

# THE Ukrainian Weekly

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## Thousands gather in Kiev to protest ecological hazards

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Demanding a clean-up of the environment in Ukraine, thousands of Ukrainians jammed Kiev's Central Stadium Square, on Sunday, November 13, reported the Associated Press.

The ecological crusade — reportedly a reaction to a chemical factor explosion in Uman, located southwest of Kiev, on Friday evening, November 11 — was organized by the Club Spadshchyna (Heritage), founded by the capital city's scientists; the Hromada Society of Shevchenko State University; the informal association Noosfera; and the Zeleniy Svit (Green World) Association.

Officially sanctioned, the meeting

featured speakers from the Ukrainian Writers' Union, including Dmytro Pavlychko, who called for the formation of a Ukrainian National Front to Promote Perestroika. Similar organizations have been created in various cities throughout the Soviet Union and have become powerful voices for economic and cultural autonomy.

The Kiev crowd, according to one participant interviewed via telephone by the AP, swelled to 20,000. The people stood for more than three hours in freezing weather, listening to speakers express concern over the environmental damage in the republic, including the consequences of the Chornobyl disaster.

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## Soviet specialists blame acid rain for mysterious malady in Chernivtsi

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Acid rain carrying the heavy metals thallium and aluminum from across the Polish and Rumanian borders may be responsible for a mysterious malady that has afflicted 113 children in the Ukrainian city of Chernivtsi, according to a report by Pravda as reported on November 10 by several Western news wire services.

The peculiar disease, which has caused children between six months and 14 years old to shed hair, caused hallucinations and irritability, affects the central nervous system, Soviet Health Minister Yevgeny Chazov was quoted by Pravda as saying. The majority of the children affected by the illness were fair-haired and blue-eyed, according to Pravda, and many of them

are being treated in hospitals in Kiev and Moscow.

The situation is apparently getting worse with a minimum of 16 new cases reported two weeks ago among the southern Ukrainian city's 37,000 children under age 14, said the official trade union newspaper, Trud.

Upon the first outbreaks of the illness in August, a government medical team was set up to investigate the mysterious disease, said Pravda. The team reportedly found traces of thallium, a rare poisonous blueish-white metallic chemical element used in making among other things rat poison, in most of the afflicted children.

"Thallium is very toxic. One milli-

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## Makar freed from Lviv prison Remains under investigation

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Thirty-one-year-old Ukrainian national rights activist Ivan Makar, widely known as the first political prisoner of the glasnost era, was released from the Brygidky prison in Lviv, Ukraine on the evening of November 9, reported several sources.

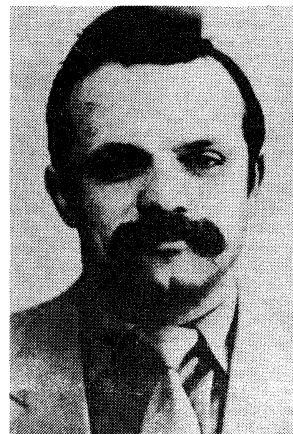
Mr. Makar, a construction engineer and Communist Party member from the village of Halivka in the Lviv region, was imprisoned since August 4, when he was arrested hours before one of a series of mass public rallies held in Lviv this summer in support of official reform attempts was violently dispersed by riot police.

Despite his release the criminal case against Mr. Makar, a leader of the Democratic Front to Promote Perestroika, remains open and under review, according to reports by the Agence France Press news wire service and the press service of the Ukrainian Helsinki Union.

Originally, Mr. Makar was charged under what the UHU's press service called "a potpourri of articles of the Criminal Code" of the Ukrainian SSR for organizing these public meetings, which reportedly attracted up to 50,000 at their peak. These charges included articles 71 ("organizing mass public disorder") and 62 ("anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda"). These charges, however, were dropped early on, partially because one of them, article 62, is under review by Moscow for possible reform.

As of September 28, two charges remained against Mr. Makar, under articles 187-1 (anti-Soviet slander") and 187-3 ("disrupting public order") of the Ukrainian SSR Criminal Code.

In prison the young activist was



Ivan Makar

reportedly badly treated and beaten, particularly during his five-week long hunger strike, reported the UHU's press service.

Mr. Makar's arrest in the period of democratization drew wide criticism from local and Western groups and individuals, both public and governmental. This pressure apparently caused a great deal of problems for local authorities and the local procurator, who attempted to transfer the activist to another region (oblast), reported the UHU.

This public pressure, which included appeals on his behalf by individual members of the U.S. Congress, the U.S. Helsinki Commission, the state department, the U.S. delegation to the Vienna

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## Ukrainian author gets final word on repressions — posthumously

by Bohdan Nahaylo

The monthly Ukrainian literary journal Prapor seems to have stretched glasnost to its limits by publishing in its October issue a remarkable essay that is both a highly unorthodox critique of the Soviet experience and a forceful condemnation of Soviet nationalities policy. Its author, a recently deceased Ukrainian writer, treats Stalinism as a phenomenon that has survived into the 1980s, leading the Soviet Union into a morass from which the only escape is to grant freedom, both to the individual and to nations. He also accuses the Soviet authorities of seeking to efface the national distinctiveness of the Ukrainian nation.

The piece was written by Borys

Kharchuk, who died in January at the age of 57. Born in western Ukraine before it came under Soviet rule, he became quite a well-known prose writer and author of children's stories. In 1968 he was one of the signatories of the "Letter of the 139" protesting against the violation of human and national rights in Ukraine. In 1973, after the political and cultural purge in Ukraine which brought Volodymyr Shcherbytsky to the helm in Kiev, Mr. Kharchuk came under fire from defenders of ideological orthodoxy for his Ukrainian patriotism.

Eventually, in July 1974, the writer was forced to publish a statement amounting to a recantation. A member of the Writers' Union of Ukraine and of the CPSU, Mr.

Kharchuk's literary career took off again with the arrival of more propitious times.

According to Prapor's editors, Mr. Kharchuk's essay "The Word and the People" was found after his death among his manuscripts. It is first and foremost a passionate defense of the Ukrainian nation and its language; it is simultaneously a cry of anguish and an expression of defiance. The author traces the difficult history of his people and their language from Kievan Rus' to the present, marveling at how they have managed to survive despite numerous attempts to destroy them. Breaking with officially accepted practice, though, he not only details the various bans on the Ukrainian language which were imposed by the tsarist authorities,

but also discusses the trammels placed on the national-cultural life of his nation since the end of the 1920s.

Mr. Kharchuk does not simply blame the Stalin era for all the misfortunes which have befallen the Ukrainian nation over the last decades. Instead, he presents a devastating indictment of Soviet nationalities policy generally, claiming indirectly that Moscow's aim has been not merely the economic exploitation of conquered regions, but also the destruction of the spirit and languages of vanquished peoples through a combination of "force" and "refined, cunning" denationalization. The result, in the case of his own people, Mr. Kharchuk writes, is that "Ukraine has been prela-

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## A GLIMPSE OF SOVIET REALITY

# Razing of Chernobyl makes future of plant uncertain

by Dr. David Marples

A recent article in Pravda has questioned the decision to raze to the ground the city of Chernobyl some 30 months after the nuclear accident of April 26, 1986. Pravda suggested that the city could be decontaminated and repopulated, like some cities in the Byelorussian republic north of the damaged reactor, which reportedly suffered higher levels of radiation fallout than Chernobyl city.

However, the possible fate of the city also brings into question the future of the nuclear power plant, which is operating in an area of higher radiation background 22 miles to the north.

Ironically, the discussion about razing the city comes only two weeks after an announcement that the 30-kilometer (18.5 mile) zone around the reactor has now been cleansed. The only area that remains closed to the public is a five — to 10-kilometer section around the plant, which includes the former city for plant operatives Prypiat, but not the city of Chernobyl.

Hitherto, there has been little in the Soviet press to suggest that Chernobyl was to be abandoned. Indeed, everything has suggested the contrary. The city was used as the headquarters of the massive decontamination campaign in the 30-kilometer zone, as workers operated on a shift basis using as accommodation the apartments left deserted at the time of the May 1986 evacuation.

Over the past few months, however, there has been increasing concern about the levels of radiation in the republic. Moreover, events not connected directly with the Chernobyl disaster have also added to public anxiety about living and working in a region of enhanced radiation.

In September 1988, in an article in *Novyi Mir*, a bitter article by the writer Ales Adamovich, questioned many long-held assumptions about the consequences of radioactive fallout, particularly in the southern regions of Byelorussia. According to Mr. Adamovich, the real scale of the disaster had been deliberately played down in order that it did not affect the future program for the construction of nuclear power plants.

Mr. Adamovich writes that in Byelorussia, the population has never been given adequate information about the levels of radioactive fallout. These levels have simply been averaged out per oblast rather than documented for individual raions.

In cities such as Bargin, he notes, it is still considered impermissible for teams of doctors to live there permanently, and these doctors are replaced regularly with doctors from outside the region. Yet women and children have to live there permanently.

Mr. Adamovich's view, which is an outspoken one, is that the entire area around Chernobyl — well beyond the official 30-kilometer zone — is considerably more dangerous than has been revealed thus far by the Soviet authorities.

Currently, the plant operatives who are working at the three functioning Chernobyl reactors, are also employed on a shift basis. None can live in the area, and they must be bussed in from Kiev (the vast majority), Slavutych, a new city that has been constructed in

Chernihiv Oblast about 65 kilometers to the northeast, or from Zelenyi Mys, on the border of the 30-kilometer zone by the Kiev Reservoir.

Aside from Slavutych, the accommodation is essentially makeshift. Photographs published of Zelenyi Mys indicate that the small town resembles an army barracks rather than a comfortable residence. Recent evidence suggests that many plant operatives are dissatisfied with this situation.

For example, one letter to Pravda last month from an A. Kostyuchenko described how as an injured plant worker at the time of the accident, he had been allocated a one-room apartment in Kiev after medical treatment. Subsequently, he married another evacuee, but had tried unsuccessfully for a three-room apartment for a married couple with a permanent residence permit.

Commenting on the letter, the Pravda correspondent stated that a group of workers on one of the shifts at the nuclear plant had asked that the working hours and the distribution of housing at Slavutych be put on a more permanent and regular basis. In short, the operatives are weary of the temporary nature of their working environment and their accommodation. Yet Slavutych is being built on the assumption that workers will eventually travel to the station by rail. To date, work on housing has taken priority over the construction of the railroad, and thus a lengthy bus journey is required each morning and evening for the city's residents.

If the residential situation is unsatisfactory, the operation of the station itself has become increasingly controversial. Chronologically, this controversy can be divided into four stages. First, although the Chernobyl-1 and 2 units were shut down 24 hours after the 1986 accident, both had been restarted by November 1986, without any discernible improvements made to what was a first-generation twin RBMK reactor construction. Only two months later, following an inspection of these reactors by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the program for the future building of graphite-moderated (RBMK) reactors was cut back from 28 to 21, i.e., only those reactors that were currently under construction were to be completed as planned.

As a result, the second stage was a debate in the Ukrainian SSR about the future of units 5 and 6 at the Chernobyl nuclear plant, which were close to completion in April 1986. In what was said to be the first serious public discussion on the subject of nuclear energy on a republican level, the gathering of Ukrainian scientists rejected the notion of completing the two units by 58 votes to two.

Although some of the arguments advanced suggested that water shortage in the area was a key factor in the decision (which was not binding it should be noted), others revealed that many speakers felt that the population of Chernobyl had already suffered enough from the dramatic fallout of the accident.

The third stage, however, saw a reversal of the trend against the plant's operation in a dangerous environment, when without any publicized discussion on the topic, Chernobyl-3, which shares

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## GLASNOST DIARY: recording changes in the USSR

### The fall course list

Ukrainian universities have resumed offering courses for upgrading the qualification of Ukrainian language teachers, reported the Moscow-based Tass press agency recently.

Also, this year, as of September 1, five more hours were allotted to the study of Ukrainian language and literature in schools each week. This could have some kind of correlation with the fact that the number of students in pedagogical institutes studying Ukrainian language and literature has also increased this year.

In Kiev, the number of schools in which instruction is conducted in the Ukrainian language went up by 137. In four out of eight schools built in Kiev this year, instruction is in Ukrainian, and in two of the schools, instruction is in both Ukrainian and Russian.

According to the recent plenary meeting of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, a creative union is being set up at the Kiev film studio to dub films into Ukrainian. This new showering of attention to the Ukrainian language problem and concern for the development of the Ukrainian culture, and other national minorities presupposes at the same time that due attention will be paid to the study of the Russian language as a tested means of inter-ethnic communication, according to participants of the Ukrainian Communist Party's Central Committee plenum.

Tass reported that attention to ethnic groups living in Ukraine has also conspicuously increased. Dozens of optional courses for the study of the Bulgarian, Hungarian, Moldavian, Polish, Greek and Crimean-Tatar languages were opened in schools.

### Say it ... in Ukrainian

A republic-level native language festival recently opened in the Kirovohrad Oblast, much to the dismay of the region's residents.

They don't think there is much to celebrate, for although 86.9 percent of the total oblast population are Ukrainians, and statistics show that 76.4 percent in Kirovohrad claim to be Ukrainians, the city has only four

Ukrainian-language schools, out of a total of 30.

Recently, the oblast newspaper, *Kirovohradska Pravda*, wrote that there are few Ukrainian language kindergartens, in the area and even the existing ones are Ukrainian only in name. In teaching, the Ukrainian language was found to be almost non-existent in vocational schools, technical colleges, as well as in creative institutes and teacher training establishments.

### Looking for a hero

Yevheny Borodavko, a Communist Party member from the Chernobyl area, who was promoted to party secretary and decorated for his display of courage during the nuclear reactor explosion fire in April, 1986 is no longer a hero.

According to a recent article in *Pravda*, the Communist Party secretary was expelled from the party for refusing to "set an example." It seems Mr. Borodavko refused to go back to live near the ill-fated plant, in the new town of Slavutych, near the nuclear station.

"All our families were reluctant about moving, but in his position, he should have set an example," said a fellow party member, reported *Pravda*. It seems that he voiced a majority opinion, for among the 42 members of the Chernobyl party branch secretariat, 39 voted to expel Mr. Borodavko, two voted to let him stay, and one abstained. *Pravda* also reported that 1,367 families with 1,800 children had already moved to Slavutych, which was "expanding daily."

### Sale, sale

When Soviet readers open the pages of the Tuesday edition of *Izvestia* next year, they will find a special supplement featuring Western advertisements for Western goods, reported *The New York Times* recently.

Taking advantage of the new joint-venture laws introduced by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, Western businesses will gear their ads at those Soviet enterprises that are now allowed to accumulate hard currency and are looking to spend it.

## THE Ukrainian Weekly

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## Travel experiences highlight Kobasniuk tour escort reunion

by Helen Smindak

Boundless wheat fields. A gaggle of geese beside a meandering stream. The incredible blackness of Ukrainian soil. Cows grazing on grassy hillsides. The Lviv Opera House and museums. The Ivan Franko monument opposite the university. Outdoor museums with thatch-roofed cottages and picturesque wooden churches. Long lines of shoppers outside Odessa stores. The rushing Dnieper rapids. Poet Ivan Kotliarevsky's home in Poltava Volodymyr the Great, regally scanning the horizon from atop a Kiev hill. The sun-bright gold domes of St. Sophia Cathedral and the blue and white magnificence of St. Andrew's Church. A bewiskered musician in wide-bottom trousers and embroidered shirt strumming his bandura beside Shevchenko's grave in Kaniv. The courtyard and environs of St. George's Church in Lviv, jammed with worshippers for the Millennium celebration. Bright candle flames flickering in the darkness outside St. Peter's Basilica in Rome.

These scenes, vividly etched on slides, videotapes and film, were woven into the colorful tapestry of a weekend gathering at Soyuzivka that is now an annual tradition for hundreds of Ukrainian Americans. Held in October when autumn color is at its peak, the weekend brought together close to 300 individuals — travelers from this year's tours to Eastern Europe, family members and friends (including some half-dozen visitors from Ukraine) and the staff of the Kobasniuk Travel Agency, which has been planning and coordinating group tours to Europe and Ukraine for 28 years.

The weekend was sponsored by Kobasniuk Travel Inc., which is headed by Vera K. Shumeyko. The company, founded in 1920 by her father, Stephan Kowbasniuk, and the insurance business operated by her husband, Anthony Shumeyko, are headquartered at 157 Second Ave. in Manhattan.

Alumni of this year's tours cheerfully exchanged itineraries and observations. Leading topics of conversation: the delight in seeing neighborhoods where they had spent childhood years, or the wonder of viewing cities and landscapes they had known only through history books and family narratives; the satisfaction of noting an abundance of Ukrainian names on shops and buildings; and the pleasure (experienced by a majority) of passing through customs and immigration controls with glas-

nost-inspired ease. Visitors to Rome during the special Millennium observances in July spoke excitedly about the impressive events and of Pope John Paul's participation in the ceremonies.

Christina Olearchuk's impressions of Ukraine had inspired the 16-year-old student from Cherry Hill, N.J., to compose a paean to Ukraine. She read her short poem at Saturday afternoon's slide showing, when Olha Shuhan and Marta Danyluk of New York and New Jerseyites Luba Maziar and Andrew Farmiga presided at the slide projector.

Mr. Farmiga, a vice-president of First Fidelity Bank in New Jersey who has traveled to Ukraine as a visitor and a tour escort, proudly pointed out his father's home in Ternopol and his mother's house in the nearby village of Shtupke. "Every time I go to Ukraine it is just as exciting; it's an uplifting experience. This year was especially wonderful because most tourists were given permission to visit their ancestral villages," he told viewers.

Like a good number of this year's travelers, Mr. Farmiga toted a camcorder during his trip. His results and those of Roman Dashawetz and Peter Yawshenko found an enthralled audience as their videocassettes were beamed on the TV screen in the main house library at various times during the weekend.

At the semi-formal dinner dance in the Veselka Pavilion Saturday evening, five-time tour veterans Nick and Julia Fadayko of Hawthorne, N.J., shared a table with Peter and Irene Hancharyk of Wethersfield, Conn. Studying advance information flyers, the Fedaykos and Hancharyks discussed plans to sign up for one of the 1989 tours. The two couples met on a KTI tour in 1978 and took buses at the yearly reunions.

Taking in the proceedings with great interest was Mrs. Hancharyk's sister, English-born June Payne of Perth, Australia, now on a sabbatical from college lecturing. She had heard so much about the lively tour reunions from her sister and brother-in-law that she scheduled her three-month U.S. visit for the fall so she could attend one in person. During the post-midnight reception in the Poltava villa, through the hubbub of Ukrainian folk songs and chatter, she told Mrs. Shumeyko that "I'm having a wonderful time...everything is simply fabulous."

The "everything" included a screening of a Yaroslav Kulnych film of Millennium ceremonies in this country and abroad, entertainment by bandurists Olya Choboda of New York and

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Kobasniuk tour escorts who attended the annual reunion at Soyuzivka encircle the agency's owner, Vera K. Shumeyko (directly below microphone), as they pose for photographer Yaroslav Kulnych.

## Lachine's Ivan Franko Park honors Ukrainians in Quebec



Ivan Franko Park in Lachine, a suburb of Montreal, is unveiled by (from left) City Councillor M. Noel, Y. Kulba of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee in Montreal, City Councillor W. McCulloch and E. Kaluzny of St. Basil the Great Parish Council.

by Alexandra Hawryluk

LACHINE, Que. — Sunday, August 28, 1988 was a special day for Ukrainians in this suburb of Montreal. With the Ukrainian words "Welcome to the Ivan Franko Park," City Councillor William McCulloch unveiled the name plate of the park.

In this unveiling Mr. McCulloch was not only fulfilling his official duty, but he was also carrying on a family tradition. Some 22 years ago, his father the late W. McCulloch, also a city councillor of Ukrainian birth, had unveiled the Ivan Franko Street sign near by.

The mutual respect between City Hall and various ethnic communities has fostered a tradition of involvement in the cultural life of the municipality. Mayor Guy Descary is warmly welcomed at all community functions and the citizens work hard to make all cultural events such as the annual summer festival "Lachine Days" a success. For Ukrainians the patronage of City Hall is well beyond tokenism.

In 1987 when torrential rains damaged St. Basil's Ukrainian Catholic Church, the city paid a substantial amount towards repair of the building. This year, in recognition of the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine, the City Council appropriated special funds for the opening of "Art and Faith," an exhibit of 100 color photographs of Ukrainian ecclesiastic art at the Lachine Municipal Library held May 10-19.

It was in this spirit that the mayor approved the idea of naming a park in honor of a Ukrainian poet.

Subsequently, on April 28, during an open meeting of the City Council, the mayor read a special proclamation concerning the celebration of the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine and at the same time announced that the naming of the Ivan Franko Park would take place in August. Mr. McCulloch was put in charge of the whole project.

The city covered the cost of transportation for the band and choir along with the cost of the hot buffet the Ukrainian ladies served to all after the August ceremony.

Although August 28 dawned cool and cloudy, enthusiasm ran high. The festivities began with an ecumenical mass served by the Rev. T. Palchinski of St. Basil's Ukrainian Catholic Parish

and the Rev. I. Furgal of St. George's Ukrainian Orthodox Parish. This service at St. Basil's was enhanced by the singing of the Montreal Millennium Choir under the direction of I. Koza-chok. Afterwards, a procession of some 1,200 people walked the 25 blocks from the church to the park.

At the head of the parade, girls in Ukrainian costumes carried a large, blue banner with "Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine" written across it. Onlookers admired the beautifully costumed young models of Prince Volodymyr the Great and Princess Olha, who walked just ahead of a float depicting Ukrainian Baroque church domes. Both the models and the float were organized by Nina Romas on behalf of the Montreal Millennium Committee.

A detachment of Ukrainian Canadian Veterans with their colors and medals added a crisp military note to the parade, while the tunes played by the SUM band Trembita under the direction of A. Harasymovych, kept everyone in step.

At the park the parade was received by: Bob Layton, Conservative member of Parliament in Ottawa; C. Dauphin, member of the Legislative Assembly in Quebec; M. Noel, Lachine city councillor; W. McCulloch, Lachine city councillor; Y. Kulba, president of Ukrainian Canadian Committee in Montreal; Y. Markiza, president of Montreal Millennium Committee; the Rev. Furgal, the Rev. Palchinski, A. Bilotserkivski and I. Romas, initiators of the park naming project; E. Kaluzny, president of St. Basil's Parish Council, and I. Maksymkiw, master of ceremonies.

The name panel was unveiled by City Councillors McCulloch and Noel. The singing of the Canadian and the Ukrainian anthems brought the ceremonies to a close. Socializing continued during the hot buffet luncheon at both the Catholic and the Orthodox parish halls.

The new Ivan Franko Park brings the total of Ukrainian place names in the Montreal area to four. In Lachine, just across from the park there is the Ivan Franko Street. In LaSalle, an important thoroughfare is called the Shevchenko Boulevard, while in the municipality of Rosemont, a street adjacent to St. Sophia's Ukrainian Orthodox Church is called Place d'Ukraine.

# THE Ukrainian Weekly

## On the eve of WCFU

The World Congress of Free Ukrainians, founded in 1967, will hold its fifth congress beginning this week in Toronto. It is expected that hundreds of delegates will attend the conclave from all parts of the free world, including the United States, Canada, South America, Australia and Europe. Representing a cross section of the Ukrainian community, the delegates will plan the future of not only the WCFU, and its member organizations, but also that of the entire Ukrainian people.

The goals of the WCFU, based and outlined in its constitutional aims, specify that its purpose is:

- To aid the Ukrainian people in their struggle for freedom and national independence;
- To work toward the realization of the rights of the Ukrainian people as set forth in the U.N. Universal Declaration of Human Rights;
- To coordinate the activities of member-organizations in accordance with the resolutions of the previous four congresses of the WCFU;
- To preserve the national identity and heritage of the Ukrainian people and to develop and pass from generation to generation the Ukrainian language, culture and national traditions.

For the first time since its inception, the WCFU will meet during an era that has seen some very vocal national, religious and human rights expression in Ukraine. This period of glasnost and perestroika in the Soviet Union has allowed the channels of communication to be more open; thus we are able to hear our brothers and sisters in Ukraine a little louder and clearer.

The WCFU has a mandate from Ukrainians behind the Iron Curtain to represent the interests of all Ukrainians in international forums. And, we should be reminded that the leaders of the human and national rights movement, writing in *The Ukrainian Herald*, in 1974, cited the WCFU and Ukrainians in the West for their "determined and courageous efforts."

Many of these activists have once again renewed their struggle in the name of national, religious and human rights, after years of repression; their ranks have been joined by some new, younger leaders, and together, in unity, they strive for what is best for the Ukrainian nation and her people, sometimes taking different paths, but aiming for one ultimate goal.

Let us hope that this world congress in Toronto will give opportunity to review our aims, here in the diaspora, and most importantly work in unity and with tolerance to achieve our goals, keeping in mind all Ukrainians throughout the world.

## Notice regarding mail delivery of The Weekly

It has come to our attention that *The Ukrainian Weekly* is often delivered late, or irregularly, or that our subscribers sometimes receive several issues at once.

We feel it is necessary to notify our subscribers that *The Weekly* is mailed out Friday mornings (before the Sunday date of issue) via second-class mail.

If you are not receiving regular delivery of *The Weekly*, we urge you to file a complaint at your local post office. This may be done by obtaining the U.S. Postal Service Consumer Service Card and filling out the appropriate sections.

## TO THE WEEKLY CONTRIBUTORS:

We greatly appreciate the materials — feature articles, news stories, press clippings, letters to the editor, and the like — we receive from our readers.

In order to facilitate preparation of *The Ukrainian Weekly*, we ask that the guidelines listed below be followed.

- News stories should be sent in not later than 10 days after the occurrence of a given event.
- Information about upcoming events must be received by noon of the Monday before the date of *The Weekly* edition in which the information is to be published.
- All materials must be typed and double-spaced.
- Newspaper and magazine clippings must be accompanied by the name of the publication and the date of the edition.
- Photographs submitted for publication must be black and white (or color with good contrast). They will be returned only when so requested and accompanied by a stamped, addressed envelope.
- Full names and their correct English spellings must be provided.
- Persons who submit any materials must provide a phone number where they may be reached during the work day if any additional information is required.

## A VIEW FROM CANADA

### "Just give me the headlights," and other famous "Rebchukisms."

by Orysia Paszczak Tracz

Slaw Rebchuk, the 81-year-old former city councillor, who hasn't been officially active in city politics for 11 years, is still considered the "mayor of the North End" of Winnipeg.

The north Winnipeg edition of the *Winnipeg Free Press Weekly* carried a lead article by Bain Gair, "North End's Mayor Still Active." The article was accompanied by a large photograph of Mr. Rebchuk posing with a framed newspaper caricature of himself, and a reproduction of the Icon of Pochayiv on the wall behind him.

Mr. Rebchuk first ran for city council in 1938, but lost. In 1949 he ran and won, and became the longest-serving city council member in Winnipeg's history. To honor his service to the city, when the new Salter Street Bridge over the CPR railway was opened two years ago, it was named the Slaw Rebchuk Bridge.

At city hall in the 1960s, Mr. Rebchuk was deputy mayor (to legendary "Supermayor" Steve Juba) and chairman of the finance committee. He was known for being very careful with the spending of taxpayers' money, to the point that civic department heads cringed when they had to plead before him for their budgets.

Mr. Rebchuk became a Knight of the Order of St. Gregory the Great in 1981. This is the highest honor bestowed upon civilians by the Vatican and the pope. He is a lifetime member of the Brotherhood of Ukrainian Catholics, and is very active in his parish and Ukrainian organizations. A widower with two grown children, he lives alone.

Mention Slaw Rebchuk, and "Rebchukisms" come up. These are malapropisms of sayings that often make more sense than the original proverb. Mr. Rebchuk himself isn't clear on whether he intentionally said them or not. The *Winnipeg Free Press* reporter inter-

viewing him last week quoted him as saying, "They just used to come to me, I never thought of them."

Yet, in 1969 Mr. Rebchuk told a *Winnipeg Tribune* reporter, "They're planned, because I believe that more truth can be said in jest than in seriousness."

If he did plan them, that is a special talent, because they seem spontaneous — if you have to think about them, they wouldn't come out that way at all. For the delight of all who missed them the first time, they deserve to be seen in print every so often.

Bain Gair reports that Mr. Rebchuk is quoted in "Columbo's Canadian Quotations" (1974), and the following Rebchukisms are included (used with the author's permission):

- "This agenda shouldn't take long, there's nothing contagious on it."
- "Just give me the headlights." (to a city clerk giving a report)
- "We're in total darkness, but I can see the light."
- "How come I never get any plums or apples or peaches or pears?" (re: councilmen going on junkets)
- "Let's get it in black and writing."
- "If you scrape down to the bottom of the barrel, you'll find a rotten apple."
- But Columbo left out the best Rebchukisms, which were included by Bain Gair:
  - "A verbal agreement is not worth the paper it's written on."
  - "They've buttered their bread, now let them lie in it."
  - "A stitch in time saves two in the bush."
  - "You don't know a hole from your head in the ground."
  - "I'm what you call a leftist-right." (re: his political philosophy)

Can anyone make up such gems intentionally? The newest one was told to the *Free Press* reporter during the interview: "I was always one for using common horse sense."

## Thousands gather...

(Continued from page 1)

Writers Yuriy Shcherbak, Volodymyr Yavorivsky and Rostyslav Bratun called for a referendum on all ecological issues. Various scientists, poets and writers, from all over Ukraine, called for the establishment of Ukrainian as the state language, as well as economic reform.

According to the press service of the Ukrainian Helsinki Union, representatives of the Baltic republics and Armenia also attended the public meeting. Oles Shevchenko, a representative of UHU addressed the crowds, as well.

Ivan Makar, the recently released national rights activist, who was arrested before an August 4 public meeting in Lviv, also attended the Kiev meeting. He was greeted by the crowds with much applause and cheers of "Glory!" The press service reported that about one half hour before the end of the meeting, as Mr. Makar was to speak,

the microphones were shut down. He spoke despite technical difficulties, and the crowds responded with chants of "National Front."

The UHU press service also reported that a placard, designed for the public meeting, which bore the slogan: "Hiroshima, Nagasaki, Chernobyl, Chyhyryn?" disappeared from view as soon as the public meeting began. Chants, including "Ukraine — a nuclear-free zone," "Club-Spadshchyna — for the ecology of language, culture, nature," and "Greens, unite," were quelled, according to observers.

Speakers at the Kiev rally also mentioned a mysterious disease that has caused more than 100 children in the southern Ukrainian town of Chernivtsy to lose their hair in clumps. Scientists suspect environmental poisoning, possibly through acid rain.

The Ukrainians also complained about a chemical processing complex and a nuclear power plant located in the Crimea, according to AP reports.

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THE Ukrainian Weekly

# U.S. Catholic bishops join Ukrainians at National Shrine Millennium liturgy

WASHINGTON — More than 2,000 faithful joined the Catholics bishops of the United States to commemorate 1,000 years of Christianity in Ukraine, during a standing-room only liturgy at the National Shrine of the Immaculate Conception here, on Sunday afternoon, November 13.

Metropolitan Stephen Sulyk, the prelate of Ukrainian Catholics in the United States, principal celebrant of the divine liturgy, was joined by more than 100 Roman Catholic bishops, who were in Washington for their annual plenary assembly of the National Conference of Catholic Bishops.

Cardinal Joseph Bernardin, Archbishop of Chicago, delivered the homily, during which he stated:

"The call to evangelize and a sense of ecclesial unity — these are two aspects of the Ukrainian spiritual tradition which we celebrate today. Unfortunately, the story of the Ukrainian ecclesial tradition is also one of two countervailing forces: an attempt to restrict the life of Ukrainian Catholic Christianity as well as a lack of appreciation for the giftedness of its distinctive ecclesial and spiritual heritage.

"The first force is more recent. How can we forget the sufferings of the 'unknown Holocaust,' the artificially engineered famine which took the lives of some six to seven million Ukrainians during Stalin's reign of terror? Nor can we pass over the tremendous loss of life in Ukraine during the Nazi occupation and the second world war. And finally, it is difficult to appreciate the violence that was done to the life of faith in Ukraine during the infamous 'Council of Lviv,' when the Ukrainian Catholic Church was outlawed and its members forcibly joined with the Russian Orthodox Church.

"The second force — a lack of appreciation for the distinctive Ukrainian heritage — is older and deeply troubling for us as sisters and brothers in the Lord. We must admit, with honesty and sadness, that Latin and Ukrainian Catholics have not always lived as brothers and sisters of faith. In a particular way here in the United States, Ukrainian Catholics were little under-

stood by Latin-rite Catholics and were treated, at times, with outright hostility. Although some Latin-rite pastors accepted them into membership in their parishes, there was little effort to meet the unique religious and cultural needs of Ukrainian Catholics."

Cardinal Bernardin, continued his homily, stating that, "fortunately, today we are able to celebrate the great progress that has been made in the development of mutual respect between Ukrainian and Latin-rite Catholics..."

"Although we Latin-rite Catholics may have passed by Ukrainian Catholics along our journey in times past, today we acknowledge, with affection and respect, that we are all united, as sisters and brothers, in the one Church of the Lord. We ask your forgiveness for the times and ways in which we, your Latin-rite neighbors, may have misunderstood you or failed to appreciate your valuable contribution to the Catholic heritage. While we cannot undo the mistakes of the past, we can work together closely, as we have for many years now, to ensure that they are not repeated and that we might manifest more clearly the unity of the Church in the diversity of its venerable rites, a unity that has been so essential to Ukrainian Catholicism.

"Unfortunately, the same progress has not been made within the Church in Ukraine. The same forces that have sought to repress the vitality of that Church remain at work today. Despite the beginnings of glasnost and certain ecumenical gestures, it seems likely that, for now, the Church in Ukraine — whether in the catacombs or in the bright light of sunshine — will continue to walk the way of the Cross.

"This, then, is the context in which we come to celebrate the end of the first Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine and the beginning of the second Millennium. As one communion of faith, diverse in traditions and spirituality, we celebrate the spirit of proclamation that brought the faith to Kiev a thousand years ago and that keeps it alive in Ukraine today and within its diaspora. And, as sisters and brothers in the Lord, we Latin-rite Catholics stand in solid-



Reni Newsphotos

Faithful and U.S. Catholic hierarchs filled Washington's National Shrine to capacity for Millennium liturgy.

arity with our Ukrainian sisters and brothers throughout the world. Together, our hope and prayer is that the Catholics of Ukraine will soon be free to practice their religion.

"As we celebrate this heritage and offer this prayer for freedom, we do so aware of the special gift which is yours, my dear Ukrainian brothers and sisters: the intercession of the Mother of Jesus. You honor her in the icon of the loving Oranta in St. Sophia Cathedral in Kiev.

Today, the Virgin Mary holds each of you in her arms, for each of you is an icon of her divine Son. She is your mother also, the Protectress of all your people.

"May the Virgin of Kiev guard and protect you, your families and your loved ones. May love and wisdom of God lead you safely into the second Millennium of Christianity among Ukrainians.

(Continued on page 10)

## Canada Post issues Ukrainian Millennium Christmas stamps

WINNIPEG — Canada Post Corp. recently issued 1988 Christmas stamps commemorating the Millennium of Christianity in Russia-Ukraine, reported the Ukrainian Canadian Committee.

The four stamps, issued on October 27, bear values of 32, 37, 43 and 74 cents. The 37-cent stamp, featuring the Ukrainian icon of the Mother of God (Oranta), bears the inscription "Issued on the Occasion of the Ukrainian Millennium of Christianity." The cancellation imprint bears the Ukrainian trident symbol.

The 32, 43 and 74 cent stamps also depict icons from the traditions of the Eastern Church. The dark, rich colors, characteristic of religious images, are complemented by the addition of gold typography which helps to create a Christmas feeling, reported Canada Post's Commemorative Stamp Bulletin. The stamps were designed by Montreal graphic artist Ernst Roch.

The icons selected had to meet certain Canada Post criteria to qualify for use on the stamp: they had

to be located in Canada and relate to the Nativity; they had to be representative of Ukrainian religious icons and have artistic merit; and they had to be suitable for reproduction.

The 1988 selections are reproduced with permission from: Dr. J.A. Foreman (32¢); Sign of the Theotokos Orthodox Church, Montreal (37¢) University of Toronto, The Malcove Collection (42¢) and Petit Musee, Montreal (74¢).

Forty million copies of the Mil-

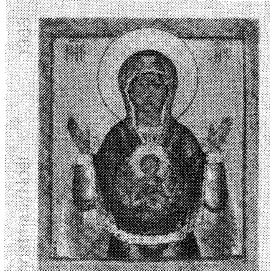
lennium Christmas stamps will be produced, almost three times the Canada Post Corporation, volume of other commemorative stamps.

More information about the stamps is available from Canada Post by dialing (in Canada) the local long distance access code, plus (800) 565-4362. Other countries dial (902) 863-6550. Orders may be placed through the National Philatelic Centre in Canada, Antigonish Nova Scotia, Canada B2G 2R8. Visa and Mastercard are accepted.

Christmas/Noel 1988



CANADA 32



CANADA 37



CANADA 43



CANADA 74

## Makar freed...

(Continued from page 1)

conference, Amnesty International and the American Bar Association, as well as the fact that the article for "anti-Soviet slander" is also under review and may be dropped, won Mr. Makar his freedom on November 9, wrote Bohdan Horyn in a UHU news release.

Despite his release, which the UHU also attributes to last week's trip to Moscow by a congressional delegation for official high-level talks on human rights, the two remaining charges against Mr. Makar have not been dropped and he remains under investigation by the procurator's office.

Just after his release, Mr. Makar chanced upon a gathering of people in the center of Lviv who, unaware of the change in his situation, were collecting signatures for a petition demanding his immediate release. That evening the young activist accompanied the crowd, which consisted of members of the local Citizens' Committee in Defense of Ivan Makar formed after his arrest, to an apartment where a meeting of the newly-formed "Initiative Group to Establish a Popular Front" took place, reported the National Information Bureau of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee in a news release.

At a meeting in Lviv of the Ridna Mova (Native Language) Society, applause reportedly broke out when Mr. Horyn, who headed Mr. Makar's defense committee, announced the news of the activist's release. There was further applause when, in reply to a

question about what would happen to those guilty of Mr. Makar's arrest, Mr. Horyn reportedly replied: "those who actively fought for the release of Makar would also actively fight for the expulsion of the person who gave the order to arrest him." That person is reportedly a certain Mikhnov, who is the vice-procurator of the Lviv region.

Mr. Makar was reportedly promised upon his release that he would be compensated for the three months he spent in prison. He apparently reported back to work the following day, November 10.

In addition to the groups mentioned above, many others made public appeals or worked privately on Mr. Makar's behalf. At the request of Mr. Makar's family and the Makar defense committee in Ukraine, the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America launched an effort to find an American co-counsel for his defense. In cooperation with the Ukrainian American Bar Association they found Gregory Stanton, a legal scholar from Lexington, Va. who was prepared to travel to Lviv to help local defense counsel defend Mr. Makar.

Also through the efforts of the UABA, the American Bar Association was prepared to send a representative to observe Mr. Makar's trial under the ABA Trial Observer Project. The Makar case was raised at several occasions during a joint ABA symposium with the Association of Soviet Lawyers, while ABA President Robert Raven wrote a letter about the case to ASL President Aleksander Sukharev.

## Soviet specialists...

(Continued from page 1)

gram of thallium to one liter of water is enough to be toxic," Professor Gury Krasovsky of a Moscow Health Research Institute was quoted by Pravda as saying.

The team reportedly determined that acid rain: in July seemed to have introduced the element, which normally takes up to two months to pass through the body, as well as another substance, aluminum, into the local environment, wrote Pravda. Aluminum can be absorbed and replaces zinc in the body which may also cause hair to fall out,

Both Pravda and Trud said initial suspicions that the disease was caused by radiation from the 1986 Chernobyl disaster in Ukraine, some 250 miles to the northeast, were false. "The version linking the disease with radiation caused by Chernobyl has already been discarded," Pravda said.

The Communist Party daily said that there are no factories on the Soviet side of the border near Chernivtsi that use the compound in manufacturing, but there may be some firms in neighboring Poland and Rumania.

Thallium is reportedly also used in the manufacture of anti-knock compounds for engines and photoelectric cells.

## Ukrainian author...

(Continued from page 1)

med a sovereign republic [but] in practice everything is done to make this into a fiction, to make the very nation a fiction."

What Mr. Kharchuk has to say about Stalinism is equally provocative. In his view, this phenomenon "did not grow out of the ground: it had deep historical roots in absolutist despotism..." To the crimes that Stalin has already been officially blamed for, Mr. Kharchuk adds the accusation that at the end of the 1930s the Soviet Union was an expansionist power which was just as eager as Nazi Germany to achieve world domination.

"Stalinism briefly entered into collusion with Hitlerite fascism: enemies were suddenly in solidarity with one another. They had trained in the same barracks of totalitarianism, and they shared a common aim — to conquer the world; true, under different, completely opposite slogans: the Marxist-Leninist 'Proletarians of the World Unite!' and the National-Socialist 'Deutschland über alles!' The peoples, especially the Ukrainians, paid dearly for this collusion," he wrote.

Mr. Kharchuk also argues that

Stalinism did not die out with Stalin's death. He makes it clear that he considers Stalinism to have survived in the Soviet Union right up until glasnost and perestroika were inaugurated as a response to the crisis in which the Soviet system found itself. Referring, for instance, to attempts by Ukraine's Eastern European neighbors to free themselves from Moscow's control, he writes: "Stalinism did its utmost to carry out the genocide of spirituality. It sought to extend this genocide, the greatest of its crimes before mankind, in all possible ways into all accessible reaches. As soon as Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Poland did not want to live with Stalinism and were suppressed, after each one of these suppressions it became even more difficult for the Ukrainian language."

According to Mr. Kharchuk, this "genocide of spirituality," with its emphasis on destroying "consciousness and conscience," acted like a "cancer" in every aspect of life.

"People stopped thinking for themselves. Others did the thinking for them. In the absence of spiritual awareness, (people became) indifferent to Chernobyls, ecological disasters, and all the more to (the

## International Commission on Famine holds second session in New York

NEW YORK — The International Commission of Inquiry into the 1932-33 famine in Ukraine opened its second public session in New York's UN Plaza Hotel during the week of Monday, October 31.

The commission, initiated by the World Congress of Free Ukrainians, was formed to determine the validity of allegations that the Soviet government deliberately starved an estimated seven to 10 million ethnic Ukrainians in a man-made famine in 1932-33. The first session was held in Brussels this past May.

Chaired by Prof. Jacob Sundberg of Sweden, the commission comprises seven jurists, including Profs. Col. G.I.A.D. Draper (United Kingdom), John P. Humphrey (Canada), Georges Levasseur (France), Ricardo Levene (hijo) (Argentina), Covey T. Oliver (United States of America) and Joe Verhoeven (Belgium).

It has as its appointed general counsel Canadian jurist Ian Hunter, who represents the interests of the accused party, in this case, the Soviet government. (The International Commission of Inquiry had originally notified Nikolai Ryzhkov, the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union in Moscow about the hearings, and invited him or his representatives to give testimony on behalf of the Soviet

government, but the Soviets chose not to send any witnesses or representatives to the hearings.)

However, the commission did receive a letter from four Soviet Ukrainian academics recently.

The letter, which was mentioned during the international commission's hearings, was discarded from the record due to the fact that its authenticity could not be proven.

During the second session, William Liber, counsel for the World Congress of Free Ukrainians, submitted documentary evidence which described the acts of the Soviets in Ukraine, as a result of which in 1932-33 millions of Ukrainians, including many children were starved to death by means of artificial famine, executed, or sent to the gulag.

The evidence at the hearings consisted of eyewitness accounts, testimony of expert witnesses, such as historians, economists, demographers, statisticians and experts from the field of law and political science. As further evidence, the decrees of Soviet government, newspaper articles and diplomatic reports of the resident ambassadors in Moscow, which they transmitted to their respective governments in the years 1932 and 1933, were also submitted.

(Continued on page 15)



Jurists from around the world listen to testimony during WCFU-initiated hearings on the Ukrainian famine of 1932-33.

situation of) their native language."

Eventually, Mr. Kharchuk, writes, this malaise caught up with the system. Just as "slavery and the lack of spirituality destroyed iron Rome — indifference to labor and the genocide of spirituality" began to "shake the might of the (Soviet) superpower."

"The alarm bells were sounded. The only way out was freedom: freedom for individuals and for nations. New thinking and restructuring were proclaimed. To realize them, Stalinism has to be dispensed with and spirituality reawakened."

Although the writer welcomes the chance to break with the Stalinist past, he ends on a rather skeptical note. Having sought to explain why it was that "in the most enlightened 20th century" his native language was becoming "superfluous and unnecessary," Mr. Kharchuk stresses that although Stalinism had failed to destroy the Ukrainian language, Ukraine cannot really be considered a sovereign state if it does not have its own state language. Since the time of his death, the Soviet authorities have not in fact shown any sign of being prepared to budge on this issue.

As for Prapor, the journal which carried Mr. Kharchuk's remar-

kable 17-page article, it is the organ of the Writers' Union of Ukraine and is published in Kharkiv, in the heart of the heavily Russified eastern part of Ukraine. During this year the monthly, whose present print run is a modest 10,855, has established itself as one of the most candid and patriotic Ukrainian journals.

Finally, it should be added that although glasnost and "democratization" have not made the same progress in the Ukraine as in Moscow or the Baltic republics, nevertheless during 1988 quite a number of other notable items have appeared in Ukrainian publications. For example, in April, Vsesvit was first in the Soviet Union to publish excerpts from George Orwell's "1984". Or, for instance, on the gulag theme, the July issue of Kyiv carried a detailed article about the Solovki complex and included considerable information on what conditions there were like in the 1920s; while, issues 8 and 9 of Vitychyna contained a long autobiographical account of forced labor in Kolyma by former political prisoner Ivan Ivanov. For boldness and bluntness, however, Mr. Kharchuk's essay is in a class of its own. One is left wondering whether a living author could have gotten away with it.

## BOOK REVIEW

## Scholarly work fills the gaps on Great Famine of 1932-33

*The Foreign Office and the Famine: British Documents on Ukraine and the Great Famine of 1932-1933*, edited by Marco Carynnyk, Lubomyr Y. Luciuk and Bohdan S. Kordan. Kingston, Ont.: Limestone Press, 493 pp. \$35 (paperback), \$45 (hardcover).

by Dr. Roman Serbyn

One "blank spot" of Soviet history which, thanks to glasnost, has been attracting much public attention is the Great Famine of 1932-1933. For two years now, famine survivors have been taking their stories to the press and asking embarrassing questions. Many intellectuals, particularly writers, echo the survivors' concerns.

Borys Oliynyk, secretary of the Ukrainian Writers' Union, raised the issue at the 19th Party Conference held in Moscow last June. Calling for the publication of a "White Book" on the crimes of the Stalin era, Mr. Oliynyk demanded that the people finally be told the true reasons for the starvation of millions of Ukrainians.

While the Soviet authorities show no eagerness to publish white papers or collections of documents on the famine, and the first Soviet monograph on the subject is still to make its appearance, Western authors have been slowly filling the gap with their own publications.

The latest addition to the growing literature on the Ukrainian genocide, and the most significant contribution on the subject since Robert Conquest's "The Harvest of Sorrow," is "The Foreign Office and the Famine." Edited by Marco Carynnyk, Lybomyr Luciuk and Bohdan Kordan, all three fellows of the Chair of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Toronto, it contains 85 original documents, an elaborate introduction to the documents and their historical background, a map of the famine regions and a select bibliography. A probing foreword by Michael R. Marrus completes the volume.

The documents consist of diplomatic reports, departmental correspondence, and information gathered by the British Embassy in Moscow from correspondents, travelers and Soviet citizens. Together, they reveal the horrible suffering of starving populations, criminal policies of Stalin's regime, and calloused attitudes of Western governments.

Andrew Cairns, a Canadian wheat

expert and a careful student of Soviet agriculture, visited Ukraine, Crimea and the Northern Caucasus in the spring of 1932 for the Empire Wheat Board in London. In every railway station he found "rag-clad hungry peasants" begging for food or trying in vain to board an outgoing train. At a bazaar in Kiev, a woman told him that "there was practically no bread because the government had collected so much grain and exported it to England and Italy." Everywhere, Cairns came across undernourished children with swollen stomachs and people of all ages in various stages of starvation.

Cairns was supposed to return to the USSR as British agricultural attaché, but was never sent back, and history has been deprived of the follow-up to his excellent report.

But many other eyewitnesses — notably, Malcolm Muggeridge and William H. Chamberlin of the Manchester Guardian and Dr. Otto Schiller, the German agricultural attaché — provided detailed descriptions and analyses of the famine situation in 1933. They show that Moscow imposed on Ukraine grain quotas which the country could not possibly fulfill without condemning its own population to starvation. Ukraine balked, but the opposition was crushed: new cadres of party stalwarts and industrial workers were sent from Russia and the confiscations continued.

Zealous activists, ignoring peasants' pleas to leave some food for the children, removed the last ounce of black bread from the table, and prodded the soil in the peasant courtyards with iron rods to uncover hidden grain. Requisition was applied with equal ruthlessness to collective farms and individual farmers. Laws were enacted against the "pillaging of state property" and collectivized peasants were shot for "stealing" the grain they had themselves grown.

The giving of alms to the famished was forbidden. An internal passport system was used to keep the peasants tied to their village, and those who managed to barter food in Russia lost it at checkpoints erected around Ukraine's border.

"Ukraine, once the granary of

Europe, [is] now a valley of tears and hunger," laments, in one document, a Ukrainian woman, seeing her country transformed into "hell on earth."

The famine of the 1930s was not the first tragedy of the kind to afflict Ukraine under Communist rule. In 1921-1923, the southern half of the country, suffering from recurrent drought and bad crops, was reduced to starvation by requisition and export of foodstuffs.

Two million Ukrainians perished then, and the casualties would have been higher had it not been for the concurrent famine in the Russian SFSR. The famine on the Volga and in the Northern Caucasus forced Lenin's government to request outside aid. The West donated over \$100 million worth of food and medicine, some of which eventually reached Ukraine.

By the 1930s, the Soviet authorities had acquired ample experience in dealing with hunger; they knew how to combat it, and how to use it as a weapon.

The documents leave no doubt that the famine was not caused by a natural calamity: there was no widespread drought and, in spite of reduced agricultural production due to government mismanagement and peasant opposition, there was ample food to feed all of the USSR. Nor was the tragedy an inevitable result of Ukrainian opposition to collectivization, as is often alleged. When the famine broke out in 1932, that resistance had been crushed and most of Ukraine (unlike the rest of the USSR) was already collectivized. We can, therefore, accept the editors' conclusion that the famine was a "politically engineered cataclysm."

Total food confiscation deprived the peasants of the basic means of survival. Stalin's government denied that there was a famine and rejected all relief from the West. The principal victims of the famine were Ukrainians who died by the millions while the grain they had grown was sold abroad.

About 40 percent of the exported grain went to Great Britain, one of Soviet Union's most valued trade partners. Some members of Parliament urged the government to use this economic leverage on behalf of the starving population, but the government chose to turn a deaf ear, as soon as it realized that the Soviet authorities intended to keep the starvation a secret. The British government, and in its wake, the government of Canada, not only shied

away from any attempt at famine relief, but actually became party to Stalin's lies and cover-up.

In Moscow, British diplomats turned away Soviet citizens who risked their lives to bring information about the famine. In Britain, the government lied to Parliament about its knowledge of the famine conditions. Government officials discouraged relief agencies from "meddling in the internal affairs" of a country with which Britain had "normal" diplomatic and economic relations, and advised them against information of "anti-Soviet complexion," coming from Ukrainian organizations. Ukrainian Canadians were told by London and Ottawa that there was no additional information on the famine, and that Western governments could do nothing in this matter.

While the West pretended to ignore their plight, Ukrainian peasants died by countless millions. And countless they were, for while statistical engineering in the Stalin era had political objectives, the disclosure of population losses was not one of them.

However, the magnitude of the catastrophe could not escape even Walter Duranty, the Moscow reporter for The New York Times, who denied the famine in his dispatches. Duranty, who enjoyed close ties with the Soviet authorities, confided to a British diplomat that the total number of victims could be as high as 10 million. It seems that the more conservative figure of 6 million Ukrainian deaths given by a Soviet official to Harry Lang, the editor of the New York Forward, is still the best estimate. Probably another 1 to 2 million Kazakhs and members of other national groups died outside Ukraine.

While the British documents prove the historicity of the Great Famine, do they help us define its nature? Was the Ukrainian Great Famine analogous to such natural calamities as the medieval Black Plague, or to the man-made Armenian massacres and the Jewish Holocaust?

Prof. Marrus poses the question which is on many people's mind today: "Did the famine of 1932-1933 constitute a genocidal attack upon Ukrainians?" He finds that the "evidence presented by many horrified witnesses suggests it did."

Apologists for Stalinism will be disappointed with "The Foreign Office and the Famine"; the documents show that what revisionists dismiss as the "famine-genocide myth" was anything but a myth.

## MUSIC REVIEW

## Musicus Bortnianskii celebrates jubilee with richness of sound and deep emotion

by Dr. Ihor Sonevitysky

BRIDGEPORT, Conn. — On October 24, at the Klein Memorial Auditorium, the small Ukrainian community of Bridgeport, celebrated the Millennium of Christianity in a unique way. They invited Musicus Bortnianskii, the Toronto-based choral group under the directorship of Myron Maksymiw for a magnificent performance of Ukrainian religious music.

Musicus Bortnianskii was joined for this occasion by the Elmer Iseler Singers, a 20-voice ensemble that forms the core of the Toronto Mendelssohn Choir. Mr. Maksymiw, a talented and knowledgeable young conductor enthusiastically promotes the performance of Ukrainian

sacred music with his professional chorus.

It was a sheer joy and pleasure to listen to every single work on the program. The music ran the gamut from the anonymous 17th century "partesny" concert to the "Psalm of David," by contemporary Ukrainian composer Marian Kouzan.

Mr. Maksymiw's choir is distinguished by technical fluency, clarity, freshness of sound, delicate phrasing and crystal-clear intonation. His interpretation of all of Bortniansky's works including such well known concerts as "Glory be to God" and "We Praise Thee, o Lord," Dehtiarov's "This Glorious and Holy Day," and Dilet-

(Continued on page 12)



Roma Hayda, chairwoman of the Bridgeport Millennium Committee delivers closing remarks during concert. She is surrounded by Alexander Kuzma, master of ceremonies (left) and Myron Maksymiw, music director of the performing choir (right).

## SPOTLIGHT ON: Dr. Roman Solchanyk, Radio Liberty's director of program research

by Myrosia Stefaniuk

If you have been following updates on the current political climate in Ukraine and are a loyal reader of "A Glimpse of Soviet Reality" in The Ukrainian Weekly, then you are undoubtedly familiar with Roman Solchanyk's byline and may have been wondering where all of this up-to-the-minute information is coming from.

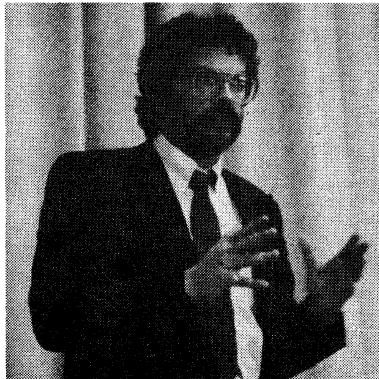
It comes from scrutiny of hundreds of press publications coming directly out of the Soviet Union, supplemented by news wire services and electronic media, which are examined and analyzed at Radio Liberty.

Dr. Solchanyk took a brief break from his duties in Munich to speak at the Ottawa Symposium on Christianity in Ukrainian History and Culture (see The Weekly, October 23) and to participate in a conference on "Religion and Marxism in East Central Europe" at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor. He presented a paper on "Perestroika and the Catholic Church in the USSR" and provided an updated overview on "Ukraine under Gorbachev" to students and faculty at both the University of Michigan and at Wayne State University in Detroit.

What impresses the listener immediately about this articulate, multilingual scholar is the inexhaustible memory bank of names, dates, facts and figures at his fingertips. Little wonder: with an undergraduate degree in history and politics from Rutgers University and a master's from the University of Virginia, Dr. Solchanyk completed a Ph.D. in history at the University of Michigan, where, under the tutelage of Prof. Roman Szporiuk, he wrote his dissertation on

the Communist Party of Western Ukraine. A brief teaching career at Rutgers and U. of M. and a stint with the Voice of America paved the way to Radio Liberty in Munich.

When he arrived there in 1977, the Research Department's specialists on non-Russian nationalities consisted, for all practical purposes, of two other individuals besides himself. Today, there is a considerably larger staff, including Bohdan Nahaylo, senior analyst on Ukrainian affairs, and Dr. David Marples, now a freelance contributor from Edmonton, where he is an adjunct professor at the University of Alberta and



Dr. Roman Solchanyk

a research associate at the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies.

As director of program research and development, Dr. Solchanyk oversees research efforts for the non-Russian nationalities. One of his many concerns, however, is to evaluate and provide materials for the Ukrainian Broadcasting Service headed by Anatoly Kaminsky, which, in turn, puts on the air that which is of interest and concern to listeners in Ukraine.

"I'm 40 to 50 percent analyst and editor, and 50 percent advisor," quips Dr. Solchanyk and then goes on to explain that the Soviet Ukrainian press is much more developed than the media in the other non-Russian republics. The Ukrainian SSR, for example, is the only republic that has a separate monthly historic journal, and there are specialized periodicals for law, language, literature, philosophy, theater, cinema and other subject areas. In total, Radio Liberty currently subscribes to virtually all periodicals and newspapers from Ukraine and monitors Radio Kiev as well.

Generally, periodicals in the humanities and social sciences are published primarily in Ukrainian, while technical journals in the exact sciences are published in Russian. A radical change in language policy came in the early 1970s, when many periodicals were Russified.

Dr. Solchanyk cautions, however, that for a comprehensive view of current events, researchers cannot limit themselves to publications from one republic, but must examine what is being written in the all-union press. In the case of Ukraine, for example, pertinent news is frequently published in the Moscow press.

## Soviet analyst speaks on Ukraine under Gorbachev

With the general, non-Ukrainian university audience in mind, Dr. Roman Solchanyk discussed Mikhail Gorbachev's glasnost in Ukraine within the all-union framework. Since it would be impossible to do his presentation justice in a few paragraphs, this summary will touch only on several key points.

There is ample evidence that indeed there is glasnost concerning the national question. There have been dramatic developments in the Baltic republics, Kazakhstan, Yakutia, Armenia and regarding the Crimean Tatars — and one can read about these in the Soviet press. With the exception of the Baltic states, however, in terms of perestroika, changes and accomplishments have been very meager.

The most far-reaching changes are evident in language policies. Again, these are most prominent in the Baltic republics, not only in terms of the demands being made, but also in terms of the degree to which the leadership has yielded to these demands. Currently, there is an ongoing change from "phony" bilingualism to actual bilingualism, and non-indigenous peoples, mostly Russians, are "urged" to learn the language, history and culture of the republics in which they reside.

In other areas, some minor concessions are being made for national minorities, and there are admissions that publications of the past, particularly in history and literature, leave much to be desired and need to be corrected and rewritten. There is an implication of some vague plan in regard to the nationalities question, but it is only that — a vague plan, as evidenced by the fact that the Central Committee plenum that was to examine this question has been repeatedly postponed, and that the rights that must be granted to the non-Russian republics are viewed as economic and administrative rather than exclusively national ones.

Dr. Solchanyk underscored that the "new thinking" in Ukraine has not reached the level and degree of mobilization and support seen in the Baltic

republics. The reasons for this are complex and subtle, rooted principally in how these nations perceive themselves in their relationship to Russia and, in turn, how others perceive them.

The Lithuanians, Latvians and Estonians had maintained independent statehood for a considerably longer period; they see Russians as foreign occupiers of their lands, and consequently anti-Russian sentiment is strong and widespread. Coupled with a close identification and ties with the West, and a view of themselves as culturally and socially superior, and separate from Russia, the Baltic nations achieved a higher state of national development and therefore reached a much broader degree of awareness, mobilization and support. Because Ukrainian history is so closely tied to that of Russia, this type of separatism is much more difficult to delineate and express, particularly as anti-Russian sentiment is fairly localized, primarily in western Ukraine.

The language question in Ukraine assumed prominence very early in the glasnost era and was raised both at the All-Union Writers' Congress and at the Ukrainian Writers' Congress in mid-1986. The Ukrainian intelligentsia, particularly the writers, has taken the leadership role in discussing vital national, cultural, ecological and language issues, with the intent of raising awareness and mobilizing the masses. The nuclear accident in Chernobyl did away with passive victimization, and played an important role in infusing social interest with national ramifications.

Today, demands are being made that the Ukrainian language be given constitutional recognition as the state language of the Ukrainian SSR and that there be state intervention to reverse the process of Russification in education. These issues are being discussed openly in the Soviet Ukrainian press and real dialogues are going in letters to editors. While this obviously is a change for the better when compared to the state of affairs five years ago, there is little

(Continued on page 15)

## The Radio Free Europe/ Radio Liberty Network

Tens of millions of people around the world are familiar with the Voice of America international shortwave radio broadcasts, originating out of Washington, whose primary mission is to represent U.S. policy and society to listeners throughout the world.

A smaller fraction of the population knows about Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty (the two merged in 1976), which have been broadcasting uncensored news and information to the peoples of, respectively, Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union for over 30 years.

Headquartered in Munich, West Germany, the backbone of RFE/RL is a staff of about 1,700 writers, editors, analysts, announcers and producers who gather information, write and deliver the radio programs, operate and maintain studios and transmitters, and work in newsrooms, contributory bureaus and production centers in Western Europe and North America.

RFE/RL also has an annual summer intern program that focuses mainly on research. Students, mainly from North America and Europe, come to Munich for several weeks each summer to develop their journalistic and research skills. This year's intern for Ukrainian affairs was Marusia Drohobych from the Harvard University program.

The structure and workings of the network are complex, but, in a nutshell, data is gathered into an extensive information and research base and incorporated into a massive archive filed by personalities, topics and subject areas. The newsroom monitors international news wire services and teletypes, and combs the daily Western European and American press for information pertinent to particular broadcast areas. The research department subscribes to literally hundreds of Eastern European and Soviet publications. The

print and electronic media are monitored and analyzed by individual research analysts, and their written findings are fed into a central system known as the budget. From this mountain of information, final selections upon which much of the RFE/RL broadcasts are based, are made by the directors of the programming services.

Radio programs are then transmitted to an estimated 55 million listeners in Eastern Europe, the Soviet Union and Afghanistan. The research output is also made available through the weekly RFE and RL Bulletins, published in English, which have a wide circulation in the U.S. and Europe and are highly regarded by academic specialists in the field.

Radio Free Europe broadcasts directly to the socialist countries of Eastern Europe and the Baltics in nine languages. Radio Liberty beams directly to the USSR in 12 languages (Russia, Ukrainian, Byelorussian, Armenian, Azerbaizhiani, Georgian, Uzbek, Tatar-Bashkir, Kazakh, Kirghiz, Tadzhik and Turkmen). Of these, there are 12 daily broadcast hours in Ukrainian. In 1985 Radio Free Afghanistan went on the air in Dari and Pashto.

Programming concentrates on enhancing the listeners' knowledge of world events and on keeping them informed of important developments in their own countries which are not publicized, distorted or inadequately discussed by the official media. The format includes news and news analyses, cross-reports and surveys of the world press, roundtable discussions, interviews, reading of important documents, as well as music and cultural features.

A clearly defined and stringently prescribed code of ethics is maintained to ensure accurate, unbiased

(Continued on page 15)



## Contemporary Ukraine through a photographer's lens

WASHINGTON — "Perspectives of Contemporary Ukraine," a photo documentary exhibit by Peter Fedynsky, was on view at the St. Sophia Religious Association, in northwest Washington, D.C. from October 22 through November 4.

Presented by the Ukrainian Association of Washington, the exhibition captured the flavor of Soviet Ukraine today, providing a visual sampling of the countryside, urban centers, as well as the day-to-day activities of the people.

Mr. Fedynsky, who spent over six months in the Soviet Union last year, traveled through Ukraine for seven weeks, visiting Poltava, Kherson, Kiev, Zaporizhzhia, and Askaniya Nova, as well as a few villages in Ukraine's heartland.

Currently a news writer at Voice of America's East Europe/USSR desk, in 1987, Mr. Fedynsky worked as a Ukrainian-speaking guide at the U.S. "Information U.S.A." exhibit, which toured major cities throughout the Soviet Union.

While in Ukraine, the Ukrainian American, who resides in the Washington area, was deluged with questions about life in America. He, too, asked many questions and carried his camera at all times to capture the soul of the people, their culture and rich heritage.

His Washington exhibit, which took him close to a year to prepare, consisted of four components. On view were 48 11x14 black and white prints, including those pictured on this page. Subjects such as a baseball game between the Ukrainian SSR and Nicaragua, played in Kiev in August, 1987, a chess tournament in the Ukrainian capital city and a fishing expedition at the Dnieper Hydroelectric Station illustrate present-day Ukraine.

Photographs of Kiev's ancient pavement, dating back to 1240, the year the Mongols overran the city, the Poltava battlefield where Peter I defeated Hetman Ivan Mazepa and Carl XII of Sweden in 1709, and a Christian cemetery in Kherson, document the nation's past.

Also included in Mr. Fedynsky's collection are 11 8x10 Kodalith transparencies, which are created by sealing a special graphic arts film between two sheets of plexiglass. These transparencies feature the detail of the monument to victims of the Babyn Yar massacre in Kiev, a Zbruch idol (an ancient Slavic statue) and the cornerstone of the Cathedral of St. Borys and Hlib in Chernihiv.

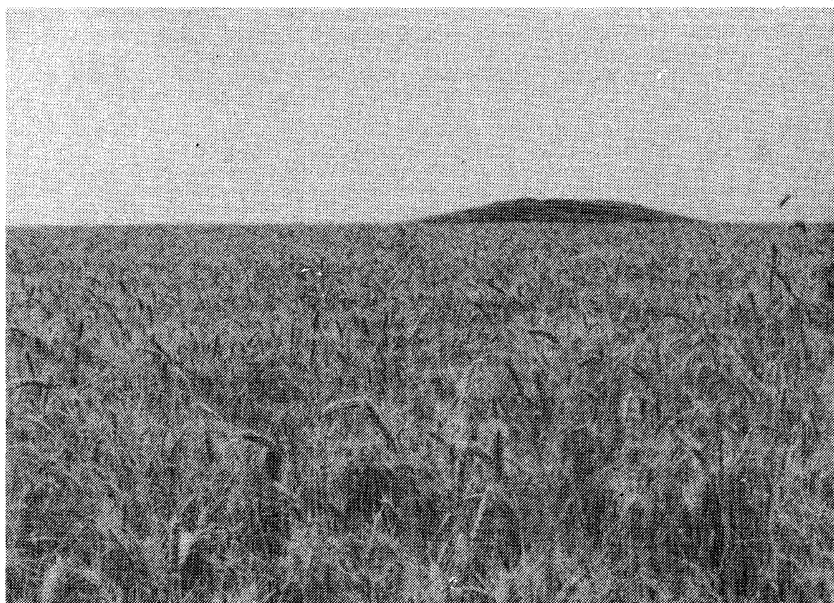
A unique component of the exhibit included a slide presentation of 80 Ukrainian language signs Mr. Fedynsky stumbled upon during his travels. Some of the signs identify stores, cafeterias, restaurants and streets, while others label historic places, such as the home of satirist Ostap Vyshnia, or the performance hall where Modest Mussorgsky performed a series of concerts in 1879.

The last particular of the exhibit, titled: "The People: A Video Portrait," included a two hour videotape which documents the faces of the people who came to the USIA exhibit. At its peak, more than 10,000 people visited the information exhibit daily. Their faces, staring into the video camera that recorded every move, reveal their curiosity about life outside the Soviet Union and their desire for contact with the West.

And for Mr. Fedynsky, the photo documentary has become a lasting record of a personal sojourn.



Roof thatching in the Ukrainian ethnographic museum on the outskirts of Kiev.



Ancient burial mound in the southern Ukrainian steppe near the city of Kherson.



An unofficial Baptist church in Kiev. It is the former parish of pastor Georgi Vins, Soviet political prisoner who was exchanged in 1979 with noted dissidents Alexander Ginzburg and Valentyn Moroz for several Soviet spies convicted in the United States. He now preaches in Indiana.



A toilet bowl delivery truck in Zaporizhzhia. People often will stand in line for hours to receive goods, no matter what is being offered.



Who, what, when  
where and why...

## Summer in Houston features celebrations

HOUSTON — During the months of July and August, Ukrainians in Houston celebrated the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine with a series of events.

At the same time, regretfully, they had to say a final farewell to the Rev. Augustin Porodko, pastor of Pokrova Ukrainian Catholic Church, who passed away on August 1, after a brief illness. The Rev. Porodko was laid to rest in Houston, far from his place of birth. The funeral was officiated by Bishop Innocent Lotocky. One of the Rev. Porodko's greatest wishes was that the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine be commemorated in a grand fashion. Even though he was unable to attend the subsequent events, Ukrainians did fulfill his wish.

The first event that took place was the 26th annual Ss. Cyril and Methodius Slavic Heritage Day celebration. On July 16, Bishop Robert Moskal flew directly from Millennium celebrations in Rome to Houston, to be the celebrant of the divine liturgy which was dedicated this year to the celebration of the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine.

This two-day event began on Saturday evening with a banquet held at the Pokrova Ukrainian Catholic Church Hall, where the guest of honor was Bishop Moskal. The hall was filled to capacity, and the master of ceremonies, Eugene A. Kuchta, created a warm atmosphere. Representatives of all the Slavic groups involved, city and state officials, bishops representing the Galveston-Houston Catholic Diocese, and other guest clergy were in attendance.

During the banquet, the Ukrainian Dancers of Dallas, who traveled to Houston to help celebrate the Millennium, entertained everyone with their spirited folk dances.

On Sunday, July 17, the Heritage Day and Millennium Celebration, which was coordinated by Mike Danylyk, the general chairman, began with a liturgy in the Ukrainian language celebrated by Bishop Moskal. Co-celebrants were Bishop John Markovsky, Msgr. Thomas Sayuk and the Rev. Douglas Loranec.

After the church services, Bishop Moskal gave a dynamic speech about Ukraine's Millennium. From then on throughout the day, the different nationalities performed their national songs and folk dances, in full national costumes. The Ukrainians, Czechs, Croats, Poles and Slovenes proudly displayed their heritage. The Ukrainian Dancers of Dallas, the Ukrainian Dancers of Houston, and the Veselka Youth Dancers of Houston won the hearts of

the audience as they performed their national folk dances to the beautiful sounds of Ukrainian music.

On August 1, the Ukrainian community proudly presented, a "Display of Ukrainian Art, Culture and History" at Houston Central Library, in commemoration of the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine. This beautiful and informative display was coordinated by Oksana Danylyk, a member of the Ukrainian American Cultural Club of Houston.

This monthlong display was opened with a reception at the Central Library and was attended by library officials, guests and proud Ukrainians. The Veselka Dancers of Houston provided festive entertainment.

The exhibit occupied four floors. In the entry on the first floor, a beautiful blue and gold banner depicting the outline of St. Sophia Cathedral in Kiev hung majestically. Also displayed in the front window on the first floor was a large batik icon of the Holy Mother. Both of these pieces of artwork were done by Houston artist Lydia Ostapiuk Earl.

On the second floor, religious articles, books, icons and embroidered vestments were on display along with St. Volodymyr and St. Olha paintings by Mrs. Earl. Exhibited on the third floor were many different items of folk art such as pysanky, woodcarvings, ceramics, embroidery, metal works and mannequins in full folk costume.

In the children's wing, a Hutsul kylym, embroidered tablecloth, a large collection of dolls in native folk dress, embroidered evening gowns, and occasional greeting cards painted by various Ukrainian artists showing the rich Ukrainian culture were on display.

All display items were created or loaned by individuals in the Houston community. This exhibit generated much interest from the general public which was exposed to the richness of Ukrainian folk art, culture and history, and the deep Ukrainian reverence for Christianity.

Also during the month of August, the very active Ukrainian American Cultural Club of Houston participated in the 17th annual Texas Folklife Festival in San Antonio. They represented the Ukrainians in a grand way by sponsoring a cultural and food booth. Thousands of pamphlets explaining the Ukrainian cultural heritage were eagerly accepted by the general public. The Dallas Ukrainian Dancers and Houston's Veselka Dancers dazzled the Texas audiences with their performances during this four-day festival from August 4 through 7.

Hickey, Edmund Szoka, as well as Pio Laghi, apostolic pro-nuncio, Archbishop John May, president of the National Conference of Catholic Bishops, and numerous U.S. archbishops and bishops.

The liturgy was broadcast live on The Eternal Word Television Network.

## Steel City's fest marks Christian traditions



Poltava Dance Ensemble performs colorful Bukovynian wedding dance.

PITTSBURGH — The Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine was commemorated at the sixth annual Pittsburgh Ukrainian Festival held at the University of Pittsburgh on September 24-25. The two-day event featured a Millennium liturgical display, a molen, and a re-enactment of the Baptism of Kievan Rus' by Prince Volodymyr the Great.

The University Cathedral of Learning was filled with exhibitors displaying every aspect of Ukrainian arts and crafts. Master craftsmen from Manor Junior College in Jenkintown, Pa., included Anna Halamay, bead weaving; Stefania Shumska Meyer, counted-thread embroidery; Natalia Szalaj Kormeluck, free-thrown pottery and slip glazing; Vera Truckey, greenware glazing; and Nykola Pawluk, tooled leather.

Local artisans participating in the cultural display were Michael Kapeluck, block printing and iconography; Kenneth Kochis, woodchip carving and iconography; and Cynthia Haluszczak, pysanky.

Appearing in the mini-stage performances held in the Commons Room were the students of the School of Ukrainian Studies (Ridna Shkola) of Pittsburgh; the Kiev Junior Dance Ensemble of Carnegie, Pa.; Alexa Sirko, local vocalist; storyteller Lee F. Grimm; Marijka Jula, soloist; and David Sekelik, vocalist/comedian.

Festival guests tasted traditional foods, including a "Poltava Platter" and the delicious baked goods prepared by the ladies of Ss. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic Church of Aliquippa, Pa. Branch 27 of the Ukrainian Women's League of America offered many artistic items for sale, and the Ukrainian Club of the University of Pittsburgh manned a literature table.

Highlighting the festive Saturday night Cabaret Dance at the Pitt Student

Union Ballroom were the Veseli Kozaks, with music for dancing by the Parma Tempo Orchestra.

The Poltava Ukrainian Dance Ensemble of Pittsburgh, under the artistic direction of Luba Hlutsowsky, opened the Sunday concert program at the Bellefield Annex Auditorium with a re-enactment of the Baptism of Ukraine, complete with an elaborately costumed Prince Volodymyr and his entourage.

The ensemble also performed many exhilarating dances including a Bukovynian wedding dance, a Hutsul kolomyjka and a Lemko folk dance. Their ornate costumes were made and designed by William Bill Jula, a member of the group, who has received numerous grants and awards for his creative talent.

Alex Holub, New York vocalist, charmed the concert audience with his many beautiful ballads, including "Rushnychok," which he dedicated to his mother in Ukraine.

The Kiev Ukrainian Folk Dance Ensemble, under the skillful direction of Beverly Kapeluck and Patricia Sally, delighted the audience with a wedding suite of dances, which included a bridal dance and two hopaks. Their presentation included a parental blessing, followed by a festive and spirited reception.

Alexa Sirko served as concert mistress of ceremonies, leading the audience in singing the American and Ukrainian national anthems.

Chairman Eugene Manasterski stated that the 1988 festival was the "best to date," and added that he has great expectations for 1989, when the Ukrainian Nationality Room at the University of Pittsburgh will be completed. Dr. George Kyschakevych of Pittsburgh serves as chairman of the Nationality Room Committee, beneficiary of the festival proceeds.

## Midwest city commemorates jubilee

KANSAS CITY, Mo. — This city's Ukrainian community commemorated the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine on Sunday, September 25, with a Byzantine Rite liturgy at the Latin Rite Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception.

Kansas City has no Ukrainian church, so the community drew priests from both the Kansas City area and other Midwest cities.

Celebrating the liturgy were the Revs. Daniel La Polla and Francis McGlynn, Kansas City; the Rev. Pascal Thomas, Conception, Mo.; the Rev.

Ivan Krotec and Deacon Alexander Prodyus, Omaha, Neb.

Two area choirs, the Pontifical Choir, under the direction of the Rev. Ambrose Kareles, and the Fatima Choir, directed by Harry Bianco, performed the Mass of St. John Chrysostom in English and sang the "Our Father" in Ukrainian.

Over 500 people attended the commemoration, and nearly 200 stayed for a reception immediately following. The reception was hosted by the Ukrainian Club of Greater Kansas City.

## U.S. Catholic...

(Continued from page 3)

This Marian Millennium pilgrimage to the National Shrine, sponsored by the Ukrainian Catholic diocese of the United States, was attended by Cardinals Bernardin, John Krol, James

**Travel experiences...**

(Continued from page 5)

Stefan Kaczurak of Argentina, and jovial commentary by dinner emcee Marta Danyluk. The guests chimed in with Mr. Farmiga's "troubadors" to sing a rousing Mnohaya Lita to Mr. and Mrs. Shumeyko with Halia Hirniak and Yurko Shtohryn presented flowers to the couple. There were tributes to the Shumeyko's outstanding community service from the Rev. Patrick Paschak

of New York and Jersey City. State College professor John Lucheko. The Berkut band played merry tunes for dancing.

As usual, there were hundreds of gifts from airline companies for the guests, and gifts from Mrs. Shumeyko to her staff.

For all, there were those ever-wondrous images of boundless wheat fields...the incredible blackness of Ukrainian soil...the sun-bright gold domes of St. Sophia Cathedral...

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# UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

## Monthly Reports for July

### RECORDING DEPARTMENT

#### MEMBERSHIP RECORD

	Juv.	Adults	ADD	Totals
<b>TOTAL AS OF JUNE 30, 1988</b>	<b>18,362</b>	<b>48,305</b>	<b>6,371</b>	<b>73,038</b>
<b>GAINS IN JULY 1988</b>				
New members.....	60	53	8	121
Reinstated.....	39	68	1	108
Transferred in.....	1	6	1	8
Change class in.....	—	—	—	—
Transferred from Juv. Dept.....	—	1	—	1
<b>TOTAL GAINS:</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>238</b>
<b>LOSSES IN JULY 1988</b>				
Suspended.....	6	15	15	36
Transferred out.....	1	7	1	9
Change of class out.....	—	—	—	—
Transferred to adults.....	1	—	—	1
Died.....	2	72	—	74
Cash surrender.....	56	77	—	133
Endowment matured.....	26	53	—	79
Fully paid-up.....	23	71	—	94
Reduced paid-up.....	—	—	—	—
Extended insurance.....	—	—	—	—
Cert. terminated.....	—	1	14	15
<b>TOTAL LOSSES:</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>441</b>
<b>INACTIVE MEMBERSHIP:</b>				
<b>GAINS IN JULY 1988</b>				
Paid up.....	23	71	—	94
Extended insurance.....	3	7	—	10
<b>TOTAL GAINS:</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>104</b>
<b>LOSSES IN JULY 1988</b>				
Died.....	2	29	—	31
Cash surrender.....	25	20	—	45
Reinstated.....	4	7	—	11
Lapsed.....	5	5	—	10
<b>TOTAL LOSSES:</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>97</b>
<b>TOTAL UNA MEMBERSHIP AS OF JULY 31, 1988</b>	<b>18,337</b>	<b>48,154</b>	<b>6,351</b>	<b>72,842</b>

**WALTER SOCHAN**  
Supreme Secretary

### FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

#### INCOME FOR JULY 1988

Dues From Members.....	\$202,232.80
Income From "Svoboda" Operation.....	103,229.54
<b>Investment Income:</b>	
Bonds.....	\$213,697.35
Certificate Loans.....	2,294.85
Mortgage Loans.....	36,293.67
Banks.....	5,603.38
Real Estate.....	202,414.67
Loan To Ukrainian National Urban Renewal Corporation.....	700,000.00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$1,160,303.92</b>
<b>Refunds:</b>	
Taxes Federal, State & City On Employee Wages.....	\$13,993.96
Taxes Held In Escrow.....	1,623.00
Employee Hospitalization Plan Premiums.....	137.71
Official Publication "Svoboda".....	34,615.17
Endowment Matured Ret'd.....	3,122.04
Insurance Ret'd.....	799.00
Investment Expense Ret'd.....	150.00
Medical Exam Ret'd.....	17.00
Travel Expense Ret'd.....	20.40
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$54,478.28</b>
<b>Miscellaneous:</b>	
Profit On Bonds Sold Or Matured.....	\$21,125.00
Sale Of "Ukrainian Encyclopaedia".....	177.10
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$21,302.10</b>
<b>Investments:</b>	
Bonds Matured Or Sold.....	\$524,672.86
Mortgages Repaid.....	23,266.03
Certificate Loans Repaid.....	8,528.20
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$556,467.09</b>
<b>Income For July 1988.....</b>	<b>\$2,098,013.73</b>

### DISBURSEMENTS FOR JULY 1988

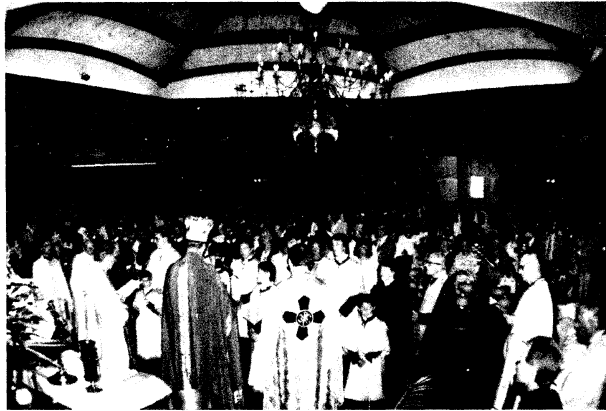
<b>Paid To Or For Members:</b>	
Cash Surrenders.....	\$27,219.35
Endowments Matured.....	93,885.50
Death Benefits.....	64,300
Interest On Death Benefits.....	136.63
Payor Death Benefits.....	163.33
Reinsurance Premiums Paid.....	1,257.47
Dividend To Members.....	1,012,286.15
Indigent Benefits Disbursed.....	1,500.00
Scholarships.....	88,400.00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$1,289,148.43</b>
<b>Operating Expenses:</b>	
Washington Office.....	\$25,473.18
Real Estate.....	148,742.28
Svoboda Operation.....	105,378.34
Official Publication-Svoboda.....	60,000.00
<b>Organizing Expenses:</b>	
Advertising.....	\$1,040.75
Medical Inspections.....	170.85
Reward To Special Organizers.....	1,346.16
Reward To Branch Secretaries.....	77,909.81
Reward To Organizers.....	12,501.28
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$92,968.85</b>
<b>Payroll, Insurance And Taxes:</b>	
Salary Of Executive Officers.....	\$14,233.34
Salary Of Office Employee.....	33,224.39
Employee Benefit Plan.....	35,526.38
Taxes-Federal, State And City On Employee Wages.....	19,797.90
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$102,782.01</b>
<b>General Expenses:</b>	
Bank Charges.....	30
Books And Periodicals.....	82.00
Dues To Fraternal Congresses.....	3,598.18
General Office Maintenance.....	1,315.65
Insurance Department Fees.....	12,487.24
Operating Expense Of Canadian Office.....	204.19
Postage.....	1,331.40
Printing And Stationery.....	3,520.93
Telephone, Telegraph.....	829.99
Traveling Expenses-General.....	1,722.37
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$25,092.25</b>
<b>Miscellaneous:</b>	
Expenses Of Annual Session.....	\$7,562.50
Ukrainian Publications.....	26,314.25
Youth Sports Activities.....	1,205.00
Donations.....	5,500.00
Accrued Interest On Bonds.....	7,733.69
Professional Fees.....	3,000.00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$51,315.44</b>
<b>Investments:</b>	
Bonds.....	\$712,625.00
Mortgages.....	100,000.00
Certificate Loans.....	9,794.85
Real Estate.....	12,200.40
E.D.P. Equipment.....	231.00
Printing Plant And Equipment.....	—
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$834,851.25</b>
<b>Disbursements For July 1988.....</b>	<b>\$2,735,752.03</b>

#### BALANCE

ASSETS		Liabilities	
Cash.....	\$741,529.01	Life Insurance.....	\$59,836,833.09
Bonds.....	46,614,893.74	Accidental D.D.....	1,643,542.35
Mortgage Loans.....	5,035,983.02	Fraternal.....	7,102.10
Certificate Loans.....	666,528.33	Orphans.....	378,585.41
Real Estate.....	1,222,883.84	Old Age Home.....	(19,326.29)
Printing Plant & E.D.P.		Emergency.....	75,598.28
Equipment.....	325,396.65		
Stocks.....	1,285,569.31		
Loan To D.H. - U.N.A.			
Housing Corp.....	104,551.04		
Loan To U.N.U.R.C.....	5,925,000.00		
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$61,922,334.94</b>	<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$61,922,334.94</b>

**ULANA DIACHUK**  
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## Cultural program highlights Long Island celebrations



A moleben service commemorating the Millennium, during Long Island's Ukrainian community observances. Bishop Basil Losten officiated with the assistance of two members of the clergy from both Ukrainian Catholic and Ukrainian Orthodox Churches.

HEMPSTEAD, N.Y. — "Come celebrate with us!" was the invitation extended to all by the Millennium Committee of Long Island to participate in commemorating 1,000 years of Christianity in Ukraine. And respond they did. The committee, chaired by Katherine Mycio and Mimi Zapryluk, was organized in November 1987, in order to create plans for a celebration, educate the non-Ukrainian public about the history of the Christianization of Ukraine, and to familiarize the public with the plight of the Ukrainian Catholic and Orthodox Churches in Ukraine.

The weekend of August 20-21 was selected for the committee for the annual Ukrainian American Night presentation at Eisenhower Park, East Meadow, Long Island, would be part of the Millennium celebration. The International Music Nights draw crowds of over 1,000 people, and the committee members felt assured that our purposes could be achieved. Responsible for the evening's program were Joseph Choma, chairman of the Nassau Branch Committee of Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Mr. and Mrs. O. Dackiw, C. Kibalo, Mrs. Mycio, A. Kapchak, L. Shmorhun, M. Wood and P. Shanida. The magnificent backdrop depicting the golden domes of St. Sophia's in Kiev was designed and made by Ehor Kuchmak.

In a special ceremony, Nassau County Executive Thomas Gulotta presented citations to several Ukrainian community leaders praising them for their efforts in continuing the Ukrainian heritage.

The program included songs by Darka and Slavko, dances by the Szyokryli Dance Ensemble choreographed by Roma Pryma-Bohachevsky, and music by the Trembita Orchestra. The program was preceded by a display of regal attire worn by members of the Court of Prince Volodymyr the Great and his grandmother Olha. The costumes were through the courtesy of Chrystyna Nawrocky and Luba Artemeshun of Branch 64 of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America in New York City and were modeled by members of St. Vladimir's Church. Oksana Dackiw served as mistress of ceremonies.

St. Vladimir's Ukrainian Catholic Church in Hempstead and the parish center in Uniondale were the settings for the spiritual celebrations on Sunday, August 21.

Led by a processional of members of the clergy, Knights of Columbus, seminarians and altar boys, Bishop Basil Losten of the Stamford Diocese was escorted to St. Vladimir's Church, where he was greeted by Mykola Kurchak and children Marta Makuch and Mark Kopystianskyj. Divine liturgy was celebrated by Bishop Losten assisted by the Revs. Patrick Paschak, A. Kuchma, A. Hawkaluk, Walter Rybicky, Emil Manastersky and D. Beckmann representing Bishop McCann of the Rockville Center Diocese. The Children's Choir conducted by Maria Olync sang during liturgy interspersed by congregational singing. At the end of the liturgy, George Melhelm, mayor of Hempstead, pre-



A procession of the faithful as they march along Front Street in Hempstead, L.I.

sented the Rev. Emile Sharanevych, pastor of St. Vladimir's Church, with a proclamation for the Millennium.

A procession of the faithful, organized by Myron Mycio, followed the divine liturgy. Parishioners, carrying banners, flags and Millennium signs marched along Front Street from the church to the parish center in Uniondale.

Upon arrival at St. Vladimir's parish center, the procession was joined by members of the Ukrainian Orthodox faith led by Rev. Peter Sahaidachny of Ss. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Orthodox Church, Islip, N.Y., and the Rev. Sergei Pastukhiv of St. Michael's Ukrainian Orthodox Church, Uniondale, N.Y.

A moleben service including the renewal of baptismal vows and blessing was performed by Bishop Losten and assisted by 11 members of the clergy representing Catholic and Orthodox faiths. The homilies were delivered in Ukrainian by the Rev. Basil Zawierucha of St. Vladimir's, Stamford, Conn., and the Rev. Sahaidachny, and in English by the Very Rev. P. Paschak of St. George's Ukrainian Catholic Church in Manhattan.

During the luncheon break following the moleben services, everyone had an opportunity to enjoy delicious Ukrainian food prepared by the ladies of St. Vladimir's Church Committee led by Ann Danyluk and Ola Savitsky. There was also time to visit and enjoy the exhibit of icons and church architecture.

A religious display, coordinated and

prepared by Mr. Kuchmak, Bohdan Kopystianskyj and the Rev. Rybicky, presented prints of Ukrainian icons of the medieval period and original pictures of wooden church structures of Ukraine. Working models for church artwork as well as other original paintings by the late John Kuchmak were an outstanding feature of the exhibit. Also on display were original medieval icons from the Kievan School of Art on loan from the collections of Amelia Kazimiroff and Raymond Worth.

The festivities resumed with a magnificent choral presentation by the all-male chorus Prometheus of Philadelphia, conducted by Mykhaylo Dlaboha. The accompanist was Irene Pelech-Zwarych.

The concert was preceded by a brief ceremony during which co-chairwomen Mmes. Mycio and Zapryluk each addressed the audience.

Mr. Gulotta and Councilman Peter Zagarino presented citations to the Rev. Sharanevych, the Rev. Sahaidachny, Mrs. Mycio and Mrs. Zapryluk for their endeavors to promote the Millennium.

During the intermission, Edward Orinkawitz, secretary of the Millennium Committee, acknowledged letters from many public officials. He also introduced Dr. George Soltys, chairman of the National Millennium Committee, and parishioner of St. Vladimir's Church in Hempstead, Long Island.

Federal Judge Bohdan Futey was the main speaker for the Millennium celebration. He called upon all Ukrainians to continue their efforts in support of human rights in Ukraine.

## Ukrainians of St. Louis mark Baptism of Kievan-Rus'

by Ireneus Harasymiak

ST. LOUIS — The parish of St. Mary's Assumption Ukrainian Catholic Church here celebrated the Millennium of Ukrainian Christianity at the Shrine of Our Lady of the Snows on Sunday, September 18, in Bellville, Ill.

The millennium celebration was conceived and prepared by the Rev. Bohdan Piorkowski, pastor, and Marta Zahalak. The celebration began with the divine liturgy of St. John Chrysostom held in the ornate chapel of the shrine. The mass was celebrated by the Rev. Piorkowski and the Rev. Andrij Onuferko, a visiting young priest from the church of Ss. Volodymyr and Olha in Chicago. Assisting with the mass was seminarian Pawlo Hayda.

The mass was attended by over 100 parishioners from St. Louis and the surrounding area and by several visiting clergy from other parishes. The sermon was delivered by the Rev. Onuferko in which he restated the need for rededication to Christianity by all Ukrainian Catholics in the United States and in the world. The Rev. Onuferko also stressed the importance for the continuity of Christianity and the duty of all those partaking in these celebrations to reaffirm their commitment for the continuity of the Ukrainian Catholic Church. During the mass the rite of baptism was re-enacted by all those present.

After the divine liturgy the rites continued with the blessing of holy

water and the traditional sharing of the prosfora.

Following the liturgy all parishioners gathered for a banquet in the banquet hall of the shrine. Presiding over the banquet was the Rev. Piorkowski. The proceeds of the banquet were dedicated for the purchase and installation of the ikonostasis at St. Mary's Assumption Ukrainian Catholic Church in St. Louis.

During the banquet the Rev. Onuferko, with great emotion relayed the experience of a Ukrainian priest who had the fortune of attending the Millennium celebration of Christianity in Zarvanytsia, Ukraine, on July 17.

He conveyed to all present the living aspect of the Ukrainian Catholic

Church, which has survived despite all efforts to suppress and annihilate it by the Soviet regime. The moving details of this eyewitness account seemed to unite all those present with all Ukrainians in the joyous celebration of the Millennium of Christianity.

It should be noted that earlier in the year, during Easter week, Our Lady of the Snows hosted a Ukrainian cultural exhibit featuring Ukrainian priestly vestments, embroideries, icons and pysanky. The exhibit was attended by well over 5,000 visitors to the shrine.

In concluding the celebration, the Rev. Piorkowski led all present in prayer and singing of the "Millennium Anthem." On behalf of the parish he thanked Mrs. Zahalak for her untiring work to make the celebration a reality.

# Razing of...

(Continued from page 2)

a building with the buried fourth unit, was restarted in December 1987. This unusual step appeared to ensure the future of the Chernobyl plant in the Soviet energy program, even though

units 5 and 6 were officially shelved until the 1991-5 plan period.

But the fourth stage has seen a renewed questioning of the safety of the RBMKs generally, with attention focused on Lithuania's Ignalina station, an RBMK-1500, rather than Chernobyl. Fueling the concern have been the

posthumous memoirs of Valeriy Legasov, former first deputy chairman of the Kurchatov Institute of Atomic Energy, who has been cited as declaring that no modifications could ensure the safety of the Soviet RBMK because it has in-built flaws that cannot be removed.

In the current atmosphere in the Soviet Union of widespread opposition to the construction of new reactors and opposition to existing plants, and with the admission by Soviet specialists that the site chosen for the Chernobyl plant was misguided, the news that the city of Chernobyl may be too contaminated for future habitation may well sound

the death knell for the nuclear power plant itself. It would appear to indicate that there is no chance for operatives ever again to live in the vicinity of their workplace.

Currently, many Ukrainians have been described as particularly sensitive to radiation fears, so much so that the Kiev newspapers are obliged to publish weekly figures on the levels of radiation in the city. The recent revelations about Chernobyl and the angry comments of influential writers like Mr. Adamovich will have strengthened the opposition to the continued operation of the Chernobyl plant.

# Musicus...

(Continued from page 7)

sky's "The Body of Christ" was poised, polished and flawless.

While the works of these composers came alive through the light, Handel-like style, the late 19th century compositions such as the canticles of Jatsynevych and Koshetz (including his version of Vedel's "Repentance") and the "Lord's Prayer" by Leontovych stood to benefit from such, lacking "Slavic qualities" as emotional expressiveness, richer and more balanced sonority and deeper Slavic basses. Included in the program were rarely performed works, such as

the 12-part "partesny" concert "I Weep and Lament" and Berezovsky's brilliant and demanding "Do Not Forsake Me O Lord."

There is no better way to celebrate the millennium of Ukrainian Christianity than with a masterly performance of the glorious sacred music by an expert professional chorus. The Greater Bridgeport Committee for Millennial Celebrations and Roma Hayda deserve our accolades for their courage and determination in organizing such an outstanding and unforgettable musical event. One would hope that larger Ukrainian communities would do likewise.

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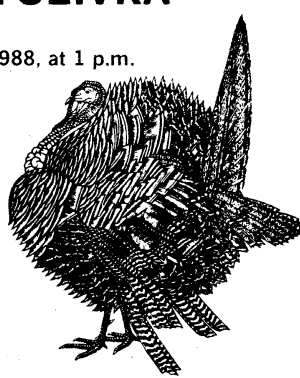
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# International...

(Continued from page 4)

At its New York session the International Commission heard the eyewitness accounts of Michael Borowik, Paraskevia Sokura, Pavlo Hlushanytsia, Benjamin Chmilenko and Yar Slavutych from Canada and Benjamin Hesenjuk, Maria Wozhakiwsky and Fedir Kowalenko from the United States.

At the first session held in Brussels, in May, 1988, evidence was given by the following eyewitnesses: Malcolm Mugeridge, Oleksa Skaba, Jurko Semenko and Irena Saplywa. Expert testimony from the New York hearings was given by demographer Leszek Kosinski, economist Nicholas Chirovsky and historian James Mace. Dr. Robert Conquest author of "Harvest of Sorrow," submitted evidence at the hearings in Brussels.

The International Commission heard

evidence from Monday, October 31 through Thursday, November 3. On Friday, November 4, final submissions were made by Mr. Hunter, general counsel for the Commission and by Mr. Liber, counsel for the WCFU. Mr. Liber, urged the tribunal to find that death by artificial hunger and mass executions of Ukrainians in 1932-33 was a crime of genocide in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 2 and 3 of the Convention of United Nations Organization on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide and that those pre-meditated acts of the Soviet government were also crimes against humanity.

Following final submissions, the New York session of the Commission was adjourned. The Commission will hold another session in early 1989, at which it will prepare its final report.

Representing WCFU at the hearings were: William Kerehliuk, Myron Barabash, Simon J. Kalba, Ivan Wynnuik and George Danyliw.

# Soviet analyst...

(Continued from page 8)

indication that these demands are being taken seriously in Moscow and Kiev, or that any real concessions are being made on the part of the party leadership and the staunch academic establishment. Certainly, there is little evidence that anything comparable to the events in Kazakhstan, Moldavia or the Baltics is about to happen in Ukraine.

In the final analysis, is it at all conceivable that, in time, Ukraine may, in fact, follow the Baltic model?

"In the past, it was easier to follow trends in Soviet speeches and in the press, and make valid predictions about attitudes and official party lines. Today everything is in flux. It is no longer clear what some of what is happening means," Dr. Solchanyk concludes.

Dr. Roman Solchanyk is co-author with Prof. Taras Hunczak of the book "Ukrainian Socio-Political Thought in the 20th Century." He is now preparing a manuscript with Dr. David Marples for a volume on "Ukraine under Gorbachev," to be published next year.

# The Radio...

(Continued from page 8)

and relevant programming. While acting as a forum for expressing views which may be denied airing because of censorship, the RFE/RL network functions on the principles that all national groups have the

right to thrive, display pride in their historical and cultural achievements, express themselves in their own languages, and assert their national origins and religious and political convictions without discrimination on these accounts.

— Myrosia Stefaniuk

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4. Recommendation from Academic Advisor.

The Selection will be made on January 20, 1989.

Applications should be sent to:

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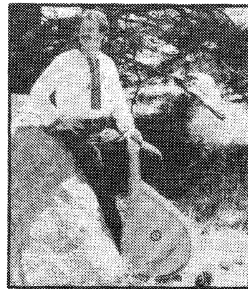
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November 25

**EAST HANOVER, N. J.:** The Chornomorts Plast fraternity invites everyone to their seventh annual "Morskiy Ball," the unofficial kick-off of the fall/winter zabava season in the New York metropolitan area, beginning at 9 p.m. at the Ramada Hotel on Route 10 (westbound). As in past years, music will be provided by the Tempo Orchestra. Admission at the door will be \$12 per person. Appropriate semi-formal attire is requested. For table reservations and information call Oleh Kolodyi, (201) 763-1797.

**WINNIPEG:** An exhibit of art works by Natalia Husar will open with a reception at 7:30 p.m. in the gallery of the Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Centre, 184 Alexander Ave. East. The exhibit is scheduled to run through January 10, 1989. The artist will be present at the opening reception. For more information call Olya Marko, (204) 942-0128.

**TORONTO:** The Ukrainian Canadian Committee Arts Council will sponsor a jubilee concert of classical Ukrainian music for symphony orchestra, piano voice and choir to mark the World Congress at 8 p.m. at Roy Thomson Hall. The performers are: pianist Roman Rudnytsky, tenor George Orlyshkevych, a symphony orchestra, the Canadian Ukrainian Opera Chorus of Toronto, the Dnipro Choir of Edmonton, with conductor Woldemyr Kolesnyk. The program will feature: Liatoshynsky's "Slavic Concerto for piano and orchestra; Kikta's Ukrainian Koliady, Schedrivky and Vesnianky; opera excerpts

from Lysenko's "Taras Bulba" and "The Drowned Maiden"; Khukovsky's "First Spring"; Vakhniayn's "Kupalo"; Arkas' "Kateryna"; Meitus' "Stolen Happiness"; and Artemovsky's "Kozak Beyond the Danube." A gala reception will follow, sponsored by the Ukrainian Business and Professional Club of Toronto. For ticket information call (416) 242-5361.

November 26

**PITTSBURGH:** The Ukrainian Technological Society will host its 19th annual awards banquet and ball at 6 p.m. at The University Club, 123 University Place. The Rt. Rev. Andrew Beck of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A. will be honored as Ukrainian of the Year. Ten scholarships will also be presented. Reservations are \$35 per person and may be made by calling Nick C. Kotow, (412) 831-7362.

November 27

**ABINGTON, Pa.:** The Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center here will sponsor an exhibit of Ukrainian ancient and contemporary folk instruments made or collected by Walter Pelensky at 3 p.m. in the center, 700 Cedar Road. Mr. Pelensky will give a lecture about the instruments, their development and use. For more information contact the center, (215) 663-8572.

November 28

**WASHINGTON:** The Washington Group, an association of Ukrainian

## PREVIEW OF EVENTS

American professionals, and the Ss. Cyril and Methodius Brotherhood of the Holy Trinity Particular Ukrainian Catholic Church invite the public to attend an evening with the Rev. Andriy Chirovsky of the Catholic Theological Union in Chicago, who will speak on the theme: "Can the Ukrainian Churches Survive in North America?" The evening will begin at 6:30 p.m. at St. Sophia's Religious Center, 2615 30th St. N.W. A donation is requested. For more information call Orysia Pylyshenko, (703) 671-1452.

December 2

**WASHINGTON:** Bozhena Olshaniwsky, president of Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine, will present a firsthand account of her participation in the Odessa-to-Kiev Peace March this past August, along with two members of The Washington Group who were there, Adrian Kerod and Darian Diachok, with video and slide presentations at 7:30 p.m. at St. Sophia's, 2615 30th St. N.W. The evening is sponsored by TWG. A wine and cheese reception will follow. Admission for TWG-member students and seniors is \$8, for other TWG members, non-member students and seniors is \$10, and for non-members is \$15. For more information call Orysia Pylyshenko, (703) 671-1452.

**BOSTON, Mass.:** Violinist Eugene Gratonich and pianist Sylvia Goldman will perform a concert of Ukrainian music in celebration of the Millennium at 8 p.m. at St. Andrew Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Jamaica Plain, Mass. The concert will feature music by Romantic and modern Ukrainian composers. Admission is \$5 for adults and \$3 for students and seniors. The concert is sponsored by Friends and Benefactors, headed by William Stan. For more information call (617) 522-9858.

December 3

**SOUTH ORANGE, N.J.:** A scholarly conference on the Ukrainian Millennium will be offered at Seton Hall University, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., sponsored by St. John's Ukrainian Catholic Church in Newark, N.J., in celebration of the Millennium. The Rev. Prof. Andriy Chirovsky, director of the Sheptytsky Institute in Eastern Christian Studies at Mt. Tabor, Calif. and assistant professor of Church history and Eastern Christian theology at the Catholic Theology Union in Chicago, will present, "The Millennium Summed Up in One Man: Metropolitan

Andrey Sheptytsky," during the morning session. The Rev. Peter Galadza, doctoral candidate in theology at the University of Toronto's St. Michael's College, will speak on "Kenosis: The Genius of the Ukrainian Spiritual Tradition." Dr. George Gajecky of the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute will focus his remarks on the "Church Confraternities and the Cultural Renewal in Ukraine in the 16th-17th Centuries." The Most Rev. Theodore E. McCarrick, archbishop of Newark, the Rev. John J. Pettilo, Seton Hall University chancellor, Seton Hall faculty and seminarians, local clergy and the public have been invited to attend. For more information call (201) 371-1356.

**NEWARK, N.J.:** St. John's Ukrainian Catholic and Ukrainian Orthodox Churches invite their faithful to experience "Akaphist," a Ukrainian prayer service, at St. John's Church at 6 p.m. After the prayer service, the Rev. Andriy Chirovsky will share his views on the Millennium and the Dumka Choir of New York will render a program of select, liturgical music. For more information call the rectory, (201) 371-1356.

**BRIDGEWATER, N.J.:** The 21st annual national congress of the Ukrainian Students Association of Michnovsky (TUSM) will be held at the Holiday Inn on Route 22 (east-bound) here, beginning at 10 a.m. The year 1989 will mark its 40th anniversary as a student organization dedicated to advancing the Ukrainian national movement abroad. This year's conference will pay particular attention to expanding TUSM's role in Ukrainian student life in the diaspora. Officers of the National Executive Board will be elected at the congress' conclusion. A registration fee of \$20 is required. Lodging is available at \$48 per night per room of four. For more information call Petro Matiaszek, 7-11 p.m. on weeknights, (201) 942-7946.

**JENKINTOWN, Pa.:** Manor Junior College will hold a "Career of the 90s" open house, 10 a.m. to noon, on the college campus. The open house, sponsored by the admissions office and the continuing education office, is designed to meet the needs of persons interested in January enrollment and career-change opportunities, as well as the needs of high school seniors. Registration will begin at 9:30 a.m. For more information call the admissions office, (215) 884-2216 or 884-2217, or the continuing education office, 884-2218.

## UIA to hold annual banquet in December

**NEW YORK** — The board of directors of the Ukrainian Institute of America has announced its fifth annual award dinner to be held at the Grand Hyatt Hotel, Lexington Avenue and 42nd Street in New York City on Sunday, December 4.

In view of the profound significance of the year 1988 to Ukrainians the world over, the Sunday afternoon event is dedicated to the commemoration of the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine.

A special program feature will be dedicated to two of Ukraine's foremost Church leaders, Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky and Metropolitan Vasyl Lypkivsky. Brief histories of their heroic achievements on behalf of their kinsmen and of all mankind will be presented. Institute members sponsoring the dinner extend a cordial invitation for all to attend.

For further information please call (212) 288-8660.

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