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## Rukh convenes second congress in Kiev Patriarch Mstyslav returns to Ukraine

by Roma Hadzewicz

KIEV — The second all-Ukrainian congress of the Popular Movement of Ukraine was convened here in the Ukrainian capital city on Thursday morning, October 25, with some 2,000 delegates from all regions of Ukraine — east, west, north and south gathered in the modern Ukraina Palace.

Close to 200 guests — representatives of the Baltic states, all republics of the USSR, nearly all European countries, the United States, Canada, Israel and Australia — also are participating in the four-day Rukh congress that concludes on Sunday, October 28.

The delegation from the United States alone encompasses some 50 persons; Canada boasts a significant group of 15.

Countless journalists from Moscow, Leningrad, Riga, Donetsk, Kiev, Lviv, and other cities, as well as from Poland, Czechoslovakia, England, Germany, Romania and the United States have arrived in Kiev to cover the event, being held in the Ukraina Palace on Red Army Street — previously the site of Communist Party gatherings.

Along that street and Kiev's main boulevard, the Khreshchatyk, delegates are greeted by banners announcing the "Second all-Ukrainian Congress of the Popular Movement of Ukraine."

"From perebudova to independence,"

proclaims a banner on the Khreshchatyk. "Welcome delegates" is the message on another banner on Red Army Street.

The scene on Chervonoarmiyska (Red Army) is a study in contrasts. The Ukraina Palace is decorated with long blue and yellow banners, while its main flagpoles fly the Ukrainian national colors. Smaller flagstaffs bear decorative blue, yellow and raspberry red flags, the latter being the color designating the famed Kozaks of Ukraine.

And yet, looking just down the street, passers-by can clearly see a huge red mural depicting the hammer and sickle and proclaiming: "Communism is our goal."

As delegates and guests came to register at the congress hall on the day before the official opening, one "babushka" was observed in heated discussion with a Rukh supporter. "Our people are not organizing this," she shouted pointing to the Ukraina Palace.

Just moments earlier a contingent from Zaporizhzhia had arrived, forming a parade to the hall with flag-bearers carrying the blue and yellow colors, the flag of Ukrainian nationalists and Zaporozhian Sich banners. They were greeted by other delegates gathered outside the hall with applause and shouts of "Glory to Zaporizhzhia."

(Continued on page 3)

### Enthronement scheduled for November 17-18

KIEV — Thousands of Ukrainian faithful welcomed Patriarch Mstyslav of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church in Ukraine and the diaspora, as he triumphantly set foot on Ukrainian soil, Saturday evening, October 20 — after an absence of 46 years.

At the entrance to the golden-domed St. Sophia Cathedral in Ukraine's capital city, the 92-year-old Patriarch dropped to his knees and kissed the ground three times. Amid the chiming of bells which filled the square, he entered the church and celebrated a moleben of thanking that evening.

Arriving in Kiev earlier that day the Ukrainian Orthodox primate and his escort, the Very Rev. Archimandrite Andriy Partykevich were greeted by the hierarchy of the recently reborn UAOC, led by Metropolitan Ioann, as well as a group of people's deputies, other government officials, numerous clergymen, members of the St. Andrew Brotherhood and UAOC faithful, reported the Metropolitan's chancery based in South Bound Brook, N.J.

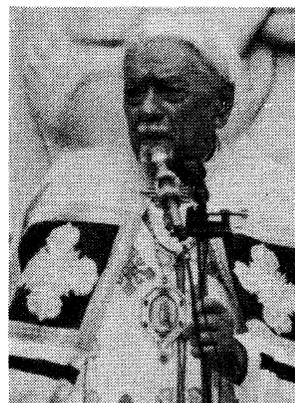
Plans have already been made for enthronement ceremonies, scheduled for the weekend of November 17-18, when the prelate will be installed as Patriarch of Ukraine. As the Weekly was going to press, it was not known what church in Kiev would host the jubilant ceremonies.

During his first week in the Ukrainian capital city, Patriarch Mstyslav met with Ukraine's president Leonid Kravchuk in the chambers of the Supreme Soviet. He also delivered the invocation and addressed the second congress of Rukh, the Popular Movement of Ukraine for Perebudova, which convened on Thursday morning October 25.

Patriarch Mstyslav began his long-awaited journey to Ukraine on Friday evening, October 19, after months of waiting for a Soviet visa.

During a brief lay-over in Moscow, the Ukrainian patriarch was greeted by Ukrainian deputies Yuriy Sorochyk of the USSR Supreme Soviet and Les Taniuk, a deputy of the Ukrainian parliament, as well as representatives of the local branch of the Slavutych society, who waved Ukrainian yellow and blue banners.

In Kiev, the first to address the Patriarch was Metropolitan Ioann. In turn Metropolitan Mstyslav was greeted by children who greeted him with the traditional bread and salt. The clerics from the United States were surrounded by a Ukrainian Kozak honor guard, whose members then proceeded to carry the Patriarch, seated



Patriarch Mstyslav

in a specially designed chair, into the cheering crowd. There, a representative of the national sisterhood greeted the hierarch with a beautiful korovay (traditional bread) while the people chanted "Glory to the Patriarch" and "Long Live the Patriarch."

After the welcoming ceremony, a three-kilometer long motorcade took Patriarch Mstyslav from Boryspil Airport to downtown Kiev. The road leading into the city was flanked by more well-wishers, waving yellow and blue flags. The motorcade's destination was St. Sophia which barely held the throng who had come to greet the Patriarch. Having reached the square, the hierarch this time declined the honor guards' offer to carry him, and walked towards the cathedral by himself. He fell onto his knees and, with the sound of chiming bells filling the square, kissed the ground thrice. Tears of happiness shone in the eyes of those in attendance.

Inside St. Sophia Cathedral Patriarch Mstyslav assisted by members of the hierarchy and clergy of the UAOC, (Continued on page 10)

## Ukrainian Catholic Church to receive St. George complex on November 1

ROME — The Lviv City Council has agreed to return the Metropolitan's residence in the complex of the Cathedral of St. George to the Ukrainian Catholic Church, effective November 1, reported the press office of the Ukrainian Catholic Church based in Rome on Wednesday, October 24.

November 1 has special meaning for the Ukrainian people, for on this day, they pay special tribute to all those who gave their lives for Ukraine. To Ukrainian Catholics, this date has special meaning because it is the anniversary of the death of the Servant of God Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky, who is considered the father of the modern Ukrainian Catholic Church. (Metropolitan Sheptytsky died on November 1, 1944.)

Authorities in Lviv Oblast have declared November 1 a public holiday, marking independence day in 1918 of the Western Ukrainian National Republic, according to the RFE/RL Daily Report.

The Cathedral of St. George was finally returned to the Ukrainian Catholic Church by the Lviv City

Council on August 16. The original declaration had been made on April 6, but the Moscow Patriarchate of the Russian Orthodox Church refused to vacate the premises. When the cathedral was returned in August the Moscow Patriarchate's bishop in Lviv refused to leave the residence.

Currently, the palace is open and Ukrainian Catholics are preparing it for use. An inventory is in progress. On the morning of November 1 a memorial service for Metropolitan Sheptytsky and all Ukrainians who gave their lives for their nation will be held in the Cathedral of St. George. A special service of thanksgiving for the return of the residence will also be held. Archbishop Volodymyr Sterniuk and the bishops of the Archeparchy of Lviv will lead the services. They will be joined by the Very Rev. Iwan Dacko, chancellor of the Archeparchy of Lviv and secretary to Cardinal Myroslav Ivan Lubachivsky, the primate of the Ukrainian Catholic Church based in Rome. The Rev. Dacko is currently in Lviv.

Cardinal Lubachivsky was an (Continued on page 10)

## Parliament accepts Masol resignation

KIEV — The Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet voted 254 to 83 on Tuesday, October 23 to accept the resignation of the republican Council of Ministers Chairman Vitaliy Masol, according to the Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty Report.

Mr. Masol reportedly denounced the vote as "moral terrorism."

He has been succeeded temporarily by Vitold Fokin, chairman of the Committee on the Economy, until a new prime minister is elected by the Ukrainian Parliament.

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## A GLIMPSE OF SOVIET REALITY

# An insider's view of Chernobyl: interview with Yuriy Risovanny

by Dr. David Marples

### CONCLUSION

*Yuriy Risovanny is head of the foreign relations bureau in the international department of the Prypiat Industrial and Research Association, located at Chernobyl. He has been involved in the cleanup operation for the past four years. He is the co-author (with Aleksander Kovalenko) of "Chornobyl-Kakim Ogo Uvidel Mir," Kiev, "Molod," 1989. This interview was conducted in Edmonton, Alberta, on September 20.*

**What are the alternative sources of electricity? When the Chernobyl nuclear plant is closed down, Ukraine will lose about 10 percent of its electrical power capacity. How will this be compensated?**

There is no definite program thus far to meet this scenario. People can only speculate about the future. A considerable share of Ukraine's electricity production goes to East European countries or to the Byelorussian republic, so the proponents of shutting down Chernobyl declare that if Ukraine stopped exporting electricity, it would still have a sufficient amount for domestic needs.

This cannot be done overnight of course, but it remains one alternative on the agenda. There could also be a redistribution of electricity among the republics. More important to this question is how the electricity is used. If used economically, then one could make a considerable saving on electricity usage. As for the alternatives, I have not heard of any specific suggestions.

**Let us turn to the town of Slavutych, its current status, the decontamination campaign there and the future. If the Chernobyl station is closed down in 1995, what will happen to the Slavutych residents?**

At present there are no changes at Slavutych. People still work at the nuclear plant, and its population currently stands at 18,000. And they seem to be contented even with work at the station. The operative personnel are highly skilled, and if the plant is closed down they will be forced to seek alternative employment.

What is interesting is that very few of them believe that the Chernobyl plant will actually be shut down. Their view is that the station will work out its natural lifetime. It is no secret that the decision of the Supreme Soviet to shut down the plant was made under great pressure from public organizations in Ukraine.

On its own initiative, the government itself would never have made such a move. Experts have maintained that the reactors are considered unsafe, despite the modifications undertaken, but they can still operate well. So the Slavutych residents hope that work there will continue.

However, even if the power station is stopped, the bulk of the personnel will remain at the site during the long process of disassembly and care of the reactor. Also, regarding the 800 dump pits I mentioned earlier, their materials will have to be relocated elsewhere or

reprocessed in order to separate irradiated and solid materials. There is no other way to be rid of them. This will also be a huge program involving thousands of people. It is envisaged that Slavutych residents could be retrained therefore to carry out different types of jobs.

In addition, the management of the plant and the town's authorities are already considering what else the residents might do. This after all is not such a small city. One option is to locate there modern enterprises that would concentrate on high technology: electronics, for example; the production of machines such as geiger counters. They would not involve large amounts of materials and would ensure employment for up to 3,000 personnel. Such industrial enterprises would have to be ecologically clean.

There could also be a reprocessing facility based on recycling technology that would not post a danger to the environment. It has already been stipulated that all those residents who wish to leave Slavutych will be provided with jobs or retraining courses elsewhere, at the state's expense. This decision also noted the concerns of the workers.

Regarding the radiation situation, it has turned out that Slavutych was built on the territory that was contaminated as a result of the accident. The rise in the natural background, however, was not dangerously high, though people were concerned. The real danger has been the presence of radioactive patches in the forests that encircle the town — it was constructed in the middle of a forest.

Many people at first assumed that the transportation goods coming from Chernobyl brought more radioactive materials to the town, on the wheels, for example. There was strict radiation control, but such a possibility could not be excluded. But the basic danger arose from the highly radioactive patches.

Over the next two years, the plan is to remove part of the forest and clear a strip around the town and make a belt, having then thoroughly decontaminated the patches. This will in fact be a park, and a source of funds for the construction has been found. Work will begin very shortly. The park is needed not merely to protect the people, but to comfort them psychologically, to reassure them about their surroundings.

**I note the proposed construction of an International Center at Zelenyi Mys (a town originally built for shiftworkers involved in the Chernobyl clean-up); how is it to be organized, financed. Is it conducting research, for example, into the dangers of low-level radiation?**

It is not really concerned with low-level radiation. This applies more particularly to those areas around the zone in which people continue to live. Its basic task is to coordinate all the scientific work conducted there. Originally Kombinat supervised such matters, but now the Prypiat Association can provide high-level experts to help establish this center and coordinate the entire research work.

The other basic task is to provide adequate conditions and facilities for our guests. Earlier, scientists would come to study the situation at Chernobyl, find accommodation, and work in isolation. Today, every research

(Continued on page 12)

## GLASNOST DIARY: recording changes in the USSR

### AT&T reaches out to Armenians

American Telephone and Telegraph, or AT&T, announced on October 23 it will make it easier for Americans to call Armenia by installing a 5ESS (R) gateway switch, a satellite earth station, credit card pay phones and electronic billing systems in that republic.

The 5ESS switch, which is expected to be in service by mid-1991, will enable Americans to dial direct into Armenia and will connect the local phone network into the international network. Currently the only gateway switch in the USSR is in Moscow.

The total value of the equipment for Armenia, which will be supplied by AT&T Network Systems International BV, is about \$6 million.

AT&T has also reached an agreement with the Ministry of Telecommunications of Armenia to establish direct international communications service between the United States and Armenia because there are over 300,000 people living in America who have family ties to Armenia.

"This agreement represents an important step forward in meeting the growing demand of both U.S. industry and

the large Armenian community living in the U.S. to have direct communications service with Armenia," said Art Pencsek, managing director of AT&T's International Communications Services for Eastern Europe and the USSR.

### The Cairo connection

A new Soviet-Egyptian shipping line is being opened, connecting the Moldavian towns of Izmail and Reni and the Egyptian cities of Alexandria and Port Said, according to an October 20 TASS report. The new line is part of the Soviet expansion of relations with foreign partners.

The shipping connection will use the ships of the Soviet Danube shipping line and the Egyptian Navigation Company and will account for 200,000 tons of general cargo and consumer goods transported annually.

A joint company is also being created for transporting cargo from a sender to a recipient; a truck column was organized in Izmail to facilitate this type of transport. TASS notes that in light of this new organization, Egyptian cargo can be carried to any Ukrainian city.

## Thousands turn in party cards

**JERSEY CITY, N.J.** — Over 311,000 members have left the Communist Party of the Soviet Union during the months of July and August, reported the deputy general secretary of the CPSU, Volodymyr Ivashko.

In the previous six months 371,000 CPSU members had left the party. (According to the 1990 Information Please Almanac, the 1989 figures for membership in the Communist Party totalled 19 million, and that number is changing daily.)

The figures released by Mr. Ivashko, Ukraine's former president and leader of the Communist Party in Ukraine until July of this year, also show the declining power of the Communist Party, which is fast becoming irrelevant on the political scene of the Soviet Union.

According to a New York Times story on Tuesday, October 9, even General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev acknowledged the party's sluggish performance at this critical moment in the country's history.

News shows in the Soviet capital city, Moscow, turned their attention to a preview of the Russian republic's new anthem and an interview with representatives of the New York Stock Exchange instead of focusing on the plenary session of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party on Monday, October 8.

Over the past few months, Communist parties in several republics have given up power to national movements and liberal insurgents who have pushed for economic change and greater democracy.

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## Ihor Kalynets takes part in annual Toronto festival of authors

by Oksana Zakydalsky

TORONTO — It was October 12, the first night of the 11th International Festival of Authors in Toronto and the usual festival audience had a more than usual Ukrainian look to it.

Ihor Kalynets, from Lviv, would be reading tonight. There were two other writers on the program: Samira al-Mana from Iraq, who has been living in exile in London for the last 20 years and the well-known English novelist William Boyd.

Ms. al-Mana read an excerpt from one of her novels, reading a short passage in the original Arabic. Mr. Boyd, whose first novel in 1981, "A Good Man in Africa," was published to literary acclaim and won several prizes, read from his newest novel, "Brazzaville Beach," set in Africa.

Mr. Kalynets was first on the program. He read three long poems from his newly published "Crowning the Scarecrow": "Preparing for Autumn," "The Imaginary Lover," and "Self-Portrait with an Archangel's Wing." He read them in the original Ukrainian, alternating with a reading of the English translation.

The English version was read by Barry Callaghan, publisher of Mr. Kalynets book. It was generally



Ukrainian poet Ihor Kalynets is flanked by Marco Carynnyk, (left) translator of Mr. Kalynets' "Crowning the Scarecrow," and Barry Callaghan, publisher of the newly-released book.

agreed that the translation of the poems by Marco Carynnyk was excellent.

Books of all the participating authors were available and Mr. Kalynets autographed dozens of copies. The festival itself lasts nine

days and several events are scheduled so that all the writers invited can meet each other.

In addition to publishing Mr. Kalynets "Crowning the Scarecrow," Mr. Callaghan has just published books of two other authors appear-

ing at the festival: Croatian poet Anton Solijan and American novelist Joyce Carol Oates.

On October 13, Mr. Callaghan gave a reception to launch all three publications as part of his series, Exile Editions.

## Rukh...

(Continued from page 1)

### Press conference

A press conference with leaders of Rukh was held at the Ukraina Palace the evening before the congress opening.

In introductory remarks, Ivan Drach, president of Rukh, emphasized that the second congress of Ukraine's Popular Movement is a "conference of consolidation for all democratic forces."

Mr. Drach referred also to the founding congress, which, many feared, could not be allowed to take place and during which the ratio of militia and special forces to Rukh delegates was 5:1. "We believe this congress will take place," he said, adding that "four days of hard work await us."

Journalists then directed their questions to Mr. Drach, Mykhailo Horyn, chairman of the Rukh Secretariat, Serhiy Koniev, Dmytro Pavlychko, Ivan Zayats, Serhiy Holovaty, Vitaliy Donchyk, Les Taniuk, Volodymyr Yavorivsky, Bohdan Ternopilsky and Mykola Porovsky.

Also seated at the head table was Erast Huculak, president of the Canadian Friends of Rukh.

Questions were posed regarding the controversy over whether Communist Party members could be members of Rukh (with the consensus apparently emerging that as long as a given Communist Party member supports the Rukh platform and, most importantly, the complete independence of Ukraine, there should be no restriction on his membership); assistance to Ukrainian communities in Czechoslovakia and Romania; contacts with popular fronts in the Baltic states and other republics; support of miners in the Donbas; contacts and cooperation with the Ukrainian diaspora; and relations with Russians, Jews and Crimean Tatars.

Several Rukh leaders stressed that the movement's program and statutes had lagged behind recent developments and sorely needed updating to conform with the emerging situation in Ukraine.

In response to a question on whether

Rukh will become a political bloc of parties, Mr. Horyn underlined that "Rukh cannot be merely a bloc of parties;" it must encompass individual members as well...Rukh is irreplaceable in today's political life."

### Congress opening

As delegates — from Kharkiv to Ivano-Frankivske, from Shumy to Crimea, from Rivne to Dnipropetrovsk (Sicheslav as many prefer) and from Zhytomyr to Khmelnytske — mingled in the lobbies and halls of the Ukraina Palace on Thursday morning, October 25, three bells announced that it was time for all to take their seats.

When Patriarch Mstyslav of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church, who is here on a triumphal visit to Kiev, Lviv and other areas, entered the hall, delegates and guests rose and applauded his appearance.

A chair then opened the congress with the religious hymn "God Almighty, protect our Ukraine."

The patriarch then delivered an invocation beseeching God for blessings for this congress and the Ukrainian nation, followed by an address in which he touched on the difficulties encountered by the UAOC now being reborn throughout Ukraine. "Without the Church, there will be no true national reawakening in Ukraine," he cautioned his listeners.

In his special presentation — one of 10 scheduled for the opening day alone — Mr. Drach spoke on "The Political Situation in Ukraine and the Goals of Rukh."

"We are for the complete independence of Russia and Ukraine...We know how to forgive our 'elder brother' for past sins," he said. In reference to "Russian emigres" like Alexander Solzhenitsyn who call for one, united imperial state, he stressed that history has taught Ukrainians not to accept this concept.

Further, he called for Ukrainian armed forces: "We must have our own army in Ukraine."

The Rukh president's address was greeted with a standing ovation and chants of "Unity" and "Freedom."

Also during the morning session, greetings and blessings on behalf of Metropolitan Volodymyr Sterniuk of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church were delivered by Auxiliary Bishop Julian Voronovsky of the Lviv Archeparchy.

The morning session concluded with a powerful message of solidarity delivered in Byelorussian by Zenon Pozniak, leader of the Byelorussian Popular Front.

"We do not need a translator. We do not need an 'elder brother' who would tell us how to speak and how to behave," he said. "Down with communism. Long live a free and independent Byelorussia. Long live a free and independent Ukraine. Long live free and independent national movements."

The congress sessions on opening day

continued with greetings from guests representing myriad organizations and presentations on topics such as: an economic model for a sovereign Ukraine; political aspects of economics reform; Rukh's relations with political parties and public organizations; problems of the countryside; international relations and the national reawakening in Ukraine; the role of the Church in Ukraine's rebirth; as well as issues related to international peace and security, the rule of law and government by the people.

The presidium of the Rukh congress comprises Messrs. Koniev, Horyn, Pavlychko, Drach, Yavorivsky and Volodymyr Cherniak.

The congress secretariat is led by Volodymyr Muliava, chairman, and Mr. Porovsky, vice-chairman.

## Soyuzivka hit by tornado



On the evening of Thursday, October 18 the Ukrainian National Association resort, Soyuzivka, in Kerhonkson, N.Y. was hit by a small tornado, which downed a number of trees and power lines and damaged the roof of the guest house Odessa. All was under control the next day as Soyuzivka employees, under the guidance of Soyuzivka Manager John Flis, Jr. (pictured above), cleared away the fallen trees and a temporary generator provided electric power. By the end of the following week all power was expected to be restored in time for a scheduled wedding.

## Senate adopts Baltic caveat to reunification

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Senate adopted a companion "sense of the Senate" resolution to the German reunification treaty resolution on October 10, stating that ratification of the treaty does not prejudice America's longstanding policy of refusing to recognize the Soviet annexation of the Baltic states, reported the Lithuanian Information Center.

The sense of the Senate resolution, adopted by voice vote, urges the president to "take all appropriate steps to ensure that the act of United States ratification of the Treaty on the Final Settlement with Respect to Germany, and the affirmation of the definitive nature of the borders of a unified Germany which the Treaty entails, is not construed by any government to imply any diminution or compromise of United States determination not to recognize the forceful incorporation of the Baltic states by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics."

Today's Senate action may ease the concerns of political leaders in the Baltic states who feared that ratification of the so-called Two-Plus-Four Treaty without any mention of the Baltic states would be interpreted by the Soviet Union as tacit acquiescence by the West of Kremlin control over the Baltic republics.

In a September 28 letter to the Senate, representatives of the Estonian, Latvian and Lithuanian parliaments had expressed their misgivings about "dangers inherent in the unconditional ratification of the Two-Plus-Four Treaty, which should...not be allowed to freeze the USSR western borders in further bilateral treaties." The Baltic legislators asked the Senate "to express its sense in a legally binding conditional form as to the Two-Plus-Four Treaty and the United States non-recognition policy in regard to the forceful incorporation of the Baltic states into the Soviet Union."

Baltic concern had been heightened by Western statements asserting that the German reunification treaty resolved the last outstanding question of World War II. These statements clashed with the prevailing Baltic view that the annexation of the Baltic states by the USSR, a result of the 1939 Hitler-Stalin Pact, was also an unresolved consequence of World War II that needed to be addressed.

A delegation of Lithuanian political leaders traveled to Moscow on the eve of September 12 treaty signing to press their position in meetings with representatives of the East and West German, French, American, British and Soviet governments.

Since the treaty signing, the Bush administration has repeatedly stated that the German reunification agreement does not affect America's Baltic policy. Asked about the linkage between the two issues at a Moscow press conference following the signing ceremony, Secretary of State James Baker stated that the United States "does not recognize the incorporation of the Baltic states into the Soviet Union... With respect to the question insofar as it pertains to this treaty, this treaty of course, deals only with Germany, and does not pretend to deal with anything else."

This statement was repeated in testimony before the Senate Foreign Rela-

tions Committee on September 28 by State Department Counselor Robert Zoellick, and in an October 5 letter from Baker to at least one committee member (Paul Simon, D.-Ill.).

In addition, President George Bush himself moved to assuage Senate and Baltic concerns. In an October 3 proclamation marking German-American Day, the President stated: "The achievement of German unity will also give hope to others, particularly the Baltic peoples, that a peaceful but determined struggle for national self-determination can succeed even over seemingly insurmountable obstacles. The United States remains true to its policy of non-recognition of the annexation of the Baltic states, just as we never wavered in our support for German unity even through the darkest hours of the Cold War."

The Bush administration's forthright statement on the Baltic question as it relates to German reunification may be the result of two factors. First, the administration may have recognized the political necessity of accommodating strong bipartisan Senate support for the Baltic states. Six senators — Bill Bradley (D-N.J.), Sen. Simon, Alfonse D'Amato (R-N.Y.), Carl Levin (D-Mich.); Richard Lugar, (R-Ind.) and Claiborne Pell, (D-R.I.) — sent a letter September 26 to President Bush asking for "your assistance prior to Senate action that ratification of the Two-Plus-Four Treaty is fully consistent with our longstanding policy toward the Baltic states."

In addition to Sens. Pell and Simon, the resolution which passed today was sponsored by Sens. Joseph Biden (D-Del.) and Jesse Helms (R-N.C.).

Some legislators apparently favored formally attaching the Baltic caveat to the resolution of ratification, a move, according to Sen. Pell, which was opposed by the State Department on the grounds that it would encourage the Soviets to add their own amendments to the treaty. Thus explicit administration assurances upholding the Baltic non-recognition policy helped to persuade Baltic supporters in the Senate to keep the resolution of ratification "clean," and opt instead for a non-binding companion resolution.

A second factor may be that the Bush administration has finally found its voice on the Baltic question, after months of what some observers in the West viewed as fumbling and vacillation. The administration's recent public statements are consistent with what has been termed a policy of "creeping recognition" — incremental steps by the United States toward de facto recognition of Estonian, Latvian and Lithuanian independence.

Further evidence of this creeping recognition was provided October 2 when Secretary Baker met with the foreign ministers of the three Baltic states in New York and later declared U.S. support for granting them observer status at the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) summit in November.

If the U.S. Congress and Bush administration sustain their recent public support for Baltic independence, they may send an important signal to President Gorbachev. Following a September 24 meeting with the Soviet leader, Lithuanian Prime Minister Kazimiera Pluskienė told a Lithuanian news service that Mr. Gorbachev "is convinced that the world is not interested in our independence, and we cannot rely on its support," noted the Lithuanian Information Center.

## 300 more computer systems are headed for Ukraine

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Pastor John Shep (Yaroslav Shepelzvec) of the "Thoughts of Faith" ministry of the Evangelical-Lutheran Church Missouri Synod, recently informed Dr. Roman Voronka, vice-president of the National Fund to Aid Ukraine, that "Thoughts of Faith" had received funding for 300 additional computer systems for Ukrainian schools in Ukraine.

In order for the National Fund to Aid Ukraine to receive this money, approximately \$420,000, it must raise matching funds for additional 300 systems.

Pastor Shep said that Marvin Schwan, the largest contributor to the "Thoughts of Faith" organization, is responsible for this generous gift.

As was previously reported, "Thoughts of Faith" has already funded 100 such computer systems with the matching funds for additional 100 coming from Marian Kots, a Ukrainian publisher and a well-known philanthropist.

Of these 200 systems, 60 have already been delivered and distributed to Ukrainian schools in Ukraine; 70 more will be delivered to Kiev by the end of October and the remaining 70 by the end of December. The 200 systems are being sent through the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund, one of two organizations comprising the National Fund to Aid Ukraine, the other being the Rukh Fund.

These computer systems are distributed from Kiev. The selection of recipient schools is made by a committee in Kiev which has representatives from Rukh, the Ukrainian Language Society, the National

Fund to Aid Ukraine and a representative from the Ministry of Education.

Pastor Shep is very well-known in Ukraine. His appearance at the historic Sobor of the reborn Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church in Kiev was greeted with emotional standing ovations.

In the past four months he has distributed 60,000 Ukrainian-language Bibles (Ohienko translation), as well as 30,000 Ukrainian children's Bibles.

These Bibles have been gratefully received by the Autocephalous Orthodox, Ukrainian Catholic and Baptist Churches. One stipulation that has always been made by Pastor Shep is that these Bibles be distributed free of charge — never sold.

During the recent Youth for Christ convention, held in Lviv in September 40,000 Bibles were distributed. Recently, the Ukrainian Language Society received 25,000 children's Bibles.

It is Pastor Shep's wish that every school library in Ukraine have a Ukrainian Bible.

In the next month, Pastor Shep plans to bring to Ukraine 100,000 bibles, 50,000 of which are children's Bibles.

The National Fund to Aid Ukraine will begin a campaign to raise matching funds for 300 computer systems to be delivered to Ukrainian schools in 1991. Dr. Voronka noted that computers in Ukrainian schools in Ukraine are frequently the determining factor when parents make a decision on whether to send a child to a Ukrainian- or Russian-language school.

## Grave robbing reported in Winnipeg

by Christopher Guly

WINNIPEG — A satanic cult has been linked with a recent grave robbing incident at a local Ukrainian Catholic cemetery in which a skull was removed from a 27-year old crypt. This marks the seventh time church burial grounds have been hit by vandals in the area this year.

The RCMP believe that two people opened the crypt, containing the bodies of two men and two women, at All Saints Ukrainian Catholic Cemetery in the early hours of September 16. One brown oak coffin was removed and opened.

RCMP spokesperson Cpl. Wyman Sangster confirmed that the skull of Prokop Rudyk, a man born in Ukraine in 1880 and who died in Winnipeg in 1963, were tampered with and the skull was removed.

Cpl. Sangster said he believes that it's the first known incident involving grave robbing in Manitoba. Tampering or removing a dead body is an indictable offense under Canada's Criminal Code and carries with it a maximum penalty of five years' imprisonment.

The RCMP spokesperson said that the deceased man's immediate family was located in British Columbia and has been notified. No further details have been released.

Although Rosemary Somers, a former head of the Child and Family Services Youth Victims Project, told the local media that the theft of a skull smattered of a satanic connection, Cpl. Sangster will only confirm that the case

is being treated as part of a "bizarre religious practice." However, he added that an officer specially trained in dealing with crimes involving occult practices, has been assigned.

The marble facades of five other mausoleums in this West St. Paul graveyard were also damaged in the rampage.

Meanwhile, 27 gravestones in the historic 170-year-old St. Boniface Basilica Cemetery were vandalized over the same weekend. Crucifixes and headstones were knocked down, with damages estimated at \$20,000.

Police officials don't believe there's a link between the two incidents.

In the last year, vandals have struck twice at the St. Mary's Polish National Catholic Cemetery and three times at the Anglican St. Andrew's on the Red burial grounds near Lockport, Manitoba, forcing the church to call on volunteers from the congregation to provide security.

Winnipeg's Ukrainian Catholic Auxiliary Bishop Myron Daciuk says that "everyone is still reeling" from the All Saints incident.

However, Cpl. Sangster says that it's unlikely that the RCMP will be able to provide any additional security for cemeteries in the immediate future.

"We're pretty well stretched to the limit with our existing resources. We either maintain the status quo in protecting the living or hire more officers. It's obvious that we now may have an additional responsibility of keeping watch over hundreds of thousands of the deceased," he says.

# New association hopes to restore center of European learning in Kiev

by Vera Kaczmarskyj

*This past summer the Ukrainian Scientific Association (USA), in Ukrainian — Ukrainska Naukova Asotsiatsiya, held its founding conference. The association was officially registered with the Supreme Soviet of Ukraine in early September, and has already embarked on its work. During a visit to Kiev, this writer met with Viacheslav Brioukhovetsky, vice-president of the association, to discuss plans currently in progress:*

**What is the reason for creating a new scientific organization, when an Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR already exists?**

The USA was created in response to the deep-seated dissatisfaction scholars and scientists in Ukraine have felt for years with the work of the official Academy of Sciences, which has been headed for years by the former Party boss — in Ukraine — Shcherbytsky's personal friend — Borys Paton.

Under Paton's stewardship, the quality of scholarship in Ukraine was allowed to decline radically, which led to the decline of its impact both within the USSR and in the world. Basic research at the Academy of Sciences completely deteriorated, very little emphasis was placed on the humanities, and funding for its various institutes was maintained at ridiculously low levels.

In other words, in this — as in all other areas of our life — the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR,

*Vera L. Kaczmarskyj is a New York-based editor, researcher and translator.*

at best, became a provincial appendage of the USSR Academy of Sciences, which commanded the vast majority of all available funds for science and education, and thereby was in a position to attract the finest intellectual forces.

In Kiev, we were left with a trained, servile bureaucratic apparat, which was anti-Ukrainian in its very essence. They constituted what was known as the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR, and were fully content with making do with the crumbs that USSR Academy's bureaucracy in Moscow dribbled down to them from their vast reserves. What is more, this apparat was completely oblivious to the developmental needs of science and scholarship in Ukraine. Or, perhaps more accurately, they were interested in actually promoting the decline of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR. This is the situation which has compelled scholars to create this new association which, in fact, will act in opposition to the existing bureaucratic apparat of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR.

**What goals does the USA hope to achieve?**

We are interested in overcoming the crisis in Ukrainian science and education brought about during the years of Soviet rule. We realize that the old structures and forms of administration over science and higher education are incapable of bringing us out of the crisis. For this reason, we have devised our own conception for the development of Ukrainian science and scholarship, which our president, Pavlo Kysly, a people's deputy to the Supreme Soviet of Ukraine, will present to the Ukrainian parliament, and which we are now in the process of implementing.

Our primary aim is to promote the principles of



Viacheslav Brioukhovetsky

academic freedom, to free science from ideological baggage of any kind, to promote the free exchange of information, the unfettered association of scholars on the basis of self-rule, and the cooperation of Ukrainian scholars internationally, free from imperial control by the center (Moscow). We oppose and speak out against the current vertical structure of the sciences in the existing Academy, whereby the lower ranks are subordinated to the higher ones (similar to the way things are done in the Army). We believe that a horizontal structure — in which the various branches

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## On the revival of the Mohyla Academy in Kiev

*The following is the text of a resolution passed at the meeting of the Ukrainian Scientific Association on September 11 regarding the revival of the Mohyla Academy in Kiev.*

The Ukrainian Scientific Association (Ukrainska Naukova Asotsiatsiya), whose major goal is to ensure that the educational and scientific needs of the Ukrainian nation are secured, is conscious of the fact that this can be achieved today only through scholarly and scientific cooperation on an international level.

The Association considers one of its main tasks

to be the establishment of a university in Ukraine — with an international student body and an international faculty. This higher education establishment should become one of the centers of spiritual and moral rebirth of the Ukrainian nation, a means by which international cultural and scientific ties — first of all, among the Slavic nations — are strengthened and deepened. It should become a center for research in Slavic studies. It will be important to integrate the historical tradition of higher education in Ukraine with contemporary methods of education and scientific work.

As is well-known, in the years 1632 to 1817, Kiev

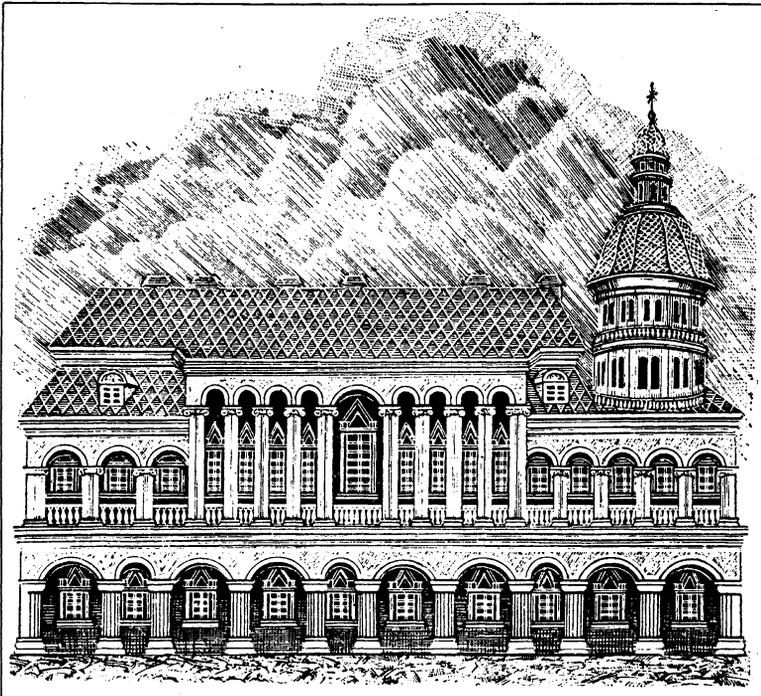
was the site of one of the most authoritative centers of higher education in Eastern Europe — the Mohyla Academy (called the Mohyla Collegium until the end of the 17th century). Hundreds of famous people who worked actively in Ukrainian, Russian and Eastern European politics, science, culture and religious affairs in those times numbered among its alumnae. Students of the Academy were taught in the most distinguished professors from throughout Europe. They received a good grounding in the area of the humanities, the natural sciences, and theology, in addition to gaining fluencies in several European languages.

In the second half of the 18th century, the Ukrainian intelligentsia tried to make the Academy into a university, but the government of the Russian Empire looked upon his intention with disfavor, and indeed, closed down this important center of learning altogether in the beginning of the 19th century.

Since that time, the grounds of the Academy have been used by all kinds of institutions, most of which had very little in common with the enlightened and humanist ideals and goals the Academy had embodied.

The Ukrainian Scientific Association proposes to create an educational institution of European significance on the grounds of the former Mohyla Academy, and indeed to call this new center of learning by the same name. We take upon ourselves the responsibility of drawing up the theoretical educational framework of such an institution, plan out the curriculum and draw up a list of potential faculty members. We strongly feel that the historical name of this institution — the Mohyla Academy — should be retained.

Today, the grounds of the Academy have been given over to "Ancient Kiev," a state historical and architectural preserve, for its use. The board of directors of this organization is ready to help restore these grounds to the Academy. We know that many organizations and institutions also are in favor of seeing the Academy revived. We appeal to all organizations, institutions, and individuals both in Ukraine and abroad, who are interested in seeing this renowned European center of culture and learning restored, to unify their work and make a joint effort to ensure that this noble goal is attained. The Ukrainian Scientific Association is ready to take on the role of a consolidating and coordinating body.



A drawing of the Mohyla Academy in Kiev.

# THE Ukrainian Weekly

## An October revolution

Perhaps it did not gain as much media attention as the student protests in China's Tiananmen Square in June of 1989; nor was it as widely publicized as the student protests in Prague's Wenceslas Square last November, but the student protests in Kiev's October Revolution Square have shown that they are a powerful force in Ukraine's future.

The student hunger strikes, begun by a handful of determined and enthusiastic revolutionaries from western Ukraine in early October, caught on like wildfire among students from all regions of the country. On the day their demands were met — October 17 — the ranks had swelled to over 150 hunger strikers and thousands of supporters arriving from such cities as Kharkiv, Lviv, Dnipropetrovske, Rivne, Ivano-Frankivsk and Ternopil.

Such a show of solidarity among students was unique not only for Ukraine, but for all the republics in the Soviet Union. In this era which has come to be known as Gorbachev's glasnost and perestroika, the student movement, until this time seemed virtually non-existent and thus, ineffective on the path to democratic reforms.

That is, until now, when students have not only shown that they have a voice but that they have a voice that must be reckoned with.

And unlike the student protests in both China and Czechoslovakia last year, when force was used to quell the enthusiasm of the young, intelligent population, in the case of the Ukrainian students, more often than not, the police seemed to be sympathetic toward the university co-eds. In case they had planned to act differently toward the students, cadets of the Kiev Marine School in their sailors' uniforms patrolled the streets defending their peers, while citizens of Kiev threw flowers at the protesters, in a gesture of thanks, for a performance well done, for a show they supported.

As the students' tent village grew into a city and as that city expanded its borders and shifted toward the building of the Supreme Soviet, the Ukrainian government began to bow to the demands set before them by the students. And, ultimately, after 16 days of hunger strikes and protests, the students claimed victory.

Their demands, which included the resignation of Vitaliy Masol — the highest ranking Soviet official to succumb to public pressure — a referendum that could force new elections next year, as well as the nationalization of property of the Communist Party, were met by the Ukrainian Parliament. The Ukrainian government also agreed to abstain from consideration of the new union treaty until the Declaration of Sovereignty is implemented and to pass laws on voluntary military service beyond the republic's borders.

Although the students did react joyously to the news of their victory, their approach to the situation was sober, as they realized what work lies ahead. "If this was an American or French Parliament, I'd be more confident," said one of the group's leaders, skeptical of the success their action had brought.

"We are satisfied now, but we are ready to act again if the authorities cheat. We still have a lot in store," said protest leader Oles Doniy after the student victory.

Recently, a former Ukrainian political prisoner who is currently a people's deputy in the Ukrainian parliament, remarked: "It is our job to tear down the old Soviet regime. We now look to our youth, our students to build a free and independent Ukrainian state."

With students who possess such determination, such spirit and foresight as the ones exposed to the world this October, one can be sure that Ukraine is headed for a strong and democratic future.

## NEWS AND VIEWS

### Is the West ready to respond when the USSR disintegrates

by John Hewko

In downtown Kiev, across from the October Revolution Square, a revolution is in the making. Under a giant statue of Lenin, over 400 students from all over Ukraine have set up a tent city in an attempt to bring down the republic's government. Many of them are feeble and gaunt from fasting. Some have threatened to light themselves on fire if their demands are not met.

"We are ready to pay for our dream — the independence and freedom of Ukraine — with our lives, the only right which has not been taken from us!" With this message they have sparked a wave of civil disobedience that has shaken the political structure of Ukraine, and perhaps the Soviet Union, to its core.

The student unrest has been the only topic of discussion during the stormy sessions in the Ukrainian parliament. As the conservative majority of the parliament balks and denounces the students, the scope of the protest spreads.

A second group of hunger strikers breaks through police and military barriers to establish a camp on the steps of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet building; members of parliament join the hunger strike in solidarity with the students. The main building at Kiev University is occupied by students. Sit-ins and student strikes are initiated throughout Kiev and in all of the major cities in western Ukraine. Ukrainians are riveted to their sets watching the events on republican television, while central television in Moscow remains largely silent.

After more than two weeks of protest the students' actions seem to be working: the Prime Minister agrees to resign; the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet votes to consider a new union treaty only after a new Ukrainian constitution is approved, to implement a law on military conscription and to hold a referendum on the issue of new parliamentary elections. A commission is to be formed to look into the issue of nationalizing Communist Party property.

The move to independence is also growing on the economic front. A group of Western and Ukrainian specialists, of which I was a member, is invited by Volodymyr Pylypchuk, the chairman of the Ukrainian Parliament's Commission on Economic Reform to a dacha outside of Kiev, to help draft a

*John Hewko is a Ukrainian American attorney working in Moscow. He wrote this article during a recent trip to Kiev, where he witnessed the last days of the student hunger strikes. The views expressed in this article are his own.*

conceptual framework for economic and legal reform in the Republic. A key issue, on which an increasing number of Ukrainian specialists and politicians, both democratic and conservative, agree is the question of a separate Ukrainian currency, banking system and customs. Their rationale is almost purely emotional and political: how can Ukraine claim to be truly sovereign, free from the control of the central authorities, without having economic independence, including its own currency?

Prospects for a "renewed" Soviet Union looked promising as long as the cry for independence was limited to the tiny Baltic republics and Georgia. However, the growth of the separatist movements that began in Lithuania is on the verge of exploding in Ukraine. If Ukraine goes down the road to independence, the Soviet Union is probably history.

The conventional wisdom in the West is that the Soviet Union should not be allowed to disintegrate. Economists point to the economic benefits of maintaining a unified monetary and banking structure among the country's 15 republics. Politicians focus on the European Economic Community (EEC) and the worldwide trend to unification. Others express fear about the consequences of chaos in a country with nuclear capabilities.

Although these arguments make a great deal of sense, they fly in the face of a crucial and perhaps overriding factor: although it was never so envisioned, President Mikhail Gorbachev's perestroika has turned out to be as much a process of decolonization of what some have called an empire, as of reform and rebuilding of a failed economic system.

Whether the West likes it or not, whether such a result would be positive or disastrous, it is unlikely that the Soviet Union will survive, even in the form of a confederation. And the reason is simple: nations want to control their own destiny.

While the all-union Supreme Soviet has debated the virtues of Stanislav Shatalin's or Prime Minister Nikolai Ryzhkov's plans, the republics, often under-manned and badly in need of expert advice, have been formulating economic measures independent of Moscow.

President Gorbachev's recent decision to reject the Shatalin model and support a gradual mechanism for moving to a market economy will only heighten tensions between the republics and the center and accelerate the breakdown. Already, Boris Yeltsin has attacked the Union plan as doomed to failure; Mr. Pylypchuk has indicated that he will recommend that Ukraine

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Oct.  
30  
1921

### Turning the pages back...

October 30, 1921 marks the final day of the First-All Ukrainian Orthodox Church Sobor convened in the Cathedral of St. Sophia in Kiev. The 16-day Sobor consisted of various committee meetings and plenary sessions; headed by Mykhaylo Moroz, a total of 472 delegates participated in this historic event.

The need for bishops for the Church was of foremost concern at the sessions: Mikhail Yermakov, the Kievan Metropolitan at the time would not consecrate bishops for the Ukrainian Church. According to A Thousand Years of Christianity in Ukraine, not a single bishop participated in the Sobor. The canonical status of the Sobor thus became a crucial factor to determine.

By an overwhelming majority of votes, taken by secret ballot, the old practice of the Alexandrine Church — the laying on of hands by presbyters — was approved as a valid form of consecrating bishops. In this manner, Archpriest Vasyly Lypkivsky became the first Metropolitan of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church; he was elected and consecrated in St. Sophia's Cathedral on October 23, 1921.

In addition to electing several bishops, the Sobor also formalized its stand on many issues: "The Sobor," writes A Thousand Years of Christianity in Ukraine, denounced "as amoral and uncanonical the subordination of the Ukrainian Church to the Moscow Patriarchate," cancelled "all the resolutions of the Sobor of 1918," approved "the autocephaly of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church and its political nature," approved "the use of the Ukrainian language in church service," and confirmed "the canons and structure of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church."

## UNA Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine



The Home Office of the Ukrainian National Association reports that, as of October 24, the fraternal organization's newly established Fund to the Rebirth of Ukraine has received 4,045 checks from its members with donations totalling **\$101,794.22**. The contributions include individual members' donations, as well as returns of members' dividend checks and interest payments on promissory notes.

## Toronto conference on the Great Famine

### A blanket of silence: Western press corps in Moscow

by Oksana Zakydalsky  
Third of a series

TORONTO — A presentation on the Western press corps in Moscow in the 1930s, with special attention to The New York Times correspondent Walter Duranty, was given at the conference on the famine by Dr. Sally Taylor.

Dr. Taylor is the author of "Stalin's Apologist," a biography of Duranty, published in 1989 by the Oxford University Press. She said that she had started research on the biography very impressed by the seeming erudition and wit shown in Duranty's writings, which were easily accepted by the intellectuals of his time. But slowly, as the sordid story unfolded, she became disgusted with his lies and moral cowardice.

Duranty headed The New York Times Moscow bureau from 1923 to 1936 — the longest tenure at the post of anyone on record. He had great influence on shaping American attitudes toward the USSR during its fledgling years. Duranty's dispatches on Stalin's five-year plan won him a Pulitzer Prize in 1932. The panel which awarded him the prize said his articles were "marked by scholarship, profundity, impartiality sound judgment and exceptional clarity."

According to Dr. Taylor, his dispatches in 1932-1933 continued to extol "the great experiment," while at the same time he was privately providing the British Embassy with estimates that 10 million Ukrainian peasants were dying. The U.S. had a poor "listening post" in Moscow (it did not recognize the USSR until November 1933) and relied on the British and on correspondents' reports for information. Duranty's flattering reports of Stalin created a favourable U.S. attitude.

His dispatches from Moscow painted glowing pictures of the success of collectivization, Dr. Taylor pointed out.

But in March 1933 Ralph Barnes of the New York Herald Tribune and William Stoneman of the Chicago Daily News wrote stories describing famine conditions they had seen. Soon after Malcolm Muggeridge published his reports on the famine in The Manchester Guardian.

As the truth began to leak out of the USSR, Duranty coined a phrase to justify all of Stalin's excesses: "you can't make an omelette without breaking eggs" (it has since been attributed to Nicholas Bukharin). He agreed that there were food shortages, but "there is no actual starvation or deaths from starvation but there is widespread mortality from disease due to malnutrition, especially in the Ukraine, North Caucasus and lower Volga," Dr. Taylor quoted him as reporting.

By August 1933, Dr. Taylor continued, Duranty started to equivocate and stated that his earlier position that the region suffered only food shortages might be a result of the censorship of his work and spoke of the "growing tendency" of Moscow "to try to cover up and minimize the difficulties for foreign consumption."

In his August 21, 1933, story "Famine Report Scored" there were references to "heavy costs for the Russian people." This was "a pathetic attempt to sideline his earlier stubborn denial of the famine," Dr. Taylor said. By August 24, 1933, his story was headlined "Famine Toll Heavy in South Russia" and he revises upwards his estimates of the



Dr. Sally Taylor

death rate. In September 1933, the ban on journalists going to Ukraine and the lower Volga was lifted, and the correspondent went south.

The first stories were from Rostov-on-the-Don, in the heart of the famine district: praise for the communal farms, descriptions of happy workers, plentiful harvest and congenial conditions.

On September 14, 1933, he wrote that any talk of famine was "sheer absurdity" but then he reached Kharkiv and changed tack. On September 16, 1933, he wrote that "early last year, under the pressure of the war danger in the Far East, the authorities took too much grain from the Ukraine."

But by the end of the 10-day trip he returned to the original tone of praise and support for the commune in general. "The Kremlin," he wrote, "has won its battle." This indeed was quite accurate, Dr. Taylor said.

While Duranty was sending out dispatches praising the Soviet system, he was also providing private opinions to the British Embassy in Moscow.

A November 1932 report mentioned that Duranty had reported, already in 1930, that there was "a breakdown in agriculture" and peasant resistance to collectivization. After his return from the trip to the famine stricken areas, in September 1933, Duranty's reports to the British present a reality totally different from what he had described in his dispatches to The Times, Dr. Taylor said.

He reported that the situation in Rostov-on-the-Don was bad, with fields full of weeds, many settlements deserted. In Kharkiv, the peasants were flocking to the city, dying off "like flies." He mentioned deserted houses, corpses in the streets.

And he summed up: "The Ukraine has been bled white. The population is exhausted. It is quite possible that as many as 10 million people may have died directly or indirectly from lack of food in the Soviet Union during the past year." (report of September 30, 1933). This is the highest estimate of the victims of the 1932-1933 famine made. None of his reports to the British were made public.

Shortly after his return from Ukraine Duranty went to the U.S. and was present at a dinner at the Waldorf Astoria, attended by 1,500 persons, to celebrate diplomatic recognition of the USSR by the U.S. He was cheered and given a standing ovation as the man who in-

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## A VIEW FROM WASHINGTON

### Mykhailo Horyn in D.C.: a watershed for Ukraine

by Robert A. McConnell

Ukraine and Ukrainian-Americans experienced a watershed in Washington during the mid-September visit of Mykhailo Horyn, people's deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR, vice-chairman of the National Council (the organization that includes all Democratic Bloc deputies in the Supreme Soviet) and the chairman of Rukh's Secretariat.

Mr. Horyn was exquisite in his comfortable adaptation to the unique dynamics and undercurrents of Washington politics and the American public policy processes. With the clarity of his presentations and the conviction with which he delivered his message, Mr. Horyn began to dispel myriad misperceptions that distort the image of Ukraine, Ukrainians and the process by which national independence will be achieved.

Even before Mr. Horyn arrived in the United States there were indications that the Washington leg of his journey would be unique. Although the Washington portion of Mr. Horyn's trip was officially hosted by Ukraine 2000, the Washington Rukh support committee, and the Ukrainian National Association which sponsored his U.S. tour, the fact was that these organizations established an ad hoc committee that included people from other Ukrainian community organizations in Washington as well.

This committee had a single purpose: to combine resources and maximize the potential of the Horyn trip. In scheduling meetings with official Washington, the committee presented Mr. Horyn as someone very special, the central leader of the democratic movement in Ukraine.

However, Mr. Horyn's actual arrival presented the truly unique opportunity to change perceptions and infuse official Washington with the vitality and promise of Ukraine. He is intense but realistic, demanding but considerate. He senses reassurances that are needed and explanations that are required. He cannot be surprised by odd questions, nor exposed by probing or detailed inquiry. He is genuine. He was as advertised by the ad hoc committee.

Secretary of Defense Dick Cheney, after an hour, said Mr. Horyn was everything we had said he was. "...if I didn't have other commitments I would spend the rest of the day in this discussion." The former political prisoner has anticipated all of the ingredients necessary for a successful rebirth of Ukraine. He is thorough in discussing an orderly transition to a free and democratic civil society built upon the protection of individual rights and personal opportunity for all of the people of Ukraine.

In four days we accompanied him to 26 meetings and several community events. We listened as Mr. Horyn talked with the attorney general of the United States about the principles of the rule of law that Rukh pursues. We heard the attorney general express interest in continuing communication, "because we share devotion to the same goals."

Robert A. McConnell is an attorney in the Washington office of Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher, and chairman of government relations for Ukraine 2000: The Washington Committee in Support of Ukraine.

We heard the chief of staff to the vice-president acknowledge the criticisms of the nationalist movements in the republics as intolerant and destroyers, and compliment Mr. Horyn on the comfortable way in which he defused such criticisms and conveyed the values of Rukh and the goals of Ukrainian independence.

In all of his meetings Mr. Horyn established Rukh and the Democratic Bloc as nation builders and the true promise for stability and orderly growth.

Rukh's devotion to the people of Ukraine, Ukrainians, Russians, Poles, Jews, Byelorussians, etc. is genuine. "Persecution against anyone is persecution against all," Mr. Horyn emphasized. In Mr. Horyn's presence no one would consider questioning the fundamental commitment of Rukh's nationalities policies.

Mr. Horyn's explanation of the program of the People's Council to establish horizontal agreements between Ukraine and the other republics recognizing their respective independence under international law, committing to diplomatic relations and confirming trade arrangements, while eliminating the vertical ties to Moscow and Mikhail Gorbachev was well received.

The explanation was reassuring to those fearful of chaos if the empire collapses. It demanded an appreciation for the thoughtfulness and thoroughness of nationalists so new to the task of governing. The establishment of the horizontal agreements was termed "brilliant" by a pre-eminent legal scholar and former top official in the Reagan Administration.

Mr. Horyn brought American leaders face to face with America's own fundamental principles. A number of senators and other officials explored Mr. Horyn's view of Mr. Gorbachev's future. Even staunch allies of Ukrainian causes seemed ill at ease with the father of glasnost being isolated and maneuvered into a position superfluous to the future.

Mr. Horyn showed sensitivity but unwavering resolve, "History is not always very fair to leaders. Mr. Gorbachev instituted a policy that opened human relationships, but he stopped short of giving nations freedom...a free man cannot live in an unfree country."

There has existed in the United States an odd paradox in that Americans have seldom distinguished "the" Ukraine from Russia and yet "Ukrainian" often implied a people with a dark and intolerant past. Mykhailo Horyn spoke of Ukraine today, and in doing so he injected into Washington's thinking a believable antidote to the chronic misperception of Ukrainians as anti-Semitic and divisive people.

Today's Ukrainian reality is that all people of Ukraine know that they live in a rich country. They can see their production. They are tired of colonial exploitation that leaves them poor and unable to provide for their families.

All people of Ukraine suffer the aftermath of Chernobyl. Common to all people of Ukraine is that, "...regardless of national background, we cultivate the same poisoned land, breathe the same poisoned air, drink the same poisoned water, eat the same poisoned food," yet they love their homes and

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## Zelenyi Rukh in Chernivtsi: an interview with Viktor Frelikh

by Tamara Stadnychenko-Cornelison

CHERNIVTSI, Ukraine — Zelenyi Rukh, organized in this western Ukrainian city in 1988, traces its roots to the crisis of the children afflicted with hair loss. At first responding only to this tragedy, the organization's 600 members now are concerned with radioactivity, pollutants in food products, air pollution and other ecological issues that affect people living in Bukovyna.

According to Viktor Frelikh, a leading member of the Green Movement here, one of the group's initial undertakings was to organize a parents' committee for the purpose of demanding answers about the strange disease affecting the children of Chernivtsi. At first this committee comprised parents whose children had fallen prey to the mysterious ailment.

These parents began to insist on answers and action from local doctors and officials of the health ministry. They also insisted that the international medical community be invited to observe, research and document the malady.

Now an organized and unified force that has grown in number in response to new concerns with ecological effects on the children of Bukovyna, the parents' committee is demanding more answers and more action. At the height of the original crisis, medical analyses were conducted and the information collected was filed in health ministries in Moscow and Leningrad.

Now the parents' committee is demanding that the information be locally available. They want local laboratory facilities staffed by local scientists and doctors. The estimated cost for constructing, equipping and staffing a suitable facility is between 1 and 1.5 million karbovantsi (rubles).

Mr. Frelikh explained a program that, hopefully, will make this construction economically viable. Through contacts established with U.S. and Canadian firms, Zelenyi Rukh has been invited to select professionals from Chernivtsi who will work abroad and earn foreign capital. Each participant in the program will be asked to pledge a certain percentage of moneys earned abroad for the construction and maintenance of the laboratory.

Radiation is another of the group's main concerns. In April 1990, Molod Ukrainy published a map showing radioactivity levels through Ukraine. The chart indicated that Chernivtsi and environs had a radiation level second only to the area about Chernobyl. The paper cited the 10 villages most seriously affected.

Local physicians, scientists, and officials denied this. Anyone attempting to obtain more information or requesting equipment to gauge radiation levels was accused of attempting to uncover military secrets.

Mr. Frelikh, while strongly condemning the officials involved in this irrational response, praised Chernivtsi Mayor Kaspruk who allocated 10,000 karbovantsi of the city budget for further study of the problem and information dissemination. The mayor subsequently had to contend with bureaucratic disapproval and criticism.

When questioning the safety "norms" of radioactivity levels established by Soviet ministries and pointing out that these norms are nothing like those set and recognized by international standards, he was told that he was not qualified to judge scientific work; "... You don't know how to conduct accurate readings," he was told.

Despite measures to curtail his activities, Mayor Kaspruk persisted and accurate readings, acceptable by international standards have been instituted in Chernivtsi.

Mr. Frelikh pointed out in an August interview that this is a minor skirmish that has been won, that the big job is to redefine and standardize the radiation level norms in those villages where children are unexplainably fainting and exhibiting symptoms similar to those seen in children living around Chernobyl.

One way to achieve this, according to Zelenyi Rukh and its adherents, is to remove from office the chief epidemiologist of the Chernivtsi Oblast, V. Protchenko, who has been accused by the group of consistently falsifying information in order to cover-up the extent of the problem.

Mr. Frelikh also discussed various industrial pollutants that are a source of danger to residents of Chernivtsi — especially to children. There are too many factories here that emit dangerous waste into the air. These factories, mostly involved in various types of electronic production, do not emit black smoke and other easily recognized pollutants. The emissions are invisible, air-borne particles that produce a fallout of a more hidden, more insidious nature.

Shortly after the tragic disease that had affected so many of Chernivtsi's children had begun to fade, another of these factories was proposed. A political deal was struck. The construction of the factory was to be accompanied by the construction of new schools and kindergartens which would replace the old schools that were obsolete facilities built in the days of the Austro-Hungarian empire. Construction was begun in an area heavily populated by Ukrainian residents of the city. A major furor erupted.

Mr. Frelikh described the ensuing battle in which the residents of the city used the system to beat the system. Soviet law decrees that disputes between citizens and city officials who propose factory construction that may endanger those citizens may be resolved by arbitration by a paid commission of experts.

These experts, recommended by local

citizens' groups like Zelenyi Rukh, are specialists in various fields, who must have no vested interests in the projects they have been chosen to research for the purpose of arbitration. They must evaluate the likely economic, sociological and environmental effects of the proposed project, and if certain standards and conditions are not met, the project is not approved.

The factory in question failed on each point to satisfy the criteria established by the commission. The experts cited potential problems with pollutants, announced that the construction of the factory would exacerbate an already critical water shortage, and stated the potential influx of 3,000 workers would create inestimable problems in the already over-crowded city. The ruling was recently approved by the Ukrainian SSR ministry that oversees new factory construction.

By law, construction of the factory may be resumed if these problems are resolved by the deadline set by the commission. On that date construction revised proposals may be resubmitted to the commission for reconsideration. Mr. Frelikh added that the burden of proof rests on those who want the new factory to be constructed and that as plaintiffs in this issue, they are responsible for paying the commissioners for their services as arbiters. He had no doubt that the necessary adjustments to the factory blueprints would not be finished in time to meet the deadline.

While the Green Movement's main concern is with ecological issues, the group also works to disseminate true and accurate information about the current political situation in Ukraine, about the work of city councils, and the work of various independent citizens' groups that have arisen in Bukovyna in response to environmental and political problems.

Among the group's recent activities was a three-day information trek through 20 villages in the Chernivtsi region, organized as part of the Dvzin '90 walk through diverse parts of Ukraine. Supported by local Rukh representatives, the action was a qualified success. As Mr. Frelikh put it, "Here and there we were welcomed with bread and salt; elsewhere with cudgels."

(Continued on page 10)

## The evolution

KIEV — Ecological and environmental issues continue to gain support throughout Ukraine, as an increasing number of citizens express concern over catastrophic environmental conditions recorded in their regions.

Since the ecological association Green World held its first conference in October 1989, the association has grown to include several hundred thousand members, active in local branches throughout Ukraine. A youth sector of Green World has a membership between the ages of 17 and 25.

The association publishes a newspaper called Green World; the first issue was a special 12-page edition that was released in April of this year on the fourth anniversary of the Chernobyl nuclear disaster. A total of 10,000 copies of that issue was published.

Successive issues, published twice a month, have been eight-page editions. The newspaper's current circulation is 20,000, and it is edited by Mykhailo Prylutsky, who was also editor of the Green World newsletter published by the association before it became a full-fledged newspaper.

Members of Green World, which is headed by Dr. Yuriy Shcherbak, a physician and author, who is also a people's deputy to the all-union Supreme Soviet, have expressed their frustration at the fact that the newly-elected Ukrainian parliament has done little to resolve issues of industrial contamination, air and water pollution in Ukraine.

On September 28-30 in Kiev, Ukraine's capital city, environmental activists held an inaugural congress of the Ukrainian Green Party (UGP) which is being formed with the support of the non-governmental Green World Association, a member of the opposition Democratic Bloc.

Dr. Shcherbak told the congress that they had gathered to launch a new political movement which would support only the "interests of society, the nation and our fatherland-Ukraine." The Greens would strive for the renewal of the country in the physical and spiritual sense; as well as in the economic, social and ecological spheres, he added.

The Greens were totally opposed to "anti-humanistic theories and the practice of bolshevism, national-socialism and totalitarianism." The guiding principles of the UGP include "pacifism, active community action, non-violence and direct democracy."

The Greens, Dr. Shcherbak stated, regard themselves as a "left-radical political party" within the political spectrum of Ukraine. Allied together with others in the Democratic Bloc in opposition to the Communists, the Greens would also struggle against the signing of a new union treaty. The Greens stand for Ukrainian independence and the formation of a coalition "democratic government of agreement."



On April 26, 1990, Ukrainians gathered on the steps of the Supreme Soviet in Kiev declaring "Ukraine is not a nuclear waste bin."



Concerned citizens picket the

## Green World

Dr. Shcherbak added that, "Until the system of power and corruption is dismantled and the monopoly of one party over government, which has brought the country to complete ruin, then there will not be any kind of trust towards any state structures."

The congress looked at three different programs and statutes, which were drawn up by the organizing committee for the UGP, Kiev branch of Green World, Ternopil initiative branch of the UGP, the Party Club "Neosphere" and the Peranto Club.

The majority view of the congress participants is to take the best from all three proposals and produce one unified program which would include points that the UGP: "is a voluntary organization that unites citizens of Ukraine in defense of a safe and healthy society and an ecologically safe environment, in an independent and democratic Ukrainian state." The UGP is for the revival of Ukrainian traditions, culture and freedom through development of democracy, humanism and the militarization of society.

The Green Party has many members in the Green World Association, which has been establishing contacts with Greens throughout the world, among them the well-known organization Greenpeace. In North America, it has close contacts with the Canadian-based Ecolos and Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine.



Members of Green World march down the streets of Kiev to protest the government's negligence of environmental issues. The sign reads: "Where are the dosimeters?"

All photos on these pages by Oleg Kulchitsky of Green World.



Sophia Square was yet another site where demonstrators marked the fourth anniversary of Chernobyl. The woman holds a sign that reads: "Moscow! Give us money to clean up after the accident."



quarters of the Council of Ministers in Kiev on the fourth anniversary of the Chernobyl nuclear disaster.

### For the record

## Manifesto of the Green Party of Ukraine

We, the citizens of Ukraine,

- recognizing our responsibility before our native land and our nation in this difficult hour of historic trials,
- understanding the depth of the political, ideological, economic, ecological, social and national crisis which has gripped the Soviet Union,
- basing ourselves on the conviction that the existence of a totalitarian, pseudo-socialist empire of a Stalino-Brezhnevite kind, ruled by one party is no longer possible;
- believing in the ideals of the spiritual and physical rebirth of our nation, its just sovereign existence in the world with the guarantee of all international norms regarding the rights of man;
- wishing to prevent the final destruction of our native Ukrainian nature — of steppes and mountains, streams and forests, of our cultural and historical heritage — of all that was granted to us by God, the familial hearth of the Ukrainian people;
- believing in the absolute necessity of political activism for the defense of the people and the natural environment in which they live;
- upholding principles of humanizing, democratizing, de-ideologizing and demilitarizing society, the principles of ecological thinking and ethics,

Hereby solemnly declare the formation of the Party of the Greens of Ukraine.

From this day forward, we emerge into the political arena of Ukraine to struggle for a better life for our nation and our earth. We propose honest cooperation with all the constructive and democratic forces of Ukraine who desire the rebirth of our land.

The Green Party of Ukraine rejects all the anti-human ideological dogmas of the class struggle, nationalist and racist enmity.

Placing as one of our goals the formation of an ecologically minded united society in which the interests of the individual, of every social and professional citizen group and every nation would harmoniously unite with the higher biospherical laws of Nature, the Green Party of Ukraine absolutely denounces violence as a means of reaching set goals.

Never will our flags carry the color of blood!  
 Never will shackles and barbed wire become symbols of our political beliefs!  
 Never will a bloody tyrant become our spiritual leader!

We invite into our ranks peasants and workers, the scientific-technical and creative intelligentsia, city and country dwellers, women and men, the youth and the elderly. We call all the forsaken, those in need of mercy; also those who desire to express their mercy toward humans and nature. We call people of all nationalities, of all faiths and various world views. We call all freedom-loving citizens who live in Ukraine — from Kharkiv to Lviv, from Kiev to Odessa, from Donetsk to Symferopol, from Zaporizhzhia to Uzhhorod — to join the party of the Greens.

Our goal is not to divide Ukraine into bits, not to separate those who live in our land, but to unify all citizens of Ukraine around the green flag of our party, around the idea of the survival of humanity, the survival of our people, and the ecological salvation of our future.

The Green Party of Ukraine is for those who want to draw themselves away from the evil shadow of Chernobyl, the shadow of chemical and radioactive death, who want to see Ukraine a green, flowering, lush, ever-living sovereign European nation, the common home of free and happy people.

(Continued on page 10)

## Cleveland brotherhood presents scholarships Mykhailo Horyn...

(Continued from page 7)

PARMA, Ohio — The annual presentation of scholarships by St. Vladimir's Brotherhood to graduating seniors took place on Sunday, July 22, at the celebration of the Patron Saints Day here at St. Vladimir's Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral.

Scholarships totalling \$2,800 were presented to Lisa Cocchi, Julie Greenleaf, Jennifer Zito and Nick Terec.

Besides their academic achievement, the students were recognized for their involvement in the Junior Ukrainian Orthodox League choirs, Altar Boys' Society, Sunday and Ukrainian schools and church catering.

To date, the brotherhood has awarded approximately \$30,000 in scholarships to parish youth.



During the scholarship presentation ceremony are (from left): Stevan Habel, the Rev. Stephen Hankavich, students Lisa Cocchi, Julie Greenleaf and Jennifer Zito, the Rev. John Nakonachny and Emil Pavlyshyn, St. Vladimir's Brotherhood president.

## Patriarch...

(Continued from page 1)

then celebrated a moleben. After the service he addressed the clergy and Brotherhood members in attendance. Afterwards he stepped onto a specially prepared podium before the cathedral, and addressed the faithful as a father speaking to his children.

Long after the Patriarch had been taken to his hotel, the crowd in St. Sophia Square lingered for an extended period of time, and rejoiced in the fact that its prayers were answered —

that it lived to see its Patriarch.

On Sunday, October 21, St. Andrew Cathedral in Kiev, where Patriarch Mstyslav had been consecrated to the episcopacy in 1942, was the site of an archpastoral divine liturgy officiated by him. Gathered in and around the church were some 50,000 people.

That same day the Patriarch also returned to St. Sophia an icon of St. Nicholas which until recently adorned St. Andrew Memorial Church in South Bound Brook, N.J. Returned together with the icon was a 13th century pectoral cross.

## Ukrainian Catholic...

(Continued from page 1)

nounced that Bishop Filemon Kurchaba, auxiliary bishop of the Archeparchy of Lviv will serve as rector of the Ukrainian Catholic seminary there. Currently there are 325 students in the seminary. Classes are being held daily in the Church of the Transfiguration in Lviv and the students are being housed in hotels throughout the city.

A seminary building has not yet been given to the Ukrainian Catholic Church.

The former seminary building currently serves as the Lviv central post office. There are few books for the students and qualified professors are much needed.

"We must move forward with the work of our Church, regardless of the difficulties we must face," said Cardinal Lubachivsky. "Suffering and doing without is nothing new to Ukrainian Catholics. But now we know that things will change and we must work together in rebuilding our Church."

## Mykhailo Horyn...

(Continued from page 7)

only see their future in the context of an independent Ukraine where people can freely express themselves and influence the policies that effect their lives.

Rukh's platform, resolutions and activities demonstrate a resolve for the equality of all men and women. Mr. Horyn's presentation in Washington punctuated the truth of that resolve.

Whether Mr. Horyn was discussing Ukraine's membership in the United Nations with Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Curtis Kamman or promising Mr. Kamman that he would help resolve some of the remaining problems in establishing a U.S. Consulate in Kiev, Mr. Horyn was breaking new ground in Ukraine's direct contact with the Department of State.

Whether Mr. Horyn was discussing with Sen. Bill Bradley (D-N.J.) the collapse of the empire, and why a Communist hard-line counterrevolution would not find the necessary support to succeed, or explaining the demoralization of the Communist Party to the chairman of the Helsinki Commission, Sen. Dennis DeConcini (D-Ariz.), or advocating to Sen. Richard Lugar (R-Ind.), the former chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, the value of economic ties between Ukraine with the United States, Mr. Horyn was setting out the most comprehensive and sophisticated explanation of Ukraine and its future yet presented on Capitol Hill.

Whether Mr. Horyn was pushing a deputy assistant secretary of the treasury who liked the unitary market of the Soviet Union to admit that the "democratic theme must be pre-eminent and sometimes economic conditions must suffer," or whether he was telling

Zbigniew Brzezinski about the crisis of linguistics as Ukrainians find that their language does not have adequate words to describe some of the events taking place in Ukraine and the Soviet Union, Mr. Horyn presented the voice and views of Ukraine to more high-ranking United States officials and more U.S. officials than any Ukrainian before him.

When he met with the scholars of the American Enterprise Institute, when he spoke to the Heritage Foundation Forum, when he discussed economic principles with the chief economist of the United States Chamber of Commerce, when he conferred for over an hour with AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland, and met with the editorial board of The Washington Post and a roundtable of reporters from Washington news bureaus, Mr. Horyn brought to Washington opinion-makers the vision of an independent Ukraine and of a leader who has emerged from the Soviet empire's prisons filled with rich ideals of freedom, equality and democracy.

Mykhailo Horyn presented Washington what Ukrainian-Americans have long promised was behind the Iron Curtain in "captive" Ukraine; a culture, a land, a diverse but proud people who shall one day bring their nation to the world's community of nations, independent and free. Mr. Horyn explained that the national revival that he and others thought would take years, is taking place in months.

Mykhailo Horyn in Washington was a watershed. He changed how many think of Ukraine. He brought new significance to the "Ukrainian" in the classification Ukrainian-American. His work is not done, our assistance is still needed, but we in Washington witnessed an impressive milestone being reached.

## Zelenyi Rukh...

(Continued from page 8)

Not all the villages on the original itinerary could be reached. The hardline party conservatives managed to impede the group's progress by harassing the bus driver until he felt threatened enough to unload his passengers and their gear, and return to Chernivtsi, leaving the group without transportation. They continued on foot, but were turned away from several villages by local authorities who explained that the original schedule must be adhered to and rigidly insisted that a half hour's delay denied them access to the designated point of assembly.

In other villages they were accosted and attacked by drunks who were egged on by local authorities; the police escort that traveled with the group did not

intervene.

And yet the people in the villages which Zelenyi Rukh did manage to visit were immeasurably reached. Meetings were organized and heavily attended, people who had heard Dzvin 90's message in their own village ran ahead to tell friends in neighboring villages to expect them, many people asked the group's representatives to come again.

According to Mr. Frelikh, the Dzvin '90 march was not the first time Zelenyi Rukh had encountered aggressive resistance to its information dissemination campaign. In and around the city of Chernivtsi, Zelenyi Rukh set up 10 information stands, updating interested citizens on political and environmental issues. Of these, only three were left standing; the rest were destroyed by hooligans, he said.

## Manifesto...

(Continued from page 9)

Every person who loves nature may become a member of the GPU. Every person who respects the individual as a creation of God, as the most responsible part of nature, may become a member of the GPU. Every person who values personal freedom, honor and dignity, the right to individual thought and belief, may become a member of the GPU. Every person who opposes the principles of political terror and governmental violence, may become a member of the GPU. Every person who desires radical changes in the economic, political, social life of the nation, may become a member of the GPU.

Citizens, brothers and sisters!

We call you to give your moral and material support to the Green Party of Ukraine, the party of social peace, the party of ecological salvation and social development.

The Green Party of Ukraine announces its existence!

Signed by:

Yuriy Shcherbak  
Andriy Demydenko  
Anatoliy Panov  
Natalia Preobrazhenska  
Yuriy Mishchuk

## Are you a student seeking financial aid?



Find out how the Ukrainian National Association can help you realize your dreams. For information, write to the UNA Home Office, 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N.J. 07302.

## Dentist hosts Ukrainian colleagues



Drs. Jurij (left) and Oksana (right) Hlushko of Ukraine observe as Dr. Luba Klymyshyn of Denville, N.J., performs a dental procedure.

DENVILLE, N.J. — The contacts of American and Soviet professionals are being extended to the field of dentistry. Recently, two dentists from Ukraine, Drs. Jurij Hlushko and Oksana Hlushko, were hosted by Dr. Luba Klymyshyn, a practicing dentist in Denville, N.J., for the purpose of getting acquainted with American procedures of general dentistry.

For three weeks, the Ukrainian dentists observed Dr. Klymyshyn's office in operation and were able to discuss, compare, evaluate and exchange methodology on various aspects of dental practice here in America and in Ukraine.

The visiting dentists were particularly interested in cosmetic dentistry. They were impressed by such procedures as bonding, bleaching and veneering that can restore stained teeth to true natural appearance. Other dental procedures of great interest to them were Pit-and-Fisher sealant, a coating material used to prevent cavities, and amalgam and composite restorations to fill cavities. These procedures, although routine here, are not performed in Ukraine because of lack of advanced materials, equipment and techniques.

There is also a significant difference in prosthetic dentistry. In Ukraine presently, crowns and bridges are made mostly of gold and stainless steel. The ceramo-metal materials and associated techniques used by American dentists to render needed strength to the teeth structure and restore natural appearance are not available to dentists in

Ukraine. The only dental procedure that seems to be similar is the construction of simple dentures (false teeth).

Another significant difference in dental procedures of the two countries is treatment of periodontal (gum) disease. Unlike in America, dentists in Ukraine use medications from herbal extracts and seem to get good results.

The Ukrainian dentists were overwhelmed and intrigued by the business and marketing aspects of the dental practice. In Dr. Klymyshyn's office they received a first-hand introduction as to what a small business enterprise has to deal with. They were acquainted with procedures of sending bills and recalls to patients, collecting fees, ordering supplies and equipment, paying bills for operating expenses such as salaries, laboratories, supplies, utilities, rents and several insurance premiums. All of this is accompanied by burdensome paper work.

Another cost-related function of dental practice that was new to the visiting dentists is the continuing education via seminars and conferences that American dentists must pursue to update their skills and knowledge in dentistry and business.

Presently, under the Soviet socialized health system, Ukrainian dentists have no need to deal with business aspects of a private dental office. But, one day they might be faced with such a burden when a free market economy comes to Ukraine.

Dr. Klymyshyn is a member of Branch 174 of the Ukrainian National Association.

## Notes on people

### Soprano presents graduation recital

by Tania Hrynyszyn

NEW YORK — The Ukrainian Music Institute recently presented Maria Wolanska, soprano, in a graduation recital at the Ukrainian Institute of America in New York.

Ms. Wolanska, student of Lauren Fulton-Corson at UMI, sang a varied program covering a wide range of styles and demonstrating an ease of expression in five languages. She was assisted at the piano by John Kolody, a member of UMI faculty.

The program opened three songs by Henry Purcell, "I Attempt from Love's Sickness to Fly," "Music for a While," and "What Can We Poor Females Do?" in which many of the singer's strengths were immediately apparent: easy, clean coloratura, a lovely cantelena in the exquisite "Music for a While," and impeccable diction.

The Purcell was followed by Faure's "Les Rose d'Isphahan," "Apres un Reve" and "Notre Amour." Ms. Wolanska's French is very good and she sang with the continuity of line so necessary for the effective rendering of French song.

The two Brahms songs which followed, "Botschaft" and "Immer leiser wird Mein Schummer" were perhaps the least satisfying pieces of this program, requiring, at least to this listener's ear, longer, more supported

phrases, without which the "tyranny of the bar line" overcomes the music and it does not soar. The German group was redeemed, however, by Hugo Wolf's "Mausfallen Spruchlein" and "Auch kleine Dinge." These were performed with warmth and humor, and with a clarity of melodic line and harmonic texture indicating true synergy and conceptual congruence between singer and pianist.

The second half of the program included two well-selected groups of songs in Ms. Wolanska's native languages; The Spanish J. Turina's "Homage to Lope de Vega" was the kind of rare fare that one does not often encounter. The Ukrainian group contained four of Liudkevych's most beautiful songs: "Podaide Vistonku," "Taina," "Pidu, Vtechu" and "Yak Liubo."

Both halves of the program closed with arias from operettas, the first with G. Winkler's "Komm Casanova" and the second with A. Sullivan's "Poor Wandering One." These were the highlights of the concert, in which Ms. Wolanska displayed a real vocal and temperamental affinity for this genre and in which her innate sense of theatre and outstanding diction were put to excellent use.

This concert is the first graduation recital to be given by a singer from UMI in a long time. Following a period of decline, the vocal department at UMI is experiencing new growth and development. This May 5 concert was a welcome harbinger of this rebirth.

Ms. Wolanska is a member of Ukrainian National Association Branch 88.

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It is The Ukrainian Weekly's policy to run news items and/or reviews of newly published books, booklets and reprints, as well as records and premiere issues of periodicals, only after receipt by the editorial offices of a copy of the material in question.

News items sent without a copy of the new release will not be published.

Send new releases and information (where publication may be purchased, cost, etc.) to: The Editor, The Ukrainian Weekly, 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N.J. 07302.

## An insider's...

(Continued from page 2)

group is being given assistance.

The center is a radiation monitoring organization that is concerned with dosimetry, the testing of various decontamination techniques, radiobiological and ecological aspects of research.

A major dilemma to be examined by the center is the question of recultivation of contaminated land. What kinds of work can be undertaken on such areas? It is also in charge of the Vektor decontamination program, which is aimed at the collection, reprocessing, and long-term preservation of all the radioactive materials in the zone. The Vektor program is not part of the scientific and technical work of the center, but it is nonetheless closely related to it.

I understand that the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) is also involved in the establishment of the center.

Yes. All the above aspects are to be studied by both Soviet and foreign specialists. The agreement on setting up the center was signed both by the government and the IAEA. The first mission arrived in Chernobyl in July and was made up of 18 world experts, headed by D. Gupta, an IAEA commissioner/envoy. The research facilities of the center are dispersed around the zone.

To date, 26 countries have expressed an interest in participating in the work of the international center, with the

Japanese and the Americans being among the first.

### How is the center being financed?

The costs will be shared by the Soviet government and those states who have representatives there.

### What is the final goal of this research?

The intention is first, to make recommendations on how to protect personnel from ionizing radiation. Second: to give practical advice on how to handle radioactive material: soil, cut wood, etc.; how can these materials be decontaminated most satisfactorily based on the practical experience at Chernobyl.

Ukraine has issued a moratorium on the construction of new nuclear reactors and radar installations. Was this due to real problems raised by Chernobyl, or public fears and reactions?

The move came after pressure from the Green movement. The public is concerned about anything related to nuclear energy. It is a psychological phenomenon, but it reflects the general malaise in our economy. No matter what goods are produced in which industry, people are skeptical about the adequacy of the quality and the thorough study of the design.

In the case of Rivne nuclear power plant, for example, it has been established that the plant was sited on two karst (permeable limestone) shields, which are directly underneath the plant. So there, too, a crisis can be anticipated.

People are concerned about the presence of a nuclear installation within the vicinity of settlements. I believe that the government bowed to public pressure, but the people's fears are comprehensible.

Let me outline my own experiences of the Chernobyl accident. My family (I have two children) were in Kiev at that time. We had to keep them indoors with all the windows tightly sealed for days. And I am uncertain as to whether they received dangerous doses of radiation.

We drove to Dnipropetrovsk on May 8 and were stopped at one of the police stations there because they noticed that our car had Kiev license plates. They had a man on duty with a geiger counter that measured simply gamma rays. He put the geiger counter to the thyroid glands of both children and the reading was much higher than for any other part of the body. I saw this with my own eyes.

Were your children in Kiev on May 1 and 2, when radiation levels began to rise significantly?

Yes, they were there until May 8. The wind changed direction on May 1. Prior to this date, the weather was warm and sunny. On May Day there was a strong northern wind. I was with some friends out on the balcony of a friend's apartment, and had left my children at my sister's home. Even then I started to think about that wind because we knew what had happened at Chernobyl.

We received no official warnings, not a single word, but a friend of mine — a photographer at the Academy of Sciences — had contacts with the nuclear research institute in Kiev. I visited him on April 28. He told me that a friend had called him to tell him that the accident was a major one. He advised me at that time to keep the children inside the house and not to let them go to school. Shut all the doors and windows, he stated, and keep washing the house so that no dust can collect. And he warned me to beware of this northern wind.

My first instinct on May 1, therefore, was to take my children and rush home. However, we spent the night there and on the following morning I took the children home.

Andrei Illesh and Yuriy Shcherbak have both stated that the number of initial casualties from the accident was much higher than 31. Illesh gave a figure of 250 and I believe that Shcherbak mentioned 300. Do you have any information on this matter?

If you are talking about immediate deaths, I believe that they are wrong. Having worked there for three and a half years, I would have heard something about this.

But there have surely been subsequent deaths among members of the clean-up crews?

Yes, and I believe the figure there is much higher than 300. Last year, when the Chernobyl Union convened for its inaugural conference, some information was revealed about this question. The figure of 256 deaths was announced for the first time. We at Chernobyl did

not know the precise number of deaths, though from my own experience I know many people whose friends died subsequently, mostly from heart attacks. These men were in their late 20s or 30s.

And almost one year ago, when the CBS film crew arrived [from "Sixty Minutes"], we carried out a post-mortem on one such death. A man born in 1958 also died of a heart attack. He had worked at the accident site after the disaster. We know of many similar stories.

I saw people in the Center for Radiation Medicine who were obviously badly irradiated. Some of them could not remember anything about the events around the accident, and they complained. One of them approached me — I was a member of a visiting delegation there — and shouted: "They are telling you lies! I will tell you everything. I lost my health there!" and so forth. The doctors declared that he was becoming rowdy as a result of his illness.

Then another patient emerged also looking terribly feeble, but on contrast he was totally calm and yet he supported his colleague's story. It was a horrible experience.

And the most recent figure was cited by Dr. Shcherbak at a session of Zelenyi Svit (Green World) where he declared that 5,000 people had now died. The figure is uncorroborated and is considered to be unofficial, but I admit that it is not unrealistic. More than 500,000 people were irradiated, so it is a probable percentage.

One final question on the declaration of state sovereignty in Ukraine. How has it affected the clean-up, the international center, etc.? Does Ukraine now have control over the nuclear program? Does it signify that Ukraine has to fund the clean-up operation, and the new evacuations?

It is merely a declaration. There will be some mechanism for its implementation, but as far as Chernobyl and the nuclear program is concerned, it has not yet been created. So, to date the declaration has not had a practical impact. The Prypiat Industrial and Research Association remains under the jurisdiction of the USSR Ministry of Nuclear Power and Industry.

Ukraine can control such an association, but it does not yet have the facilities of the ministry. It has on the other hand already a Ministry of Power and Electrification, which will provide a smoother transition for the thermal and hydroelectric power stations to republican control.

The Prypiat association operates on the territory of Ukraine and some of the problems with which it deals fall under the competence of the Ukrainian government, i.e. all the questions related to ecology and health care. There is also a new Ukrainian committee on the safe use of nuclear power. But the Chernobyl plant itself is still controlled totally by the ministry in Moscow.<sup>1</sup>

Is the Center for Radiation Medicine more likely to fall under republican control?

Definitely. This has not happened yet, but there is no doubt that it will be transferred to Ukrainian jurisdiction.

1. One week after this interview took place, a group of Ukrainian scientists demanded that the Chernobyl plant should fall under Ukrainian jurisdiction and that the Prypiat association should be disbanded. However, the proposed union agreement between Moscow and the republics suggests that nuclear power plants should remain under all-union jurisdiction. Serious future conflicts on this issue can be predicted.

## THE SUPREME EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of the UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

announces the schedule of

### UNA DISTRICT SEMINARS 1990

for UNA BRANCH SECRETARIES — ORGANIZERS  
and all interested UNA ACTIVISTS

The agenda of the seminars will deal with the introduction of new UNA RETIREMENT ANNUITY CERTIFICATE, review of all UNA insurance certificates and for distribution of promotional materials.

Saturday, November 3, 12:00 Noon to 5:00 P.M.

District — CHICAGO  
CULTURAL CENTER Sts. Volodymyr & Olha  
Ukrainian Catholic Church  
2347 W. Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

District Chairman:

Roman Prypchan ..... (708) 456-5956

Sunday, November 4, 10:00 A.M. — 4:00 P.M.

District — DETROIT  
UKRAINIAN CULTURAL CENTER  
26601 Ryan Road, Warren, Michigan

District Chairman:

Dr. Alexander Serafyn ..... (313) 646-5882

Saturday, November 10, 11:00 A.M. — 4:00 P.M.

District — CLEVELAND  
METROP. A. SHEPTYTSKY HALL  
St. Josaphat's Parish  
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## New association...

(Continued from page 5)

have equal rights — is the only correct approach.

### Do you have many scholars supporting you?

One hundred and thirty-five scholars from various large scientific centers in Ukraine participated in the work of the founding conference. These are only the core group of founders, so to speak. There is a great deal of interest in the Association among scholars today, and we have received appeals for membership from individuals, from groups of researchers, and even from entire institutes.

Several well-off institutes have transferred their funds — consisting of significant sums of money — into our account. Paton has irritated everyone to such a degree that people are eager and ready to do anything to get out from under his picayune and anti-scientific guardianship.

### As vice-president, what is your role in the Association?

My responsibilities include organizing the work of the Association in the area of the humanities, serving

as a liaison with the diaspora, and overseeing the creation of an independent university.

### What kind of university are you envisioning?

At this moment, we are no longer talking merely about creating some university, but of actually reviving the work of the old and renowned Mohyla Academy in Kiev. While I am on this subject, let me express the hope that the document explaining the current situation surrounding this Academy will be published in America. In reviving the Academy, we will be working to restore a great center of European learning, which has given the world many a renowned scholar.

Of course, we will be guided by contemporary principles in our work, perhaps modeling the Academy on American-type universities. At the moment, we envision the Academy as consisting of three faculties — the humanities, natural sciences, and theology. In the course of their studies, students will be expected to acquire a good grounding in their field of specialization, to become fluent in at least two foreign languages (English and one other), and acquire computer literacy. Ukraine is coming out of its isolation and rejoining the world community, and we

need people immediately who will serve as worthy representatives of our country abroad. Naturally, the Academy will be somewhat of an elite institution, and students will be expected to pay tuition for their education. We hope that it will also attract foreign students and faculty. The language of instruction will be English and Ukrainian.

I am certain that we will be successful in winning back the former Mohyla Academy for our use. Currently, it is the site of a military school. Nonetheless, this is merely the beginning. The building will have to be renovated. We must begin collecting immediately the reserves of books that will make up its library collection. We need to plan out the academic curriculum, organize the necessary modern educational equipment, and map out a potential faculty. In sum, there are many problems waiting to be solved. If anyone in the diaspora has the willingness to join in our efforts, please write to me with your ideas and propositions:

Ukraine, 252001, Kiev 1, Cheliuskintsv Street 8, Apt. 8, or call 228-37-47 (home), 228-13-78 (office).

You can also contact Volodymyr Dibrova, our Washington representative: 2001 L Street, NW, Suite 200, Washington, D.C. 20036 or call (202) 452-0919, (202) 452-0929.

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# Ukrainian National Association

## MONTHLY REPORTS FOR AUGUST

### RECORDING DEPARTMENT

#### MEMBERSHIP REPORT

	Juv.	Adults	ADD	Totals
TOTAL AS OF JULY 31, 1990	17,776	45,516	5,906	69,198
<b>GAINS IN AUGUST</b>				
New members.....	62	84	33	179
Reinstated.....	30	60	4	94
Transferred in.....	24	33	—	57
Change class in.....	1	4	—	5
Transferred from Juv. Dept.....	—	5	—	5

TOTAL GAINS:	117	186	37	340
<b>LOSSES IN AUGUST, 1990</b>				

Suspended.....	26	30	9	65
Transferred out.....	24	33	—	57
Change of class out.....	1	4	—	5
Transferred to adults.....	5	—	—	5
Died.....	2	39	—	41
Cash surrender.....	35	45	—	80
Endowment matured.....	27	50	—	77
Fully paid-up.....	10	73	—	83
Reduced paid-up.....	—	—	—	—
Extended insurance.....	—	—	—	—
Cert. terminated.....	—	1	3	4

TOTAL LOSSES:	130	275	12	417
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#### INACTIVE MEMBERSHIP:

<b>GAINS IN AUGUST, 1990</b>				
Paid-up.....	10	55	—	65
Extended insurance.....	20	16	—	36

TOTAL GAINS:	30	71	—	101
<b>LOSSES IN AUGUST</b>				

Died.....	1	20	—	21
Cash surrender.....	23	19	—	42
Reinstated.....	2	3	—	5
Lapsed.....	5	5	—	10

TOTAL LOSSES:	31	47	—	78
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<b>TOTAL UNA MEMBERSHIP</b>				
<b>AS OF AUGUST 31, 1990.....</b>	<b>17,762</b>	<b>45,451</b>	<b>5,931</b>	<b>69,144</b>

**WALTER SOCHAN**  
Supreme Secretary

### FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

#### INCOME FOR AUGUST, 1990

Dues From Members.....	\$201,374.48
Income From "Svoboda" Operation.....	139,765.05
Investment Income:	
Bonds.....	\$468,061.52
Certificate Loans.....	2,114.79
Mortgage Loans.....	46,339.41
Banks.....	11,883.32
Stocks.....	3,851.31
Real Estate.....	256,444.12
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$788,694.47</b>

Refunds:	
Taxes Federal, State & City On Employee Wages.....	\$173,139.95
Taxes Held In Escrow.....	217.33
Employee Hospitalization Plan Premiums.....	640.77
Official Publication "Svoboda".....	69,230.34
Cash Surrender Ret'd.....	713.90
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$243,942.29</b>

Miscellaneous:	
Profit On Bonds Sold Or Matured.....	\$827.07
Sale of "Ukrainian Encyclopaedia".....	399.00
Reinsurance Recovered.....	1,975.00
Donation To Fund For Rebirth Of Ukraine.....	27,868.80
Transfer Account.....	1,204,897.87
Exchange Account-Payroll.....	77,800.79
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$1,313,768.53</b>

Investments:	
Bonds Matured Or Sold.....	\$1,470,159.76
Mortgages Repaid.....	91,229.40
Certificate Loans Repaid.....	4,804.08
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$1,566,193.24</b>

<b>Income For August, 1990.....</b>	<b>\$4,253,738.06</b>
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### DISBURSEMENTS FOR AUGUST, 1990

Paid To Or For Members:	
Cash Surrenders.....	\$45,829.84
Endowments Matured.....	89,836.24
Death Benefits.....	68,746.51
Interest On Death Benefits.....	295.80
Payor Death Benefits.....	115.09
Reinsurance Premiums Paid.....	1,878.46
Dividend To Members.....	2,485.07
Dues From Members Returned.....	2,212.46
Indigent Benefits Disbursed.....	1,225.00
Scholarships.....	20,400.00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$233,024.47</b>

Operating Expenses:	
Washington Office.....	\$18,313.81
Real Estate.....	228,812.80
Svoboda Operation.....	148,454.03
Official Publication-Svoboda.....	85,000.00
Organizing Expenses:	
Advertising.....	\$1,599.62
Medical Inspections.....	15.73
Reward To Special Organizers.....	4,615.38
Reward To Branch Secretaries.....	580.32
Field Conferences.....	352.80
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$7,163.85</b>

Payroll, Insurance And Taxes:	
Salary Of Executive Officers.....	\$16,662.69
Salary Of Office Employee's.....	63,194.68
Employee Benefit Plan.....	27,150.10
Insurance-General.....	782.00
Taxes-Federal, State And City On Employee Wages.....	171,427.93
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$279,217.40</b>

General Expenses:	
Actuarial and Statistical Expenses.....	\$19,000.00
Bank Charges For Dividend Account.....	2,251.91
Books And Periodicals.....	137.92
General Office Maintenance.....	7,127.88
Insurance Department Fees.....	16,328.40
Operating Expense Of Canadian Office.....	176.90
Postage.....	1,000.00
Printing And Stationery.....	2,532.29
Rental Of Equipment And Services.....	278.60
Telephone, Telegraph.....	613.60
Traveling Expenses-General.....	2,954.48
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$52,401.98</b>

Miscellaneous:	
Convention Expenses.....	\$30,557.99
Youth Sports Activities.....	1,598.73
Fraternal Activities.....	32.05
Donations.....	12,826.26
Exchange Account-Payroll.....	77,800.79
Professional Fees.....	3,300.00
Transfer Account.....	1,204,947.87
Loss On Canadian Exchange.....	5,306.13
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$1,336,369.82</b>

Investments:	
Bonds.....	\$888,831.00
Mortgages.....	100,000.00
Certificate Loans.....	4,824.79
Real Estate.....	4,441.37
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$998,097.16</b>

<b>Disbursements For August, 1990.....</b>	<b>\$3,386,855.32</b>
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#### BALANCE

ASSETS		Liabilities	
Cash.....	\$1,955,514.55	Life Insurance.....	\$63,360,234.21
Bonds.....	46,273,891.26	Accidental D.D.....	1,848,832.36
Mortgage Loans.....	5,602,807.67	Fraternal.....	(812,041.03)
Certificate Loans.....	613,144.34	Orphans.....	403,745.37
Real Estate.....	2,295,380.19	Old Age Home.....	(942,551.21)
Printing Plant & E.D.P.		Emergency.....	71,156.12
Equipment.....	300,440.41		
Stocks.....	1,463,646.36		
Loan To D.H. - U.N.A.			
Housing Corp.....	104,551.04		
Loan To U.N.U.R.C.....	5,320,000.00		
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$63,929,375.82</b>	<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$63,929,375.82</b>

**ALEXANDER BLAHITKA**  
Supreme Treasurer

# A blanket...

(Continued from page 7)

fluenced U.S. recognition. This was in November 1933, just as the famine was drawing to a close, Dr. Taylor noted.

Dr. Taylor also gave brief descriptions of the other members of the Moscow press corps. The whole Western press contingent in the 1930s was characterized by "close quarters, a keen sense of competition, jealousy and gratuitous ill will," she said.

Malcolm Muggeridge came to the USSR to join in the building of socialism and even intended to become a Soviet citizen. His articles in the March 1933 issue of The Manchester Guardian confirmed the existence of widespread famine in appalling detail. No one believed him, he lost his job and became an embittered idealist.

William Chamberlain was another Englishman; his reports appeared in the Christian Science Monitor and The Manchester Guardian. He was regarded by the British Embassy as the most dependable of the press corps.

# Is the West...

(Continued from page 6)

reject the union plan and formulate its own.

Despite President Gorbachev's historic and heroic efforts in initiating reform in the Soviet Union, his attempt to maintain some form of Union without resorting to force may be a futile struggle against an inexorable process of decentralization. The focus of the developing nations should be on creating a strategy that makes the disintegration of the Soviet Union as peaceful as possible. The future lies with the republics, and the West should plan accordingly.

Although he wrote some good reports, according to Dr. Taylor, many were diluted by censorship. For example, although a ban on travel had been instituted in March 1933, he did not report on this fact until August of the year. He estimated that 4 to 5 million would die in the stricken areas, but later revised this to 7 million.

The experience of the famine was a turning point in his life, Dr. Taylor said. Chamberlain became a U.S. right wing conservative in the 1950's.

Louis Fischer, a U.S. correspondent, began as a "fellow traveller" and reported on the more favorable side of the "Soviet experiment." Although he was no longer in the Soviet Union when estimates of famine victims began to appear in the papers, he was sceptical because "how can one count 1 million people."

Another U.S. correspondent, Eugene Lyons, expressed bafflement at Duranty's psychological distancing from what was happening in the USSR. Yet, although he was the first to hear of the famine, he declined to go there. He was a personal rival of Duranty and was the source of many accusations against him, Dr. Taylor said.

He claimed that Duranty had been bought by the NKVD which had given him a comfortable apartment in Moscow, a car and a Russian mistress. In fact, the first two were paid for by The New York Times, although it is probably true that his mistress, Katya, reported to the NKVD on a regular basis, Dr. Taylor maintained.

What actually were the motives of Duranty, who on the one hand sent press dispatches which painted a

glorified picture of collectivization and denied the existence of a famine, while at the same time reported the actual grim facts to the British Embassy? Dr. Taylor maintained that his motives are not just a simple "he was in the pay of the NKVD," although the British reports contain some evidence of official pressure.

For example, a December 1932 report said that Duranty was visited by the Soviets who complained about a dispatch of his which had reported unfavorably on the agricultural situation. The officials complained that he had stabbed them in the back just when the prospects for U.S. recognition were brightening. It is odd, Dr. Taylor added, that among the many reports on Duranty in the British archives, there is no record of the fact that his Russian mistress gave birth to a son in April 1933.

Dr. Taylor claims it was a case of total amorality. In his work as a correspondent, Duranty consistently discarded "moral issues," believing them to be irrelevant to the job of a reporter. She quoted from his autobiography, "I Write as I Please," published in 1935:

"I did not particularly ask myself whether a path was right or wrong; for some reason I have never been deeply concerned with that phase of the question. Right or wrong are evasive terms and I have never felt it was my problem — or that of any other reporter — to sit in moral judgment. What I want to know is whether a policy or a

political line or a regime will work or not, and I refuse to let myself be sidetracked by moral issues or by abstract questions as to whether the said policy or line or regime would be suited to a different country and different circumstances."

This, of course, is equivocation at its most grotesque — there are certain rules without which civilization cannot exist and one of them is telling the truth, Dr. Taylor said. Duranty said one thing where it suited him, but told the truth where he knew that he could be contradicted. He was described by Ian Hunter, biographer of Mr. Muggeridge, as "a mendacious little man who falsified facts, spread half-truths and distortions, invented occurrences and turned a blind eye to perhaps the greatest mass tragedy of this blood-soaked century: Joseph Stalin's deliberate starvation of millions of Ukrainian peasants in the man-made famine of 1932-1933." (Globe & Mail, August 11, 1990).

Fortunately, he is finally being exposed for what he was — a moral coward and a common liar.

In concluding, Dr. Taylor said of Walter Duranty, "of all the witnesses to the terrible events, he alone had sufficient prestige and prominence to exert an influence. Had Duranty, a Pulitzer Prize winner at the peak of his celebrity, spoken out loud and clear in the pages of The New York Times, the world could not have ignored him as it did Muggeridge, and events might, just conceivably, have taken a different turn."

## THE NATIONAL FACTOR IN SOVIET POLITICS AND SOCIETY

Edited by Lubomyr Hajda and Mark Beissinger

Harvard University Russian Research Center, published by Westview Press, Boulder, San Francisco & Oxford, 1990, pp. 331. Price \$20.00.

Leading scholars examine nationalities factor in the non-russian republics, — revival of nationalism, cultural pluralism, growing ethnic tensions that pose challenge to the success of Gorbachev's glasnost.

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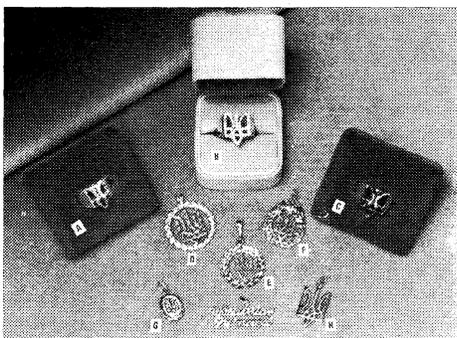
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## October 28

**NEWARK, N.J.:** The Mother's Club of St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic School is sponsoring a children's masquerade featuring a festive program, a costume parade, games, prizes, surprises and refreshments. The fun begins at 3 p.m. at St. John's School gym, 762 Sanford Ave. Admission is \$3.

## October 30

**WARREN, Mich.:** The Ukrainian American community of the Detroit area is invited to a Halloween party for the reelection of State Representative D. Roman Kulchitsky. Present at the evening will be Rep. Kulchitsky as well as many other honored guests. The party begins at 7:30 p.m. at the Ukrainian Cultural Center, 26601 Ryan Road, south of I-696. Donation is \$30. For further information call (313) 757-1180 or (313) 757-8436.

## October 31

**PITTSBURGH, Pa.:** Opera singer Stephen Shkafarovskiy will perform the bass role of Ludovigo in Verdi's opera "Otello" with the Pittsburgh Opera. The performance will be held at the Benedum Center, 419 Liberty Ave. Call the center, (412) 456-6666 for more information.

## November 2

**BLOOMINGDALE, Ill.:** St. Andrew Ukrainian Orthodox Church is sponsoring a slide presentation and video by Dr. Vasyly Truchly and Lida Truchla on "A Trip to Contemporary Ukraine." The evening will begin at 7:30 p.m. at the church, 300 E. Army Tr. Admission is \$3. For more information call Stephanie Troy, (708) 250-9199.

**NEW YORK:** St. George Academy welcomes all prospective Ukrainian high school students and their parents to an open house, at 9 a.m. - 2:30 p.m., at 215 E. Sixth St. Formal orientation begins at 12:30 p.m. St. George Academy offers a fully-accredited academic program; college credit and advanced placement courses for seniors; daily instruction in Ukrainian language and culture, history and current events; and extracurricular athletic and cultural activities. The academy is easily accessible by public transportation. Those interested are invited to visit or write for a free brochure to: Sister Monica Lesnick, principal, St. George Academy, 215 E. Sixth St. New York, N.Y. 10003; (212) 473-3323.

**NEWARK, N.J.:** The Ukrainian Club of Rutgers University, Newark campus, is holding its annual Fall Fest at the Pub, Robeson Center, University Avenue. The party includes music by DJ WRNU, door prizes and all the food you can eat. Admission is \$5. For more information call (201) 478-0522.

## November 3

**MAPLEWOOD, N.J.:** Branch 76 of the Ukrainian Women's League of America will sponsor a bake sale and a fall arts and crafts sale, from 9 a.m. - 1 p.m., at St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church. Some of the featured items will be holiday greeting cards, wreaths, various handmade articles as well as baked goods. All are invited to browse after liturgy.

**NEW YORK:** The Shevchenko Scientific Society invites the community to a lecture by Dr. Dmytro Stepyov, a guest from Ukraine who is a researcher, an art historian and a member of Rukh at the Institute of Art History, Folklore and Ethnography. Dr. Stepyov will speak on "The Religiosity of Culture and the Culture of Religion in Ukraine." The evening begins at 5 p.m. at 63 Fourth Ave., between Ninth and 10th streets. Call the society, (212) 254-5130 for more information.

## PREVIEW OF EVENTS

**BETHESDA, Md.:** The Taras Shevchenko Ridna Shkola in Washington is sponsoring a book bazaar featuring new and used Ukrainian books, records and cassettes. The sale will be held in the cafeteria of the Westland Intermediate School, 5511 Massachusetts Ave., 11 a.m. - 2 p.m.

**SPRING VALLEY, N.Y.:** The Ukrainian American Veterans of Post #19 will host a buffet and dance at the Ukrainian Hall, 16 Twin Ave. Buffet begins at 7 p.m. with music for dancing at 8 p.m. to midnight. Donation is \$17.50. For tickets or information call Commander Teddy B. Dusanenko, (914) 634-5502; Michael Wengrenovich, (914) 735-5241; or Joseph Brega, (914) 268-6523.

## November 3-4

**NEWARK, N.J.:** The United Ukrainian War Veterans of America in cooperation with the Coordinating Committee of Ukrainian Veterans and St. John's Ukrainian Catholic Church are presenting an exhibit of archives of the Legion of Ukrainian Sich Riflemen in commemoration of the 75th anniversary of the declaration of independence and renewal of Ukrainian Armed Forces. The exhibit represents a decade of extensive renovation on the part of the United Ukrainian War Veterans and includes additional archival material obtained recently from Europe. The exhibit may be viewed at St. John's Ukrainian Catholic Church, 719 Sanford Ave., 9 a.m. - 5 p.m. on both days.

## November 4

**PISCATAWAY, N.J.:** Branch 4 of the Ukrainian Women's League of America will hold an International Arts and Crafts Show at Embassy Suites Hotel, 121 Centennial Ave. and Route 287 (Exit 5) at 10:30 a.m. - 5 p.m. Featured will be Ukrainian crafts, colonial style crafts, jewelry from around the world, wearable art, wood carvings from India, Africa and the United States, Christmas ornaments and many other interesting and unique items. Admission is free. For further information call Larissa Holynskiy, (201) 566-4467 or Kris Pavlak, (201) 752-2338.

**PHILADELPHIA:** The Ukrainian Congress Committee — Ukrainian Community of Metropolitan Philadelphia — presents a program in commemoration of the Proclamation of Independence of Western Ukraine (Lystopadove Sviato) at the auditorium of the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center, 700 Cedar Road, beginning at 4 p.m. Participating will be Taras Chornovil, deputy of Lviv Oblast, Laryssa Bayramova, cello soloist, Lesia Rudyj, accompanist, Haydamaky ensemble and a Ukrainian Choir under the direction of Ihor Kushnir. Call the center, (215) 663-1166 for more details.

**PITTSBURGH, Pa.:** Opera Singer Stephen Shkafarovskiy will perform the bass role of Ludovigo in Verdi's opera "Otello" with the Pittsburgh Opera. The performance will be held at the Benedum Center, 419 Liberty Ave. Call the center, (412) 456-6666 for more information.

**PASSAIC, N.J.:** The Passaic branches of Plast and the Ukrainian American Youth Association (SUM) invite the community to attend an "akademia" commemorating November 1, western Ukraine's independence, and the 40th anniversary of the death of the commander of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army, Taras Chuprynka — Roman Shukhevych. The program begins at 4 p.m. at the Ukrainian Center, 240 Hope Ave. For more information call (201) 478-0522.

**LATHAM, N.Y.:** The Ukrainian Women's League of America, Branch 34, Cohoes, N.Y., will celebrate the

60th anniversary of their founding with a banquet to be held at the Holiday Inn, Route 9. Cocktail hours will be at 3 p.m. with dinner to follow. Tickets are \$20 per person. For reservations contact Natalie Stemsky at (518) 237-6174 by October 30.

## November 7

**OTTAWA:** The Ukrainian Canadian Professional and Business Association of Ottawa will hold an informal social evening of lounging, dining and dancing at the Cafe de Luxe, 279 Dalhousie St. The festivities will begin at 5 p.m. with refreshments; dinner starts at 6 p.m. and dancing follows, at 9 p.m. The Cafe de Luxe features an excellent selection of international cuisine.

## November 9

**DALLAS:** The Voloshky Dance Ensemble of Philadelphia will join the Dallas Opera Company (DOC) in celebration of the opening of the 1990 Season of the DOC. The performance will take place at the Fairmount Hotel. Voloshky will present a concert of Ukrainian dance with selections chosen from its vast repertoire. For more information call (215) 663-1166.

## November 10

**JERSEY CITY, N.J.:** The Ukrainian Women's League of America, Branch 71, will hold its traditional fall dance at the Ukrainian National Home, 90-96 Fleet St. The dance will feature the Tempo orchestra. Tickets are \$10 for adults and \$5 for students. The dance begins at 9 p.m. For more information call Stella Maciach, (201) 963-0936.

## November 10-11

**NEW YORK:** Branch 25 of the Ukrainian Women's League of America invites the community to an exhibition of the works of artist Arcadia Olenskapytryshyn to be held at 203 Second Ave., second floor gallery, at 1-5 p.m. on both days. The opening reception will be held at 1 p.m. on Sunday with the artist discussing "Thematic Art" (in Ukrainian) at 2 p.m. All contributions from the exhibition will benefit the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund.

## November 11

**CHICAGO:** The Ukrainian Women's League of America, Branch 101, will hold its annual Fashion Show by Saks Fifth Avenue/Oak Brook at the Carlisle, 435 E. Butterfield Road, Lombard, across the street from the Yorktown Shopping Center. Cocktails are at noon; lunch at 1 p.m. Tickets are \$25, seniors pay \$20. As tickets will not be available at the door, please make reservations by calling Handzia Skubiak, (708) 858-5148 or Ulana Hrynewych, (708) 698-4917. Proceeds will benefit the Children of Chernobyl Medical Fund.

## November 17

**LOS ANGELES:** The local affiliate of the National Fund to Aid Ukraine is sponsoring "Ukraine Today," an informal evening featuring contemporary poster art, music, periodicals, videos and guest speakers who will share their impressions of Ukraine. The event will take place at 7 p.m. at the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary Ukrainian Catholic Parish hall. Wine and hors d'oeuvres will be served. Admission is free. For more information call (818) 366-5016 or (213) 316-3528.

## November 17

**LOS ANGELES, Calif.:** The Ukrainian Art Center Inc., will hold a series of folk art workshops during November and December, in time for participants to make unique ornaments and gifts for

Christmas. Workshops will be held as follows: Bandura, November 17, 25, December 9, and 15, \$45 fee; embroidery, November 17 and December 9, \$35 fee; pysanky, November 17 or 25 or December 9 or 15, \$25 fee per session; petrykivka, November 25 or December 15, \$25 fee per session. All workshops will be held 11 a.m. - 3 p.m. at the center's facilities, 4315 Melrose Ave. Advanced registration is required. Participants should bring a bag lunch. For more information call Zenovia Wrzesniewski, (714) 544-8665, or Daria Chaikovsky, (213) 668-0172 at the center.

## November 18

**NEW YORK:** This year's 1990 Achievement Award Dinner is dedicated to "The Rebirth of Ukrainian Sovereignty." The annual event held by the Ukrainian Institute of America, Inc. will take place at The Plaza, Fifth Avenue and 59th Street, beginning at 12:30 p.m. Honorees receiving awards are Dr. Zenon and Nadia Matkivskiy, Omejian Pritsak, Vera Kowbasniuk Shumeyko, Dr. Achilles Chreptowsky, Taras Hunczak, Virko Baley and Osyp Zinkewych. Special guests from Ukraine will be in attendance. For further details call (212) 288-8660.

## November 22

**TORONTO:** The Toronto Seminar in Ukrainian Studies presents a lecture by Dr. Stella Hryniuk, Canada Research Fellow, University of Manitoba, to be held at the Toronto University Robarts Library, Room 4049, 4-6 p.m. Dr. Hryniuk will speak on "Ukrainian Peasants and Polish Nobles in Eastern Galicia: Conflict and Accommodation." For more information call the Chair of Ukrainian Studies, (416) 978-3332.

## November 24

**NEW YORK:** Music at the Institute continues its series with a concert by pianist Lydia Artymiw. The performance will take place at the Ukrainian Institute of America, corner of 79th Street and Fifth Avenue, at 8 p.m. Tickets are \$25, general admission; \$10 senior citizens; and free for students. To order tickets, enclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope together with check made payable to: Ukrainian Music Institute of America — MATI, 2 E. 79th St., New York, N.Y. 10021. For more information, call Irene Stecura, executive director, (212) 860-3891.

## November 29

**TORONTO:** The Toronto Seminar in Ukrainian Studies, University of Toronto, in conjunction with the Ukrainian Canadian Centennial Committee, Multicultural History Society of Ontario, presents a lecture by Dr. Barry Ferguson of the Department of History at the University of Manitoba. Dr. Ferguson will speak on "English Canadians and the Ukrainians in Canada. The evening begins at 7:30 p.m. at 43 Queen's Park Crescent E. For more information call the Chair of Ukrainian Studies, (416) 978-3332.

## ONGOING

**JENKINTOWN, Pa.:** "Traditional Forms in Clay" — 35 original pottery pieces from various regions of Ukraine — will be on exhibit at the Manor Junior College Ukrainian Heritage Studies Center (UHSC) during the months of October and November. The pottery, created by UHSC master-craftsman Natakla Kormeluk, represents such Ukrainian centers as Podillia, Hutsulshchyna, Transcarpathia, Kyivshchyna, Volyn and Poltava. The UHSC is open for tours on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, 10 a.m. - 3 p.m. For more information or to schedule a tour call (215) 885-2360, ext. 65.