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Shcherbytsky leaves political arena: but is it really the end of an era?

by Dr. Roman Solchanyk

A plenum of the Central Committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party was convened on September 28 at which Volodymyr Shcherbytsky, 71, announced his retirement after more than 17 years as party first secretary, thereby marking what may be the end of a political era in Ukraine.

The meeting chose Volodymyr Antonovych Ivashko, 56, a member of the Politburo and the former second secretary, as the new party leader in a secret ballot. The plenum was attended by party and state leader Mikhail Gorbachev, who addressed the Ukrainian party leadership.

According to Radio Moscow, the question of Mr. Shcherbytsky's successor had been discussed by the party aktiv, involving some 1,600 people, during which time Mr. Ivashko's name cropped up most frequently. And although the candidacies of six individuals were discussed, when it came down to the vote two names were on the ballot: Mr. Ivashko and Stanislav Ivanovych Hurenko, a candidate member of the Politburo and a secretary of the Central Committee. Mr. Ivashko received 136 votes, Mr. Hurenko 43. Apparently for the first time, representatives of the Soviet media were present at the proceedings.

Mr. Ivashko, a Ukrainian, was born in Poltava and has been a party member since 1960. He graduated from the Kharkiv Mining Institute in 1956 and holds a candidate of economics degree. After completing his studies, Mr. Ivashko lectured and was engaged in scientific work at higher educational institutions in Kharkiv.

Between 1973 and 1978, he was head of the Science and Educational Institutions Department of the Kharkiv Oblast Party Committee, and in

1978 he became a secretary of the Kharkiv Obkom. Directly after the 27th Congress of the Ukrainian Party in February 1986 Mr. Ivashko was elected a secretary of the Ukrainian Party Central Committee responsible for ideology, replacing Oleksandr Semenovych Kopto, the current head of the Ideological Department of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Little more than a year later, in April 1987, he was transferred to the post of first secretary of the Dnipropetrovske Oblast Party Committee and released from his position as secretary of the Central Committee in Kiev. In January 1988, he was promoted to full membership in the Ukrainian Politburo, and in December of that year he was chosen second secretary of the Ukrainian party.

At this year's plenum in April of the CPSU Central Committee, Mr. Ivashko was advanced from candidate to full membership in that body. In March of this year he joined the ranks of people's deputies to the CPSU.

President Gorbachev's participation in the work of the Kiev plenum underlines the importance of both the Ukrainian party and the republic, a point that the Soviet party leader made in his address. Radio Moscow reported that Mr. Shcherbytsky opened the plenum proceedings with a statement saying that his age and state of health were such as to preclude him from performing his duties at the requisite level.

Mr. Gorbachev "supported" Mr. Shcherbytsky's desire to retire and thanked him for his "many years of fruitful labor," repeating a similar gesture made at last week's Central Committee plenum at which Mr. Shcherbytsky first announced his retirement plans and was removed from the CPSU Politburo.

Such niceties stand in stark contrast to the increasingly vocal de-

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Lvivites protest police brutality with mass rally, two-hour strike

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Thousands of Lviv residents took part in a mass rally and a two-hour work strike on Tuesday, October 3, to protest against the brutal dispersal by militia of several peaceful demonstrations staged two days earlier in the western Ukrainian city, reported various sources.

Responding to an appeal by a newly formed strike committee, some 30,000 gathered for a mass rally at 5 p.m. last Tuesday, organized by the Popular Movement of Ukraine for Perebudova, or Rukh, to publicly condemn police brutality against demonstrators on October 1, according to Agence France Presse and the Associated Press.

Citing Anatoly Dotsenko, a Moscow-based representative of the Ukrainian Helsinki Union, the two agencies reported that the Lviv oblast procurator had addressed the crowd to denounce the violence and had promised an official investigation, although another local official publicly denied that militia and special riot police were ordered to attack a column of protesters last Sunday.

Mr. Dotsenko was also reported as saying that most of the commercial enterprises, factories and institutions in Lviv had been paralyzed by a two-hour work stoppage, staged between 10 a.m. and noon last Tuesday, as a protest against Sunday's violence.

Eyewitnesses and several injured victims reportedly addressed the mass meeting and gave accounts of what had occurred.

According to the UHU's press service, on Sunday a column of between 10,000 and 15,000 people bearing blue-and-yellow national flags staged a protest

in front of Lviv's Druzhba stadium where a concert, featuring such performers as Verkhovyna and Sophia Rotaru, was being held to officially celebrate the reunification of Ukrainian lands. A column of militia reportedly set upon the protesters, broke numerous flag poles and detained a group of demonstrators, including Ivan Makar and Roman Paslavsky.

Angered by this the rest of the protesters marched to the militia station on Copernicus Street to demand the release of those detained, reported the UHU's press service. At the militia station, the protesters were met by a cordon of militia armed with rubber truncheons, who set about beating the demonstrators, including women, children and elderly.

News of the attack reportedly reached people who were gathered in a popular place where Lviv residents hope a Taras Shevchenko monument will be erected. A group of these people apparently made haste to the scene of the attack in front of the militia station in order to help their comrades. This second group, however, was met by the sixth unit of the Ministry of the Interior's special riot police, who reportedly attacked them, kicking and beating the unarmed civilians with rubber truncheons. There were reports of several people sustaining injuries from plastic bullets. While several people were admitted to hospitals with broken ribs, the total number of injured is yet unknown. Among those who were hospitalized was the sculptor Roman Opryk, a member of the Ukrainian Artists' Union.

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UNA executives look to 1990 convention

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The Supreme Executive Committee of the Ukrainian National Association, meeting here at the fraternal organization's headquarters building on September 16, focused on the work accomplished during the first eight months of the UNA's 95th anniversary year. Much discussion also was centered on recent developments in Ukraine and the role of the UNA in assisting the Ukrainian nation, as well as on the upcoming 32nd convention of the UNA slated to be held next spring in Baltimore.

The meeting was chaired by Supreme President John O. Flis. In attendance were: Supreme Vice-President Myron B. Kuropas, Supreme Director for Canada John Hewryk, Supreme Vice-President Gloria Paschen, Supreme Secretary Walter Sochan and Supreme Treasurer Ulana Diachuk.

First on the agenda were the officers'

reports. Mrs. Diachuk led the way with the financial report.

After reporting on the purchase and sale of bonds in both Canadian and U.S. currency, Mrs. Diachuk said that income from investments totalled \$3,351,034, an amount less by \$401,264 than during the previous year. Part of the reason lies in the fact that income from the UNA's loan for its headquarters building was less this year, totalling \$629,000.

Dues collected totalled \$1,753,624 — \$126,029 more than the previous year. Mrs. Diachuk explained that this is partially due to members buying additional paid-up insurance with their dividends.

Soyuzivka income was \$901,086, a sum greater by \$318,309 than in 1988; while income at the Svoboda Press increased by \$7,000 to \$764,767.

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Ukrainian Americans salute Shevchenko

This weekend in Washington, Ukrainian Americans will gather to pay tribute to Taras Shevchenko, who is described in the inscription on the Washington monument erected 25 years ago in his honor as: "19th century Ukrainian poet and fighter for the independence of Ukraine and the freedom of all mankind."

(Photo on the left is a detail from the Shevchenko Monument in Washington.)

A GLIMPSE OF SOVIET REALITY

The debate continues over radiation exposure in Ukraine

by Dr. David Marples

The emotional debate taking place in Ukraine about the health effects of the Chernobyl disaster has been further fueled by the establishment of a new "norm" for radiation exposure during a person's lifetime — i.e., 35 rems. The figure was decided upon — depending upon which source is consulted — either by the USSR Ministry of Health or by the Kiev-based Center for Radiation Medicine, which is affiliated with the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences. (Ukrainian Minister of Health, Anatoliy Romanenko, is also director of the Center for Radiation Medicine, which may explain the uncertainty of origin.)

According to V.G. Bebeskko, director of the Institute of Clinical Radiology at the center, the figure was arrived at only after due consultation with Western experts on radiation safety. In addition, Dr. Bebeskko has provided a description of the current situation of radiation contamination that differs substantially from that given by sources such as the Ukrainian government.

What has become an almost weekly round of arguments and counter-arguments on the subject in the Ukrainian press has now been taken a step further by Dr. Bebeskko's comments. His statements appear at odds not only with the position of the Ukrainian ecological movement, but also with the explanations offered recently by the information section of the Ukrainian government.

Thus, Mr. Bebeskko begins an interview with Pravda Ukrainy by asserting that the radiation problem has improved considerably since the time of the accident, partly because of the drop in capacity of short-lived radionuclides, and also because of a surprising reduction in the transfer of cesium-137 from the soil into plants.

As a result, he argues, the "real doses" of irradiation of the "vast majority" of the population have been shown to be substantially lower than the established norm. In the meantime, the Ministry of Health has recommended 35 rems as the maximum permissible limit for radiation exposure over a normal 70-year lifespan. (Incidentally, this figure has been used for several months in practice, but it has now received official scientific approval in the USSR.) Dr. Bebeskko emphasizes that the figure does not divide safe from unsafe levels of radiation, and one could exceed it by two or three times without having a negative effect upon one's health.

The figure can be used, he says, to determine which areas are safe for habitation. Thus, with a lifetime dose of less than 35 rems, the population can live on a territory without restrictions. If this limit is exceeded, then decontamination measures should be undertaken to reduce external and internal irradiation to the acceptable level. If this is impossible to attain, then the population must be evacuated. In the case of those people who received heavy doses of radiation in the aftermath of the Chernobyl accident, steps must be taken to reduce the intake in the years ahead and to accelerate the removal of radionuclides from the organism.

Dr. Bebeskko notes that in May 1989 Soviet specialists presented their conclusions on radiation safety to the 28th session of the Scientific Commission of

the United Nations on the Operations of Nuclear Radiation, and received general approval. Foreign specialists evidently considered that a lifetime dose of 75 to 100 rems would also be within the bounds of safety. Similarly, representatives of the World Health Organization from Argentina, France and Canada who visited the Soviet Union have also approved the lifetime figure of 35 rems.

These experts reportedly held the view, with which Dr. Bebeskko concurs, that the population generally as well as scientists who are not experts in radiation protection do not fully understand what is meant by the principle of a normative dose. According to Dr. Bebeskko, it is often believed that dosage limits for those who work in the nuclear power industry are the same as those that were applied in the unprecedented situation that followed the Chernobyl accident.

He also maintains that scientists untutored in radiation safety tend to attribute all biological and medical deviations in the fallout region to the influence of radiation. Such unfounded assertions, he maintains, add greatly to psychological stress, which then adversely affects people's health and reduces public confidence in those who really are radiation specialists.

Putting it simply, Dr. Bebeskko is criticizing those who disagree with the Center for Radiation Medicine's analysis of the health effects of Chernobyl. His professed hope is for a dialogue on the subject, with the proviso that the "opponents" should be as honest on the question as the center's specialists.

In addition, in September and October of this year, there is to be a further and deeper investigation into the health of residents of Kiev and Zhytomyr Oblasts.

Dr. Bebeskko's viewpoint is also similar to that of three scientists who were interviewed by a correspondent from the Chernobyl newspaper for shiftworkers, Trudovaya Vakhta. The premise for the interview was public dissatisfaction with the establishment of the 35-rem norm. Usher Margulis of the Institute of Biophysics of the Soviet Academy of Sciences comments that the dosage figure is based on years of study of data taken from people who work in the nuclear industry and from observation of the victims of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Also, there are territories in China and France where the inhabitants can expect a lifetime dose of 30 to 80 rems.

A recent meeting in Moscow of the national commission on radiation safety, which included representatives of the World Health Organization and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), agreed unanimously that the proposed norm was somewhat on the low side, and that no harmful health effects could result from a lifetime dose of even 50 rems.

Experiments on plant, animal life

Another scientist, Igor Riabov, who heads a radio-ecological expeditionary group in the Chernobyl area (affiliated also with the USSR Academy of Sciences) makes reference to experiments undertaken on plants and animals in the Chernobyl zone both before and after the 1986 accident. In the Yaniv region, for example, animals are taken

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GLASNOST DIARY: recording changes in the USSR

USSR-Israeli relations

With relations between the Soviet Union and Israel growing warmer, the first Soviet-Israeli joint venture will manufacture medical diagnostic equipment in Kiev, TASS recently reported.

According to Andrey Serdiuk, deputy health minister in Ukraine, the ministry, an Israeli corporation called Elscint, and a former Kiev weapons plant that has switched to making

consumer goods have joined together for this first joint venture.

The Ukrainian plant will assemble foreign-made parts into ultrasonic equipment used to diagnose problems with internal organs and check the health of fetuses, according to TASS. Although the products are intended for both domestic and export use, Mr. Serdiuk added that there is a shortage of such equipment in the USSR.

Kampov freed from imprisonment

KESTON, England — According to information received by Aid to Russian Christians, Ukrainian Catholic prisoner Pavlo Kampov has been freed from imprisonment. British Member of Parliament David Alton was told the news by Ivan Hel, Chairman of the Committee for the Defense of the Ukrainian Catholic Church.

Mr. Kampov was first arrested in 1970 and sentenced to six years' strict regimen labor camp and two years' exile on charges of "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda." He was rearrested in July 1981 and sentenced to 10 years' strict regimen camp and three years' exile on charges of alleged embezzlement.

The case is widely believed by human rights activists in the Soviet Union to have been fabricated by the KGB because of Mr. Kampov's continued campaigning for political, national and religious rights.

He was accused of fraudulently receiving disability pension after his disabled status was arbitrarily revoked. During his imprisonment Mr. Kampov's health deteriorated and since November 1988 he had been held in a prison hospital in Kiubyshev.

The exact date of Mr. Kampov's release is not known, but his health is reported to be improving.

Lvivites...

(Continued from page 1)

Cries of "Banderovtsi! Stalin did not repress you enough!" were heard among the militia and special forces, reported the UHU.

A strike committee formed on Monday with representatives of local informal organizations, led by the Rukh, in an appeal called on all the "residents of Lviv, regardless of nationality, party loyalty, social status or religion" to "join together in one united front against crimes against the people." The appeal said: "Form strike committees at your places of work, which would keep the situation in the city under control. Join together in one single city strike committee! We are for perubodova! There will be no return to neo-Stalinism!"

A Rukh spokesperson reportedly told the crowd gathered last Tuesday that the Rukh would conduct its own independent inquiry into the police

action, aside from the official one, and would announce its conclusions at a public meeting on October 15, reported Agence France Presse. The Rukh is scheduled to hold rallies that day in all major Ukrainian cities as part of a campaign for new and more democratic laws on republican elections.

The French news agency also reported on October 3 that another two-hour work strike was held by miners in 21 pits in the Lviv-Volhynian coalfields in western Ukraine last Tuesday to protest the failure by authorities to honor economic promises made during last July's nationwide coal strike. The striking miners also expressed a lack of confidence in local trade union bodies.

These two strike actions took place while the Soviet Parliament was discussing a proposal by Soviet president Mikhail Gorbachev to ban all strikes in the USSR for a 15-month period. Later in the week, the Congress of Peoples' Deputies agreed only to a ban on strikes in several key industries.

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Ukrainian Americans pressure Senate

WASHINGTON — The adoption of the Lautenberg Amendment to the Foreign Aid Appropriations Act, H.R. 2939, continues to stir controversy. The amendment, adopted on September 20, lists groups in the Soviet Union with "well-established histories of persecution" making them eligible for refugee status. The Ukrainian Catholic and Ukrainian Orthodox Churches, listed in the original Lautenberg Amendment to the State Department Bill and in the House passed H.R. 2022, were excluded from the list in the most recent Lautenberg Amendment.

The Ukrainian American community has reacted negatively to the change in policy. New Jersey Ukrainians have been contacting Sen. Frank Lautenberg's (D-N.J.) office by telephone and letter.

Eugene Iwanciw, director of the UNA Washington Office noted: "I have been contacted by Sen. Lautenberg's office and told that there has been a very negative reaction to the amendment. The senator is clearly concerned about the community's views on the amendment. I explained to the senator's staff that by excluding the two Ukrainian Churches from the list of groups with a 'well-established history of persecution', the Senate is sending mixed and wrong messages to the Kremlin. The community understands this and it has struck a raw nerve."

In addition to telephone calls and individual letters, communities have signed petitions to Sen. Lautenberg. A petition with over 250 names was sent from Jersey City, N.J. Another petition from Pittsburgh, with over 450 signatures, was submitted to the New Jersey senator and Sens. John Heinz (R) and Arlen Specter (R) of Pennsylvania.

Communities throughout the United States have been calling their senators and sending mailgrams, letters and postcards. Within days of the Senate action, over 1,500 postcards were distributed in the Chicago area.

Reactions from the Senate have been mixed. When contacted by a constituent, Ann Lescher of Sen. Barbara Mikulski's office stated that she spoke with Sharon Waxman of Sen. Lautenberg's office who informed her that New Jersey Ukrainians are satisfied with the senator's amendment.

According to Nadia McConnell, who is working on Bishop Basil Losten's campaign to build congressional support for legalization of the Ukrainian Catholic Church for the upcoming meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Pope John Paul II: "Senate adoption of the Lautenberg Amendment has created some confusion in the Senate. Several offices have questioned the need to contact President Gorbachev citing the exclusion of the Ukrainian Churches as 'persecuted groups' in the second Lautenberg amendment. If members of the Senate are confused on what the

amendment said, then we can expect similar confusion (about what the U.S. thinks) in the Kremlin."

Steven Schlein, press spokesman for Sen. Lautenberg, told The Weekly that there was opposition from "senior Republican senators" and the "Bush administration" which forced Sen. Lautenberg to compromise on his original amendment.

The Bush administration had made known its opposition to the amendment itself from the beginning. Rep. Lamar Smith (R-Texas) led the opposition, on behalf of the administration, to H.R. 2022. At that time, however, there was no indication that the administration opposed any particular group's inclusion in the bill or amendment. The White House has not commented on whether the administration has specifically campaigned against inclusion of the Ukrainian Churches.

Judith Golub of the American Jewish Committee (AJC) told the UNA Washington Office that the AJC supported the retention of the Ukrainian Churches in the amendment but were "threatened" that if they continued to take that position, the amendment would go down to defeat thereby undercutting AJC's efforts to assist Soviet Jews.

According to Mr. Iwanciw: "Prior to the Senate's consideration of the original Lautenberg amendment, the UNA office called all Senate offices to determine their position on the amendment and the inclusion of the Ukrainian Churches. At that time, we found limited opposition to the amendment itself but no opposition to inclusion of the Ukrainian Churches, particularly among supporters of the amendment."

He added: "In addition, when the House bill did not include the Ukrainian Churches, Reps. William Lipinski (D-Ill.) and Christopher Cox (R-Calif.) introduced an amendment on the floor of the House to include the two Churches. It was passed by voice vote indicating strong support. The bill was subsequently passed by a vote of 358 to 44 indicating strong bipartisan support for all the persecuted groups listed in the bill. The Senate also indicated strong bipartisan support by adopting the original Lautenberg Amendment by a unanimous vote of 97 yeas."

The Ukrainian Churches can still be included as "persecuted groups" by enacting the original Lautenberg amendment, still pending in a House-Senate Conference Committee, and deleting the second Lautenberg amendment pending in another House-Senate Conference Committee.

Asked about the prospects of restoring the Ukrainian Churches to the list of persecuted groups, Mr. Iwanciw stated: "The Congress will act in the coming days. To affect the outcome, the Ukrainian American community must immediately let its elected representatives know its views on the issue."

Leningrad monument to Shevchenko closer to reality as funds pour in

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Within a year and a half more than 120,000 rubles have been donated by residents of Leningrad, all areas of Ukraine and Ukrainians living outside of the USSR for the construction in Leningrad of a monument to Taras Shevchenko, Ukraine's greatest poet.

It was in this canal city on the Neva River, formerly St. Petersburg, that Shevchenko studied art, worked, died and was buried, until his remains were transported to their final resting place, Kaniv, Ukraine, on the banks of the Dnieper River.

The September 14 issue of Literaturna Ukraina, the newspaper published in Kiev by the Ukrainian Writers' Union, reported on the fund-raising drive initiated by the Taras Shevchenko Society of Leningrad. The 120,000 rubles collected thus far, noted Literaturna Ukraina, is about half the amount needed to make the monument a reality.

The newspaper also reported that the Taras Shevchenko Society had expressed thanks to all the contributors — ranging from groups such as a division of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences to collective farms, hospitals, publishing houses, schools, war veterans, women's councils and others — to individuals from throughout Ukraine as well as outside its borders, including the United States and Canada.

The history of the endeavor to erect a monument to Shevchenko in Leningrad, begins much earlier, however, long before the fund-raising campaign was initiated.

During his recent visit to Canada and the United States, Ukrainian-born artist Feodosiy Humeniuk, who studied and now lives in Leningrad, told The Ukrainian Weekly about the activities and hopes of the Taras Shevchenko Society, of which he is an active member.

It has some 100 members, he said, though in Leningrad proper there are, according to official statistics, some 120,000 Ukrainians out of a population of 4 million. He added, however, that the society believes the true figure to be much higher, reaching about 500,000 in the Leningrad area.

The society was founded by a group of fellow Ukrainians at the art academy, and for 10 years now it has been writing letters to the authorities in regard to the members' proposal that a monument to Shevchenko be erected in Leningrad. This is seen as but one facet of the Taras Shevchenko Society's work in tracing the footsteps of Shevchenko in their city.

Mr. Humeniuk told of how there

once was a memorial plaque in the Smolensk Cemetery where Shevchenko's body was buried after his death on March 10, 1861, during a massive funeral on March 12.

There was also a plaque, he related, in a room dedicated to Shevchenko at the Academy of Arts. These mysteriously disappeared, as did a street once named in the poet's honor.

The building where Shevchenko once lived and worked along with the artist Vasily Shirayev currently houses stores, Mr. Humeniuk noted, adding that the Shevchenko Society would like to see the building turned into a Shevchenko memorial building — a cultural center where the society could house a library, a Saturday school for Ukrainian studies, and the like.

Recently the society's work has begun to bear fruit. On March 9 of this year, on the occasion of the 175th anniversary of the birth of Shevchenko, a stone was installed at the Smolensk Cemetery.

The inscription noted in Russian: "Here on March 12, 1861, the great poet of Ukraine Taras Shevchenko was first buried." Also inscribed in the stone are lines from Shevchenko's "Testament": "Bury me and arise, break your chains..." The temporary marker notes that this is the future site of a monument to Shevchenko.

The Smolensk Cemetery is located on Vasilev Island. It is on this island that most of the places associated with Taras Shevchenko are located: the Academy of Arts where he studied, apartments where he resided, the studio where he worked and where he died.

Fund-raising for Leningrad's monument to Shevchenko continues, and the city council has announced a design competition for the monument. Entries are to be submitted by January 1990, after which they will be on public display. Once the public has had an opportunity to see the proposed designs and to discuss them, a 23-member jury will chose a design.

Persons living outside the USSR who wish to contribute to the monument fund may do so by forwarding checks to a special account established at the Leningrad Vneshekonombank:

LOU Vneshekonombank, Account No. 702010012, Leningrad Branch of the Soviet Cultural Fund, For the Taras Shevchenko Monument in Leningrad.

(ЛОУ Внешэкономбанк, Сч. Но. 702010012, Ленинградское Отделение Советского Фонда Культуры, На Памятник Т. Шевченко в Ленинграде.)

Coptic Pope Shenouda visits Ukrainian Orthodox monastery

NEW YORK — Pope Shenouda II of Alexandria, patriarch of the See of St. Mark and leader of 23 million Coptic Orthodox Christians (including 17 million in Egypt and 6 million throughout the United States, Canada and Australia), visited St. Andrew's Monastery, seat of Metropolitan Andrei of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church (Sobornopravna) on Thursday, September 19.

The patriarch, who is the 117th successor of St. Mark, is in the United

States for a tour of his spiritual communities, whose largest concentration is in the metropolitan New York and New Jersey areas, as well as in Los Angeles. The Coptic Church has a seminary in Los Angeles and a newly blessed seminary in Jersey City, N.J.

During his visit to St. Andrew's, where he was escorted by New York City patrolmen, Pope Shenouda exchanged the traditional greeting, the kiss of peace, with Metropolitan Andrei,

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Metropolitan Andrei with Pope Shenouda II of Alexandria.

UNA executives...

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In reporting on disbursements, Mrs. Diachuk noted that cash surrenders totalled \$223,427 (\$27,452 less than in 1988), death benefits were \$458,408 (\$32,101 less than the previous year).

Dividends paid out to members reached a new record: \$1,470,472, surpassing the 1988 figures by \$458,142. Endowments, too, increased reaching a sum of \$731,873 — \$143,034 more than in 1988.

The supreme treasurer noted that the UNA's assets grew during the first seven months of 1989 by \$267,253 reaching over \$65 million.

Mrs. Diachuk devoted much attention in her report to Soyuzivka, whose 1989 summer season, she said was markedly improved from the previous year.

The children's camps, she noted, were very popular, as evidenced by the fact that they were filled to capacity. The tennis camp had 62 participants, and the camp for pre-schoolers age 3-6 ("Tabir Puzhat") had 58 children. This was the first time that such a camp was held. Mrs. Diachuk reported, adding that it was organized by the Pershi Stezhi Plast sorority and that many mothers of children participating in the camp helped in conducting activities. The results of the camp were excellent and there is talk next year of holding such a camp for two weeks. There was also a camp for boys and girls age 7-12 which attracted more than 50 campers.

This year, the supreme treasurer pointed out, much money was invested in developing and improving Soyuzivka: a building to house summer employees was built at a cost of \$700,000, while the renovations of the Yasinia building, now known as Karpaty, amounted to approximately \$130,000.

During the springtime, Mrs. Diachuk noted, Soyuzivka was busy on weekends with weddings and conferences. This fall, too, will be busy, with nearly every weekend booked. Reservations are now being accepted for 1990.

In regard to the Ukrainian National Urban Renewal Corp., income totalled \$1,851,746. Rents amounted to \$1,831,468 (\$176,975 less than in 1988). At present two and a half floors are vacant due to the fact that a local bank that rented space in the UNA building has constructed its own building.

The UNURC's disbursements amounted to \$1,655,366, or \$811,652 less than in the previous year due primarily to the fact that interest paid on loans were less by \$630,460. As of October 1, promissory notes for \$5,183,700 will mature, Mrs. Diachuk reported. At this point the UNA is awaiting responses from holders of promissory notes on whether they wish to extend the notes.

Supreme secretary's report

During the first eight months of 1989, from January to August 31, branch secretaries and organizers enrolled 877 new members into the UNA, of which number 287 joined the juvenile depart-

ment, 499 entered the adult department and 91 were insured under accidental death certificates. Mr. Sochan added that total insurance on the 877 new members amounted to \$5,711,000.

The best months in the 1989 membership campaign were: August with 142 new members, and March with 133 new members, said the supreme secretary. The average number of new members during this eight-month interval was no less than 110 for a single month.

The most popular classes during this time proved to be P-20 and P-65 in the adult department, while in the juvenile section it was P-20, usually for insurance amounts of \$10,000 or more. No lessening in popularity was noticed among the single premium classes of W and E-65, both in the juvenile and adult departments, whereas term insurance certificates have not yet attracted many buyers, Mr. Sochan noted.

The statistics of membership changes for the first seven months of 1989 show that the UNA sustained the greatest losses in membership through the number of fully paid-up certificates in classes P-20 and P-65, totalling 716, closely followed by the matured endowment certificates totalling 528, then 518 cash surrenders and deaths of 514, continued Mr. Sochan.

A considerable number of holders of matured endowment certificates, chose the option of converting to paid-up insurance, thus remaining members with fully paid-up certificates, he added. There are cases where members who cash surrendered their certificates, replaced them with new certificates with single payment premiums, which ordinarily is not to the member's advantage.

As of July 31 the UNA had 70,902 members, including 18,082 juveniles, 46,745 adults and 6,075 holding accidental death certificates. In these seven months, the UNA sustained a loss of 1,075 members, because the expected loss in membership was more than twice as great as the number of new members organized.

There are less than four months left to the end of 1989, during which branches will try to supplement the total of active, good-standing membership to be eligible for convention delegates. Mr. Sochan noted that 75 members entitle a branch to one delegate; 150 members — two delegates; 300 members — three delegates and 1,000 members — four delegates. In conjunction with this fact, it can be expected that enrollment of new members will become brisk in the coming months.

Very disturbing to the Home Office of the UNA is the loss by death or serious illness, of branch secretaries, who are the backbone of the UNA, the supreme secretary said. The search for their replacements is not always successful. To ensure the further growth and development of the UNA, it is necessary to devote much time and effort to enlist the services of members of the younger generation. When small branches exist in the same towns, this problem can be solved by merging branches. But when the problem occurs in a branch which is the only branch in a given city, or parish, or community, it is necessary at all costs to preserve it, for the good of the membership, the whole UNA and the Ukrainian community, Mr. Sochan stressed.

Vice-presidents' reports

Mrs. Paschen, the supreme vice-presidentess, reported on her activity in the Chicago area, including the very successful golf tournament whose key organizer was Michael Banach, and joint sponsorship with a local branch of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America of a screening of the UNA-funded film "Helm of Destiny."

In addition, she noted that the Chi-

cago UNA'ers are now preparing for local celebrations of the 95th anniversary of Soyuz and for the performance of the Ukrainian Chamber Choir from Poland.

Mr. Hewryk, the supreme director for Canada, told of his participation in the 10th session of the Ukrainian National Council and in the conference of the Brotherhood of Ukrainian Catholics, as well as about organizing matters in Canada.

He added that a meeting of the UNA's Canadian Representation should be convened and that efforts should continue to purchase a UNA building in Toronto. Mr. Hewryk noted as well that the Ukrainian Canadian Committee would soon be holding its congress in Winnipeg.

Dr. Kuropas, supreme vice-president, reported on Ukrainian-Polish dialogue and commended the supreme president's letter to President George Bush urging increased economic assistance for Poland.

Dr. Kuropas also told the executive officers about Chicago Plast members' meetings with youths in Ukraine, as well as about a trip of Chicago students for study in Kiev, pointing out that among the group of eight was one Ukrainian. In turn, the supreme vice-president noted, eight students from Ukraine will travel to Chicago in October and the local Ukrainian community plans to greet them.

Supreme president's report

Mr. Flis spoke about his participation in dedication ceremonies of two new buildings at Soyuzivka, his attendance at the Verkhovyna Youth Festival of the Ukrainian Fraternal Association, and presence at the proclamation of Captive Nations Week in Washington.

He also noted that he, Mr. Sochan and Mrs. Diachuk had visited Metropolitan Mstyslav of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church, and Metropolitan Stephen Sulyk and Bishop Basil Losten of the Ukrainian Catholic Church and presented them with UNA donations toward the shipment of Bibles to Ukraine and Poland.

Thereafter, Mr. Flis presented a report on organizing activity during the first seven months of 1989. He noted that the top organizer is Supreme Advisor William Pastuszek, who enrolled 25 new members, followed by Supreme Advisor Helen Olek-Scott (21), S. Prymak (19), A. Sliusarchuk, M. Turko and I. Chopko (17 each). As of August 31, 39 UNA activists had enrolled at least five new members, Mr. Flis pointed out.

The insurance sales department had enrolled 21 members for high sums of insurance; of that 18 were enlisted by Nicholas Boyko, Mr. Flis noted.

As regards organizing activity by districts, Mr. Flis said the Philadelphia district leads the way with 124 members. Chicago follows with 80; Pittsburgh, 54; Rochester, 52; New York, 49; and Detroit, 44. Thus far, the districts, on the average, have met 46 percent of their annual quota.

As of August 31, Mr. Flis said, 877 new members insured for \$5,711,000 were enrolled into the UNA; the average face value of an insurance certificate purchased during this period was \$6,511.

Mr. Flis devoted considerable time to a report on the work of the convention committee preparing for the UNA's 32nd quadrennial convention to be held next spring in Baltimore.

Among other matters discussed at the meeting was publication of Dr. Kuropas's history of the Ukrainian community in the United States, currently being reviewed by the University of Toronto Press.

Coptic Pope...

(Continued from page 3)

and was guided by the Ukrainian Orthodox prelate to the monastery chapel, which is located in the Bronx.

Accompanying the patriarch were four of his bishops, Tadros, Sarapion, Sarabamon and Bishoy. Assisting Metropolitan Andrei was his bishop, Alexis. After a short ecumenical prayer service, Metropolitan Andrei addressed Pope Shenouda stating:

"We are humbled and most honored, forever grateful and indebted that this day we have the privilege to have with us and to stand side by side in prayer with the 117th successor of St. Mark. We are sister churches founded upon the blood of martyrs. The honor of your presence here today is not ours individually, it belongs to the hundreds and thousands of Ukrainians, faithful sons and daughters who gave their lives and shed their blood for the Orthodox faith, who struggled and fought for the preservation of their language, customs, traditions and national identity. This moment in time and this day will be recorded in history and live on long after we have departed this world, your presence is an honor and blessing to those who have gone before us and an inspiration to those who will come after us. If to any one individual this honor is due it would be to my predecessor of blessed memory His Beatitude Metropolitan Hryhorii, who during World War II under war time conditions served our people faithfully both in Ukraine and the many displaced persons camps in Europe, finally settling in the United States."

The patriarch then addressed the Ukrainian Orthodox leader, stating:

"We are all well aware as history has recorded that Ukraine received Christianity through her Prince Volodymyr the Great of Kiev, a great many years before the existence of Moscow. We are one Church and we stand in admiration and hold in high esteem and great respect our Ukrainian brothers and sisters who gave their lives and blood for the sake of the Orthodox faith and the preservation of their language and

national identity. We will always remember with fondness the many wonderful days we spent together at my residence in Cairo. We are aware of your love for us and assure you of our love and support for you and your work."

The pope then placed an exquisite hand-made, inlaid mother of pearl and ivory blessing cross on the tetrapod, his gift to the monastery chapel.

Metropolitan Andrei joined the patriarch for the ride to the Metropolitan's residence in the Pelham section of the Bronx where Metropolitan Andrei received the pope at his office. The Coptic leader presented the Ukrainian metropolitan with a commemorative plate inlaid with ivory and mother of pearl, a special commemorative medallion was presented as well and also given to Bishops Alexis and Raphael of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church (Sobornopravna).

At 7:30 p.m. that evening Metropolitan Andrei accompanied by his Bishops Alexis and Raphael attended a banquet in honor of Pope Shenouda's visit to the New York and New Jersey parishes, held at the ballroom of the Sheraton Meadowlands. The banquet was well attended with 1,000 people present.

Also in attendance were: His Eminence Mar Athanasius Y. Samuel of the Syrian Orthodox Church, His Eminence Archbishop Torkom Manoogian of the Armenian Orthodox Church, His Beatitude Theodosius of the Orthodox Church in America, His Eminence Philip Saliba of the Antiochian Orthodox Church and Msgr. Robert Stern on behalf of Cardinal John O'Connor; representatives of the Middle East Council of Churches and the National Council of Churches were present as well.

Among political notables in attendance were: Ambassador Cherif Hosny Omar (ambassador, Council of Egypt) Ambassador and Mrs. Abdel Raouf El-Reedy, Ambassador of Mrs. Abdel-Halim Badawy, Soheir S. Zaki (consul, Arab Republic of Egypt); and Jersey City, N.J., Mayor Gerald McCann and his wife.

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

New Jersey districts plan banquet

NEWARK, N.J. — Members of the UNA District Committee of New Jersey met on September 10 at St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic School to discuss preparations for celebrations of the 95th anniversary of the Ukrainian National Association.

The meeting was called to order by banquet chairman, Andrew Keybida, a UNA supreme advisor, who welcomed the following members of the committee: Jaroslaw Leskiw, Michael Zacharko, Walter Bilyk and Nestor Olesnycky. John Chomko and Alex Chudolij were unable to attend.

The anniversary banquet will be held at St. John's gymnasium in Newark,

N.J., on Sunday, December 3, at 3 p.m.

A report was rendered relative to the type of entertainment and food caterers available. Discussions were also held relative to the selection of UNA members, who have respectfully served the UNA in various capacities and who would be awarded certificates of merit and/or plaques at the banquet.

Special invitations will be mailed to all secretaries and members of the UNA inviting them to the anniversary banquet. Price for admission is \$15 per person.

For more information, please call Mr. Keybida, (201) 762-2827.

LETTERS TO THE UNA

Dance campers say thanks

Dear UNA:

The two of us would like to express our thanks and gratitude to the UNA, the Soyuzivka staff, camp director, counselors, and, especially to Mrs. Roma-Pryma Bohachevsky.

We are both 11 years old, first cousins, and this was our second dance workshop camp. Each year it gets better, nicer and we are always looking forward to the next year.

Friends that we have met, the Ukrainian spirit that has been instilled into the both of us — words cannot be written to let you know how very much this all means to us.

We are both members of UNA Branch 364, Cleveland, since birth and know that we will be lifetime members of the UNA. Mnohaya Lita to the UNA and all the staff at Soyuzivka.

Shawna Storozuk
Delray Beach, Fla.

Adriana Schmitt
Lake Worth, Fla.

UNA seniors are pleased

Dear Mr. Flis:

The Association of UNA Seniors had a very nice week at the Soyuzivka. The conference went well and at the same time all had a good time. Your meeting with us on Thursday afternoon was very informative and hopefully we can meet with you next year.

I would like to express my appreciation to you and your executive board for allowing the UNA Seniors to meet once again at the Soyuzivka. Everyone is looking forward to next year.

The management at Soyuzivka treated us royally and we all are proud to be part of the Ukrainian National Association.

Gene Woloshyn
President
Association of UNA Seniors

Underwriters elect Boyko

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Nicholas T. Boyko, the UNA's national sales director, was installed as president of the Hudson County (N.J.) Association of Life Underwriters in ceremonies held recently in Hoboken.

The association is one of 15 local associations that form the New Jersey State Association of Life Underwriters, which is part of the 100-year-old National Association of Life Underwriters.

Membership consists of professional insurance agents and is open to agents from all insurance companies. The association promotes education and furtherance of professional abilities of its members, ethical conduct in dealings with the public and community service.

Over 2,500 insurance agents are members of this organization in New Jersey, with approximately 100 members belonging to the Hudson County Association.

Mr. Boyko is the first member of a fraternal insurance association to reach this high office. He assumed this task after completing two years as president of the New Jersey Association of Fraternal Insurance Counsellors, an organization similar to the Association of Life Underwriters but limited in membership to agents of fraternal insurance companies.

Obituary

Donald Smereka, 72, Branch 132 secretary

PORT VUE, Pa. — Donald Smereka, secretary of Ukrainian National Association Branch 132 for 40 years, died on August 31, in Woodhaven Convalescent Center in Monroeville, Pa. He was 72.

Mr. Smereka was born December 23, 1919, in McKeesport, Pa.; he was son of the late Mitro and Teckla Bayko Smereka.

Before his retirement, he was an employee of the U.S. Steel Corp. He was a veteran of World War II.

Mr. Smereka was also a member of St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church and the Wilmerding Ukrainian Church.

The funeral was held September 5. Liturgy was at St. John the Baptist Church and burial followed at the parish cemetery.

Surviving are Mr. Smereka's brother, Michael, with whom he resided. Michael Smereka has now assumed the duties of secretary of Branch 132.

Greetings to the UNA on its 95th anniversary

...The UNA has done a fine job over the past century in preserving Ukrainian culture as well as keeping its heritage alive for new generations. The many civic and charitable activities that the UNA and its local branches have undertaken in the past reflects your concern for the welfare of other Ukrainians — as well as people in general. All 72,000 members of the UNA certainly have good reason to be proud at this special time. ...

Helen Delich Bentley
Member of Congress
Maryland

...Your organization is unique in that you have distinguished yourselves on two fronts — domestically as well as internationally. Here in the United States you have successfully provided for the welfare of the many Ukrainian immigrants who have bravely come to these shores to share in the freedoms enjoyed by citizens of this great nation of ours. You have undertaken impressive cultural and patriotic activities, and have fostered an active interest in maintaining the Ukrainian language.

The international aspect of your work has been equally successful. During the dark days when there was little hope that change would ever come in the Soviet Union, you told Americans and the world about the tragedy of Ukraine and held high the lamp of freedom long before Mr. Gorbachev came into prominence. You tirelessly pursued the Ukrainian cause and contributed to the growing optimism that Ukrainians in the Soviet Union now have for their future. ...

William S. Broomfield
Member of Congress
Michigan

...Congratulations and greetings to all Ukrainian Americans celebrating the 95th anniversary of the Ukrainian National Association. There are more than 15,000 Marylanders of Ukrainian descent. I am very proud of the many accomplishments of the Ukrainian American community.

Baltimore, Maryland, is honored to have been selected as the site of the 32nd Ukrainian National Association convention to be held in May of 1990. I hope you will enjoy your visit to the famous Inner Harbour. ...

Benjamin L. Cardin
Member of Congress
Maryland

...From its inception in 1894, the UNA has helped Americans of Ukrainian descent in innumerable ways. The UNA provides various social, educational and financial services that aid its members in both their business and private lives, and which add richness and vitality to both the American Ukrainian community and the community at large.

One of the most remarkable aspects of the UNA is its ability to help people throughout the world. In addition to the fundamental role that the UNA plays within the American Ukrainian community, and the active participation of local branches of the UNA in community activities, the Emergency Fund gives assistance to people all over the world. ...

Thomas J. Downey
Member of Congress
New York

...No organization can succeed without the commitment of many dedicated members. The longevity of the Ukrainian National Association is a testament to the continuing service which the association provides to people of Ukrainian descent and to the communities in which they live.

The Ukrainian National Association has met the needs of its members from its establishment 1894 through today. And, for this reason, I am confident that the association will celebrate anniversaries for many years to come.

Bernard J. Dwyer
Member of Congress
New Jersey

It is clear that the noble nature of the Ukrainian people is reflected wholeheartedly in the activities of the Ukrainian National Association. ... The prominence and success of the UNA in this nation today is an apt reflection of the service that has been done by all of you for Ukrainian-born Americans with your proud heritage. ...

Hamilton Fish Jr.
Member of Congress
New York

...For nearly a century, you have provided invaluable services to Ukrainians in need.

It goes without saying that this is a particularly exciting time to be Ukrainian. Recent developments in Ukraine and the Soviet Union have given all freedom-loving people more than a glimmer of hope that the citizens of Ukraine will soon be permitted to lead their lives as Ukrainians, rather than as Soviets.

The catalyst for the evolving situation is the undying nationalist spirit of the Ukrainian people now spread all over the world. Your organization, through its

(Continued on page 12)

**The UNA:
95 years
of service**



THE Ukrainian Weekly

Carrying on the tradition

The statesman Adlai Stevenson once said: "Patriotism is not short, frenzied outbursts of emotion, but the tranquil and steady dedication of a lifetime." At the risk of sounding presumptuous, we the editors of The Ukrainian Weekly think this is a fine quote with which to celebrate the 56th birthday of our 16-page tabloid.

Founded on October 6, 1933, The Ukrainian Weekly was geared primarily for young adults. Its first editor, Stephen Shumeyko, saw the newspaper's role as influencing its readers, American youth of Ukrainian descent, to become good and loyal Americans and worthy descendants of the freedom-loving Ukrainian nation. He sought to use The Weekly to "inculcate them with the idea that as Americans of Ukrainian descent that are duty-bound to help their kinsmen in foreign-occupied and oppressed Ukraine to win the national freedom for which they have been fighting and sacrificing for many centuries."

Among the goals of The Weekly Mr. Shumeyko enumerated were to keep abreast of the latest developments in Ukrainian life abroad and in Ukraine, to provide the type of information, inspiration and reading which readers cannot get anywhere else.

We hope that we have been able to carry on that tradition especially now in these changing times as Ukraine experiences its own growth and emerges nationally aware, striving for the constitutional status of its language, the legalization of its Churches, sovereignty, democracy and ultimately independence.

We cite the words of Prof. Taras Hunzak upon returning from Ukraine, who stated that he had witnessed the "beginning of the rebirth of Ukraine." He said, "The nation is awakening."

We believe that anything can happen. And, you can be sure that The Weekly will be there to tell all.

Oct.
6
1596

Turning the pages back...

The Provincial Church Sobor of Berestia, which culminated with the signing of the Treaty of Berestia (Brest) began on October 6, 1596. It is registered as the greatest sobor in the history of the Kievan Metropolitanate, both in number of participants, and importance of purpose and resolutions. It divided the Ukrainians into Orthodox and Greek Catholics, a religious controversy that to this day causes heated arguments among Ukrainians in the diaspora.

In fact, when the provincial sobor was called, representatives of the two opposing sides were present at Berestia and the Orthodox stated that a union would only be accepted if all the Eastern Churches together with their patriarchs united with Rome.

At this point the dialogue reached a standstill and on October 9, 1596, Metropolitan Mykhailo Rohozha signed a document, which read as follows:

"We have sent our legates with the request that the pope, as the highest pastor of the Universal Catholic Church, accept us into his jurisdiction and release us from subordination to the patriarch of Constantinople, under the condition, however, that our rite and ceremonies of the Greek-Ruthenian Church remain intact, and that no changes be initiated in our churches, but that all remain true to the tradition of the holy Greek fathers for ages unto ages. All this has been truly granted to us by the holy father, who has sent us the privileges and documents to that effect, along with instruction that we make a profession of our faith at the assembled Sobor, and pronounce our obedience to the Roman See of St. Peter, to Pope Clement VIII and his successors. We do this today at this Sobor, as proven by our personal signatures, bound by our seals on this document."

Curiously, the Treaty of Brest had been motivated by members of the Ukrainian Orthodox hierarchy, which believed that the prestigious well-organized Catholic Church would impose a much needed order and discipline among the Orthodox. They hoped that they would also gain some authority among their clergy and faithful, however, the opposite occurred and Ukrainian society split in two: on the one hand were the Orthodox magnates, the majority of the clergy, and the masses, while on the other, backed by the Polish king, was the former hierarchy and a handful of followers.

Consequently, a situation existed in which there was a hierarchy without faithful, and faithful without a hierarchy. What had begun as an attempt to unite the Christian Churches ended in their further fragmentation.

The schism deepened as new Orthodox bishops were consecrated in 1620 and as the union became one of the key issues in the political and social conflict between the Kozaks and the Poles, and in the 1654 Treaty of Pereyaslav with Muscovy. The union eventually won the adherence of the Uzhhorod (1646), Peremyshl (1692) Lviv (1700), and Lutsk (1702) eparchies. In the 18th century Uniate Catholicism became dominant in Right-Bank Ukraine, Galicia, and Transcarpathia. When these territories were annexed by Russia, Ukrainian Catholicism was forcibly liquidated: under Catherine II on the Right Bank and in Volhynia, under Nicholas I in the rest of these territories (1839), and under Alexander II in the Kholmregion (1875). The Uniate Church in Galicia and Transcarpathia survived under Austro-Hungarian rule (1772-1918), but was abolished in 1946 by the Soviet government, which orchestrated the sobors of Lviv, followed by Mukachiv and Presov.

ACTION ITEM

There is another congressional action item that requires your immediate attention: Bishop Basil Losten, on behalf of the Ukrainian Catholic bishops in the United States, has asked each Member of Congress to write to Mikhail Gorbachev, urging that the Ukrainian Catholic Church be legalized. Please write to your congressman and senators, (or call them), and ask them to participate in this effort. We suggest the following letter:

Dear Senator/Congressman _____:

On September 15th, Bishop Basil Losten, on behalf of all the Ukrainian Catholic bishops in the United States, sent you a letter in which he asked you to write to President Mikhail Gorbachev by November 1, appealing for the legalization of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in the Soviet Union. He also asked that you send a copy of your letter to Pope John Paul II.

Your participation in this effort is critical at this time. Mr. Gorbachev is scheduled to meet with Pope John Paul II in November, and a major issue in Vatican-Soviet relations is the legalization of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, which has been banned in the Soviet Union since 1946.

Please show your support for the faithful of the Ukrainian Catholic Church and write a letter to Mr. Gorbachev today, urging legalization of the Ukrainian Catholic Church.

Thank you.

The address for the House: Honorable _____; U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, DC 20515.

For the Senate: Honorable _____; U.S. Senate, Washington, DC 20510.
The general information phone number for Congress: (202) 225-3121.
For further information, please contact: NKM Associates; (202) 347-4264.

Metropolitan's letter-writing campaign focuses on legalization of Church

PHILADELPHIA — A letter-writing campaign, initiated by Metropolitan-Archbishop Stephen Sulyk, has now become an international effort with support from Catholic bishops in the United States, Canada, South America, Europe and Australia, reported the metropolitan's chancery.

In a letter written to all the Catholic bishops in the United States, dated September 6, Archbishop Stephen appealed to them to write personally to Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev urging the legalization of the Ukrainian Catholic Church.

The text of the letter, sent to the 400 active and retired U.S. bishops follows:

"I write this special appeal to you as Metropolitan of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in the United States, in collaboration with my provincial bishops, on behalf of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in the Soviet Union.

"At this very moment, despite glasnost and perestroika, the Ukrainian Catholic Church remains outlawed in the Soviet Union, and our clergy and faithful are still persecuted and denied the right to worship in their faith.

Reports of religious services being disrupted, and of priests being arrested and detained reach us in the West almost on a daily basis. At present several hundred of our faithful are staging a hunger strike in Moscow for the legalization of the Ukrainian Catholic Church.

"Your personal intervention at this moment in history may help to end the long suffering of the Ukrainian Catholic faithful. Your action may persuade the Soviet government to grant full, legal status of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in the Soviet Union. Each one of us as an individual bishop is free to intervene in this situation, and I believe that every personal intervention will have a telling impact. The Soviet leaders will see that the 750 million Catholic faithful throughout the world are not indifferent to the suffering of their brothers and sisters in Ukraine.

"It is incumbent upon us to speak up in defense of these persecuted faithful, who are members of the one, true Church. Silence on our part at this time in history will be looked upon unfavorably by future generations."

Besides sending their personal letters to President Gorbachev, Archbishop Stephen suggested that copies of the

correspondence also be sent to His Holiness Pope John Paul II and the leader of the Russian Orthodox Church, Patriarch Pimen.

The campaign, originally to involve the Catholic bishops of the United States, has been expanded to include most of the Catholic bishops throughout the world.

Archbishop Stephen has been speaking out for the legalization of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in the Soviet Union since he became metropolitan in 1981.

In 1985, at the National Conference of Catholic Bishops meeting in Washington, he made an intervention asking the conference to support efforts for the legalization of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in the Soviet Union.

Shortly thereafter, in January 1987, the United States Department of State issued its report "Soviet Repression of the Ukrainian Catholic Church" which stated "in (the) deliberate attack on religion (in the Soviet Union), no institution has suffered more than the Ukrainian Catholic Church. Claiming the devotion of millions in Western Ukraine, the Church — leaders and laity alike — has been systematically repressed by Soviet rule."

Archbishop Stephen subsequently sent this report to all the Catholic bishops in the United States.

In the summer of 1987, the archbishop addressed a special session of the Pennsylvania State Senate and detailed to the lawmakers the present, persecuted status of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Ukraine, asking them to assist in the effort for the legalization of the Ukrainian Catholic Church.

During the Millennium celebration in Washington, last November by the National Conference of Catholic Bishops, Cardinal Bernadin, in his homily spoke on present status of the Church in the Soviet Union, a sermon which was not only heard by those in attendance, but by the estimated 8 to 10 million viewers who watched the nationally televised divine liturgy.

In the spring of this year, Archbishop Stephen issued a special letter titled "Remembering Two Sad Anniversaries" asking each person, in his own way, to write letters, contact legislators, and to pray for the restoration to legal status of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in the Soviet Union.

Shcherbytsky...

(Continued from page 1)

mands in Ukraine for Mr. Shcherbytsky's ouster, most recently at the founding congress of the Popular Movement of Ukraine for Perebudova, or Rukh, held on September 8-10.

Diplomacy aside, it is doubtful that Mr. Shcherbytsky's reputation can be salvaged. Particularly interesting in this regard is a Novosti article issued on the eve of the Ukrainian plenum. Titled "Perestroika and the National Question: On the Threshold of Changes," the article refers to the demands for Mr. Shcherbytsky's resignation, even among Ukrainian party members, and points out that it is symbolic that the problem, so to speak, was taken care of at a Central Committee plenum devoted to nationalities issues.

The author goes on to point out that Mr. Shcherbytsky is an "associate" of the now discredited Leonid Brezhnev; that he chose to make his speeches "exclusively" in Russian (somewhat of an exaggeration); that it was during Mr. Shcherbytsky's tenure that the Ukrainian language disappeared from business and state correspondence; Ukrainian-language schools dwindled, and the circulation of Ukrainian books plummeted; and the nationalist label was freely pinned on anyone who dared to stand up in defense of the native language.

Is it the end of an era, or will there be more of the same? Clearly, it is much too early to provide any definitive answers.

While claiming that it is not his intention to blame the former Ukrainian party leader for all of Ukraine's troubles, the Novosti correspondent nonetheless asserts that an individual remains the "decisive link" in any undertaking regardless of "the lavish use of the transparent veil of collective leadership."

Yet, the major question is no longer Mr. Shcherbytsky. Indeed, one wonders if it ever was a question of just Mr. Shcherbytsky. The rather intense, and often amusing, speculation in the Western media surrounding the Brezhnevite "die-hard" during the last five years has tended to obscure the fact that Mr. Shcherbytsky's colleagues in the top leadership of the Communist Party of Ukraine are not exactly what one could describe as converted Jeffersonians.

Instructive, in this respect, is the presentation made by Yuriy Yelchenko, the Ukrainian ideological secretary, at the May 5 session of the CPSU Ideological Commission devoted to the national question.

Among other things, Mr. Yelchenko complained already then that the entire discussion about the rights and responsibilities of the union republics was unbalanced, with undue emphasis being placed on republican rights; that the concepts of self-determination and separation of the republics and their state-legal and economic sovereignty were being "absolutized"; that the practical significance of the principle of bilingualism was unclear; and that the role of religion in the national sphere was being underestimated. The

history of Soviet Ukraine demonstrates, he asserted, that "the clerical-nationalist alliance is truly a dangerous matter."

At last week's nationalities plenum in Moscow, Mr. Yelchenko concentrated his fire on the "anti-socialist platforms" of many informal groups in Ukraine, particularly in the western oblasts of the republic and in Kiev, arguing that individual leaders of these groups are intent on Ukraine's secession from the USSR and are preparing to take power after local elections.

A case in point, he maintained, was the founding congress of Rukh, whose "camouflaged" program aims at "separatism, national exclusiveness and isolation." Consequently, Mr. Yelchenko advised that the juridical conditions under which "nationalist or chauvinist organizations" could be disbanded, as posited in the party's platform on the national question, should be defined "as quickly as possible."

Similar sentiments were expressed at the July 18 meeting in the Central Committee by two Ukrainian secretaries from the western oblasts — Ivan H. Postorenko (Ivano-Frankivsk) and Yakiv P. Pohrebniak (Lviv) — who warned against the legalization of the Ukrainian Catholic (Uniate) Church and urged that "legal norms and decisive measures" be used against the phenomenon of "democracy by meetings," national symbols and samyvdav.

Most important, certainly, are the views of the new first secretary of the

Ukrainian Party, which were recently spelled out in an interview in *Izvestia*.

Although on balance Mr. Ivashko comes through as more moderate than some of his colleagues on the national question, the fact that he chose to "single out such a dangerous trend as the nationalist movement" in Ukraine in connection with informal groups who are purportedly passing themselves off as supporters of perebudova is hardly an encouraging sign. Like Mr. Yelchenko, Mr. Ivashko is on record as calling for the "more resolute" application of the law against organizations deemed to be "destructive."

The question remains. Is it the end of an era, or will there be more of the same? Clearly, it is much too early to provide any definitive answers.

Nor did Mr. Gorbachev's speech in Kiev suggest any real guidelines as to how developments in Ukraine are likely to take shape. The Soviet party leader utilized his now standard carrot-and-stick approach, urging his Ukrainian colleagues to engage in "political dialogue" with public organizations and informal movements as a necessary component of perestroika, while at the same time offering a spirited defense of the primacy of a "renewed" party (and a renewed socialism) against opponents from both the "left" and the "right." For Gorbachev, the road to perestroika appears still to be somewhere between these two forces.

In the meantime, the new Ukrainian party leadership is faced with upcoming local elections, which should reveal the distribution of political forces in the republic and clarify the political landscape.

NEWS AND VIEWS

Shcherbytsky's ouster does not mean legalization of Ukrainian Church

by Markian Bilynsky

On Sunday, September 17, an estimated 150,000 Ukrainians marched through the streets of Lviv demonstrating against the current regime and demanding — among other things — the legalization of the Ukrainian Catholic Church. Three days later, at the conclusion of a Soviet Central Committee plenum on the nationality question, Mikhail Gorbachev announced the removal of the Ukrainian party chief Volodymyr Shcherbytsky from the ruling Soviet Politburo. A week later, Mr. Shcherbytsky was ousted from the leadership of the Ukrainian party. He was replaced by his former deputy, Volodymyr Ivashko.

It would be disingenuous to argue the existence of a direct causal link between the events in Lviv and Mr. Shcherbytsky's ejection from the apex of the Soviet political apparatus. But the probability that there is some connection should not be readily dismissed. Mr. Gorbachev has committed himself politically to the delicate task of nursing the development of a civil society within the Soviet Union. Accordingly, he could not have failed to recognize the potentially adverse implications for his policy of perestroika of a failure to respond to such a massive and uninhibited vote of no confidence in the current Ukrainian leadership.

Mr. Gorbachev did not require a pretext to demote Mr. Shcherbytsky. The prevailing consensus that Mr. Shcherbytsky was tolerated only to the extent that he kept the Ukrainian republic politically docile is undoubtedly correct. The refusal earlier this year of the striking Donbas coal miners to negotiate their grievances with Mr. Shcherbytsky revealed his declining usefulness.

The campaign for Mr. Shcherbytsky's dismissal orchestrated by the independent Ukrainian mass movement, Rukh, also undermined Mr. Shcherbytsky's legitimacy. The recent events in Lviv could only have further emphasized for President Gorbachev that First Secretary Shcherbytsky was now no longer a political asset but a liability. The rapid, almost unceremonious, nature of Mr. Shcherbytsky's dismissal, although not untypical of previous Politburo dismissals under Mr. Gorbachev, does suggest, however, that the demonstrations in Lviv may well have been the proverbial straw that broke Mr. Shcherbytsky's political back.

Rukh leaders have not reacted enthusiastically to Mr. Ivashko's elevation to the leadership of the Ukrainian Communist Party. They view him as little more than a traditional party apparatchik who is likely to be only a little more flexible than his predecessor.

Nevertheless, for Ukrainians as a whole, Mr. Shcherbytsky's dismissal has to be viewed as a positive development. To govern effectively his successor must cultivate a degree of popular consent the confrontationalist Mr. Shcherbytsky was unwilling and unable to tolerate. This will require the leadership to be at least marginally more tolerant of the popular call for greater cultural and economic autonomy.

A clearer picture of First Secretary

Markian Bilynsky is research coordinator at St. Sophia Religious Research Institute based in Washington.

Ivashko's leadership style will only emerge following next February's local elections in which the party will be challenged by a number of independent groups.

The actual participation of the opposition groups within the electoral process — regardless of their own success — could work towards the creation of a party leadership more responsible and responsive to Ukrainian public opinion. Such a development would benefit the party, since it would then be in a position to try to restore its badly tarnished legitimacy. Whether it will in fact succeed is open to debate.

For the faithful of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, however, the passing of Mr. Shcherbytsky does not necessarily mean that their demands for the legalization of the Church will be granted. Although the Soviet authorities continue to be ideologically negatively disposed towards religion *per se*, in practice their chief concern has always been over the political implications and consequences of religious activity.

The interdependence of religious and nationalist, including secessionist, elements within the Ukrainian Catholic Church is a fact long appreciated by the Soviets. The problem for the Soviet political authorities is that these two components are inextricable and cannot therefore be dealt with in isolation.

It is not inconceivable that the Soviets might legalize the Ukrainian Catholic Church as part of a concerted drive to restore the party's damaged credibility, especially in western Ukraine.

In this way the Soviet political authorities may be able to co-opt the burgeoning nationalist consciousness in western Ukraine, thereby directing it into channels that are subject to political control. The secessionists might then find themselves isolated.

However, there is no guarantee that the legalization of the Ukrainian Catholic Church would lead to such a favorable outcome for the Soviets. This is probably why, despite the increasing calls for its legalization, the issue of the Ukrainian Catholic Church is one sleeping dog the Soviet authorities undoubtedly prefer to let lie.

Moreover, the Church's legalization would have to proceed against the vehement opposition of the Russian Orthodox Church. The antipathy of the Moscow Patriarchate towards the Ukrainian Catholics is deeply embedded in the history and traditions of both the tsarist and Soviet states. The hierarchy of the Russian Orthodox Church is wholly subservient to the interests of the secular authorities.

Under Mr. Gorbachev, the evidence suggests that this symbiotic relationship is to be further strengthened, since the Russian Orthodox Church stands to be the major beneficiary of the proposed reforms in Soviet religious laws. The legalization of the Ukrainian Catholic Church would undoubtedly impact negatively on the relationship between the Soviet state and a religious denomination that is both the largest within the Soviet Union and the most politically malleable.

Even if it were possible to separate the purely political dimension of the problem posed by the Ukrainian Catholic Church to the Soviet authorities from the religious one — something that is

(Continued on page 15)

Rukh congress was: "the beginning of the rebirth of Ukraine," says part

by Roma Hadzewycz

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — "It was truly a congress of all of Ukraine," said Dr. Taras Hunczak, the only guest from the United States to witness the historic

founding of the Popular Movement of Ukraine for Perebudova, or Rukh, at its inaugural conference on September 8-10 in Kiev.

Among the 1,109 delegates were representatives "literally from all

corners of Ukraine," as well as the three Baltic states, Dr. Hunczak related, and the overriding spirit was one of unity. In fact, the chant heard most often during the conference sessions was "yednist, yednist" (unity).

Various shades of political opinion were represented, from the staunchest nationalists to Communist Party members, as were various nationalities living in Ukraine.

Even the Donbas strike committees sent delegations, said the Rutgers University history professor who is also editor of Suchanist magazine. He recalled how one delegate from the Donbas addressed the audience in Russian, saying that he was doing so because he is "a victim of Russification" who did not know the Ukrainian language.

Serhiy Koniev, whose father is Russian and mother is Byelorussian, was elected vice-chairman of the Popular Movement. He spoke beautifully in Ukrainian, Prof. Hunczak noted.

"Most important was the spirit of consensus," Prof. Hunczak emphasized. "There was no division between those who had suffered and those who had lived more or less freely." Thus, he pointed out, writer Dmytro Pavlychko

greeted veteran political prisoner Lev Lukianenko and noted that if it were not for people like Mr. Lukianenko we would not be here today.

Another highlight of the Rukh conference, Prof. Hunczak recalled, was a speech delivered by Volodymyr Mokry, a Ukrainian elected to the Polish Parliament who attended the congress as part of the Solidarity delegation headed by Adam Michnik. According to Prof. Hunczak, Mr. Mokry noted, "for the first time I am on my native land."

In all, there were nearly 150 speakers registered, Prof. Hunczak said. The presentations were well-prepared, profound. He singled out addresses by Mr. Lukianenko, and writers Ivan Dzyuba, Ivan Drach and Oles Honchar as being particularly impressive.

The entire hall was completely silent as Mr. Sverstiuk, philosopher, writer and former political prisoner, spoke about the need for a return to the law of God, the professor continued. And writer Serhiy Plachynda spoke on the sorry state of the Ukrainian land, touching on the serious ecological issues that currently face Ukraine and its people.

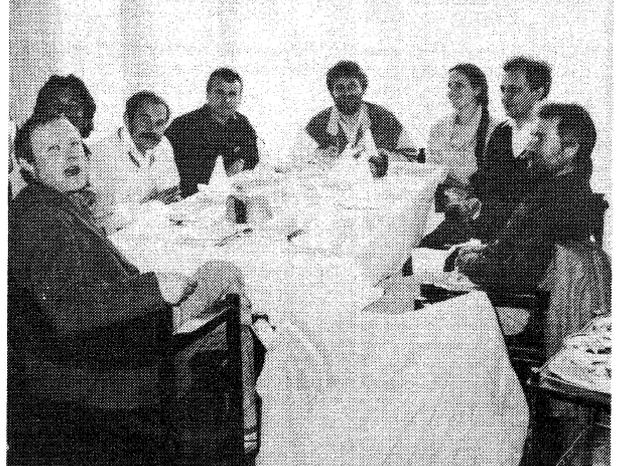
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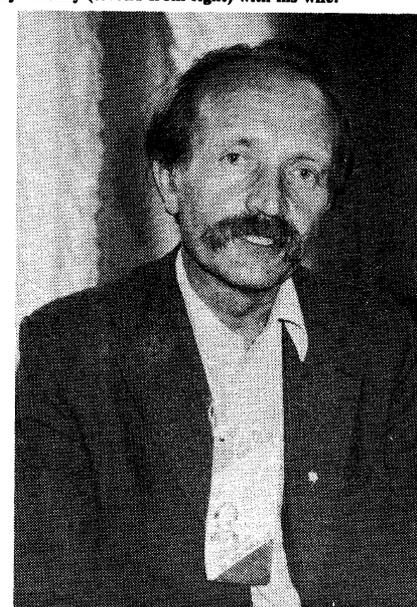
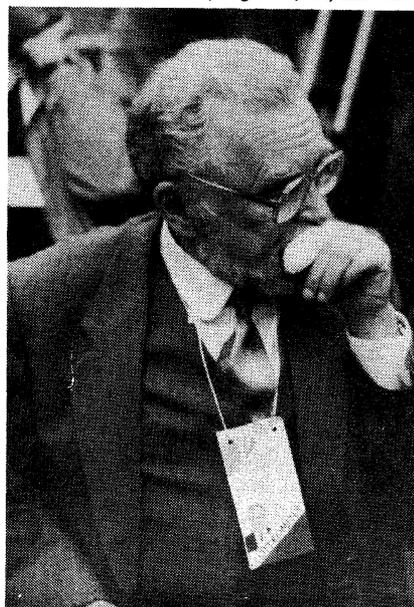
Prof. Taras Hunczak (left) in discussion with Vasyl Kapkan (center), head of the Ukrainian community of Lithuania, and a delegate from Lviv.



Wearing blue and yellow "Rukh" armbands are the conference's security personnel.



The Solidarity delegation during a repast. Seen in the photo are Adam Michnik (foreground, left) and Volodymyr Mokry (second from right) with his wife.



All photos courtesy of Taras Hunczak

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Mykhailo Horyn, a leader of the Ukrainian Helsinki Union, who was elected chairman of the Rukh movement, for conduct of the inaugural conference, said Prof. Hunczak.

The most euphoric moment of the conference came when Mr. Pavlychko, newly elected head of Rukh, addressed the public. After his moving speech, the crowd sang the Ukrainian national anthem. "Shche Ne Vmerla"

During the proceedings, there were hundreds, and even thousands, of people gathered outside the Kiev Polytechnic Institute, listening to the speakers over loudspeakers.

Prof. Hunczak described the scene at the conclusion of the conference as the crowd chanted for Mr. Pavlychko, the newly elected head of Rukh, to the public. After his moving speech, the crowd sang the Ukrainian national anthem. "Shche Ne Vmerla"

The night march to the Shevchenko monument followed with participants from some 60 Ukrainian blue-and-white bands as well as a number of Ukrainian banners and flags of the Ukraine and Byelorussia. There the march ended at about 1:30 a.m.

Prof. Hunczak said he believes that the conference marked "the beginning of the new Ukraine."

Aware of the fact that I was attending historic events which I cannot forget, I said: "The nation is awakening."

you can help

A special fund in support of the Ukrainian Movement of Ukraine for Independence has been established in the United States in affiliation with the Ukrainian Helsinki Union and the Shevchenko Ukrainian Cultural Society.

Contributions may be sent to: Ukrainian Fund (Account No. 5786), Finance Federal Credit Union, 1000 Bedford Ave., Newark, N.J.

Ukrainian Fund officers are: Taras Shevchenko, Roman Voronka, Victor Chyornykh, Chrystyna Ferencevych.

For further information interested persons may contact Prof. Hunczak at 1000 Bedford Ave., Chatham, N.J.



Delegates in the conference hall decorated with historic emblems of Ukraine's regions.



The conference presidium; Dmytro Pavlychko addresses the historic meeting.



Faces in the crowd: among the Rukh delegates were (from left) Volodymyr Yavorivsky, head of the Kiev regional Rukh; Myroslav Popovych, member of the conference organizing committee; Vyacheslav Chornovil of the Ukrainian Helsinki Union; Col. Vilel Martirosian, an Armenian from Rivne; an unidentified delegate sporting military and other Soviet badges, plus a blue and yellow tryzub; writer Oles Honchar.

FOCUS ON THE ARTS

Music at the Institute strives to attract New York area music lovers

NEW YORK — Through its Music at the Institute (MATI) series, the Ukrainian Institute of America is striving to create an appropriate environment in which to present Ukrainian artists to the New York area public at large.

And, Irene Stecura, MATI executive director, adds, the series will be presented "at one of the finest buildings in New York" — a 19th century mansion built in the style of a French Gothic chateau. Not all of the eight concerts in the series, however, will be presented at the Ukrainian Institute located at the corner of 79th Street and Fifth Avenue. There will be one concert each at Carnegie Hall and at Lincoln Center's Alice Tully Hall. All, however, are sponsored by the Ukrainian Institute of America.

MATI will showcase the talents of performing artists from Ukraine and the U.S.: pianist Alexander Stobodnyanik and his son, Alexander Jr.; violinists Oleh, Peter and Taras Krysa with pianist Tatyana Tchekina; pianist Mykola Suk; violinist Eugene Grato- vich and pianist Sylvia Golmon; pianist Lydia Artymiw; cellist Maria Tchaikov- ska; and the Lysenko Quartet.

At the conclusion of the series, pianist Juliana Osinchuk will perform at a special benefit concert with all proceeds going towards the Music at the Institute series.

The series, which runs from October through April of next year, has already been announced by New York magazine in its fall preview issue, Mrs. Stecura proudly told The Weekly, adding that it is hoped these concerts by the finest Ukrainian classical musicians will attract the non-Ukrainian audience as well.

"Our hope is to go beyond folk culture" in acquainting the non-Ukrainian public with Ukrainian arts, Mrs. Stecura emphasized. Also, the UIA hopes through this series, envisioned as the first annual, to help Ukrainian artists both financially and morally and thus help retain them as Ukrainian artists known as such throughout the world, she added.

Virko Baley, the series' artistic ad-



Joel Sachs and Cheryl Seltzer



Alexander Toradze



Lucy Shelton

visor, is credited with bringing most of the artists from Ukraine to the United States, Mrs. Stecura said. Mr. Baley is also the director of the Ukrainian Institute's composers' series, now in the planning stages. Also upcoming is a

chamber music series, directed by Oleh Krysa and slated for the spring.

This Sunday, October 15, the institute will host a gala benefit concert for the Music at the Institute series performed by non-Ukrainian artists who

have donated their talents. The program, which begins at 5 p.m., features pianists Cheryl Seltzer and Joel Sachs of Continuum, the chamber ensemble that has presented the music of "The New Ukrainians" and that of Valentin Silvestrov at Lincoln Center. Singer Lucy Shelton and pianist Alexander Toradze also will perform.

All four are world-renowned artists, and the institute has invited the Big Apple's notables, including directors of other concert series, museums, music conservatories, artists' management, etc., to this opening concert. A champagne reception will follow.

Tickets for the October 15 concert are \$35 each and may be ordered by calling the Ukrainian Institute of America, (212) 288-8660, or Mrs. Stecura, (212) 860-3891. Seating in the front salon is limited to 120 persons.

Tickets to other concerts in the MATI series are \$25 each; senior citizens and students may purchase special reduced-rate tickets for \$10 immediately before each performance. Full-price tickets are for numbered seats in the front salon; reduced-rate tickets are for seating in the second floor gallery.

Music lovers may also purchase series subscription tickets for \$150 (not including concerts at Carnegie Hall and Lincoln Center). Tickets to the benefit concert to be performed by Dr. Osinchuk on April 29 are available for \$35.

As well the institute welcomes contributions to help cover the costs of this unique concert series. Donors will be acknowledged as follows: patrons (\$100 and over), benefactors (\$250 and over) and sponsors (\$1,000 and over).

Reaching out to the public of New York, the Ukrainian Institute of America has mailed out promotional brochures about the Music at the Institute series: "Announcing a special opportunity for special music lovers in a very special setting." The brochure — designed by Tanya Krawicz, with copy by Tamara Homer and photos by Bohdan Gerulak — also contains a series subscription order form.

ANYTHING CAN HAPPEN. You can read about it first The Ukrainian Weekly.

Popular Movement for Perebudova founded in Ukraine



Tour of Chernobyl plant, environs provides insight into 1986 tragedy

On June 9-12, Dr. David M. ... author of two books on the Chernobyl accident, visited the Chernobyl area and Kiev, courtesy of the ... Ministry of Foreign Affairs ... addition to holding ... leaders of the Kombinat ... at Chornobyl.

Ukrainian Catholics protest in Moscow as World Council of Churches meets

by Patricia Latvers Special to The Weekly MOSCOW



At this time of perestroika and democratization in the USSR, can you afford not to be informed?

Keep informed by reading the English-language newspaper published by the Ukrainian National Association, a fraternal, non-profit association.

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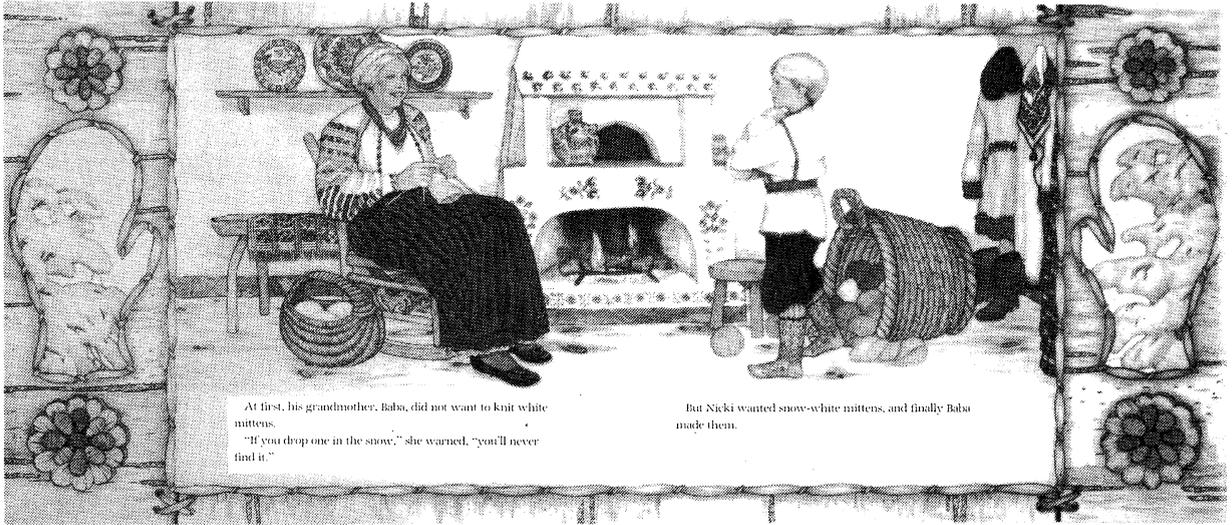
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THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY
30 Montgomery Street ■ Jersey City, N.J. 07302

The making of "The Mitten": a new edition of the children's favorite



At first, his grandmother, Baba, did not want to knit white mittens. "If you drop one in the snow," she warned, "you'll never find it."

But Nikki wanted snow-white mittens, and finally Baba made them.

A look at two pages of "The Mitten" reveals the use of many Ukrainian motifs.

by Irena Kowal

CONCORD, Mass. — Generations of Ukrainian children have listened wide-eyed to the folktale "Rukavychka." The story holds out a world of wonder to children everywhere: How will the mitten house all of the woodland animals who keep crawling into it? Oh, no! Here comes the bear, now what?

Adults can hardly believe that a bear will fit into a mitten. But children have no problem with it at all. And neither does Jan Brett.

In early October of this year, the well-known illustrator and author of children's literature leaves on a three-week tour across the country to promote her adaptation of the Ukrainian folktale, "The Mitten," published by G.P. Putnam.

Although the book has not yet reached the store shelves, advance sales have reached 30,000 copies and the story is going into its second printing.

Since 1977 Ms. Brett has illustrated, written and adapted 21 children's books which have fetched numerous prestigious awards. As in "The Mitten," Ms. Brett makes use of a large cast of animal characters in many of her other stories: "Fritz and the Beautiful Horses," "Annie and the Wild Animals," "In the Castle of Cats," "Mother's Day Mice," "The First Dog," "Goldilocks and the Three Bears," "Beauty and the Beast," "Valentine Bears."

As I walk up the steps to Ms. Brett's home in the seacoast town of Norwell, Mass., my eye is drawn to the wooden door on which the animals living in her books are carved out in black metal silhouettes.

During the interview Ms. Brett talks of the intimate relationship between animals, children and their fantasies: "Children easily identify with animals, maybe because they are non-threatening to them. They can then project their feelings onto them. Although they are loved and valued, children, like animals, don't get much of a say in the adult world."

She adds: "For me, both children and animals are mysteries and I often ask: How much do they understand? and what do I really know about them?"

Ms. Brett's stories and illustrations are inextricably linked to her love of decorative art. Her work is a treasure house of themes derived from universal folk art. She travels around the world researching the architecture and costumes of the countries she visits.

"From cave paintings, to Norwegian sleighs, to Japanese gardens, I study the traditions of the countries I visit, and use them as a starting point for my children's books," she explains.

The exquisitely embroidered designs which border the pages of her stories are Ms. Brett's trademark. She makes extensive use of motifs which are Scandinavian, Eastern European and Germanic in origin. Besides providing a richly suggestive frame for the narrative, the borders often serve to foreshadow the action and draw the reader into the story.

"But how did you come across the story 'The Mitten'?" I ask. Her blue eyes twinkle as she remembers:

"I was at a booksigning in California when three librarians approached me and asked me if I would do 'The Mitten.' They told me it had been a favorite of

children for years and the version by Alvin Tresselt, with illustrations by Yaroslava (Surmach Mills), was no longer available in hardback. I read the story and was delighted with it. But how to begin? I knew that I would need to research her original versions of the tale which were in Ukrainian.

"My husband, a bassist for the Boston Symphony, discovered that a fellow orchestra member had a Ukrainian cello student, Nina Piaseckyj, Nina's mother, Oksana, turned out to be quite a find. Through the Ukrainian Research Center at Harvard, Oksana gained entrance to the original versions which she translated for me.

"The next step was visiting The Ukrainian Museum in New York City where I gained insight into Ukrainian folk art, the designs and motifs decorating costumes, Easter eggs and ceramics of the various regions of Ukraine. I became very excited with the discovery of this new visual territory.

"The visit and the books on folk art I bought there enriched my knowledge of a country I knew little about so that I could authentically recreate a Ukrainian village home and the costumes of a child and his grandmother. I tried to make sure that the costumes and architecture were out of the same district in Ukraine."

She continued:

"Since publication of the English version of 'The Mitten' in 1964, children's books have undergone major changes, primarily due to technology. In the past three to four years, the laser-separator has come into use which means you can do full color at a reasonable cost. And this has led to a renaissance in children's literature.

"Because Tresselt's and Yaroslava's version of 'The Mitten' was copyrighted, I had to interpret Oksana's translation so as not to infringe on Tresselt's copyright. That's the reason there are some changes in it. For example, for the reality of the character called Nikki to work in the story, I couldn't depict the animals dressed up or talking."

Ms. Brett's version of "The Mitten" begins as Nikki asks his grandmother to knit him a pair of woolen mittens the color of snow. The boy drops one of his mittens in the snow and goes on his way, not realizing it is missing. Woodland animals find the mitten and crawl into it. First, comes the mole, then the rabbit, hedgehog, fox and others, each one larger than the previous animal. Finally, a bear finds his way into the shelter followed by a mouse, which, unwittingly, is responsible for the delightfully comic climax.

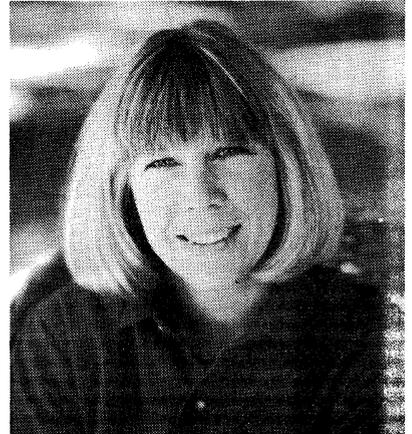
Each page in the book is flanked by panels to the left and right of the central action. In the left panel the reader sees Nikki walking through the woods, unaware of both his lost mitten and his proximity to the animals' homes in logs and tree trunks. To the right the panel foreshadows the action by introducing the animal about to appear. This visually unique way of presenting a children's story heightens the anticipation and stimulates a child to respond naturally, reinforcing belief in the events.

Ms. Brett explains how the medium of children's literature fosters a critical tool in a child's development.

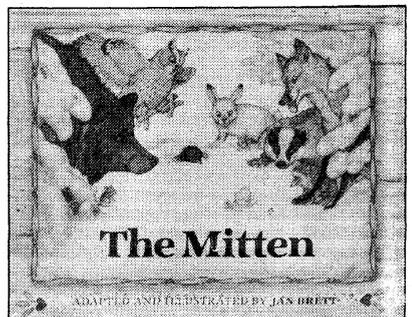
"When I was little, I used to be bored and would love to sit and look at my books and that would stop the boredom. It's the one medium where you decide when you are going to turn the page. As a child, power is the one thing you don't have much of. So here's an artistic world where children are not shoved along, like in a museum.

"Usually, they're by themselves looking at a book. So they have time to think. It's wonderful to be exposed to different things but it's also wonderful to be exposed to something and then have time to sift through, explore, hesitate, go back. It's just done naturally. Children are like sponges, they absorb whatever is in front of them. By gaining control of the pages, the child learns how to control his or her world. It's something that just doesn't happen with television or movie viewing."

As she talks about the visual ending of "The Mitten," Ms. Brett discusses the changes that had to be made in the drawings of the mouse. "It takes four months to do a book and by the time you reach the (Continued on page 14)



Jan Brett: the author and her book (below).



Greetings to the UNA...

(Continued from page 5)

many activities and services, has played a key role in maintaining this national identity. ...

Frank Horton
Member of Congress
New York

...Through your fraternal work in helping Ukrainian immigrants and their children live a fuller and more meaningful life in their new country the UNA has enriched the fabric of American life. The UNA's Ukrainian Weekly and newly established Washington, D.C., office also provides timely information to the United States Congress and the Helsinki Commission on developments in Ukraine. We appreciate your longstanding efforts to bring these matters to our attention and look forward to continued cooperation in promoting human rights issues. ...

Steny Hoyer
Member of Congress
Maryland

...The Ukrainian National Association (UNA) sets a grand precedent for other civic and ethnic organizations of its kind. Your commitment to the high ideals of education and participation in local affairs not only benefits your own members, but strengthens the community in which you live. ...

I have long stood in favor of policies and action that work to liberate Ukraine from unjust Communist occupation. Groups such as yours can help work toward this goal now more than ever. With new freedoms being granted in the Soviet Union, we must make it known to Ukrainians that their efforts to attain independence are fully supported here in the West. While we work toward that goal, I will continue to support your cause in Congress.

William O. Lipinski
Member of Congress
Illinois

...I would like to express my congratulations to the Ukrainian National Association on the occasion of the Association's 95th anniversary. I regret I am unable to be with you this evening as you commemorate this special event.

...For nearly 100 years the Ukrainian National Association has provided Ukrainian immigrants and their families with assistance and support as they embarked upon new lives in the United States and Canada. Through its charitable endeavors and sponsorship of social, cultural and athletic events, the UNA has been an important resource in the lives of countless Ukrainian Americans. The UNA has achieved a great deal in its 95-year history. On this special anniversary, I would like to salute the 72,000 members of the Ukrainian National Association and wish them godspeed as they begin their next 95 years of public service.

Thomas J. Manton
Member of Congress
New York

...Ninety-five years of active and vigorous service is a landmark accomplishment that few groups can celebrate. Organizations such as yours are important to maintaining the cultural and ethnic heritage brought here from abroad. This common ethnic bond has enabled your association to provide local communities with many good works and projects. Your fraternal and civic services, particularly in religious, educational and philanthropic areas are especially meritorious.

...I hope that Ukrainians around the world will soon be free to travel to the nation of their ancestors and to renew family and cultural ties destroyed by years of oppression. ...

Raymond J. McGrath
Member of Congress
New York

...It is a privilege to extend my warmest greetings to the 72,000 members in the more than 400 branches of the Ukrainian National Association in the United States and Canada.

...I share in the pride you must feel in your accomplishments during the first 95 years of your organization's service to the men, women and children of Ukrainian descent.

Michael R. McNulty
Member of Congress
New York

The UNA — for close to five generations — has played a vital role not only in helping Ukrainian immigrants adjust to life in the United States and Canada, but also to preserve the cultural, religious, patriotic and social values that are the bedrock of national greatness. In doing so, you have made great contributions to both countries and enriched us all. ...

...The over 72,000 men, women and children who make up the association, the oldest and largest of its kind in the United States and Canada, have been helping Ukrainian immigrants to our country for almost a century. The strength of the association is its local branches — over 400 of them in the United States and Canada — which reflects the great American tradition of community values and local initiative. ...

Robert H. Michel
Republican Leader
Member of Congress
Illinois

...The UNA's work has not only enhanced the Ukrainian community culturally, religiously and patriotically, but has also built a strong foundation for strength and progress. Additionally, the contributions of its 400 branches across the United States and Canada to local and national causes merit appreciation.

The UNA's work has contributed to the success of the Red Cross, parent-teacher associations, community parks and national disaster relief funds, to name but a few of the worthy causes which UNA supports. The groups who have benefited from the UNA go far beyond the Ukrainian community to benefit everyone. ...

Constance A. Morella
Member of Congress
Maryland

...By offering such service as economic assistance, cultural programs, educational benefits, and the newspapers Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly, the UNA has continued to provide for the welfare of its members and the Ukrainian people since the turn of the century. Your efforts are commended and appreciated.

Henry J. Nowak
Member of Congress
New York

...The UNA has done an outstanding job serving the Ukrainian community with many social, educational and fraternal services. It has also contributed to our broader American family by helping Ukrainian immigrants and their children establish themselves in the United States. Equally important is the role the UNA has played over the years providing information about Ukraine. The Ukrainian Weekly, along with special UNA publications on various topics, are vital information sources for members of Congress as the Free World confronts the important challenges of our time. ...

Mary Rose Oskar
Member of Congress
Ohio

...The association has kept the religious and cultural heritage of the thousands of Ukrainians living in the United States alive. You can take great pride in the accomplishments of your organization during the past 95 years. Through your efforts Ukrainian immigrants and their children have been able to make the transition from the old to the new world with great ease and comfort. ...

Matthew J. Rinaldo
Member of Congress
New Jersey

...The association's many fraternal, social, educational, recreational and journalistic activities make your organization a model that others would do well to emulate, and I salute you on your efforts to help not only fellow Ukrainian Americans but to all who need assistance. ...

Robert A. Roe
Member of Congress
New Jersey

...The history of the United States is filled by examples of immigrants bravely traveling to a new land, to arrive and establish new communities that would maintain their culture, pride and heritage. The benevolent society, and the opportunity it allowed for people to explore a new world while maintaining and respecting their history and roots, is a key part of America's cultural foundation. On the association's 95th anniversary, I am certain that your members will reflect on a full and glowing past. ...

Marge Roukema
Member of Congress
New Jersey

...Please accept my congratulations on your 95th anniversary. I am with you in spirit at your Jubilee Concert, and wish you continued success in all the good you do. ...

James T. Walsh
Member of Congress
New York

You Are Cordially Invited to the Gala Opening of the

"MUSIC AT THE INSTITUTE"

Concert Series

on Sunday, October 15, 1989 at 5 p.m.

at The Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 East 79th Street, New York, N.Y.

Benefit Concert Performances by

Cheryl Seltzer and Joel Sachs, duo pianists
Lucy Shelton, soprano
Alexander Toradze, piano

Champagne Reception Follows

Please Join Us!

Tickets at \$35 each for this limited seating can be ordered by sending a check with a self-addressed stamped envelope to: UIA-MATI, 2 E. 79th Street, New York, N.Y. 10021, or by calling the Institute Monday-Friday between 3 and 6 p.m. at (212) 288-8660 or MATI's — Executive Director Irene Stecura (212) 860-3891.

The debate...

(Continued from page 2)

from outside and subjected to the elements for a period of time, after which they are examined for their enzymic composition, chromosomes and biochemical changes.

Some somatic effects have occurred among them, but this, he adds, is to be expected with doses of 300 to 500 rems. Fish in the nuclear plant's cooling pond have been artificially impregnated, however, and despite being subjected to accumulations of 700 to 800 rems of radiation, 80 to 90 percent of the spawned offspring appear to be healthy. This, he points out, can be compared to the 40 percent healthy offspring in chemically polluted water in Central Asia.

The scientists maintain that no anomalies have occurred among humans, as those in the contaminated territory accumulated only about 5 rems in the first year of the accident and significantly less than this amount afterward. Even children born to mothers who accumulated 150 to 200 rems have not suffered from adverse health effects, states Antonina Liaginska, head of a laboratory at the Institute of Biophysics.

As a result, these scientists are now elaborating a proposal to reintroduce agriculture in the 30-kilometer zone and the creation of livestock-fattening farms

there.

In brief, therefore, the arguments advanced in these two articles not only defend the new radiation norm, but even go so far as to suggest that thus far there have been no significant health effects from the Chernobyl accident.

Officials' conclusions disputed

On both counts, there are clearly strong arguments to the contrary. The chairman of the Ukrainian ecological association Zelenyi Svit (Green World), Yuriy Shcherbak, has attacked the radiation norm in two separate interviews. He has stated that many experts disagree with the 35-rem norm, and that as a medical doctor he cannot agree that such a dose is safe for health.

In addition, he has pointed out that the optimistic conclusions of certain experts that no changes have occurred in the state of people's health or in that of nature as a result of Chernobyl give rise to "serious doubts," especially insofar as the effects of low-level radiation are concerned.

Perhaps the most logical deduction from Dr. Shcherbak's statements is that one cannot trust those who have clearly shielded the truth about the effects of the accident to affix a permissible level for radiation exposure.

One also wonders how Dr. Bebeszko can assert that the radiation situation has improved over the past three years.

In July, M.M. Kalenyk, chairman of the Chief Scientific-Technical Department of the Ukrainian Ministry of the Forest Industry, was asked to comment on the irradiation of forests in the republic. He not only noted that some 1.16 million hectares of forest have been affected, but also declared that the situation has worsened over the years.

In the western Ukrainian oblasts of Volyn and Rivne, for example, radionuclides were at first caught up in the tops and trunks of trees, but subsequently have fallen to the ground and are now found at depths of up to five centimeters. As a result, medicinal herbs, berries and mushrooms in a wide area of the two oblasts cannot be collected without dosimetric control.

Danger in the forests

Moreover, earlier analyses of Ukrainian territory have resulted in a decision to evacuate 14 population points in the Kiev and Zhytomyr oblasts in the period 1989-1992. Because of such investigations, measures are said to be needed to normalize the "moral-psychological" situation in Zhytomyr Oblast.

Maps are now being published frequently in Ukrainian newspapers in order to identify dangerous areas to the population. In one map, published in Pravda Ukrainy in July — once again on the question of forest control — it was indicated that it is now prohibited to collect any forest products not only in the region around Chernobyl, but also around Slavutych, the city built for Chernobyl plant operatives, and in a

sizeable area in the northeast of Chernihiv Oblast, located more than 150 miles from the nuclear plant.

In other words, there is once again evidence to support the contention that the radiation situation has become significantly worse over the past year.

The public's disbelief

It is because of contradictory statements such as those made by Dr. Bebeszko that the Ukrainian public manifests "disbelief" in the arguments advanced by radiation specialists. Moreover, although he may be right in citing the views of Western experts that a lifetime radiation level of 35 rems is safe for health, it is also a fact that in the West the levels of accumulation established for the public — as opposed to those who work in the nuclear industry — are 10 times lower than the new Soviet figure. It is also unclear whether those who have been exposed to significantly higher levels over the past three years should now be expected to accrue up to 0.5 rems annually or whether they should receive a much lower dose.

Finally, for the health authorities to establish such a norm during a furious public debate over the real effects of Chernobyl may be unwise given the existing anxiety that pervades many areas of Ukraine and Byelorussia.

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SECOND NATIONAL CONVENTION OF THE UKRAINIAN AMERICAN COORDINATING COUNCIL

October 20-22, 1989, at the Adam's Mark Philadelphia, PA

PROGRAM

FRIDAY, Oct. 20, 1989:

Registration of convention participants (registration by mail possible four weeks prior to convention).

SATURDAY, Oct. 21, 1989:

8:00 AM - 10:00 AM
9:00 AM - 12:30 PM

1. Registration continues.
2. Election of convention presidium.
3. Approval of order of deliberations.
4. Approval of existing members and selection of new members of convention committees.
5. Reading of minutes of previous UACC convention.
6. Reports by presidium members.

12:30 PM - 2:00 PM

LUNCH. Keynote address: I. Oleksyn, Mykola Horbal.

2:00 PM - 6:00 PM

7. Address by Mykola Rudenko.
8. Credentials committee report.
9. Discussion of reports; questions and answers.
10. Auditing committee report; vote of confidence to retiring UACC presidium.

6:00 PM
7:00 PM

COCKTAIL
BANQUET WITH ARTISTIC PROGRAM. Address by Dr. James Mace and Dr. J. Berezowsky.

SUNDAY, Oct. 22, 1989:

8:00 AM
9:30 AM - 1:30 PM

RELIGIOUS SERVICES AT LOCAL UKRAINIAN CHURCHES.

11. Reports by resolutions and by-laws committees; adoption of proposals.
12. Nominating committee report and election of new UACC organs.
13. Proposals from convention floor.
14. Convention closing.

FOR THE UACC PRESIDUM

DR. JOHN O. FLIS, president

B. SKORUPSKY, secretary

The making...

(Continued from page 11)

ed, you're pushing for a deadline. I was now finished with the book and the mouse was drawn dancing in the snow near the mitten. The art director remarked that the picture was actually lagging behind the text. How about moving the mouse? I looked at it again. Maybe you're right. I took the mouse and positioned it on the nose of the bear. And now the tickle and the itch lead to the bear's sneeze which in turn forces the abrupt scattering of the animals."

In the last page of the story, the animals go back to their homes in the woods, and Nikki, finding his mitten in mid air (a visual pun, Ms. Brett says), returns home. His grandmother is left standing and holding the mitten as she wonders how one has become considerably larger than the other.

"It's very important that things get resolved in a child's books," Ms. Brett says. "If there was one thing I

didn't like as a child it was the anxiety at the end of a book when the action was left at loose ends."

In promoting "The Mitten" around the country Ms. Brett feels that it's important to make her public aware of the distinctiveness of Ukrainian culture. "I'm going to bring a map of Ukraine so that people can see what a large country it is. It's the second largest country in Europe! I want to be able to relate the sense of the cultural richness Ukrainians have inherited. One way of ensuring the continuation of a culture is through children's literature. Another way is to make sure that our libraries are provided with material on Ukrainian folk art and, for that matter, all Eastern European folk art."

For a woman whose ancestors came to New England 300 years ago, this inordinate sensitivity to Ukrainian identity is inspiring but not surprising. As she says, "When I walk the streets of Hingham which are named after my ancestors, I say to myself: These people were farmers and they worked so hard to make a world here, a civilization I have a need to give

something back — to the world they struggled to make."

As we make our way upstairs to Ms. Brett's studio I can't help but notice the Hutsul ceramic pieces on the window sill. The loft is lined with books on art and streaked with light coming in from the skylight. Ms. Brett shows me the illustrations she is working on for her forthcoming book about a girl and a certain set of reindeer at the North Pole. The metamorphosis from sketch to finished page shows the painstaking attention to the tiniest detail. Her husband, Joe Hearne, walks in, and Jan shows me the airbrush backgrounds that he does for her illustrations. "This is in addition to playing my business manager and the bass," she laughs.

The morning is over and I feel as though I have been a guest at a visual feast. As I walk out of the Brett and Hearne home, I stop and look at the animals on the enchanted door made lovingly real in the hands of a true mistress of her trade.

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2 p.m. — Ukrainian Cultural Center

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CLIFTON, NJ

— Sunday, October 8 — 7:30 PM
Clifton Senior H.S. Aud., 333 Colfax Ave.
Tickets: Ukrainian Center Inc., 240 Hope Ave.,
tel. (201) 779-4017
BOCZNIEWICZ TRAVEL SERV., 10 Bottany Village Sq. W.,
Clifton, NJ, tel. (201) 478-3826
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KERHONKSON, NY

— Tuesday, October 10 — 7:30 PM
— Wednesday, October 11 — 7:30 PM
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UNION, NJ

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YONKERS, NY

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Saunders H.S. Aud., 145 Palmer Rd.
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ELM LIQUOR STORE, 126 Elm St., tel. (914) 963-0044
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PHILADELPHIA, PA

— Saturday, October 14 — 7:00 PM
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HARTFORD, CT

— Sunday, October 15 — 3:00 PM
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SYRACUSE, NY

— Tuesday, October 17 — 7:00 PM
Fowler H.S. Aud., 227 Magnolia St.
Tickets: Ukr. Nat'l Home, 1317 W. Fayette St.,
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Chicago...

(Continued from page 16)

the first Christian leaders of Ukraine, Princess Olha and Prince Volodymyr the Great. The two bronze statues which resemble totem poles, were designed by artist Petro Kulyk from Ukraine, the creator of the monument to Ivan Pidkova, Kozak leader, that stands in Lviv.

According to the Rev. Mitred Marian Butrynsky, pastor of Ss. Volodymyr and Olha Ukrainian Catholic Church, the location of the statue will be on a plaza in front of the newly built Ukrainian Cultural Center, the "oseredok," as it is referred to by the Chicago Ukrainian community.

It will be centrally located in the vicinity of the Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral of St. Nicholas, the Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral of St. Volodymyr and the Sobor of Ss. Volodymyr and Olha. It is also within walking distance from two Ukrainian financial institutions, Selfreliance Federal Credit Union and First Security Federal Savings Bank. St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic grammar school, the Ukrainian Museum of Chicago, the Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art, as well as numerous Ukrainian bookstores and restaurants are nearby. Also in the vicinity are the three Ukrainian youth organization clubhouses, Plast, ODUM and SUM-A.

The monument will be inscribed in Ukrainian and English: "Erected by the Ukrainian community in Chicago on the occasion of the Millennium of the Christianization of Ukraine, 988-1988."

After the dedication ceremonies, all Ukrainians are invited to participate in a jubilee banquet at the Ukrainian Cultural Center, on Chicago Avenue and Oakley Boulevard. Organizing this

banquet were the Millennium monument committee members, which included Julian Kulas, chairman, Marta Farion-Wyslotsky, vice-chairperson, Orest Popovych, secretary. Members of the committee included the Rev. Butrynsky, Orest Baranyk, Volodymyr Bratkiv, Jaroslaw Hankewych, Ivan Derkach, Jaroslaw Kulas, Myroslav Semchysyn and Mykola Senchysnak.

Tickets for the banquet are \$75 and \$50 for senior citizens. For more information or tickets, call First Security Federal Savings Bank, (312) 772-4500, or Selfreliance Federal Credit Union, (312) 489-0520.

Shcherbytsky's ouster...

(Continued from page 7)

patently unrealistic — the nature of the relationship between the Soviet state and the Russian Orthodox Church would by itself largely preclude any possibility of the Ukrainian Church's legalization.

Quite clearly, then, despite encouraging recent developments in Ukraine, the legalization of the Ukrainian Catholic Church is an issue whose realization will require still more fundamental changes in the Soviet polity than those that can reasonably be anticipated in view of Mr. Shcherbytsky's demise.

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Correction

In The Weekly story about the Cleveland Ukrainian Museum-Archives, one volunteer in the group photo on page 10 was misidentified. The volunteer is Mrs. Hlynska, not Iryna Kashubynska. Also, Neonila Wynarska volunteers in the fine arts department of the museum, not the ethnographic division, as was reported.

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October 12-15

KINGSTON, Pa.: The 14th annual Luzerne County Folk Festival will take place for four days at the 109th F. A. Armory on Market Street. Sponsored by the Cultural Heritage Council of Northeastern Pennsylvania, the Luzerne County Folk Festival is a multi-ethnic folk festival featuring the customs, culture, songs, dance and food of 26 nationalities. Festival hours will be: 6-10 p.m. on Thursday and Friday, 1-10 p.m. on Saturday, and noon - 7 p.m. on Sunday. For more information call (717) 654-6194.

October 13

NEWARK, N.J.: Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine will sponsor a public meeting with Ukrainian writer Volodymyr Yavorivsky, a member of the Congress of People's Deputies and chairman of the Kiev regional branch of the Popular Movement of Ukraine for Perebudova, or Rukh, at 7:30 p.m. in the gymnasium of St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church, Sandford Avenue and Ivy Street. Mr. Yavorivsky will be on his first visit to the United States on the invitation of Sen. Bill Bradley (D-N.J.) and Rep. James Florio (D-N.J.), and Rutgers, the State University of New Jersey, through the efforts of Dr. Taras Hunczak. Admission will be free. A reception will follow the question-and-answer period. For more information call (201) 373-9729.

October 14

HARTFORD, Conn.: Branch 106 of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America will hold their annual "Vyshyvani Vechornytsi" (Embroidery Dance) at 9 p.m. For table reservations call Luba Kinach, (203) 563-8139 or Olya Jakymiv, 547-1862.

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

October 14-15

HORSHAM, Pa.: The tennis club of the Ukrainian sport organization Tryzub invites all tennis players of Ukrainian descent to participate in the second annual fall tennis tournament at Tryzubivka this weekend. Play will be conducted in singles competition only and in any age group with four or more participants. For adult groups the tournament will begin at 9:30 a.m. on Saturday; junior groups will start play at 2 p.m. For more information and registration call George M. Sawchak, (215) 745-9637 (evenings), or 227-9426 (days). Deadline for tournament entry is October 12, and the fee is \$15 for adults, \$10 for juniors.

October 16-21

NEW YORK: The Slavic Heritage Council of America Inc. will sponsor its annual Slavic week, featuring a concert, "An Evening of Slavic Music," and a gala convention of Slavic ethnic communities. The convention will be held at the Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 E. 79th St., at 7 p.m. on October 17. For more information call Judita Prelog, (718) 846-0682.

October 21

EAST HANOVER, N.J.: Branch 113 of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America in New York will host "An Evening in Monte Carlo," a fund-raising gala to benefit The Ukrainian Museum in New York at the Ramada Hotel, Route 10 westbound, at 7:30 p.m. Evening attire is suggested. The evening will feature casino games, dancing and prizes, including a one-week trip for two to Brazil, two tickets to Lyons, France, and more. A donation of \$20

per person is suggested; \$20 for students and senior citizens. To reserve tickets, checks should be made payable to The Ukrainian Museum and sent to Christine Shoh, P.O. Box 349, Ridgefield, Conn. 06877. For more information call (212) 460-8615.

PHILADELPHIA: The Committee for Ukrainian Language and Bilingual Education of the Ukrainian Association of Professional Educators will hold a daylong conference on "The Ukrainian Language Today and Tomorrow" at the Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Center, 700 Cedar Road. Six prominent speakers will participate in the program, including one from Ukraine. Immediately following the conference an organizational meeting for parents will take place. For more information call Zynowij Kwit, (215) 769-0889.

October 21-November 11

SAN DIEGO: The Freedom Arts Festival is scheduled to take place at the same time as a Soviet Arts Festival, planned by the mayor of San Diego, which has excluded Ukrainians from participating. Local Ukrainians have joined other nationalities in forming Freedom Arts Festival Inc. to propagate Ukrainian arts and culture. Ukrainian artists and collectors of folk arts are invited to participate. For more information call Nadia Cham, (619) 579-9996.

October 22

EAST HANOVER, N.J.: The Chornomortsii fraternity of Plast will sponsor its annual fall tennis doubles tournament at the Four Seasons Racquet Club, located on Route 10 westbound, at 1-5 p.m. The men's tourney is open to Plast seniors and their partners. For information call Alex Popovich, (201) 763-9331.

October 23

PHOENIX, Ariz.: "Freedom at Issue: Pro-Democracy Unrest in China and the USSR," a statewide event sponsored by the Arizona Young Republican League, the Lincoln Caucus and Arizonans for National Security, will take place, 7-10 p.m., at the Mansion Club, the Wrigley Mansion here. The program will feature pro-democracy activists Jiang Ding, Chinese student leaders, Ojars Kalnins for the Baltic independence movements and Ronya Stoyko-Lozynskyj for the Ukrainian independence movements. Admission is free, however, donations are encouraged. For more information call Terry DuQuesnay, (602) 375-8113, or Kelly Mess, 945-5851.

November 11

EAST HANOVER, N.J.: Branch 75 of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America in Maplewood, N.J., will sponsor their traditional autumn dance at the Ramada Hotel on Route 10 westbound, here. The program will feature "Club Flamingo," and music for dancing will be provided by Tempo.

Chicago to hold solidarity with Ukraine rally

CHICAGO — On Sunday, October 15, the Illinois chapter, in particular the Chicago branch of the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine Commemoration Committee will sponsor a "Solidarity with Ukraine" rally and the dedication of the Ukrainian Millennium monument at 1 p.m. in the heart of the Ukrainian Village.

The day's ceremonies will be highlighted by the presence of Mykola Horbal, former Ukrainian political prisoner who is currently visiting the

United States. Mr. Horbal, who is a Ukrainian national rights advocate, a leading member of the Ukrainian Helsinki Union and a supporter of the Popular Movement of Ukraine for Perebudova, Rukh, is scheduled to address the Ukrainian community of Chicago during the afternoon festivities.

Also a featured event on Sunday will be the dedication of a Millennium monument 16 feet in height depicting

(Continued on page 15)



СОЮЗ УКРАЇНОК АМЕРИКИ

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

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AT "SOYUZIVKA"

THE WORLD RENOWN

Ukrainian Chamber Choir
from Warsaw, Poland

will perform

at Soyuzivka on October 10th and 11th, 1989.

We are able to offer you room, dinner after concert reception and breakfast for the rate of \$42.70 per person. All gratuities and taxes are included.

The above price does not include concert ticket.

MANAGEMENT OF SOYUZIVKA

Ukrainian National Association Estate
Foondmore Road Kerhankson, New York 12440

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