

THE Ukrainian Weekly

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

Vol. LVII

No. 47

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1989

50 cents

Soviet deputy arrives in Kiev with much-needed medical supplies

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Just a few short weeks ago Soviet people's deputy and leader of the Kiev regional Rukh branch Volodymyr Yavorivsky made headlines in the United States as he conducted a whirlwind tour of Ukrainian communities and discussed the ecological and economic problems facing Ukraine today.

Now, he is back in Kiev and once again making headlines, as he delivers thousands of dollars of donated medical supplies to the needy victims of Chernobyl, many of whom were resettled in the region of Kiev that Mr. Yavorivsky represents.

Immediately upon his arrival in Kiev, he arranged to meet with the staff of maternity complex No. 4 in the Minsk raion of Kiev, for whom he had a "surprise." Mr. Yavorivsky arrived, as did truckloads of medical supplies, including disposable syringes, catheters, antibiotics, equipment for transfusions, supplies for children who have been affected by radioactivity, as well as vitamins for the children who were evacuated from the contaminated zone.

Mr. Yavorivsky granted an interview to Anatolii Zubkov of Molod Ukrainy, which appeared in the November 2 issue of that Kiev-based Ukrainian language newspaper. Reports Mr. Zubkov: "Here at the medical complex, the chief doctor, Halyna V. Frolova could not

control her joy, or her emotions" upon seeing the delivery from the United States.

"I don't even know how to thank you. Disposable syringes — they are a problem for the entire country. And we have childbirths, young mothers here..." she said.

Upon receipt of these items, Dr. Frolova sent a message via Dr. Zenon Matkiwsky who had been visiting Ukraine last week, in which she said: "The administration of the maternity building No. 4, in the city of Kiev, expresses its deep gratitude to the citizens of the United States for their

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Ukrainian to be state language of Ukraine effective January 1

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Ukrainian will become the state language in the Ukrainian SSR effective January 1, 1990, in accordance with a decision of the republic's Supreme Soviet adopted on October 28.

The newly adopted law "On Languages in the Ukrainian SSR" also recognizes Russian as the language of inter-nationality communication between nations of the USSR, as well as the inalienable right of the individual to choose a language of interpersonal communication.

The law outlines procedures for use of the Ukrainian and other languages in the Ukrainian SSR, and notes that

certain aspects of the new law will be phased in during the next three to five years, while others may take five to 10 years.

The law is divided into six sections: general principles; language of government, party and public organs, businesses, institutions and organizations; language of education, information and culture; language of mass information media and communications; language of names; and promotion of the national-cultural development of Ukrainians living beyond the borders of the Ukrainian SSR.

The law states:

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Ukrainian students in Poland demonstrate, form association

by Taras Kuzio
Ukrainian Press Agency

GDANSK, Poland — Young Ukrainians held their first post-war political demonstration in Poland here in Gdansk, birthplace of the independent trade union Solidarity, on Sunday, October 14.

Spurred by the new liberal political climate in that country and the activation of the national-democratic movement in Ukraine, the manifestation was organized by the newly established

Association of Ukrainian Independent Youth (Soyuz Ukrainskoyi Nezaleznoyi Molodi — SUNM). This informal group has its stronghold in Gdansk, a region with a large Ukrainian population forcibly resettled there in 1947 during Akcja Wisla (Operation Vistula).

More than 100 Ukrainians from all over Poland gathered in the central square of Gdansk at 11 a.m. on October 14. They held two placards in Polish reading "There cannot be an independent Poland without an independent

Ukraine!" and "Stop the fascist repression of the Soviet militia!"

The Ukrainian national flag with a trident (tryzub) was also held. Copies of Zustrichi in Polish and Ukrainian, the official journal of Ukrainian students and young intelligentsia in Poland, were sold while a petition was circulated demanding Ukrainian language programs on state television and radio.

Poles who gathered around to watch this unusual spectacle and display of Ukrainian assertiveness seemed glad to

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Moscow News disputes official Chernobyl toll

MOSCOW — At least 250 persons who were working at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant during the April 1986 accident there and in rescue and clean-up operations afterwards, have died, according to the weekly newspaper Moscow News.

The November 12 issue of the newspaper did not provide details on how many of these 250 deaths were the result of illnesses linked to the disaster, nor did it cite a source for its information.

The official death toll of persons dying as a result of the Chernobyl nuclear disaster continues to be 31. Most of those persons died from radiation sickness.

Moscow News reported also about the creation of a Chernobyl Association that unites persons concerned about the consequences of the 1986 disaster. The Chernobyl Association is particularly worried about radioactive contamination of regions surrounding the site of the world's worst nuclear accident.

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Young Ukrainians of Poland hold political demonstration in Gdansk to press for greater rights for Ukrainians in that country and in protest to brutal actions of the militia in Lviv, Ukraine, on October 1.

Mulroney may announce Kiev Consulate during five-day trip to Soviet Union

OTTAWA — Prime Minister Brian Mulroney may announce the opening of a second Canadian legation in the USSR — this one in Kiev, Ukraine — reported Maclean's magazine in its November 20 issue.

The national news magazine also noted: "Ukrainian Canadian spokesman say that they would welcome the plans for a Kiev Consulate. For one thing it would make contact with rela-

tives in the southern Soviet republic easier. Said Andrij Hluhowecky, a spokesman for the Ukrainian Canadian Committee: 'A consulate will assure an important constituency that the Canadian government recognizes the major contributions we have made to this country.'

Mr. Mulroney will travel to the USSR next week, arriving in Moscow (Continued on page 10)

Lviv residents strike to protest authorities' response to brutality

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Some 20 factories and institutes held strikes and meetings on October 27 in Lviv to protest against the authorities' unwillingness to bring to justice members of local security forces responsible for the violent dispersal of a demonstration on October 1, reported the Ukrainian Press Agency of London.

The Lviv strike committee, formed during a public meeting on October 3, declared a 24-hour strike on October 27 in a statement "as a sign of protest against the unwillingness to punish the organizers and executors of the criminal deed of October 1, in protest against the continuous spreading of lies and slander against public organizations and their activists, in protest against administrative repressions in Ukraine and also as a sign of solidarity with the strikers in Vorkuta."

According to the press service of the Ukrainian Helsinki Union, on Sunday, October 1, a column of several thousand people bearing blue-and-yellow national flags staged a protest in front of Lviv's Druzhba Stadium where a concert was being held to officially celebrate the reunification of Ukrainian lands. A column of militia reportedly set upon these protesters, broke numerous flagpoles and detained a group of demonstrators, including Ivan Makar and Roman Paslavsky.

Angered by this, the rest of the protesters moved to the militia station on Copernicus Street to inquire about the detainees, reported the JHU's press service. At the militia station, the crowd was met by a cordon of militia and special riot police armed with rubber truncheons, who set about beating the people, including women, children and elderly.

Some 65 people reportedly required medical attention as a direct result of the violence. Five of these were hospitalized for at least a week for serious injuries, including concussions and broken ribs.

A mass rally and two-hour work strike were organized by the local Popular Movement of Ukraine for Perebudova, or Rukh, organization on October 3 to condemn the violence. During the meeting it was announced that three commissions were being formed to investigate the police actions on October 1: a commission of members of the USSR Congress of People's Deputies and Supreme Soviet, headed by a V.K. Fotiyev; a public commission composed of Lviv residents and representatives of informal organizations, headed by a Lviv lawyer and Rukh activist Nestor Hnativ; and a commission of officials from the Lviv procurator's office.

In agreement with the public commission, the Lviv strike committee issued a statement of resolutions from its inquiry into the violence and the events that followed, on October 27.

"Almost a month has passed since the dramatic events of October 1 in Lviv. However, not a single demand of the strike committee has been fulfilled. Leaders of the Ministry of Internal Affairs in Lviv, representatives from the oblast and republican procurator's office, party functionaries and the press are all participating in a fierce campaign of disinformation and deceit about the events in Lviv and in Ukraine. Particularly annoying about the events of October 1 in Lviv are the biased conclusions of a group of USSR deputies led by a member of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Fotiyev. It has been concluded by numerous facts, statements from victims and eyewitness accounts which have been gathered by a public commission set up to examine the incident that the mass brutal attack on innocent citizens, women, children and the aged by the militia was unprovoked. This shameful act by the militia was deliberately planned in advance as an act of provocation," said the statement.

"We consider the unjust conclusion by Fotiyev's group to be a continuous attempt by the security forces to protect the organizers of the crime of October 1 and to lay the blame on innocent citizens. This happened following programs on August 4, 1988, and March 12, 1989.

"Repressions have already started in various Ukrainian cities against the organizers of the meetings of October 15 which were dedicated to a public discussion of the election law. The strike committee will not permit the organizers and executors of repeated crimes to avoid responsibility."

The Lviv strike committee put forth the following demands:

"that a competent commission composed of People's Deputies of the USSR be appointed to examine the dramatic events of October 1, 1989;

"that an investigating group composed of representatives from other republican state prosecutors' office be appointed to conduct an objective inquiry into the criminal acts by the militia on October 1, 1989 in Lviv;

"that the organizers and the protectors of the criminal acts against the innocent citizens of Lviv by the security forces be removed from their posts and that they be put on trial. They are: the chief of the Lviv Oblast Ministry of Internal Affairs, General Popov; the commander of the special militia unit, Colonel Martinov; the Lviv oblast procurator, Izosimov; the Lviv city procurator, Kryklyvets. To condemn the attempt by the party apparatus, which in the resolutions of the most recent plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine and during a speech made by the first secretary of Ukraine, Volodymyr Ivashko, laid the blame for the economic crisis on the Donbas miners, who

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Tens of thousands in Moscow hold alternative demonstration

MUNICH — Between 30,000 and 100,000 activists and supporters of various unofficial Soviet citizens' groups marched through the streets of Moscow on November 7 in an "alternative" parade marking the 72nd anniversary of the October Revolution, reported Radio Liberty.

According to the Moscow press spokesman of the Ukrainian Helsinki Union, Anatoliy Dotsenko, the rival parade began at approximately 9 a.m., near the Dynamo Metro station in central Moscow and ended more than three hours later near the Olympic Sports Complex.

Among those taking part in the rival parade were people's deputies to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, members of the Interregional Group of Deputies, representatives of such unofficial groups as the Democratic Union, the Moscow Popular Front, the Russian Popular Front, the Moscow Electors' Club and others.

Even earlier, at approximately 7 a.m., a large group of marchers, led by people's deputy Gdlyan, started out from the town of Zelenograd near Mos-

cow, and joined the thousands that had gathered at the Dynamo Metro station.

During their march through the streets of Moscow, the demonstrators made several attempts to enter Red Square, where the official ceremonies were being held, but were prevented from doing so by large contingents of militia.

The marchers carried slogans such as "Proletarians of all countries — forgive us," "Shame to October" and "Down with the KGB." According to Mr. Dotsenko, the demonstrators also carried the tri-colored Russian flag and the flag of St. Andrew.

The members stopped before the editorial offices of the Communist Party newspaper Pravda, where they tore up issues of the newspaper especially brought for that purpose. Carrying a large placard composed of Pravda headlines that read "Lies," the demonstrators chanted "Shame" and "Down with the yellow press of Ligachev."

Next, the members stopped at Moscow's Butyrky Prison to demand the release of Arkadiy Manucharov, a deputy to the Armenian Supreme Soviet currently being held there.

The unofficial march ended with a mass meeting at the Olympic Sports Complex, where speakers included People's Deputies Andreyev, Gdlyan, Kulishov and others.

Ukrainian marchers

According to Mr. Dotsenko, some 25 to 30 representatives of unofficial Ukrainian groups also took part in the rival march. The groups represented included the Moscow Center of the Popular Movement of Ukraine for Perebudova (Rukh), the Moscow branch of the Ukrainian Helsinki Union, the Ukrainian Youth Club, and the Slavutych Society.

The Ukrainian marchers carried 14 large Ukrainian blue-and-yellow flags and five placards, among them one that read (in Ukrainian) "Ukraine is a state, not a gubernia."

The Ukrainian presence was also reflected in the resolutions passed at the meeting that concluded the unofficial march through Moscow to "commemorate with mourning" the anniversary of the October Revolution. In addition to expressing solidarity with the striking miners in Vorkuta, the resolutions also expressed solidarity with those Ukrainians who had been beaten and injured

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Cherkasy native sets himself afire

MUNICH — A native of Cherkasy, Ukraine, Hryhoriy Mykhailovych Savvitsky, attempted to burn himself in Moscow on November 7, two hours after the conclusion of the official and unofficial parades marking the 72nd anniversary of the October Revolution, reported Radio Liberty, citing information received from the Moscow press spokesman of the Ukrainian Helsinki Union, Anatoliy Dotsenko, on November 8.

Mr. Dotsenko reported that he learned from eyewitnesses that at 5:30 p.m. Kiev time, in the Stari Arbat section, near the Vakhtangov Theater, Mr. Savvitsky raised a placard stating: "I protest against the Cherkasy motor transport mafia." He then poured some liquid over himself from a bottle and set himself afire.

Eyewitnesses claim that Mr. Savvitsky was still alive when medical aid reached him. He was unconscious and the lower part of his body was very badly burned. No further details, including the name of the hospital to which Mr. Savvitsky was taken, are available at this time.

THE Ukrainian Weekly

FOUNDED 1933

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

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

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

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

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

UNA:
(201) 451-2200

Postmaster, send address changes to:

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

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The Ukrainian Weekly, November 19, 1989, No. 47, Vol. LVIII
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Lubachivsky refutes TASS allegations of violence by Ukraine's Catholics

ROME — Cardinal Myroslav Ivan Lubachivsky, head of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, on November 9 refuted the Soviet news agency TASS's allegations of violence on the part of Ukrainian Catholics in Ukraine, reported in the Press Office of the Ukrainian Catholic Church.

He issued the following statement in Rome.

"Following several conversations with our clergy and faithful in Ukraine, we are convinced that recent TASS reports of violence on the part of our faithful in connection with the establishment of the Church of the Transfiguration in Lviv as Ukrainian Catholic are false. Ukrainian Catholics in Ukraine are committed to obtaining the legalization of their Church in a peaceful manner and in accordance with Soviet law. They have not wavered from this commitment and we continue to support them. I ask that all Ukrainian Catholics in Ukraine and throughout the world continue this course of peaceful activism for the unity of our Church."

A note on spelling

It has become known that the correct spelling of Ivan Hel's last name is Gel. Henceforth, The Ukrainian Weekly will refer to the leader of the Committee for the Defense of the Ukrainian Catholic Church as Ivan Gel.

The TASS report appeared following the establishment of the Church of the Transfiguration in Lviv as Ukrainian Catholic on October 29. As related to Ukrainian Catholic Church officials in Rome, the curate (assistant pastor) of the parish, the Rev. Yaroslav Chukhnyi, in accordance with the wishes of the 10,000 members of the parish, announced during services on October 29 that the church would begin functioning as a Ukrainian Catholic Church.

The Rev. Chukhnyi was an underground Ukrainian Catholic priest serving as a Russian Orthodox priest.

A petition asking for this change was signed by all 10,000 members of the parish and presented to local Soviet authorities. The Church of the Transfiguration had been a Ukrainian Catholic church before the liquidation of the institute in 1946. It was later opened as a Russian Orthodox church and is the second largest church in Lviv. Several hundred parishioners are said to be keeping watch over the church each night to prevent its closing.

Four face charges

Ivan Gel, head of the Committee for the Defense of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, Stepan Khmara, a Ukrainian Catholic activist, and the Revs. Antony Masliuk and Ivan Bilyk, have been charged under Ukrainian SSR Criminal Code articles 35 and 198 for illegally

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ROC excommunicates Archbishop Ioann

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The Holy Synod of the Russian Orthodox Church has decided to excommunicate the former ROC bishop of Zhytomyr, Ioann, reported TASS, the official Soviet news agency, on Tuesday, November 14.

Bishop Ioann had sent a letter to the Russian Orthodox hierarchy asking for his release from that Church, as he had taken on the responsibility of heading the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church during its sobor, held in Lviv on October 20.

During a November 14 news conference in Moscow, Metropolitan Filaret of Kiev, the patriarchal exarch of Ukraine, announced this decision to excommunicate Bishop Ioann, which he said was based on the activity of the former bishop that, judging from documents at the disposal of the Holy Synod, could be regarded as dissent.

Metropolitan Filaret said that the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church was a Church that emerged in 1921 in conditions of church unrest and bewilderment. He said that it never gained any support from believers. He also added that during the Nazi occupation of Ukraine, attempts were made to establish a similarly called organization to support the Nazi regime. However, he said that organization also failed to win the recognition of the Orthodox bishops in Ukraine. Thus, he stressed, the followers of that Church, wherever they might appear, are not recognized and cannot be recognized by the Orthodox Church either as bishops or clergy-men.

In conclusion, the statement at the news conference reported that the former bishop was to be called by his lay name, Vasyl Bodnarchuk. The resolution of the holy synod expressed profound regret that the former bishop had subjected the souls of believers to temptation.

According to various Western

sources, the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church in Ukraine encompassed 22 eparchies and more than 2,000 parishes at its height in the 1920s, yet at the demand of the GPU in January 1930, an extraordinary sobor of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church was convened in Kiev. The sobor declared the Church a counter-revolutionary organization and an integral part of the clandestine "Union for the Liberation of Ukraine."

During the period from the establishment of Soviet rule through 1930, it was reported that 31 bishops, 1,600 priests and 7,000 monks were murdered in the USSR, and by 1930, 48 bishops, 3,700 priests and 8,000 monks and nuns were incarcerated in prisons and labor camps.

When the UAOC experienced a rebirth during the second world war, bishops were ordained without the knowledge or consent of the German occupation authorities. It was despite the persecution and arrest of its hierarchy, as well as many obstacles created by the German occupation authorities, that the UAOC regenerated itself. In a short period, 698 new parishes were established in Ukraine.

Bishop Ioann since October 20 has been the head of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church in Ukraine. According to the Ukrainian Central Information Service, based in London, he was born Vasyl Maksymovych Bodnarchuk in 1929 in the village of Ivanopuste, Borshchiv district, Ternopol oblast.

His father graduated from the conservatory in Montreal, and conducted the choir of the Church of Apostle John the Theologian in his native village.

Vasyl Bodnarchuk studied conductorship from his father. In 1945, after the death of his father, he conducted the church choir until 1949, when he was

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ROC archbishop accuses Catholics of using force at Lviv church

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The English-language service of Radio Kiev on November 12 broadcast the text of an open letter to Pope John Paul II in connection with the Church of the Transfiguration in Lviv. This church was restored to Ukrainian Catholic use on Sunday, October 29 (see The Weekly, Sunday, November 5). The letter is signed by Archbishop Ireney of Lviv and Drobovych, who recently replaced Metropolitan Nikodim as the Russian Orthodox hierarch in Lviv. He also appears to have signed it in the name of the "eparchial council and the clergy of the diocese."

Although the letter from Archbishop Ireney is accusatory in tone and the account of specific events on October 29 differs greatly from accounts provided by Ukrainian Catholic hierarchy, clergy and faithful, as well as Lviv public officials and representatives of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, present at the event, it does, however, represent further progress for Ukrainian Catholics.

The letter clearly acknowledges the existence of the Ukrainian Catholic Church as an organized religious body in Lviv, and even the existence of the Redemptorist Order. The letter also states that, "The Orthodox believers wish to live in peace with all people no matter what religion they profess." In such a context, this must imply the right of the Ukrainian Catholic to profess their Catholicism, commented Keston College in a recent press release.

Archbishop Ireney's letter accuses the Ukrainian Catholics (to which he refers as Greek Catholics) of using force to take over the Church of the Transfiguration. He writes:

"By this illegal act they interrupt the divine service of the Orthodox community, as the dean of the church, Archpriest Andriy, and another priest of this church, Archpriest Josyf, were not allowed to the pulpit. Representatives of the Greek-Catholic Church, armed with metallic objects, set up a round-the-clock guard in the seized church. They demanded that the dean of the church give up the keys, threatening to use force. Several locks on the doors

have already been broken, and new ones put in. The Greek-Catholics are humiliating the Orthodox believers, forcing them out of the church.

"The representatives of the Greek-Catholic Church have lost all sacredness to the church. They are placing their hats and other clothing on the holy pulpit. They did not allow the dean of the church to the pulpit in order to take the holy gifts for the consecration of another priest, the Archpriest Josyf Stehnyi, who, being in a critical state after living through this event, wanted to take the divine secrets prior to being admitted into a hospital. Some people proposed to assemble the Orthodox clergy and believers in order to force out the Greek-Catholics from the church. We believe that this may lead to hostility and bloodshed on religious grounds, as Orthodox churches have also been seized in several other places...

"This is why today we appeal to Your Holiness with this open letter, and an important question: Tell us, please, which canons of the Catholic Church allow to commit such a terrible act of violence? How could the leaders of the Greek-Catholic Church bless their believers for such an act? This contradicts the decisions of the Second Vatican Council. This will complicate relations between the Russian Orthodox Church and the Catholic Church. This will undermine your authority throughout the world. This is incompatible with the canons of the Catholic Church. Besides, the Greek-Catholics contemptuously refer to the Orthodox Church, calling it the Church of Satan. Under this very complicated condition, we appeal to you and call to immediately stop the acts of violence; undertake emergency measures so as to clear the church of the Greek-Catholics. The Orthodox believers wish to live in peace with all people, no matter what religion they profess. We consider that your flock which went astray and neglected not only the clerical but also secular laws will turn their ear to Your Holiness. Please help them to become enlightened, because they are like blind people who don't know which way to

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Archpastoral letter: UAOC in Ukraine

Archpastoral letter to the venerable clergy, brothers and sisters of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church in Ukraine and those dispersed throughout the world.

Christ is with us! — let us glorify him!

My dearly beloved:

I have a joyous message to share with you. Divine Providence, which heals that which is infirm and supplies that which is deficient, has bestowed upon our Martyr Church, weakened by the atrocities which she has endured during this turbulent 20th century, a great blessing by granting her an addition of another bishop to the hierarchy of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church in the person of the worthy and experienced herald of Good News of the Christian Church and honorable son of the devout Ukrainian people, His Grace Archbishop Ioann.

It gives me great pleasure to greet His Grace Archbishop Ioann in behalf of myself and his brothers and in the episcopacy, the members of the Council of Bishops of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church. At the same time, I wish him strength on today's difficult path of archpastoral service to God and the devout Ukrainian people, especially in the holy task of re-establishing our Church after many years of suppression.

May the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, the love of God the Father, and the fellowship of the Holy Spirit be with us always.

With love in Christ,
+ Matyslav,
Metropolitan

Given this 27th day of October of the Year of the Lord 1989 at St. Andrew the First-called Ukrainian Orthodox Center in South Bound Brook, N.J.

Ottawa vigil supports Churches

by Andrij Hluchowecy
Ukrainian Information Bureau

OTTAWA — As part of a Canadian campaign to show solidarity with those Ukrainian activists who are fighting for the legalization of the Ukrainian Catholic and Orthodox Churches in Ukraine, Ukrainian Canadians in Ottawa held an early evening vigil outside the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa on Tuesday, November 7.

The protest was timed to coincide with the Soviet Union's major celebration of the anniversary of the October Revolution.

In a letter delivered to most foreign embassy representatives in the capital region, the plight of both the Ukrainian Catholic and the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Churches was highlighted as a concrete example of the lack of glasnost and perestroika in the Ukrainian republic.

The legalization of these banned Churches has now become the new "litmus test" for the Western world, including Canada and the United States, in measuring the extent that glasnost has reached into Soviet society.

Regrettably the Soviet leadership has remained steadfast in continuing to forbid the existence of both these Churches in Ukraine.

In Ottawa, the Ukrainian vigil received wide media coverage including an international broadcast by Radio Canada International into Ukraine, a television report on the local CBC affiliate and a write-up with a photo in Ottawa's French-language newspaper *Le Droit*.

The vigil concluded with the singing by all present of the religious hymn "Bozhe Velykyi Yedynyi" and the Ukrainian national anthem, "Shehe Ne Vmerla Ukraina."

Senate leaders support Church legalization

WASHINGTON — Senate Majority Leader George Mitchell (D-Maine) and Minority Leader Robert Dole (R-Kansas) sent a letter to Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev on November 1 in which they stated: "We look forward to your leadership regarding the restoration of official legal status to the Ukrainian Catholic Church...free and open worship for millions of Ukrainian Catholics... (and) we hope that at this meeting (with Pope John Paul II, December 1) your government will announce its intention to restore to the Ukrainian Church its rights and properties."

Both the Senate and the House leadership now have expressed their strong support for the legalization of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in the Soviet Union.

Reps. Tom Lantos (D-Calif.) and John Porter (R-Ill.), co-chairmen of the 185-member bipartisan Congressional Human Rights Caucus, in their October 31 letter to Mr. Gorbachev wrote: "The Catholic Church has been denied existence in Ukraine since 1946 when it was forcibly incorporated into the Russian Orthodox Church. This decision revoked the rights of Catholics to pursue their religious freedoms as established by the Charter of the United Nations. After 40 years, we feel it is time to end the Catholics' fears of harass-

ment, arrests or executions simply for praying or showing religious support in public. The era where parishioners are forced to hide in order to carry out their religious practices belongs in the past."

Reps. Dennis Hertel (D-Mich.) and Don Ritter (R-Pa.), co-chairmen of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Baltic States and Ukraine, have also been circulating a "Dear Colleague" letter for those members of Congress who choose not to write an individual letter, but nevertheless would still like to show their support for the issue of legalization of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in the Soviet Union.

In asking their fellow congressmen to sign on with them in a joint letter to Mr. Gorbachev, Reps. Hertel and Ritter remind their colleagues that "now is a critical time for Congress to petition Gorbachev on this important matter... despite the right to freedom of religion guaranteed by the Helsinki Accords and the U.N. Charter, Gorbachev has not legalized the Ukrainian Church... despite glasnost and perestroika — the Ukrainian Catholic Church is still outlawed."

Bishop Basil Losten, coordinator of the campaign on behalf of the Ukrainian Catholic bishops in the United States, said he is grateful for the tremendous amount of congressional support shown to date for the legalization of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in the Soviet Union.

"Not only have individual members of Congress enthusiastically responded to our appeal, but the leaders of our elected officials have also chosen to speak from their positions of leadership about the legalization of the Ukrainian Catholic Church," he said. "This underscores the commitment of the U.S. Congress to religious freedom, and in particular, recognizes this historic opportunity for the Ukrainian Catholic hierarchal church in the Soviet Union to once again exist legally, with all its rights and privileges fully restored."

To date, 130 members of Congress have sent individual letters to Mr. Gorbachev, with new commitments daily. As the campaign continues, NKM Associates, who are managing the letter-writing campaign in Washington, request that individuals who would like to call or write their congressional delegation, first contact NKM Associates at (202) 347-4264 to check on the status of their delegation. If a congressional office requests more information, NKM Associates will provide background information and sample letters.

104 in Congress send letter on behalf of Olha Horyn

NEWARK, N.J. — Rep. Louise McIntosh Slaughter (D-N.Y.) on November 8 sent a letter to Mikhail Gorbachev asking him to allow Olha Horyn to come to the United States for medical treatment, reported Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine. This letter was co-signed by 104 members of the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives.

"The Soviet Union is a signatory of international agreements which guarantee freedom of movement, including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe," wrote Rep. Slaughter in her letter.

"In light of these commitments by the Soviet government to allow free movement of its citizens, we urge you to issue Ms. Horyn a temporary visa to enable her to receive critical medical treatment in the United States."

Copies of this letter were sent to Yuri Dubinin, Soviet ambassador to the United States, and to Rudolf Kuznetsov the head of the Office of Visas and Registration (OVIR) in Moscow.

An excerpt from the letter of Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine (AHRU) to all members of the United States Congress in support of Ms. Slaughter's action states: "Although a new Soviet law (Decree 1064) permits cases such as Mrs. Olha Horyn (who has breast cancer) to be acted on within three days... months have passed since the initial request was made."

Mrs. Horyn is the wife of Mykhailo Horyn, a former political prisoner and a member of the executive board of the Ukrainian Helsinki Union in Lviv. He is also newly elected chairman of the

secretariat of Rukh, or Popular Movement of Ukraine for Perebudova. Mrs. Horyn is an activist in her own right — especially in the efforts of the Committee for the Defense of the Ukrainian Catholic Church that is pressing for legalization of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in the USSR.

AHRU lobbyists Walter Bodnar, Olya Shevchenko and Mark Kotlar were successful in getting the entire 16-member New Jersey House and Senate delegation signed onto Rep. Slaughter's letter. In addition, her congressional colleagues from the state of New York strongly supported her in this humanitarian bipartisan effort.

Through the efforts of physicians Bohdar Woroeh and Lubomyr Kuzmak, and the Ukrainian Medical Association of North America, New York/New Jersey branch, St. Barnabas Medical Center in Livingston, N.J., has offered oncological and related medical services free of charge for Mrs. Horyn.

"The Shcherbytsky legacy of harassment and more refined forms of brutality still prevail in Ukraine," said Bozhena Olshaniwsky, president of AHRU. "Ms. Slaughter's letter is a reminder to Mr. Gorbachev that United States legislators are aware of the Soviet Union's shortcomings — especially in the field of human rights. We in America realize that Olha Horyn's life is in danger — and every passing day is important to her."

Rep. Slaughter's congressional letter to President Gorbachev concludes with these words: "We appreciate your attention to this important humanitarian matter and look forward to its favorable resolution."

Lviv residents...

(Continued from page 2)

took part in the strike."

The newspaper *Leninska Molod* on November 4 published the final results of an investigation into the events of October 1 in Lviv by the commission of people's deputies, headed by Mr. Fofiyev, and signed by three other USSR Supreme Soviet members, Ivan Vakarchuk of Lviv, Yaroslav Hil of Kremets, and A. Rynka.

"The members of the USSR Supreme Soviet, who came to Lviv, along with the USSR people's deputies comrades (Rostyslav) Bratun and (Roman) Fedoriv, carefully studied the situation, which came as a result of the events of October 1. During this inquiry numerous conversations and meetings were held with representatives of Soviet and law enforcement organs, victims — both militia and civilians, representatives of public organizations. The commission announced its conclusions at a meeting in the Lviv oblast council of people's deputies. Essentially they concluded the following:

"The situation could be stabilized in a peaceful way, including as attested by several Ministry of Internal Affairs representatives that from the beginning, the people who had gathered showed no aggressive intentions and there was no need to use these so-called means of active defense (rubber truncheons). The Soviet people's deputies firmly condemn the beatings of citizens which followed.

"The USSR and Ukrainian SSR ministries of internal affairs, the Lviv Oblast Department of Internal Affairs must, in the quickest possible way, examine the reasons which led to this undesirable development of events that

has so complicated the situation in Lviv, and bring to justice the workers of the militia who did not use the necessary means to prevent it.

"The Ukrainian SSR and USSR procuracy must provide the necessary aid to the investigating group in the Lviv Oblast procuracy, which began a criminal investigation into the facts regarding the disturbance of public order on October 1 in order to complete the inquiry within the legally allotted time period.

"A systematic, unbiased operative and complete informing of the population on the public political situation in Lviv city and oblast must be insured while the emergence and dissemination of all types of rumor and conjecture should be decisively hindered."

The report also included the following statements:

"As ascertained by the people's deputies the Soviet security force organs of the city of Lviv tried to approach the October 1 incident as a common occurrence, and made no effort to stop its negative results, to truthfully inform the entire population of the city about what happened. This should have been absolutely necessary because the incident occurred as crime has increased noticeably. Along with this, added tension is created by the movement for the rebirth of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, which has spread all over the Lviv region, the extremist activity of several activists of different informal organizations. Representatives of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, both all-union and republican, did not contribute any stabilizing influence to the situation, instead focusing most of their energy on defending 'the honor of the uniform' of their dependent organizations and not on finding the truth."

U.S. attorney general signs pact with Soviets

MOSCOW — U.S. Attorney General Richard Thornburgh met with the head of the KGB and signed an agreement on joint prosecution of Nazi war criminals during his mid-October trip to the USSR capital, reported the Associated Press, citing a TASS story.

The AP reported that the memorandum signed by Mr. Thornburgh and Soviet Procurator General Alexander Sukharev formalized the existing practice of cooperating on the investigation of suspects and bringing them to trial.

While in Moscow, Mr. Thornburgh met with KGB chief Vladimir Kryuchkov, Prime Minister Nikolai Ryzhkov and Politburo member Alexander Yakovlev. As well, he spoke with Vice-President Anatoly Lukyanov, Interior Minister Vadim Bakatin and Supreme Court Chairman E.A. Smolentsev.

Mr. Thornburgh's visit was the first by a U.S. attorney general to the Soviet Union. The attorney general was in Moscow for five days.

Ukrainian students...

(Continued from page 1)

sign the petition and warmly applauded the action. Some were ready to sign and support any action that was "anti-Soviet," not even bothering to ask what it was. Reporters from the Solidarity press were there and reported favorably on the event.

Ukrainian national songs were interspersed with explanations in Polish offered by Petro Tymas, a leading organizer of SUNM, that the manifestation was being held in protest against the brutal actions of the militia directed against civilians in Lviv on October 1 and to press for greater Ukrainian rights in Poland.

For the benefit of Western tourists Taras Kuzio, representing the London-based Ukrainian Press Agency and Suchasnist publishers, translated the commentary into English. The manifestation, which lasted one hour, ended with the Ukrainian national anthem, "Sche Ne Vmerla Ukraina."

At 3 p.m., the inaugural congress of SUNM began its deliberations, which lasted three hours and were held on the premises of the Ukrainian Socio-Cultural Society (USKT). Copies of samvydav from Ukraine were openly on sale. Behind the presidium the Ukrainian national flag was prominently hung.

Mr. Kuzio read out greetings from the Ukrainian Press Agency, Suchasnist and the Ukrainian Graduates and Professionals Association of London.

A statute was ratified, which would be sent to the authorities in order to attempt to officially register the new organization. This was based upon the statute of the pre-martial law informal Union of Ukrainian Students in Poland (SUSP), which had been formed in May 1981 during a previous period of liberalization.

Mr. Tymas, who chaired the proceedings, stated that SUNM was needed because of the rapidly changing situation in Poland and Ukraine. It should not be limited only to students, but should also include young Ukrainians living in Poland, he said. It would be concerned with the problems of language and assimilation of Ukrainians in Poland, and the negative light in which Ukrainians are perceived by Poles because of decades of Communist stereotyping.

The group should also be interested in helping democratic and youth groups in Ukraine. In particular, it would be campaigning for Ukrainians to have their own television and radio programs, and for official denunciation of "Akcja Wisla," Stalin's solution to the Ukrainian minority problem in Poland in 1947, in the same manner as the Polish participation in the invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968 had been denounced.

The discussion also centered on the need to launch an independent journal of SUNM, as the future of Zustrichi was in doubt due to the fact that it was published by the Communist-backed Union of Polish Students, Cultural Council of National Minorities.

The elections produced five members of the governing council of SUNM: Mr. Tymas (head), Petro Pawliszcze, Bohdan Mazurek, Roman Zahorod and Bohdan Peshushchok. Over 50 members of SUNM were signed up at the congress.

In the future, when a Federation of Independent Ukrainian Youth Organizations is formed in Ukraine, linking the Association of Independent Ukrainian Youth (Lviv, Bukovyna, Kiev), Plast (Ivano-Frankivske) and the Association of Ukrainian Youth (Khar'kiv) it was decided that the Polish-based



Petro Tymas, (standing), head of the newly established Association of Ukrainian Independent Youth (SUNM). To the right, wearing glasses, is Petro Pawliszcze, a member of the SUNM governing council.

SUNM would join.

Members of SUNM also expressed a desire to launch Plast in Poland for children, and 100 copies of the Plast handbook had already been photocopied for this purpose and for distribution to Plast members in Ukraine.

A large part of the discussion at the congress surrounded the Initial Declaration (of Principles) of SUNM. A more detailed program will be compiled in the future, according to its leaders. The Initial Declaration described SUNM as an organization independent of state and political organizations, which adopted as its symbol the Ukrainian national flag and trident. The main aim of SUNM is to ensure national consciousness of young Ukrainians in Poland, to encourage the development of their cultural, educational and other needs. The preservation of the Ukrainian language is paramount, accomplished through Ukrainian programs on television and radio, summer camps, support for young Ukrainian publishing ventures and an expansion of translations of Ukrainian literature and Polish-Ukrainian dictionaries.

SUNM, according to its leaders, will encourage the expansion of information about Ukrainians and young people to the mass media, government structures and the Parliament. It called for "Akcja Wisla" to be officially denounced and Ukrainians to be compensated. SUNM supports the right of Ukraine to "sovereignty and democracy," and "solidarizes with organizations that peacefully attempt to reform life in the USSR, principally, the Ukrainian Helsinki Union and Popular Movement of Ukraine for Perebudova."

SUNM also announced that it is ready to cooperate with independent Ukrainian and Polish organizations.

After the congress ended, the leader of the Gdansk regional Solidarity, Andrzej Borusewycz, who had attended the founding congress of Rukh in early September in Kiev, reflected upon and analyzed the situation in Ukraine as he had seen and understood it.

This was followed by a short introduction to the Ukrainian diaspora presented by Mr. Kuzio. The evening ended with Ukrainian national songs and the showing of recent videos from Ukraine.



Students Andriy Zelwakh and Roman Kryk at a table of samvydav publications from Ukraine that were on sale during SUNM's founding congress.

Moscow News...

(Continued from page 1)

David Remnick, Moscow correspondent for The Washington Post, reported that a spokesman for Kombinat, the organization handling the Chernobyl clean-up operation, confirmed the figure of 250 dead, but added that some of them had died of illnesses unrelated to radiation. As for the others, he told Mr. Remnick, more study would be necessary.

The Post story also quoted Dr. Yuriy Shcherbak, who chairs a committee on the Chernobyl accident set up by the Soviet Congress of People's Deputies, as saying in a recent interview: "Hundreds of thousands of people came through Chernobyl after the accident to work and then went back to their homes... So, it has been extremely difficult to keep an accurate record of fatalities and illnesses." Dr. Shcherbak is a leader of the Zelenyi Svit (Green World) environmental organization.

The newspaper also reported that the Soviet government keeps files on more than 500,000 people who worked at the Chernobyl plant during and after the accident, but that only some of the workers report for regular check-ups.

Related news, the London Daily

Telegraph reported that the convicted director of the Chernobyl nuclear power station told the newspaper Sotsialisticheskaya Industriya that bureaucracy was to blame for the 1986 accident.

Viktor Briukhanov, who is serving a 10-year sentence for his role in the accident, was responsible for building that power plant. He said that official complacency was so great that he never could have completed the plant without breaking the rules.

For example, he said, electric cables used in the plant should have been coated with fire-resistant material, but since this was not available he authorized the use of ordinary cables.

In an interview from prison, Mr. Briukhanov said: "It is not within the power of one man to overthrow a system of economic-management relationships which has been built up over decades. And he should not be held guilty if in the end he became a slave of that system."

Mr. Briukhanov also told Sotsialisticheskaya Industriya that once he was awakened by a plant worker and told of the accident he telephoned Moscow to get the area evacuated. However, no one would give the order "because it was so firmly fixed in their minds that nothing could happen to the reactor."

THE Ukrainian Weekly

Help the children of Chernobyl

In 1986 when the nuclear accident at the Chernobyl power plant shook the world, Ukrainians living outside Ukraine desperately wanted to know how they could help their families and fellow Ukrainians. Various attempts were made, by Ukrainians and non-Ukrainians, to set up relief efforts, but all were turned down by the Soviet government. Among the many offers of help was one from the Ukrainian National Association whose supreme president, John O. Flis, said such assistance could be "in millions of dollars if necessary to help our brethren in Ukraine." The USSR even rejected offers of assistance from the U.S. government and the International Red Cross.

A delegation of Ukrainian Americans, led by Rep. Benjamin Gilman of New York, on May 5 — just days after the world's worst nuclear accident — had a 45-minute meeting at the Soviet and Ukrainian SSR Mission to the United Nations with three Soviet representatives, including Ukrainian SSR Counselor Vladimir Lapitski. The delegation was told there was no reason for concern, that no outside assistance was needed. "The main problems are solved, we don't need any help," Mr. Lapitski said. When asked about the possibility of Ukrainian Americans sending aid packages to the stricken area, he replied, "The Ukrainian Mission cannot help in this connection."

Two and a half years later, in December 1988, the UNA donated \$10,000 to Armenian Earthquake Relief. The donation was made in the memory of the Chernobyl disaster victims. "We could not help our brothers in Ukraine in 1986, but we can help our brother Armenians today," said the UNA president, pointing out that this time the USSR was willing to accept foreign assistance. In fact this marked the first time the Soviet Union had accepted U.S. aid since the years during and after the second world war.

Now, our Ukrainian community has been presented a new opportunity to help the victims of the horrible Chernobyl accident — the details of which, as seen in articles contained in this issue of The Ukrainian Weekly, continue to be revealed.

The Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund has been incorporated, and a board of directors is now being formed with its first meeting scheduled to be held December 2 in Newark, N.J. (More details will appear in this newspaper). This relief fund grew out of the original Rukh Fund set up to assist the Popular Movement of Ukraine for Perebudova. Donations to that fund poured in, reaching a sum of \$400,000 by mid-November, thanks in large part to the appearances in the United States of Volodymyr Yavorivsky, a deputy to the Soviet Congress of People's Deputies who happens to be head of the Kiev regional branch of Rukh.

The first shipment of medical supplies aimed at helping ailing children affected by the Chernobyl fallout has already reached Ukraine (see story on page 1). But much more assistance is needed. The Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund aims to provide long-range assistance through Rukh to all those suffering as a result of Chernobyl, as well as to help support the education of Ukraine's children.

The fund's organizers emphasize that the monies collected will help hundreds of thousands of children, our nation's future. The only thing needed is our support. During this Thanksgiving holiday, let us give thanks that a way has been found to help those whom we had sought to help. And let us help generously.

Nov.
21
1921

Turning the pages back...

During the last phase of the Bolshevik-Ukrainian war, an armed struggle with the Bolsheviks continued only in the form of guerrilla warfare conducted by separate detachments in Ukraine and guided by the guerrilla command of Gen. Yuriy Tiutiunyk from Poland. The organized forces in Ukraine at the end of 1920 amounted to some 40,000 insurgents. They operated chiefly in Podillia and the areas of Kiev, Radomyshl, Cherkasy, Zvenyhorod, Katerynoslav and Poltava. Some detachments continued the struggle into 1924.

The Polish government had broken off relations with the government-in-exile of the Ukrainian National Republic and had recognized the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic. The government of the Ukrainian National Republic had its seat in Poland.

Despite the destruction of the Ukrainian regular front, the insurgent movement in Ukraine continued. Reports from the insurgent groups to the Ukrainian government in exile brought news of growing dissatisfaction among the Ukrainian people with the Bolshevik regime.

Preparations were being made for an uprising, but these plans were discovered by Bolshevik agents and, during the summer of 1921, they succeeded in destroying many insurgent groups in Ukraine.

In the autumn of 1921 the Guerrilla Command with about 1,500 volunteers from former Ukrainian soldiers interned in Poland, began guerrilla raids on Right-Bank Ukraine. Two groups began operations: the Podillan group of Col. M. Paliy and the Volhynian group of Gen. Tiutiunyk. The Podillan group, which started out on October 25, fought successfully through the regions of Proskuriv and Liatyshiv, and reached Malyn in Kievan Polissia. Later it turned west past Radomyshl, moved through the eastern Polissian forests, and on November 29 recrossed the Polish border, where it was again interned by the Poles.

The Volhynian group, which began operations on November 4, moved on Korosten, seized it, and captured large military stores (November 7). But on

(Continued on page 10)

BOOK NOTES

Study of Sheptytsky's life

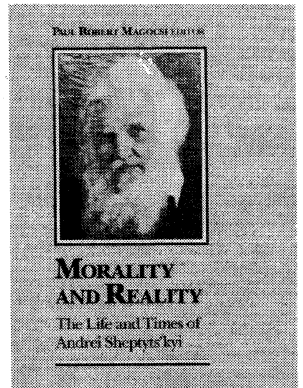
TORONTO — The first study in any language to cover in detail the many aspects in the life of the leading 20th century Ukrainian churchman and cultural leader, Andrei Sheptytsky has just appeared. The 44-page book, titled "Morality and Reality: The Life and Times of Andrei Sheptytsky," was compiled by Prof. Paul R. Magosci, Chair of Ukrainian Studies, University of Toronto, with the assistance of Andrii Krawchuk, and published by the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies.

The appearance of "Morality and Reality" was made possible through a generous grant from the St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Parish in Toronto and the St. Nicholas Parish Credit Union.

"Morality and Reality" includes 21 essays by leading specialists from seven countries. Following an introductory essay by the leading American church historian, Jaroslav Pelikan, the book is divided into six sections: politics, World War II, religion, social relations, Eastern-rite Catholics outside Ukraine, and historiography.

Here the reader will find a wealth of information as well as insightful studies on the relationship of the metropolitan to Polish society, by Ryszard Torzecki (Poland); to the German regime during World War II, by Hansjakob Stehle (West Germany); to the Jews, by Shimon Redlich (Israel); and to the ecumenical movement, by Archimandrite Lubomyr Husar (Italy), to name just a few.

The book also includes several unique features: a chronology of the metropolitan's life by the editor; 53 photographs — many never seen before; three genealogical charts tracing the Sheptytsky family from the 15th



century to his present-day descendants; two maps; and statements by Archbishop Myroslav S. Marusyn (Rome) and by Kurt Lewin (New York), who as a young Jewish youth was saved by the metropolitan during World War II.

Instead of the usual bibliography, there are three essays that discuss how the metropolitan has been treated in Polish writings, in Soviet publications, and in works that have appeared in the West.

"Morality and Reality: The Life and Times of Andrei Sheptytsky" is a volume for all those interested in Ukrainian and East European affairs, especially now when there is talk under glasnost of making the Ukrainian (Greek) Catholic Church legal once again.

The 544-page volume costs \$39 and is available from the publisher or from Katedra Books, University of Toronto, 100 St. George St., Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A1.

Guide to archives in Ukraine

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — Patricia Kennedy Grimsted's unique, internationally acclaimed reference series provides the only comprehensive information available in any language about the development, holdings and published reference aids for the many rich archives and manuscript collections throughout the Soviet Union.

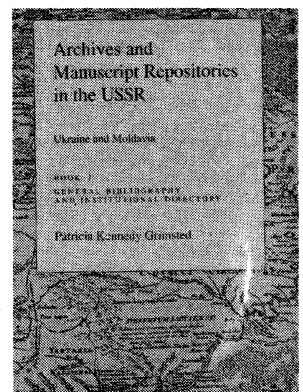
In a new volume published this spring — Archives and Manuscript Repositories in the USSR: Ukraine and Moldavia — Dr. Grimsted now focuses on these two republics, in the first of a two-part third volume in her series. She brings together the results of her extensive research and consultations over the past 15 years in the USSR and Poland, as well as in the related archives of other neighboring countries of Eastern Europe.

Her personal visits to the most important institutions in Kiev, Lviv, and Kishinev, and oblast depositories in Odessa, Uzhhorod and Chernivtsi, among others, and her consultations with Ukrainian and foreign specialists provide original information not available in any published sources.

Soviet Ukraine notoriously lacks up-to-date reference aids for its archives and library manuscript collections, a problem compounded by the many changes in political fortune and changes in name and location of many important collections.

Book 1 of this two-part volume is a general bibliography and institutional directory.

Descriptions of holdings and anno-



tated bibliographies of finding aids are provided for a total of 172 archival institutions, including 26 repositories in Kiev, 14 in Lviv, and 127 in Kharkiv and other oblasts of the Ukrainian SSR. Coverage extends to all of the central state archives, all oblast-level state archives, Communist Party archives, manuscript repositories under the Academy of Sciences, manuscript divisions of major libraries, institutes, and manuscript holdings in major state and regional museums in each and every oblast of Ukraine.

Types of materials surveyed range from basic records of government, church, businesses, academic and social

(Continued on page 12)

Commentary

The casualties of Chornobyl and a crumbling Soviet myth

by Dr. David R. Marples

Over the past two weeks, the Soviet authorities, prompted by more radical newspapers, such as *Moskovskiy Novosti*, have acknowledged that the number of deaths caused by the 1986 disaster at Chornobyl is not 31 — the figure that has always been maintained — but at least 250. With this admission, the crumbling edifice of the Chornobyl myth has finally begun to fall.

It was a myth perpetuated in particular by the Soviet Ministry of Nuclear Power and Industry, and the Soviet and Ukrainian Ministries of Health Protection, closely linked with the Kiev-based Center for Radiation Medicine, affiliated with the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences.

It has been abetted, one must acknowledge, by those Western doctors and scientists who have been prepared to accept the official story at face value, without questioning.

Today, we are accustomed to serving visitors from Ukraine, to hearing of the progress of *Narodnyi Rukh*, and of changes to the electoral and language laws. We hear also of trade agreements and educational exchanges with Ukraine. Volodymyr Shcherbytsky has left the scene. It does not seem credible to some that a society that has changed so visibly in some ways, should have remained so secretive and recalcitrant in others.

Many Ukrainians and Byelorussians have long suspected that the effects of Chornobyl were considerably greater than officially claimed; their suspicions were also roused by the refusal of the health authorities to declare that there have been any medical problems as a result of radiation fallout.

These medical experts were able, for a time, to dismiss the claims of journalists and even provincial doctors as based on emotionalism, on radiophobia. Journalists, Ukrainian Deputy Minister of Health Yuriy Spizhenko has claimed, are in fact responsible for the illnesses in some regions. By spreading disinformation about the effects of radiation, they have caused tension and stress that have led to the onset of real illnesses.

Radiation specialists in the Soviet Union maintain that the existing limit for radiation exposure in the country — 35 rems over a lifetime — is in fact so safe that it can be exceeded by two-three times without any significant effects on health. One should add that there are a number of Western experts who have concurred with this statement.

Similarly, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) has acted as a sort of father figure over the Soviet nuclear power industry, and has spawned various new bodies, such as the new Chornobyl Watch Group that monitors the safety of Soviet nuclear plants.

The Soviet public reacted cautiously at first, but as the claims of the nuclear industry became more far-fetched, once it appeared that there were to be no major cutbacks in the Soviet nuclear energy program, it acted: with protests, demonstrations, the formation of ecological associations, public watchdog groups. On October 25, the Crimean nuclear power plant in Ukraine was finally abandoned after more than two years of concentrated opposition, following the demise of the Chyhyryn

Dr. David R. Marples is the author of "The Social Impact of the Chornobyl Disaster" (New York: St. Martin's Press, 1988).

plant earlier this summer.

It has not been so easy, however, to find the holes in the Chornobyl myth. During various speaking engagements over the past three years I have often been asked about the figure of 31 dead. How could it be possible, I have wondered, that an explosion that exceeded Hiroshima in its force by more than 90 times, and which was followed by a total absence of precautionary measures for 40 hours — when radiation levels reached 80 rems per hour in the nearby city of Prypiat — could have resulted in the deaths of a mere 31 firemen, operators and first-aid workers?

That the figure was wrong, I illustrated in my second book by documenting at least two other short-term fatalities from radiation sickness. But it was difficult to judge just how wrong it might be.

Over the past summer and fall, new stories have emerged. Over 100,000



Photo from the April demonstration in Kiev marking the third anniversary of the Chornobyl nuclear accident shows a banner reading "Transfer the bureaucrats into the 30-kilometer zone." That zone around the Chornobyl nuclear power plant has become known derisively as "Vilna Ukraina" (Free Ukraine), according to Sviatoslav Dudko of the environmental organization Zelenyi Svit (Green World.)

persons are to be evacuated from Byelorussia, though Byelorussian critics maintain that for the situation to be made really safe that figure would have to be raised to around 1 million. One-fifth of Byelorussian territory has been contaminated with radioactive cesium, but this fact was kept secret for three years because, in the words of the chairman of the government commission dealing with the effects of the accident in this republic, "glasnost has been slow to penetrate Byelorussia." And yet the Byelorussian party secretary at the time of the disaster, Nikolai Slyunkov, is today a member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

In Ukraine, the government's information sector revealed belatedly in March of this year that farmland and forests have been affected not merely in the three main regions of concern — the oblasts of Kiev, Chernihiv and Zhytomyr — but all the way to the Polish border. In northern Rivne oblast, it is now forbidden to pick berries and mushrooms in the woods without dosimetric control. The radiation situation, it is reported, has worsened because radioactive particles that were collected on trees have now fallen to the ground" (Continued on page 15)

For the record

News from Ukraine publishes response to Chornobyl questions

In its August 6 issue, *The Ukrainian Weekly* reported on a letter to *News from Ukraine*, the English-language newspaper published in Kiev for readers abroad, written by Dr. David Marples of the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies. Dr. Marples' April 27 letter dealt with the Chornobyl nuclear accident on the occasion of its third anniversary. *News from Ukraine* published only four sentences of Dr. Marples' letter — these taken out of context and not reflecting the gist of the original letter. *The Weekly* published both the original letter sent by Dr. Marples and the version published by *News from Ukraine* in its issue No. 25.

Then, in issue No. 38, *News from Ukraine* published the full text of Dr. Marples' letter, as well as his follow-up letter in which he noted: "My article has been reduced to four sentences of platitudes about the improvement in relations between Ukraine and Canada.

looking for answers to your questions. Regrettably, the second chance was missed either (sic) and I really have no idea why, by the way."

Next, in issue No. 40, *News from Ukraine* published responses to the questions posed by Dr. Marples, as provided by Dr. Yuriy Shcherbak. What follows is a reprint of that article.

Deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Chairman of the Subcommittee for Nuclear Ecology, Chairman of the Ukrainian Zelenyi Svit Association, writer Yuriy Shcherbak, replies to questions addressed to NFU by Dr. David Marples of Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

THE POLITICAL DECISION WAS NOT TAKEN

Why has it taken three years for the Ukrainian government to reveal the extent of the fallout — especially of radioactive cesium — to the public?

First of all, one should speak not of the Ukrainian government, but of the USSR government here. This question was raised in an acute form at the sitting of the USSR Supreme Soviet Committee for Ecology. The Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Hydrometeorology Yuly Izrael said then that the data on radioactive contamination of the territory of Ukraine, Byelorussia and Russia had been declassified.

In 1986, the year of the Chornobyl tragedy, he said, we were not prepared to declassify those data. Openness has been progressing too slowly during this three years. He provided me with a unique document testifying that, starting from April 26, the day of the disaster, the Hydrometeorology Committee informed the highest political leadership of Ukraine about what had actually happened. Starting from April 26, this information was put on the desks of Volodymyr Shcherbytsky, Valentyna Shevchenko, and Oleksiy Liashko (then the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian SSR).

I am in possession of data testifying to the fact that on April 30, on the eve of the holiday demonstration of May 1, there was an exceptionally high radiation level in Kiev, almost hundredfold higher than any permissible norms. This information was on the desks of the above-named persons, but the decision to cancel the demonstration was not taken.

Yuly Izrael said that his was a purely informative role, while political decisions should have been taken by the political leadership.

REMNANTS OF SECRECY DOCTRINE

Why have the health authorities been so secretive about the effects of irradiation on the public?

They have been acting so because of the absurd concept of secrecy, which has taken root in our medicine, especially when nuclear energy and radiation are involved. There's a special administration of the Ministry of Public Health, which is actually a state within a state. As a matter of fact, it is not controlled by the Ministry. This administration controls all the nuclear energy installations, both civil and military.

This administration has developed a doctrine of secrecy, and even doctors who worked near the Chornobyl Nu-

(Continued on page 13)

You entirely omitted my point. ... I am very annoyed about this matter and urge you very strongly to print my original article, or at least summarize its main points. In doing so, you would be helping to convince many of us that there really is glasnost not only in the USSR, but on your editorial board in particular."

Also published in that issue was a response by Victor Stelmach, NFU editor, who wrote:

"The very fact of printing both of your letters in full, Mr. Marples, we reckon is a good answer to your doubts as to the level of openness. But, making full use of the opportunity, I will try here to additionally explain certain points which led to the misunderstanding that has taken place.

"Your first letter arrived on May 17, just before my departure for Canada, where I planned to have a meeting with you, Mr. Marples, and your associates during my stay in Edmonton. If that was not to take place (and it did not for reasons beyond my responsibility) we could have another chance — to meet in Kiev during your visit which, as far as I understood from your letter, you had slated for June. So before leaving I asked my colleagues in NFU to get in touch with you and give you a hand in

ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION: Drach comments on current situation in Ukraine

by Dr. Roman Solchanyk

Ivan Drach, a prominent Ukrainian poet, is a secretary of the board of the Ukrainian Writers' Union and head of the Kiev writers' organization. At its founding congress held on September 8-10, he was elected chairman of the Popular Movement of Ukraine for Perebudova, or Rukh.

Mr. Drach was in Munich in early October as part of the Ukrainian delegation participating in the ceremonies establishing a sister cities agreement between Kiev and Munich.

The roundtable was conducted in the Munich studios of Radio Liberty on October 6. Participating in the discussion were Bohdan Nahaylo, director of Radio Liberty's Ukrainian Service, and Roman Solchanyk, director of Radio Liberty's Program Research and Development Department.

PART I

Nahaylo: Ivan Fedorovych, allow me first of all, to welcome you here in Munich. I don't know if perhaps you have brought greetings from Mr. Kravchuk or Mr. Yelchenko for us, but we welcome this opportunity to have you here at the microphone in Munich. First, this question: What is the over-all situation in Kiev now — i.e., after the founding congress of Rukh and after the removal of Shcherbytsky from power? What is the mood in the Ukrainian capital?

Well, it is pointless to begin right away with: "Have you brought greetings with you?" Because I really have brought greetings. Literally right before my departure from Kiev there was a certain incident. A group of industrialists and businessmen came to Kiev, bringing a number of things with them. They brought along a computer for someone, other things for someone else. By someone, I mean the Taras Shevchenko Ukrainian Language Society, the Lion Society in Lviv, and, of course, Rukh. They brought along some Xerox machines or something. And one Canadian turns to me and says that, well, this unfortunate thing happened. We arrived here and all these things were taken by customs, and could I perhaps help them out.

Well, where do I turn in such a situation? Naturally, I phoned Leonid Makarovych Kravchuk, the head of the Ideology Department. And he promised me that he would intervene, that all these things that our Canadian friends had brought for these various societies would be returned; that is, that they would be delivered to

those for whom they were meant.

And I said, Leonid Makarovych, I am going to Munich and will relay greetings to Radio Liberty from you. He, a person with sense of humor, joined in and said, but of course, greet them for me. I wish them the best, and I hope that the more truthful their information about Soviet Ukraine the greater will be the success of their radio station.

So, I think that we are also in favor of there being this truthful information about Ukraine, and that there should be as much as possible of it from your radio station. I think that under the circumstances, when, after Shcherbytsky, there is a new party leadership in the person of first secretary Volodymyr Antonovych Ivashko, there are some possibilities for cooperation.

As for Leonid Makarovych Kravchuk himself. Comparing the relations that we had with him about half a year ago and the situation today, we see that the possibility for cooperation is there. The possibility for cooperation exists, although I cannot say that everything pertaining to one person also pertains to another, to some other party leader. So, as in every other such situation, let's sort this out realistically and tactfully.

Nahaylo: We actually invited you here today to disseminate the truth, because the press in Ukraine does not always write truthfully about you and about the Rukh that you head. But first allow me to ask you the following. Not long ago, a Western correspondent wrote that ostensibly Ivashko has already said in private circles, at meetings — and I think that you were mentioned as well — that he is in favor of a dialogue, suggesting that perhaps there will be a new course under his leadership. Do you agree with this assessment?

Well, first of all, for a figure of that stature and for a republic such as ours, one must simply wait a certain period and see just what happens in the political, ideological and other spheres of our life, to see if there will be a throwback to that which took place previously in the Shcherbytsky epoch, during these 20 years. In my opinion — I've already spoken about this in Kiev — Volodymyr Vasyliovych Shcherbytsky is probably second only to such a person as Lazar Moiseyevych Kaganovich. Or maybe they will still be, so to speak, competing with each other as to how to differentiate themselves in Ukrainian history.

So, after these really very dramatic and difficult 20 years of hard times — one can put it this way and no other — it will probably be very difficult, even when there will be movement towards an understanding between the Rukh and our bosses. This will probably not happen right away. And let us look at all of these things realistically and soberly.

Nahaylo: To what extent do elements exist within the party who can restructure themselves or have the desire to restructure? We are aware, for example, of Saliy from the Podil raion of Kiev. Are there more people like Saliy throughout Ukraine?

I respect Ivan Mykolayovych Saliy. He is an interesting and original party figure. I think, however, that he is not the only one of his kind. I think there are others in different areas of our life, in different regions. I have heard that there are some complaints with regard to the Lviv leaders, this is, the mayor of Lviv and the first secretary of the city party committee Volkov, an ethnic Russian. This means that there, too, there is some sort of feeling that all of these older cadres — I see them as graduates of the Shcherbytsky school — and the younger party cadres, well, I think there will be a dramatic struggle here. But it is an unavoidable struggle. I think that if we want a victory for the Gorbachev line — and I support this line, and I think that these younger party leaders also support it — we will wait for this struggle. And I think that this Gorbachev line must win out.

Solchanyk: Allow me to return to the greeting — an unexpected one for me — from the head of the Ideology Department in Kiev. If we are talking about the truth and its dissemination, then I think I can say that personally, as far as my work at the radio is concerned — and I think that this also pertains to the work of the Ukrainian Service — we try, to the extent that our possibilities allow, to disseminate information, truthful information. I think that we have no interest in propaganda. It would be very good if we could have more direct contacts with people in Ukraine, with the creative intelligentsia. And not only

with the creative intelligentsia but with party workers as well. Let us say for example with Leonid Makarovych himself. I think we could even invite him to Munich. If he is interested in disseminating the truth we would be ready to give him access to the microphone at the Ukrainian Service.

And likewise, if the people in Ukraine would be interested in direct contact — both the party workers and the creative intelligentsia — we would be ready, in any case, I would be ready, to go to Kiev or Lviv at any time and, so to speak, present myself for an evaluation of that truth. Does such a possibility exist, or are these merely fantasies on my part?

Well, I think that when we have lived to see a situation whereby I, first of all, am grateful to Radio Liberty for broadcasting my pre-election platform, and I also am grateful that the possibility exists to meet directly with you here — this is something that would have been unimaginable literally even six months ago, never mind a few years ago. When these things take place in this manner, then I think that what you call a fantasy is not a fantasy. If people continue to go on developing normally, then it will indeed be so. When you talk about contacts with the intelligentsia — but not just the intelligentsia, you are also probably interested in Rukh.

I have a complaint to make. You broadcast a great deal of information relying solely on the Ukrainian Helsinki Union. The Ukrainian Helsinki Union, okay this is normal. However, I think that perhaps we — I am referring to Rukh — should have our own information center in Kiev and a similar center in Moscow. If we were to have such a center, then you would probably have a somewhat broader range of information.

When listening to your broadcasts, it sometimes appears that they pertain primarily to the western Ukrainian region, Galicia. As though everything that takes place in Ukraine takes place only in Galicia. But you must understand yourselves that, among all those details that are important to emphasize in one situation or another, at times some event that appears not to have any implication for national life, for cultural life, an event taking place somewhere in the Donbas or Odessa can be very significant in the life of the republic and for the entire Ukrainian situation. And I think that this is especially important.

And also, when one talks about direct contacts with our radio center in Kiev or with our press, I think that we will also live to see this. In actual fact, Natalka Martenko [Marta Zielyk] has already been at the Chervona Ruta music festival representing Radio Liberty. I think that shortly either Bohdan [Nahaylo] or Roman [Solchanyk] will be in Kiev and will have the opportunity to discuss the most pressing problems facing us today.

Nahaylo: I am grateful that you brought up this problem because it also gives me the opportunity to answer this question for the listeners. It is true that this is a problem for us. Even today, when the processes of glasnost and democratization are taking place, it can be very difficult to obtain information from Ukraine. We receive publications late, a week later. For example, *Literaturna Ukraina* comes out in Ukraine on Thursdays, but we get it, if all goes well, only on the following Thursday. Not everyone is prepared to telephone us directly. We receive, on the average, about 50 to 60 letters a week from listeners. We get three, four, five, telephone calls a day. This is already something; this is a great change.

Unfortunately, for some reason other informal groups do not have the kinds of bold people who belong to the Ukrainian Helsinki Union and the kind of organization for providing information. I have in mind Memorial, and the Ukrainian Language Society, and many others. And in point of fact, they use the Ukrainian Helsinki Union to supply their information through them to the West. And I think that here I would like to commend the activists of the Ukrainian Helsinki Union, in particular such people as Anatolii Dotsenko in Moscow, or the people who run the correspondents' centers in Lviv and Kiev, because if they did not provide us with information, then it would truly be very difficult for us to inform you about the events that take place throughout the entire Ukraine.

And secondly, I am also aware that we broadcast a lot about western Ukraine. But I am also aware that under the processes of glasnost and perestroika Kiev has once again become the center of national life

(Continued on page 14)



Ivan Drach

Soviet deputy...

(Continued from page 1)

voluntary gift of disposable syringes, surgical gloves and medical supplies."

During his interview Mr. Yavorivsky said that a price tag cannot be put on these supplies which will be put to good use in Ukraine. However, he added that the cost of these charitable gifts exceeds \$110,000. He expressed special gratitude to Dr. Matkiwsky, who is the chief of surgery at Union Hospital in Union, N.J., and on whose initiative the donations from the hospital and various pharmaceutical companies to the victims of Chornobyl began.

The reporter was also curious as to how Mr. Yavorivsky's visit to the United States went. Mr. Yavorivsky, who was invited by Sen. Bill Bradley and Rep. James Florio to the United States, managed to visit various Ukrainian communities in New Jersey, Detroit, Chicago, Washington, Philadelphia and New York.

"In general, our former countrymen, and those born in America are very benevolent, sincere and generous people. They know how to accept others' tragedy as are we, ready to come to the aid of others, anyone who needs it."

Mr. Yavorivsky also told the reporter about the fund established in the United States to aid the victims of Chornobyl, which according to its organizers in the United States exceeds \$400,000 as of November 14. The Children of Chornobyl Relief Fund, formerly the Rukh Fund, continues to collect monies for Chornobyl victims in Ukraine.

Another project in the works, which Mr. Yavorivsky discussed with U.S. businessmen, is the building of a syringe factory. According to the people's

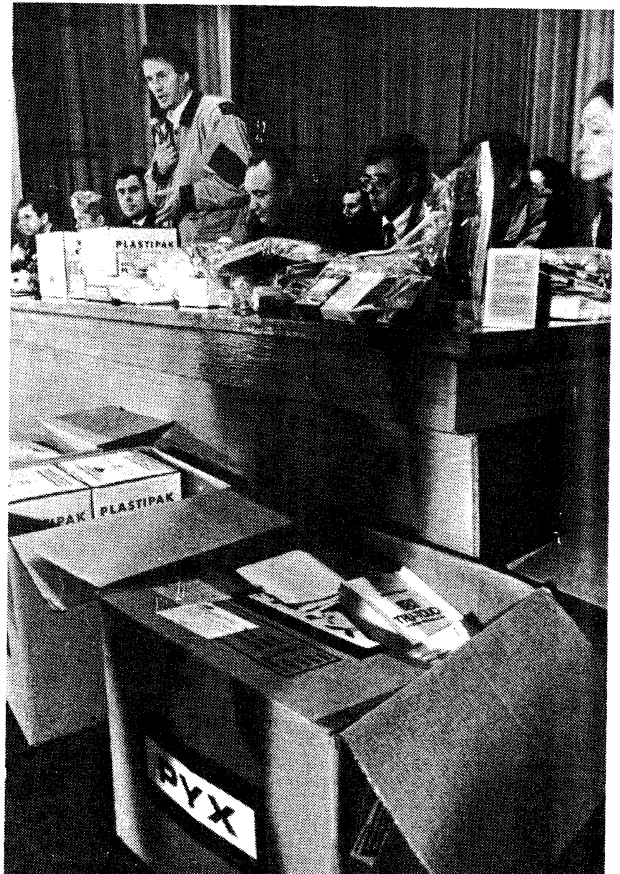
deputy, the factory would be built free of charge by U.S. businessmen and its realization depends on the decision of the Ukrainian republic's government.

In concluding his interview with Molod Ukrainy, Mr. Yavorivsky relayed an episode concerning the 40 boxes of medical supplies for the victims of Chornobyl. He reported that, having arrived at New York's Kennedy Airport, he was concerned about how he would transport all of these gifts and worried about how much the transport charge would be. However, a Swissair pilot, discovering that the 40 packages contained supplies for Chornobyl victims, announced without hesitation: "It would be a sin to take money for this; we're flying this at no charge."

"And this was a capitalist who knows how to count every cent. It's another story with our watchful pilots-accountants. In order to transport 30 packages from the Vnukovo Airport in Moscow to Kiev, our own Aeroflot people charged such an exorbitant price that I just threw up my hands. Clearly, socialism is calculative, so, they did not discount even one kopeck. We had to transport most of the goods by truck, and to go into debt," said Mr. Yavorivsky.

He added that in 10 to 20 days, another airplane is scheduled to arrive with a load of medicine from America. "And, until, we have such patrons as there are in New York or in Switzerland, I have to start thinking about how to transport the cargo from Moscow to Kiev. For, I know I can rest easy about its transport across two continents."

The Kiev-based Russian-language newspaper Rabocheye Slovo, in its November 4 issue also ran a story about Mr. Yavorivsky's visit to the United States and the generous medical supplies donated to the victims of Chornobyl.



Volodymyr Yavorivsky addresses journalists during a press conference announcing the arrival of medical supplies from the United States.



A staffer at Maternity Building No. 4 helps to unload a truck with medical supplies from the United States.



Chief doctor Halyna V. Frolova (right) examines the newly arrived medical supplies.

ROC archbishop...

(Continued from page 3)

go, and thus no one knows where they will come to. Or maybe they are not your flock. Then renounce them, so that they forever remember that violence and hostility among religions is a great sin before God and all people..."

Keston College provided the following comments.

Historically the Church of the Transfiguration is a Ukrainian Catholic edifice, and the forcible transfer of the edifice to Russian Orthodox use in 1946 was an act of state power accomplished by Stalin; it in no way reflected the beliefs or desires of the parishioners.

The overwhelming majority of the parishioners of the Church of the Transfiguration still consider themselves Ukrainian Catholics. Under of the Church of the Transfiguration, the parish council of 20 in expressing the will of the members of the parish community is competent to engage clergy and to determine what relationship — if any — the parish is to have with whatever denominational authorities it cares to recognize (under Soviet law, denominational authorities have no juridical standing).

Ten thousand parishioners, members of the Church of the Transfiguration have signed a petition stating that they are of the Ukrainian Catholic Church and faith, and that they wish their church edifice, the Church of the Transfiguration, to function as a Ukrainian Catholic parish church. The parish council of 20 have decided accordingly, that the Revs. Andriy Horak and Josyf Stehny were unwilling to leave the Russian Orthodox Church and become Ukrainian Catholic priests, and were accordingly dismissed by the parish council of 20 (which, again, is an act entirely within the competence of the parish council under existing Soviet law). The Rev. Yaroslav Chukhniy, who was also a priest of the Church of the Transfiguration, did wish to be a Ukrainian Catholic priest; he was received into the Ukrainian Catholic Church by Metropolitan Volodymyr Sterniuk.

Some time before October 29, the two Russian Orthodox priests, the Revs. Horak and Stehny, became aware that the Rev. Chukhniy and the parishioners were planning to restore the Church of the Transfiguration to Ukrainian Catholic use on that date. The Rev. Horak informed Archbishop Ireney, and asked the Archbishop to come to the Church of the Transfiguration on Sunday, October 29, serve pontifical divine

ROC excommunicates...

(Continued from page 3)

arrested and sentenced to 20 years of hard labor in Kazakhstan.

In 1953 he was declared innocent and released. From 1956 to 1964 he studied at a seminary in Leningrad and the Leningrad Academy. He performed his duties as a priest in Truskavets, Lviv Oblast.

In 1977 he was ordained bishop of the Russian Orthodox Church and appointed to the Zhytomyr-Ovruch Eparchy.

Turning the pages...

(Continued from page 6)

November 17 the Bolshevik cavalry surrounded the group in the neighborhood of [redacted] and shattered it. Part of the group broke through to Poland and some died in battle, but the majority were captured by the Bolsheviks who executed 359 soldiers in a [redacted] on November 21.

This mission, known as the second winter campaign, or the November raid, which ended so tragically was the last armed resistance attempt by the army of the Ukrainian National Republic against the Bolsheviks.

liturgy, and attempt to dissuade the faithful. Archbishop Ireney refused to become involved in the matter.

So at 8 a.m. on October 29 the Rev. Chukhniy served the divine liturgy and announced to the parishioners that he had been received by Metropolitan Volodymyr and that as of that moment Ukrainian Catholic divine services would be offered in the church edifice. This announcement was greeted with great rejoicing. On the assignment of Metropolitan Volodymyr, the Ukrainian Catholic Redemptorist monks are assisting Father Yaroslav in conducting daily services in the Church of the Transfiguration, and very large congregations are taking part, reported Keston College.

Archbishop Ireney's letter makes no mention of the Rev. Chukhniy, nor of the parish council of 20 nor of the congregation, but instead claims that "representatives of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church, Redemptorist Order, using force, seized the Transfiguration Church in the city of Lviv, which belonged to the Ukrainian Exarchate." Under Soviet law Transfiguration Church is not the property of any religious denomination; it is the property of the state and is lent by the state directly to the congregation, represented by the parish council of 20. No force was used, and the transfer was accomplished by the parish council of 20 upon the wish of the congregation, led by the Rev. Yaroslav, who was already attached to the community.

The letter states that the Revs. Horak and Stehny were not allowed into the sanctuary. Again, under existing Soviet legislation the parish council of 20 is empowered to prohibit clergy from conducting services in the church edifice for which it is responsible — and councils of 20 have frequently been required to exercise this power by the Soviet authorities.

It is true that the Ukrainian Catholic parishioners have been maintaining a constant vigil in the Transfiguration Church since the morning of October 29. No violence whatever has taken place in this connection. If the faithful care to maintain a vigil in the church edifice, that is not in itself offensive. Since the edifice in question was diverted to Russian Orthodox use by force in 1918, it is not surprising that the congregation is alert to the possibility that there might be an attempt to repeat this act and divert it to Russian Orthodox use now.

The Russian Orthodox pastor, although he was legally discharged by the council of 20, refused to give up the keys (the keys were in his pocket at the time, but no one took them by force). No one has confirmed the claim of Archbishop Ireney's letter that the locks on the edifice have been replaced, but such an action would be appropriate to protect Transfiguration Church from possible incursions.

Tens of thousands of people have been attending religious services in Transfiguration Church since October 29, and they testify unanimously to the great reverence and piety with which these services are conducted. Archbishop Ireney's assertion that "the representatives of the Greek-Catholic Church have lost all sacredness to the church" does not correspond to the facts.

Lubachivsky refutes...

(Continued from page 3)

seizing a church. The charges state that the four were leaders of the change of Transfiguration Church from Russian Orthodox to Ukrainian Catholic. An arraignment date has not yet been set.

"These charges are false in that the decision to change Transfiguration Church to Ukrainian Catholic was made by one of the priests, the council and the parishioners of the church. It was their decision to become a Ukrainian Catholic parish," Mr. Gel commented.

In connection with these events, sources in Ukraine also report that the Russian Orthodox pastor of Transfiguration Church had notified the Russian Orthodox metropolitan of Lviv, Irinei, that the parishioners were planning to make the church Ukrainian Catholic. In an effort to avert the action, the pastor had asked the metropolitan to come and celebrate liturgy on October 29. The hierarch declined.

Received by Sterniuk

Keston College based in Keston, England, reported that the Rev. Chukhniy and his parish were officially received by the Ukrainian Catholic archbishop of Lviv, Metropolitan Volodymyr Sterniuk CSsR, who formally assigned the Rev. Chukhniy as pastor of Transfiguration Church, and has sent Ukrainian Redemptorist monks to assist him.

Keston College also noted that Russian Orthodox authorities took the occasion of a meeting in Moscow with Cardinal Johannes Willebrands on November 2 to issue a joint statement with the cardinal deploring "acts of violence" and directing this observation to the Ukrainian Catholics, TASS and Radio Moscow immediately announced that the Vatican representatives had thus condemned the seizure of Transfiguration Church.

Ukrainian Catholics in Lviv stress that the restoration of Transfiguration Church to Catholic use has been completely peaceful, with no violence or threat of violence from the Catholic side. Prominent Ukrainian Catholics in the USSR have asked that Ukrainian Catholic representatives should in the future always be included in ecumenical dialogues of discussions with the Russian Orthodox Church.

In addition, a video-recording crew from the Canadian Broadcasting Company, which attended the service at which the Transfiguration Church's

Mulroney...

(Continued from page 2)

on November 20, and then visiting Leningrad and Kiev in the first official visit of a Canadian leader to the Soviet Union since Pierre Trudeau's 1971 trip.

During his five-day trip, Mr. Mulroney is expected to foster closer economic ties between Canada and the Soviet Union, and his meetings with Soviet officials are expected to result in several bilateral trade agreements. Also expected are a treaty on Arctic cooperation and talks on cooperation in the realm of science and technology.

Maclean's reported that during his two-day stay in Kiev, Prime Minister Mulroney will lay a wreath at the Shevchenko monument.

In related news, the St. Sophia Religious Association of Ukrainian Catholics in Canada reported that in early October it had written to all mem-

return to Ukrainian Catholicism was announced, told Keston College that parishioners received the decision joyfully and thankfully.

In related news, Radio Kiev, which carried an interview with Lviv Mayor Bohdan Kotyk, quoted the mayor as saying that the return of the Church of the Transfiguration to the Ukrainian Catholic Church was accomplished without any force.

Radio Kiev also reported that during a recent meeting between Ukrainian Catholics and representatives of the Russian Orthodox Church in the Lviv mayor's office, the two sides could not come to any compromise.

Filaret reacts

Keston College further reported that Russian Orthodox Metropolitan Filaret, the Moscow Patriarchate's exarch in Ukraine, interrupted a visit to the U.S. late last week and flew to Lviv for the weekend. He attempted to convince Soviet authorities to confiscate the church building from the Ukrainian Catholics, but the Soviet police and public officials refused to use force in the matter, offering the opinion that the Ukrainian Catholics will probably have their legal rights restored in the near future anyway.

The prosecutor's office, in what may have been an attempt to mediate, arranged a meeting between the charged parties and Russian Orthodox representatives, but when Metropolitan Filaret discovered that the meeting would include the Ukrainian Catholics, he absolutely refused to take part.

A delegation of public officials and intellectual notables of Lviv, including deputies to the Soviet Parliament, sought a meeting with the metropolitan who eventually agreed to receive five persons, headed by Rostyslav Bratun, an official of the Writers' Union and a member of the Soviet Parliament. The delegates politely told Metropolitan Filaret that there is no longer any alternative — the Ukrainian Catholic Church must have its legal rights and ecclesiastical properties restored.

An open letter from Ukrainian Catholics in the USSR to Pope John Paul II and Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev is being prepared in anticipation of the meeting the two plan to hold on December 1 of this year.

In addition, Ukrainian Catholics in Lviv plan a large religious procession on Sunday, November 26, in response to a call for a worldwide day of prayer issued by the Rome-based head of their Church, Cardinal Lubachivsky.

bers of Parliament requesting that they encourage the prime minister to raise the concerns of millions of Canadians in regard to the continuing illegal status of the Ukrainian Churches in the USSR.

A direct appeal was made to the prime minister that he raise this concern during his discussions with President Gorbachev.

During the past month St. Sophia has received overwhelming support for its appeal from senior Cabinet ministers and members of all parties. It was clear from all of the over 600 written replies received that members of Parliament are unanimous in their support for the legalization of the Ukrainian Catholic and Ukrainian Orthodox Churches.

It is not surprising therefore, St. Sophia noted, that the prime minister's office instructed the Department of External Affairs to state clearly that Mr. Mulroney will in fact take these concerns to Moscow with him and express the concern of so many Canadians who wish to see these Churches returned their rightful and legal status within the USSR.

Ukrainian climbers plant blue-and-yellow flag on Mt. Kilimanjaro

by Anisa Mycak

GREENWICH, Conn. — The blue-and-yellow Ukrainian flag was recently planted on the 19,000-foot summit of Mt. Kilimanjaro, the highest peak in Africa. The team of climbers who hoisted the Ukrainian flag on the peak on August 12 represented Club Suzie-Q, a group of young Ukrainian professionals in the U.S. and Canada.

"We carried and planted the Ukrainian flag on Mt. Kilimanjaro as a symbolic show of support for the Rukh and for our flag-bearing brothers and sisters in Ukraine," said Dr. Jurij Savvykij of Greenwich, Conn., who led the team. "Their carrying of the flag is much more hazardous."

The climb was only one component of an extensive five-week East Africa expedition, which involved camping, safari tours of the major game parks in Kenya and Tanzania, as well as visits to other notable sites in the region, many made famous by the film "Out of Africa."

A five-day climb

The climb of Mt. Kilimanjaro consisted of an 80-mile round trip hike of five days, with nightly rest stops at three base camps at successively higher altitudes of 9,000, 12,000 and 15,000 feet. The climbers were assisted by guides and native porters accustomed to the low oxygen levels at such high altitudes. The team managed to make the final, steep ascent up the volcanic gravel terrain to the top of the mountain without the use of supplementary bottled oxygen.

The final ascent was made between 1 a.m. and 9 a.m. on August 12 with the use of flashlights, ski poles and very heavy winter ski clothing for protection from the sub-freezing night temperatures and wind gusts of up to 40 miles per hour. The top of Mt. Kilimanjaro is actually a rim of a four-mile wide semi-active volcanic crater which is filled with snow and has glacier fields at one end.

Here the climbers affixed the Ukrainian flag to a sturdy marker pole. They also displayed a Club Suzie-Q T-shirt which they had carried to the summit.

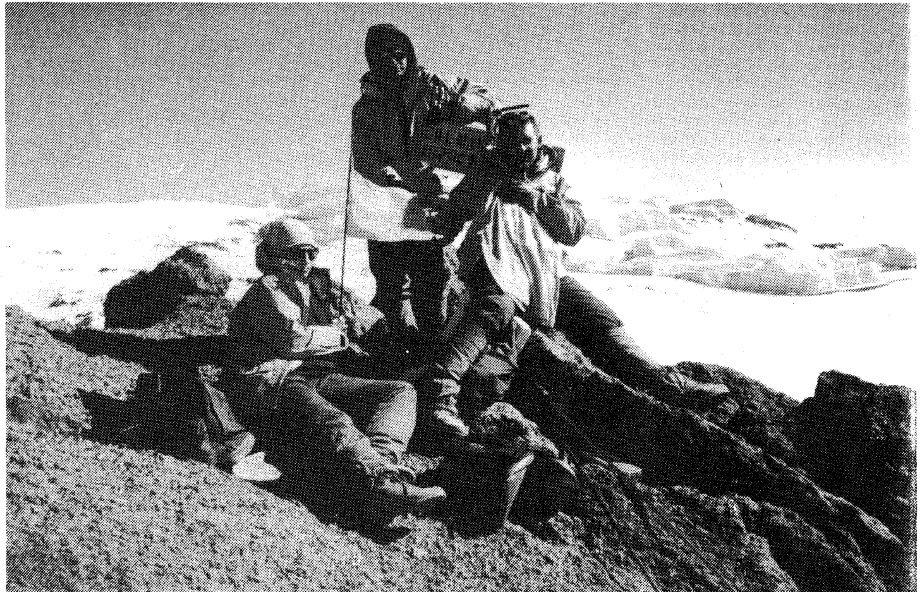
Three reach summit

The other two successful climbers were Danylo Savvykij and Christine Savvykij, both students at the University of Pennsylvania, and long-time Plast members. Miss Savvykij reached the summit on her 20th birthday, and may very well be the first Ukrainian woman to scale this mountain. These climbers are considered fortunate, since only one out of three climbers who reaches the topmost 15,000-foot base camp actually succeeds in making the final grueling ascent to the Mt. Kilimanjaro summit.

The Mt. Kilimanjaro climb was preceded by several weeks of safari tent camping in game parks such as Serengeti, Masai Mara, Amboseli, and Ngorongoro Crater. Also visited were Lake Nakuru with its miles of pink flamingos, and Olduvai Gorge where the first human fossils were discovered several decades ago by anthropologist Dr. Louis Leakey.

Wildebeest migration

The travelers witnessed the peak of the annual wildebeest (gnu) migration in the Serengeti Plain, and saw numerous other African animals at close range. As the campers slept in their circle of tents at night, guarded at times by a spear-wielding Masai warrior



Club Suzie-Q's team of climbers reaches the peak of Mt. Kilimanjaro: (from left) Christine, Danylo and Dr. Jurij Savvykij, against a backdrop of glacier fields.

keeping watch by the campfire, animals such as hyenas, lions, elephants and leopards were often in close proximity, making for some anxious moments.

Nevertheless, the game park portion of the expedition helped acclimate the group to the rigors of higher altitude camping and helped to make the ascent of Mt. Kilimanjaro possible.

The trip also included a flight to Lamu, an island on the Indian Ocean with strong Moslem cultural influences, where the party rested after the Kilimanjaro climb, and the popular overnight train ride from Mombasa, the port city on the Indian Ocean to Nairobi, the capital of Kenya in the high-altitude interior.

Touch of Ukraine

A few incidents during the East Africa expedition convinced the Club Suzie-Q travelers that Ukraine is where you find it, even if it is in Africa. In a small town hospital, a young black Tanzanian physician, speaking in his British-accented English, asked Dr. Savvykij what nationality he was.

When told he was Ukrainian, the man smiled ear to ear, and launched into a

burst of perfect Ukrainian speech. He explained that he was sent to Moscow to study medicine, and later spent several happy years in the Ukrainian town of Vinnytsia doing his residency training.

In another instance, while flying in a small commuter plane, the German pilot, a veteran of the German Air Force, perked up his ears when he heard Ukrainian spoken, and himself began to speak Ukrainian. It turned out that he hailed from Munich, was an engineer as well as a linguist, had friends at the Ukrainian Free University in Munich, and is well acquainted with UFU's former rector, Volodymyr Janiv.

The Club Suzie-Q travelers were delighted to note that both the Ukrainian flag and the Ukrainian language have a home even in the far reaches of East Africa.

Trip consultants

Providing valuable assistance in planning the East Africa expedition was Club Suzie-Q member Bill Pidhirny, a financial analyst from Norwalk, Conn. He has previously traveled extensively through East Africa and South Africa.

Also, invaluable medical and climbing advice were provided by Dr. Boris Lushniak of Cincinnati, Ohio. He is a veteran of two Mt. Everest expeditions and is a specialist in high-altitude medicine.

Dr. Savvykij, the tour leader of this expedition, has previously organized other land and sea trips, including numerous sailing voyages in the Caribbean Islands.

The Savvykys are members of Ukrainian National Association Branch 361 and 45.

Corrections

In The Weekly dated October 8, on page 3, "Coptic Pope Shenouda visits Ukrainian Orthodox monastery," Pope Shenouda is incorrectly identified. He is Pope Shenouda III. The date he met with Metropolitan Andrei of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church (Sobornopravna) was Tuesday, September 19.

In the story about the New Jersey Ethnic Festival held recently at Liberty State Park, two groups were incompletely identified. It should have been noted that among the performers were the Kalyna Ukrainian Dancers of the Ukrainian American Youth Association Branch of Yonkers, N.Y., and the Ukrainian Heritage School of Studies, dancers of South Bound Brook, N.J., under the direction of Walter Yurcheniuk; as well as the Lastivky Ukrainian Dancers of the Ukrainian American Youth Association Branch of Passaic, N.J., under the direction of Ivan Lenczuk.

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Ukrainian to be...

(Continued from page 1)

"The Ukrainian SSR recognizes the vitality and social value of all national languages and unconditionally guarantees its citizens national-cultural and language rights, founded on the belief that only the free development and equality of rights of national languages and a high level of language culture are the basis of mutual spiritual understanding, mutual cultural enrichment and strengthening of the friendship of nations.

"The Ukrainian language is one of the determining factors of the national identity of the Ukrainian nation.

"The Ukrainian SSR ensures the Ukrainian language the status of state language with the aim of promoting comprehensive development of the spiritual creative forces of the Ukrainian nation and guaranteeing its sovereign national-state future.

"To instill in citizens, regardless of their nationality, an understanding of the social status of the Ukrainian language as the state language in the Ukrainian SSR, and the Russian language as the language of inter-nationality communication of nations of the USSR is the duty of government, party and public organizations, and mass information media of the republic. The selection of a language of interpersonal communication of citizens of the Ukrainian SSR is an inalienable right of the citizens themselves."

The full text of the law "On Languages in the Ukrainian SSR" was published in the November 5 issue of *Kultura i Zhyttia*, the official newspaper of the Ukrainian Ministry of Culture and the Cultural Workers' Union, a copy of which was recently received here at the editorial offices of *Svoboda* and *The Ukrainian Weekly*.

Article 2 of the law states:

"In accordance with the Constitution of the Ukrainian SSR the state language of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic is the Ukrainian language.

"The Ukrainian SSR guarantees the comprehensive development and functioning of the Ukrainian language in all spheres of social life.

"Republic and local government, party and public organizations, businesses, institutions and organizations create for all citizens essential conditions for learning the Ukrainian language and improving their mastery of it."

Article 3 provides that:

"The Ukrainian SSR creates essential conditions for the development and use of languages of other nationalities in the republic.

"In the work of government, party and public organs, businesses, institutions and organizations located in areas of compact settlement where a majority of citizens of other nationalities reside, other national languages may be used along with the Ukrainian language.

"In a situation where citizens of other nationalities who form a majority of the population in administrative-territorial units and areas of settlement do not have an appropriate command of the national language, or when within the boundaries of these administrative-territorial units or areas of settlement several nationalities reside compactly and one of these nationalities is a majority of the population, the Ukrai-

nian language or another language agreed upon by the population may be used in the aforementioned organs and organizations."

Article 4 notes:

"The languages of inter-nationality communication in the Ukrainian SSR are the Ukrainian, Russian and other languages.

"The Ukrainian SSR guarantees the free use of the Russian language as the language of inter-nationality communication of nations of the USSR."

The right of citizens to use any language they desire is delineated in Article 5, while Article 8 outlaws discrimination based on language.

Article 6, meanwhile, states that "Personnel of government, party and public organs, institutions and organizations should have a command of the Ukrainian and Russian languages and, when indispensable, another national language to the extent needed to perform their duties."

The law also stipulates that Ukrainian is the language to be used in all record-keeping and documentation, at conferences and other forums, within the judicial system, in documents dealing with the election of people's deputies and in services to citizens.

All government acts, according to the law, are adopted in Ukrainian and then published in both the Ukrainian and Russian languages.

Russian is the language to be used in relations between the Ukrainian SSR and all-union bodies or bodies of other republics of the USSR.

As regards international agreements, however, these are made in Ukrainian and the language of the other party.

Both Ukrainian and Russian are used in citizens' documents (passports, birth, marriage and death certificates, employment and education documents), as well as in technical documentation.

In the section of the law on the language of education, it is stated that citizens "have the inalienable right to choose the language of instruction for children" and that "the Ukrainian SSR guarantees each child the right to be raised and obtain an education in his national language."

"This right," it goes on to state, "is ensured through the creation of a network of pre-school institutions and schools that provide education and instruction in the Ukrainian and other national languages."

The law stipulates that Ukrainian is the language of instruction in pre-school institutions, general public schools, technical and professional schools, special secondary schools and higher educational institutions, but also provides that in areas densely populated by persons of other nationalities other languages may be used.

In general public schools, both Ukrainian and Russian are mandatory subjects.

In the field of scholarship, Ukrainian or Russian may be used; in the realm of information, Ukrainian and Russian are employed, according to the law.

Ukrainian is the language to be used in the official mass communications media, however, other languages also may be used, in accordance with the newly adopted law. Communications via the postal and telegraph systems are accepted in either the Ukrainian or Russian language. Announcements and

advertisements are to be in Ukrainian, however, a translation into another national language may also be provided alongside the Ukrainian text.

Goods marked for sale and instructions on their use are in the Ukrainian language. Goods exported outside the Ukrainian SSR may be marked in the Ukrainian or Russian language.

Official names in the Ukrainian SSR, according to law, will appear in the Ukrainian language. It is stipulated that, on the right side or below the Ukrainian name, the name may also be given in another language.

Toponyms (place names, including street names and the like) are to be given in Ukrainian. In places settled by a majority of citizens of another nationality, such names may be given in their

Guide to...

(Continued from page 6)

institutions (pre-revolutionary historical records as well as contemporary records, medieval manuscript books and the personal papers of cultural leaders) from films and architectural drawings to collections of folklore and manuscript maps.

Appendices provide procedural information about archival organization and access restrictions and a table of geographic names in relevant languages. A detailed subject index is provided together with a full author-title index covering the over 2,000 bibliographical entries in the volume.

A second part of this volume now in preparation will provide a historical background survey of the complicated development of archives and manuscript collections in Ukraine and Moldavia, together with charts of historical administrative-territorial divisions correlated with the present archival disposition of major groups of governmental records.

Dr. Grimsted is a research associate at the Ukrainian Research Institute and a fellow of the Russian Research Center at Harvard University. Her project has been supported over the past 15 years by

language but they are to be transliterated from the Ukrainian name. Toponyms of areas outside Ukraine are given in Ukrainian in transliteration from the original language.

All geographical publications for use in the Ukrainian SSR are to be published in the Ukrainian language.

Citizens have the right to use names in accordance with their national traditions. Their names are written in Ukrainian transliterated from the original national language.

Finally, the law "On Languages in the Ukrainian SSR" makes provisions for the promotion of the national-cultural development of Ukrainians living in other republics of the USSR, as well as for such assistance to groups, organizations and schools in foreign countries outside the USSR.

a series of research grants from the National Endowment for the Humanities, with partial matching funds provided by the Ukrainian Studies Fund and the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies.

Her research in the Soviet Union has been carried out under the exchange programs between the American Council of Learned Societies and the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, administered by the International Research and Exchanges Board.

Dr. Grimsted recently returned from a five-month trip to the Soviet Union, where she was carrying out research for the subsequent part of her Ukrainian coverage. While in Ukraine, she was invited to make presentations about her new book at several archives and libraries in Kiev, Lviv and Dnipropetrovsk. The book was so enthusiastically received by specialists there that plans are under way for a revised and expanded Ukrainian edition, to be prepared with Dr. Grimsted's participation, under sponsorship of the newly revived Archeographic Commission of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR.

The 1,160-page volume is available for \$125 from: Princeton University Press, 41 William St., Princeton, N.J. 08540.

Tens of thousands...

(Continued from page 2)

during the march in Lviv on October 1.

Mr. Dotsenko reported that all flags carried by the marchers in the unofficial march on November 7 bore black ribbons to indicate that the demonstrators regarded this as a "day of mourning."

According to Mr. Dotsenko, instead of staging a rival commemoration of the revolution, the Kiev representatives of Rukh and unofficial citizens' groups decided to ignore the anniversary.

In Lviv, where only some several thousand people attended the official ceremonies, those ignoring the anniversary placed the Ukrainian blue-and-yellow flag at half-mast at the site of the future Shevchenko monument in the center of the city to symbolize that this was a day of mourning.

Mr. Dotsenko also reported two incidents related to the anniversary of the October Revolution that occurred in Ordzhonikidze, Dnipropetrovsk Oblast, and in Uman, Cherkasy Oblast.

In Ordzhonikidze, activists of the local Rukh organization and of the Shevchenko Ukrainian Language Society decided to mark the anniversary of the October Revolution by driving out to the grave of the Zaporozhian Otaman Ivan Sirko to place flowers at the site. During the drive to the site, the four cars carrying the activists were stopped several times by militia units which checked their documents and recorded their names.

When the activists placed flowers under a blue-and-yellow flag on Sirko's grave, a group of men in civilian clothes appeared and attempted to take away the flag. The activists managed to retain the flag and, attaching it to one of the cars, drove back to Ordzhonikidze.

They related, according to Mr. Dotsenko, that cars traveling in the opposite direction, at the sight of the Ukrainian flag, flashed their lights and otherwise signalled their respect for this national symbol.

In his telephone report, Mr. Dotsenko cited Oleksander Andriychuk as the source of information about the arrest of three men in Uman, Cherkasy Oblast, for staging a demonstration during the official celebrations of the October Revolution. According to this report, several members of the local branch of Rukh, passed the official viewing stand carrying a blue-and-yellow flag and a red flag during the anniversary parade. They also carried banners stating "If you respect our language, you respect our people," "Down with ecocide" and "Glory to Ukraine." Members of the militia attempted to remove the flag and placards, but failed.

The demonstrators then gathered at the local Shevchenko monument, where local residents gathered to place flowers and sang patriotic songs. The three men detained by the police were Valeriy Voronov, a Russian, who was charged with allegedly being drunk and with carrying the Ukrainian national flags, and Valeriy Kulynych and Bohdan Chornomaz.

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News from Ukraine...

(Continued from page 7)

clear Power Plant, in the town of Chernobyl, a few kilometers away from it, were unaware of what was going on there they had no instructions, they did not know the radiation levels before the accident; there was total secrecy. Even now we have the remnants of this secrecy doctrine, although the minister of public health said all the secrecy had been lifted. Now we have to see whether he was sincere in stating so.

The doubts are caused, for instance, by the activity of the Center for Radiation Medicine, which is absolutely unknown to the public. Still, one has to admit that this year, at a press conference which marked three years since the Chernobyl tragedy, the Ukrainian SSR Public Health Ministry made public a fair amount of data connected with the accident and its consequences; they realized that the public is not just concerned but is actually indignant at the information policy of the Ministry.

THE REPORTER IS RIGHT

Was the information provided by reporter Vladimir Kolinko really as sensationalist as scientists at the Center for Radiation Medicine have declared?

I should say here that scientists from this center are shamefully programmed for total negation in these issues. They refute in advance all concerns and apprehensions, and this troubles me for any scientist should be, first of all, objective. Nobody would claim all oncological diseases to be connected with radiation — but they refute obvious facts which I myself observed in Narodychi District: the birth of monsters, the increased rate of certain oncological diseases, like throat cancer or mouth cancer which are very rare in general but abundant there. They also ignore doctors' opinions about the rise in the number of anemia cases. This is a shame, people with doctors' diplomas shouldn't do things like that.

Vladimir Kolinko is a brave and honest man, and he raises the question by right. By the way, he has suffered greatly himself, for he was in Chernobyl on the very first day, having no idea of the radiation levels, and now has to undergo treatment at the same Center for Radiation Medicine. He

offers these questions for discussion, and they should be discussed and not refuted at once. His information would not be as sensational if the specialists would be conscious of their duty. Of course, such information should be made public by experts, not by journalists but if the experts refute this at all, then journalists or writers have to do their job.

IN THE TRAP OF OUR OWN SECRETS

Is the nuclear industry worldwide too secretive about nuclear accidents?

Any country is very reluctant to disclose information on accidents at nuclear power installations, because any government or a company running such installations don't want people to be afraid of them. When billions of dollars or rubles are being invested in the nuclear industry, those who invest them don't want to run risks.

We have evidence that the aftereffects of nuclear accidents are being hushed up or dwarfed anywhere in the world. But of course, in open, democratic societies it is much easier to get information on the issue, and the press may write about those cases.

In the USSR, because of the closed character of society in the past, it was impossible to inform the public about accidents. Meanwhile, accidents did happen, and grave ones at that. There was a grave accident in Leningrad — it may be regarded as a prototype of the Chernobyl accident, because the reactor there is of the same type, but no information was made public. There was also an accident in Kyshtym with a huge fallout of radioactive elements, in 1957. For 30 years they have hushed up that accident. When the Chernobyl tragedy took place, there wasn't even an idea of the possibility to use the experience of decontamination work in Kyshtym.

The secrecy strikes back at ourselves, we are caught in the trap of our own secrets.

Now we are at the start of the policy of openness, and the State Committee for Monitoring Compliance with Safety

Regulations in Industry and Power Engineering is publishing information about accidents which take place at Soviet nuclear power plants. But here in my hands is a document I got from representatives of Greenpeace: it is a report of a group of ecologists from Hannover, prepared at the request of Greenpeace, on accidents of VVP-type reactors in the USSR. According to the experts whom I have shown the report, there's not a single false word there.

We still have to learn about our accidents from Russian-language books presented to us by West Europeans. That's a great lesson for us.

REQUESTS EMANATED FROM UKRAINE'S LEADERSHIP

Why is Ukraine being used as the center for the Soviet nuclear program, especially given the lamentable over-usage of its natural river systems?

There's a number of factors explaining this fact. I don't think that those are right who say that this is a kind of an evil plan devised by Moscow to exterminate the Ukrainian people. I don't think people who designed the reactors wanted them to explode.

The first designs of the nuclear energy development program were undoubtedly absurd and extremely dangerous. At first, the plan provided for the construction in Ukraine of 44 nuclear reactors. An incredible thing, especially considering the fact that we don't have enough water for cooling. Then the figure was reduced to 32. Now we have 18 reactors in Ukraine, and soon we'll have 14, while the existing plan is to raise the number to 19 and then stop.

Why was there such a program for Ukraine? Firstly, Ukraine has incredible (compared its share in the USSR territory) capacities of energy-consuming industry — metallurgy, ore and coal-extracting industry. So, there's a great need for electric energy.

Secondly, Ukraine had a developed construction industry, and there were little problems with hiring workers, for

people eagerly come to Ukraine from any region of the USSR for the sake of climate and food.

One has to admit that all the requests about the construction of nuclear power plants emanated from Ukraine's leadership. I saw these documents, like a request, signed in 1971 by Petro Shelest and Volodymyr Shcherbytsky, about the construction of the Southern Ukrainian Nuclear Power Plant in Mykolajiv Region. The request about Chernobyl and all other nuclear power plants carry signatures of Ukraine's first persons.

This last point makes it unnecessary to dwell in detail upon Dr. Marples' last question: Why are local voices not permitted a greater say in determining the planning, location and operation of nuclear power plants?

Ukraine's government should think not of how to raise the production of energy, but how to reduce its consumption. To do this, the economy should be put on entirely new rails.

Of course, Ukraine's government should be made responsible before her people. If the people don't want further development of nuclear power engineering, the government should take heed of this. Only 25 or 30 percent of the energy produced in the republic is consumed by citizens, while the rest is being consumed by industry. This ration has to be changed.

To make local voices more influential we have to pass a law on referendums, so that people in this or that locality could decide themselves whether any plans of further development or nuclear energy programs would be adopted or not and what they will get instead as a compensation.

Recorded by
Andriy Kulykov (NF'1)

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Drach comments...

(Continued from page 8)

in Ukraine. If earlier, perhaps, it appeared that Lviv and western Ukraine remained the bastion of Ukrainian nationalism or the national movement, then I think that from the very beginnings of the glasnost era, Kiev, thanks to the role of writers such as yourself, has again taken on the leading role. And we attempt to focus as much attention as possible on Kiev.

We try and ask correspondents to supply us with information on the Donbas, Kharkiv, the Sumy Oblast, and so on. But, again, if people there do not show any initiative, do not overcome this fear and inertia, then obviously we will be restricted to the information which until now has come from the Ukrainian Helsinki Union. And therefore, I welcome the possibility of Rukh having its own press center in Kiev, and especially in Moscow. After all, this does not concern just to Radio Liberty, but rather the entire world should know about what is happening in Ukraine, not just the listeners of Radio Liberty.

Yes, you are right, because representatives from many different radio stations have turned to me, and not only to me, but to many of my colleagues, writers, scholars, and people who, so to say, are close to the leadership of Rukh. And we were very pleased that there were many representatives from the Western media at our founding congress. For example, the Italians were very active in their reporting. I know of one producer from Greece, we met by chance not too long ago, and I was very interested to find out that Greek television also broadcast a program about this event.

So we do see, we feel that there is an urgent need to have our own press center, which could provide necessary information in all areas. I don't know what kind of relations you have with our press centers, for example, such as RATAU (Radio and Telegraph Agency of Ukraine).

Nahayo: We have no official relations. Obviously, we read what they issue and publish; we make use of their information.

And, well, they pretend that you are not there, that Radio Liberty does not exist. I feel that, in general, these are shortcomings of our party's ideological service. As a member of the Communist Party — I have been a Communist for 30 years — I feel that the ideological work of our Communist Party of Ukraine is at a remarkably low level. It's all done using some sort of outdated, neo-Stalinist methods, methods overgrown with moss. A great many people no longer believe in this kind of information.

One would think that for the rejuvenation of the situation within the party — so that this propaganda would be disseminated everywhere accurately and

precisely — that this would have been changed long ago. Unfortunately, it is not changing, and I feel that precisely because you do exist and that there are other radio stations that air information, treating it the way it should be treated depending upon the situation, this must serve as an incentive for our ideological service, which must change radically.

Solchanyk: As we are talking about the dissemination of information, I would like to draw attention to the other side of this situation. Bohdan mentioned the problems we have that are, to a certain extent, technical; and the readiness of certain people within the Ukrainian informal groups to supply information. But, in my opinion, the main problem is not technical.

Rather, it is the contents of the republican press. Actually, we officially receive only the republican press. If we start talking about normalization, well then, let there be normalization. Why, for example, is it not possible to subscribe to Vechirnyi Kyiv, or Prapor Komunizmu, or Leninska Molod, or Vilna Ukraina? So, let's talk about normalization. After all, the Soviet Union, and this includes Ukraine, has entered onto the road of normalization. Why are we forced to use only the republican press? This is also a technical aspect the problem.

Let us return to the contents. Unfortunately, we do not have any other possibility to find out what is going on in Ukraine. We are talking about certain people, who are ready to supply information to us. I will give you a specific example. The draft program of Rukh appeared only in one newspaper, specifically in Literaturna Ukraina. How is one to explain this? Let me return again to the topic of normal relations, to normalization. After all, Ukraine and the Soviet Union should become normal countries.

That to which you refer, all of this, does not happen right away. So, on the one hand, we are of course happy that Literaturna Ukraina, an organ of the Ukrainian writers, published the statute and the program, and publishes the speeches made by the writers; and not just the writers. But it is generally understood here that, how can this be. If we really do want there to be some sort of objective stand regarding the program and statute of Rukh and toward the overall situation with Rukh, then this means that, first of all, these would have to be published by all the central organs: Radianska Ukraina, and Pravda Ukrainy, and Molod Ukrainy, all the newspapers. Then, all this must be discussed and looked at in the proper light, depending on an individual's knowledge, understanding, position and insight.

One cannot assume that all this is normal, that a newspaper with only a circulation of 100,000 [published the draft program]. Although, with the help of the Ideology Department of the Central Committee and that very same Leonid Makarovykh Kravchuk, an additional tyrazh of Literaturna Ukraina was published. But, after all, these 200,000 copies are a very

small number for a population of 50 million.

And, furthermore, because this was all printed, obviously, in the Ukrainian language — now we have translated the main documents into Russian — how will it reach the Russian-speaking workers of the Donbas, the metallurgical workers of Dnipropetrovske or the residents of Odessa, who read only Russian? And so, once again, the opportunity and occasion is there to accuse Rukh of nationalism; to accuse it of being some sort of invention of pseudo-intellectuals who have come up with their own special hobby in the form of a popular movement; to argue that it is not something that is profoundly needed by everyone.

Solchanyk: Yes, here I would like to add something that surprised me very much at the time. This was in the early stages of the Rukh. The draft program was published on February 16 in Literaturna Ukraina, and then suddenly, literally the next day, letters from various indignant readers appeared in Pravda Ukrainy, Robitnycha Hazeta. A completely normal question occurs to me: How did they know what was in that draft program? So, once again, we have the issue of normalization of the press, normalization of the exchange of information. I think that such things should not occur, although they were rebuffed in Literaturna Ukraina. Members of the Ukrainian Writer's Union responded that the campaign against Rukh in March and April was concocted.

Now the relations are, once again, according to the materials that are available to us — i.e., the official press in Kiev, improving. I see that the attitude taken by the ideological aktiv has changed somewhat towards Rukh. Do you sense this change? If one were to compare the situation today with that of February, March or April of this year? And all the more so because now it is frequently being said that, yes, Rukh is a reality. I think that in April one could not say this.

I think that Rukh itself has brought about this situation, making it a reality. And not to take Rukh into account would simply be a big political mistake. And so, Rukh has consolidated certain of its positions, despite all the defamations against us. This is primarily the position taken by RATAU, which was disseminated throughout the entire media, casting the work of the congress in a negative light.

All the same, the very fact that the congress took place convinced us of the fact that we really do exist and that we should exist. And the publication, although it is slow, of documents in Literaturna Ukraina is taking place. We are also pleased that we are receiving support from such a newspaper as Molod Ukrainy, where a primary organization of Rukh was recently formed. I think that this is, after all, the positive route, the cooperation that we are thinking about. We feel that Ukraine must go along this normal road of co-existence with the party leadership, with the Soviet administration, with other organs, just as in the Baltic republics, Georgia and in other republics.

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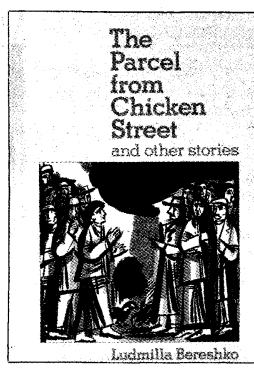
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The casualties...

(Continued from page 7)

and rested in the soil.

As the story of Narodychi unfolded, it was regarded at first with disbelief. Today, it has become so well-known that the BBC ran a program about it on November 6, while CBS has sent a team of researchers to the area only this week (November 10). Films and documentaries such as "Mi-kro-fon!" and "Zapredel" have documented sick children, mutants among livestock that far exceed in numbers anything born on those farms in past years. At one school in Narodychi, for example, more than half of the 200 children are seriously ill, while fully 75 percent are said to be on the danger list as a result of exposure to radioactive iodine and cesium.

The list could go on. For three and a half years, more than 18,000 people in Zhytomyr Oblast have lived in a zone in which the cesium contamination of the soil exceeds the maximum norm of 15 curies per square kilometer. In many areas it is up to 200 curies. Supplies of milk have been found to exceed the norm by more than 80 times. There is no drinking water, no clean food.

In September, two schools were opened for classes in the very center of the zone that is to be evacuated in the period 1990-1992. One woman with four children, all sick, described the population as "hostages" who were not allowed to leave. The sad truth is that local residents have no money with which to move, and the district's fund allocation of 68 million rubles has all been spent up on social-cultural amenities.

Even the official figures are becoming chilling. More than 5,000 children are now sick in the Narodychi area alone. The number of cancers in this region barely four years after the accident is already four times the republican average. But it is more minor illnesses that have become endemic, a result many believe of the weakening of the immune system caused by the rise in the radiation background. More than 60 percent of those given medicals in the immediately affected zones had health problems. Some — but by no means all — could be explained as old age, closer medical attention, and so forth.

That many of those involved in clean-up work are sick has been known for some time. Fifty clean-up workers wrote to a newspaper from a Moscow hospital demanding that their illnesses be attributed to radiation sickness.

In one bizarre case, a military reser-

vist was commended for service at Chernobyl. A month later, he began to go bald, lost 22 teeth, could not sleep, lost weight, eventually dying at home. He was then diagnosed as having died from radiation sickness. However, by the time his body reached the morgue, doctors has resolved that he had been poisoned by a little-known toxin. His mother subsequently made frantic attempts to reach his former military commander. Finally she succeeded and was told first that her son had never been to Chernobyl, and then that while he may have been there, no records were kept of reservists in the zone during the summer of 1986.

Such stories are not uncommon. Yet it has been ascertained that most of those who suffered the effects of Chernobyl are not on the register of the Center for Radiation Medicine. In many cases, as Dr. Yuriy Shcherbak pointed out recently in the USSR Supreme Soviet, former clean-up workers and some evacuees have been dispersed so widely across the Soviet Union that it is impossible to keep track of them.

The key question today is: Is anyone really interested? The Soviet Union has become more human, international relations have improved. Would U.S. investigators, for example, ask Britain for permission to wander around northern Lancashire or Cumbria to examine the medical problems resulting from the 1957 accident at Windscale? On the contrary, the Soviets — while they may need geiger counters and medical equipment — have demonstrated that in many areas they can now be trusted. And they have cooperated actively with the IAEA. Chernobyl itself is to be the site of an international commission of scientists.

In Moscow last year, I was informed blandly by an official of Novosti Press Agency that Ukrainians get upset about Chernobyl, but that in Moscow the situation is regarded more realistically. It is, of course, easier to be realistic when out of the path of the radioactive cloud. And the truth about Chernobyl remains to be told, but who is to tell it?

Let us suppose, as an academic that I

were to be asked: Who among those who are considered "experts" about Chernobyl in the USSR have provided reliable, accurate and above all, truthful information about that tragedy in their writing or statements? I would respond as follows: Dmytro Grodzinsky, Dr. Shcherbak and, to a lesser extent, though marred a little by pro-nuclear sentiment, Evgeniy Velikhov, the vice-president of the USSR Academy of Sciences. Ales Adamovich and Volodymyr Kolinko are courageous critics, but some of their comments should be treated with caution.

And now, 250 dead and rising (with the proviso that not all of these people may have died from radiation sickness). Who remembers now the confident Soviet statement in October 1987 that a

figure of 200 would represent the maximum number of deaths over the next several decades? The unfortunate truth is that like 31, the figure of 250 is a random figure, meaningless, undocumented. It means either that at least 250 have died or that 250 is the number that the authorities are prepared to acknowledge at the present.

Narodychi is 50 miles west of Chernobyl and radiation levels in the forests there are 450 times the natural background more than 40 months after the accident. The district is a giant, moaning hospital of medical problems. So what happened in Prypiat, where the population of 50,000 enjoyed an outdoor Saturday on April 26, 1986, with a natural background more than 8,000 times above the norm?

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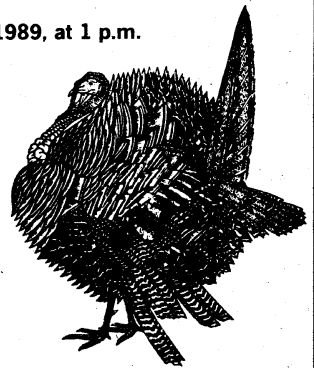
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November 20

NEWARK, N.J.: Ne Zhurys, the popular vaudevillian ensemble from Lviv, Ukraine, will perform in concert at 8 p.m. in St. John's Ukrainian Catholic School gym, Sanford Avenue and Ivy Street. For more information call Kobza International, (416) 253-9314.

November 24

EAST HANOVER, N.J.: The Chornomorts Plast fraternity invites the public to its eighth annual "Morskiy Ball," popularly known as the official kickoff of the fall/winter dance season in the New York metropolitan area at 9 p.m. in the main ballroom of the Ramada Hotel. Music for dancing will be provided by the Tempo orchestra. Admission at the door is \$12 per person. Appropriate semi-formal attire is requested. For table reservations or more information call Oleh Kolodyy, (201) 763-1797.

November 24-25

TORONTO: The Ukrainian Professional and Business Club of Toronto will sponsor a think-tank conference on "Ukraine Today — Rebirth or Revolution: Are Ukrainians in the West Prepared?" at St. Vladimir Institute, 620 Spadina Ave. The conference program will begin Friday with a presentation by Roman Kupchinsky on "Rukh and Ukraine: Perspectives for the Future" at 2 to 4 p.m. A panel on politics will follow, featuring Mr. Kupchinsky from the New York/New Jersey Professionals and Businesspersons Association, Prof. Lubomyr Luciuk of Queens University and Dr. John Paul Himka of Harvard University, who will be moderated by Dr. Bohdan Vitvitsky of the New York/New Jersey Ps & Bs, will be held 4:30 to 6:30 p.m. A "Second Millennium" dinner is scheduled to take place at 7:30 p.m. in the Great Hall, Hart House, University of Toronto. The special guest speaker will be former political prisoner Yevhen Sverstiuk of Kiev. Saturday's program will feature four separate panels on culture, economy, religion and the Banff Economic Conference and Teaching Consor-

ium. Among the featured speakers will be poet Bohdan Stelmakh of Lviv's Ne Zhurys ensemble, conductor Virko Baley of the Las Vegas Symphony Orchestra, Andrew Bihun of the U.S. Department of Commerce and other notables. Conference registration fee is \$50 for members, \$75 for non-members. Friday night fund-raising dinner tickets are \$150 and are available by reservation only, by calling Wasyl Kereliuk, (416) 923-3318. For conference participation call Eugene Zalucky, (416) 239-9148.

November 24-26

NEW BRITAIN, Conn.: The Stephen A.M. Popel Chess Club of Connecticut, under the sponsorship of the Ukrainian Sports Federation of the U.S.A. and Canada will hold a chess tournament at St. Josaphat's Ukrainian Catholic Church, 303 Eddy Glover Boulevard, beginning at noon. Prizes of \$300, \$200 and \$100 will be awarded. For more information call the Rev. Marian Procyk, (203) 225-7340.

November 25

NEWARK, N.J.: All graduates and parishioners are invited to a celebration of the 50th anniversary of the founding of St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic School, beginning with a divine liturgy at 5:30 p.m. in St. John's Church, Sanford Avenue. This will be followed by a banquet and ball at 7 p.m. at the Town and Campus, 350 Pleasant Valley Way, West Orange, N.J. Tickets are \$55 per person. For more information call Greg Hywel, (201) 351-2743.

November 26

NEW YORK: The opening of Taras Schumylyovych's exhibition of paintings will begin at 1 p.m. at the Ukrainian Artists Association Gallery, 136 Second Ave., fourth floor. The exhibit is dedicated to the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine with Ukrainian churches from different parts of Ukraine as its main theme. The artist's landscapes and flowers will also be featured. Gallery hours are: 6 to 8 p.m. on weeknights,

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

1 to 8 p.m. on weekends. The exhibit is scheduled to run through December 3.

SOUTH BOUND BROOK, N.J.: Ne Zhurys will perform in concert at 4 p.m. in the Ukrainian Cultural Center, 135 Davidson Ave. For more information call Kobza, (416) 253-9314.

NEW YORK: The Shevchenko Scientific Society and the Ukrainian Institute of America will sponsor an exhibit on "The Life and Art of Taras Shevchenko," featuring reproductions of Shevchenko's artwork, Shevchenko's literary themes in the works of other artists and a book exhibit of Shevchenko's literary work at 3 p.m. at the UIA, 2 E. 79th St. At 4 p.m. a program of lectures will follow, beginning with an introduction by Dr. Jaroslav Padoch. Artist Sviatoslav Hordynsky will speak on monuments dedicated to Shevchenko and Slava Gerulak will discuss the art of Taras Shevchenko. For more information call the UIA, (212) 288-8660.

SASKATOON, Sask.: A "Curator's Gallery Talk" will be presented at 2:30 p.m. at the Ukrainian Museum of Canada, 910 Spadina Crescent E. focusing on "Ukrainian Culture as Expressed in Halyna Koszarycz's paintings." Admission is free. For more information call the museum, (306) 244-3800.

November 26-27

TORONTO: St. Vladimir Institute

presents "An Afternoon Profile," a series of film screenings of films by director Halya Kuchmij, who will also present a lecture. "The Strongest Man in the World," "Laughter in My Soul," and "Millennium" will be screened at 2:30 p.m., and will be followed by a lecture by Ms. Kuchmij. Admission will be \$7 for adults, \$5 for students and senior citizens. The films, "Laughters in My Soul," "Rio Cafe," "Angels," "Mandela," and "Warrior from Within" will be screened at 7 p.m. on Monday. Tickets will be \$5 for adults, \$4 for seniors and students. To reserve tickets call St. Vladimir Institute, (416) 923-3318.

November 28

HARTFORD: Ne Zhurys will give a performance at 8 p.m. in the Ukrainian National Home, 961 Wethersfield Ave. For further information call Kobza, (416) 253-9314.

November 29

BOSTON: The satirical ensemble Ne Zhurys will perform in concert at 7:30 p.m. in St. Andrew's Church Hall, 24 Orchard Road, Jamaica Plain, Mass. For information call Kobza, (416) 253-9314.

December 1

ROCHESTER, N.Y.: Ne Zhurys will present a program of satire and song at 7:30 p.m. in the St. Pokrova Church hall, 3176 St. Paul Boulevard. For more information call Kobza, (416) 953-9314.

Ne Zhurys to perform at Soyuzivka

KERHONKSON, N.Y. — The UNA-sponsored Cabaret Weekend for young professionals is turning into a major weekend at the UNA resort, Soyuzivka. The weekend events will begin Friday evening with a performance by Ne Zhurys, the popular vaudevillian theater-studio from Lviv currently touring the United States and Canada.

The Ne Zhurys ensemble has been receiving rave reviews on its performances.

A social gathering will follow the Ne Zhurys concert, which will offer the Cabaret Weekend guests an opportunity to meet with the members of the famed Lviv ensemble.

Saturday evening will feature a

cabaret of Ukrainian North American entertainers. International singing star Alex, often called the Ukrainian Julio, will, once again, grace the stage of Soyuzivka. Making his debut at Soyuzivka will be the renowned Canadian comedian Ted Woloshyn.

Accompanying Alex and providing dance music for the Cabaret guests will be the popular Oles Kuzyszyn Trio. Oles Kuzyszyn, formerly of Iskra, one of the most popular Ukrainian bands in North America, also often graced the stage of Soyuzivka.

Reservations for the special weekend package should be made directly with Soyuzivka at (914) 626-5641.

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USA TOUR

Nov. 18. Sat. PHILADELPHIA	Ukrainian Cultural Centre 700 Cedar Rd. 4:00 p.m.
Nov. 19. Sun. NEW YORK	Ukrainian National Home 140-142 Second Avenue 3:00 p.m.
Nov. 20. Mon. NEWARK	St. John's School Gym. Sanford St. & Ivy 8:00 p.m.
Nov. 22. Wed. YONKERS	Ukrainian Youth Centre 301 Palisades Ave. 7:30 p.m.
Nov. 24. Fri. KERHONKSON	Soyuzivka, UNA Estate Foordmore Road 8:00 p.m.
Nov. 26. Sun. SO. BOUND BROOK	Ukrainian Cultural Centre 135 Davidson (Somerset) 4:00 p.m.
Nov. 28. Tues. HARTFORD	Ukrainian National Home, 961 Wethersfield Avenue 8:00 p.m.

RESEARCH ASSISTANT WANTED

Dr. David R. Marples of the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies is seeking an assistant for a research project, provisionally entitled "Ukraine in the 1940s." The period of work is from February 1 to approximately July 1, 1990. The following qualifications are required:

- fluency in Ukrainian
- good reading knowledge of Russian and possibly German
- willingness to travel

The salary will be approximately C\$1,500 monthly, and the assistant will be provided with an office at the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies. Travel expenses to Edmonton, if needed, will also be provided. Please send a cv, along with the names of two referees, by December 15, 1989, to:

Dr. David R. Marples,
CIUS,
352 Athabasca Hall,
University of Alberta,
Edmonton, Alberta, Canada T6G 2E8.
Fax (403) 492-4967