FORUM
A UKRAINIAN REVIEW

HIS EXCELLENCY RT. HON. RAMON J. HNATYSHYN

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POISONED UKRAINE

No. 81 Spring, 1990

FORUM

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Rukh's Symbolisms

RUKH

It Means "Movement" and Represents Hope for the Future of Ukraine.

Ivan Drach, speaks during the Dnieper Cruise.

THE YEAR 1989 WAS A MOST REMARKABLE year of events in Europe ending the Cold War and democratizing Eastern Europe. In Ukraine the foundation of Rukh is of major significance for the future of the country and one of the central events of this century for Ukrainians. Rukh (meaning "movement" in Ukrainian and pronounced rooh or rooch like the Scottish 'ch') is officially the Popular Movement for Restructuring in Ukraine. It was established at a founding congress held at the Kiev Polytechnic Institute on September 8-10, 1989.

Earlier in the year Myroslav Popovych was the Chairman of a coordinating committee with members including Ivan Drach, Vyacheslav Brukhovetsky, Serhiy Hrechanyuk, Vitaly Donchyk, Leonid Shulman, Dmytro Pavlychko, Les Tanyuk and Anatoliy Shevchenko. The Congress, chaired mostly by Dmytro Pavlychko, elected and executive with Ivan Drach as President, Vice-President Serhiy Konyev, and members Volodymyr Yavorivsky (USSR People's Deputy), Volodymyr Chernyak (USSR People's Deputy), and Secretariat Chairman in Ukraine including Russians, Jews, Poles, Byelorussians and others. There were 944 Ukrainians registered. The Charter called for the establishment of "the principles of humanism, democracy, openness (glasnost), multiculturalism, social justice and internationalism, proceeding from the interests of all the citizens of the republic, regardless of nationality."

An unexpected guest at the founding congress of Rukh was Poland's Solidarity leader Adam Michnik. "Solidarity is with you, Poland is with you. May there be a free, democratic and sovereign Ukraine" said Michnik in Polish. He was answered by powerful rhythmic chants of "We are united!" by participants.

Globe and Mail reporter Jeff Sallot reported in an interview with Mrs. Marchenko, whose son Valery had died in a Soviet political prison camp on October 7, 1984, that her "son would have been shot on the spot if he ever said some of these things (at the Congress). These speeches give me some reason to hope."

"The (Communist) party cannot do anything for the people. All the party cares about is protecting its own position," said Nikolai Shevchuk according to Sallot.

Ukrianian blue and yellow flags and the trident national symbol of Ukraine decorated the auditorium of the Kiev Polytechnic during the Rukh founding congress. Despite the opposition of Communist Party Chief Vladimir Shcherbitsky, Rukh was launched as a movement which promises to improve the welfare of its people. According to Volodymyr Yavorivsky the gov-

Dmytro Pavlychko, a leader of Rukh and president of the Shevchenko Ukrainian Language Society addresses a demonstration for democratic elections in Ukraine.

ernment could not ban the congress because "It was impossible. You see it in the emotions expressed in the hall." In the end the party opposition had been a plus for Rukh galvanizing support for the movement. On February 9, 1990 Rukh was registered by the government and became a legal entity.

Former political prisoners such as Levko Lukianenko, Vyacheslav Chornovil and Ivan Hel addressed the Congress. Of special interest was a message from Shapochka, the head of the Kiev Militia (Police) wishing the Congress success. Other police officers declared themselves as supporters of Rukh against Shcherbitsky's government. Some 35 deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet declared their support for Rukh. Among the participants was an international group of observers including Professor Taras Hunczak from the USA, Christina Freeland from Canada and Jaroslaw Koshiw from Great Britain. Rukh plans to publish a newspaper titled *Narodna Hazeta*. Offices of Rukh: Muzeyny Provulok 8, 252038 Kiev, Ukraine Telephone: (044) 229-8969.

Rukh is a powerful national movement of Ukraine, a grassroots movement, which has the support of all ethnic groups in Ukraine including the Russians and Jews. It is an umbrella organization which draws on the support of other organizations for its membership which is now estimated at over one-half million. Ukraine has a population of 52 million and "up to 10 million" already support the ideas of Rukh," Professor Veniamin Sikora of Kiev told FORUM.

Among the members are the supporters of such groups as the Shevchenko Ukrainian Language Society, headed by President Dmytro Pavlychko; the Ukrainian Helsinki Union headed by Levko Lukianenko; Zeleny Svit (Green World) Ecological Society, headed by Yuri Shcherbak and Memorial, an organization which promotes the memory of the victims of Stalinist crimes.

People from all these organizations have united with Rukh in a powerful movement to struggle for democracy, for economic and political sovereignty in Ukraine. Originally independence was not a started goal of Rukh, but in March a group of Rukh leaders placed it on the agenda with the subject of turning Rukh into a political party. The March 8th meeting proposed that Rukh develop the concept of becoming a political party but at the meeting in Khust on March 24 Lukyanenko, Chornovil, Khmara and Konyev opposed the idea and the members voted against becoming a political party. Dmytro Pavlychko and Ivan Drach in March announced that they had ended their membership in the Communist Party.

An important dimension of Rukh's platform was its clear and steadfast support for the rebirth of the Ukrainian language in Ukraine, which was being strangled by Russian, and the culture, history and religion of Ukraine. Ukrainian was officially adopted as the state language of Ukraine thanks to the efforts of the Shevchenko Ukrainian Language Society and the support of Rukh. Rukh demonstrated its strength on January 22 when it sponsored a human chain of 500,000 people from Kiev to Lviv. It marked the day in 1919 when Eastern and Western Ukraine united into one independent state, the Ukrainian People's Republic, which has been censored out of Ukraine's history by Soviet historians. Only a year earlier a celebration was completely banned.

Demonstration (above and below) in Donetsk region, sponsored by Rukh for a democratic election system in Ukraine. The main banner "Ukraine Still Lives" (Shche ne vmerla Ukraina) is the banned national anthem of Ukraine. Yellow and blue national flags of Ukraine and the trident, national system, are prominent.

The importance of the two elections on Sunday, March 4 and 18 in Ukraine for the government of the republic was recognized by Rukh's leaders. An all out campaign was launched to find candidates to oppose the Communist Party government candidates who have stifled Ukraine for 70 years, including the terrible 17 years under the "stagnant" rule of Shcherbitsky and Brezhnev.

Rukh faced an immense political battle because it did not have all the resources of finances, television, the press and power available to the government. It was David facing a giant Communist Goliath. The remarkable fact is that in the March elections democratic and Rukh candidates won virtually every seat they contested, about 25 per cent of all the seats in the Parliament of the Ukrainian SSR. Despite a "dirty tricks" campaign against some candidates two former political prisoners, Mykhailo Horyn who had spent 12 years in jail as a dissident, and Vyacheslav Chornovil, who spent 15 years in prison, were elected. Ivan Drach, President of Rukh was elected. However Volodymyr Ivashko, the First Secretary of the Communist Party of Ukraine, was defeated in the first election but with reorganization won a seat in the second election.

In Ukraine Ivan Drach faces the kind of challenge that Lech Walensa of Solidarity faced in Poland and Vaclav Havel of Czechoslovakia faced with seemingly insurmountable obstacles as a legacy of long Communist rule. "We are undaunted" said Drach. Although a poet, a brilliant one, Ivan Drach recognized that he had to enter the political arena to win justice for his people. He first won fame throughout Ukraine when he success-

Rukh meeting at Convocation Hall in Toronto was packed with supporters of the Rukh movement.

fully debated on national television with the ideologist of the Communist Party of Ukraine, Kravchuk.

Having lived in Soviet society their entire lives the leaders of Rukh have had an inside knowledge of the system and know what is needed to advance the cause of democracy. They are extremely well informed and know what will benefit the people of Ukraine who are surviving now on a very low standard of living equivalent to that of Third World countries.

Soviet citizens had long believed that they were in the vanguard of world society because of the propaganda of the Soviet government which deceived them. Now thanks to glasnost (openness) so many citizens have traveled to the western world they have been able to see that their welfare and their nation's wealth has been sacrificed for superpower military and strategic goals.

It is a great injustice that the USSR supports such countries as Cuba which alone gets over $10 million a day support ($4 billion a year) which is depleting Ukraine's wealth and not benefiting the Ukrainian

Professor Yuri Darewycz, chairman, at the mircophone with Judge Walter Tarnopolsky (Supreme Court of Ontario), on left two Kiev guests and B. Maksymecz.

Dr. Taras Hunczak, head of American Rukh

people in any way. Ukraine's natural resources and industrial wealth should, above all, benefit the people of Ukraine whose hard work produces it. Kiev should decide on the disposition of Ukraine's wealth, it should establish its own priorities, not some bureaucrat in Moscow with ideological delusions and no responsibility to Ukraine. It has been estimated that about 18% of the USSR budget goes to the military while the USA allots about 4% to military purposes. The central bureaucracy in Moscow regularly retains 80 to 95% of the profit and the western currency (valuta) for the wealth, goods, energy, resources it sells produced by Ukraine and other Soviet republics which it exports. Moscow knows that although the loss of Lithuania, Estonia and Georgia would be an inconvenience it is really the wealth of Ukraine that it must control to remain any world position and avoid the complete collapse of the Soviet Empire. The Soviet Government has always kept the tightest rein on Ukraine with its 52 million people and its immense natural, agricultural and industrial wealth.

Rukh has taken giant steps in its first half year and we can expect that its substantial presence in Ukraine's parliament will create positive results. We can also expect that in the 1995 elections Rukh will sweep the present bureaucracy away and take office as the first democratically elected government in Ukraine since 1918. Czeckoslovakia now has a playwright as a President and chances are that Ukraine will have a poet as President. A.G. ■

A session of Rukh

New Generation of Bandurists

IN NOVEMBER OF 1989 our Ukrainian community in the United States became enriched by the arrival of bandura virtuoso Ola Herasymenko from Lviv, Ukraine.

Ola inherited her remarkable musical talent from her father Vasyl Herasymenko, professor of bandura at the Lysenko Conservatory in Lviv. In addition to his accomplishments as a performer, teacher, and organizer of bandura ensembles, Vasyl Herasymenko is the inventor of a new type of concert bandura with 66 strings and a progressive mechanism for changing tonalities. His bandura is considerably lighter (only one-third the weight of a concert bandura made in Chernihiv) and yet possesses a powerful, silvery tone.

Ola Herasymenko belongs to the new generation of bandurists in Ukraine. She began her musical education as a piano student at the Lviv Music School. Her father realized, that in order to acquaint her with the great heritage of classical music of the world, the piano would provide the best medium. When Ola was 14, she began intensive bandura instruction with her father. Actually, from childhood and on, the sounds of bandura music were constantly present at the Herasymenko household. Her father's playing and that of his students was supplemented by frequent trips to ensemble rehearsals and concerts to which young Ola and her sister Oksana were frequently invited by their father.

In 1973, Ola, followed by her younger sister Oksana officially enrolled as bandura students of their father at the Lviv School of Music. While students at that school, the Herasymenko sisters and their friend Ola Voitovych organized a Bandura Trio and began a lively concert activity. This concertizing schedule continued after they transferred to the Lviv Lysenko Conservatory as full time students, majoring in Bandura (1977-1982). With the help of Vasyl Herasymenko much vocal and instrumental music was transcribed, arranged and composed for the Trio during that time. From 1978-1989 four complete programs were taped for TV. Each included 10-12 new compositions. Other programs were played live on TV and Radio.

In 1978 the Trio began working with composer Volodymyr Ivasiuk, then a student at the Lviv Conservatory. For his 1979 diploma recital on TV the Trio presented 2 of his new compositions. They were *Dalyna* and *Shumyt pshenytsia, yak Dunay*. Young Ivasiuk had become extremely popular in Ukraine and was preparing his next concert. He gave his newest composition *Kalyna prymorozhena* to Ola Herasymenko in order to begin rehearsing it with the Trio, but in March of 1979 he was silenced forever by enemies that were trying to destroy everything that was Ukrainian . . . The premiere performance of Ivasiuk's last composition was taped by the Trio for Kiev Radio and also performed in a live concert in 1980.

The Bandura Trio continued a busy concert schedule along with their studies at the Conservatory. Many new and old compositions were performed and many excellent recordings could have been made, had there been a recording studio in Ukraine, and had the subservient to Moscow Ukrainian Government been inclined to financially support Ukrainian Culture.

Since 1973 Ola Herasymenko, along with the Trio, concertized not only in Ukraine, but also Poland, Vietnam, Japan, Spain, West Germany and the Philippines. In addition to Ukrainian folk songs and original compositions of Ukrainian Composers O. Bilash, O. Zuiew, A. Kos-Anatolsky, E. Kozak, W. Shapovalenko, B. Yaniwsky, Y. Laniuk and others, the programs included songs of other nations, as well as complex instrumental concert music by M. Lysenko, Boccherini, Tchaikowsky, Chopin, and others.

During her travels through other countries, Ola never became aware of the large number of Ukrainians who lived there, until the Ukrainian press in Ukraine was allowed to write about it in recent years. "It did not hurt us to learn native folk songs in the particular language of the country where we concertized, but it would have also been most fulfilling for us to have the opportunity to sing and play our own Ukrainian music for our Ukrainian brothers and sisters abroad," says Ola.

We all hope, that in the years to come the relations between Ukraine and the diaspora will improve and intensify — there are many talented young bandurists on both sides. In Ukraine, up until now, sadly enough, the authorities were restricting and hindering the travel of

many talented young artists and allowing mediocre ones to concertize abroad, while the really good ones played at collective farms in small villages.

After graduation from the Lysenko Conservatory in Lviv (Bachelor's Degree, 1982) Ola was appointed concertmaster of the National Instrumental Ensemble and taught a class of bandura there. At the same time she continued as artistic director and performer in the Trio which she would like to compare with a string quartet as an established musical unit. Such ensembles have excellent potential, as their technical skills are constantly improving and the literature is becoming more plentiful.

In addition to her involvement with the Trio Ola continued to work on her solo repertoire. Among the larger form compositions in her repertoire are the Sonata by A. Kolomiets, Concerto for Bandura and Orchestra by M. Dremliuha, Ola's own adaptation of the A minor Concerto by A. Vivaldi, the recently discovered (by Markevych, in the Paris archives) Concerto in D Major by D. Bortniansky, and a Concerto for Bandura and Orchestra by Ukrainian American composer Yuriy Oliynyk. The smaller pieces include those of M. Dremliuha, S. Bashtan, H. Hembera, K. Miaskov and Ola's sister Oksana Herasymenko, who is a prolific composer and arranger of music for bandura.

After enrollment at the Kiev Tchaikovsky Conservatory of Kiev in 1988, Ola prepared her first pre-graduation recital consisting of solo bandura music and a second program developed to music for bandura Trio. In the same year she also became assistant professor of bandura at the Conservatory.

1988 was an eventful year indeed, because the Trio under Ola's direction became the winners of the All-Ukrainian Competition in the city of Ivano-Frankivsk in Ukraine. The Trio performed music especially written for this competition: *Maty nasha* and *De ty Ptashyno* by talented young composer Y. Laniuk and *Phantasia* by Oksana Herasymenko.

In 1989 Ola became the artistic director of a new bandura Trio in Kiev. She recruited three young bandura students from the Music School in Zaporizhia.

Ola, whose talents overlap into painting, designing and embroidering often made entire outfits for the Trio ensembles under her direction.

In 1989 Ola obtained her Master's Degree from the Kiev Tchaikovsky Conservatory. For her graduation recital Ola played all three movements of the *First American Concerto* for Bandura and Orchestra by Yuriy Oliynyk. The audience, as well as the members of the committee responded to the new work with enthusiasm and favorable comments. The Concerto was written for Australian bandurist Victor Mishalow in 1987. Ola became the first performer of this effective work in Lutsk, Ukraine in 1988, played a second performance in Lviv, her native city, in 1989 and finally in Kiev, as stated above. It is because of this Concerto that she became acquainted in 1988 and recently married the composer Yuriy Oliynyk.

Presently residing in the USA, Ola Herasymenko-Oliynyk gave her first public concert in San Francisco, California on January 21, 1990 with great success. She is scheduled to play in San Francisco again on April 1 and in New York City on April 20th. She will also appear in Sacramento, California on March 17th and June 10th of 1990.

We are hoping that Ola Herasymenko-Oliynyk will often present full programs for American and Ukrainian audiences and will continue to popularize our beautiful national instrument — the bandura. ■

Ola Herasymenko-Oliynyk at extreme right with Oksana Herasymenko and Ola Westawych.

Photo: Community & Public Relations.

Hart House at University of Toronto was scene of discussions.

Conference

Ukraine Under Stalin

THE CHAIR OF UKRAINIAN STUDIES and the Centre for Russian and East European Studies (CREES) at the University of Toronto held a major international conference on Ukraine Under Stalin 1928-1939 on March 2-4, 1990. For the first time, scholars from the United States, Canada, Europe and Australia met with researchers from the Soviet Union to discuss one of the most significant and most turbulent, yet least understood episodes of 20th century history, the Stalinist era. In 1928 Stalin launched a relentless drive to industrialize and collectivize the Soviet Union. At the same time he inaugurated one of the darkest decades of modern history, a time when terror and state-sponsored famine in Ukraine claimed the lives of millions of people. As Professor Olga Andriewsky, a historian at Trent University, and the organizer of the conference explained: "This is an era which, until recently, has been completely closed to scholarly inquiry and serious discussion in the Soviet Union. In this respect, our conference marks a turning point in Ukrainian and Soviet Studies."

The conference, funded by Mykola Moros, a businessman, was held in Hart House Theater and focussed on the Stalinist repression in Ukraine when the industrialization and collectivization drives were especially intensive and human losses extremely high. This period witnessed the virtual destruction of Ukraine's political and intellectual elite as well as the deaths of millions of ordinary people. American and Canadian specialists have estimated that about six million people died in the famine of 1932-33 in Ukraine alone.

The theme of the conference was relations between the so-called "center" and the "periphery," that is Moscow and Ukraine. "There are many, many questions that still have to be answered if we are going to understand what happened in the Soviet Union in the 1930s and why," said Andriewsky. "To say that Stalin was the man behind these events doesn't fully explain them. We need to look more closely at the particular political, social, economic and cultural complexion of Ukrainian society in the 1930s and how it was affected and in turn, affected the Stalinist Rev-

Stalin inaugurated the darkest decades of Ukrainian history with terror and famine.

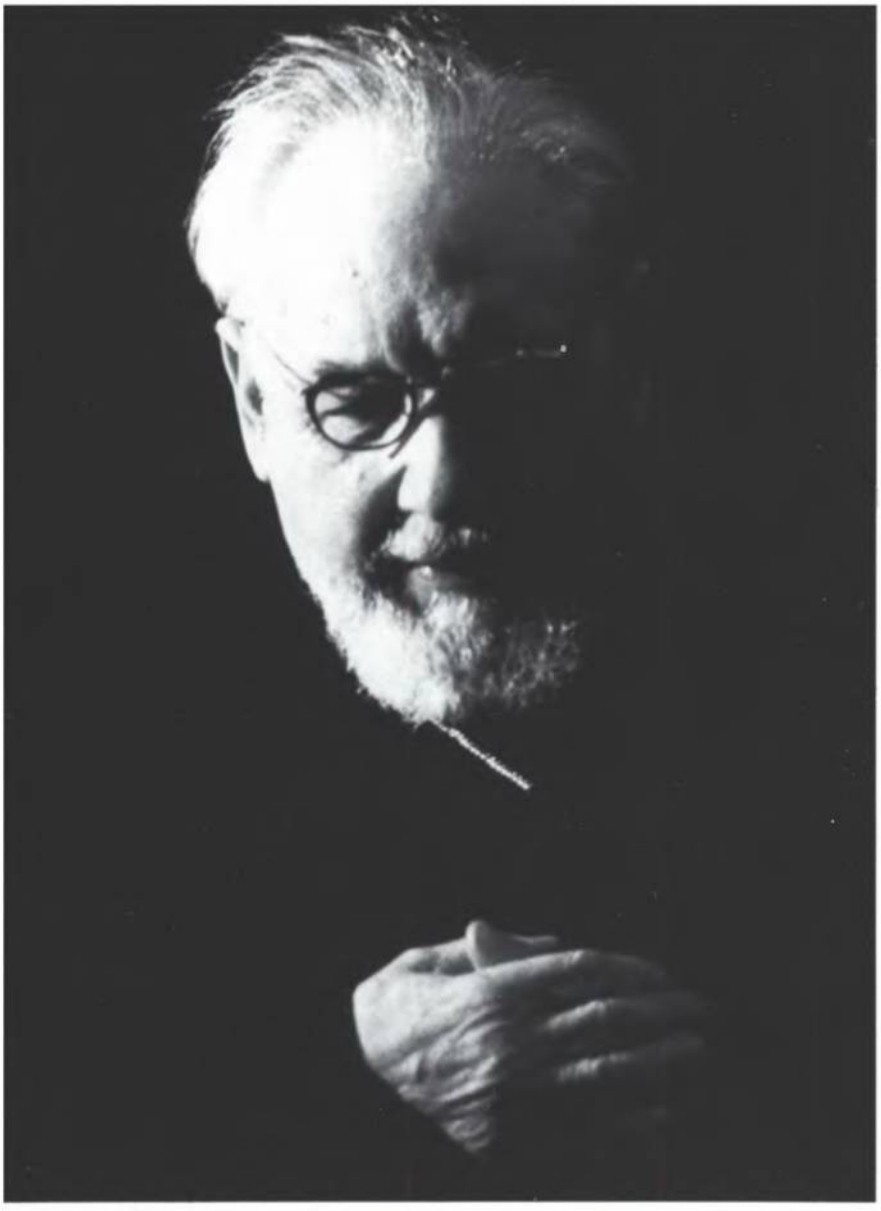
olution. What was the exact nature of these relations between 1928 and 1939? To what degree was Moscow actually able to 'control' developments in Ukraine? How did developments in Ukraine shape the larger course of events in the Soviet Union? By looking at Ukraine, by most accounts the key to the success of the Stalinist Revolution, I think we'll arrive at a clearer understanding of the nature and dynamics of the Stalinist phenomenon as a whole."

Participants included leading specialists in Ukrainian and Soviet Studies from around the world, among them three researchers from the Ukrainian capital Kiev: Dr. Stanislav Kulchytsky of the Institute of History, Academy of Sciences, USSR (Kiev), a historian who has recently completed a book on the Great Famine; Dr. Veniamin Sikora of the Kiev Institute of Culture, an economic historian specializing in the 1930s; and Volodymyr Maniak of Memorial who recently spent several months in villages throughout Ukraine collecting eyewitness accounts of the famine of 1932-33.

The conference also included many prominent Western scholars: John Armstrong, Professor Emeritus, University of Wisconsin; Bohdan Bociurkiw, Carleton University; R.W. Davies, University of Birmingham (England); George Grabowicz, Harvard University; Bohdan Krawchenko, University of Alberta; Hiroaki Kuromiya, King's College, Cambridge University; George Liber, University of Alabama-Birmingham; James Mace, U.S. Congressional Committee on the Ukrainian famine; Myroslav Shkandrij, University of Manitoba; Roman Solchanyk, Radio Libert; Bohdan Somchynsky, University of Birmingham (England); Roman Szpyrluk, University of Michigan; Peter Solomon, University of Toronto; Maxim Tarnawsky, University of Toronto and Stephen Wheatcroft, University of Melbourne (Australia).

On Saturday evening, March 2, an elegant dinner was held in the Faculty Club of the University. The conference concluded on Sunday with a panel discussion by the three Kiev participants on "Re-evaluating the Stalinist Period in Ukraine." This session was conducted in Ukrainian and was open to the public. It is expected that the Conference Proceedings will be published as a book. ■

Conference participants from left: Professor Veniamin Sikora, Dept. of Economics, Institute of Culture in Kiev; Ihor Bardyn, President of Ukrainian Studies Chair Foundation of Toronto; Professor Stanislav Kulchysky, Institute of History Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, Kiev and Volodymyr Maniak, Memorial Association of Kiev.



Metropolitan Volodymyr Sterniuk, Archbishop of Ukrainian Catholic Church, October 12, 1989, Hotel Dnister in Lviv, Ukraine. Photo: Professor Ostap Hawaleshka, Winnipeg

Ukrainian Catholic Church Reborn in Western Ukraine

The Soviet government banned the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in 1930 and the Ukrainian Catholic Church in 1946 at an illegal synod held in Lviv, the capital city of Western Ukraine. According to Article 50 of the Constitution of the Ukrainian SSR, "Citizens of the Ukrainian SSR are guaranteed freedom of conscience, that is the right to profess or not to profess any religion, and to conduct religious worship or atheistic propaganda."

In fact, however, the Soviet Government has always withheld so-called "registration" to ban both the Ukrainian Orthodox and the Ukrainian Catholic churches up to 1989 when both churches took steps to re-establish their role in the life of Ukraine. For the past half a century the Soviet Government has supported the Russian Orthodox Church in Ukraine because it promotes Russification and assists the Soviet Government. The following essay provides a brief outline of the situation of the Ukrainain Catholic Church today under the leadership of His Excellency Volodymyr Sterniuk, Metropolitan of Lviv and of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Ukraine.

The pontiff has long placed the legalization of the Ukrainian Church high on his list of concerns in his limited dealings with the Soviet Union. During the historic two-day meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and the pontiff in Rome in late November, the Ukrainian Church was discussed often.

Vatican officials, whose policy is to comment only under the condition of anonymity, say that the pope was willing to make a major concession, promising that should Gorbachev allow the full legalization of the Uniate Church the pontiff would not press for the return of all church property, the major stumbling block to the Russian Orthodox Church supporting legalization of the Ukrainian Catholic Church.

According to officials of the Ukrainian Church in Rome, more than 700 congregations have applied for registration with Soviet officials but only 20 have been approved. More important, the church still does not have legal standing.

Despite the talks, however, the Ukrainian Church gained little from the Soviets that it already didn't have. Ivan Hel, head of the Lviv-based Committee for the Defense of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, told reporters that the new policy of giving Ukrainian Catholics the right to register "does not provide a real legal basis for the church. It does not recognize the 1946 (self-dissolution of the church) as illegal and does not guarantee the return of property." In fact, there is no guarantee that congregations that apply for registration will even be accepted by the government.

According to officials of the Ukrainian Church in Rome, more than 700 congregations have applied for registration with Soviet officials but only 20 have been approved. More important, the church still does not have legal standing.

Over the past two years, Gorbachev has used his still-unenacted "Freedom of Conscience" bill, which purportedly would give all religions the same legal standing and property privileges as the official Russian Orthodox Church, to placate religious groups and their leaders — first with Lithuanian Catholics in mid-1988, and then in early 1989 when unrest among Moslems began to grow. When the pope pressed for Ukrainian Church legalization, Gorbachev once again promised a law early in 1990.

Vatican officials say they have not been consulted by Soviet officials about the law, and Ukrainian Church officials have not seen any of the three draft versions that are said to exist. The issue of church ownership of property might not even be considered in the law, since a Vatican source familiar with the continuing negotiations between Rome and Moscow says Gorbachev feels that return of Ukrainian church property is an issue to be resolved between the Russian Orthodox Church and Ukrainian Catholics.

Such inter-church negotiations began weeks ago in Moscow, but the Russian Orthodox Church is hesitant to surrender any of the property it holds in Ukraine and the numbers bear out why: The Orthodox Church claims to have more than 10,000 parishes in the Soviet Union. More than 5,700 of the total are in Ukraine — 3,000 of these in Western Ukraine. All told, about 60 percent of the Orthodox Church's holdings are in the republic. A mass reconversion of members and property to the Ukrainian Catholic Church could be crippling to the Russian Orthodox Church.

In October, before the registration rule was enacted, Ukrainian Catholics were already growing weary of the lip service from Gorbachev and the Russian Orthodox hierarchy. Beginning with the annexation of Lviv's Church of the Transfiguration, believers have peaceably seized more than 600 churches formerly held by the Russian Orthodox Church.

More than 350 "Russian" Orthodox priests have asked to be accepted as priests for the Ukrainian Church — all have been accepted. While the buildings technically belong to the Russian Orthodox Church, there is little the Orthodox Church can do when an entire parish — led by the parish clergy — returns to the fold of the Ukrainian Catholic Church.

In some areas of Western Ukraine, such as the town of Ivano-Frankivsk, where 100,000 of the 250,000 residents have been known to hold Sunday prayer services in the town square, there are no longer any functioning Russian Orthodox churches. Reports from Ukraine confirm that the taking of these churches has been peaceful, yet the Russian Orthodox Church has attempted to distort the story.

In a confidential cable sent December 23 to Russian Orthodox Church leaders outside the Soviet Union, Archbishop Kirill, the chairman of external church relations of the Moscow Patriarchate, reported that the Resurrection Cathedral in Ivano-Frankivsk had been taken "by force . . . (And) many Orthodox churches in Lviv, Ternopil and other cities and villages have been seized. I ask you to exert influence on the Christian and social circles of the country in which you are residing in favor of a most swift and peaceful resolution of the problem."

This is the same man who has called publicly for brotherly negotiations between the two churches.

The Russian Orthodox Church, in the hope of coming away with something for its 44-year domination of the region's religious life, is requesting inter-church dialogue based on Christian love and understanding to resolve the current impasse without the aid of the Soviet government.

But the Ukrainian Catholics note that only the state can give back what the state has taken away: the rights of religious freedom and the ownership of property. ■

by Edward McFadden, Wall Street Journal

Ukrainians to Urge Independence

by Jeff Sallot
The Globe and Mail, Moscow

Leaders of a Ukrainian nationalist group, buoyed by a promising early showing in elections in the republic, said they will try to form a full-fledged opposition party to fight for independence from the Soviet Union.

The announcement by leaders of the Rukh nationalist movement is the latest blow to Soviet unity by separatists in various republics.

Until now Ukraine, the second-largest Soviet republic, has been considered relatively stable, with the Communist Party firmly in control.

Rukh's current platform is moderate in comparison to the secessionist demands of nationalist groups in the Baltic republics. Rukh has called for greater economic and political autonomy for the Ukrainian republic, but within the existing federal structure of the Soviet Union.

But Rukh chairman Ivan Drach and 14 other leaders of the group said they want the movement to go further. They want Rukh to become an official opposition to the Communist Party in the Ukrainian parliament and to work for full independence. This would make Rukh the first alternative political party in Ukraine since the Communist Party Central Committee agreed to give up its monopoly on power.

"We will become the independence party of Ukraine. In the present situation this is the only way to leave the Soviet Union," Mr. Drach said.

The proposal must be approved by Rukh's membership. But Mr. Drach said he thought this was no major problem because the prevailing mood is for independence.

Unlike the rebellious but tiny Baltic republics, Ukraine, which has a population of 51.4 million, is part of the Soviet Union's economic and agricultural heartland. Ukrainians and Russians share a Slavic heritage. Ukrainians used to be called "Little Russians," but the idea of a Big Brother in Moscow sticks in the craw of many Ukrainians.

The nationalist movement is strongest in western Ukraine, an area that used to be part of Poland until it was gobbled up by the Red Army during the Second World War.

Rukh says 28 of its candidates, including two former political prisoners, won spots in the 232-seat Ukrainian parliament in the first round of voting. Another 59 Rukh candidates made it into the runoff elections March 18.

Rukh was just one of the reform groups running against Communist Party establishment candidates. Together the reformers formed a "Democratic Bloc" that contested about half the seats. The reformers predict that they will have 25 percent of the seats in the parliament after the runoffs.

All of the local Communist Party apparatchiks were defeated in the Donbass coal region in eastern Ukraine. Donbass miners went on strike last summer for better living conditions, improved food supply and soap. They staged a pre-election 24-hour protest strike because promises to improve their situation were not met.

Some Ukrainian Communist Party officials managed to win majorities and will not have to face runoffs.

But the bewildering number of candidates in Ukraine and the other two large Slavic republics, Russia and Byelorussia, means that most of the local elections will not be decided until the March 18 runoffs.

The preliminary returns in all three republics showed that reformers, including progressive Communists, performed well against old-guard conservative Communists. ■

Footnote On "The" Ukraine

On January 18, 1988 the Canadian Press news service, the national network for the country, officially discontinued use of the definite article "the" before the name Ukraine. This was a welcome change for readers since the article is completely superfluous and incorrect before the name Ukraine. However, this obsolete usage is still sometimes used by people who do not know proper English usage or are insensitive to good English or American style. Those who continue to use "the" Ukraine betray their ignorance of both Ukraine and the English language. ■

Governor General Ramon Hnatyshyn

Installation of the 24th Governor General of Canada

by Andrew Gregorovich

His Excellency
Rt. Hon. Ramon J. Hnatyshyn

ON OCTOBER 6, 1989 Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney rose in Parliament to make an announcement that electrified the Ukrainian community in Canada:

"I rise," said Mulroney, "to inform the house that Her Majesty the Queen has graciously approved the appointment, upon my recommendation, of the Hon. Ramon Hnatyshyn as the next Governor General of Canada."

The members of Parliament stood up virtually as one to acclaim the appointment of the 55 year old Ukrainian Canadian lawyer from Saskatoon who, since 1974, had spent fourteen distinguished years in that very House of Parliament as a member and over five years as a senior Cabinet Minister.

"Mr. Hnatyshyn," continued the Prime Minister, "is the son of a distinguished senator who himself was a symbol of the course that developed the great heartland of western Canada. Both Mr. Hnatyshyn and his wife Gerda are representative of the cultural strength and diversity of Canada; he, born of proud Ukrainian stock and she, the daughter of Danish immigrants."

Mulroney described Hnatyshyn as a "man of great warmth, civility and personal integrity." It was during his service as House Leader of the Government in the House of Commons that Hnatyshyn "earned the respect and trust of all members of this House. He has, I think, truly been one of the effective parliamentarians of his time and one known to all members of this House as a gentleman who conducted himself with genuine courtesy toward others and good humor in his dealings with us all" said the Prime Minister.

The leaders of the two other political parties in Canada, the Liberal and New Democratic Parties, both warmly praised the appointment of Hnatyshyn to Governor General. Herb Gray spoke on behalf of the Liberal Party and Ed Broadbent for the NDP.

Installation Ceremony

On January 29, 1990 Canada's cold capital city of Ottawa was the scene of the pageantry of the Installation of the new Governor General of Canada, Roman Hnatyshyn, a second generation Ukrainian Canadian representing the aspirations of one million Ukrainian Canadians.

When the first two officially recorded Ukrainian settlers, Ivan Pylypiw and Vasyl Eleniak, arrived in Canada on September 7, 1891 they could not have imagined what the future held. Almost a century later they would be amazed that one of their countrymen had been appointed Governor General, the highest post and honor in all Canada.

His Excellency Rt. Hon. Ramon J. Hnatyshyn

Photo: DND (R. Kolly)

Installation ceremony in Senate Chamber, January, 1990.

The eyes of all Canada were on the rich Canadian oak and red-colored Senate Chamber of Parliament, on Monday, January 29, 1990, when all the significant members of the Canadian government and many distinguished Canadians assembled for the installation of Canada's 24th Governor General since 1867.

At 11:12 a.m. the Governor General Designate and Mrs. Hnatyshyn entered the red chamber to a brass trumpet fanfare and were led in procession by the Gentlemen Usher of the Black Rod.

The Royal Commission of Appointment was read and then the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada, holding a Bible, administered the oath of allegiance and investiture of office. The Governor General designate and the Prime Minister signed the oaths. Everyone rose and brass fanfare proclaimed the new Governor General:

The Governor General, His Excellency the Right Honorable Ramon John Hnatyshyn, P.C., C.C., C.M.M., C.B., Q.C.

A royal salute to the Governor General is played and a 21 gun salute is fired on Parliament Hill.

The Great Seal of Canada is presented to the Governor General by the Honorable Harvie Andre, P.C., M.P. (born in Edmonton of Ukrainian-Canadian origin) in his capacity as the Acting Registrar General of Canada. The Governor General returns it to him for "safe-keeping."

At a dramatic moment in the ceremony the Prime Minister addressed the distinguished assembly of Canada.

"Perhaps no Governor General has assumed office in times as exciting or as filled with promise and possibility as these. Around the world, democratic values are in ascendance and the progress of liberty is quickening. In Asia, an economic miracle is unfolding and people are graduating from poverty to prosperity.

In Western Europe, a new supranationality is forming, 325 million people strong. In Eastern Europe, a half-century of repression is ending and freedom is on the lips and in the hearts of people from Berlin to the Balkans.

In November, while in the Soviet Union, I visited Kiev, a city deep in the vast wheat growing plains of Ukraine. I had the honor, there, of laying a wreath at the monument of Taras Shevchenko, the great poet who, more than a century ago, expressed with simplicity and power the yearning of all men and women for liberty when he wrote.

"...In the great new family,
The family of the free,
With soft spoken, kindly words,
Pray, men, remember me."

As I read his immortal invocation of freedom in Kiev, I thought of wheat fields half a world away and of how Ukrainians had realized the poet's dream — on Canada's prairies and in cities and towns across this country. And I thought how appropriate it was that the son of a Ukrainian immigrant would shortly become Governor

Their Excellencies the Governor General of Canada and Mrs. Ramon J. Hnatyshyn and sons, John George (right) and Carl Andrew (left). Photo: Karch

Photo: DND (D. Thibeault)

Prime Minister Mulroney congratulates Governor General Hnatyshyn, Parliament Hill.

Photo: DND (R. Kelly)

Inspecting the guard at Rideau Hall, January, 1990.

General of Canada, here in this Chamber, where his own father had served as the first Canadian Senator born in Ukraine. Senator John Hnatyshyn was respected, as his son came to be, for civic leadership, a profound commitment to public service and constructive views on Canadian unity."

In his installation speech, the Governor General said that Canada is "a nation of immigrants, we pride ourselves on our pluralistic society. Canada plays the fullest possible role internationally as a bilingual, multicultural nation.

"The Governor General is the source of a sense of community that is essential to our understanding of ourselves as Canadians and a reminder that there are ties worth cherishing, history worth celebrating — and passing on."

The Governor General spoke in English, French and Ukrainian, thus recognizing the heritage he had inherited from his Ukrainian grandparents, Michael and Anna, who had brought his father, John as an infant to Canada. John Hnatyshyn, a close political, professional and personal friend of Prime Minister Diefenbaker, was the second Ukrainian Canadian appointed to the Senate of Canada. The first Senator had been Honorable William Wall, appointed in 1955 and the third Senator was the dynamic Paul Yuzyk, appointed 1963.

Among the major guests at the installation were distinguished Ukrainian Canadians including the Honorable Gary Filmon, Premier of Manitoba, who is of Ukrainian and Polish ancestry, the Lieutenant Governor of Saskatchewan Her Honor Sylvia Fedoruk and Mr. Justice John Sopinka of the Supreme Court of Canada. Also present were the Metropolitans of the Ukrainian Catholic and Ukrainian Orthodox churches, Archbishop Maxime Hermaniuk and Archbishop Wasyly Fedak.

In the afternoon the Cabinet assembled in Government House (Rideau Hall) the Governor General's residence, and there was an opportunity for me to ask him a question as he was seated with the Prime Minister, Honorable Joe Clark and Honorable Don Mazankowski. "Ray," I asked without ceremony, "are you planning to open the new Canadian consulate in Kiev?"

Unlike his father, who in his early years had been very active in the Ukrainian community, Ray Hnatyshyn seems never to have been closely involved with Ukrainian Canadian cultural or political life. His main connection appears to have been as a member of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church. In 1988 Hnatyshyn was presented with the millennium St. Volodymyr Medal Award by the World Congress of Free Ukrainians. This was in recognition of his "outstanding contributions to the cause of justice and civil liberties."

The Governor General's new coat of arms, presented as a gift to him by the previous Governor General, Jeanne Sauve includes a bull symbolizing Bukovina, the region in Ukraine his ancestors emigrated from. On its shoulder is a trident the 1,000 year old symbol of Ukraine. The coat of arms was researched by Dr. Jennie Zayachkowski of Saskatoon and Dr. Ostap Sokolsky of Toronto with the trident suggested by Professor Lubomyr Luciuk of Queen's University.

It is appropriate that the Governor General has his own coat of arms because he is now the head of The Canadian Heraldic Authority which the Queen transferred to Canada in 1988. His own standard is a blue flag with a gold lion passant.

His Excellency Right Honorable Ramon John Hnatyshyn

Ramon John Hnatyshyn was born in Saskatoon on March 16, 1934 into the family of a lawyer, John Hnatyshyn and his wide Helen Constance Pitts. His father came to Canada from Bukovina, Ukraine, (then Austro-Hungary) in 1907 at the age of 2 months. He became a lawyer in 1933 and was President of the Mohyla Ukrainian Institute. Joining the Progressive Conservative party he lost three Federal and one Provincial election. Diefenbaker appointed him a Senator on January 15, 1959.

Although Governor General Hnatyshyn doesn't know it, we attended Grade 1 together at Victoria Public School in Saskaton before my family moved to Edmonton, Vancouver and Hamilton. At the University of Saskatchewan Ray played basketball and the clarinet for the Saskatoon Concert Band. At University (1951-1956) he joined the Royal Canadian Air Force Reserve and was a member of the RCAF 23rd Wing Auxiliary in Saskatoon (now he is the Commander-in-Chief of the Canadian Armed Forces). He received his LLB (law degree) in 1956 and was called to the Bar in 1957. In 1960 he married Gerda Andreasen and they have two sons, John and Carl. He practiced law for 27 years, lectured in law at university, and served as President of the Law Society of Saskatchewan (1973-74). He was President of a Branch of the United Nations Association of Canada and in 1972 was Chairman of the United Way Campaign.

His interest in politics developed from his father's activities. From the age of 23, in 1958 to 1960, he served in Ottawa as executive assistant to the leader of the government in the Senate. In 1974 Hnatyshyn was elected a member of

Photo: A. Gregorovich

Hnatyshyn is known for his warm character and friendliness.

Parliament and in the elections of 1979, 1980 and 1984 he was re-elected as the member for Saskatoon West with large majorities.

Ray Hnatyshyn tells a story about a banquet he attended in the city of Ottawa where he was sitting with an Alderman, or City Council member called Smith. This man told Hnatyshyn that his name was not really Smith. He had changed his name from something like Kovalenko to Smith in order to get elected in Ottawa.

"What an amazing coincidence," said the astonished Hnatyshyn. "My real name is not Hnatyshyn, I changed it from Smith to Hnatyshyn in order to get elected in Saskatoon which has many Ukrainians." Hnatyshyn was joking about his own name, of course, but the encounter with the Ottawa Councillor actually took place.

I noticed that Hnatyshyn's first name was often spelled in the daily press as Ramon, rather than the very common Ukrainian name, Roman. When I met him at the 1988 World Congress in Toronto I asked him about his first name. "Oh, my mother was a fan of a Hollywood movie star, Ramon Novarro and named me after him." Novarro starred with Greta Garbo in *Mata Hari*.

Most often he is just "Ray" a reflection of his friendly and affable character which endears him to people he meets. At his first press conference as Governor General he said with a smile that after the first formal address of "Your Excellency" demanded by tradition and protocol he may be addressed, as he said, by "the less formal appelation of Ray." The Governor General is given the title "Right Honorable" for life but "Excellency" for his term of office which is not limited but is normally five years.

His Ukrainian surname, incidentally, derives from the forename Hnat, or Ignatius. Hnatyshyn is correctly pronounced as Hna-TEH-shen.

In June 1979 a Mounted Policeman on Parliament Hill yelled at a driver who was parking his battered 11-year-old car — a terrible green color — and told him to get his scrap heap out of there. "This space is reserved for a Cabinet Minister" said the Mountie. "But I am the minister" protested Hnatyshyn who had just been appointed Minister of Energy in the Joe Clark government, and climbed out of his car. Today as Governor General he rides in a new $70,000 glistening midnight blue stretch Lincoln limousine. No, it does not have a bar or a color TV.

He enjoys "movies, theatre, the arts" but politics allowed him only infrequently to participate in these and rarely in Ukrainian community events. Even his recreational reading was limited to *Time*, *People* and *Sports Illustrated*. These were about all that was available on the jet flights every weekend to his home in Saskatoon after a tough week in Parliament. He did this for some 14 years as an MP and Cabinet Minister because his home was important to him. "I like to spend as much time as possible with my family; I really do cherish the time with my family" Ray said after a decade as an MP. When he reads a book it is likely to be a political biography.

When Hnatyshyn at age 50 was appointed Conservative House Leader in April 1984 he proclaimed, in reflection of his pride in his Ukrainian origin, that he would bring "Cossack power" into the House of Commons. He promised vigorous opposition to the Liberal government — and kept his word. In September 1984, after the Mulroney Progressive Conservative landslide took over the government, Hnatyshyn became the Government House Leader, a position of high prestige. It was his task to see that the largest government caucus in Canadian parliamentary history passed legislation in an orderly fashion. It was at this time that the enthusiastic MP declared "I love the House of Commons."

After two years as Government House Leader Hnatyshyn on June 31, 1986 handed in his title to become Canada's high powered Minister of Justice. He said that he "much appreciated" coming back to law because he had practiced law before his election to Parliament. In Opposition he also had served as justice critic.

When the Deschenes Inquiry, headed by Mr. Justice Jules Deschenes, started its investigation into the issue of war criminals in Canada it quickly led to a confrontation between two major and powerful communities in Canada — the Ukrainian and the Jewish. Canada had always avoided the war criminal issue and regularly refused to extradite citizens to the Soviet Union and Communist countries because of the political factor. Justice Minister Hnatyshyn declared, "War criminals will simply not be tolerated in this country."

In the end it was the view of the Ukrainian community which prevailed over the Jewish viewpoint. In 1987 Canada passed a law which provided for trials in Canada for those charged with international war crimes or crimes against humanity.

In spite of his Ukrainian origin Hnatyshyn actually bent over backwards to avoid any favoritism towards Ukrainians. He did not assist the Canadian Civil Liberties Commission of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee according

Photo: A. Gregorovich

The Cabinet in Rideau Hall, the Governor General's residence. Seated on right is Harvie Andre, cabinet member of Ukrainian origin. Photo: A. Gregorovich

Dnipro dancers of Ottawa perform for Governor General.

to its chairman, lawyer John Gregorovich.

Another Ukrainian issue Hnatyshyn spoke on was the 200 young Ukrainian refugees from Poland who had abandoned a European bus tour in the Summer of 1988 and requested asylum in Canada. Hnatyshyn told the Ukrainian Canadian Committee that although the East European quota was filled, according to Immigration Minister Barbara McDougall, that they would be allowed in. He declared that it was not "favoritism."

A talented athlete in high school and university, Hnatyshyn was invited in September 1986 to play in a celebrity squash tournament. At 52 he was carrying a bit of excess weight, but played very well. As he was leaving for a shower a sweet 14-year-old girl asked him for a game; she was excited to play the Minister of Justice. Hnatyshyn really wanted a shower but being a good sport he went back onto the court. He completely trounced by the little girl, Margo Green, who he later learned was ranked as the no. 2 junior player in Canada.

Although not fluent in French Hnatyshyn as Justice Minister played a key role in passing Language Bill C-72 in 1988 which amended the Official Languages Act. It was brought into line with the Constitution and ensured services in both official languages. However, he was not successful in dealing with two other thorny legal issues: pornography and abortion. The abortion issue was so strong that some observers felt it cost Hnatyshyn his Saskatoon-West seat in Parliament in a stunning defeat. Others (including Hnatyshyn) think that Chris Axworthy (NDP) won Hnatyshyn's seat because of the Canadian-USA Free Trade issue. Hnatyshyn, one of six Cabinet Ministers who lost in the 1988 election, took the loss gracefully and philosophically: "Occasionally, you have to take a little reverse in your life." People in Saskatoon still respected Hnatyshyn but they had voted against the policy of the government. In the end Hnatyshyn's loss turned out to be a blessing in disguise. Unemployed, he was now eligible for the post of Governor General of Canada.

The next five years should prove a challenge for Hnatyshyn. He will meet weekly with the Prime Minister, welcome ambassadors and rulers, present the annual Governor General Literary Awards and fulfill ceremonial duties in Parliament as well as sign countless official documents of Canada.

His office includes six major responsibilities which are constitutional and traditional in nature. These include: The Crown in Canada, Canadian Sovereignty, National Identity, National Unity, Moral Leadership and Recognition of Excellence.

The Governor General has announced that he will focus his efforts on four main areas: the national unity of Canada, protection of the environment, better care for the elderly, and literacy. Implicit in his concerns will be a fifth area: multiculturalism, which is vital for promoting equality and unity.

He brings to multiculturalism his own heritage from Ukraine which the Prime Minister clearly indicated is one of his major strengths. Perhaps it should be mentioned that Hnatyshyn is actually the second Governor General who knows Ukrainian. The first was the Rt. Hon. Edward Schreyer of Manitoba (1979-84) who also spoke Ukrainian at his Installation.

Ray Hnatyshyn's appointment is not only of national significance to Canada it also has an international importance. In Kiev on November 23, 1989, after Prime Minister Mulroney announced that Canada would establish a Consulate in Kiev, he also spoke that day to the people of Ukraine about painter William Kurelek and the appointment of Hnatyshyn as Governor General and the Chief of State of Canada. Several people asked me that evening when they could expect him to visit Ukraine. An ideal opportunity would be the opening of the Consulate, but if that is too distant in the future a visit in 1991 would be highly appropriate, especially if it included a visit to his family's village of Bukovina.

Providence has placed Ramon Hnatyshyn in the office of Governor General of Canada on the eve of the Ukrainian Canadian centennial year of 1991. Among the many challenges he faces will be appropriately fulfilling his responsibility towards the community which nurtured his ancestors in addition to discharging fully his role as the First Citizen of Canada. ■

Ukrainian Senior Citizen Home in California

THE UKRAINIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH of St. Vladimir in Los Angeles is building a 50-unit Ukrainian Senior Citizens' Home, scheduled to open this fall. The idea for this facility was that of Fr. Peter Mayevsky, the founder of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of St. Vladimir 43 years ago. Over this period of years the parish purchased all the property adjacent to the church. The last four parcels purchased were set aside for the construction of a senior citizens' home.

When Fr. Mayevsky passed away, the church council, under the leadership of chairman John Parker, picked up on Fr. Mayevsky's idea and took the initiative to go forward with the project. Architect George Kurylenko, who designed and built St. Vladimir's church, was engaged to design the new facility. After many months of diligent work on the plans and many many trips to the City Building Department, a contract was signed and in January, construction began. The building will be located on an acre of land, directly behind the church, rectory and auditorium. The cost of construction will run in excess of two and one half million dollars, exclusive of the land, which in itself has been appraised for two million dollars. A construction loan of two million dollars was secured from a consortium of Ukrainian Credit Unions, headed by the Selfreliance Ukrainian Federal Credit Union in Chicago. The collateral for the loan came from two sources. Primarily, the parish put up the land upon which the facility will be built and secondly, the balance of the collateral came from ten parishioners of our church, who put their homes up as additional collateral, to guarantee the repayment of the loan.

Our Aim is to Promote Health, Security and Happiness in an Atmosphere Where Language, Culture and Tradition are Compatible

This is a 50-unit complex, designed for independent active senior citizens and their spouses. The apartments are located around a large, completely private, beautifully landscaped interior patio. The three types of apartments are: two bedrooms/two baths, one bedroom and studio apartments, all with lovely living rooms, as well as step saving kitchens. The apartments range in size from 765 sq. ft. to 500 sq. ft., and you control the air conditioning and heating. These units are distinguished by private balconies. The amenities such as stoves, refrigerators, emergency call systems and much, much more give all our residents a totally unique living environment in which to spend their golden years. They can look forward to stimulating social, cultural, spiritual and recreational activities. Spacious fenced grounds, where you will feel secure and at the entrance an intercom-telephone to each apartment, giving you the opportunity of knowing who your visitors are beforehand.

The facility is conveniently located near shopping centers, post-office, banks, hospitals, doctors and medical facilities, churches, Ukrainian Culture Center, public transportation, as well as scheduled transportation to a variety of destinations. Some of the above are within walking distance.

Residents must be capable of independent living. The Ukrainian Senior Citizens Home provides no health care nor personal services. All residents must be ambulatory. Preliminary applications are available. For an application, phone or write the church office.

All of this combines to give you an exclusive way of life designed to meet all the expectations you have for a carefree retirement. Spend your golden years at the UKRAINIAN SENIOR CITIZEN'S HOME.

BUILDING FEATURES INCLUDE:

- Beautiful landscaped patio with an outdoor spa
- Outdoor balconies at all apartments
- Elevator service to all floors
- Onsite covered parking
- Laundry facilities on every floor
- Luxury lounge are with TV on every floor
- Recreation room with kitchen facilities
- Wrought iron security fencing
- Arts and crafts room
- Sewing room
- Library

APARTMENT FEATURES INCLUDE:

- Wall to wall carpeting
- Air conditioning
- Smoke detectors
- Emergency call system in bedrooms and bathrooms
- Refrigerator and stove
- Security Intercom/phone at building entrance to all apartments
- Window covering
- Prewired TV, Cable and telephone jacks

4025 Melrose Avenue, Los Angeles, California 90029, (213) 665-7604 ■

Honors for Professor Nicholas Martynuk

Professor Nicholas Martynuk prepares his chorus for an opening presentation.

Nusha Martynuk has devoted her life to the pursuit of contemporary dance, having been a principal dancer in New York with such distinguished companies as The Nikolais Dance Theater. Recently, Nusha and her husband Carter shared an assistant professorship in dance at Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut, and today they head the department of dance at Oberlin College of Music, in Oberlin, Ohio. ■

George Martynuk works as a public relations manager and artists manager for Herbert H. Breslin, Inc., the firm that manages the careers of prestigious classical artists such as Luciano Pavarotti and James Galway. Previous to this position, George was director of public relations for the renovations of the Statue of Liberty in New York City. ■

Professor Martynuk and wife Stefanie.

Parishioners of SS. Cyril and Methodius Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church, Olyphant, honored Professor Nicholas Martynuk on November 26 on the occasion of his 35th anniversary of service to the parish and his 80th birthday.

Chairman Terry Chmil noted that the day's festivities began with a special liturgy celebrated by Msgr. Stephen Hrynuk, pastor, at 10 a.m., at which the choir was directed by Patrick Marcinko. A banquet followed at 1 p.m. at Genetti Manor, Dickson City. The event featured presentations by all parish organizations, special selections by the choir, and entertainment planned by the Martynuk family. Mr. Marcinko served as toastmaster.

Professor Martynuk was born in 1909 in Tadani, a small farming village in Strumillova County, on the outskirts of Lviv, Western Ukraine. With his parents and three sisters, his boyhood was spent working on the family's 20 acres of land.

Irene Martynuk resides in Philadelphia with her 17-year-old son Dorian, an avid soccer player and student at Chesnut Hill Academy. In her spare time, Irene pursues the study of foreign languages. ■

As a young man, Mr. Martynuk enrolled in the Ivan Kazimir University to study law, and at the same time followed an active career as an actor in local theater. In 1933, he entered the seminary in Lviv, finishing his studies necessary for the priesthood in June 1938. Aspirations for the priesthood, however, were interrupted by World War II, during which Mr. Martynuk worked as a school teacher and radio announcer in Lviv. The German occupation of the city, however, forced him to give up those positions and accept work in a milk products factory in Lviv. There he met Stephanie Halan, and in 1944 they were married.

With the approach of the war, the couple moved from Lviv to Landeck, a village in Tyrol, Austria, where they were placed with thousands of other immigrants in a displaced persons camp. There they remained until the war's end. At the camp, Prof. Martynuk organized the Ukrainian Choir "Surma," which he directed for three years. Also at this time, two of the Martynuk's children were born: George, now of New York City, and Irene, now Mrs. Bourgholtzer, Philadelphia.

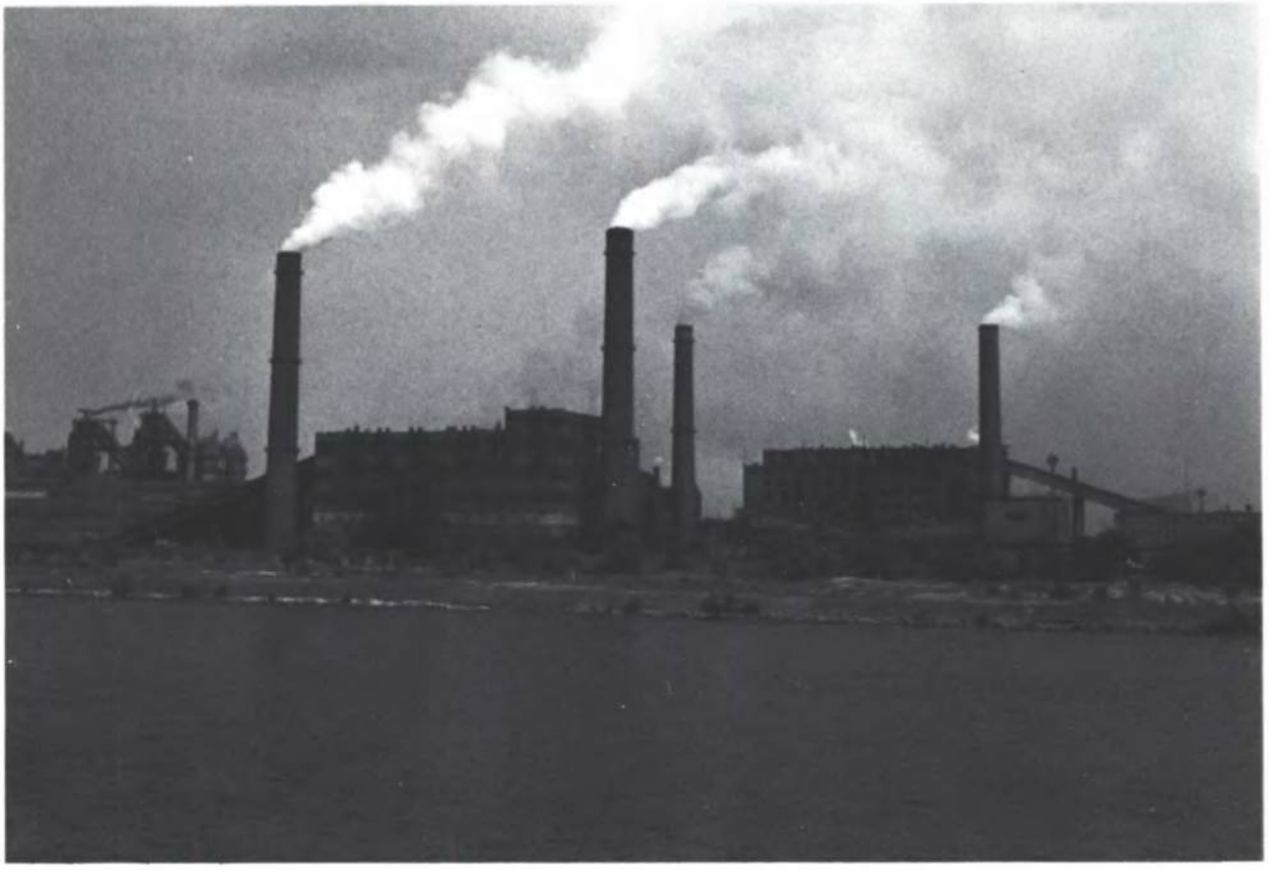
In 1948, Mr. Martynuk became a member of a professional Ukrainian choir called "Vatra," which toured parts of Austria, Germany and Switzerland. Possibilities for immigration to the U.S. developed, and with the intercession of the American Ukrainian Association Committee in Philadelphia, the Martynuk family was able to settle in that city in 1949.

Roman Martynuk lives and works in Boston as an art manager for a major advertising agency and has a new baby girl, Christine. ■

At first, Mr. Martynuk worked in a cabinet factory, but it wasn't long before he was doing that which he does best. In 1950, he became choir director for St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Church, Elmira Heights, N.Y. Also at this time, the Martynuk's became the parents of two additional children, Roman, now of Boston, and Ann, now Mrs. Carter McAdams, Ohio. Prof. Martynuk then worked for a time for the Kodak Co., Rochester, N.Y., and soon afterward received word of an opportunity for a choir director at St. Cyril's parish. The family subsequently made the move to Olyphant in 1954.

For seven years, together with Jerry Pronko, FORUM's managing editor, he was the conductor of the Ukrainian Radio Hour appearing on station WICK in Scranton. The program featured all Ukrainian recordings as well as news of Ukraine in Europe as well as Ukrainians in the United States and Canada.

Since his arrival in Olyphant 37 years ago, Prof. Martynuk has established a reputation as a foremost choir director. His ability as an accomplished master is known in all Ukrainian cultural areas, and he has been called upon to direct ecumenical groups of all denominations, which further expanded awareness of his expertise in the field. He has for the past several years been prime director of the Bishop Sheptitsky Choir, composed of members of St. Cyril's Choir as well as other singers from parishes throughout the Scranton Deanery, which includes parishes from Berwick to Simpson. This chorus was established for the Ukrainian Millennium and helped enhance the Millennium celebrations of many smaller parishes. ■



This factory, poisoning Ukraine with pollution from its smokestacks, is located on the Dnieper River near Dnipro dzerzhinks. FORUM photo, May 1990.

POISONED UKRAINE

by Volodymyr Yavorivsky

On April 26, 1990 Ukraine marks the fourth anniversary of the terrible Chernobyl, nuclear accident. The Soviet government attempted to cover up the disaster by forcing Ukrainians to act normally and thus exposed them to dangerous and lethal quantities of radioactivity. This tragedy is now a central event of modern Ukrainian history and Ukraine will never be the same as it was before.

The death statistic was cut off at 31 by the Soviet government in Moscow. Much information about Chernobyl has been kept secret to this day, even from qualified people such as doctors, by the USSR government which operated the plant. The government of Ukraine has apparently cooperated in limiting information. Because the Ukrainian government has been unwilling, or unable, to provide adequate assistance Americans and Canadians formed a Children of Chernobyl association and have already provided medical and other supplies.

The Zeleny Svit (Green World) movement in Ukraine headed by writer Yuri Shcherbak, is now promoting ecological awareness in Ukraine and working against further pollution of the country.

Volodymyr Yavorivsky, who lives in Kiev, is a well-known author of novels and is a representative from Ukraine in the Soviet Congress of People's Deputies in Moscow. He was awarded the Shevchenko Medal in 1984 and is the President of the Kiev branch of Rukh. He visited the USA in October 1989. This report is a corrected reprint from the December 1989 Wall Street Journal. *Remember Chernobyl!*

WHEN RADIATION LEAKED from Chernobyl in 1986, parents in Ukraine placed their children onto trains, buses and airplanes. My seven-year-old daughter went to stay with friends in the Carpathian Mountains, but, eventually, I learned that it was precisely there that a plume of dangerous radioactive fallout had fallen. Meanwhile the elite had their children evacuated to safe zones on the first day of the accident.

Later we learned that people living in the city of Prypiat (about 20 kilometers from Chernobyl) had been forced to remain behind for two days; that weddings were held, while radioactive particles fell; that they were walking on nuclear fuel scattered by the explosion. Radiation levels in Prypiat reached 80 rems (the standard measure of radiation dosage) per hour. The lifetime safe limit is 35 rems.

Yet at the time Ukraine's minister of public health, Mykola Romanenko, simply advised the people of Prypiat to wash their hands and feet to protect themselves from radiation. Today, we in Ukraine can state with bitter confidence that the leadership betrayed its own people.

As one elderly Ukrainian woman, forcibly evacuated from Chernobyl in May 1986, told me: "During the Second World War, the Germans conquered Ukrainian territory and openly killed millions of inhabitants of this land. The catastrophe of Chernobyl, however, is destroying our soul, our land and our air, and even our future."

When the Chernobyl nuclear reactor spilled its radiation, we did not yet comprehend the poverty of our state. Our government, headed at that time by the First Secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party, Vladimir Shcherbitsky, refused to accept help from the foreign countries that reached out to us. Mr. Shcherbitsky's "pride" in refusing to admit to the danger of the Chernobyl accident is costing the Ukrainian people dearly today.

Today, the Kiev reservoir, close to this city of three million inhabitants, is filled with radioactive particles. The Dnieper River, which traverses Ukraine from north to south, is distributing radioactive waste from Chernobyl to the Black Sea. Radiation levels in Narodychl, 50 kilometers west of Chernobyl are 450 times normal. In Stare Sharne, a village just north of Narodychl, cesium contamination of the soil exceeds 50 curies per square kilometer. Human life is in danger at 15 curies. In other areas of Zhytomyr province, (west and southwest of Chernobyl) 18,000 people continue to live in zones where cesium contamination is as high as 200 curies.

When the disaster occurred, Mr. Shcherbitsky wanted to convince the people of Ukraine, Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev, and the entire world that nothing out of the ordinary had taken place. A nuclear plant had had an accident, a commonplace occurrence, which should not even be discussed.

By manipulating popular ignorance and promoting disinformation in the press he managed to succeed for a certain period of time. People continued to live in contaminated regions. The government gave them a monthly allotment of just 30 rubles ($50.) apiece for "recuperation" and the purchase of clean food. So people continued to live as in the past. They gathered mushrooms and berries from contaminated forests; they drank milk from cows that ate radioactive grass.

Only when horses were born with six legs and piglets without eyes, when children contracted illnesses, when young women feared to give birth and aborted their pregnancies instead, when our government began hiding statistics on mortality rates and sickness — only then did we begin to fear for ourselves.

During my visit to the U.S. in October, I had numerous discussions about Chernobyl with members of Congress. I implored America's help in forestalling a tragedy of immense proportions. Medicines of all kinds, medical equipment, vitamins, other supplemental foodstuffs such as powered milk — everything that is elsewhere taken so very much for granted — are unobtainable in Ukraine.

I had made the same pleas to government officials in Ukraine and in Moscow but was not successful; the apparatus that strangles truth is still strong. The hoarse voice of a nation ill from radiation is not heard in offices of bureaucrats who have their clean food brought in from afar, who periodically send their children to clinics for the privileged, who have access to scarce vitamins and medicines.

Meanwhile, ordinary people have to wait in line for months for a check-up at a clinic. One hundred thousand people have been evacuated from a 30-kilometer radius around Chernobyl. A much larger number still live in dangerous regions and conditions. It is only now, thanks to the pressure of mass meetings organized by the Popular Movement for Restructuring in Ukraine (known as Rukh) and speeches in the Soviet Congress of People's Deputies, that a second agonizingly slow evacuation has begun.

What will become of us? This silent question can be seen in the eyes of hundreds of thousands of children of all nationalities who live in Ukraine — Ukrainians, Russians, Jews, Crimean Tatars. Radiation does not discriminate when choosing its victims. We are ready to suffer economic shortages, to wait in lines for necessary goods, but not to remain indifferent to the danger that hangs over our heads. The suppression of the truth about the consequences of Chernobyl could deprive us of a future. ■

Visit to Lviv

by Joanne Staroschak

MANY YEARS HAVE PASSED since last I visited Lviv. Even though this was the late autumn season and the weather was somewhat discouraging I decided to once again visit the land of my birth. I impatiently and with anticipation looked forward to observe the exciting historical changes currently transpiring in Ukraine.

Our tourist group was unusually large and was divided into two groups. Most of the tourists were senior citizens and this strenuous trip taxed their physical strength. They, however, were content for the opportunity to visit and help their loved ones in Ukraine.

Upon arriving in Budapest we were lodged in the Elizabeth Hotel located in the heart of the city. Our stay of one day here provided us with an opportunity to view the monuments, churches and historical buildings. It was a welcome sight to see the stores well stocked with food and other household items. Our tourists, aware of the shortages of soap and other items in Ukraine, purchased a generous supply for their relatives.

We were a little disheartened to hear of the brutal beatings in Lviv . . . This news was broadcast on the Hungarian TV a day before our departure to Lviv.

At the border of Ukraine we were subject to a custom search. I became nervous and apprehensive for I had many religious crosses, tryzubs, cassettes with Divine Liturgies recorded and other items which I was concerned about losing. However, the search was superficial and nothing was confiscated . . . Perhaps the current spirit of Perestroika was responsible for our good fortune.

We arrived in Lviv before noon after a shaky 14 hour train ride and were lodged in Hotel Dniester. The facilities though not elaborate were adequate for our convenience . . . Even the elevator was operating for a change. We also had hot water this time. I noticed that the air in the hotel was not permeated with the usual unpleasant wax odor that was applied by the women while on their knees. The floors at our present hotel were covered with carpet.

After our lengthy trip from America to Lviv everyone was exhausted, however there was no time to relax and rest . . . our relations were waiting for us since early morn.

Immediately after being assigned to our individual rooms with tourists we took advantage of the unrestricted travel and dispersed to all parts of Halychyna. The tourists welcomed this change.

I was greeted by my many relatives and some members of Rukh that were told of my visit.

I was amazed at the rapid and unbelievable changes since my last visit.

The spirit and morale of the people is positive and full of optimism and outspoken determination to achieve religious and national freedom.

Many Ukrainian Greek Catholic Churches that had been used for storage or just left to deteriorate for the past 45 years have been returned to the people. The people cheerfully accepted these run-down buildings and are repairing and renovating them at their own expense.

Fr. Wolodymyr Yorenia initiated the movement and rebirth of the Ukrainian autocepbolous in Ukraine. His Lani Matka and Joanne Staroschak in picture.

There is a very strong movement in Lviv to legalize the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church.

The Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church in Western Ukraine is also getting momentum for legalization. Many priests under the jurisdiction of the Russian Orthodox Church are deserting it and are joining the ranks of the U.A.O.C.

While in Lviv I had the opportunity and the honor to visit Fr. Yarema of Sts. Peter and Paul Church and extend greetings and best wishes in behalf of the United Sisterhood of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church of U.S.A. Fr. Yarema is the first priest to leave the Russian Orthodox Church and initiate the movement into the U.A.O.C. under the jurisdiction of His Beatitude Metropolitan Mystyslav.

Fr. Yarema and his parish of Sts. Peter and Paul have been threatened by the local bureaucratic authorities with the closing of their church and confiscation of their prop-

Joanne Staroschak interviewing some of the members of Rukh in Lviv.

This is the area in Lviv where the Shevchenko monument is to be erected.

erties . . . The church services however have continued without interruption.

The Ukrainian Youth of Lviv is actively involved and committed to the Rukh Organization and its objectives. Even though these young people had been subjected to Russian bureaucratic intimidation and pressures throughout their schooling years they remained true to their Ukrainian ideals.

These young people differ considerably from the youth of 50 years ago in Western Ukraine. Today practically every young person has a trade, a high school or university education. They are well informed, avid readers of the world press, interested and knowledgable of current world affairs . . . some also speak English. These young people, despite the daily struggle for mere existence, are highly idealistic and dedicated. They voluntarily devote their time and money to travel hundreds of miles to distant regions to inform people in these areas about the work and objectives of their Organization "Rukh." This organization that started with just a handful of people is now numbered around a million and is growing daily.

The area that has been selected for the erection of the Shevchenko Monument by the people of Lviv is a very popular meeting place for the residents and those in surrounding localities. Thousands of people gather here daily to seek information about the current happenings in Ukraine. They informally discuss the hopes and the frustrations that has been their lot for the past 45 years. It was here that the Rukh members informed me of the brutal beatings of innocent people including women and children October 1, 1989 during a peaceful demonstration.

That same evening, following the demonstration, members of Rukh searched the streets for evidence of the beatings. The bloodstained clothing, shoes and other apparel was collected and placed on display at the Shevchenko area the following day to be viewed by the general public. The news of this brutality spread like wildfire and attracted thousands of irate Ukrainians demanding that the perpatrators of this act be arrested and be brought to justice.

Stalin-Brezhev bureauocrats responsible for this atrocity are apposed to any change or democratization of the system. Democracy to any degree is a threat to their special privileges for receiving food, clothing, housing and other luxuries not extended to the average citizen. They are also in fear of what will happen to them when they must account for their past sins to a free society for the humiliation, the suffering, incarceration and the death of innocent people for the past 45 years.

The Shevchenko area is truly a shrine dedicated to his memory and honor. The portrait of our poet is elevated and surrounded with mountains of flowers brought daily by the residents of Lviv. Beautiful Rushnky encircle the portrait, dozens of small Ukrainian gold and blue flags are scattered among the flowers and a majestic large gold and blue flag is proudly flying some 30 feet high. Posters with information are disseminated throughout the area. On one poster the Hymn of Rukh is displayed with music and lyrics . . . On another a Memorandum states "People of Ukraine Your Time Has Come, Break the Chains . . . You are entitled to freedom for yourself and your Mother Ukraine . . . Let us make known to Moscow who we are and who were our forebears."

In reading these statements of our long-suffering people my soul was lifted and my heart was gladdened . . . for it was apparent that my Ukrainian people were awakening to a new rebirth of freedom and their age-old aspirations, to take their rightful place among the free nations of the world. As I gazed up at our large flag it seemed to be proclaiming to the high heavens, Oh, God, my people have suffered so much humiliation at the hands of atheistic tyrants, millions and millions of lives have been lost unnecessarily, so much innocent blood has been shed and my people are not even permitted to pray to you! For this and oh so many reasons I ask, return freedom to my people.

As I was about to leave the area I heard the national anthem being sung by a large group of people and I hurriedly joined them for this was the first time in over 40 years that I was permitted to sing "Shche Ne vmerla Ukraina" in my native Ukraine.

As I was preparing to leave Lviv to return to America my thoughts reverted to what I had observed and what I had heard in this exciting city. I am spiritually uplifted and deeply impressed by the courage and determination of the people in their quest and struggle for a Sovereign and Free Ukrainian Nation. These people deserve the admiration and support of all Ukrainians in the diaspora.

Translated into English by Metro Staroschak from Ukrainian text written by Joanne Staroschak. ■

Costumes of inhabitants of Ukraine.

Ukrainian Costumes

These two interesting engraved plates depict Ukrainian costumes probably from about the time of the early 1800s and were done by two French engravers Danois and Taillant. They were published in volume 6 of a French book *Le Monde Histoire de Tous les Peuples . . .* Continue par M. F. De Lostalot-Bacheque. Paris: Lebigre-Duquesne Freres, 1859.

In the upper engraving the costumes depicted are typical of central, or Great, Ukraine. The lower engraving shows good depictions of a Cossack of Ukraine (3) and a Black Sea Cossack (4). The Black Sea Cossacks were the descendants of the celebrated Zaporoshian Cossacks of Ukraine and are today known as Kuban Cossacks. They are also Ukrainians. The Don Cossack couple on the left are not Ukrainian in costume although at times there were Ukrainians among the Don Cossacks. They are reproduced full size from the Collection of the Editor of FORUM. ■

Cossacks of Ukraine.

BOOKMARK

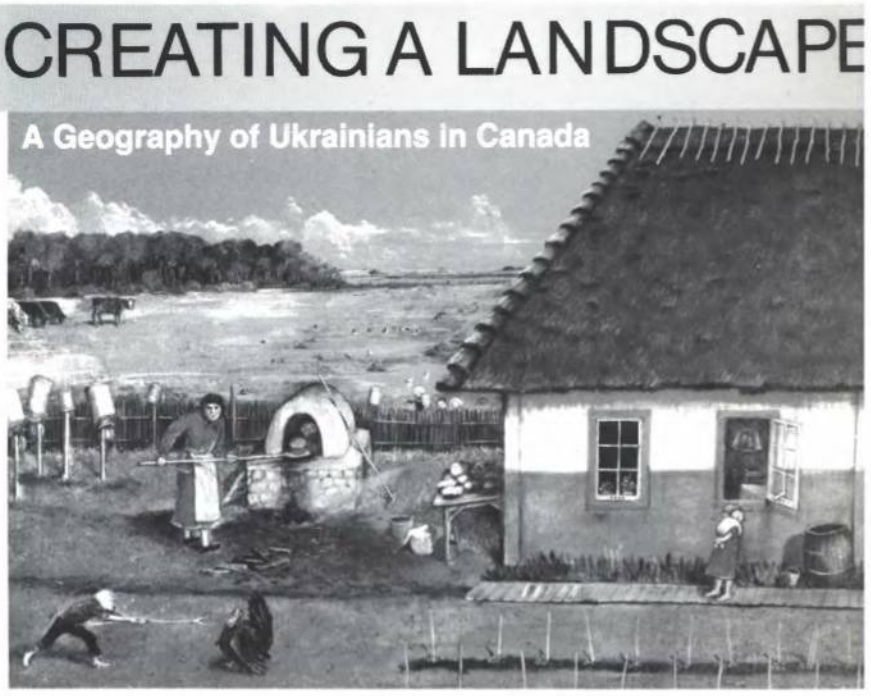
The World of Books and Writers. Reviews, News and Notes of New, Recent and Old Books and their Authors.

Available through your local or Ukrainian Book Stores.

THE CHICKEN MAN, by Gloria Kupchenko-Frolick. Stratford, Ont.: Williams-Wallace, 1989. 75 p. illus. ISBN 0 88795-080-9 bound $19.95), 0-88795-079-5 (pbk $10.95) Williams-Wallace, P.O. Box 756, Stratford, Ont. Canada N5A 4A0

With illustrations by painter William Kurelek done especially for this book in 1974, this is the story of 74 year old John Babich, a lonely prairie farmer in Canada at the end of his life. The author captures intense emotions and feelings such as wonder, fear, terror, surprise, mystery, anger, sexual desire and nostalgia with a very effectively spare use of words. The weariness of old age and the intense pain of remembering the death of a loved one are the focus of this brief story set in the Vegreville area of Alberta. A bonus is a poem by the notable Ukrainian poet Rostyslav Bratun "Death of the Chicken Man" (pages 73-75, translated by Lydia Palij) and inspired by a show of Kurelek's art. Torontonian Gloria Kupchenko-Frolick is the author of *Green Tomato Years* and a coauthor of the poetry book *Land of Silent Sundays*. ■

Gloria Kupchenko Frolick



CREATING A LANDSCAPE: A GEOGRAPHY OF UKRAINIANS IN CANADA, by Lubomyr Y. Luciuk, Bohdan S. Kordan. Geoffrey J. Matthews, cartographer. Toronto-Buffalo-London: University of Toronto Press, 1989. ISBN 0-8020-5823-X cloth $37.50. 1 col (unpaged) col maps. Available from University of Toronto Press or Katedra Books, University of Toronto, 100 St. George Street, Toronto, Ontario, MSS 1A1.

Dr. Lubomyr and Dr. Bohdan Kordan, fellows of the Chair of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Toronto, recently launched their new book *Creating a Landscape: A Geography of Ukrainians in Canada.*

Published by the University of Toronto Press, *Creating a Landscape* is a historical atlas containing 23 full-color maps with explanatory texts that illustrate the changing demographic, immigration and settlement patterns as well as the cultural characteristics of Ukrainians in Canada from 1891 to the present based on the 1981 census. This is the first ever atlas to focus on a specific ethnic group in Canada. Based on data compiled over the past several years with maps drawn by one of Canada's finest cartograpers, Geoffrey Matthews of the Department of Geography at the University of Toronto, the atlas is intended to commemorate the 1991 centennial of the Ukrainian experience in Canada.

A large group of well-wishers was on hand at the initial launching of the atlas held on October 27, 1989 at the University of Toronto. Similar launches were held in the following weeks in Edmonton, Calgary, Saskatoon and Winnipeg.

In the course of his promotional tour, Dr. Luciuk observed: "The atlas is receiving very favorable attention across Canada, not only from within the Ukrainian-Canadian community but in the mainstream press. We are very confident that it will soon be sold out, so we are now making plans for a revised, updated, and enhanced version to be ready for the centennial year itself. This atlas is a basic educational tool, essential for anyone interested in Canadian ethnic and immigration history or the Ukrainian Canadian community in particular. We see it as a project that we will be able to work on periodically as new census and other data become available."

Funding in support of the atlas project was made available by the HUME Foundation, the Ministry of Multiculturalism and Citizenship, the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Foundation of Canada, the Shevchenko Foundation, and several other Ukrainian-Canadian granting institutions. ■

SOCIAL CHANGE AND NATIONAL CONSCIOUSNESS IN TWENTIETH CENTURY UKRAINE, by Bohdan Krawchenko. Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, University of Alberta in association with St. Antony's College, Oxford, 1987. xix, 333 p. map ISBN 0-920862-46-2 Paperback $19.95 from CIUS 352 Athabasca Hall, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada T6G 2E8 Phone (403) 492-2972.

This book was published in 1985 just as Gorbachov was coming to power and before glasnost (openness) and perestroika (rebuilding) had been proclaimed. Professor Krawchenko prophetically quotes in the conclusion of his book the dissident Valentyn Moroz who said in 1974: "The new processes in Ukraine (and the entire USSR)

are just beginning. The Ukrainian renaissance has not yet become a mass movement. But do not expect that it will always be so." (p. 254.) With the Rukh movement founded in 1989 under the leadership of Ivan Drach and counting about 400,000 members the prophecy has become a reality.

Bohdan Krawchenko was born in Germany and came to Canada as a child. He was educated at Bishop's University, the University of Toronto, Glasgow University and Oxford University. As the dynamic Director of the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Alberta he is widely known as an authority on the Soviet Union and Ukraine.

This scholarly study provides an excellent summary of the situation in Ukraine up to the 1970s when Petro Shelest was removed from office. In the 1970s the intensive russification began under the Ukrainian-born Russian leader Leonid Brezhnev and created the era of "stagnation" which existed right up to Gorbachov's declaration of glasnost. Breshnev was fiercely anti-Ukrainian like Stalin had been.

The roots of Ukraine's problems today can be traced in the totalitarian (command administrative) system installed by Moscow which has tightly controlled the Ukrainian economy, politics and culture through the Communist Party and the KGB secret police. Krawchenko quotes Vynnychenko who as early as 1920 was warning about the "new bureaucratic caste, a new bourgeoisie" which by the end of the Ukrainian decade had then taken absolute bureaucratic control which virtually did not allow Ukraine to breathe without Moscow's permission.

In 1922 the Communist Party of Ukraine had a membership with 99% fluency in Russian of which 82% used it everyday. Only 11% of the members spoke Ukrainian. In other words the "Ukrainian" Communist Part was a foreign organization functioning in Ukraine. From 1923 a Ukrainian program was instituted to win over the vast millions of Ukrainians. By 1927 one-third of the Communist party members now claimed Ukrainian as their language. A dramatic change took place in the press. According to Krawchenko, "In 1925, 10% of the central party press was published in the Ukrainian language. This reached 100% by 1929. In 1925 half the business of the central apparatus was conducted in the Ukrainian language." Because of the extreme Brezhnev-Shcherbitsky Russification policy in Ukraine over the past 20 years this probably cannot be matched even today, in 1989.

In his conclusion Krawchenko outlines the struggle of Ukrainians with the Russian bureaucratic apparatus, both Tsarist and Communist. The revolution inspired millions of Ukrainians and they won "major concessions from the Bolsheviks" Krawchenko states that, "The establishment of the Ukrainian Socialist Soviet Republic, of a Communist Party of Ukraine, and acceptance of the principle of Ukrainization were the most notable such concessions." In the end Stalin could not reconcile growing Ukrainian national consciousness and strength and the 1932-33 famine was used to destroy millions of Ukrainians and the 1933-34 purges decimated Ukrainians in the party and government. In the late 1930s Ukrainian writers and intellectuals were persecuted. An intensive Russification program was instituted by Joseph Stalin and his successors, notably Brezhnev, which weakened "the infrastructures of Ukrainian national life."

The Ukrainian economy was raided by Moscow and "large-scale transfer of capital from Ukraine" to the central USSR government in Moscow has ultimately led to a disastrous situation where Ukraine in the late 1980s does not have enough food for its population. Although Ukraine is as rich as France in agriculture, natural wealth, industry, population and territory its people subsists at a third-world economic level at the same time that Moscow maintains a first-world superpower military establishment.

The growing national consciousness in Ukraine is due to the modernization of Ukrainian society, according to Krawchenko, and has a socio-economic rather than a cultural basis.

Well-documented, with 60 pages of bibliographical notes, **Social Change and National Consciousness in Twentieth Century Ukraine** provides not only a scholarly analysis; it is also an interesting book which will be very useful both to students and general readers.

Among the startling information Krawchenko includes is that one of the worst war criminals of World War II, Erich Koch, known as Hitler's "brutal dog" and who was admininistrator of Reichkomissariat Ukraine "is still alive in Poland and has never stood trial for his crimes committed in Ukraine." (p. 162.) Ukraine lost at least 6.28 million people killed in World War II says Krawchenko, including 600,000 Ukrainian Jews and 1.4 million military. Two million were taken for slave labor in Germany. Koch vowed "to suck from Ukraine all the good we can." He did.

Krawchenko gives an example of the German policy in Ukraine: "In Khyriv, in Ukraine . . . only 17 out of a camp of 8,000 troops survived to 1943 — the rest had perished from famine." (p. 164.) The author's chapter on "Ukraine in the Second World War" (p. 153-170) is particularly good factual summary of what the Ukrianian people suffered. Highly recommended. ■

Map from Social Change and National Consciousness.

Popular Mechanics Features World's Biggest Aircraft from Ukraine

Popular Mechanics, one of the most popular science and mechanical magazines in the world, featured in its February 1990 issue a cover illustration and a major article on the Ukrainian plane Mriya which is the biggest plane in the world today. John Fricker in his feature article "Heavy Lifters" describes the unforgettable sight of the landing of the 6 engine Antonov-225. Mriya, which means Dream in the Ukrainian language (he mistakenly calls it a dialect) is "an aircraft on a scale that's a quantum leap greater than anything ever seen before in the West. Awsome."

Mriya, built in Kiev, the capital city of Ukraine, weighs over a million pounds (1,036,171 to be exact) but despite its weight it can roll over sodden grass with its 28 wheels. The Antonov aircraft factory in Kiev is now headed by Peter Balabuyev who has incorporated light weight materials such as the scarce metal titanium.

The Mriya is an "astonishing" 275.6 feet long with a wing span of 290 feet. There is almost 3,000 square feet of cargo floor area which allows it to carry 80 automobiles or a weight of well over one half million pounds (551,160).

Fricker asked Anatoli Bulanenko, Deputy Chief Designer, whether there might be plans to build a bigger Antonov transport plane. "I think maybe we should top there" said Bulanenko.

In the three months after its maiden flight on December 21, 1988 the AN-225 set 106 records and is now listed in the Guinness Book of World Records. In the conclusion to his excellent article Fricker wryly comments that if you would like to buy the Ukrainian giant the price is $200 million and you can place your order by phoning Kiev 442-61-24. A.G. ■

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Sirs:

Congratulations on your sustained, long-term excellence in publishing an outstanding magazine.

WALTER J. LESUIK
Santa Monica, CA

Dear Sirs:

Thank you very much for "FORM." A very valuable magazine.

OLGA TRYTYAK
Allentown, PA

Dear Sirs:

When I receive a new issue of FORUM in the mail, it brightens my day.

DR. MYRON HLYNKA
LaSalle, Ont., Canada

Dear Sirs:

The special anniversary issue on Shevchenko is comprehensive and certainly well done. Congratulations on a superb effort.

Sincerely,
JOSEPH R. ROMANOW
Ottawa, Ont., Canada

Dear Mr. Editor:

I just finished my first four issues of the FORUM magazine which I found most interesting. Thank's to my "never met friend" Paul Kruk for introducing me to this informative "Ukranian" magazine and to my friend Marion Rose for giving me my first subscription.

I especially enjoyed the issue on Taras Shevcheno — What a treasure! I can't wait for the next issue to come out on your continued odyssey of Ukraine.

My mother and father came from Ukraine and taught me to have love for their homeland, our people and all the beautiful traditions and songs.

Sincerely,
LILLIAN PILUK
Coventry, RI

Dear Sirs:

The latest fall issue is very informative and interesting!

C. E. KOLESNIK
Hamden, CT

Dear Sirs:

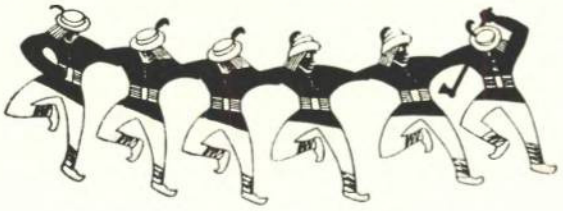
Please continue with your excellent publication of the FORUM, where you review and record rich and colorful history of Ukrainians in North America, Ukraine and across this world. We will all be richer because of your efforts. Thank you.

Sincerely,
JOHN R. ZRYMIAK
Regina, Saskatoon, CAN.

Dear Sirs:

I have been a subscriber many years and have given the FORUM as gifts. The magazine is a historical collector's item for Ukrainians and their progeny. Can't thank you enough for publishing such a high-class magazine. Keep up the good work!

Sincerely,
MARY K. SIEMON
Mounds View, MN



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Ukrainian Youth

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FORUM — Some of the fascinating and informative articles

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