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## Plenum indicative of stagnation in Ukrainian SSR

by Bohdan Nahaylo

To judge from the press accounts of the proceedings at the recent plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine (CPU), there was a lot of talk about restructuring and the need for new thinking and new methods, but the old problems and ways survive. For all of its now familiar periodic self-criticism, the "old regime" led and personified by Leonid Brezhnev's appointee Volodymyr Shcherbytsky emerged from the meeting more or less intact.

Furthermore, despite its lip service to the reformist slogans advocated by the Gorbachev leadership, the Shcherbytsky team is continuing to depict genuine forces for change in Ukraine as "demagogues," "extremists," "nationalists" or simply "politically immature" types.

The purpose of the plenum, which was held in Kiev on October 10 and 11, (Continued on page 2)

## Delegation thanks Reagan for support of Ukrainian Churches



Representatives of the Millennium committee during Oval Office meeting with President Ronald Reagan.

by Eugene Iwanciw  
UNA Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — Representatives of the National Committee to Commemorate the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine met with President Ronald Reagan in the Oval Office of the White House on October 13.

The president was presented with a commemorative gold medal issued for

the Millennium and a copy of the book "A Thousand Years of Christianity in Ukraine" published jointly by the committee and Smoloskyp.

Judge Bohdan Futey, chairman of the Organizational Committee of the National Millennium Committee, thanked the president for his strong support for the legalization of the Ukrainian Catholic and Orthodox Churches in Ukraine.

He stated that more than 50 million believers in Ukraine look to the West and, specifically, to the United States for support in their struggle for freedom of religion. He went on to mention that Ukrainian Catholic and Orthodox faithful are reduced to practicing their religion in hiding and that the Churches are truly "Churches in the Catacombs."

The president was thanked for raising the issue of the legalization of the Ukrainian Churches and for meeting (Continued on page 12)

## 2,000 at Toronto rally demand justice for Demjanjuk

TORONTO — More than 2,000 Ukrainian Canadians marched in this city on Sunday, October 16, to publicize their belief that John Demjanjuk is not "Ivan the Terrible" of the Treblinka death camp and that an Israeli court's guilty verdict against the former Cleveland autoworker was a miscarriage of justice.

The Demjanjuk appeal will be heard by Israel's Supreme Court in December.

Demonstrators in Toronto marched from Queen's Park to Nathan Phillips Square chanting "Justice not revenge" and "Justice for John." Many carried placards with messages such as "Demjanjuk is a victim of mistaken identity" "Issue is not revenge but justice" and

"Obstruction of justice in Israel."

At Queen's Park, in front of the Provincial Parliament buildings, the demonstrators prayed for justice in the Demjanjuk case. The prayer was offered by the Rev. Peter Bubbyk.

At the conclusion of the march down University Avenue, the crowd gathered at Nathan Phillips Square, where the City Hall is located, for a rally emceed by Ihor Klufas and Borys Sozansky.

Speakers included Peter Jacyk, president of the Canadian Charitable Committee in Aid of John Demjanjuk's Family, and Edward Nishnic, president of the John Demjanjuk Defense Fund. A benediction was delivered by the Rev. Roman Danyliak.

The Toronto Sun quoted Mr. Nishnic, a son-in-law of Mr. Demjanjuk, as saying, "Not one person would be here today to defend the real 'Ivan the Terrible.'" He added, "'Ivan the Terrible' deserves what he has coming to him. John Demjanjuk deserves to be sent home."

Mr. Klufas told the newspaper, "We sympathize with Holocaust survivors, however, we state that they are pointing a finger at the wrong man."

The demonstration in support of justice for Mr. Demjanjuk was the second organized by the Canadian Charitable Committee in Aid of John Demjanjuk's Family. The first was held in March of this year, also in Toronto.



Marchers in Toronto demand justice for John Demjanjuk.

## Ukrainian Helsinki Union Moscow branch founded

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — A group of local national rights advocates in the Soviet capital gathered on September 30 to form a Moscow branch of the Ukrainian Helsinki Union, according to the External Representation of the Ukrainian Helsinki Union.

After familiarizing themselves with the UHU's Declaration of Principles and Statutory Principles, adopted upon formation of the union on July 7 in Lviv, Ukraine, the initiating group agreed to form a branch of the organization, which plays an active role in the growing national democratic movement in the Ukrainian republic.

The six activists also elected as their head Mykola Muratov, who represents the Committee in Defense of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Moscow as well, and who took part in the meeting via telephone.

The group divided itself into three sectors: religious, cultural and informational. The religious sector includes Mr. Muratov and Ludmilla Yefremenko, a religious rights activist; the cultural sector includes Andriy Kotenko, a member of the Ukrainian Democratic Union (UDU); and the informational sector consists of Anatoliy Datsenko, a UDU representative, Volodymyr Pelekh and Viktor Sudakov, both UDU members.

Also present at the September 30

(Continued on page 14)

## Tarto, Estonian rights activist, released

NEW YORK — In a telephone conversation from Tartu, long-time Estonian national rights activist and recently released prisoner of conscience, Mart Niklus, told over 200 attendees at the Baltic American Freedom League (BAFL) banquet that the last known Estonian human rights prisoner, Enn Tarto, has been released and that local Estonians were going to welcome him at the train station.

BAFL activists had arranged the trans-Atlantic telephone conversation to inform Mr. Niklus that he had won the BAFL Freedom Award. Speaking at 8:20 a.m. Estonian time, Mr. Niklus said that he did not regret his years of imprisonment. He vowed to continue to fight for Estonian liberation for the rest of his life.

While appreciative of the many "good, strong speeches" by members of the Estonian Popular Front, Mr. Niklus expressed the same skepticism toward that movement as he did in a New York Times interview on October 3.

Mr. Niklus was freed in July from the same Siberian labor camp where Mr. Tarto was held, only to find himself

attending the Estonian Popular Front Congress as an official delegate October 1.

Mr. Tarto, who marked his 50th birthday on September 25, has been held under "special regimen" (the harshest) in Perm concentration camp 35. The rights activist, who previously served 10 years in the gulag in the 1950s and 1960s, was in his fifth year of a new 10-year sentence for criticizing Soviet policies in Estonia. He signed various appeals and letters, including the Baltic Appeal of 1979 which called for publication and abrogation of the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact of 1939.

Mr. Tarto was re-arrested in 1983 after he had opposed the construction of a new commercial port in Tallinn, the capital of Estonia. Quoting statistics from an official census, he argued that economic decisions taken in Moscow had resulted in an influx of Russian laborers who almost outnumbered the local Estonian population. In an open letter he expressed his fears that the new port would accelerate the Russification of Estonia.

## Plenum indicative...

(Continued from page 1)

was to examine the CPU's implementation of the resolutions adopted at the 19th Conference of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the July and September plenums of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPU). Taking its cue from the last of those meetings, the CPU plenum endorsed a 30 percent cut in personnel working in the CPU Central Committee apparatus and reduced the number of its departments from 18 to nine. It also established five Central Committee commissions to deal with party organizational and cadres policy, ideology, social and economic development, agriculture and industry, and state-legal questions.

Much of the plenum was taken up with economic and social difficulties in the republic. The most pressing of these are the chronic problems with satisfying the population's food and housing requirements. Rather surprisingly, though, Mr. Shcherbytsky avoided raising environmental issues even though these have been a matter of considerable public concern in Ukraine.

As at previous plenums of this sort, Mr. Shcherbytsky and others who spoke were critical of the existing state of affairs and sounded something of a self-critical note. The Ukrainian Party leader acknowledged that there was room for improvement in the work of the CPU Politburo, Central Committee and Secretariat. He complained about the slowness of change in the style of government, bureaucratism, and the sluggishness of restructuring in the social sciences.

Other speakers accused the Ukrainian party press of not living up to the responsibilities placed on them by glasnost and of avoiding the more complex and delicate issues "such as questions connected with political reform, international relations and the functioning of the Ukrainian language."

Mr. Shcherbytsky even went as far as to accuse some local officials of ignoring public opinion. Yet, he then proceeded to attack unofficial groups in the republic whose independent activity and calls for change are not to the liking of the Ukrainian authorities. As he put it:

"Lately, speculating on the development of the socialist pluralism of ideas, individuals have embarked on propagating views that are ideologically

hostile to us, instigating, with this aim in mind, various meetings and demonstrations that violate the law. In some of the western oblasts of Ukraine the remnants of Unitarism have reactivated themselves. As a rule, behind all this stand people who are ideologically immature, or who are hostile towards socialism. Some of them have been tried for anti-Soviet activity."

Even more concern about the resurgence of national assertiveness in western Ukraine was expressed by the first secretary of the Lviv Oblast Party Committee, Ya. P. Pohrebniak. He described the ideological situation in the region as "complex."

"Taking into account the state of affairs that has recently come into existence, it has to be said that together with the natural pull towards the Ukrainian culture and language, we are also confronted with malicious, subversive demagoguery, with the exploitation of restructuring for group or personal interests, with nationalistic, extremist manifestations, and the activation of the pro-Uniate Church in the western oblasts," he said.

Mr. Pohrebniak admitted that part of the difficulty was the lack of "highly professional ideological" cadres to combat these influences. He also criticized the press, especially certain unnamed central newspapers, for displaying "insufficient judgement and knowledge of the concrete situation and the complex, controversial history of the region."

He complained that "certain positions expressed in articles about abnormal developments in the oblast act as detonators, alarming public opinion and leading young people and students astray."

From other examples mentioned at the plenum, however, it is clear that the problems with national dissent, informal groups and frustration with the Shcherbytsky team go beyond former political prisoners and "nationalists" and Ukrainian Catholics in western Ukraine.

The Ukrainian Party chief acknowledged that "unfortunately, due to social and political immaturity, part of the young people studying — this concerns especially Kiev, Lviv and Kharkiv — is drawn into various associations of a dubious orientation."

For his part, the first secretary of the Ukrainian Komsomol, V. I. Tsybukh, drew attention to the fact that a process of "politicization" is taking place among young people in the republic

## Lithuanians protest police brutality

NEW YORK — An estimated 5,000 Lithuanians met for almost an hour on September 29 near the Office of the Interior Ministry in Vilnius, capital of Lithuania, to protest brutal attacks by riot police against peaceful protesters in that city.

News of the meeting was reported by the New York-based Lithuanian Information Center, which cited a reliable source in Lithuania.

Vytautas Bogusis, a spokesman for the Lithuanian Freedom League, which attempted to stage a peaceful rally on September 28 to commemorate the 49th anniversary of the signing of a secret Nazi-Soviet protocol assigning Lithuania to the Soviet sphere of influence, told the Lithuanian Information Center that speakers at the 1 p.m. rally recounted how they and others had been attacked, and demanded an investigation into the militia's behavior. The crowd was given the names of two people who were designated to collect accounts of militia brutality.

According to Mr. Bogusis, militia forces charged the demonstrators near Gediminas Square five times that even-

ing between 6 and 7:30 p.m., arresting scores of people. Early on September 29, riot police staged another violent assault on a group of hunger strikers and their supporters gathered in the square.

Mr. Bogusis said initial estimates of demonstrators in the streets of Vilnius on September 28 had been too low, noting that participants at the Gediminas Square rally had main thoroughfares surrounding the square were packed with an additional 200,000 people, said Mr. Bogusis.

Following the demonstration, which ended at 9:15 p.m., nine people began a hunger strike to protest the government's refusal to secure the release of Lithuanian political prisoners, most of whom were convicted and sentenced during the pre-glasnost period. Three buses filled with militia approached the square at 4:45 a.m. said Mr. Bogusis, and attacked the hunger strikers and up to 50 of their supporters without provocation. All of the hunger strikers were beaten and arrested. According to another source in Lithuania, the hunger

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leading to a "pluralism not only of ideas, but also actions." Without going into details, he added:

"It is symptomatic that the number of independent associations of a political orientation has grown sharply. From the Lviv, Zaporizhzhia, Kiev and other examples we see that various extremist elements sometimes attempt to prod the youth, as they say, in the wrong direction."

Ukrainian writers who have spearheaded the movement for change in nationalities policy were also singled out for criticism: Mr. Shcherbytsky took the literati to task for, as he suggested, getting too carried away with their campaign in defense of the native language. The Ukrainian Party leader seems to have been particularly irritated by the outspoken statements that were made in July at their joint plenum of the Board of the Ukrainian Writers' Union and the board of its Kiev section, where implicit calls were made for his resignation.

Some Ukrainian writers, Mr. Shcherbytsky charged, had indulged in "demagogic verbiage" and were using restructuring as a cover for advancing their own personal ambitions. He also appeared to express frustration that despite the modest concessions that the CPU leadership has made in the language sphere, "discussions" on the language issue "are not abating."

Significantly, Mr. Shcherbytsky also went on to attack the Ukrainian liter-

ary weekly *Literaturna Ukraina* for publishing a favorable article about the pre-eminent Ukrainian historian Mykhailo Hrushevsky. The Ukrainian party leader charged that the piece had been "one-sided" and had sought to "exonerate" Hrushevsky's "known nationalist positions."

The point here is that *Literaturna Ukraina* has been probably the boldest practitioner of glasnost in Ukraine, and the rehabilitation of Hrushevsky is regarded by the nationally minded Ukrainian intelligentsia as a touchstone of "democratization" and restructuring in nationalities policy. It is the literary intelligentsia who have been pushing for Hrushevsky's works to be published, while party historians have been repeating the standard charges against him.

Now, as the first of Hrushevsky's writings are just beginning to appear in Ukrainian literary journals, Mr. Shcherbytsky has signaled the CPU's disapproval of this breakthrough.

All in all then, the CPU plenum revealed once again how deeply rooted "stagnation" is in Ukraine after 16 years of "Shcherbytskyism." Compared to what has recently been taking place in the Baltic republics, Ukraine remains a bastion of conservatism where popular forces for change are being stifled.

It is small wonder that the Ukrainian poet and editor of *Odnyok*, Vitaliy Korotych, recently described the situation in his native republic as "sad and undemocratic."

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## Helsinki Watch urges accords signatories to demand compliance

NEW YORK — The U.S. Helsinki Watch Committee on October 6 appealed to the delegates to the Helsinki Review Conference now meeting in Vienna to insist on great human rights compliance by a number of the Helsinki signatory countries.

Noting that the conference may soon be drawing to a close, the non-governmental human rights group pointed out that "deeds, more than words, are the measure of success in the Helsinki process."

Thirty-five nations from East and West have been meeting in Vienna since November 1986 to review compliance with the 1975 Helsinki Final Act. There is now pressure from some of the parties to sign a concluding document so that talks on conventional weapons, linked to the conclusion of the review conference, can begin.

In its statement the U.S. Helsinki Watch Committee acknowledged that undeniable progress has been made in the Soviet Union as a result of the glasnost and perestroika campaign. At

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## Ottawa symposium examines Christianity's effects on Ukraine

by Andrii Krawchuk  
Special to The Ukrainian Weekly

Following is the conclusion of a two-part report on the symposium held at the University of Ottawa on October 7 in commemoration of the Millennium of Christianity in Kievan Rus'. The symposium, organized by Prof. Bohdan R. Bociurkiw and Irene Makaryk of the University of Ottawa, was on the general topic of "Christianity in Ukrainian History and Culture."

Prof. John-Paul Himka (University of Alberta, Edmonton) outlined the history of the Greek Catholic Church in Austrian Galicia in six periods, devoting special attention to moments of conflict and of Vatican intervention. In the first period, 1772-1815, Josephinism subordinated the Church to the government in Vienna, rather than to Rome. Bishops were nominated by the emperor, sometimes against Rome's wishes. Disputes involving Greek Catholic secular and religious clergy in Galicia were settled in Vienna, not Rome.

The next period, 1815-1848, saw the Ukrainian national and cultural awakening, in the form of heritage-

gathering by the Greek Catholic clergy. Within the Church, differences of opinion about what direction the movement should take centered on issues such as liturgical language. Metropolitan Mykhailo Levytsky took a conservative stand in favor of the retention of Old Church Slavonic, while the vanguard of the national movement (eg., the seminarians who formed the Ruthenian triad) promoted the use of the vernacular, Prof. Himka said.

After the revolution of 1848, as the national revival evolved from a cultural to a political movement, the Vatican tried to stem the political activism of Greek Catholic priests in Galicia. At the same time, a Russophile tendency emerged in Galicia, gravitating toward Russian Orthodoxy and away from Rome. When in 1882 the entire Greek Catholic congregation of Hnylychky converted to Orthodoxy, Metropolitan Sembratovych was forced to resign, in part through pressure by Vatican authorities.

Prof. Himka continued by noting that from the crisis of 1882 to the turn of the century, the Vatican stepped up its intervention in the Greek Catholic Church. Appointees to the metropolitan see of Lviv were henceforth Roman-

trained, while priests elevated to higher rank were drawn from those with a strong record of Catholicism and opposition to Russophilism. In 1882 as well, the Vatican assigned the task of reforming the Basilian Order to the Jesuits.

By the time of the accession of Andrey Sheptytsky to the See of Lviv, Vatican influence on the Greek Catholic Church had generated considerable distrust of, and as in the case of Stanislav Bishop Hryhorii Khomyshyn, opposition to, nationalism. Sheptytsky himself tried to steer a middle course, "independent of the national movement, ready to criticize and oppose it when it came into conflict with Christian principles, but equally ready to support it when it did not," Prof. Himka noted. And he was "very tactful in dealing with the Russophiles among his clergy," which occasionally provoked the ire of zealous adherents of the Ukrainian national movement.

Prof. Himka concluded, "the Galician Church was not only the object of the often competing claims of Rome and Vienna, but also the object of the claims of Moscow... As a result of the first world war, Vienna's claims to

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## BOOK PREVIEW: Marples' second on Chernobyl nuclear accident

"The Social Impact of the Chernobyl Disaster," Dr. David Marples' second book about the nuclear accident that shook Ukraine and the entire world in April of 1986, is due to be released in the United States on November 16. The 316-page book, according to an advance publicity release from St. Martin's Press, "presents the other side of Chernobyl, a picture of the truly momentous impact of a major catastrophe on the lives of the Ukrainian people which has not hitherto been revealed."

Dr. Marples is adjunct professor of Slavic and East European studies and a research associate at the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, based at the University of Alberta in Edmonton. His first book on the Chernobyl nuclear accident was titled "Chernobyl and Nuclear Power in the USSR." His articles often appear in The Ukrainian Weekly.

A stipend from the Ukrainian National Association enabled Dr. Marples to devote time to researching and writing "The Social Impact of the Chernobyl Disaster."

Below is the fourth in a series of excerpts from Dr. Marples' forthcoming book. This section, titled "The Estonian Affair," is taken from the chapter on "The Special Zone."

In August 1986, a series of articles appeared in the Estonian Komsomol newspaper, Noorte Haal, led to some serious questions being raised in the West about the nature of the entire clean-up operation. The articles, which were uncovered and translated by an Estonian-speaking American scholar, Toomas Ilves, were written by Tonis Avikson, a foreign affairs correspondent for the Tartu newspaper, Edasi, who arrived in the Chernobyl zone at the start of the 1986 summer, and talked to Estonian workers at the worksite. Despite the frankness of the article — it went beyond anything that had appeared hitherto in the Ukrainian and Byelorussian press — Avikson's own views were not always in sympathy with those of his interviewees. He revealed the nature of the discontent without necessarily agreeing with the complaints. Yet this added to the articles' authenticity rather than reduced it. On the other hand, the articles leave no doubt that Avikson was taken aback, if not shocked, by what he discovered in the zone from his conversations with his compatriots.

Avikson's first article revealed that the military reservists had been conscripted without warning, often in the middle of the night on May 6-7, 1986. The men were said to be disturbed by this method of inducement and asked whether they could not have been taken to Chernobyl somewhat less hastily. Also, some of the men were over 45 years of age, or had families of three or more "under age"

children, which in theory should have exempted them from service. Many wondered what the Chernobyl accident had to do with Estonians, a disaster that had been caused by operators making blunders in far-off Ukraine. Avikson disagreed with this attitude, commenting that the consequences of the accident went well beyond the capabilities of the Ukrainian SSR. "In such a situation, would Lithuania and Estonia manage alone?" he asked (suggesting, of course, that the conscription was carried out simultaneously in Estonia and Lithuania).

By the time that Avikson arrived on the scene, some of the men had been sent to Khoiinki hospital (on the Byelorussian side of the 30-kilometer zone). Their health situation had been accentuated by the sweltering conditions in the day combined with the coolness of the night, and by working in areas of high radiation. He noted that several Estonians had already left Chernobyl and that one group of 10 workers was preparing to leave. The over-45 group and those workers with three small children were now being sent home, thus confirming that by military regulations, they should not have been called up for duty in the first place.

The men began their working day, stated Avikson, at 6 a.m. The morning routine involved a meal, travel to the area of work, and then decontaminating various areas. They returned to camp at 8 p.m. Like their Ukrainian colleagues, they were living in tents which could often be cold and damp, and sleeping on wooden bunks. Their work routine was repeated daily and monthly, with only the two rest days each month. They were working, he wrote, "like squirrels inside a wheel." An "odd story" had circulated that the clean-up workers had nowhere to bathe properly after the day's work, that the men were obliged to use nearby streams and puddles and were getting covered with a thick layer of dirt and radioactive dust. However, Avikson wrote, the washing facilities, all things considered, were quite reasonable. He omitted to add what has already been described above, which is that the facilities were usually a long walk from the area of work.

The work of the Estonian group involved washing down village houses and trees, clearing the topsoil of contamination and loading it onto vehicles, which took it "to the burial places for radioactive substances." He reported that he did not know where these places were because it was a security matter. Elsewhere, it has been reported that the burial site was at the No. 5 Chernobyl reactor. The displaced soil was replaced with soil brought in from clean areas. For the most part, the Estonians worked in areas that were not immediately adjacent to the No. 4 reactor. Some workers, nonetheless, did volunteer for work in Prypiat,

ostensibly because by working in a zone of higher radiation, they would be permitted to return home more quickly.

A number of problems had arisen, reported Avikson. For example, how water resources could be protected from pollution, and what to do with ramshackle houses that "hardly hold together." The latter could either be decontaminated or simply razed to the ground. It was also implied that there was more topsoil and uprooted bushes than could be dealt with by the containers available. What was to be done with them? In brief, the Estonian situation, initially, was very difficult, but perhaps no worse than that of the other clean-up workers. Like the others, the Estonians had been told that they would be able to return home within a 30-day period, with permission of the Raion Executive Committee at the War Commissariat, but this had not happened.

Earlier, wrote Avikson, "many high officials" who talked to the men had promised them that after two months at the maximum (that is, on July 6), they would be back home. The promise had led the men to believe that the harder they worked, the sooner their return would come about. Some had resorted to the practice of leaving their dosimeters in dusty, contaminated areas for two days to raise their "roentgen readings." Then, in late June, their work period had unexpectedly been extended to six months:

"...at first spades were moved furiously, as if every spadeful would dig the men closer to home. And then on a June day, this news... Everyone of course understands about fulfillment of duty... but this was a cold shower nevertheless... Let us say frankly that this caused in the beginning indignation, soreness of heart and anxiety."

The men demanded an explanation of the extension. According to Ilves' account, based on his translation of Avikson, 200-300 men were subsequently involved in a scuffle with the authorities. A work stoppage occurred, which evidently lasted until mid-July, or at least two weeks if one assumes that the men were informed of the decision on the last day of June 1986. The strike and its consequences have been the subject of a furious debate between the Soviet authorities and some Western circles. In the first place, Estonian sources in Stockholm have alleged that the result of the two-week strike was the execution of 12 Estonian clean-up workers. It was also alleged that a Gunnar Hagelberg had been conscripted for duty at Chernobyl from his home city of Tallinn, and had been ordered to guard the reservists, armed with a gun, and to shoot anyone who refused to work. The story was repeated by a reputable newspaper, the Swiss Neue Zuercher Zeitung.

## UCCA conclave meets in D.C., UCC holds annual conference in Saskatoon

WASHINGTON — Delegates to the 15th Congress of Ukrainian Americans re-elected Ignatius Bilinsky to head the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America. Elected to the newly created post of executive vice-president was George Nesterchuk.

Others voted into office by the 320 delegates who attended the three-day congress in September were: Włodomyr Masur, first vice-president and chairman of the National Council; Joseph Lesawyer, Alexander Bilyk, Askold Lozynskyj, Michael Snihowycz, Dasha Procyk, Bohdan Fedorak and Myrosław Charkevych, vice-presidents; Ihor Dlaboha, secretary; John Teluk, treasurer; Maria Duplak and Oleksa Kalynnyk, members; (financial secretary to be named).

Also elected were the following:

Executive board members — Walter Anastas, Ivan Bazarko, Orest Baranyk, Stefania Bukshowany, Myrosław Bych, Jarosław Haywas, Myron Wasyluk, Ewlen Hanowsky, Iwan Holowinsky, Petro Goy, Michael Kowalchyn, Ivan Kobasa, Roksolana Stojko-Lozynskyj, Wasyl Lishchynskyj, Lida Mykityn, George Mykityn, Petro Matiaszek, Oleh Myskiw, Jarosław Sawka, Ivan Skalchuk, Roksolana Bukshowanapotter, Stepan Skrobach, Ihor Smolij, Nicholas Chirovsky, Lew Futala, Ewlen Fedorenko, George Jurkiw, (representatives of four chapters, which contributed the most to The Ukrainian National Fund.);

National Auditing Commission — Myrosław Petriw (chairman), Anna Woch, (assistant chairperson), Lew Bodnar, Dmytro Bohaj, Anatolij Hnoyewyj, Marian Kormylo, Mykola Kuzyk, George Kulchucky, Myron Lushchak, Wasyl Sharvan, Theodore

Caryk;

National Arbitration Board — Jarosław Rak (chairman), Jarosław Bernardyn, Ken Wanio, Taras Gawryk, Stepan Goliash, Andriy Diakun, Bohdan Moroz, Roman Kozickij, Włodomyr Kostyk.

According to The National Tribune, the congress focused on both the internal and external work of the UCCA.

Among the topics discussed were the eight-year-long negotiations with the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council aimed at reunification of Ukrainian American community organizations into one central organization. Negotiations between the two sides have succeeded in ironing out most of the difficulties, and delegates to the UCCA conclave approved a resolution approving further talks.

Among the members of Congress who personally greeted the UCCA delegates were Sen. Don Riegle (D-Mich.), and Reps. Benjamin Gilman (R-N.Y.), Louise Slaughter (D-N.Y.) and Don Ritter (R-Pa.).

Vice-President George Bush, Republican candidate for U.S. president, was represented at the congress by Rep. William Broomfield (R-Mich.), who read a brief message from Mr. Bush.

At the congress banquet attended by some 400 persons, the keynote address was delivered by Paula Dobriansky of the State Department's bureau of human rights and humanitarian affairs. Ms. Dobriansky is the daughter of the first UCCA president, Dr. Lev Dobriansky.

Among other notables who attended the 15th Congress of Ukrainian Americans were former Soviet political prisoners Oksana Meshko, Petro Ruban, Paruir Airikian and Stefania Sichko.

SASKATOON — The Ukrainian Canadian Committee's annual conference took place here at the Holiday Inn on September 3-4 with some 100 delegates of member-organizations, provincial councils and local branches participating.

Also in attendance were many guests, including representatives of the federal government.

Meetings of the UCC executive board and of its presidium were held on the eve of the conference, on Friday, September 2.

The annual conference was opened on Saturday morning, September 3, by Dr. Dmytro Cipywnyk, UCC national president. Dr. Cipywnyk also delivered a report on the UCC's work for the period between October 1987 and September 1988.

Two panel presentations also were held that morning. "Canada-Soviet Relations (Glasnost and Its Effect on Soviet and Ukrainian Society)" was chaired by Sophia Kachor. Speakers were Orest Rudzik and Dr. Bohdan Krawchenko (Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies).

The panel on "Immigration (Reunification of Families)" was chaired by Harry Dmytryshyn, with John B. Gregorovich and Anton Jurkovich (Department of External Affairs) serving as speakers.

During the luncheon, Raymond Hnatyshyn, Canada's minister of justice and attorney general, addressed the annual conference participants, and greeted them on behalf of Prime Minister Brian Mulroney.

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## International Commission of Inquiry to hold second session on famine

NEW YORK — An International Commission of Inquiry is meeting for the second time to hear testimony regarding allegations that the Soviet government deliberately starved an estimated 7 million to 10 million Ukrainians in a man-made famine in 1932-1933.

The commission will hear testimony October 31 to November 4 from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. at the United Nations Plaza Hotel in New York.

The first session was held in Brussels in May.

The commission, chaired by Prof. Jacob Sundberg of Sweden, is comprised of seven jurists well-known in their nations as experts in their fields. They are meeting to hear testimony regarding what is considered a missing

link in recent Soviet history, the famine of 1932-1933.

Was the famine a deliberate act of genocide against the Ukrainian people? Much evidence supporting this theory will be presented outside the Soviet Union for the first time. Victims who lived through the famine will also be testifying.

The commission was initiated by the World Congress of Free Ukrainians.

It is important to note that although official Soviet sources have made some references to "horrors inflicted upon the peasantry during collectivization," the intentional starving of millions of Ukrainians was ordered by Joseph Stalin to resolve "the Ukrainian question" has not been addressed.

## Ottawa symposium...

(Continued from page 3)

Galicia and its Church came to an end. As a result of the second world war, and during much of the first world war as well, Moscow's claims were victorious."

Prof. Roman Yereniuk (St. Andrew's College, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg) presented a paper titled "Ukrainian Orthodoxy and the Russian Church (17th and 18th centuries)." He introduced his survey of the Ukrainian Orthodox Metropolitanate of Kiev from 1686 through 1803 with a detailed statistical description.

In the mid-18th century, the metropolitanate comprised three dioceses (Kiev, Chernihiv and Pereyaslav) and over 2,000 parishes. Also, 116 monasteries — including those at the Kiev Caves and the Kiev Mezhyrskyi Monastery — were situated within the territory of the metropolitanate. Higher learning was dominated by the Kievian Academy which, together with the Chernihiv Collegium and the Pereyaslav Seminary, accounted for almost 1,400 students enrolled at institutions of higher learning at that time.

Against the backdrop, Prof. Yereniuk proceeded to describe the often strained relations between the Kievian Metropolitanate, which sought to promote the autonomy of Ukrainian Orthodoxy, and the Russian Orthodox Church, which made attempts (successful by the end of the 18th century) to integrate it under its own jurisdiction.

Prof. Jarosław Rozumnyj's (University of Manitoba) talk, "Religious Motives in Contemporary Ukrainian Literature," examined religious themes and motifs in 20th century Ukrainian poetry, with particular reference to

emigre poetry. Prof. Rozumnyj noted an evolution in the poetic use of religious motifs: "in the first half of the century, the historiosophic and symbolical half, they serve basically as objects of intellectual, poetic contemplation and as stylistic vehicles of communication."

In addition, he contrasted traditional and modernistic approaches to the use of religious motifs in poetry. The traditional writers work within "the romantic mode of aesthetic and philosophical perceptions of religion, of man and art, while the modernists, particularly the poets of the New York group, perceive religious elements through the prism of rational dialectics and an existentialist Weltanschauung."

While the traditionalists show religious reverence and tend to "accept a priori the institutional interpretation of Christian faith and Church dogmas," he said, the modernists are more detached in their use of religious motifs and in their attitudes toward religious faith. They "profess relativity and doubts about the existence of absolute truths and metaphysical justice, and declare man's solitude in the godless universe. To them, Christian personages, themes and motifs serve only as illustrations of moral paradoxes, human illusions, or as explorations of ideas and attitudes toward life itself."

Dr. Paulina Lewin (Harvard University) presented a paper on "Ukrainian Popular Religious Drama of the 16th, 17th and 18th Centuries." While written for many different stages and theaters, she noted, these earliest Ukrainian dramatic texts were directed mainly towards the Ukrainian Orthodox audience and remain "an eloquent testimony that early Ukrainian theater as a whole was first and foremost religious." Educational institutions, such as the

Brotherhood School of Lviv (1589-) and the Brotherhood School in Kiev (1615-, which later became the Mohyla Academy) were the source of the creators of the Ukrainian theater (playwrights, producers and performers).

Dr. Lewin gave a survey of the extant texts of the early plays, the "most mature" of which was the 17th century western Ukrainian "Slovo o Sbrueniu Pekla" (On Christ's Harrowing of Hell), and which has recently been translated into English and analyzed in a book by Irena R. Makaryk.

Prof. Harvey Goldblatt's (University of Ottawa) "Orthodox Slavic Heritage and National Consciousness: Early Aspects of the Ukrainian Language Question" was a thoughtful and original look at the relationship between national consciousness and the awareness of belonging to a larger spiritual-cultural (Christian) community in the period following the Union of Brest.

Prof. Goldblatt cautioned against allowing our own views to be excessively conditioned by historiographic clichés: "It seems to me that it is time to dispense with judgments about which side, Orthodox or Uniate, was more faithful to the Ruthenian heritage, to the tradition of Rus'."

In contrast to traditional historiography, which has focused typically on the doctrinal differences that emerged from the Catholic-Orthodox polemics of the time, Prof. Goldblatt argued that there were also significant points of convergence in those debates. One of those points was the use of a "humanistic, common language, expressing similar concerns," a feature which Prof. Goldblatt noted is continuous with the earlier confessional debates that took place in the mid-16th century Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. Those

debates, he noted, "were often conducted in the spirit of humanistic tolerance."

Moreover, both sides in the post-Brest debate reflected similar concerns about national self-affirmation: Orthodox and Catholic disputants alike "manifested a pre-eminent concern for the origins and history of the noble Rus' nation, its relation to the Universal Christian Church, and its cultural and linguistic patrimony."

In a similar vein, Prof. Goldblatt focused attention on what he called "crucial invariants" of the Ukrainian cultural revival of the late 16th and the early 17th centuries.

An example is the interpretation of the life and work of Meletiy Smotrytsky. In Prof. Goldblatt's analysis, "what seems to count more in Smotrytsky's many-faceted activities is not his role as a polemicist, first for the Orthodox camp and then after 1627 for the Uniate side, but rather the uniformity of views and consistency of many of his positions in both so-called periods: his belief in the universal Church, his efforts on behalf of Church union, his struggle to ensure the rights of the Rus' nation within the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, and finally and perhaps most significantly, his efforts to promote a cultural program for the spiritual good of Rus'."

In addition to the aforementioned scholars who delivered papers during the symposium, the following participated in the seminar deliberations: the Rev. Dr. Joseph Andrijszyn, rector of the Holy Spirit Seminary in Ottawa, Prof. Larry Black of Carleton University and Prof. Bohdan Budurowycz of the University of Toronto.

# THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

## National Fraternal Congress meets

NEW ORLEANS, La. — Nearly 600 fraternalists from 100 fraternal benefit societies met September 22-24 here at the Sheraton New Orleans Hotel for the 102nd annual meeting of the National Fraternal Congress of America (NFCA). Delegates from member societies heard from top volunteers, life insurance industry experts and motivational speakers during the three-day meeting.

NFCA officials and committee members from societies also met to discuss important issues facing the fraternal benefit system during the next year. Delegates also elected new officers for 1988-89.

Walter D. Vinyard Jr., NFCA Washington counsel, told delegates the fight for continued tax exemption by fraternal benefit societies will face its sternest test within the next six months. He said it is critical for all fraternalists to coordinate efforts and focus on fraternal activities and programs that are the basis for tax-exempt status.

Pauline Stephens of St. Louis, a member of the Greater Beneficial Union of Pittsburgh, was named Fraternalist of the Year by the NFCA. Ms. Stephens was one of 26 national finalists for the award. She received the award for her lifelong devotion to helping others in her community.

Edward A. Lindell, executive vice-president for external affairs, Lutheran Brotherhood, was elected NFCA president; John G. Bookout national presi-

dent, Woodmen of the World Life Insurance Society was voted vice-president.

Elected to three-year terms on the NFCA board of directors were: Johann G. Struff, Greater Beneficial Union of Pittsburgh; J. Michael Belz, Catholic Life Insurance Union; Helen V. Wojcik, Polish Women's Alliance of America.

Continuing on the board for one-year terms are: W. Patrick Donlin, supreme advocate, Knights of Columbus; Bernard M. Leketich, national president, Croatian Fraternal Union of America; Jacqueline J. Sobania, national president, Loyal Christian Benefit Association.

Two-year term board members are: John L. Dutton, vice-president for public affairs, Aid Association for Lutherans; Velma M. Jeter, president, board of directors, Grand Court Order of Calanthe; Hornsby Mims, president, Equitable Reserve Association.

F. L. "Flip" Spanier, president of the Catholic Aid Association, and immediate past president of the NFCA, will serve a one-year term on the board.

The newly elected NFCA president, Mr. Lindell said the NFCA theme for the 1988-1989 will be "Joining Hands to Touch Lives."

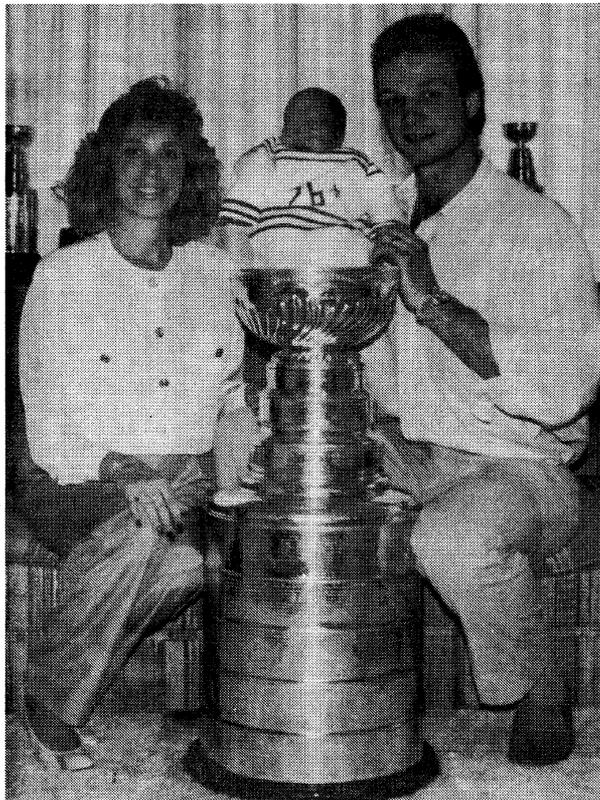
Among the delegates to the NFCA congress were Supreme President John O. Flis and Supreme Secretary Walter Sochan of the Ukrainian National Association.

## Senate candidate visits UNA



Peter Dawkins, Republican candidate for the U.S. Senate from New Jersey, recently visited the Ukrainian National Association headquarters, where he chatted with UNA executives and editors of Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly. Mr. Dawkins, a former Wall Street investment banker, former U.S. Army brigadier general and former college football star, told the gathering why he feels he would better represent New Jersey in the Senate than his opponent, Sen. Frank Lautenberg. Mr. Dawkins (center) is seen in the photo above with (from left) Supreme Advisor Andrew Keybida, Supreme Treasurer Ulana Diachuk, Supreme President John O. Flis and Supreme Secretary Walter Sochan.

## Young UNA'er



Andrew Michael Roman Krushelnyski, born on May 6, in Edmonton is the youngest member of UNA Branch 57 in Cohoes, N.Y. He is the son of former Miss Soyuzivka Areta Rakoczy Krushelnyski and former Edmonton Oilers hockey star Mike Krushelnyski. Little Andrew (seen above inside the Stanley Cup) has since moved to the Los Angeles area with his mom and dad, since dad is now a key player on the Los Angeles Kings hockey team. Andrew was enrolled into the UNA by great-grandmother Maria Rakochy. His parents also are UNA'ers.



## The Fraternal Corner

by Andre J. Worobec  
Fraternal Activities Coordinator

## Christmas cards to armed forces

Last year we initiated the Christmas card project, and it was well received by our readers. Ads about this project have already been inserted in Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly, and we are continuing this practice this year.

There are many of our young men and women in the U.S. and Canadian armed forces, be they in Army, Navy, Air Force or Coast Guard installations, on naval vessels, in various embassies, or, in case of the Canadian forces, part of the peace-keeping forces in the Middle-East. Wherever they may be stationed, the UNA will send them Christmas cards.

I am certain that our service personnel will appreciate receiving a Ukrainian Christmas greeting. I know if I were stationed, or even working, far

away from home, I would be extremely grateful to the sender of such greetings.

The UNA invites all readers to respond to our call and send in names and addresses of any Ukrainian service person they may know who is serving in the armed forces.

The UNA will make a commitment to mail the Christmas cards on December 8 of this year (or thereabouts).

If you wish to have the UNA send a Christmas card to someone you know in the service, clip out the ad, fill in the necessary information and forward it to us. Otherwise, send in the rank, name and service address of the serviceperson to: Fraternal Activities Coordinator, Ukrainian National Association, 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N.J. 07302. We will take care of the rest.

## ATTENTION READERS!

### UNA will send a XMAS CARD

TO UKRAINIAN SERVICEMAN OR WOMAN, IN USA  
OR CANADIAN ARMED FORCES

whose name and address is received on or before **December 8, 1988**  
from the readers of "Svoboda" or the "Ukrainian Weekly".

Fill in all necessary information below and mail coupon to:

Fraternal Activities Coordinator  
UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION  
30 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, N.J. 07302

Please mail Xmas greetings to:

Rank \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Unit Address \_\_\_\_\_

# THE Ukrainian Weekly

## 70 years ago on November 1

On November 1, Ukrainians around the world will recall a fateful act that occurred 70 years ago in Lviv, western Ukraine.

On November 1, 1918, an age-old yearning for freedom and national independence was expressed by the Ukrainian people, through the Ukrainian National Rada.

In the midst of the Bolshevik Revolution and the dissolution of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, Ukrainians of eastern Galicia, northern Bukovyna and Carpatho-Ukraine tried to realize their quest for national self-determination.

Realizing that there was a danger Ukrainian lands previously under Austro-Hungarian rule might fall under the domination of Poland, the Ukrainian parliamentary representation called a meeting in Lviv of Ukrainian members of the Austrian Parliament, the Galician and Bukovynian diets, representatives of Ukrainian political parties and Ukrainian bishops. Under the leadership of Evhen Petrushevych, the group at the meeting constituted itself as the Ukrainian National Rada (Council). It was this council that issued a call for the establishment of a republic encompassing all Ukrainian lands within the Hapsburg empire.

However, the Austro-Hungarian Empire refused the Rada's request to be granted power over all Ukrainian territories. Meanwhile, the Poles proceeded with plans for a takeover of Galicia.

On November 1, the Ukrainian National Rada's military arm, the Central Military Committee, took charge in Lviv. Principal government buildings were occupied, non-Ukrainian military units were disarmed, and the Ukrainian flag was raised in the city.

Posters affixed to the walls of the city's buildings announced: "The Ukrainian State has been established by the will of the Ukrainians on the lands of the former Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. The Supreme Government of the Ukrainian State, the Ukrainian National Rada, has taken over the government in the capital city of Lviv and on the entire territory of the Ukrainian State."

One after another, cities in western Ukraine came under control of the new state, the Western Ukrainian National Republic. A few months later, on January 22, 1919, the western republic was united with the Kiev-based Ukrainian National Republic. Unfortunately, the fledgling state did not survive due to the onslaught of foreign powers.

Nonetheless, each year we mark the anniversary of the November 1 Act as one of the many powerful expressions of the Ukrainian people's continued desire for liberty, national independence and sovereignty.

## Post ombudsman's memo criticizes non-coverage of Millennium march

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — There has been much dismay among the Ukrainian American community over the fact that The Washington Post did not cover the rally and march held in Washington on October 8 to mark the Millennium of Christianity in Kievan Rus'.

As a result, many members of the community and community spokespersons contacted the Post, via telephone or letters to the editor, to voice their grievances.

The Post, however, has published only one letter on this topic, from a Dierdre E. Donahue.

Meanwhile, the newspaper's ombudsman prepared an internal memo on the situation and called the Post's non-coverage of the Millennium demonstration "a deplorable error in judgement."

Below is the full text of the October 18 memorandum drafted by ombudsman Richard Harwood and circulated among Washington Post staff.

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Washington, the city of monuments and demonstrations, was the scene of two events over the weekend. From various places in the land came 15,000 or so people to publicize the AIDS problem and another 20,000 or so to publicize the 1,000th anniversary of the establishment of Christianity in what is now the

Ukrainian Republic of the Soviet Union.

These two gatherings on the same weekend threatened for a time to cause difficulties for the Park Service. The Ukrainians had been given a permit to assemble on the Ellipse. Organizers of the AIDS demonstration demanded the same location and threatened to camp there with or without a permit. We carried two stories on this problem which was resolved when the Ukrainians graciously deferred to the other group.

On Saturday, the gatherings occurred. The AIDS assemblage was noted with a 5-col picture atop A-1 on Sunday, plus a story and 4½ col picture on B-1, plus a quarter page jump on B-3 that included two pictures. The Ukrainian gathering got nothing — no photograph and not a line of type.

So how does one explain this peculiar disparity to the Ukrainians who understandably asked why? The Metro desk was fully informed of both gatherings. But, one explanation goes, it was necessary to choose between the two because only one reporter was available. I suppose that one of those new Prince George's weeklies, with a total staff of two, might get away with such an explanation. But The Washington Post with its cast of many hundreds? No way. This wasn't an insuperable manpower problem; it was a deplorable error in judgement.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Only one view is presented

Dear Editor:

The October 2 Ukrainian Weekly aptly shows what I perceive to be a blind worship of whoever kisses up to the Ukrainian community by giving a speech or lip service to our cause of civil rights for Ukrainians and action against Soviet oppression of the Ukrainian identity. When I read in the same paper an article (by Andrew Keybida) praising Dan Quayle for his care, concern, and knowledge of the Ukrainian community and an article (by Myron Kuropas) in the same paper screaming "Did Bush slam the door on Ukrainians?" I find myself in a rather perplexed state. It was as if I were reading Pravda. One moment someone is in favor and the next they are out of favor. The Kuropas article very capably reminded us how Ukrainians are and should be Republicans and that an apology from Bush would bring him back into favor. The problem with The Weekly, much of the Ukrainian community, and the Soviet Union is that only one view is presented without much regard to history and the reality of people's actions.

Take Dr. Kuropas's George Bush for example. He belongs to an administration which has gone back on every issue on which the ticket was elected: dealing with the Soviets, not negotiating with terrorists, and reducing the deficit, just to name a few. Ronald Reagan pleases the Ukrainian community despite his blunders (Dr. Kuropas points these out but has yet to learn from them). George Bush fires one man and now we are advised to consider not voting for him? What about his policies? Shouldn't that be our real concern?

As for Mr. Quayle, Andrew Keybida "was enraptured with Sen. Quayle's explosive energy and bumptious enthusiasm, and impressed by his forthrightness and sensitivity." I would continue, but an intelligent reader would see that even Pravda doesn't praise Mr. Gorbachev by such fatuous and false flattery. What about Dan Quayle's lack of intellect, lack of action in the Senate (yes, I have heard of the one bill he co-authored), his inexperience, and the fact that many Republicans are astounded at the absurdity of Mr. Bush's selection.

Ukrainians should be united by their love of their culture, their homeland and their religion. That makes them Republicans as much as it made them Socialists in Mr. Deb's day. How can people forget what the Ukrainian revolution was really about? The people were fighting for the right to govern themselves, for liberty, and for adequate food and wealth for all.

Ukrainians, including me, must always be careful to think about what it is we really should care. I want more than Mr. Quayle's speaking at a rally. I want more than broken promises. I want fair treatment for the poor. Most Ukrainians came to this country poor, and yes, it was hard on my ancestors and most, but does that make it right to be even harder on a new generation of emigres just because they're not European? Does adequate food and wealth for all still mean anything? I don't know if Mr. Dukakis will change things very much; I do know from the past eight years that Mr. Bush will do nothing but break promises and injure the poor. I am a proud Ukrainian and a proud American. As such, I am voting for Mr. Dukakis and Mr. Bentsen.

Thomas B. Watson  
Cambridge, Mass.

### Bush deserves our votes

Dear Editor:

These are trying times when we concerned Ukrainian Americans, must continue to evaluate our aims and our goals in our lives and in our politics. We must be certain that the person we elect to the presidency must be outstanding in his leadership, be fully responsible to the people for good, stable government with proven ability, honesty and integrity.

The Republican Party unanimously elected Vice-President George Bush as its choice for president of the United States because he is the most qualified ever in the more than 200-year history of America. He merits the vote and consideration of all Americans because of his proven reliability, his sterling performance in office and innovative leadership. He is a man of extraordinary energy, courage and accomplishments. Bush is a successful businessman; a decorated combat pilot, former ambassador to the United Nations, CIA director, envoy to Communist China, national GOP chairman and is presently vice-president of the U.S. He is a man of quality, credibility, competency, and a decisive leader who will continue the Republican programs of the Reagan administration which had produced a robust economy, kept inflation under control and promoted a strong national defense.

Mr. Bush has enthusiastically endorsed the conservative 1988 National Republican Platform which stresses peace, prosperity and continued growth. He will maintain a strong national strategic defense; will not increase federal taxes; will guarantee quality education; environmental protection; supports pro-life and pro-family issues; will provide an all-out war on drugs; fight crime; and provide a sound monetary standard. He will restore and financial integrity of Social Security; improve health programs and protect the income security of America's older citizens.

He favors continued aid to the anti-Communist Nicaraguan freedom fighters; gun control and freedom and self-determination of all peoples living in Captive Nations. The Republican Platform, "An American Vision," adopted at the convention on August 15, states: "We support the desire for freedom and self-determination of all those living in Captive Nations. We support the desire for freedom of Estonians, Latvians, Lithuanians, Ukrainians, the people of the Caucasus and other peoples held captive in the Soviet Union."

The Oval Office is not a classroom for experimental on-the-job training in domestic or foreign policy. Experience is important, but good judgement is essential. Only Vice-President Bush has the judgement and the experience to continue the Reagan-Bush legacy of peace through military strength.

Mr. Bush assures the world that the U.S. as the world's strongest nation and the free world's leader, intends to preserve the basic liberties of those who turn to us for help. His policy is to maintain and update our arsenal; keep the sea lanes open, assist freedom-fighters, fight terrorists, remain skeptical about "glasnost," insist on verification of all arms treaties and stand tall for America. Therein lies a future for the nation and the free world.

Andrew Keybida  
Maplewood, N.J.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Popadiuk replies to Huntwork

Dear Editor:

I have noted Patience Huntwork's letter in your September 18 issue concerning my comments on the future of Ukraine.

Maria Rudensky's article, to which the letter refers, correctly points out my doubts that perestroika and glasnost will lead to democracy in Ukraine or any of the other republics. It follows that it is doubtful that Ukraine would gain freedom. It was, therefore, in the context of these current Soviet reforms that I expressed doubts about the possibility of Ukrainian independence.

Ukrainian human rights activist Vyacheslav Chornovil addressed this issue earlier this year when he wrote: "Despite the policy of glasnost, transformation and democratization which the new leaders of the CPSU have proclaimed, and despite the voices raised in the individual republics in defense of their national sovereignty (language, culture, self-determination of individual regions, etc.) no legal or practical steps whatsoever have been taken to change Stalinist nationalities policy." (Ukrainian Press Agency Press Release No. 116)

Freedom is a core desire of the human spirit that can be stymied momentarily but never eradicated. Ms. Rudensky's headline summarized my over-all comments succinctly: "Popadiuk urges Ukrainians to persevere on key issues" — and no issue can be more important than Ukraine's freedom.

**Roman Popadiuk**  
Special Assistant to the  
President and Deputy Press  
Secretary for Foreign Affairs  
Washington

## Bush's reaction, for the record

Dear Editor:

There has been such an outpouring of recent criticism directed against the vice-president on the pages of The Ukrainian Weekly, that I find it necessary to set the record straight.

One. George Bush did not initiate the OSI and anti-Semitism issue. His opponents did. It was a well-orchestrated provocation intended to put Mr. Bush on the defensive, and saddle him with an issue which could have bedeviled him throughout the campaign. If we Ukrainians have cause for a grudge it should not be directed against Mr. Bush, but rather against the left-wing outfit in Cambridge, Mass., that published such sleaze.

Two. The vice-president's reaction was the only politically sensible option available to him. He refused to allow himself to be entrapped in a controversy in which Ukrainians and other East Europeans would have been pitted against the Jewish community, and in which the only winner would have been his Democratic opponent. He aborted the matter by accepting the voluntary resignations not only of two respected Ukrainian community leaders, but also that of his long-time personal friend and campaign manager, Fred Malek. There is nothing anti-Ukrainian about this. It is a simple, political expedient forced on candidates by a sensationalist media and unprincipled opponents. Mr. Bush's political judgement and instincts were

the right ones: cut your losses rather than allow your opponent to frame the issues and the agenda.

Three. Concurrently with his acceptance of the resignations, Mr. Bush offered two commitments: (1) He reassured the Jewish community of his support for OSI; and (2) he reiterated his position that he "believes deeply that all Americans are entitled to full due process." In short, he adopted the position we Ukrainians have long advocated: Support for OSI subject to full due process protections. It is now up to us and other interested parties to work with the Bush administration, Congress, and responsible members of the Jewish and legal communities to see to it that the rights of U.S. citizens are adequately protected.

Four. The vice-president's failure to commemorate the Ukrainian Millennium ceremonies in Washington was an unfortunate oversight. There had been some earlier expectation that the vice-president himself would attend. When this became impractical, spirited negotiations commenced between his campaign staff and Millennium organizers concerning an acceptable surrogate. As time dragged on, it became impossible to make the necessary, last minute, acceptable surrogate arrangements. The failure to send a written message from the vice-president was unintended, and resulted from hurried, well-meaning efforts to accommodate Millennium participants. These things happen and should not overshadow the vice-president's expressions of support and greetings in a number of earlier written and oral statements on the Millennium.

Five. How soon we forget. Mr. Bush has attended and supported a large number of Ukrainian functions and causes over many years. He twice attended UNA conventions. He spoke at, or presided over, at least four Captive Nations ceremonies. One of his first campaign visits this year was to the Ukrainian Cultural Center near Detroit. He has written many statements and greetings to Ukrainian organizations. He has strongly advocated legalization of Ukrainian Catholic and Orthodox Churches; has spoken out on behalf of Horbal, Lukianenko, Kandyba and the Ukrainian Helsinki Group; and is on record as supporting national self-determination for Ukrainians.

Mr. Bush's record of support for the Ukrainian community and Ukrainian causes is as strong and consistent as any we have seen to date. Let's not get carried away by the intensity of our own rhetoric or ill-founded expectations.

It is very likely that George Bush will be our next president. We can either sit out the election on our hands and prove nothing. Or we can vote for Michael Dukakis out of spite, and throw away a vote on a candidate who represents a left-wing agenda fundamentally at odds with virtually every major interest or tenet of the Ukrainian people. Or we can recognize that in politics, as in life, you win a few and lose a few, but, above all, you have to stay in the game.

We've made our point. It's been duly noted and has served a valuable purpose. Now let's go about the business of demonstrating we are relevant and responsible participants in the political process. We can not allow our enemies and those of Mr. Bush, to benefit by raising spurious, unsubstantiated allegations against prominent members of our community.

**George Woloshyn**  
Falls Church, Va.

## Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



## Disinformation on the campaign trail

If you were watching CNN television news the morning of October 23, you may have seen clips of both 1988 presidential candidates speaking at a Washington banquet of the Italian American Foundation held the night before.

Founded in 1976, the Italian American Foundation is considered by many in Washington to be the voice of the Italian American community. The president of the Italian American Foundation is Frank Stella. At the banquet, it was Frank Stella, a lifelong Republican, who sat next to Vice-President George Bush chatting amiably, no doubt, about the projected Bush November 8 landslide.

Frank Stella has impeccable credentials with the GOP. A successful Detroit businessman, he served as president of the Republican Heritage Groups Council in 1981-1983 and again in 1985-1987. Earlier this year, Mr. Stella was named national chairman of Italian Americans for Bush. According to Russ Bellant, author of "Old Nazis, the New Right and the Reagan Administration," however, this latter honor was short-lived. Mr. Stella was asked to resign from the Bush campaign as of September 14 because of his ties with alleged "fascist supporter" Phil Guarino and his earlier honoring of Victor Emanuel of Savoy, described by Mr. Bellant as "an erstwhile fascist."

In the wake of the Washington Jewish Week stories about "Nazis and fascists" on his campaign team, could George Bush be foolish enough to accept an invitation from an organization whose president is a fascist sympathizer? Would he sit next to a man he had asked to resign from his campaign team? I don't think so. It doesn't make sense. But then much of what Mr. Bellant writes doesn't make sense, especially when one is familiar with the facts.

The first organization Mr. Bellant defames is the Republican Heritage Groups Council. According to Mr. Bellant, the council was formed after Laszlo Pasztor (Mr. Bellant never mentions that Mr. Pasztor is a former Hungarian Freedom Fighter) allegedly approached "various collaboratorist and fascist-minded emigre groups and asked them to form GOP federations." Mentioned in this regard are the Bulgarian, Cossack, Rumanian, Byelorussian, Croatian and Slovak Federations. Not mentioned, significantly, are the Polish and Ukrainian federations both of which were and continue to be headed by American-born presidents.

Others approached by Mr. Pasztor, according to Mr. Bellant, were "friends of dictatorship." Included here are Phil Guarino, who "propagandized on the Italian Communist Party (PCI) threat to the West," Mr. Stella, and Anna Chennault, who "gained fame in the 1950s and 1960s as an ardent advocate of Chiang Kai-Shek's dictatorship on Taiwan."

Many of these same groups and individuals are presently involved with the American Security Council (ASC) which, according to Mr. Bellant, "is in some respects more extremist than the Republican Heritage Groups Council." The ASC "also serves as a connecting point between Nazi collaboratorists and fascists on one hand, and Reagan administration policy-makers on the

other," argues Mr. Bellant.

According to Michael Warder of the Rockford Institute, the ASC is a "main-line American institution" devoted to a strong American defense. Peace through strength is the ASC ideal.

The most scurrilous defamation, however, is reserved for the Ukrainian community. Mr. Bellant begins his attack by describing Yaroslav Stetsko as a "Nazi" whose OUN(B) "collaborated with SS units and mass murder, and who helped maintain a Nazi organization for four decades..." The same OUN(B) that was once involved with anti-Jewish atrocities, continues Mr. Bellant, today exercises great influence over the Ukrainian Congress Committee. Various UCCA officials — Lev Dobriansky, Bohdan Futey, George Nesterczuk — have been appointed to significant government positions by President Reagan. "Futey and Nesterczuk" (sic), claims Mr. Bellant, "are described as the contact points between the OUN(B) and the White House." Most disturbing to Mr. Bellant is his brief that the UCCA and OUN(B) are positioning themselves for key positions in the Bush administration hoping, in time, to "dismantle" the Office of Special Investigations (OSI). "There is perhaps no current issue which sets the emigre fascist network apart from mainstream American society more than the campaign against the Office of Special Investigations," writes Mr. Bellant.

Citing "Sabotage! The Secret War Against America," written by Michael Sayers and Albert E. Kahn, Mr. Bellant suggests that "OUN/Nazi collaboration" began in the 1930s when an espionage network was established by OUN affiliates in the United States. One Ukrainian "newspaper even printed instructions on how to make a homemade bomb," writes Mr. Bellant, "One U.S. army captain who got involved in stealing military secrets for the OUN(B) lost his commission."

What Mr. Bellant doesn't mention, of course, is the fact that Messrs. Sayers and Kahn were well-known American Stalinists. According to a July 11, 1958, report by the U.S. Senate Committee on the Judiciary, Albert E. Kahn was a member of over 25 Communist front organizations. He was also a local contact for Gerhard Eisler, a Comintern agent, as well as for Jacob Golos, a Soviet military intelligence officer, and Elizabeth Bentley, a Soviet spy. Finally, and most significantly according to the report, "he cooperated in the effort of the Soviet government to discredit anti-Soviets...abroad."

And who is Russ Bellant? It's hard to tell. His report offers no biography, no credentials, nothing other than the fact that he spent four years "researching and writing" a report with distortions on every page.

And who published his report? Political Research Associates in Cambridge, Mass., published his report. It is located in a one-room suite and describes itself as "an independent research institute which collects and disseminates information on right-wing political groups and trends."

And where do you think most of the inspiration for the report originated? We know. And if we know, why doesn't the Washington Jewish Week know? And then again, maybe they do know...

## Ukrainian Youth Theater-Studio in Lviv stresses art's permanency



Cover of invitation to the opening performance of the Ukrainian Youth Theater-Studio in Lviv on March 18-20.

by Larissa Zaleska M.L. Onyshkevych

It was announced only last spring, that on March 18 a new theater was formed in Lviv, Ukraine: the Ukrainian Youth Theater-Studio (Ukrayinskyi Molodizhnyi Teatr-Studiya). And what unexpected good fortune it was to be able to see this group perform in August, in that very ancient and beautiful city of Lviv itself.

The theater is housed at 8 Pavlyk

*Dr. Larissa Onyshkevych is a drama scholar. She is director of Princeton Research Forum — Editorial Associates, and literary editor of Suchasnist.*

Morozov St. (there is a move to rename the street in honor of Les Kurbas), not too far from the famous Lviv Opera House. All the actors in this group have completed their college studies, majoring in theater. While most of them seem to be in their mid-20s they are not just recent graduates, some already have considerable stage experience. They are all tremendously dedicated and deeply enthusiastic about their new theater.

The artistic director — Volodymyr Kuchynsky — is a striking individual:

about 32 years old, soft-spoken, with deep-set brown eyes and a gentle smile which make people listen even to the pauses in his speech. Working with him also are two Humeniuk brothers: Petro is the designer of the poster, program and announcements, while his brother Andriy is in charge of stage design, as well as graphics for the program.

Taking advantage of new opportunities for various business enterprises in the USSR, the theater intends to be self-supportive.

### "Snow in Florence"

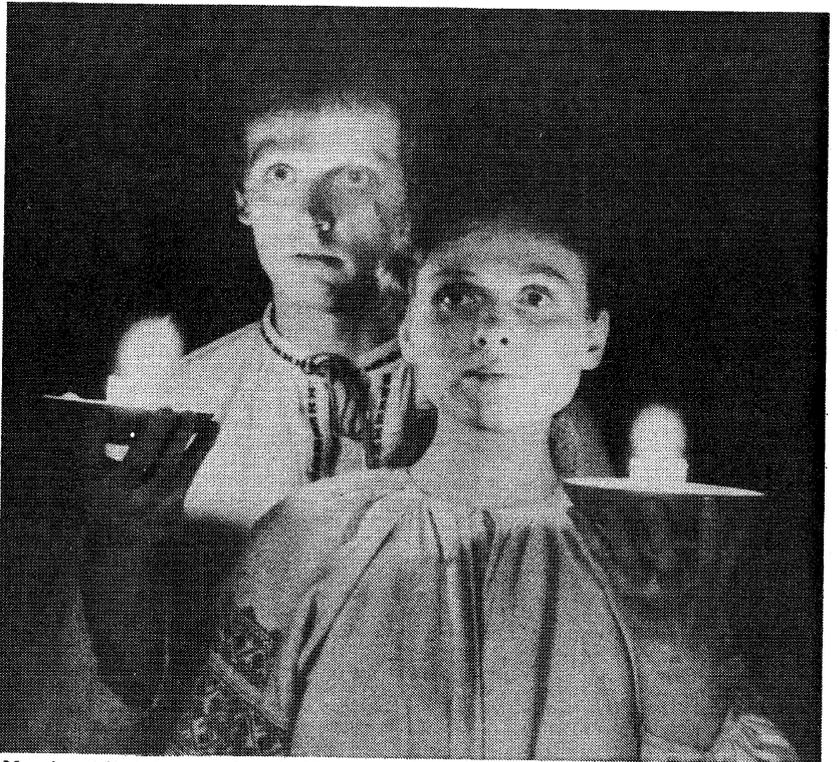
After almost a decade during which no works by Lina Kostenko were printed in Ukraine, this writer's new books began to appear during the last several years. She has again become the leading name in poetry. Last year, her "Garden of Unfading Sculptures" ("Sad Netanuchykh Skulptur") was published — and the immediately became an event in itself. The book is a compilation of several poems and two dramas in verse, one of which is "Snow in Florence."

It is from this latter work that the book received its title; the dominant theme is about art (or about the use of talent) and its esthetic value, which does not change with each new ruler. This idea represents a variation on a theme manifested in many works by the poet.

For this production of Ms. Kostenko's dramatic poems, the director followed the author's approach by presenting two works with a common idea. He chose "Snow in Florence" as well as a scene from "Marusia Churai" (1979). Mr. Kuchynsky titled the production "The Garden of Unfading Sculptures," thus pointing to the elements that he intended to stress.

The first play deals with value systems, concepts and various concurrent realities. Several approaches may be taken to find the key to the work. Among them is also one that usually predominates in Eastern European theatres: whatever the message or theme of a given play, there is usually also an underlying comment on current events in the country. And with this work by Ms. Kostenko, Ukrainian literature and Lviv's Ukrainian Youth Theater Studio have joined the best of their European counterparts.

While providing enough food for various philosophical analogies and discussions; which keep appearing and developing, the contemporary parallel surfaces unobtrusively and calmly,



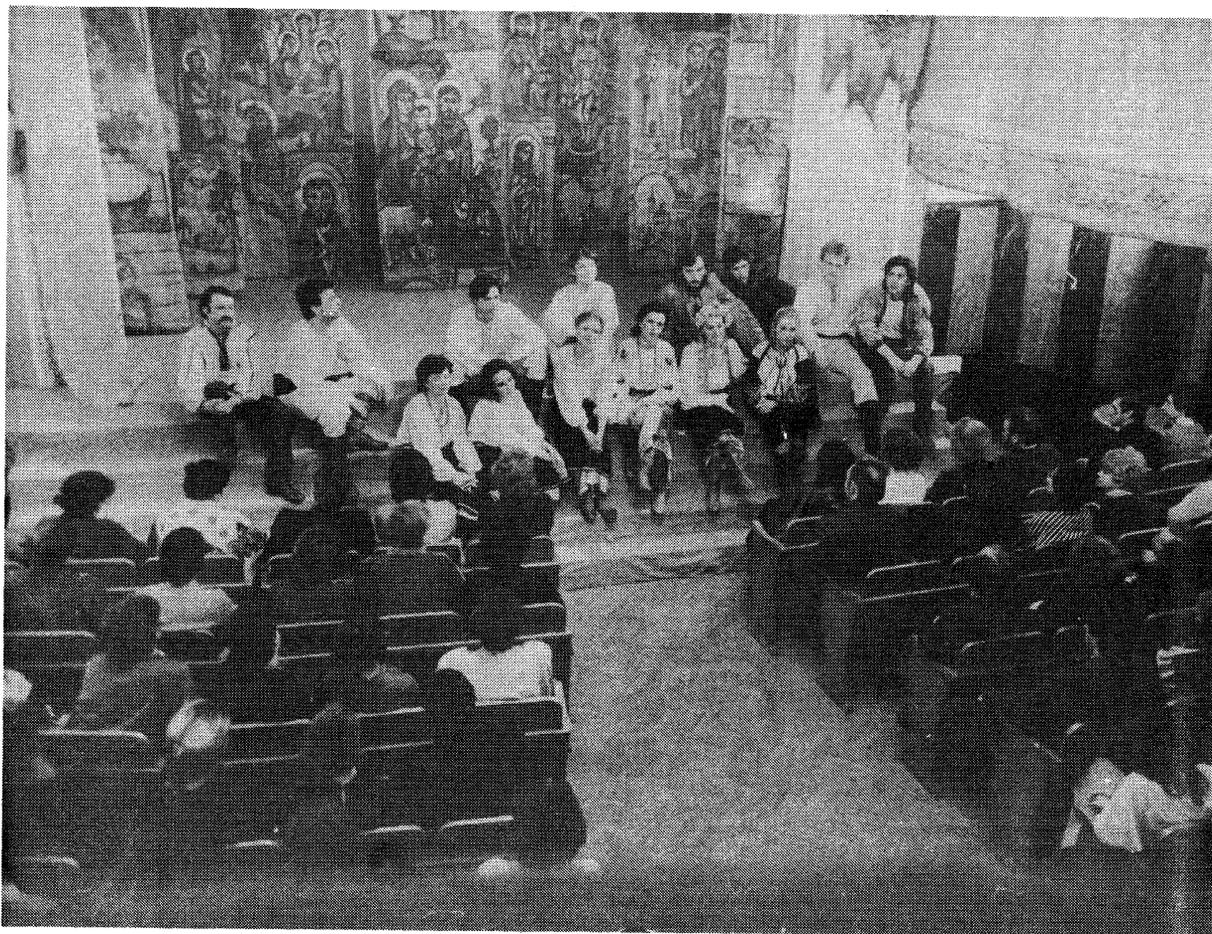
Marusia and Hryts in a scene from the Ukrainian Youth Theater-Studio's production of "Marusia Churai."



A commemorative print marking the opening of the youth theater, the work of artist Petro Humeniuk.



Petro Humeniuk's emblem for the Ukrainian Youth Theater-Studio as it appears on a commemorative poster print.



At the close of the Ukrainian Youth Theater-Studio's production of "Marusia Churai," performers gather on stage to sing Marusia's songs. Note the iconostasis-like backdrop for the production designed by artist Andriy Humeniuk.

whether singly or accompanying others. However, the very fact that the director has chosen not to pursue just this aspect specifically, and did not make it dominant in an obvious manner, but treated it in an understated manner — shows his strength as an artist. Even the slightest stress on the parallels to post-Brezhnev reality would have downgraded the performance.

As it is, it remains a work of art with a universal message which still may have a subtle but poignant relevancy for the current audience.

"Snow in Florence" is actually a meeting, or rather a dialogue, between an old sculptor and himself as a young

man. Each charges the other with pursuing temporal comforts in the past by serving and pleasing the strong of this world, who come and go. As a result, the artist's sculptures remain forgotten, they have faded away, or literally "melted away" (as a statue made of snow had melted for another artist), leaving no trace of real art, leaving no personal garden with statues to speak of.

**"Marusia's Pilgrimage"**

Continuing the emphasis on this same theme — an individual's opportunity to leave a mark in the world with one's talent — the director presented a

condensed rendering of "Marusia Churai." This work does not deal so much with the well-known tragic love story of Marusia and Hryts (the story which Marusia Churai herself related in the popular song "Oy ne Khody, Hrytsiu"), as with her motivation for refusing Hryts after he was betrothed to another. "Marusia's Pilgrimage" ("Proshcha") depicts Marusia's trial, followed by reminiscences of her meeting with Hryts.

The presentation of the past is in a regressive direction, and does not specifically follow Ms. Kostenko's work. Between exchanges with an old cantor with whom she goes on a pilgrimage to

Kiev, there is a scene of Marusia's trial, then a description of the two lovers' last meeting, and then Hryts' death by poison.

For this play the artist Andriy Humeniuk created a backdrop of holy images on a huge canvas, providing the illusion of an iconostasis, and a focused visual mixture of impressions that one could acquire from looking at Kievan churches.

The whole production of "Snow in Florence," and especially that of the "Pilgrimage," plays on various senses by employing contrasts: e.g. people talk but produce no sounds, while Hryts walks on stilts creating a haunting sound and rhythm.

The order of the two works juxtaposes the lives of the protagonists: while the sculptor's "garden of sculptures" remains empty, Marusia's heritage of folksongs is alive even after 300 years. This point becomes more obvious, when at the close of the performance Marusia's songs are sung on stage by the performers (and are taken up by many in the audience as well) — from "Oy ne Khody, Hrytsiu," to "Na Horodi Verba" and "Za Svit Vstaly Kozachenky" — while the spotlight at first hovers on the image of the Mother of God.

In contrast to other performances in Ukraine (after which people usually disperse rather quickly from concert and theater halls) — the audience here was encouraged to stay and talk with the performers, who were preparing to hold a discussion of their production.

A first-rate Ukrainian theater has surfaced again. Anyone going to Ukraine should consider it a must to see this theater in Lviv. It may even be worth going to Lviv solely to see its performance.



Theater director Volodymyr Kuchynsky (center, in suit) is surrounded by theater members during a discussion of their productions.

## Professionals hear White House spokesman, elect new officers

by Bohdan Vitvitsky

EAST HANOVER, N.J. — The guest speaker during the feature portion of the first meeting of the season of the Ukrainian American Professionals and Business Persons Association of New York and New Jersey was Roman Popadiuk, assistant to the president, deputy White House secretary for foreign affairs.

During the question and answer period following the presentation, various members of the association repeatedly addressed what they described as the community's profound sense of bitterness and dismay at two recent actions by Vice-President George Bush and/or his campaign staff. Mr. Bush's snub of the Millennium celebration and the forced resignations of ethnic activists from Mr. Bush's presidential campaign solely because they had expressed views considered unpopular by others.

The post-presentation discussion developed after Mr. Popadiuk gave a talk that centered on three issues: U.S.-Soviet summit meetings; U.S.-Soviet relations in general; and the current administration's view of Ukrainian issues.

During his discussion of summit meetings, Mr. Popadiuk not only described some of the mechanics of super-power summits but also spoke about various interesting experiences he had personally had during, for example, the Moscow summit.

His discussion of Ukrainian issues focused on some of the roadblocks preventing the establishment of the Kiev Consulate as well as the administration's commitment to defending religious, free speech and immigration rights.

Although he does not represent the Bush campaign, Mr. Popadiuk nonetheless undertook to defend Mr. Bush's posture toward Ukrainian Americans, which he described as positive, during the question and answer period.

His defense of Vice-President Bush was unanimously met with polite but spirited disagreement. Among many who voiced what they described as the community's outrage and disenchantment with the Bush campaign's actions were Myroslaw Smorodsky, Bohdan Vitvitsky and Roma Hadzewycz.

During the business portion of the meeting preceding the feature, the association elected a new board of directors. Mr. Smorodsky, an attorney prominent in Ukrainian affairs, was elected president.

During his remarks to the membership, Mr. Smorodsky initiated a discussion about the potential merits and shortcomings of possible future trade opportunities with Ukrainians in Ukraine. The discussion concluded with the membership voting in support of an advisory resolution in favor of exploring such trade opportunities further.

The full slate of officers and board members elected to lead the association includes: Mr. Smorodsky (president); Oksana Trytjak (vice-president); Gail Wislocky (treasurer); Zorianna Stachniw-Smorodsky (Corresponding secretary); Maria Kowblansky (recording secretary); Marusia Proskurenko (membership chair); Oksana Bauer (special events chair); and five members at large: Roman Kupchinsky, Valentina Nowakiwsky, Victor Rud, Bohdan Vitvitsky and Bohdan Wroch.

## The Washington Group re-elects Bihun president



Newly elected officers of The Washington Group (from left): Yaro Bihun, Orysia Pylshenko, Leonard Kondratiuk, Larissa Chopivsky, Orest Deychakiwsky, Lydia Chopivsky, Andy Rylyk, Helen Chaikovsky, Daria Stec, Marta Zielyk and Natalie Sluzar.

by Maria Rudensky

WASHINGTON — Yaro Bihun was unanimously elected president of The Washington Group at the organization's annual meeting on September 23. Mr. Bihun, a senior editor at the African Press Branch of United States Information Agency, succeeds Daria Stec, who served two terms as head of the organization of Ukrainian American professionals based in the nation's capital.

The annual meeting, attended by some 50 people of the 300-plus member group, also saw the election of 10 other members of the TWG board of directors and auditing committee.

"TWG is not just another local business-professionals group," Mr. Bihun said as he accepted the presidency. In 1985 and 1986, he had served as the group's treasurer. He also filled in as director of public relations in 1986 following the death of Al Kapusta. He described his eagerness to lead TWG in the coming year, saying that recent events have put Ukraine and the Ukrainian American community increasingly into the spotlight.

"It all comes down to being in the forefront of change — within TWG, in the Ukrainian American community and in Ukraine," Mr. Bihun said, adding, with a chuckle, that one major change for TWG is that, for the first time in its four-year history, it is headed by a man. Auditing Committee member Natalie Sluzar was president in 1985 and 1986.

"After the recent years of looking back and marking anniversaries, including the famine and the Millennium, it is time to look to future," Mr. Bihun declared.

Some aspects of being Ukrainian are not so wonderful, Mr. Bihun was quick to point out. "Dealing with anti-Ukrainianism will certainly continue to be a challenge," he said.

But over all, Mr. Bihun, an avid member of Plast, delivered a positive assessment of the condition of Ukraine and the Ukrainian American community on the brink of the 1990s. "Like it or not, and personally I like it, there are changes occurring in the Soviet Union in general, and, albeit more slowly, in Ukraine," he said. "We cannot ignore them as we plan our community's agenda vis a vis our homeland or the land of our forebears. And finally, we must come to grips with that relationship."

In his position at the USIA, Mr. Bihun, a journalist by training, supervises and edits the work of a staff covering African-American relations. During the nearly 10 years he has been in his post, he has accompanied dignitaries including Secretary of State

George Shultz, former Vice-President Walter Mondale, and former U.N. Ambassador Andrew Young on trips to Africa. Earlier, Mr. Bihun worked for 10 years at the Ukrainian Branch of the Voice of America, an agency of the USA.

Ms. Stec, who served as president in 1986 and 1987, is an attorney at the Department of Education and a member of the Ukrainian American Bar Association, and was elected to a term on the Auditing Committee. As she turned the reins of TWG over to Mr. Bihun, she was honored with a specially engraved plaque from TWG, a bouquet of flowers and a standing ovation.

The other Board members are:

- Lydia Chopivsky moves up to vice-president from a year of service as TWG director of public relations. Ms. Chopivsky, a development officer at the United Psychiatric Group, a hospital development and management company, has bachelor's and master's degrees from Stanford University. She is coordinating the "Icons of Ukraine" exhibit produced by the Chopivsky Family Foundation.

- Taking over as secretary is Orest Deychakiwsky, a professional staff member of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe (the Helsinki Commission), a longtime Ukrainian community activist and a former TWG board member.

- Helen Chaikovsky, who served TWG in 1988 as secretary, was elected treasurer. Ms. Chaikovsky, an international banker, is a senior investment analyst at Potomac Capital Investment Corp., a subsidiary of Peppo, the Washington-area utility company.

- Andy Rylyk, the sole board member to stay in his position, will continue the work he began in 1988 as membership director. In addition, he is the database manager for TWG's various lists of names and addresses, and products address labels for the group's mailings. A professional statistician, Mr. Rylyk is chief of the statistical services division of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

- Marta Zielyk joins the TWG board as director of public relations. An international broadcaster with three years of service at the Ukrainian Branch of the Voice of America, Ms. Zielyk has been with Radio Liberty for nearly four years — three in Munich and the last one in Washington.

- Orysia Pylshenko was elected events director. Recently returned from six months of study in Lviv, Ukraine, Ms. Pylshenko, a systems analyst, is heading a project in the U.S. to raise funds for the construction of a monument to Taras Shevchenko in Lviv. TWG is facilitating the sale of videotapes of a fund-raiser concert held in

Lviv for this cause.

- Director of Special Projects will be Larissa Chopivsky (Lydia's sister-in-law). A vice-president of the Chopivsky Family Foundation, she has been active in the Washington Ukrainian Federal Credit Union and in Plast.

- Leonid Kondratiuk, a major in the U.S. Army and chief historian of the National Guard Bureau, will join Ms. Sluzar and Ms. Stec on the Auditing Committee.

After the elections, the annual meeting participants heard a presentation by Michael Lawriwsky, senior lecturer in accounting and business economics at La Trobe University, outside Melbourne, Australia. Dr. Lawriwsky, who was stopping in Washington on a trip through the United States, Canada and Europe, described the Ukrainian Australian community, its history, demographics, characteristics and aspirations for the future. He also showed colorful slides of Ukrainian establishments "down under."

Dr. Lawriwsky spoke about the vitality of Australia's Ukrainians.

## LUV endorses N.J. candidates

NEWARK, N.J. — The League of Ukrainian Voters (LUV), an organization devoted to the needs of Ukrainian Americans, comprises concerned community activists of New Jersey who encourage all to participate in the political process and vote on November 8. LUV, through its elected officials, has announced its endorsement of candidates for the United States House of Representatives and the United States Senate.

The following individuals, according to LUV, have demonstrated a record of achievement and positive action on behalf of the Ukrainian American community. By its endorsement, LUV anticipates continued cooperation and involvement in Ukrainian American affairs between the candidates and members of the Ukrainian American community.

LUV-endorsed candidates are: U.S. Senate: Frank Lautenberg.

House of Representatives: District 1 — James J. Florio, District 2 — William J. Hughes, District 3 — Frank Pallone Jr., District 4 — Christopher H. Smith, District 5 — Marge Roukema, District 6 — Bernard J. Dwyer, District 7 — Matthew J. Rinaldo, District 8 — Robert A. Roe, District 9 — Robert G. Torricelli, District 10 — Donald M. Payne, District 11 — Dean A. Gallo, District 12 — James Courter, District 13 — H. James Saxton and District 14 — Frank J. Guarini.

## Virko Baley's mission: promote Ukrainian performing arts in West



Virko Baley

by Marta Kolomayets

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — When Virko Baley began what he refers to as his personal relationship with Ukrainian music in the late 1960s, he discovered the early works of Borys Lyatoshynsky (1920s and 1930s) and the music of the "Shestydesiatnyky," the generation of the 1960s, many of whom were inspired by Lyatoshynsky, the father of Ukrainian symphonic music.

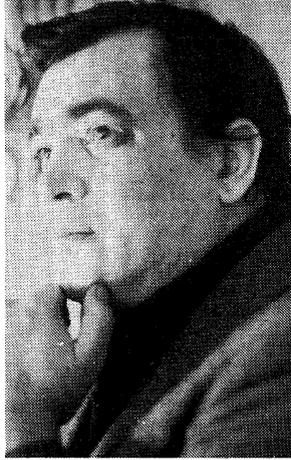
"There was an intellectual fervor in the music that seemed to be lacking in the literature of the day," said Mr. Baley, the music director of the Las Vegas Symphony and artist in residence at the University of Nevada-Las Vegas, who has been closely tracking the development of music in Ukraine for three decades.

Mr. Baley, a composer, conductor and pianist in his own right, explains that although there was a significant evolution in the belles lettres in Ukraine during that period, it was the music that was explosive and dynamic.

"I'm not talking about whether something had political overtures. I'm talking about modernism as a movement, a sheer new point of view, a stylistic new way of looking at the reality," he stated. "It was music that began to reject socialist realism." The music scene in Soviet Ukraine was quite good — it developed into the Kiev avant-garde with such composers as Valentin Silvestrov, Leonid Hrabovsky, Vitaliy Hodziatsky and Vladimir Huba leading the way. It was their impact, in Mr. Baley's opinion, that affected the era and revitalized Ukrainian creative talent in the 1960s.

Referring to the music situation of that period, Mr. Baley explained in a methodical manner, not unlike that of a professor, that this was the first time a Ukrainian school with an identifiable style had emerged. Not even Lysenko had a distinct Ukrainian style, his works were based on a Russian compositional model, according to the Ukrainian American conductor.

The composers of the 1960s, although a small group based in Kiev, gave rise to a new generation of Ukrainian composers in the 1970s, still basically unknown in the West. So, now, in the era of glasnost and perestroika, the time is ripe to disseminate that music in the West. Precisely for this reason, Mr. Baley, who is considered to be one of the leading authorities on the music of the Soviet Union, particularly music in Ukraine, has developed the Ukrainian Cultural Foundation, an organization designed to promote the works of Soviet Ukrainian creative talent in the



Yevhen Stankovych

West. During a recent visit to The Ukrainian Weekly offices, Mr. Baley explained the goals of the foundation, whose board of directors includes Mr. Baley, Irena Stecura, Yuriy Boychuk and Roman Mac. This group of activists involved in mainstream American culture, sensed that the cultural community had a real thirst for new talent, untapped resources from the Soviet Union.

The foundation, which was originally chartered as the Ukrainian Music Society, has recently expanded to include all the creative arts on the suggestion of various supporters who see an interest in all forms of Soviet arts emerging in the West.

One could say that Mr. Baley fell into the role of Soviet Ukrainian arts promoter, a task in which he revels. First approached by Continuum, a music organization founded in New York in 1966 which aims at expanding the audience for 20th century music. Mr. Baley acquainted the group with the music of Soviet composers, which resulted in a New York concert, "USSR: Unveiling the Avant-Garde," in 1980.

Intrigued by the music of Soviet composers and inspired by Mr. Baley's enthusiasm, Continuum, directed by Cheryl Seltzer and Joel Sachs, wanted more. Mr. Baley obliged, and with his cooperation, the organization, which holds a Siemens international prize for distinguished service to music, organized two more concerts in New York City, both featuring Soviet Ukrainian composers. The first, in the fall of 1987, called "The New Ukrainians," featured the works of Levko Kolodub, Messrs. Silvestrov, Hrabovsky and Valentin Bibik. The second concert, held in April of this year, was a retrospective celebrating Mr. Silvestrov's 50th birthday. The Ukrainian composer from Kiev attended this event, which was hailed by a New York Times music reviewer.

These concerts have been witnessed by New York audiences, which Mr. Baley contends are provincial, quickly adding that if you want to make a statement, New York is still the place to do it, as it is a performance capital of the West. To accent his point, he added that New York may not be the place where all creative talent comes from, but it is still the place that all creative talent comes to.

But Soviet Ukrainian composers have also been heard by concert-goers in Los Angeles, Las Vegas, the Netherlands and various European concert halls, where symphony orchestras have

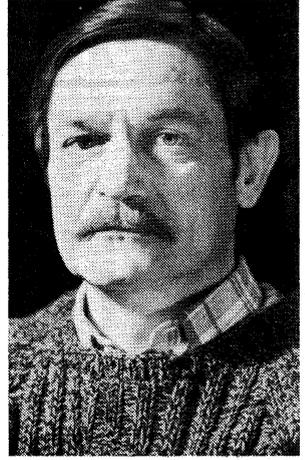


Oleh Kyva

commissioned works from these musicians. Most recently, the Winnipeg Symphony Orchestra premiered the suite from the opera "When the Ferns Bloom" (Tsvit Paporoti) by Yevhen Stankovych, featuring soprano Nina Matvienko from Kiev, tenor John Martens from Winnipeg and the Olexander Koshetz Choir also from this Canadian city.

These are just a few examples of the dissemination of Ukrainian arts in the Western world. The Ukrainian Cultural Foundation's ideas are endless; besides commissioned works by symphonies, Mr. Baley believes such theater groups as La Mama can apply for funding to sponsor experimental theater from Soviet Ukraine on its premises.

He said he thinks that once the foundation's promotional materials are sent to major arts groups, music organizations, ballet companies and film houses, many will come knocking on



Volodymyr Zahortsev

the foundation's door.

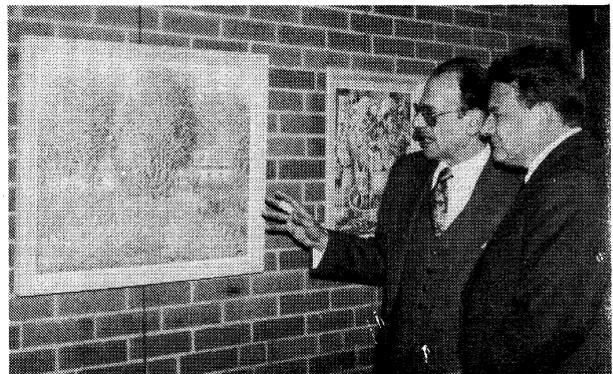
"Believe me, once an arts organization finds out there is money available to fund projects," they will apply to the Ukrainian Cultural Foundation, said Mr. Baley, who himself is a recipient of numerous grants, among them the National Endowment for the Arts.

The foundation is currently collecting funds for its base, asking the Ukrainian community outside of Ukraine to support these efforts. It is also soliciting donations from businessmen and corporations, who believe in the dissemination of talent not only from Soviet Ukraine, but also from Ukrainian groups in Eastern Europe.

Mr. Baley underscored that the foundation will be a bona fide cultural organization that will function within American mainstream cultural life; its object is to help propagate Ukrainian culture among non-Ukrainians. Set up

(Continued on page 16)

## Soviet Ukrainian artists' works exhibited in New Jersey, New York



Bohdan Polansky

An unprecedented exhibit of "Contemporary Art from Ukraine," featuring 106 works by 13 artists living and creating in the Ukrainian SSR, was displayed October 4-12 in the New Jersey Institute of Technology's Hazell Center Gallery in Newark, N.J. Some 50 persons attended the October 4 opening reception, which featured as guest speaker Gennadi Oudovenko, ambassador of the Ukrainian SSR to the United Nations. Also speaking were NJIT President Saul K. Fenster and Dr. Roman Voronka, a mathematics professor who helped coordinate the exhibit, curated by art historian Bohdan Pevny. The art works, brought to the United States through the Ukrainian Artists' Union, include oil and tempera paintings, etchings, linocuts and other graphic art, as well as collages by artists loosely labelled "non-conformists" who were born between 1932 and 1957. The exhibit has moved on to the Ukrainian Institute of America in New York, where it officially opened October 29 for a run through March 11. In the photo on the left, Mr. Fenster points out a painting by Ivan Marchuk to Ambassador Oudovenko. In the right-hand photo exhibit-goers view graphic works by Vasyi Perevalskiy and Oleksander Ivakhnenko.

### Delegation...

(Continued from page 1)

with Ukrainian religious and human rights activists during his recent summit in Moscow. Judge Futey also expressed the appreciation of the community for the president's remarks on the issue of religious freedom in Ukraine in his

recent address to the United Nations. The presentation of the medallion and book were made by Archbishop Mstyslav, metropolitan of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church, Archbishop Stephen Sulyk, metropolitan of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, and the Rev. Olexa Harbuziuk, president of the All-Ukrainian Evangelical Baptist

Fellowship. President Reagan thanked the delegation members for their support and for their commitment to the cause of religious freedom. He went on to say that while the Millennium celebrations are taking place in Moscow, the truth is that Christianity came to Ukraine in 988 and that Ukraine was the first state in that region of the world to accept Christianity.

The president also stated that over 50 million Ukrainians are prohibited from practicing their religion openly in the Soviet Union. He vowed to continue his fight for the legalization of the Ukrainian Churches and concluded with his hope that long before the next Millennium, the Ukrainian Churches will be

free. The Millennium Committee delegation visiting with the president also included: Dr. Yuriy Starosolsky, president; Ulana Diachuk, chairperson of the financial committee; Dr. George Soltys, chairman; Wiacheslaw Wyshniewsky, vice-chairman; George Bazylevsky, secretary; Nadia Komarnycky-McConnell, liaison for government relations; George Powstenko, arts/cultural affairs chairman; Eugene Iwanciw, UNA Washington Bureau director and committee member; Myron Wasyluk, Ukrainian National Information Service director and committee member; the Very Rev. Michael Fedorowich of the Ukrainian Catholic Church; and the Rev. Frank Estocin of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church.

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An encyclopedic chronology



**A Thousand Years of Christianity in Ukraine**  
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**WILKES BARRE DISTRICT COMMITTEE OF UNA BRANCHES**  
announces that its

**DISTRICT ORGANIZING MEETING**  
will be held on

**Sunday, November 13, 1988 at 2:00 P.M.**  
at Hall of St. Volodymyr Ukrainian Catholic Church  
87 Zerbey Avenue, Edwardsville, Pa.

Obligated to attend the meeting are District Committee Officers, Branch Officers and 31st Convention Delegates of the following Branches:  
**29, 30, 99, 169, 223, 236, 282**

All UNA members are welcome as guests at the meeting.

AGENDA:

1. Opening
2. Minutes of preceding meeting
3. Review of the District's 1988 organizational activities
4. Address by UNA Supreme President, DR. JOHN O. FLIS
5. General UNA topics
6. Adoption of membership campaign plan for the balance of the current year
7. Questions and answers
8. Adjournment

Meeting will be attended by:  
**Dr. John O. Flis, UNA Supreme President**  
**FOR THE DISTRICT COMMITTEE:**  
Wasył Stefuryrn, Chairman Helen Holak, Secretary & Treasurer

### Helsinki Watch...

(Continued from page 3)

the same time, it pointed to continued violations in the Soviet Union and elsewhere, citing specific forms of abuse in Rumania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Turkey and Hungary, as well as in the USSR, and acknowledging that "there is room for improvement in just about all of the signatory countries, including our own."

With regard to the possibility of a follow-up human rights conference in Moscow under Helsinki auspices, the U.S. group acknowledged that "significant progress in Soviet human rights practices...makes the possibility of holding such a conference in Moscow more feasible than it once appeared."

At the same time, Helsinki Watch reasserted its conditions for any country that wishes to play host to such a conference: the release of all political prisoners, freedom for all citizens to leave and return to their countries, and a guarantee that peaceful non-governmental activities will be permitted in the city where the conference is being held.

### UCC holds...

(Continued from page 4)

A report on the Ottawa celebrations of the Millennium of Ukraine's Christianization was delivered by Olena Hlibowych, while Tony Harras spoke about the centennial of Ukrainian settlement in Canada.

The next day, Dr. Roman Petryshyn reported on the activity of the Ukrainian Resource and Development Center at Grant MacEwan College in Edmonton. Danylo Bugera related information on a student internship program with members of the federal Parliament.

During the luncheon, conference participants heard a report by the director of the Ukrainian Information Bureau in Ottawa, Andrew Hluchowecky.

Mr. Gregorovich then returned to deliver his report as head of the UCC's Civil Liberties Commission, touching on the topics of war criminals in Canada and the internment of Ukrainians in Canada in the years 1914 to 1920.

After the conference was adjourned

by Dr. Cipywnyk, delegates and guests, some 300 in number, gathered for a public meeting with Mykola Rudenko, first chairman of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group who now resides in the United States.

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For the first time in the 70-year history of the Soviet Union, USSR's government allows to import 100,000 Ukrainian Bibles.

The Ukrainian Family Bible Association is asking you for a gift of \$25.00 or more, if possible, to help print and deliver Ukrainian Bibles to Ukraine by the United Bible Societies of West Germany. We must respond with **unity** to this God-given chance.

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### MILLENNIUM of CHRISTIANITY IN UKRAINE ART EXHIBITS

November 13, 1988 through December 29, 1988

RELIGIOUS TRADITIONS IN WORKS OF CONTEMPORARY UKRAINIAN-AMERICAN ARTISTS.

Mychaylo Balas, Mychaylo Czereshniowskyj, Petro Cholodnyj, Jacques Hnizdovsky, Swiatoslaw Hordynsky, Zenon Holubec, Lubo Hutsaliuk, Slava Gerulak, Julian Kolesar, S. Konash-Konashovsky, Yuriy Kozak, Vasyi Krychevskyj, Myron Levitsky, Zoya Lisowska, Omelan Mazuryk, Mychaylo Moroz, Ludmyla Morozova, Arkadia Olenska-Petryshyn, Aka Pereyma, Natalia Pohrebinska, Yuriy Solovij, Orestia Szeparowycz, Tyt Wenhrynovych, Marko Zubar.

**HISTORICAL EXHIBITION OF ORIGINAL ARTIFACTS AND REPRODUCTIONS, 11th - 19th CENT., ACCOMPANIED BY A VIDEO ON THE SUBJECT OF MILLENNIUM OF CHRISTIANITY IN UKRAINE.**

Opening: Saturday, November 12th, 1988, 7 p.m.

Opening remarks by Dr. Jaroslaw Leshko, Professor of Art History, Smith College.

Readings of poetry on religious subjects by contemporary Ukrainian poets in America: **Bohdan Boychuk**, — his own poetry, **Laryssa Kukrycka** and **Wolodymyr Lysniak** — poetry by Wasyi Barka, Oksana Laturynska and Oleksa Stefanowycz.

Reception follows Contrib: \$10, \$5 seniors and students

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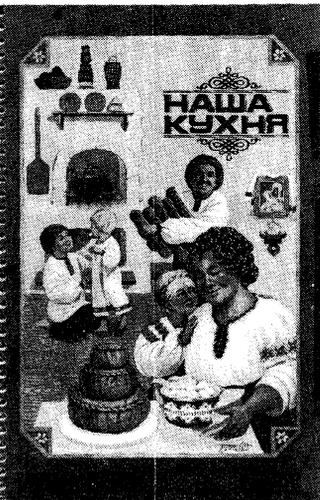
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**UNITED STATES SENATE**

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**VOTE FOR HIM ON NOVEMBER 8**

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**Ukrainian Helsinki...**  
(Continued from page 1)

meeting was Taras Antoniuk, a representative of the Kiev UHU branch, as well as the UDU and the Ukrainian Culturalurological Club (UCC). The Ukrainian Helsinki Union has branches in Kiev, headed by Oles Shevchenko; in Lviv, headed by Bohdan Horyn, along with the local organ,

Information Bulletin, published there; and also in Kharkiv, Ivano-Frankivske and in other cities in Ukraine. There are reportedly some branches in the process of formation in the raion centers of Ukraine and also in cities outside the republic's borders, including Leningrad and Riga, Latvia.

"Despite the antagonistic attitude of the bureaucratic apparatus toward the national-democratic movement in Ukraine, this movement is gradually gaining greater popularity amid an awakened Ukrainian society," wrote the UHU External Representation in its news release about the new Moscow branch.

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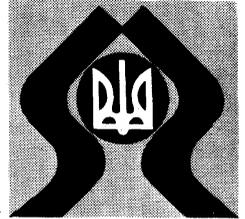
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# COOPERATIVE TRIBUNE

Published by: Ukrainian National Credit Union Association, (UNCUA)  
 2351 West Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60622 Phone (312) 489-0050  
 Editor: Tamara Denysenko



## The Cooperative Credit Movement Its Economic and Social Impact

The Ukrainian Cooperative Credit movement exists in Canada, USA and Australia. Its basic function is to promote economic welfare through capital transfer — savers' accumulated funds are used by borrowers and the CU to create economic growth and development. Savings in Credit Unions mobilize community funds to support the general well-being of members, the community and subsequently the nation. The extent of savings activity becomes an important indicator of community solidarity and national economic strength and its ability to promote social and cultural endeavors.

On April 19, 1977, the Congress of the United States changed the rules governing credit unions. As a result, they were permitted to give members a greater variety of excellent services and become competitive with other financial institutions. This change in the financial politics changed the national economy and saw a growth in the cooperative movement. At the end of 1987, ten years after these changes, American credit union membership grew to 58 million members with savings of 170 billion and 185 billion dollars in total assets. Taking into consideration that on March 1, 1988 America had a population of 245 million, it is impressive to note that 23.7% was organized in the cooperative movement.

In comparison, in the countries where Ukrainian credit unions are active, there are 1,300,000 Ukrainians: 730,000 — USA, 540,000 — Canada, 30,000 — Australia.

In its annual report, the Ukrainian World Cooperative Council reported that the movement encompasses 67 Ukrainian cooperatives with 119,428 members, 1 billion 24 million dollars in shares and 1 billion 229 million dollars in total assets. That is, only 9.2% of potential membership belongs to credit unions. Even if a more conservative estimate of 1,000,000 is used this would reflect only 12% of Ukrainians belonging to the Ukrainian credit union movement worldwide.

Assets in the form of loans to members exceed 800 million dollars. Ukrainian churches, cultural and educational institutions receive approximately 1 million annually. This alone should serve as an indication of the benefits of credit union membership and support of the movement.

It is imperative to educate our communities of the importance and achievements of the Ukrainian cooperatives, which over the years have strengthened countless budgets of our churches, as well as national organizations, cultural, educational, youth and many other institutions and associations.

Strong support for our credit unions, fraternal organizations, savings and loans, and various financial institutions will sustain the development of a strong economic base for our community in the years to come.

Omelian Pleshkewych

### The Credit Union Difference:

## Credit Union Membership Is Real... And So Are The Benefits

Membership in the credit union has many advantages. As a member of the credit union, you're a part of a unique financial cooperative, a group of people with common interests who've joined together to help one another in money matters. By pooling their savings, our members create a source of funds for loans, which are made available to "members only" at reasonable rates of interest. The interest from these loans allows the credit union to pay dividends on members' savings and to pay for the credit union staff and operations.

#### It's Your Credit Union

But credit union membership means more than access to a savings program and low-interest loans. It means the opportunity to have a say in how the credit union is run. It means you elect, or can run for election to, the Board of Directors. You

can serve on volunteer committees. You can meet with management to discuss your view of how well the credit union is serving its members. In other words, you can directly influence the products and services the credit union provides.

#### Serving Members, Good Times or Bad

But the most important benefit of credit union membership is simply that you belong to an organization whose purpose is to serve its members. Other financial organizations have other purposes — to make a profit, to increase the price of their stock, to become a household name or a power in international finance. Our sole purpose is to serve our members, in good times or in bad, and all the benefits of membership derive from that single purpose. Membership in the credit union is real, and so are the benefits.

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