy. As a result, a resolution for the creation of a nuclear-free zone in Ukraine was greeted at the meeting with applause. It was also decided to organize an international conference on Chornobyl in an effort to draw world attention to the tragedy.

A portion of the conference was devoted to agriculture. A proposal was made to create a Ukrainian Peasant Party, to prepare legislation on the ownership of land, a free enterprise system, a free market and economic independence of the republic.

In addition, a proposal was voiced that would change the present Soviet system to a union of nations.

A number of ideas were put forward during the discussion about Ukraine's political future, including a proposal to make Ukraine totally independent and without any ties to Russia. Lev Lukianenko, who spent 26 years in Soviet prisons and labor camps, proposed a

(Continued on page 11)

BOOK REVIEW

Ukrainian characters are focus of three new Canadian books

by Jeffrey D. Stephaniuk

Ukrainian characters are increasingly becoming the subjects for short stories by non-Ukrainian authors in western Canada. Ukrainians have settled here for so long that they are as much a part of the landscape as rolling wheat fields, cold winters and grain elevators. An overstatement, perhaps, but three anthologies published in Saskatchewan and Alberta between 1984 and 1988 give the reader this surprising impression.

"Alberta, Bound," published by NeWest Press, contains 30 short stories, four of which are directly about Ukrainians. "Harris," by Shirlee Matheson, depicts how cruel the outside world can be on a poor Ukrainian boy beaten by his rural Manitoba school teacher.

The narrator of the incident is an English girl who envies the thick Ukrainian accent, but notices how confusing the school system can be to her Ukrainian friends. What she first notices is the cultural difference of what "work" means to the characters in a grade school English reader, and what work means to the Ukrainian pioneers.

The second and worse confusion is the treatment Harris receives from his teacher, Mrs. Leschuk. She is a Ukrainian from the city who loathes any identification with rural Ukrainians. Harris is physically beaten by her because of her resentment.

"The Broken Globe" is a similar story, inasmuch as the conflict is between Ukrainians, this time father and son. The narrator again is a non-Ukrainian. A Ukrainian geophysicist living in London asks his friend to visit his aging father on his farm near Edmonton when the latter gets a job teaching French in Alberta. The father and son have not spoken to each other for years because of Old World versus New York conflicts.

Nick Solchuk believes his grade school teacher when she says the earth is round and hurls around the sun. His father, described by Nick as a man whose world "has been fixed forever by some medieval priest in the small Ukrainian village where he was born," crushes the globe Nick brings home as a science project. He then chases the boy out of the house.

The best part of the story is when the French teacher visits the old man. The narrator concludes that the grandeur of the prairies and the heroic old man's love for the land make his Old World view admirable.

The author, Henry Kreisel, was born in Vienna in 1922, and has been on staff at the University of Alberta in Edmonton since 1947.

"Bugs," by Nancy Holmes, is a recollection by the narrator of a childhood incident with her parents in a rented house. One parent is Polish, the other Ukrainian. The conflict of the story, however, is with the English landlady. Thousands upon thousands of bugs invade the house, but only emerge at night, so the family can never prove anything to the landlady.

The young girl know why the landlady isn't convinced: "Our family was definitely 'Bohunk' and our landlady wouldn't fumigate the house." After several unsuccessful attempts to convince the landlady, the girl's mother

spends a frantic night pinning hundreds of bugs to the wall as proof. Only then does the family move out of the house.

"The Curlew's Cry," by J. Leslie Bell, deals with the relationship between a displaced person and a young Canadian. The young woman has been separated from her husband for a few months because he is on an off-shore oil rig. Those few months are too many as far as she is concerned. Invited into the old Mr. Sikirski's apartment one afternoon, she discovers that he has been waiting 45 years to be reunited with his wife and son. The narrative is from the young Canadian's point of view.

The author of "Curlew's Cry" was born in Scotland, and now lives in Calgary.

In the stories of "Ken Mitchell Country," compiled in 1984 by Coteau Books, rural, working-class Ukrainians most often emerge. When Mr. Mitchell hints at discrimination pioneers faced, he often uses humor as a tool. It works well in his stories.

One example of his humor is "Truck-in," in which a young man is repeatedly mistaken for a Ukrainian. He is such a bad cement truck driver that the people watching him approach the farmyard think he has to be Ukrainian: "It's gotta be a Yewkeranian!", George says. "Lookit that crazy bugger." He isn't Ukrainian, and Ukrainians are generally quite good around machines, but they keep telling him that he must be because things are going so wrong. The boy must unload the cement from his truck into the wooden frames for the granary, but he is stuck in the mud. The story combines the frantic but always humorous attempts made to get the cement to where it belongs with the ribbing of the boy that he "done real well for a Yewkeranian."

The same confusion occurs in Mitchell's very funny novella, "The Meadowlark Connection," in which a Saskatchewan Wheat Pool grain elevator is converted into a missile silo by Taiwanese nationalists backed by the CIA. The identity of a Madam Karmakov is confusing to the community, some thinking she's a "Yewkeranian," others that she's a Russian. The hero, a patriotic but naive RCMP constable, explains that there is a difference between the two: "Russia is the source of international revolution! Siberian slave camps. State control of hockey!"

The madam turns out to be Ukrainian, and to prove it, she offers to quote from Taras Shevchenko. This comedy isn't solely about Ukrainians, but the implication is that they are as common to the west as grain elevators.

Several stories in "Sky High: Stories From Saskatchewan" have Ukrainian characters, like Lubnickie in Rick Hillis's "Blue." Lubnickie is an old-fashioned blue collar worker given a female co-worker against his wishes. He knows where women belong: at home, filling a home with what it needs, sour dough buns and pumpkin pie. But since she has to work with him, he treats her like a man, and makes her work really hard, even forcing her to spend a night alone in a company truck when they are working in a small town.

(Continued on page 13)

A view from Canada

by Nadia Diakun-Thibault



Canada's new governor general

Canadian public endorsement or ridicule of politicians touches all levels of government, so it was not surprising in the least that the appointment of Ramon Hnatyshyn as governor general drew praises for him and criticism the present head of state, Jeanne Sauve. This quirk was more than evident in the local press; the Ottawa Citizen endorsed Hnatyshyn in an editorial, ran a lengthy biographical piece, castigated Mme. Sauve in an article in the Saturday edition, and followed up three days later by publishing five letters from readers heaping more anger on Mme. Sauve.

Mr. Hnatyshyn takes up the post, it seems, with the public's expectation that the office of the queen's representative be occupied by someone who could be your next door neighbor and not head of state. Friendly, patriotic, gentlemanly were words used to describe him, while Mme. Sauve was labelled elegant, gracious, lavish and aloof.

It was Mme. Sauve who closed the 77 acres of the governor's residence for security reasons; that enraged local residents, who treated the grounds as a public park, so much so that they demonstrated at the gates. The local

Nadia Diakun-Thibault is a former parliamentary aide, and now president of Pipeline Ottawa, a consulting firm in Ottawa.

NEWS AND VIEWS

Ukraine needs us, and vice versa

by Bozhena Olshaniwsky

"Ukraine needs us and we need Ukraine!" These words were voiced by Ukrainian literary critic of Kiev Ivan Dzzyuba while touring the United States and Canada not long ago. They ring truer now than ever before.

Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine (AHRU) sees value in this premise not only in theory, but in practice as well. AHRU feels that a most beneficial way to help Ukraine is to go there and meet the people personally.

A golden opportunity to visit Ukraine and to interact with its people has been presented to members of AHRU for the second time — via the vehicle of the peace walk taking place in western Ukraine in October of this year. Last year the Peace Walk route took place in central Ukraine — from Odessa to Kiev — during the months of August and September.

A private group of people calling themselves "The International Peace Walk" were the organizers of this project on the American side. The name of the Soviet counterpart is the "Committee to Defend Peace in Soviet Union."

Two young men are being sponsored by AHRU for this venture, namely, Evhen Duvalko of Toronto and Andrew Kurylko of New Providence,

Bozhena Olshaniwsky is president of Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine.

Ottawa buzz is over whether Mr. Hnatyshyn will "open the gates."

During her tenure, Mme. Sauve conducted herself in a manner that one would expect of the vice-regal post... with dignity. Canadians have forgotten that before 1952, the vice-regal post was occupied by British nobility or relatives of the reigning monarch. Native-born Canadians appointed since then have been either career diplomats or former politicians.

The general public does not know the genesis of the office and prefers to refer to it as an anachronism. Whatever the public's personal opinion of Rideau Hall and its occupant, one thing should be borne in mind — the governor general answers to the queen and not to the average Canadian.

To be fair, the press and others have pointed out Mr. Hnatyshyn's faults, too. He's not bilingual (in Canada, that means English and French — Ukrainian doesn't count), so that won't make Quebec happy; he's a Westerner (so were Edward Schreyer and Mme. Sauve), so Atlantic Canada will feel snubbed; but, he's of "Ukrainian ethnic origin," and that should please citizens who are not French or English.

Mr. Hnatyshyn has been called "a stand-up comedian and all-round nice guy," but a politician has to develop a sense of humor dealing with the Op- (Continued on page 11)

N.J. They will act as citizen-diplomats from Canada and the U.S.

Their itinerary will take them through the countryside of Zakarpattia and western Ukraine. While walking they will meet crowds of Ukrainian well-wishers, be guests in their homes and share life experiences with them.

This writer, who participated in last year's peace walk, believes this is one of the best ways to create bonds of friendship with people living in Ukraine; — to go there personally and then, in turn, receive them in our homes here.

The itinerary of the peace walk is an interesting one: from Washington to Moscow arriving on October 8; a train ride from Moscow to Chop, then walking to Uzhhorod, Kamianets Podilskyi, Khotyn, Khmelnytsky, Khmelnyk, Bila Tserkva, Kiev and Kaniv; to Moscow after the walk and then back to Washington.

Concerts, discussion groups and many special programs for the walkers are being planned. Part of the walk will be made on foot and in more distant areas buses will be employed. Camps will be set up on ball fields, in youth camps, in addition to the visits in private homes.

The primary aim of the peace walk is to promote peace and friendship among the participants from all of the republics of the Soviet Union. Last year 250 Americans walked. This year about 100 Americans will be walking in western Ukraine during the entire month of October.

"Voices of my soul": the paintings of nonconformist artist Ivan Marchuk



A painting from the "Autumn Melodies" series (1976).

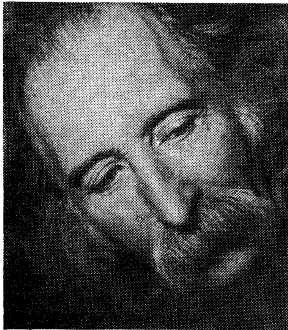
by Daria Darewych

Ivan Marchuk is one of the best known and the most original artists in Ukraine with 20 solo exhibitions and 30 articles to his credit, despite the fact that until a year ago he did not have official status as an artist because he was not a member of the Artists' Union.

As a result of glasnost and perestroika he was finally accepted by the Artists' Union in November 1988. Because his paintings never conformed to the narrow confines of socialist realism, he had been rejected for membership in the powerful Artists' Union in 1970 and 1982.

According to Mr. Marchuk his work was deemed "subversive at best, and insane at worst." However, his endeavors were supported by writers and physicists who made it possible for Mr. Marchuk to survive as an artist in the stifling years before perestroika.

Throughout this time one of his strongest supporters has been the well-known poet Dmytro Pavlychko, who has stated that "Ivan Marchuk stands out among contemporary Ukrainian painters as a unique personality, multi-talented and with a highly developed philosophical sensibility" (Dnipro, No.



Ivan Marchuk

9, 1982).

His painting became known through publications in the Soviet press and exhibits in Moscow, Kiev, Ternopil, Ivano-Frankivske and Lviv organized mostly outside the Artists' Union galleries.

Mr. Marchuk's paintings range from tangible portrayals of surrealist visions to non-objective representations and include figural depictions, flowers, landscapes and abstract compositions. Most are unusual in technique and often disturbing in imagery.

Even though much of his work is representational in the sense of objects and figures being recognizable, the juxtaposing of images and the rendering are unconventional. Mr. Marchuk's figural compositions are inhabited by grotesque, skeletal individuals and sinister objects in irrational situations, mostly amid desolate surroundings that combine elements of surrealism with a hallucinogenic vision of mankind peculiar to the artist.

Origins in subconscious

Mr. Marchuk says that these works have their origins in his subconscious, that they are the "voices of his soul." They constitute the major part of his oeuvre.

Mr. Marchuk also creates meticulously painted dense patches of flowers that contrast sharply with their barren surroundings evoking forebodings of disaster and destruction. Then there are the seemingly realistic landscapes with their spidery, web-like surfaces that convey an atmosphere of hidden turmoil and mystery. Even though most of the pictures retain a monochromatic palette of earthly hues, there are great variations in tone and contrasts of light and dark which tend to enhance the fantastic nature of the subject matter.

Mr. Marchuk's portraits, which he began painting in the early 1980s, are photo-realistic studies of well-known personalities, such as the poet Dmytro

Pavlychko, the Lviv artist Roman Selsky and the academician Borys Paton.

Ivan Marchuk was born in 1936 in the village of Moskalivka in western Ukraine. Although his mother was illiterate, she knew many songs and folk tales. His father was an accomplished weaver, whose work was widely admired. Thus Mr. Marchuk grew up in an environment of strong folk art traditions.

As a child he painted the local flowers around the family cottage and in the fields. Nature nurtured his imagination. In 1951 Mr. Marchuk enrolled in the Trush Art School in Lviv in the department of decorative painting. Between 1956 and 1959 he served in the Soviet Army in Moldavia, and then in 1959 continued his studies at the Lviv Institute of Decorative and Applied Arts in the ceramic department.

He was fortunate to have as teachers Karlo Zvirynsky, who was interested in abstraction, and Roman Selsky, who had studied in Paris and was influenced by Ferdinand Leger and surrealism, movements not officially allowed under socialist realism.

Early works

Mr. Marchuk received his diploma in 1965 for the relief design in clay and metal "Folk Musicians." This work reflected the widespread interest at the time in ethnographic subject matter. After graduation he moved to Kiev where he worked as a commercial artist for the Institute of Solid State Physics for two years.

In his spare time Mr. Marchuk created humorous ceramic figures of peasants and animals including a self-portrait in a tall fur hat and folk garb. Some were reproduced in Ukrainian publications such as Vitychyna and Ranok.

He also created historical and religious reliefs in clay including "Danylo Halytsky" (1967), "Crucifixion" (1968), and "Twelve Apostles" (1970), in the style of Medieval wood carvings. At the same time Mr. Marchuk was painting and drawing for himself because he felt "the need to fantasize and think" and found the clay medium too confining.

In 1968 he left his full-time job and

applied for work on commissions obtained through the Monumental Section of the Kiev Art Fund. This made it possible for him to devote more time to his own work and to work more independently. In 1969, when he was commissioned to decorate the new Theoretical Physics Institute in Kiev, he created a ceramic wall panel on the theme of Yaroslav Mudry.

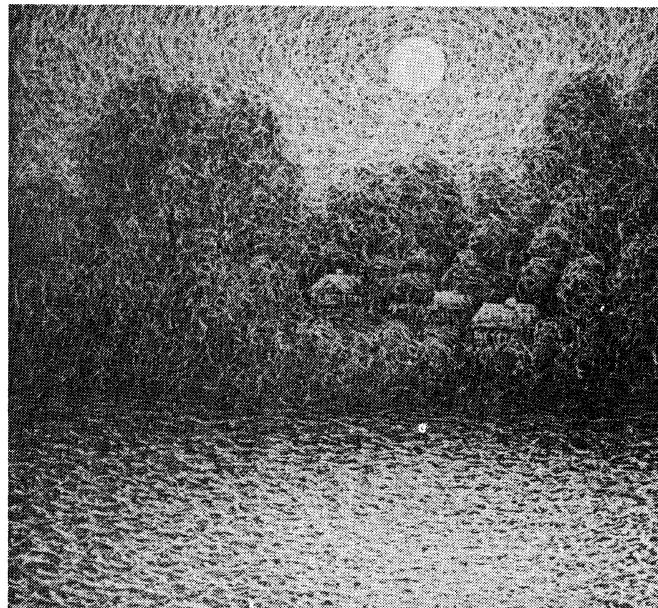
Beginning in the early 70s Mr. Marchuk worked on several cycles of the "Voices of My Soul" paintings including "Zahubleni Kvity" (Lost Flowers), "Opustile Hnizdo" (Empty Nest), "Osinni Melodiyyi" (Autumn Melodies), "Spohady pro Batkovu Khatu" (Memories of My Father's House) to which he has returned from time to time. All of these works were figurative with recognizable surrealist devices and elements used to convey a particular atmosphere or even a message that was rational and timely, but not in keeping with Communist Party ideology.

Moods of loneliness

In the series of "Lost Flowers," Mr. Marchuk depicted poignant moods of loneliness through solitary, anguished men and sad women shown from the waist up amid desolate surroundings. In "Three Tulips" (1975), Mr. Marchuk has pictured himself against a desert vista in a gesture of fatigue and melancholy. His eyes seem unseeing, turned inward, and the three flowers are anemic and frail. In another work, "U Tyshi Spohady Rostut" (Memories Grow in the Silence, 1976) a lonely figure resembling the artist stands over a model of a hill with tiny church and spikes in the ground.

Like the men, the women depicted in the "Lost Flowers" series are lonely, anguished figures shown from the waist up with an odd assortment of objects. In one of the paintings dated 1976, the woman is shown frontally with a large, artificial-looking flower at her side, one arm resting on a book, the fingers of the other touching an egg. The woman's head is covered with what appears to be a tattered veil. The flower in her hair is very much at odds with the shabbiness of her apparel.

Alongside the images of single men



"The Moon Rises over the Water" (1979).

chuk of Ukraine

Mr. Marchuk continued to develop figural compositions in his series "Autumn Melodies" (1975), often contradictory, and a 1976 painting from this series. Figures are depicted from the front and back. Two of them are shown in a profile that sits firmly on land in front of the composition; two are visible behind them. A circle around all four heads, repeated in semi-circular shape of the profile is shown on the top of a large egg seen with the egg. The woman beside him is lit with six lighted candles over her head with three apples. Directly behind them on the land we see what are two miniature haystacks. A haystack inside the boat has a central pole appears to have been turned into a candle. Similar to the haystacks, repeated to the right. These are haystacks with candles, then they surely will suggest, suggesting several possible readings. To the left of the boat are trees and bushes with a young that Mr. Marchuk is a life cycle with an emphasis on death. The frames seen are heads of the two women, forays through which life perhaps also the open coffin. The final passage on earth. Figures look old and tired, giving an interpretation that life is hard. The reddish-ochre and the shrivelled leathery enforce this.

Use of super-reality

As to the anguished scenes of his pictures, by 1970 Mr. Marchuk was painting serene landscapes partially based on objects and in a highly unusual way. He built up his surfaces with multiple overlays of very thin lines that created an impenetrably dense texture. "Verby v Obymakh Minochi" (Willows in the Em-Moonlit Night, 1971), composed of three grassy mounds with a grayish-blue sky, meticulously painted surface detail. The impression is that every blade of grass and

every branch and twig have been carefully rendered. However, the realistic rendering is an illusion created by the build-up of fine lines. It is so dramatic that the second impression, that of a super-reality, is conveyed.

Mr. Marchuk's interest in strong light contrasts provided by snow and moon, coupled with his love and nostalgia for the picturesque Ukrainian village of his childhood, resulted in such paintings as "Tini na Snihu" (Shadows on the Snow, 1973), "Merezhyvo Zymovoho Lisu" (Embroidery of the Winter Forest, 1973), and "Misiachna Nish na Dnipro" (Moonlit Night on the Dnieper, 1979).

Since 1973 Mr. Marchuk has periodically turned to painting flowers in desolate surroundings calling them "Tsvitinnia," meaning "flowering." He has depicted patches of roses, chrysanthemum-like blooms, daisies and thorn-like flowering bushes mostly in devastated landscapes that contrast sharply with the flowers. Often there is an element of surprise such as bowls and vases, usually smaller in scale, as reminders of a human presence and the continuity of life.

In the late 1970s, along with the representational work a new series, abstract and non-objective, appeared under the title of "Preludiyi" (Preludes). These were precise and complex compositions with a clear separation of ground and figuration. Limited to a palette of earth hues of ochres, browns and blacks with accents of blue, they were composed of flowing, amorphous shapes and ribbons in constant flux. There are suggestions of tubular forms and shading, as well as hints at representational forms, but for the most part these are non-objective designs where shapes generate new ones, inter-penetrate, overlap and set up rhythmic patterns across the paper as in "Composition I" (1978).

These paintings were to remain in the artist's studio for a number of years, and it would be almost 10 years before total abstraction would be allowed in official exhibitions in Kiev.¹

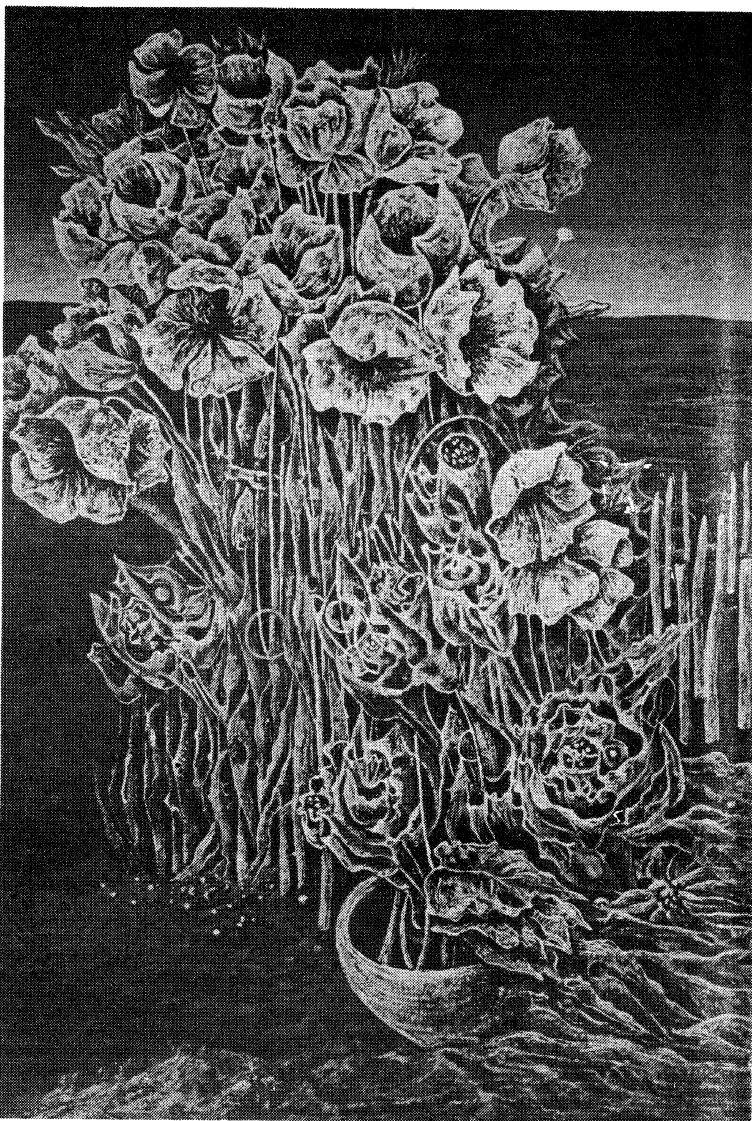
Mr. Marchuk's creative efforts went unrecognized until 1979 when he had his first exhibition, not in his homeland, but in Moscow at the Small Georgian Exhibition Center, sponsored by the Moscow City Committee of the Union of Graphic Artists. Only after this groundbreaking event did it become possible to show his paintings in Kiev and other cities in Ukraine in exhibition spaces made available by the Writers' Union, the National Medical Library, the Composers' Building, etc. — in other words, outside the jurisdiction of the Artists' Union. Eventually, as a result of numerous exhibits and articles written and published mostly by members of the Writers' Union, Mr. Marchuk became one of the best known of the unofficial artists.

Chornobyl theme

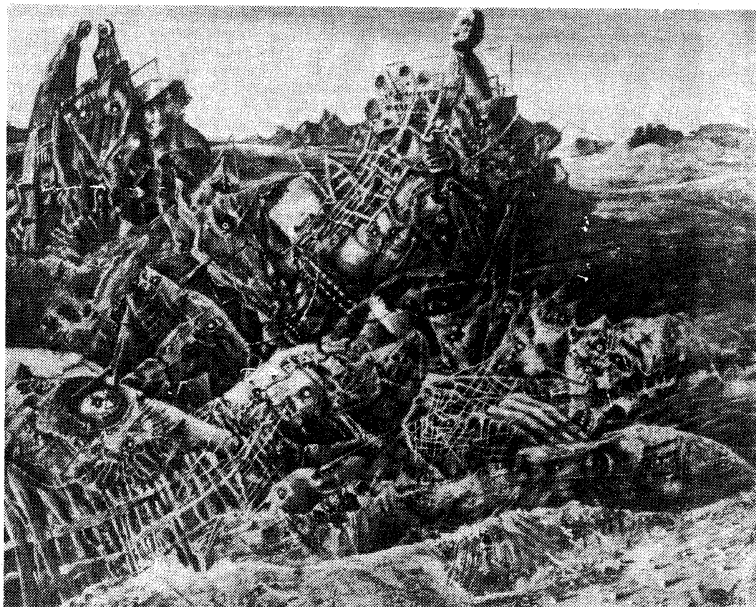
Since the tragic events of Chornobyl, Mr. Marchuk has painted nightmarish images of total destruction of our planet. His paintings "Perestoro-ha" (Warning) and "Plyn Chasu" (The Flow of Time) with human heads

(Continued on page 13)

¹ In 1987 the Monumental Artists Section of the Art Fund in Kiev organized an exhibition called "Pohliad" (Glance) at the Polytechnical Institute at which abstract work was officially displayed in a group show. Also in 1987 Alexander Dubovyk, an abstractionist from Kiev, had a solo exhibit where his work was shown to the general public. In Moscow, where there was more artistic freedom, abstract art was being exhibited since the mid-70s.



"White Poppies" (1975) from the "Flowering" series.



"Warning" (1986) on the Chornobyl theme.

Alberta chair of Ukrainian ethnography to cooperate with Ukrainian SSR institute

EDMONTON — An agreement on scholarly cooperation between the Erast and Lydia Huculak Chair of Ukrainian Culture and Ethnography at the University of Alberta and the Rylsky Institute of Art Studies, Folklore and Ethnography at the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR has been signed.

The Huculak Chair of Ukrainian Culture and Ethnography is a unique center for Ukrainian studies at the University of Alberta. Probably the only program, where courses in Ukrainian folklore and folklife from the B.A. to the Ph.D. levels are offered on the North American (and likely western European) continent, exists at this center.

At this institution, the following M.A. theses were defended: "Mythology of Kievan Rus'" (by G. Foty), "Poetics and Mythology in Hutsulian Carols" (W. Niniowsky), "The Emigrant Verses of Hryhorij Olijnyk" (Y. Kowalchuk), "Folklore in Ljuborac'ki" (D. Hohol), "The Tsybaly Maker and His Craft" (M. Bandera), "First Existence Folk Dance among Ukrainians" (A. Nahachewsky), and "The Ukrainian Hurdy-Gurdy: Questions of Its Traits and Origin" (V. Moroz). Moreover, the first doctoral candidate A. Nahachewsky plans to defend his dissertation on "The Kolomyika: Change and Diversity in Canadian Ukrainian Folk Dance."

The Rylsky Institute of Art Studies, Folklore and Ethnography represents an academic institution consisting of 11 sections: folklore studies, ethnography, Slavic folklore studies, music studies, fine arts, theater studies, cinematog-

graphy, art theory, Soviet customs and rites, theoretical problems of artistic development of the masses, ethnosociological problems and finally the section of foreign art and folk creativity. The institute also houses a significant section of manuscripts and other archival holdings as well as a large library.

The Lviv branch of the Rylsky Institute consists of the following sections: ethnography, Carpathian areal studies, fine arts, folk art and craft trade, museology and the recently formed folklore section. Over 200 specialists work at both centers of the Rylsky Institute.

The Chair of Ukrainian Culture and Ethnography and the Institute of Art Studies, Folklore and Ethnography have agreed to collaborate within the field of research relating to Ukrainian folklore and ethnography. This cooperation envisions the joint preparation and publication of scholarly works, and the exchange of specialized literature and of scholars.

In the first instance a joint preparation of guides to the manuscript archives of the Rylsky Institute and of the museum holdings of both its centers in Kiev and Lviv is planned. The Huculak Chair has undertaken to provide the researchers of the Rylsky Institute with a computer to assist in the technical preparation of the first draft of the guides. Besides manuscripts, the holdings of the Rylsky Institute consist of a large number of photographic and phonographic recordings and collections of material culture.

The preparation of a catalogue of this
(Continued on page 15)

Magocsi presents Sheptytsky volume to pope

ROME — Prof. Paul R. Magocsi of the Chair of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Toronto was recently received at an audience with Pope John Paul II.

Prof. Magocsi used the occasion to present the holy father with a specially bound copy of "Morality and Reality," the recently published book he edited that focuses on the life and times of Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky.

Speaking in Ukrainian, Prof. Magocsi expressed the hope that the pontiff would find the scholarly volume of interest in understanding further the past role and present interest in one of Ukraine's most important historical

figures of the 20th century. The beatification process on behalf of Metropolitan Sheptytsky started in the 1950s, but has not yet been culminated.

Responding to Prof. Magocsi's comments, the holy father repeated on three separate occasions — in Ukrainian — "I pray for the metropolitan every day. Let us all pray for him as well."

"Morality and Reality: The Life and Times of Andrei Sheptyts'kyi" was published in June by the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies. It is available from the publisher as well as from Katedra Books, University of Toronto, 100 St. George St., Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A1.



Prof. Paul R. Magocsi presents a new book about Servant of God Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky to Pope John Paul II.

Ukrainian folklorist from Czechoslovakia visits ethnography chair in Edmonton

EDMONTON — Dr. Mykola Mushinka and his wife, Magda, from Presov, Czechoslovakia, recently visited



Dr. Mykola Mushinka

the University of Alberta by invitation of the Huculak Chair of Ukrainian Culture and Ethnography and the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies. Dr. Mushinka is a very prominent figure in Ukrainian folklore studies today.

While in Edmonton, he delivered the third Huculak Lecture (the first and second Huculak Lectures had been presented by Prof. Natalie Kononenko-Moyle and Heorhii Kozhlianko). Dr. Mushinka spoke and showed videos of the large Ukrainian/Rusyn community in eastern Slovakia and their folk and cultural life. Their history is complex and interesting, as is their national identification and their culture. Partly because these communities constitute the original population in these areas, their folk traditions are quite well preserved.

Dr. Mushinka spoke of the various Ukrainian organizations and institutions in Czechoslovakia. Videos of the Svidnik Ukrainian Museum and the most recent Svidnik Festival were particularly interesting. Dr. Mushinka himself had organized a program presenting very authentic stagings of local Ukrainian customs "From Easter to Harvest."

Dr. Mushinka also took the opportunity to familiarize himself with the Ukrainian community and Ukrainian culture in western Canada. He showed great interest in the Huculak Chair of Ukrainian Culture and Ethnography, and expressed optimism and enthusiasm about increased communication, cooperation and publications among Ukrainian folklorists around the world.

Marta Tarnawsky wins Cenko Price

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — The Cenko Prize in Ukrainian Bibliography was recently awarded to Marta Tarnawsky for "Ukrainian Literature in English: Articles in Journals and Collections, 1840-1965. An Annotated Bibliography." She received a \$1,000 award.

The bibliography by Mrs. Tarnawsky includes 655 entries in alphabetical order by author or title. Each entry is annotated. In addition, the work includes an introduction and general index of names (authors, illustrators, etc.) and subjects.

The bibliographic work by Mrs. Tarnawsky has all the superior characteristics by which the works, set for the Cenko annual contests, have been appraised and awarded by the Bibliographic Committee, and which are: actuality and originality of the subject,

completeness in coverage of the subject, application of proper modern methodological bibliographical principles in preparing a bibliography, good organizational structure of the work and (especially in this particular case) concise, but at the same time quite inclusive annotations, as well as a well prepared manuscript.

The Cenko Prize Bibliography Committee members are: Miroslav Labunka, La Salle University and HURI, chairman; Osyp Danko, Yale University; and Dmytro M. Shtohryn, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

The award was established by Dr. Mykola and the late Volodymyra Cenko at the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute. The 1989 contest was the ninth annual competition.

Romankow heads Ukrainians for Florio

BERKELEY HEIGHTS, N.J. — Theodore J. Romankow of Berkeley Heights, N.J., has been appointed by Rep. James Florio as statewide coordinator of Ukrainian Citizens for Florio for Governor. Ukrainian Citizens for Florio for Governor is a bipartisan group of citizens of Ukrainian American descent who believe the Democratic congressman deserves their support due to his assistance involving issues concerning the Ukrainian people.

Mr. Romankow has been politically active in Union County and in New Jersey for many years. He previously was elected mayor of Berkeley Heights, becoming its first Democratic mayor in over 20 years.

Mr. Romankow, an attorney practicing in Westfield, has been involved in numerous Ukrainian affairs. He is general counsel for Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine and was formerly an organizer and chairman of the League of Ukrainian Voters.

Mr. Romankow, in advocating the election of Rep. Florio as the next governor of New Jersey, stated: "Congressman Florio has consistently provided Ukrainian Americans with his support during his years in Congress. He was a sponsor of the famine bill and has been instrumental in advocating human rights and social justice for Ukrainians persecuted in Ukraine."

A look...

(Continued from page 6)

gradual progress toward full independence, through parliamentary means.

The majority of Rukh activists, who stressed that the Soviet Union had been established without the will of the people, spoke in favor of negotiations that would eventually lead to a system of sovereign states within a federation.

The future of trade communism was also raised at the Congress and proposals were made for the creation of independent unions whose members would have an important voice in running enterprises.

In addition, the delegates demanded: an end to all forms of censorship, freedom of conscience and religious belief, liquidation of government monopolies, and the re-legalization of the Ukrainian Catholic and Orthodox Churches.

Moreover, Rukh delegates urged the decentralization of all cultural activities, depoliticization of education, making it independent with a national character. They asked for the creation of a Ukrainian Olympic Committee and the return to the Ukrainian people of their historic national symbols.

The congress decided to accept the blue and yellow colors for the Ukrainian flag. These were the colors of ancient clans in Ukraine. Blue is the symbol of the sky, and yellow reflects the color of wheat. Also approved was the trident, the ancient symbol of princes which portrays a soaring eagle.

It is significant that for the first time, these issues were openly debated by former dissidents, members of unofficial organizations — such as the Ukrainian Helsinki Union — representatives of the outlawed Catholic and Orthodox Churches, as well as members of official organizations, such as the Ukrainian Writers' Union and the Taras Shevchenko Ukrainian Language Society. Also taking part in the discussions were deputies to the Supreme Soviet, including members of the Communist Party who are in favor of reforms in the Soviet Union.

Rukh is headed by Ivan Drach, a noted Ukrainian poet. His assistant is Serhiy Koniev, a Russian-Byelorussian by birth and a deputy to the Supreme Soviet. Former political prisoner and member of the Ukrainian Helsinki Union, Mykhailo Horyn, is the general secretary.

Canada's new...

(Continued from page 7)

position benches in the House of Commons. To be sure, this is another one of Brian Mulroney's political patronage gifts to a loyal soldier. Imagine that Member of Parliament Chris Axworthy, who wrenched Mr. Hnatyshyn's seat from him for the New Democratic Party, has "nothing but praise."

Mr. Hnatyshyn is all those things his friends and critics have said and more; he is an affable man with years of political and business experience, and he is honest about his shortcomings (not speaking French). Mr. Hnatyshyn is also a caring and sensitive man. Ukrainians will recall the incident several years ago, when then Prime Minister Trudeau sent one of his ministers to the UCC Congress and the minister used Clifford Sifton's phrase "men in sheepskin coats" in his speech — it was Ray Hnatyshyn who led the Tory charge in the House.

In addition to his official state duties, the governor general-designate will also have demands made on his time by Ukrainians; perhaps, he is fortunate that the Millennium Year is over.

The largely ceremonial duty of the

It was fortunate for an eight-member Polish Solidarity delegation to be able to attend the historic event in Ukraine alongside representatives from many republics who support Rukh. The Polish representation included the head of Solidarity in the Gdansk Region, Bogdan Borsewicz, members of the Sejm Zbigniew Janas, Adam Michnik, Volodymyr Mokry and Franciszek Sak. Also present were Khrystyna Mokry, Jerzy Jachowicz and Bogumila Berdyszowska. Khrystyna Mokry is a Solidarity member of the metallurgical factory in Nowa Huta. Ms. Berdyszowska is a member of the Commission for National Minorities within Solidarity.

Our delegation was greeted very cordially. We presented our hosts with "Ukrainian" copies of our election newspaper, *Gazeta Wyborcza*, *Tygodnik Powszechny*, and the monthly publication of the Catholic University in Lublin, *Znak*. In addition we brought with us Solidarity badges and posters. Similar warm greetings were extended to Mr. Michnik and this author following their speeches at the congress and at the monument to Taras Shevchenko.

This founding congress of the Popular Movement of Ukraine for Perebudova concluded, not coincidentally, at the Shevchenko monument with the singing of the poet's "Testament." While police watched, the choir, made up of thousands, sang amid a sea of blue and yellow and other republics' flags. Among them was the white and red Solidarity banner.

On September 10 at the conclusion of this Ukrainian national day, Ukrainians came to the Shevchenko monument to pay homage to their immortal "kobzar-bandurist." In him are embodied all the hopes of the Ukrainian people and their faith in the resurrection of Ukraine. We bid farewell to our friends convinced that, to cite the words of Mr. Michnik, our eyes will witness the resurrection of Ukraine.

This was my first visit to Ukraine. Standing beneath the monument to Shevchenko, to whom I owe my Ukrainian awareness and inner freedom, I asked that we all think about meeting again in a free Poland and free Ukraine. And that we always have in our memory the cross of St. Volodymyr in Kiev, to whom Ukrainians owe their Christianity, and the three crosses in Gdansk, which speak of the thrice crucified, but never defeated hope for all of us.

governor general now passes to a man who represented his constituents honorably in the House of Commons and worked hard in the service of both his Progressive Conservative Party and his country. Whatever delight the Ukrainian community may take in Mr. Hnatyshyn's new job, let it remember that his loyalty first and foremost is to the Crown and Canada... and so it should be.

Perhaps the office of governor general is an anachronism still tied to the British monarchy in a country that has long since conducted state business independently of Great Britain. And perhaps the office is a vehicle for non-partisan, diplomatic relations with both friends and foes alike. It does bring along with it a sense of tradition and history, something that the average Canadian, too much in a hurry to demystify government, pays little attention, too. History, tradition, culture contribute to the collective memory of a nation.

As for the prime minister, he chose well from a pool of many deserving Canadians. Governor General-designate Ramon Hnatyshyn will perform his duties — official and cordial — just as his predecessors before him did... with dignity.

Rukh leader...

(Continued from page 3)

the House Foreign Affairs Committee and the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe (Helsinki Commission).

Across town at the State Department, Mr. Yavorivsky conversed with Undersecretary of State Richard Schifter during a 45-minute meeting. Individual meetings were also arranged with Paul Goble, special assistant for Soviet nationalities affairs, and Tony Freeman, special assistant to the secretary and coordinator of international labor affairs. The latter meeting was arranged to elicit Mr. Yavorivsky's opinions and knowledge in regard to the Donbas coal miners strike and the status of the trade union movement in Ukraine.

A State Department luncheon was also part of Mr. Yavorivsky's itinerary at Foggy Bottom. Attended by staff specializing in Soviet and human rights areas, the affair was hosted by Paula Dobriansky, deputy assistant secretary for human rights.

During the busy week, Mr. Yavorivsky had an opportunity to discuss the current Ukrainian situation with Carl Gershman, president of the National Endowment for Democracy; Tom Kahn, vice-president for International Affairs for the AFL-CIO; and Zbigniew Brzezinski, former national security advisor for President Jimmy Carter. Dr. Brzezinski took a keen interest in the good relations that have developed between Rukh and the Solidarity Movement in Poland.

"In almost every meeting Mr. Yavorivsky mentioned the debt of gratitude which Ukrainians in Ukraine owe to those in the diaspora for maintaining their identity and supporting the struggle in Ukraine, stated Mr. Iwanciw. "He emphasized that Rukh is looking to the diaspora for continued moral and financial support."

The translation for the meetings was expertly handled by Roman Kupchinsky. Assistance was also provided by Jurij Dobczansky of the Library of Congress and Andrew Bihun of the U.S. Commerce Department.

Assisting the UNA Washington Office, which was responsible for the scheduling of appointments for Mr. Yavorivsky, were Nadia Diuk, Adrian Karatnycky, Wolodymyr Bilajiw, Robert McConnell and Bozhena Olshaniwsky.

Mr. Yavorivsky will be returning to Washington for more meetings on October 23 and 24.

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The Ukrainian Weekly read it and share it

PENN. ANTHRACITE REGION UNA BRANCHES

announce that their

DISTRICT ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING

will be held on

Sunday, November 5, 1989 at 2:00 P.M.
at St. Mary's Ukrainian Catholic Church
210 W. Blaine Street, Mc Adoo, Pa. 18237

Obligated to attend the meeting are District Committee Officers, Branch Officers and 31st Convention Delegates of the following Branches:

Berwick, 164, 333	McAdoo, 7
Frackville, 242, 382	Minersville, 78, 129, 265
Freeland, 429	Mt. Carmel, 2
Lehighton, 389	Shamokin, 1
Mahanoy City, 305	Shenandoah, 98

St. Clair, 9, 31, 228

All UNA members are welcome as guests at the meeting

AGENDA:

1. Opening
2. Review of the District's 1989 organizational activities
3. Address by UNA Supreme Treasurer ULANA M. DIACHUK
4. General UNA topics
5. Adoption of membership campaign plan for the balance or the current year
6. Questions and answers
7. Adjournment

Meeting will be attended by:

Ulana M. Diachuk, UNA Supreme Treasurer

FOR THE DISTRICT COMMITTEE:
Joseph Chabon, Chairman

Helen Slovik, Secretary

Adolph Slovik, Treasurer

Ukrainian Communist...

(Continued from page 1)

powers that be, including President Gorbachev, are keenly interested in having Mr. Shcherbytsky enter the annals of party history as a model leader perhaps even to be emulated. Indeed, one of the speakers at the plenum, K.M. Sytnyk, director of the Institute of Botany of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, characterized the outgoing Ukrainian Party leader as representing "a brilliant page in the history of our party organization."

Further, it appears that a very clear effort has been made to establish a sense of continuity in the Ukrainian party leadership, an undertaking in which Mr. Gorbachev also figures as a center player. Everyone, after all, seemed to agree on most everything, including the need for the Ukrainian Communist Party to take more decisive measures against "nationalists."

Against this background, two additional questions seem appropriate. To what extent were the expert views of erudite scholars and "experienced observers" over the past five years concerning the "struggle" between the radical revolutionary Gorbachev and the Brezhnevite die-hard Shcherbytsky a figment of Kremlinological imagination? And second, and more important, does the positive image of Mr. Shcherbytsky combined with the element of leadership continuity suggest that, at least insofar as the national question is concerned, Ukraine will continue to remain "the fatherland of stagnation"?

Perhaps the most curious aspect of the plenum is the lavish praise of the former Ukrainian party leader. Mr. Gorbachev set the tone by stating that Mr. Shcherbytsky's "political and practical activity in many posts, including as a member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and as first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine, undoubtedly deserve a positive evaluation."

President Gorbachev told the Ukrainian party leaders that Mr. Shcherbytsky was warmly thanked for his "many years of fruitful labor for the good of the party and the country" at the September plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, and that he expected that these sentiments are shared by the Ukrainian Central Committee. The applause that followed indicated general agreement, which was then confirmed by those who addressed the plenum.

Two speakers — ideological secretary Yuriy N. Yelchenko and the first secretary of the Odessa Obkom, Heorhiy K.

Kryuchkov, were particularly effusive in their flattery of Mr. Shcherbytsky, emphasizing their former boss's "genuine internationalism" (Yelchenko) and his "principledness, firmness and toughness in carrying out the internationalist line of the CPSU" (Kryuchkov). Only two speakers — former chairman of the Council of Ministers — Oleksandr R. Liashko and the head of a collective farm from Ternopil — failed to mention Mr. Shcherbytsky in their addresses.

The acclaim given Mr. Shcherbytsky at the plenum contrasts sharply with the exceptionally critical appraisal of the former Ukrainian Party leader in an article issued by the Novosti Press Agency on the eve of the Kiev meeting, which pointed out that Mr. Shcherbytsky was an "associate" of the now discredited Leonid Brezhnev and emphasized his responsibility for the policies of linguistic Russification in the republic.

Certainly, the Ukrainian intelligentsia would find it difficult to share in the euphoria over Mr. Shcherbytsky that was played out at the plenum. Indeed, in a recent interview, the newly elected head of the Popular Movement of Ukraine for Perestroika ("Rukh"), the poet Ivan Drach, ranked Mr. Shcherbytsky with Lazar Kaganovich in terms of his "contribution" to the development of Ukrainian culture. Significantly, no representative of the intelligentsia addressed the plenum.

Equally interesting was the degree of unanimity displayed by the speakers at the plenum with regard to Mr. Shcherbytsky's successor. In this connection, it is important to note that Mr. Gorbachev, in addition to his address to the plenum, also reported on "the proposals of the CPSU Central Committee and the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine" concerning the choice of a new Ukrainian Party leader.¹

Remarkably, these proposals were "similar to the estimations of the [Ukrainian] obkom first secretaries, with whom there was a meeting on the eve of the plenum." In short, it appears that the party leadership in Moscow and Kiev came to an understanding as to the new first secretary of the Ukrainian Party organization.

Nonetheless, six candidates for Mr. Shcherbytsky's job are said to have been discussed at the plenum. In addition to Mr. Ivashko and Stanislav I. Hurenko, a candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, these included Mr. Yelchenko; Anatolii I. Korniyenko, the recently elected first secretary of the Kiev City Party Committee; Vitaliy A. Masol, the chairman

of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers; and Oleksandr S. Kapto, the head of the CPSU Ideology Department.

In addition, it was reported that in the course of the discussions in the oblast party organizations prior to the plenum the candidacies of Hryhoriy I. Renenko, first secretary of the Kiev Obkom, and Ivan I. Skyba, currently head of the CPSU Agriculture Department were also advanced.

In the final analysis, the names of Messrs. Ivashko and Hurenko were placed on the ballot, with the former emerging as the winner by a vote of 136-34. According to Mr. Ivashko, this was the first time that a republican first secretary was chosen from a multiple list of candidates.

The crucial question, of course, is the implications of this "united front" display in Kiev on the future course of developments in the republic, particularly with regard to the relations between the party (both in Kiev and in Moscow) and the Rukh.

Clearly, from the standpoint of the latter, there is little reason for optimism. In his closing remarks at the plenum, Mr. Shcherbytsky did not hesitate to remind his listeners of his longstanding credo. He noted that from the very first day that he joined the party, in 1941, he worked with collectives of "internationalists," who saw as their "most important task the strengthening of friendship with all the peoples and, above all, with the Russian people, who are so close to us."

And further: "Now, when the well-known little groups are attempting to shove people onto the path of separatism, rabid nationalism, and chauvinism, I am deeply convinced that the Ukrainian people will stand firmly behind the positions of internationalism..."

This was repeated verbatim in Mr. Shcherbytsky's interview in Pravda. More ominous was the impression left by Mr. Kryuchkov, who urged the Ukrainian Central Committee to be "more active, offensive, tough, if you will," against the Rukh and the people's deputies from the Interregional Group:

"Whether we are talking about rebuffing the extremists from Rukh, who are lunging to seize power and attempting to force upon our people the nationalist ideology, a course aimed at separating Ukraine from the Soviet Union, to rehabilitate Banderism, and to consolidate nationalist symbols. Or the ambitions of the so-called Interregional Deputies Group, which is impudently trying to force its positions upon other deputies and the entire people.

Similar views were voiced by other speakers and, it seems, by party activists in the oblasts. In his report summarizing the discussion in the lower-level party organizations, Hryhoriy P.



Volodymyr Ivashko, new first secretary of the Communist Party of Ukraine.

Kharchenko, first secretary of the Zaporizhzhia Obkom and representative of the Commission on Organizational-Party and Cadres Work of the Ukrainian Central Committee, noted that it was felt that "leaders of the republican party organization should adopt a more integrated, principled position with regard to extremist groupings and their leaders, and take measures to strengthen ideological work."

This position essentially corresponds with the views of President Gorbachev, who has argued the need to check "unhealthy" elements within informal movements.

As for the new Ukrainian party leader, although he has indicated a greater willingness to cooperate with opposition elements such as the Rukh, he has nonetheless made it clear that there should be no "illusions" about his intentions, and that it would be "more to the point to speak of similarities" rather than differences between himself and Mr. Shcherbytsky.

Like Mr. Gorbachev, Mr. Ivashko has declared that the party is prepared to cooperate with those groups who are "for socialism and for the USSR," but that "separatists and nationalists" will not be tolerated.

In the meantime, criticism of Ukrainian "nationalists" in the Moscow media appears to be gaining momentum. The latest salvo has been fired by Pravda, which has demanded that "chauvinist and nationalist" groups in Ukraine be proscribed and disbanded.

¹ In his report, Gorbachev also informed the plenum that Shcherbytsky had requested to be relieved of his posts in Ukraine during the Soviet Party leader's visit to the republic in February. The CPSU Politburo decided, in consultation with the Ukrainian Party leader, to deal with the issue only after the elections to the USSR Congress of People's Deputies.

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Board of Directors, Search Committee

St. Vladimir Institute

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Ukrainian...

(Continued from page 7)

The irony of the story is that this woman, Norma, becomes the only woman of the three assigned to ditching crews to succeed as a laborer. The Ukrainian character in "Blue" seems to have been chosen because of the impression that people like him are old-fashioned and hard-working, finally succeeding by being almost cruel to themselves and others.

"Word games," by Ven Begamudre, is the only story in the collection that deals explicitly with discrimination against Ukrainians. The story is set in the present, in a school. Once again, the narrator is non-Ukrainian, an English boy who befriends the Ukrainian Darrell Kindrachuk rather than fellow WASPs because "I wished we were all brothers under the skin, but suspected we weren't." Mr. Ferguson is the problem of the story. He doesn't think that Darrell is really a Canadian citizen, and resents Wilfred Laurier for "flooding the prairies with peasants from eastern Europe." It is this teacher who likes to play word games at the end of class. As a title, however, word games can suggest something else: it is word games that prevent people like Mr. Ferguson from seeing that "we are all brothers under the skin."

The author, Mr. Begamudre, has

written other short stories concerned with discrimination, like "Mosaic," in "More Saskatchewan Gold," about an Indian in Regina nearly forced to return to India.

All three books are generally available in Canadian bookstores. "Alberta Bound," published by NeWest Press of Edmonton, is available for \$5.95 (Canadian). "Ken Mitchell Country" and "Sky High: Stories from Saskatchewan," both published by Coteau Books of Regina, Sask., cost \$5.95 (Canadian) each.

Ukrainians have lived on the prairies for a long time — it'll be 100 years in 1991. The use of Ukrainians as characters in the stories of English Canadian authors reflects their broad influence on the character of western Canada. Also, Ukrainians have given generally favorable impressions to those who have met them. These stories are not reflections on multiculturalism, but stories about people who seem quite naturally to belong in western Canada.

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"Voices..."

(Continued from page 9)

buried in the debris of a nuclear holocaust were displayed in the Kiev exhibits "Pohliad" and "Dialogue" in 1987 and 1988, respectively. Together with the triptuch "Apocalypse" (1988), they serve as compelling reminders of impending catastrophe.

In February of this year Mr. Marchuk was allowed to travel to Australia at the invitation of a friend. While there he had two exhibits within the Ukrainian community and a third at the Fiveways Gallery in Sydney. The latter exhibit, titled "The Body of My Soul," received a favorable review in the Arts section of The Weekend Australian by Elwyn Lynn who stated: "The more urgent Marchuk's message is the more compelling the art."

It included 17 figural surrealist works from the Chernobyl cycle executed in tempera and seven abstract, non-objective watercolor compositions. Most of the paintings were sold to Australian art collectors establishing a high market value for Mr. Marchuk's work.

Visiting Canada

Mr. Marchuk received an invitation

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to visit Toronto from a young Ukrainian businessman he met in Kiev, Bohdan Klid. He arrived in Canada at the end of August and immediately set to work on a new series of paintings, which is to be shown at the end of October at the Ukrainian Canadian Art Foundation.

In his work Mr. Marchuk has successfully synthesized several disparate sources, including such 20th century movements as surrealism, the analytical paintings of Pavel Filonov (1883-1941), the romantic Ukrainian landscapes of Arkhyy Kuiindzi (1842-1910), as well as his childhood memories of the village and his Ukrainian heritage.

He has invented a unique technique highly suitable to his vision, and has transformed his experiences, his fantasies, and his nightmares into universal images that reach beyond the commonplace, into the souls and hearts of the viewers far beyond the boundaries of his native Ukraine.

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UNA District Committees of JERSEY CITY — PASSAIC — PERTH AMBOY

announce that an

ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING

will be held jointly at

UNA, 30 Montgomery Street, 3rd Floor, Jersey City, N.J.
on Saturday, November 11, 1989 at 10:00 A.M.

Obligated to attend the meeting are District Committee Officers, Branch Officers and 31st Convention Delegates.

ON THE AGENDA:

1. Opening
2. Review of the Districts 1989 organizational activities
3. Address
by WALTER SOCHAN, UNA Supreme Secretary
and ULANA DIACHUK, UNA Supreme Treasurer
4. General UNA topics
5. Adoption of membership campaign plan for the balance of the current year
6. Questions and answers
7. Adjournment

Meeting will be attended by:

Walter Sochan, UNA Supreme Secretary
Ulana Diachuk, UNA Supreme Treasurer

FOR THE DISTRICT COMMITTEES:

Jersey City **Walter Bilyk, chairman**
Passaic **John Chomko, chairman**
Perth Amboy **Michael Zacharko, chairman**

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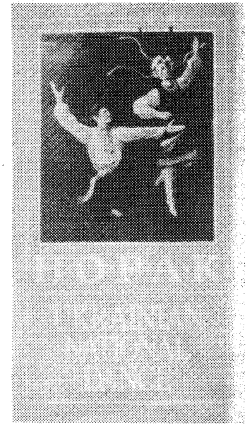
This video is available for a donation to the Foundation of \$50.00 or more, plus handling and mailing of \$5.00. The \$55.00 total price includes the tape, a 19 x 24 poster of the video cover in color and a brochure describing the video.

Make your checks payable to the Ukrainian Heritage Foundation and send them to:

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The Ukrainian Family Bible Association is asking for a generous gift of \$20, \$50, \$100 — or however God leads you — to help print Ukrainian Bibles and Ukrainian Children's Bibles, and help us send them by direct mail to Ukraine.

The Ukrainian Family Bible Association, with your gift of \$20 or more (not including postage) will provide Ukrainian Bibles or Ukrainian Children's Bibles to travelers or persons who want to send them by direct mail to Ukraine. We will provide names and addresses of Ukrainian families, who would like to receive these religious materials.

Please help us in getting God's Word to Ukrainian Christians and send a generous contribution to The Ukrainian Family Bible Association, a non-profit and non-denominational Association.

Thank you for your help, and God bless you all.

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Who needs...

(Continued from page 5)

community to give the most accurate treatment to the matters involving the renaissance of Ukrainian national consciousness in Ukraine, recent legislation in the U.S. as to who or which religious or national groups should be classified as refugees from the Soviet Union, the Demjanjuk trial, the OSI, Ukrainian dissidents?

Where would Ukrainians turn to be informed about what is happening in various communities across North America, in Ukraine, in the Ukrainian diaspora, about events which are of interest, or have special significance to Ukrainians?

To what medium would the members of the Ukrainian community turn, to either place or read advertisements regarding personal notices, death notices, notices about social, cultural, religious or educational events, or purely business notices.

Where would members of our communities, particularly our seniors, turn for information, to keep abreast of the goings on in Ukrainian communities all over North America?

How many books, research papers of Ukrainian scholars, or scholarly papers on Ukrainian subjects, either in Ukrainian or English would have been published if it weren't for the Svoboda Press facilities?

Did you know that Veselka, our children's magazine, is often read at Ukrainian Saturday schools?

Would our Ukrainian cultural oasis in the middle of this North American English-speaking desert still exist if it

had not been receiving nourishment from Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly and the Svoboda Press publishing house over the past 96 years?

For any press to be viable, it must have a sound financial basis in order to carry on its technical operations.

It is true that Svoboda, and The Weekly are the communication organs of the UNA, and are sponsored by and receiving their financial backing from the UNA. Subscription fees cover only a portion of the expenses associated with publishing Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly. But these newspaper do provide an invaluable service to numerous individual Ukrainian communities and the North American Ukrainian community at large, simply by being their major newspapers.

Now, to answer the question posed by the title of the article, "Who needs our UNA press?"

Ukrainians in North America and all over the world need it. Ukrainian spiritual, cultural and social life would be so much poorer without Svoboda, The Ukrainian Weekly and Veselka. Yes, we need the Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly, but we must ensure that they are always there when we need them.

As the UNA press is inseparable from its sponsor and parent organization, members of the North American Ukrainian community have the responsibility to support the Ukrainian National Association, because by supporting the UNA they are supporting its excellent newspapers, which have become the major Ukrainian newspapers of the Ukrainian community.

unsanctioned rally in that western Ukrainian city to support an alternative draft law.

Alla Yaroshynska, a people's deputy for Zhytomyr, took part in a public rally in one of that city's parks, organized by representatives of informal groups on October 15.

Ne Zhurys...

(Continued from page 16)

The concert tour is scheduled to bring Ne Zhurys to western Canada, beginning with a show at the University of Calgary in Alberta on October 28 at (3:30 p.m.). Concerts will follow in Edmonton on October 29, Saskatoon on October 30 and Winnipeg on October 31. The ensemble will return to eastern Canada at that point and will perform in Ontario in Sault Ste. Marie on November 1, London on November 2, Oshawa on November 3, Hamilton on November 4 and in Toronto on November 5.

Following the performances in eastern Canada, the Lviv ensemble is set to entertain Ukrainian American audiences beginning with a concert in Buffalo, N.Y., on November 6. Ne Zhurys will then perform in Rochester, N. Y., on November 7, Boston on November 8, Hartford, Conn., on November 9, Parma, Ohio, on November 10, Detroit on November 11, Chicago on November 12.

After a two-day rest the concert tour will take Ne Zhurys on to Pittsburgh on November 15, Washington on November 16, Scranton, Pa., on November 17, Philadelphia on November 18, New York on November 19, Soyuzivka on November 20-21 and Yonkers, N. Y., on November 22.

The final concert will take place in St. Catharines, Ontario, on November 23.

Details about specific concerts will appear in Preview of Events in upcoming issues.

For more information call Kobza, (416) 253-9314.

Alberta chair...

(Continued from page 10)

type of museum collections will constitute the second part of the scholarly collaboration between the Ukrainian and Canadian centers. In order to assist in the photographic work for the catalogue, the Huculak Chair has also undertaken to provide the Rylsky Institute, mainly its Lviv branch, with quality color films for photographing a number of samples of material culture.

This type of guide or catalogue is essential for the serious study of the treasures of Ukrainian folklore. Computerized inventories will no doubt be of value to scholars in Ukraine and

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beyond its territory. The achievement of the planned computerization and cataloging will render supplementary emendations relatively simple.

Finally, the other points of the agreement referring to the exchange of specialists, the conducting of joint expeditions, the publishing of scholarly works and the exchange of publications will no doubt lead to an acceleration of work and to deepening interest in folklife disciplines by budding scholars.

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Rallies...

(Continued from page 2)

continue their preparation for mass strike action.

A large unsanctioned meeting was organized in support of the alternative draft election law in the western Ukrainian city of Chervonohrad on October 15. Placards were reportedly displayed that said, "Shcherbysky has gone, but his successors are in place—shame!" Participants of the meeting also demanded the removal of the people's deputy for Chervonohrad Moroz, reported the UPA.

Ukrainian Helsinki Union activist Ivan Sokulsky reported that the local branch of the Popular Movement of Ukraine for Perebudova organized a meeting on October 15 in Dnipropetrovsk in support of the "democratic election law." Although the meeting was unsanctioned and declared illegal over 500 people reportedly took part in it.

Leonid Milyavsky reported to the UPA that on October 11 a founding conference of the Kiev association, Vyborets, was held at the Kiev Polytechnical Institute. Members of Rukh, the Ukrainian National Democratic League and the Social-Democratic Union of Ukraine participated. The conference discussed the association's program and election tactics, and passed a series of resolutions in support of the alternative draft law.

Some 30,000 people gathered at a meeting in Ivano-Frankivsk on October 10 in support of the alternative draft elections law, reported P. Hladysh from that western Ukrainian city.

Another several thousand people took part in a similar meeting on October 15 at the Bukovyna stadium in Chernivtsi. Resolutions passed at the officially unsanctioned meeting condemned the official draft of the election law.

On that same day a few thousand residents of Rivne gathered for an

DETROIT, Mich. DISTRICT COMMITTEE OF UNA BRANCHES

announces that its

DISTRICT ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING

will be held on

Sunday, October 29, 1989 at 3:00 P.M.

at U.N.W.L.A. Detroit Regional Council, 27040 Ryan Road, Warren, Mich.

Obligated to attend the meeting are District Committee Officers, Branch Officers and 31st Convention Delegates of the following Branches:

20, 75, 82, 94, 110, 146, 165, 167, 174, 175, 183, 235, 292,
302, 303, 309, 341, 463, 504, 506

All UNA members are welcome as guests at the meeting.

AGENDA:

1. Opening
2. Review of the District's 1989 organizational activities
3. Address by UNA Supreme President DR. JOHN O. FLIS
4. General UNA topics
5. Adoption of membership campaign plan for the balance of the current year
6. Questions and answers
7. Adjournment

Meeting will be attended by:

Dr. John O. Flis, UNA Supreme President
Roman Tatarsky, UNA Supreme Advisor

FOR THE DISTRICT COMMITTEE:

Roman Tatarsky, Chairman

Roman Lazarchuk, Secretary

Jaroslav Baziuk, Treasurer

October 22

NEW YORK: The Art Students League and the American Fine Arts Society will present an exhibition of art works in different media by independent artists from Ukraine through November 11 at their gallery 215 W. 57th St. An opening reception will take place 3 to 5 p.m. The artists featured include Ihor Podolchak, Michael Moskal, Oleh Tistol, Konstantyn Reunow, Anatole Stepanenko and Ihor Barabakh, most of whom are graduates of the Lviv State Institute of Applied and Decorative Art. Gallery hours are 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. Monday through Friday, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. on Saturday. For more information call (212) 247-4510.

October 27-29

PHILADELPHIA: The Federation of Ukrainian Student Organizations of America will hold its annual congress at the Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Center, 700 Cedar Road in Abington. For more information call (804) 977-6032.

October 28

MUNSTER, Ind.: The Chicago UNA District Committee in conjunction with UNA Branch 452 of Munster, Ind., and the Ukrainian Youth Club will sponsor a dinner-dance to celebrate the 95th anniversary of the founding of the Ukrainian National Association and the 50th anniversary of Branch 452 at 6 p.m. at St. Joseph's Social Hall, Ridge Road and White Oaks Avenue. Admission is \$12.50 per person. Arrangements are being made for bus service from the Western Avenue area in Chicago. For more information and bus and dinner reservations call Roman Prychan, (312) 456-5956, Natalie Shuya, (219) 931-8752, or Dorothy Kuzemka, (312) 474-3112.

YONKERS, N.Y.: The Ukrainian Youth Association SUM-A will sponsor its annual masquerade dance at 9 p.m. in the SUM-A building, 301 Palisade Ave. The

Vatra band will provide music for dancing. For more information call (914) 669-8630.

October 28-29

JENKINTOWN, Pa.: Manor Junior College in conjunction with the Providence Association of Ukrainian Catholics in America will sponsor a symposium to commemorate the 45th anniversary of the death of Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. on Saturday in the seminar room of the Basilead Library, Fox Chase Road and Forrest Avenue. The commemoration will continue with a concert at 4 p.m. on Sunday at St. Basil Academy. Tickets are \$5 per person and will be available for sale at the door beginning at 3 p.m. The special concert will feature the Ukrainian chorus Dumka from New York as well as pianist Laryssa Krupa of New York and bandurist Roman Levitsky of Newark, N.J. Opening remarks at the concert will be delivered by Archbishop Stephen Sulyk of Philadelphia. For more information call (215) 885-2360.

HARTFORD, Conn.: The Sacred Heart Guild of St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church will sponsor its annual bazaar at the parish school auditorium, 125 Wethersfield Ave., 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. on Saturday, and 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. on Sunday. The bazaar will feature displays of handicrafts, Christmas items, a white elephant table, Ukrainian foods, baked goods, egg-decorating and more. For more information and to reserve pyrohy orders call (203) 525-7823 or 728-8792.

October 29

YONKERS, N.Y.: The Ukrainian American Youth Association of Yonkers invites children and their parents to its fourth annual Children's Masquerade Ball, 3-6 p.m. at the Ukrainian Youth Center, 301 Palisade Ave. Festivities will include a pantomime play based on the film "The Wizard of Oz," games, or-

ganized activities, surprises and refreshments. For more information call Maryka Kozicki, (914) 969-3606.

WARREN, Mich.: The Ukrainian Liberation Front of Metropolitan Detroit will sponsor a commemoration of the 60th anniversary of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists and the 30th anniversary of Stepan Bandera's death at 6:30 p.m. at the Ukrainian Cultural Center. The keynote address will be given by an honored guest from Europe. The artistic program will include mezzo-soprano Christina Romana Lypeckyj, soprano Oksana Rohatyn Makohon, baritone Jerome Cisaruk, pianist Lydia Cisaruk, pianist Michael Curry and recitation by Roman Los. For more information call (313) 757-1022.

October 29 — November 3

PITTSBURGH: The University of Pittsburgh will host the Chautauqua Institute's 1989 conference on U.S.-Soviet relations. Some 250 Soviet citizens and officials will participate in the weeklong citizen exchange, which will feature discussion on a variety of topics including ecology, human rights, religion, the arts and more. For more information call the Center for Russian and East European Studies at U. of P., (412) 648-7407.

October 31

GARFIELD, N.J.: The northern New Jersey chapter of the Ukrainian Students Association of Mykola Michnovsky (TUSM) will sponsor a candlelight vigil in support of Ukraine's repressed Christian faithful at 7 p.m. at Three Saints Russian Orthodox Church on Outwater Lane. The vigil is scheduled to coincide with the visit of Metropolitan Filaret of the Russian Orthodox Church as part of a national peace conference at the Westside Presbyterian Church in Ridgewood, N.J. For more information call Petro Matiaszek, (201) 942-7946.

November 2

TORONTO: Dr. John Lehr of the geography department of the University of Winnipeg will deliver a lecture on "Perspectives on the Geography of Ukrainian Rural Settlement in Western Canada before 1914," 4-6 p.m. in Robarts Library 4049. The lecture is part of the Toronto seminar in Ukrainian studies, sponsored by Chair of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Toronto. For more information call (416) 978-3332.

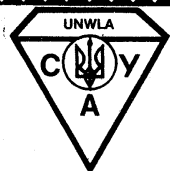
November 5

CHICAGO: Branch 259 of the Ukrainian National Association, the Birth of the Holy Virgin Society, will celebrate its 80th anniversary with a divine liturgy at 8:30 a.m. in the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary Ukrainian Catholic Church, 4952 S. Paulina St., and a banquet at 2 p.m. at Chateau D-Amour (Little Kiev), 6955 W. 79th St. in Burbank, Ill. Tickets to the banquet are \$10 for adults, \$5 for children under age 12, and free for children under 5. Reservations should be made by calling Julie Guglik, (312) 735-8995.

November 11

VANCOUVER: The Ukrainian Community Society of Ivan Franko in conjunction with the British Columbia Genealogical Society will hold Canada's first Ukrainian genealogical seminar, "In Remembrance of our Roots," 9 a.m. to 9 p.m., in the Ukrainian Orthodox auditorium, 154 E. 10th Ave. A fee of \$30 per person, \$25 for members, seniors and students, will include informative speakers, displays, lunch, a Ukrainian buffet supper and costume pageant. For more information call Muryl Geary, (604) 327-3537.

The children's masquerade party sponsored by Branch 18 of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America will take place in Passaic, not Clifton, N.J., as noted in last week's Preview. The event takes place at 3 p.m. on Sunday, October 22, at St. Nicholas Auditorium, 212 President St., Passaic, N.J.



СОЮЗ УКРАЇНОК АМЕРИКИ

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL WOMEN'S LEAGUE OF AMERICA, INC., is the oldest and most active independent nonprofit Ukrainian women's organization in the free world.

We CARE about preserving Ukrainian identity, culture and language. We CARE about the future of our children and the future of the Ukrainian community. We CARE and take pride in upholding our tradition of tending to the needs of our Ukrainian children and youth as well as others in need. We CARE about the national ideals and aspirations of our sisters and brothers in Ukraine.

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or call: (212) 533-4646

Ne Zhurys from Ukraine begins tour

TORONTO — Ne Zhurys (Don't Worry), the popular cabaret ensemble from Lviv, western Ukraine, will perform before Ukrainian communities in Canada and the United States during a monthlong concert tour, October 23 through November 24, sponsored by Kobza of Toronto and the Ukrainian Canadian Committee.

Ne Zhurys is composed of a number of well-known individual performers, including bards, Victor Morozov, the group's director; Andriy Panchyshyn; Taras Chubai; and Kost Moskalets; kobzar Vasyl Zhdankin; pianist Yuriy Sayenko and Stepan Orobets; humo-

rists Yuriy Vynnychuk and Ostap Fedoryshyn; poet Bohdan Stelmakh; as well as Volodymyr Hranatyr and Ihor Krytovych. The ensemble's repertoire consist of songs, satire, humor and folklore.

The tour is scheduled to begin with a performance in the Montreal area on Monday, October 23, at 7:30 p.m. in the hall of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, 6185 10th Ave. in Rosemount, Que. This will be followed by concerts in Ontario in Ottawa on October 24, Sudbury on October 25 and Thunder Bay on October 26.

(Continued on page 15)

Pianists, composer to appear at UIA

NEW YORK — Music at the Institute during the weekend of October 27-29 will feature pianists Alexander Slobodyanik and his son, Alexander Jr., as well as composer Ivan Karabytz.

Soviet Ukrainian pianist Alexander Slobodyanik presently resides part-time in New York and is artist-in-residence at the Ukrainian Institute of America. Along with his 15-year old son Alexander Jr. he will give a recital at the institute on Saturday, October 28, at 8 p.m. and repeat it on Sunday, October 29, at 3 p.m.

These concerts are expected to be sold out as the institute's capacity is very limited. Tickets, at \$25 each, \$10 for senior citizens and students, should be

bought in advance by calling the UIA Monday through Friday, 3-6 p.m., (212) 288-8660, or by sending a check to UIA-MATI at 2 E. 79th St. New York, N.Y. 10021.

Mr. Karabytz, a composer from Ukraine, a student of Liatoshynsky and Skoryk will appear in the Composers' Series of Music at the Institute on Friday, October 27, at 8 p.m.

Mr. Karabytz is known for his music to Ukrainian themes: a symphony called "Five Songs about Ukraine," an oratorio titled "Kiev Frescoes," etc.

During the evening, the composer will speak about his life and work, and play his compositions on tape. Reception follows. Tickets are \$15, \$5 for students and senior citizens.