

THE Ukrainian Weekly

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THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

SUNDAY, MAY 3, 1992

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Fund in support of Ukraine's missions created

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The Coordinating Committee to Aid Ukraine has created a separate foundation whose sole purpose is the financial maintenance of Ukraine's Embassy and other diplomatic representations in the United States.

Funds collected by the Foundation in Support of Diplomatic Missions of Ukraine will be used for the rent, purchase and maintenance of Ukrainian diplomatic buildings.

With the Russian Federation claiming all buildings, properties and assets of the former Soviet Union, the remaining republics face the daunting task of purchasing or renting appropriate diplomatic offices and residences for their countries' representatives worldwide.

The foundation's top priority is to secure an office and residence in Washington for Ukraine's ambassador to the United States, Dr. Oleh Bilorus, who arrived at John F. Kennedy International Airport on April 28. The offices of the Ukrainian Embassy are currently, albeit temporarily, housed in downtown Washington, and larger accommodations are being sought.

The building which houses the St. Sophia Religious Association in Washington is being considered for the official residence of the ambassador, as the idea of exchanging a building in Washington for a building in Kiev has sunk into bureaucratic mire. In New York, the executive board of the Ukrainian Institute of America is considering housing the Ukrainian Mission to the United Nations in its building.

The Foundation in Support of Diplomatic Missions of Ukraine is registered with the Justice Department as an agent of a foreign government and will be incorporated in the state of New Jersey. Initial executive board members of the foundation are Dr. Stepan Woroch, Roman Halibey, Damian Korduba, Marta Shmigel and Bohdan Stus.

Contributions to the foundation are not tax deductible. Checks may be made payable to the Foundation in Support of Diplomatic Missions of Ukraine and sent to Damian Korduba, 209 B Grand Ave., Rutherford, NJ 07070.

Ukraine's President Kravchuk prepares for U.S. visit

by Marta Kolomayets
Kiev Press Bureau

KIEV — "This visit will change the nature of relations between the United States and Ukraine," said Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk during a press conference for U.S. journalists on the eve of his working visit to Washington — his first as the democratically elected leader of Ukraine.

"Until now, the United States viewed Ukraine through the prism of American policy toward Russia. I understand, via telephone conversations with President (George) Bush and Secretary of State (James) Baker, that today, the U.S. views Ukraine as a new, democratic state, an independent state," said the Ukrainian president, who sets off for Washington on May 5.

One act that will strengthen ties between Ukraine and the U.S. will include the opening of the Ukrainian Embassy in Washington. Temporarily housed in an office building in downtown Washington, the embassy will soon be staffed by 12 people. Ambassador Oleh Bilorus, 52, arrived in Washington on Tuesday, April 28.

According to Dr. Bilorus, an economist by profession, who once chaired the International Management Institute in Kiev, five very important documents

are scheduled to be signed during Mr. Kravchuk's visit.

These include, most importantly, an economic trade agreement, which will open the door for the United States to grant most-favored-nation trade status to Ukraine, as well as documents on the Peace Corps, ecological-environmental aid; scientific, technical and economic cooperation; as well as humanitarian aid.

During the 90-minute press conference held on Tuesday morning, April 28, Mr. Kravchuk said that he hoped that prior to his departure for the United States, a protocol agreement between the free nuclear powers of the former Soviet Union — Ukraine, Russia, Belarus and Kazakhstan — could be signed, although he could not issue any guarantees.

"In principal, we have solved our differences on the ratification and signing of the START treaty," said Mr. Kravchuk. All four republics and the United States will be signatories to a protocol confirming the START treaty negotiated between the U.S. and the USSR.

Until recently Russian Foreign Minister Andrei Kozyrev had insisted that Russia sign for all four republics.

"But the status of Ukraine is that of a non-nuclear state. We must undertake

the responsibility of being a part of the former Soviet Union. It is not Russia that we have a commitment to; we share equal responsibility," noted President Kravchuk.

He added that the 46 tactical nuclear missiles that do not fall under the guidelines of the START agreement would be handled by an additional accord. That problem deals with finances, and Mr. Kravchuk explained that Ukraine would look for assistance from the West to eliminate not only warheads, but also the carriers, which are filled with dangerous fuels.

"But there are also political problems we must face; there is the problem of national security. As a nuclear-free country, we would expect to lose some of our security. The problem is especially acute in a situation if our neighbors make territorial claims," Mr. Kravchuk said.

"Therefore, we have to address the international community with a request to provide guarantees for the national security of Ukraine," he said.

Mr. Kravchuk, who has been attacked over the past two months for his flip-flop policies on the removal and destruction of nuclear weapons, reported that Russian President Boris Yeltsin and he did indeed sign an agreement to resume the transport of nuclear weapons from Ukraine to Russia for destruction.

"Our basic political objective was to control the removal of weapons from our territory because the important thing is not to control the weapons, but to annihilate them. Whether the weapons are on our territory, or on another, their numbers do not decrease," he concluded.

"Yes, we insist on having control of the non-use of nuclear weapons temporarily stationed on Ukrainian soil. If we proceed from another concept, we would have to recognize that we have occupation troops and strategic forces located on Ukrainian territory, controlled from another state.

"Who will bear the responsibility in case of an accident?... We jointly created nuclear weapons, we should jointly bear the responsibility for their non-use. We are the co-creators of nuclear weapons, so shouldn't we be the co-successors of the nuclear arsenals?"

"And thus, we must take on the commitments of the former Soviet Union. I must be totally assured that my actions would block any activities of any leader that would think otherwise," he concluded.

He expressed his annoyance with Ostankino, the television channel, of the Commonwealth of Independent States, which had incorrectly reported that U.S. Secretary of State Baker had

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Ukraine's ambassador to U.S. arrives



Oliha Kuzmowycz/Svoboda

Dr. Oleh Bilorus (left), Ukraine's ambassador to the United States, and his wife, Larysa, are welcomed to the U.S. at Kennedy International Airport in New York by Viktor Batiuk, Ukraine's ambassador to the United Nations. Upon his arrival on April 28, Ambassador Bilorus met with Ambassador Batiuk and Roman Lubkivsky, Ukraine's ambassador to Czechoslovakia (who is now visiting the United States), at Ukraine's Permanent Mission to the United Nations. The next day, Ambassador and Mrs. Bilorus flew to Washington.



Newsbriefs on Ukraine

• **KIEV** — The Ukrainian minister for the Chernobyl clean-up, Georgy Gotovchits, said at an April 22 press conference that between 6,000 to 8,000 deaths had resulted from the Chernobyl accident, considerably more than official figures at the time or Western estimates. He appealed for more international aid to overcome the consequences of Chernobyl. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **KIEV** — Because of IMF demands for fiscal stringency, the proposed state budget for Ukraine, unveiled on April 21 by Finance Minister Hryhoriy Piatachenko, will reduce the deficit by spending less on social programs and enterprise subsidies and raising taxes. The goal is a deficit target of 2 percent of the gross national product, which the April 22 Financial Times called "ambitious" since Kiev had exceeded its 1991 deficit limit by a factor of five. Subsidies to state enterprises will still be the largest category in the budget (about 25 percent) and military expenditures come second (16 percent). The budget must be approved by the Ukrainian Parliament to become law, and the IMF must give its imprimatur prior to granting large-scale aid to Ukraine. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **KIEV** — The April 18 issue of Pravda Ukrainy published new data from the Ukrainian Ministry of Statistics: 49.3 percent of Ukrainian schoolchildren are being taught in Ukrainian, and 5 percent are being taught in Russian. In the Western oblasts, between 91.8 and 97.6 percent of children are taught in Ukrainian, while in the Luhanske, Donetsk and Crimean oblasts between 93.3 and 99.96 are taught in Russian. In Kiev, 30.9 are taught in Ukrainian. About 83 percent of children in village schools are taught in Ukrainian and about 66 percent of those in cities are taught in Russian. About 14,000 are taught in Moldovan, 19,000 in Romanian, 18,000 in Hungarian, 550 in Polish and 142 in Crimean Tatar. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **MOSCOW** — Russian People's Deputy and historian Yuriy Afanasev has backed up Ukraine's claims to the Black Sea Fleet, arguing that though Ukraine had been a part of the Russian empire, and after 1917 had not been sovereign either, Ukraine and its people "if not largely, created the Black Sea Fleet." Radio Ukraine mentioned that his view goes against the grain in Russia. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

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Black Sea Fleet negotiations begin



Marta Kolomayets

A special working group comprising representatives of Ukraine and Russia met in Kiev on Friday, April 17, to determine the logistics of talks concerning the Black Sea Fleet claimed by both states. Seen in the photos here are the Ukrainian delegation, headed by Antin Buteyko (second from right in the top photo), and the Russian delegation, headed by Yuri Dubynin (fourth from right, bottom photo). Negotiations on dividing the fleet were to be held in Odessa on April 28-30.



UNA grant supports rebirth of Kiev-Mohyla Academy

Executive Committee reviews activity

Auditing Committee was represented at the meeting by Stefan Hawrysz.

Supreme treasurer's report

As is customary, the first officer to deliver his report was the supreme treasurer.

Mr. Blahitka noted that during 1991 UNA assets had grown to nearly \$66 million — more precisely, \$65,903,466 — a gain of \$1,263,796. The principal reason for this growth was an increase in sales of annuity certificates, which brought in \$796,699. Meanwhile, income from dues decreased by \$152,436. Income on investments also decreased by \$125,025.

Payments to members and their beneficiaries in 1991 amounted to \$3,525,604, a sum \$489,819 less than in the previous year.

Disbursements of the Organizing Department grew by \$143,678, due to the establishment of a professional insurance sales department and the payment of commissions on sales of annuity certificates.

During 1991, the UNA paid out \$1,041,591 to support its publications. The highest expenditures were for mailing of these publications, as postage rates had increased by 26 percent from the previous year.

The UNA's subsidy to Soyuzivka was \$432,000 during 1991, while in 1990 that subsidy had totalled \$554,000. The fact that this subsidy had decreased, Mr. Blahitka commented, demonstrates that renovations at Soyuzivka are cost effective as they result in higher income. The Karpaty villa had been renovated last year, and now the Kiev villa is undergoing renovations that will turn it into a modern and luxurious facility at a cost of \$300,000. Another \$300,000 was allocated for construction of a new pool at the resort.

During 1991, the Ukrainian National Urban Renewal Corp. signed contracts with new tenants, or renewed contracts with present tenants in the UNA building, thus renting a total of 49,000 square feet, or two and a half floors.

In today's market, when 10 buildings are competing for the same tenants, Mr. Blahitka stated, the UNA had to work hard to attract and keep these tenants. Nonetheless, as of the end of 1991, the

(Continued on page 4)

What's in a name?

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Thanks to the demise of the USSR, a "turf battle over nomenclature" has broken out within the U.S. government bureaucracy.

At the Agriculture Department, officials refer to the NIS — newly independent states. At the Treasury Department it is FSU, for former Soviet Union. The State Department prefers to use CIS, denoting the Commonwealth of Independent States.

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Morozov comments on U.S. visit

by Marta Kolomayets
Kiev Press Bureau

KIEV — "The United States government supports us," an invigorated Col. Gen. Konstantyn Morozov, Ukraine's defense minister, told journalists upon his return from an official weeklong visit to the U.S.

Meeting with the press on Wednesday, April 22, in Kiev, the Ukrainian minister noted that Ukraine is accepted in Washington as an independent state and as a guarantor of stability in Eastern Europe.

"We were very pleased with the work we accomplished in the United States and very grateful to Secretary of Defense Richard Cheney, the Pentagon and other U.S. government officials for giving us such an opportunity," said the 47-year-old minister, who characterized his visit to the U.S. as a preparatory journey for that of Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk, who leaves for Washington on May 5.

Col. Gen. Morozov also commented on the warm reception he received from the Ukrainian diaspora in the three cities he visited: Washington, Chicago and New York. "They are very supportive of the current processes under way in Ukraine today," he commented.

The Ukrainian minister said that words of praise were offered about Ukraine, which was first to declare its intentions to become nuclear-free, but added that Ukraine needs support — financial and political — to help it realize its non-nuclear status.

He also noted that back in Ukraine, the Ministry of Defense and the Supreme Council have begun to examine Ukraine's military defense doctrine, which is scheduled to be discussed in Parliament in the next few weeks.

"We have laid down the main points: Ukraine has no territorial claims on other states; Ukraine does not regard any nation as a potential enemy; Ukraine does not regard the citizens of any other country as its enemies; and Ukraine will not use force, or threats of force to resolve any conflicts," he concluded.

Cadets in Kiev pledge allegiance to Ukraine

Some 500,000 members of the armed forces stationed on the territory of Ukraine have already sworn allegiance to Ukraine, noted Col. Gen. Konstantyn Morozov during his appearances in the United States. Seen here are cadets of the military academy located on the grounds of the historic Kiev-Mohyla Academy as they took the oath of allegiance in January of this year.



Marta Kolomayets

Ukraine's minister of defense visits military bases in Colorado Springs

by Yuri Holowinsky

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo. — The noise of incoming helicopters broke the early morning silence on April 16 at the base of the Rocky Mountains. Ukraine's Minister of Defense Konstantyn Morozov and his official entourage, accompanied by members of a U.S. delegation led by Eric Edelman, assistant undersecretary of defense for Russia and Eurasia, were paying a visit to the United States Air Force Academy (USAF).

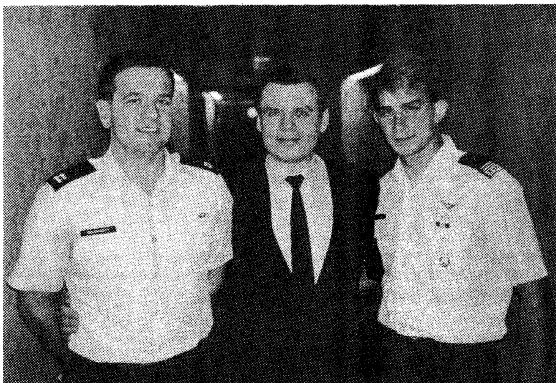
Brig. Gen. Gregory Govan, USA, defense attache to Moscow and Kiev, Col. Peter Denega, USAF, defense attache (designate) to Kiev, were also members of the group.

Lt. Gen. Bradley C. Hosmer, USAF, superintendent of the academy welcomed Col. Gen. Morozov and personally drove him from the improvised landing zone on the parade field to their scheduled meeting. Capt. Yuri Holowinsky, USAF — who had already spent the previous day interpreting for Gen. Morozov and his hosts, Vice-Admiral William A. Dougherty, U.S. Navy, deputy commander-

in-chief, United States Space Command, and Dr. Christopher J. Szymanski, political advisor to the commander-in-chief, USSPACECOM/NORAD (North American Aerospace Defense Command) during the tour of the Cheyenne Mountain Complex and subsequent

dinner at the Broadmoor Hotel — served as interpreter for Lt. Gen. Hosmer.

Ukrainian was the working language for all of the minister's meetings with representatives of the Colorado Springs military communities.



Defense Minister Konstantyn Morozov during his visit to the United States Air Force Academy in Colorado Springs with Capt. Yuri Holowinsky (left) and Cadet Roman Isajiw (right).

Awaiting to greet the minister in front of the superintendent's building was a small group of people which included Air Force Cadet Roman Isajiw and Yaropolk Hladkyj, a local corporate attorney. Following an exchange of pleasantries, Gen. and Mrs. Hosmer escorted Gen. and Mrs. Morozov, Dmytro Pavlychko, chairman of the Parliamentary Committee on Foreign Affairs, and Valentyn Lemish, acting chairman of the Parliamentary Committee on Defense and State Security, up the elevator for a private office visit with the superintendent of the U.S. Air Force Academy.

As the group looked out the window onto the terrazzo below, Capt. Holowinsky interpreted Lt. Gen. Hosmer's words describing the architectural layout and symbolism of the academy buildings and cadet chapel.

A few minutes later, they joined the others in the conference room for the formal USAF mission briefing. Delivered in Ukrainian, the briefing stimulated a lively question and answer session about military education and cadet life at the academy.

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UNA grant...

(Continued from page 2)

building was 34 percent vacant, as it was at the beginning of that year.

In 1992, he continued, the building rented out 12,000 square feet, so that the vacancy is now 29 percent. Negotiations are continuing with potential tenants for more than 20,000 square feet, which if rented would increase the amount of vacant space to 20 percent.

Rents increased in 1991 by \$250,000, while operating costs did not, Mr. Blahitka noted. The UNURC paid \$1,232,000 as interest to members holding promissory notes and to the UNA for its loan. Add to that \$894,000 for real estate taxes, and \$286,000 for depreciation and the total expenses of the UNURC come to \$2,413,797. The

total income of the UNURC was \$2,772,782.

The supreme treasurer also noted that the UNA has applications for mortgages totalling \$800,000. Also the UNA is preparing to send dividends to members in May for a sum of \$1.2 million.

Supreme secretary's report

During 1991 branch secretaries and organizers had enrolled 1,134 new members, for total insurance coverage of \$9,662,000, the supreme secretary noted. This new membership consists of: 530 juvenile members, 637 adult members and 177 adult members with ADD certificates. The average amount of insurance on new certificates is \$7,251. During the previous year the

UNA had enrolled 1,601 new members for total insurance of \$9,430,000, with the average amount of insurance coverage being \$6,026.

During the first quarter of 1992, secretaries and organizers have recruited 316 new members: 84 were enrolled in January, 114 in February and 118 in March, Mr. Sochan reported. The most popular class of insurance in 1991 was class P-20. It has been issued to 154 juvenile and 165 adult new members for the combined value of \$1,945,000. Other popular classes were E-18 and E-20 in the juvenile department, and class W in the adult department. Since October 1990 until the time of this meeting annuity certificates have been issued to 127 members, with a total initial premium of \$1,162,601, he said.

In 1991 active membership had decreased by 2,051 members; losses in over-all membership for the year were 1,861 members. These yearly losses were as expected. It should be noted that with yearly losses of over 3,000 members, the ranks of new members would have to increase by 3,250 to cover these losses and note at least a minimal gain, the supreme secretary commented.

The year 1991 ended for the UNA with a total of 66,764 members, of whom 39,079 are dues-paying active members, while 27,685 are members with paid-up or extended insurance. As of December 31, 1991, the amount of UNA insurance in force was \$164,625,462.

A noticeable increase in membership in the juvenile department can be seen, Mr. Sochan continued. This is a result of grandparents buying new insurance for their grandchildren. Often they pay total premiums in one lump sum to take advantage of the discount. In contrast, there is a noticeable shortage of new members in the 25-50 age bracket. Therefore, in the UNA's membership campaign, extra effort should be made to acquire members in this age range. These are the future branch and district leaders, as well as members of the Supreme Assembly, Mr. Sochan said.

Among many other responsibilities, duties of the supreme secretary and the Recording Department include assisting branch secretaries in insuring new members, tending to branch secretaries' requests and serving members' insurance needs. This is accomplished through constant contact with them via the mail and over the phone.

In February of this year, the supreme secretary said he had taken part in district meetings in Jersey City, New York, Chicago, Detroit, Baltimore, Syracuse and Philadelphia.

The minutes of the 32nd Convention, prepared by its secretary, Barbara Bachynsky, are ready for printing in book form. They will be mailed to all delegates and branch secretaries. At a later date, these minutes will also appear in Svoboda, Mr. Sochan concluded.

Report of Canadian director

Mr. Hewryk reported on his representational activity and involvement in various Ukrainian community organizations in Canada, including the World Congress of Free Ukrainians and the Ukrainian Canadian Committee. He also spoke of his organizing activity, as a result of which he had enrolled eight new members into the UNA.

Vice-president's report

Mr. Olesnycky reported on progress in preparing new by-laws for the Ukrainian National Association and his participation in UNA district committee meetings. He also shared his impres-

sions from three recent visits to Ukraine. Finally, he noted that he had enrolled three new members insured for \$135,000.

Supreme president's report

Mrs. Diachuk was the last to report. She began by focusing on organizing activity, reiterating the 1991 enrollment figures cited by the supreme secretary and noting that the organizing quota for that year had been filled by 67 percent.

The Troy-Albany (N.Y.) District, she continued, had fulfilled its quota by 111 percent, attaining first place in the organizing campaign. Second was the Shamokin (Pa.) District with 103 percent; and third was the Montreal District with 88 percent. These districts are followed by: New Haven, Conn., Philadelphia, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Chicago and Boston, all of which attained at least 77 percent of their annual quotas.

In terms of sums of insurance coverage, the Philadelphia District was first, Mrs. Diachuk said. The best organizers were: Michael Kihiczak, 114 members; Joseph Chabon, 43; Stefan Hawrysz, 36; Jaroslaw Bylen, 26; Helen Scott, 25; Christine Gerbeby, 24; William Pastuszek, 23.

Other organizers were: Walter Kwas, 18 members; Peter Tarnawsky, 17; Stephanie Hawryluk, Dr. Atanas Slusarczuk and Michael Turko, 16 each. Three organizers enrolled 15 members each; four had 14; two had three; three had 12; four had 11, and six had 10. (The March 18 issue of Svoboda acknowledged the contributions of all those who had enrolled five or more members.)

In 1992, during the first three months, 316 new members were enrolled, Mrs. Diachuk continued. Mr. Bylen of Chicago is in first place among organizers, having enlisted 13 new members; he is followed by Vasyl Luchuk, nine; Tymko Butrey and Mr. Slusarchuk, eight members; and Joseph Hawryluk, seven.

The brochure that lists all classes of UNA insurance has been updated and reprinted, and copies have been sent to all UNA branches, the supreme president reported.

She also noted that a UNA secretaries course is to be held at Soyuzivka for branch secretaries as well as assistant secretaries and all those whom branch secretaries recommend as participants.

The UNA's two new annuity certificates have already been approved by the state insurance departments of Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, New Jersey and Indiana, Mrs. Diachuk noted, and the universal life policy is now being reviewed by the states. New term policies are now in the hands of the UNA actuary who is having difficulty with the UNA's intentions of reducing dues. New certificates have already been printed, but the matter of dues has not yet been determined.

The UNA now has four professional insurance salesmen, Mrs. Diachuk continued. Together with the director of insurance operations, Bob Cook, they have made presentations before several community groups, including a parish in Spring Valley, N.Y., Ukrainian physicians of New Jersey and New York, Ukrainian lawyers (at their annual conference) and senior citizens' groups. The sales team will also be present at various upcoming festivals to promote UNA products.

The UNA has two new brochures "What's in it for you?" which lists UNA insurance offerings, as well as one issued by The Travelers that lists services available to UNA members.

The first quarterly newsletter prepared by Mr. Cook was mailed to all

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Obituaries

Stephen Chuma, longtime foreman of Svoboda print shop, community activist

NEW YORK — Stephen Chuma, longtime foreman of the Svoboda print shop and community activist, died in his sleep on April 28. He was 68 years old.

Born in Rozdilovychi, Rudky county, Ukraine, Mr. Chuma served in the 1st Division of the Ukrainian National Army. He devoted 25 years of his life to Ukrainian National Association publications, including the Veselka children's magazine, and retired as foreman of the Svoboda print shop at the end of last year. He continued to oversee the printing of Veselka and UNA brochures and publications until his death.

A resident of New York City, Mr. Chuma will be remembered for his activism in the UNA, serving as the financial secretary of Branch 36 (the Dnister Society). He was a former organizing director and was recently elected program director for the New York UNA District, and was a member of the New York District's committee for the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the UNA.

Mr. Chuma also served on the executive board of the local chapter of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and was a member of the building committee of St. George Ukrainian Catholic Church in New York.

He is survived by his wife, Evgenia; daughters Vera and Nataka Dobriansky and her husband, Roman; grandchildren Larysa, Roksolana and Marko; brother Mykhailo; father-in-



Stephen Chuma

law Karol Oliva; cousins Nataka Chuma, Rosalie Polche and her husband, George; and relatives in Ukraine.

A funeral liturgy was offered at St. George Ukrainian Catholic Church in New York on April 30; interment followed at Holy Spirit Ukrainian Catholic Cemetery in Hamptonburgh, N.Y.

Anna Komichak, Pittsburgh activist



Anna Komichak

PITTSBURGH — Anna Komichak, a leader in the Ukrainian community in western Pennsylvania, died of cancer Sunday, April 5, in her Stowe home.

Mrs. Komichak, 71, was associated with her husband, Michael, for the past

41 years on the Ukrainian radio program heard weekly on WPIT. He is general manager of the station.

Mrs. Komichak was a fund-raiser for the Children of Chernobyl, the Ukrainian Nationality Room at the University of Pittsburgh and three Ukrainian studies chairs at Harvard University.

She was financial secretary of Branch 1 of the Ukrainian National Aid Association and she was a member of the Pittsburgh branch of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America and St. Mary's Ukrainian Orthodox Church in McKees Rocks.

She was also a member of Ukrainian National Association Branch 53.

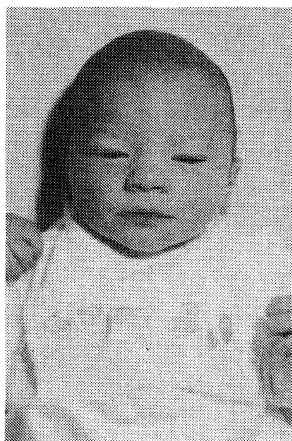
In addition to her husband, surviving are three sons, Raymond of Upper St. Clair, Pa., Markian of Parma, Ohio, and Michael J. of Arlington, Va.; and three granddaughters.

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

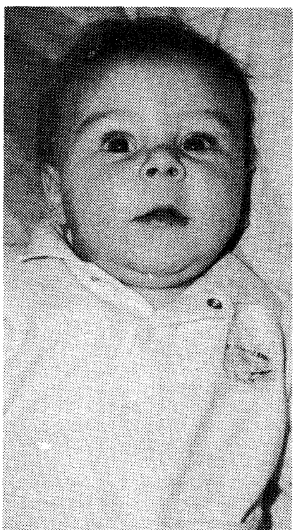
Young UNA'ers



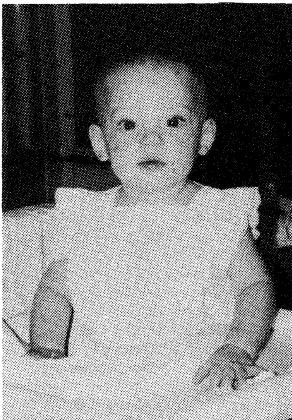
Andrew, 2, son of Ihor and Kathleen Verbitsky, is a new member of UNA Branch 238 in Boston. He was enrolled by his great uncle William Stan.



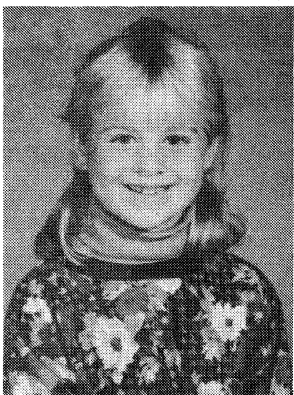
Kevin, son of Anthony and Tamara David, is a new member of Branch 238 of Boston. He became a member of the UNA thanks to his grandmother Sophie David.



Paul Alexander, 6-month-old son of Andrew and Roma Hadzewycz, and brother of 8-year-old Markian, is a new member of UNA Branch 287. He was enrolled by his mother, a UNA supreme advisor and editor-in-chief of The Ukrainian Weekly.



Alexandra, 1-year-old daughter of Kermit and Sophia Wiggins, is a new member of UNA Branch 238 in Boston. She was enrolled by her great grandmother Sophie David.



Lauren Ferguson is the daughter of Donna and Robert Ferguson. The 8-year-old was enrolled in Branch 238 of Boston by her grandmother Rose Kostecki.



Katherine, 7, the daughter of Michael and Natalie Yuoska, is a new UNA'er. She was enrolled in Branch 238 of Boston by her grandparents Mr. and Mrs. Michael Lozynsky.

UNA DISTRICT COMMITTEE MEETING

New York

by Mary Dushnyck

NEW YORK — The annual meeting of the UNA New York District Committee was held on February 27 at the Self-Reliance hall here, with 38 secretaries and members from 29 branches attending.

Also present were Ulana Diachuk, supreme president; Walter Sochan, supreme secretary; Dr. Wasyl Luchkiw, supreme advisor and chairman of the New York District Committee; and Mary Dushnyck, honorary member of the UNA Supreme Assembly.

Prof. Luchkiw welcomed the gathering; whereupon a presidium was chosen consisting of Michael Spontak, former district committee head, as chairman, and Michael Juzeniw as secretary. A nominating committee was elected comprising Stepan Chuma, Yuriy Kostiw and John Choma.

Following the reading of the minutes of the 1991 meeting in fine detail by Mr. Juzeniw, Dr. Luchkiw reported that the New York District Committee had realized its 1991 quota by 61 percent, with 95 new members for a total of \$645,000 of insurance coverage. He stated that organizing efforts had fallen

victim to the recession which was reflected in the over-all UNA figure.

The chairman reported that the committee had sent letters to President George Bush and to U.S. senators and congressmen urging recognition of Ukraine and establishment of diplomatic relations. Dr. Luchkiw also spoke of his six-week sojourn in Ukraine last summer.

Also reporting were John Choma, committee treasurer, and Onufry Germaniuk, for the auditing committee. Following a discussion, Mr. Germaniuk asked for a vote of confidence to the outgoing officers.

The nominating committee announced that the slate was elected unanimously, as follows: Dr. Luchkiw, chairman; Ivan Yaremchuk and Y. Kostiw, vice-chairmen; Mr. Juzeniw, secretary, and Mr. Choma, treasurer.

Committee members elected were: press — Walter Lewenetz and Mrs. Dushnyck; program — Sam Liteplo and Mr. Chuma; organizing — Ivan Pryhoda and Marion Klymyshyn; members-at-large — Myron Zalipsky, Roman Forostyna and Harry Polche. The Auditing Committee comprises Mr. Spontak, Mr. Germaniuk and Taras Schumylowitsch.

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Obituaries

William Popowych, longtime branch secretary

ROCHESTER, N.Y. — William Popowych, secretary of Ukrainian National Association Branch 367 (Zaporozska Sich) for 42 years, died on April 3.

Mr. Popowych was born on March 29, 1915, in Rochester. He attended the Eastman Music School and later directed a Young Ukrainian Nationalists orchestra.

He was a member of the board at the Al Sigi Center, a member of the Organization for the Democratic Rebirth of Ukraine and the Ukrainian American Club, and sang in the church choir.

He also represented Branch 367 at many UNA conventions.

He is survived by his wife, Olga (nee Bryan), two sons, Richard and Thomas, three grandchildren and six great-grandchildren, two sisters, Olga Knutowicz and Catherine Carbone, and nieces and nephews.



William Popowych

A funeral liturgy was offered on April 6 at St. Josaphat Church; interment followed at Holy Sepulchre Cemetery.

Kathryn Harbest, former branch secretary

FRACKVILLE, Pa. — Kathryn Harbest, former secretary of Branch

382 of the Ukrainian National Association, died on April 9.

Mrs. Harbest (nee Gulick) was born in Mahanoy Plane and worked at the Charles Rabin Factory in Frackville.

She was a member of St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church in Frackville, the parish's Sacred Heart Society and the Amalgamated Ladies Garment Workers Union.

Her husband, Panko Harbest, died in 1969, and she is survived by two sons, Emil and Peter; two daughters, Ann Hoffman and Marie Stec; a brother, John Gulick; four sisters, Anna Malley, Eva Cuttic, Tessie Timko and Nancy Gulick; six grandchildren and five great-grandchildren.

The funeral took place on April 13 at St. Michael's Church and cemetery.



Kathryn Harbest

THE Ukrainian Weekly

Remember Chernobyl

As the sixth anniversary of the world's worst nuclear accident is upon us, the legacy of the Chernobyl disaster becomes ever more grim. That catastrophe, whose consequences were most directly felt in Ukraine, Belarus and Russia, rocked the world, arousing the consciousness of the public around the globe. The political implications behind this disaster hastened the collapse of the Soviet Union by awakening the people to the stark reality of their lives: that their destinies were out of their control and in the hands of a callous superpower controlled by those whose only goal was to remain in control.

Though official Soviet estimates up to the demise of the USSR continued to list only 31 or 32 deaths as resulting from the Chernobyl nuclear accident, the truth is that the death toll is in the thousands. Estimates range between 5,000 and 9,000; the figures are imprecise due primarily to the fact that, on the orders of Soviet authorities, Chernobyl-related deaths were not listed as such. Thus, these deaths became just another component of the huge cover-up surrounding the Chernobyl accident and the Soviet nuclear industry as a whole.

The Chernobyl legacy also has left hundreds of towns contaminated; hundreds of thousands — some say a million — people are affected by radiation, including some 230,000 clean-up workers.

At the time of this sixth anniversary of the Chernobyl nuclear accident, there have been several new revelations, or confirmations of previously known, or suspected, information.

Newly obtained documents published in Pravda Ukrainy, for example, indicate that tens of thousands of soldiers and workers sent to "eliminate the consequences" of the Chernobyl accident had no protective gear against radiation as they performed their deadly jobs. The new information also proves once again that the Soviet leadership was well aware of the danger at Chernobyl, yet publicly diminished its potential impact on the populace.

A recent conference in Moscow highlighted information reported by a Russian-American study. In addition to noting that the situation is much worse than reported by the International Atomic Energy Agency and the Soviet Health Ministry, the study said IAEA researchers were fed blatantly false information by Soviet officials. "It is only with the collapse of the Soviet Union that the true story is emerging, that physicians will speak freely," said Dr. Vladimir Lupandin, a Russian physician who was one of the study's leading investigators. The 13-month project's leaders said they support the forecasts of John W. Gotman, professor emeritus of medical physics at the University of California at Berkeley, who has stated that the health of at least 1 million people is threatened by low-level, prolonged exposure to radiation.

All of this, of course, is becoming clearer and clearer at a time that newly emerging states face myriad crises. The Chernobyl disaster now has become just one of many pressing problems that must be dealt with by states desperately short of funds, technical expertise, etc. As the sixth anniversary of the Chernobyl nuclear accident is observed, then, we must call on the world to remember Chernobyl and help its victims.

NEWS AND VIEWS

Rotary International to charter first Rotary Club in Ukraine

by Lubomyr Hewko

The well-known Association of Service Clubs Rotary International has announced that the provisional Rotary Club in Kiev, which has existed there for several months, will be awarded a charter, as the first official Rotary Club in Ukraine. The charter award ceremony will take place on Saturday, May 9, in the Kiev Palace of Culture during a gala banquet.

In attendance will be the President of Rotary International, Rajendra K. Saboo, members of the Rotary hierarchy, representatives of the six western Rotary clubs which co-sponsored the Kiev Club, guests from various Rotary Clubs in the U.S., Canada, Europe, Australia and many local guests.

The president of Ukraine, Leonid Kravchuk, was scheduled to participate, however, he will not be able to do so because of his trip to the United States.

Preparatory work to organize a club in Kiev dates back to 1989. In that year, Rotary International reached an agreement with the then-existing Soviet government to permit the opening of Rotary clubs in the USSR. Rotary decided to first organize such clubs only in the capital cities, recognizing the fact that ideas of community service were not well-known in the Eastern Bloc countries.

Soon thereafter, the Clarkston Rotary Club initiated contacts with several groups in Kiev (Dr. Petro Talanchuk and the staff of the Kiev Polytechnic Institute among them) that expressed a desire to proceed with the club plans. Following several letters, phone calls and visits, the plans began to solidify. Several additional Western clubs joined in the effort and organized a "Rotary Project Kiev." In addition to Clarkston, the group included the Rotary Clubs of Linnwood, Wash.; Shrewsbury, Mass.; Toronto, Vancouver and Edinburgh, Scotland.

Initial progress was slow, because Rotary and its goals were generally not well known in Ukraine. However, the vigorous interaction between the club members and the Ukrainian would-be Rotarians, quickly changed this and today the Kiev Club has 70 active members.

The Kiev Club is also working with a "provisional" Rotary group in the city

Lubomyr Hewko, member of the Rotary Club in Clarkston, Mich., was one of the principal organizers of the Kiev Rotary Club.

of Lviv to form a second club there. There is a strong possibility that before long the Lviv Club also will be chartered. However, before that can happen, additional Western sponsor-clubs must be found.

Rotary International was founded in 1905 in Chicago. Today it is the most international of all world service club associations. Rotary is an organization of more than 1.1 million business and professional leaders united worldwide that provides humanitarian service, encourages high ethical standards in all vocations, and helps build good will and peace in the world.

Rotary International is an association of more than 25,000 Rotary Clubs worldwide. The organization is non-political, (non-governmental) and non-sectarian. "Service Above Self" is a Rotary motto. Whatever Rotarians do through Rotary, they do as volunteers.

Rotary Clubs meet weekly, so that members may enjoy each other's fellowship and discuss the club's service goals. Membership is by invitation and is on the basis of one representative of each type of community leadership. Each club determines its own service activities. Rotary International is encouraging clubs to focus on community activities, on the environment, promotion of literacy, medical assistance, concerns for the aged and student exchanges. There are Rotary Clubs in 179 countries. This enables Rotarians to visit other clubs and facilities personal contacts among Rotarians worldwide.

The presence of Rotary Clubs in Ukraine can be most beneficial to the country, because this opens a path for influx into the country of a variety of humanitarian interactions and aid. For instance, Rotary Foundation, the financial base of Rotary, recently appropriated 225 million in order to eliminate polio in North Africa. This project is now nearing a successful completion.

In addition to the inaugural charter banquet, the charter festivities in Kiev will include an evening of folk songs and dances, exhibits of arts and crafts, a boat excursion on Dniro River, and several press conferences. The various programs begin on Friday, May 8, in the afternoon and end on Sunday, May 10.

Persons visiting Kiev in May 1992 and wishing to participate in the Rotary Charter events there, should contact the Kiev club's president, Volodymyr Kulyk (tel. 290-46-86) or the club's vice-president, Alexander Chalyi (tel. 268-24-62). In the West, for additional information, interested persons may call (313) 625-9230.

May
4
1986

Turning the pages back...

Maksym Ivanovych Drach was a 22-year-old sixth-year medical student at the Kiev Medical Institute at the time of the Chernobyl nuclear accident (April 26, 1986). His story is one of those relayed by Dr. Yuriy Scherbak, a physician, writer and leader of the Green Party of Ukraine, in his 1989 book "Chernobyl: A Documentary Story" (Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies).

On May 4, 1986, Mr. Drach, who worked in the resuscitation bloc of the cardiological center at October Revolution Hospital, and fellow students were sent to work at the site of the disaster. Following are excerpts from Mr. Drach's account.

On 4 May, in the morning, during the first lecture, our vice-dean came and told the lads to get ready — we were leaving at 11 o'clock. I went home, took a jacket, sweater, trousers, sneakers, cap and something to eat... They put us in a fancy bus, the Intourist type. The journey there was fine. ...

We assembled in the medical institute in front of the exit by the radiology department. There they measured us all. At first we did not know what our work was to involve. They talked about work in permanent and field hospitals — to the extent of loading earth and digging trenches. I took two operating suits and masks just in case. We got into the bus, the mood was happy, we joked. ...

We came to Borodianska, the area hospital. We were distributed among villages and hospitals. One very distinguished medical chief from Moscow, a little tipsy, came up to us. He said what we would be doing, that today the evacuation of a 30-kilometer zone was beginning. ...

They took us to the villages. From village to village, leaving us to reinforce the medical personnel. I ended up in Klavdiyevo, I settled in the hospital, in a ward. There were two of us, me and my friend Mykola Mykhalevych from Drohobych. We put our things down, it was already night, and set off. We stopped to check cars leaving the Chernobyl area. We had one fixed dosimeter, with a cable attached to the car, and two DP-5s working on batteries. We stayed there till about 2 a.m., then the head doctor collected us and I slept till 6 a.m. But at six he said: "Lads, one of you come with me." At work I've got used to getting up suddenly, so I said: "I'll

(Continued on page 8)

UNA Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine



The Home Office of the Ukrainian National Association reports that as of April 30, the fraternal organization's newly established Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine has received 11,121 checks from its members with donations totalling **\$294,040.54**. The contributions include individual members' donations, as well as returns of members' dividend checks and interest payments on promissory notes.

Please make checks payable to UNA Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine.

Nationalities expert says he resigned over Bush's "Chicken Kiev" speech

by Maxim Kniazkov
Special to The Ukrainian Weekly

WASHINGTON — Many people still believe that he, as The Washington Post put it, just "left" the State Department in the end of the last year to continue his career with the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Well, he did. But what seems to have been so far carefully protected from public scrutiny is that this "switch of jobs" had strong political overtones.

In fact, Paul A. Goble, 43, the U.S. government's top expert on Soviet nationalities, resigned in protest against the U.S. government policy toward the new states emerging from the rubble of the former USSR and, in particular, Ukraine.

"I resigned over the notorious speech by President George Bush in Kiev," Mr. Goble said in an interview. "I left because I felt uncomfortable with the policies of my government. I do not think that our president should lecture other peoples and teach them to be subservient to another nation."

In this speech delivered before the Ukrainian Parliament in July of 1991, Mr. Bush chastised "the hopeless course of isolation" taken by Ukrainian pro-independence leaders. Arguing that "freedom is not the same as independence," the U.S. president lobbied hard for the union treaty proposed by then-Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev, a document whose signing was subsequently prevented by the August Communist coup attempt and which became obsolete thereafter.

Mr. Goble says he was deeply shaken by this approach which he found both inappropriate and erroneous. "The Kiev speech was a horror. We are making serious mistakes," he complains. "In fact, I believe the Kiev speech was a deviation from what this country is all about. We started building the United States by breaking away from an empire, and it is not our business to help sustain other empires."

Mr. Goble, who speaks or reads most of the CIS countries' languages, noted that he had presented his resignation soon after President Bush's trip to Kiev and was supposed

to leave the State Department by September 1, 1991. But the coup attempt in Moscow made him delay the departure. "I stayed a bit longer to help my colleagues in this complex situation," he explained.

He joined the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace on January 1, 1992.

Now that he is no longer bound by internal government regulations, he is free to speak out and does so frequently. He lectures, writes and gives interviews, analyzing the administration policies toward what used to be the Soviet Union. He finds the present White House policy, which gives a clear preference to Russia among all the other CIS countries, biased and devoid of realism.

"Just reading the full name of the bill President Bush has recently sent to Congress could give you a basic idea about his approach," he points out. "Freedom for Russia and Emerging Eurasian Democracies and Open Markets Support Act." What is that: 'emerging Eurasian democracies'? We still fail to understand that we have gotten here 14 different countries. We need to recognize that Kyrgyzstan and Ukraine are different that they have different interests and pursue different goals and, therefore, should be approached in a different way."

Mr. Goble believes that the "Russia first" approach has sent the non-Russian republics a wrong message that could have dangerous consequences. "For obvious reasons, Ukraine is one of the most anti-nuclear countries on earth," he says. "And we could have helped Ukrainians fulfill their aspirations without hurting their pride. But instead, by orienting our policy toward Russia, we have sort of sent them the following message: nuclear weapons make you important."

It is partly because of this message that Kiev, in Mr. Goble's view, has recently started having second thoughts about its initial plan to get rid of all nuclear armaments.

Mr. Goble expressed the hope that the visit of Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk to Washington this month will help make U.S. policy toward Ukraine more coherent.

Ukraine. These were part of a 1 trillion lire (\$800 million) credit line that Italy had planned for the Soviet Union before it collapsed. Russia will receive 750 billion lire (\$600 million). Prime Minister Fokin later had a 35-minute meeting with Pope John Paul II, their first meeting since Ukraine and the Vatican established diplomatic relations. (Reuters)

Newsbriefs...

(Continued from page 2)

• ROME — On April 15, Italian Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti and Ukrainian Prime Minister Vitold Fokin signed a joint economic declaration sealing Italy's pledge for a 250 billion lire (\$200 million) credit line to

ACTION ITEM

Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine (AHRU) is calling upon all concerned people to contact Presidents George Bush (U.S.) and Leonid Kravchuk (Ukraine) to urge them to personally attend the Earth Summit '92 in Brazil in June 1992. Sponsored by the United Nations, this is the second time in the history of mankind that nations are meeting in order to discuss ways of saving our planet.

Send your message to:

The President, The White House, Washington, DC 20500; tel. (202) 456-1111. President Leonid Kravchuk, c/o Permanent Mission of Ukraine to the United Nations, 136 E. 67th St., New York, NY 10021; tel. (212) 535-3418; fax (212) 288-5361.

For additional information please contact: Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine, 43 Midland Place, Newark, NJ 07106; tel. (201) 373-9729; fax (201) 373-4755.

Centennial sojourn

by Christopher Guly

Winnipeg's Ukrainian Catholic Auxiliary Bishop Myron Daciuk became the third Ukrainian Catholic eparch of Edmonton during enthronement ceremonies earlier this year.

Born in Mundare, Alberta, 72 years ago, Bishop Daciuk joined the Ukrainian Basilian Order of St. Josaphat (Basilian Fathers) there at the age of 16. Following seminary and theology studies in both Mundare and Grimsby, Ontario, he was ordained to the priesthood by the late Archbishop Basil Ladyka of Winnipeg.

Bishop Daciuk's early career included teaching and pastoral assignments in Mundare, Grimsby and Montreal. In 1953, he was appointed master of novices at the Basilian scholasticate in Mundare. Six years later, he became superior of the monastery there.

In 1964, the Basilian monk was elected Canadian provincial superior of his order, with his headquarters in Winnipeg. Following his six-year term, the Rev. Daciuk remained in the city, where he served as pastor of St. Nicholas Church and president of the senate of priests for the Archeparchy of Winnipeg.

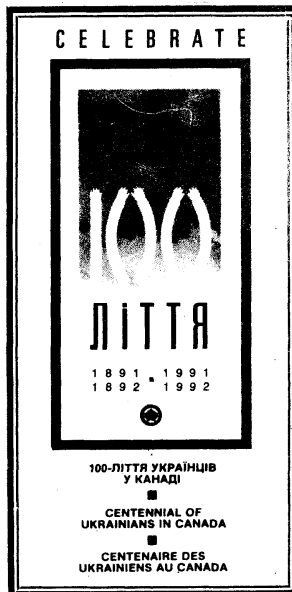
In 1976, he assumed pastoral duties in Edmonton and in Vancouver in 1979. Pope John Paul II named the Rev. Daciuk a bishop in 1982, returning him to Winnipeg where he would serve as auxiliary to Archbishop-Metropolitan Maxim Hermaniuk.

On October 14, 1982, Bishop Daciuk was consecrated by Metropolitan Hermaniuk, along with Bishops Jerome Chimy of New Westminster, British Columbia, and Demetrius Greschuk of Edmonton. Bishop Daciuk was also named vicar general of the Winnipeg Archeparchy.

As Bishop Greschuk's successor, Bishop Daciuk became the third eparch (bishop) for Edmonton. The first, the late Bishop Neil Savaryn, a fellow Basilian, was installed in 1948 and



Bishop Myron Daciuk of Edmonton



remained there until his death in 1986. Bishop Greschuk, who served as Bishop Savaryn's auxiliary, succeeded him that year until his own unexpected death in the summer of 1990.

Bishop Daciuk's appointment, announced November 11, 1991, by Papal Nuncio Carlo Curis, ended a 17-month vacancy. Although the Rev. Bill Hupalo, who served as eparchial (diocesan) administrator for that duration, said that some of the younger priests in the diocese were concerned about getting an older man as leader, most are pleased.

"We weren't really consulted, but the waiting has been more aggravating than the lack of consultation," he explained. The Rev. Hupalo adds that he, like others in the eparchy, had also expected a priest to be elevated to the position.

An Albertan by birth, Bishop Daciuk points to his monastic and pastoral assignments in Mundare and Edmonton as part of his acquaintance with that eparchy's dynamic.

But he admits that he isn't on top of more current issues facing the estimated 40,000 Ukrainian Catholics living in Alberta. The Rev. Hupalo offered some advice. "We need work on the spirituality of our people," he explains. "Education of scripture, of the liturgy of our traditions are all important to us."

The administrator also hopes that Bishop Daciuk will implement some of the projects, including a permanent commission for young people, which were put on hold following Bishop Greschuk's death.

Bishop Daciuk concedes that he will miss Winnipeg. "I have been there for my parishioners at St. Andrew's Church" (where he has served as its pastor for as long).

They, too, will miss him. Anne Matviev, a member of St. Andrew's and secretary at his chancery office, suggested that Winnipeg's loss is Edmonton's gain. "He is a very approachable man. An honest and fair person who always sees both sides to every issue."

Archbishop-Metropolitan Hermaniuk told the Western Catholic Reporter that Bishop Daciuk will be "an excellent bishop" because he is people-oriented, educated, hard-working, experienced and loyal. "He'll be a very big asset for Edmonton and a very big loss for Winnipeg."

In Winnipeg he was active in various facets of community life, serving as

(Continued on page 15)

Kiev's Fata Morgana performs at no-nukes Chornobyl commemoration in D.C.

by Khristina Lew

WASHINGTON — Headlining at an anti-nuclear benefit concert marking the sixth anniversary of the Chornobyl accident, Ukraine's Fata Morgana rocked environmental activists at a small nightclub here on April 26.

The four-member band from Kiev — Oleksa Kereksha, vocals, Ihor Shablovskij, playing a home-made guitar, Serhiy Kolomiets, drums, and Andriy Solodenko, keyboards — having spent the winter months working on new material in Glen Spey, N.Y., came on stage full force, mesmerizing the dancing crowd for over an hour with their Ukrainian-language pop-rock adaptation of Taras Shevchenko poetry.

The anti-nuclear concert, held at Club 15 Minutes, featured local area bands Tru Fax and the Insaniacs, Jonny Cohen's Love Machine, Graverobbers and Girl Train, and benefited the Nuclear Action and Information Lobby, the lobbying arm of the Nuclear Information and Resource Service (NIRS).

NIRS advocates clean, safe alternative energy sources, and has embraced the accident at Chornobyl as one of its causes. Since 1978, the organization has provided information and assistance to



Fata Morgana's Ihor Shablovskij, Serhiy Kolomiets (at drums), Oleksa Kereksha and Andriy Solodenko.

grassroots activists working on nuclear power, radioactive waste and radiation issues.

Marking last year's fifth anniversary of Chornobyl, NIRS, Greenpeace and

the Safe Energy Communication Council co-sponsored a nationwide Conference for a Nuclear-Free 1990s in Washington which featured keynote addresses by Dr. David Marples, Yourie

Pankratz of the Belarusian Charitable Fund for the Children of Chornobyl, world-renowned epidemiologist and cancer researcher Dr. Alice Stewart and Olympic gold-medalist Olga Korbut.

Fata Morgana arrived in the United States last summer to play back-up for another of Ukraine's premiere rock bands, Hrono. Together they toured the U.S., playing concerts at Ukrainian summer festivals. In the fall, with Hrono back in Ukraine, Fata Morgana played its own concerts, recorded a new album under the management of Pryhoda Productions in Scranton, Pa., and is currently gearing up for the Verkhovyna RockFest on Memorial Day Weekend.

Vika, political rock band from Ukraine, to tour U.S.

PHILADELPHIA — One of the hottest rock groups in Ukraine today — the Vika Rock Group — will make its American debut in May. The group, which has been together for six years, will tour the U.S. in May, through July.

Entertaining and provocative, the ensemble is unique because it is rock with a strong political message. Ukrainian folk motifs are used in many of the songs, while the tone is satirical with stinging political messages about issues such as the economy, ecology and current political situation.

The lead vocalist is Victoria Vradij from Lviv who, along with her husband Volodymyr Bebesko, writes the music and lyrics for many of the production numbers. Vika, as Victoria is called, studied music for five years before she began her musical career in the 70s and 80s as a soloist with an ensemble called Arnika.

However, she is best known for her performances at the Chervona Ruta Music Festival in Kiev in 1989 which was highly publicized and controversial because of its political overtures which, at the time, were frowned upon. One

year later Vika toured Toronto, Winnipeg and other parts of Canada with the Chervona Ruta Festival prize winners.

In February of this year, Vika was chosen "Miss Rock of Europe" at a festival in Kiev, outperforming 20 contestants from various countries including the United States, England, Germany, Poland and Yugoslavia. Although Vika may not be Madonna, her "free spirit," spunky looks and dynamic voice make her an exciting talent to watch and certainly rank above all the rest. As a result, a German recording company has signed a contract with her.

Vika's voice is versatile, ranging from lovely melodious sounds to hoarse, raspy sounds when she delivers her harsh criticism of the political state, as in her powerful song "Shame." Sometimes she sings familiar American songs translated into Ukrainian, which is unusual for Ukrainian artists. To some, Vika's appearance may be shocking — short cropped hair, a stark, no make-up look, leather jacket and ripped denim jeans — but her message is simple: Ukraine is free, now let's rebuild it.

The other members of the group, all professional musicians, are: Volodymyr Bebesko, Vika's husband and artistic director of the group, Leonid Bebesko, Vyacheslav Wasylenko, Orest Lewyt-sky, Leonid Borisob, Rostyslav Shytyn, and the group's manager Ivan Shcherba.

Sharing the bill with Vika during the U.S. tour will be the popular Levko Durko (Leonid Bebesko) with his own very unique folk style. Tapes of his original humorous, satirical songs, many picking up on traditional folk melodies, spread through diaspora communities recently like wildfire. Poking fun at the former Soviet state, the songs became instant hits.

The Vika Rock Group and Levko Durko will be available for bookings. Anyone interested in additional information may contact the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center in Philadelphia, at (215) 663-1166, or by writing to the center at 700 Cedar Road, Philadelphia, PA 19111.

UNA grant...

(Continued from page 4)

readers of The Ukrainian Weekly; another newsletter will be issued in May.

Mrs. Diachuk also noted that income at Soyuzivka for 1991 was \$1,139,786, an amount higher by \$150,529 than the previous year. Expenses totalled \$1,706,925 which includes more than \$281,000 spent on renovations.

The director of the UNA Washington Office, Eugene Iwanciw traveled to Kiev in January (at his own expense) and while there had the opportunity to meet with activists of various democratic groups as well as government officials. He is currently working with Ukraine's charge d'affaires in Washington to help set up the Ukrainian Embassy.

Finally, Mrs. Diachuk noted, the Supreme Auditing Committee had conducted its review of UNA operations on March 23-26.

Once the officers' reports were delivered and accepted, the meeting participants discussed the establishment of the Ukrainian National Foundation. Mr. Olesnycky has agreed to prepare by-laws for the foundation modeled on those of a similar Baltic foundation.

The Executive Committee then approved several grants from the UNA Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine: \$10,000 to the University of Kiev-Mohyla Academy; \$5,000 for a history of 20th century Ukraine (as noted above); as well as \$500 to help the Tryzub Ukrainian Sports Center cover the costs of sponsoring a visit by a group of soccer players from the Kiev Institute of Physical Education.

Turning the pages...

(Continued from page 6)

come." We went off somewhere far away, on the road. I can remember a field, and in the field there were disinfection chambers, a fire engine, a table, and glasses and bread on the table. And ambulances, from Poltava and Zhytomyr.

There we conducted a dosimeter check; we checked the background radiation in buses and on people's clothes.

I worked there from 7 a.m. on 5 May till 10 a.m. on 6 May. A little over 24 hours. At first there wasn't much movement. Big military helicopters, in camouflage, flew over us; they flew very quickly. They flew low overhead; the noise filled my ears. The traffic on the road somehow throbbed. It was a long while from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Kiev buses were on the road, particularly "Icaruses," 17 to 20 per convoy, and there were buses from Obukhiv and Novoukrayinka; all the places were familiar, that's why I remembered them.

There were people in the buses. Basically from the village of Zalissia. It was 20 kilometers from Chornobyl. At that time not everyone left, because some of the people remained in the village, to load the cattle and domestic animals. ...

At first there were jams, then we adapted it so that the buses were let through in three rows, so there wasn't any disorder. One of us measured the bus itself, and two the people. The people got out of the bus, stood in a line and they came to me one at a time. Up to a certain level we were still letting people through. Where the level was higher, we sent them to get washed, to shake the dust off their things. ...

Later, when the evacuation was over, we did medical examinations and compared the data of blood analyses with other data. We took those who felt ill to the hospital for observation. I transferred these people.

On 6 May we were brought protective clothing: black suits, caps, boots, gas masks. We were told that correspondents were on their way.

But on 8 May we were sent to Kiev. A replacement came for us, men from the stomatological faculty.

Well, on 10 May I went to lectures, as usual, and returned to work in the October Hospital. In May there were a lot of my type of patients, heart cases: obviously, the stress was making things difficult, we had a lot of work in the block.

Around 11-12 May I noticed that I was sleeping a great deal but not feeling refreshed. I usually sleep five to six hours and feel fully refreshed. Now I was sleeping eight to 12, even 14 hours, and not feeling rested. And I had become sort of "soft," lazy. A blood analysis was done and I was put on the eighth floor in our department (where the students of the Kiev Medical Institute who had worked in the zone were treated).-

Druzhba '78 hockey team from Kharkiv dazzles U.S. and Canada

by Eugene M. Iwanciw

WASHINGTON — They came from Kharkiv, and like Kozaky of old they defeated their opponents and brought glory to Ukraine. These modern "Kozaky" are 12- and 13-year-old boys who defeat their opponents on skates rather than on horses. They are the World Champion Team Druzhba '78 of Kharkiv.

The event was the 33rd Annual International Pee-Wee Hockey Tournament, held in Quebec City. It is the world's most prestigious tournament for hockey players in this age group and has produced over 200 National Hockey League (NHL) players. This year's competition included the 105 best teams from around the world.

Arriving in Montreal looking like a ragtag gang in mismatched uniforms and taped-up skates, the 18 youngsters from Kharkiv generated media attention not for their playing ability but for their appearance. Reacting to the media reports, the Montreal Ukrainian-Canadian community quickly outfitted Team Druzhba '78 with new uniforms and decent equipment prior to the tournament in Quebec City.

Once the tournament started, the media continued to report on Team Druzhba '78 — not on their appearance, but on their hockey ability. They dazzled both their opponents and the spectators with a style of hockey that is seldom seen, especially among such young players. In the final and title game of the tournament, the Ukrainian team won by a score of 4-0, outshooting its opponent, 33-2.

Team Druzhba '78 was organized six years ago by Ivan Pravilov, a 29-year-old former soccer and hockey player. He scouted the 166 elementary schools in Kharkiv and selected the 18 six-year-old soccer players. The number "78" in the team's name comes from the year in which its members were born.

Mr. Pravilov organized the boys into a team and taught them the basics of hockey. For the past six years, the kids have been inseparable, attending school together and practicing hockey an hour to an hour and a half each day. The result: winning the young hockey championship of the Soviet Union in 1990 followed by the world championship in 1992.

Impressed by their outstanding performance in Quebec City, the Richmond Hill-Vaughan Kings Hockey Association, a Canadian-Italian team, invited the Ukrainian players to visit and participate in a series of tournaments in Toronto. For three weeks, the Ukrainians played three games a day handing each of their opponents a frustrating loss.

While in Quebec City, they also impressed John Osidach, the Ukrainian American coach of Washington's Little Capitals, and his assistant coach, Sean Bosack. Mr. Osidach invited the team to visit Washington and to play against his team. After some tricky negotiations to acquire U.S. visas for the Ukrainian youths, they traveled by bus to the U.S. capital.

Hanja Cherniak-Mack mobilized the Washington Ukrainian American community to warmly greet the Ukrainian superstars and planned an exciting couple of days for the youngsters. For their accommodations, Ms. Cherniak-Mack made sure each of the 18 youths stayed with a family with teenagers, providing each Kharkiv youth an opportunity to share the feelings and experiences of teenagers growing up in two different countries. While Ukrainian Americans housed some of the players, parents of the Little Caps housed others.

The 18 players quickly won the hearts of the people they encountered. Wherever they traveled, they were welcomed into homes and showered with gifts; Washington was no different.

To provide a respite from their intensive hockey program, Ms. Cherniak-Mack, Regina Dwyer, Ellen Myerberg and a number of parents of the Little Capitals organized a number of excursions for the youngsters, including a trip to the U.S. Naval Academy in Annapolis, Md., a visit to the Air and Space Museum and a special tour of the White House.

On Saturday morning, the Kharkiv youths followed the pattern of many Ukrainian American



The Kharkiv team, joined by some members of Washington's Little Capitals, plant a tree near the Taras Shevchenko monument.



The Druzhba '78 hockey team from Kharkiv, Ukraine, that won the world championship in its age group.

youths by attending the Taras Shevchenko School of Ukrainian Studies.

On April 4, the players of Team Druzhba '78 planted a tree at the Taras Shevchenko Monument as part of the Global ReLeaf Program, a worldwide program for reforestation. The American Forestry Association, the American sponsor of this effort, has been working with the National Ecological Center of Ukraine, the Ukrainian partner in Global ReLeaf. Attending the ceremony were Ukrainian Charge d' Affaires Serhiy Kulyk, Ukrainian Embassy First Secretary Ihor Dunaysky, representatives of the Washington Ukrainian American community and many of the Little Caps.

The members of Team Druzhba '78 also had the opportunity to view an NHL game between the Washington Capitals and the Montreal Canadiens. The invitation from the Washington Capitals players included seeing the game from the two sky suites owned by the team at the Capital Center. The captain and star of the Capitals, Ron Langway, unable to play in that game due to injuries, watched part of the game from the sky suite with the Ukrainian youths. Between periods, the 18 Kharkiv players along with their hosts, the Little Capitals, were escorted onto the ice. Team Druzhba '78 was introduced to the crowd as the world champions. After the game, they were invited to visit the Capitals' locker room and meet all the players. Among the players they met were Peter Bondra from Lviv and Dimitrij Khristich from Kiev.

While in Washington, Team Druzhba '78 practiced at the Piney Orchard Ice Arena, the practice arena for the Washington Capitals. They then faced-off against the Washington Little Capitals. In their first meet, Team Druzhba won by an impressive score of 10-2, outshooting the Caps 40-7. This victory, however, was surpassed in their second game against the Caps when the Ukrainian

superstars won by a score of 12-0, outshooting their opponents 44-5.

In an effort to provide the Kharkiv youth with stronger competition, the Washington Bantams, a team of 14- to 16-year-olds, challenged Team Druzhba. Though apprehensive about facing older, larger and stronger players, the Ukrainian team kept its poise and its undefeated record in tack by winning 6-3.

For those who witnessed the game played by Team Druzhba '78, it was their style and grace that was the highlight of their visit. While on the ice, they truly played as a team with each member thinking of the good of the team rather than his own achievements. During play, it was the players who rotated on and off the ice without any prompting from the coach. When asked to comment on this style, Coach Pravilov stated that he has trained the players to remove themselves from the game when they are no longer able to give 100 percent so as not to put "undue strain on the other team members."

"It was an unforgettable experience for the Baltimore-Washington area to host the ice hockey team Druzhba '78 from Kharkiv, Ukraine," commented Mr. Osidach, the Coach of the Washington Little Capitals. "For their age group (13 years), Team Druzhba '78 is considered to be the best ice hockey team in the world."

"In my 15 years of coaching, I have never seen a team which displayed such superior skating and stick-handling skills. Their speed and teamwork is unmatched. Even while participating in practices, their dedication, discipline and work ethic was impressive. Those of us who had the privilege to see Team Druzhba '78 play here may also have the privilege of seeing some of the boys play in the future, on the Ukrainian Olympic hockey team or a National Hockey League team."

CHORNOBYL SIX YEARS AFTER: A new era of investigation

by Dr. David R. Marples

CONCLUSION

The Ukrainian government commission

At the opposite end of the spectrum to the IAEA can be placed the investigation undertaken by the Chornobyl Commission of the Ukrainian Parliament, established in 1990 under the leadership of People's Deputy Volodymyr Yavorivsky, a prominent and vocal spokesperson on Chornobyl. The commission adheres to the viewpoint that Chornobyl was a result of central mismanagement and the imposition of Moscow-controlled central planning on Ukrainian life.

The enormity of the tragedy has evoked outpourings of anger directed at the central authorities, from the Soviet leaders on the spot. To Ukrainian party and government leaders, and extending all the way to Mikhail Gorbachev himself, who had at that time been general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

The first focus of Ukraine's Chornobyl Commission was the notion, propagated by scientists such as Leonid Ilyin, vice-president of the Russian (formerly Soviet) Academy of Medical Scientists, that residents of Ukraine could be subject to radiation, full body count in addition to the natural background, at 35 rems over a natural lifespan, or 0.5 rems per year. It was, perhaps, an odd statement to have to defend in that many of the chief victims of the accident were already over the age of 70 and could thus be considered to have attained their lifetime dosage. Were they then outside the new regulations or were they subject to the new levels for their remaining years?

Mr. Yavorivsky and many other critics, including Green Party leader, Dr. Yuriy Shcherbak, pointed out that the proposed toleration level did not take into account the amount of radiation already received by the population in the days and weeks after the disaster. Others claimed that even very low rises in the radiation background could be dangerous.

As a result, the Ukrainian commission lowered the toleration levels for the population over a natural lifetime from 35 to seven rems, or an additional 0.1 rems per year on top of the natural radiation background.

The equivalent acceptable contamination of the soil by radioactive isotopes was also reduced. Formerly, a village or community could be evacuated if cesium contamination of the soil exceeded 15 curies per square kilometer. This level was now reduced to five curies. Similarly, both strontium and plutonium levels were also cut back, in the latter case, the maximum permissible in the soil was reduced by a factor of 10, from 0.1 curies per square kilometer to 0.01 curies.

It is well known that plutonium, a very dangerous isotope, has a half life of 24,390 years. One should note that measurement of contamination can rarely be precise. Cases have been cited of radiation levels in the streets of Narodychi (Zhytomyr Oblast, Ukraine) that varied by tens of millirems according to which side of the road the

measurement was taken. There have also been cases of radioactive hotspots transported great distances by the wind, or on the wheels of vehicles and the like.

All the same, the results of the Ukrainian inquiry into the aftermath of the nuclear disaster have been significant. They have signified, first of all, that the boundaries of contaminated land are much broader. Whereas initial concern was focused on the oblasts of Kiev, Chernihiv and Zhytomyr, because of the revised emergency levels of contamination, oblasts such as Volyn, Rivne, Lviv, Ivano-Frankivsk and even more distant areas had to be included in the official fallout zone.

About 5 million hectares of land have been affected to some degree, including a wide forest belt, and lakes such as the Kiev Reservoir, which was not hitherto thought to be contaminated. About 8 percent of Ukraine's agricultural land has been taken, more or less permanently, out of circulation. Equally important, the number of villages to be evacuated — and the number of those with lower levels of radiation that were given the choice to be evacuated — was greatly augmented.

According to the Ukrainian health authorities, the health situation in the regions affected by Chornobyl is catastrophic. Hospitals are reportedly full, there has been a significant rise in the incidence of thyroid tumors among children, and the number of miscarriages among pregnant women has also manifested a sharp increase.

Biologist and Green World Deputy Chairman Dmytro Hrodzynsky has noted that the increased radiation background may have reduced the ability of the human immune system to cope with diseases, i.e., there is a so-called "Chornobyl AIDS."

Scientists in Kiev have prognosticated that in the city itself, there could be an additional 300 future cancer deaths over the next five to 30 years as a result of the radiation cloud passing over the capital on April 30-May 1, precisely the time during which the May Day parade was taking place, at the behest of the Ukrainian party authorities.

Mr. Yavorivsky himself has remained an outspoken critic of the handling of Chornobyl by the Ukrainian and Soviet authorities. Recent evidence suggests that he and his commission are prepared to undertake legal proceedings against those responsible, including against Mikhail Gorbachev, who had been CPSU general secretary when the Chornobyl disaster occurred. He has asserted that as a result of the secrecy in which the Moscow authorities kept the tragedy, 120,000 people spent 36 hours "in the epicenter of a nuclear catastrophe." Mr. Yavorivsky has interviewed many of the Ukrainian party and government leaders in office at the time (though the party leader, Volodymyr Shcherbytsky, died in January 1990), and stenogram reports of these interviews are now becoming available.

In one particularly bitter dialogue, Mr. Yavorivsky interrogates Valentyna Shevchenko, the chairperson of the Presidium of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet, asking her when she knew about the existence of the danger from radiation. She replied that she was unaware of what had occurred until CC CPSU Politburo member Yegor Ligachev made an announcement on May 2, 1986, i.e. six days after the accident. Mr. Yavorivsky is incredulous at the response.

In the account of this interview broadcast on Radio Kiev, the announcer appends the remark that on the



Marta Kolomayets

People's Deputy Volodymyr Yavorivsky, chairman of the Parliament's Chornobyl Committee, displays children's artwork on the theme of the Chornobyl nuclear accident. The works marked the fifth anniversary of the Chornobyl disaster (1991).

night of April 26-27, the former deputy chairman of the Prypiat government, Osavulov, had 26 badly burned operators flown from Kiev's Boryspil airport to Moscow. On the following day, another 120 fatally ill were removed. Prypiat was evacuated, and the entire world was talking about the tragedy. Thus the only person who seemed not to know what had transpired was the chairperson of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet.

Criticisms of commission's perspective

Although the Ukrainian government perspective appears to be on firmer ground than that of the IAEA, it can be argued that it manifests a tendency to ignore other factors important to the health situation in Ukraine. As we have pointed out, the lifestyle of people in the affected zones can hardly be described as healthy.

Robert Gale, the UCLA doctor who performed bone marrow transplants on the first victims of the disaster, has commented that he considers the effects of heavy smoking to be as harmful to residents as radiation. There is also, in this period of economic difficulty, a lack of nutritious food, especially in the rural areas. In addition, the significant rise in the number of illnesses of all types in the irradiated zone may also to some extent reflect the increased attention to health in this region. In other words, the population is much more likely than before to seek medical check-ups or x-rays, which reveal ailments not known hitherto to the patient. In such cases, the rise in sickness may be less significant than originally thought.

In addition, there is an understandable tendency within the Ukrainian Chornobyl Commission to both exaggerate the dangers of radiation and to ignore scientific information. One can argue that it is best to err on the side of caution, but the net impact of reducing toleration levels per person from 35 to seven rems over a lifetime may be to cause panic without due cause. Today, very small rises in radiation background can thus warrant an entire evacuation. This is not to say that there is no danger from such factors, but rather that there are other more serious atmospheric and environmental problems that tend to be neglected because of the all-pervasive fear of radiation.

There is a clear need for a new understanding between the Ukrainian scientific elite and the population at large. The rift between the two sides was, I would argue, brought about by the superficial arrogance of the former, which was unwilling to have its views questioned by what it regarded as an uninformed majority. Figures such as Leonid Ilyin, Anatoliy Romanenko and I. Likhtaryov have not emerged from Chornobyl with any credit. But there are other scientists that should be heard.

Little is known about the true effects, for example, of low-level radiation. The efforts to compare Chornobyl as an accident with the fate of victims of the atomic bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki seem futile, partly because of the drastically different nature of the fallout, and partly because there are as yet no widely accepted studies of the effects of the earlier nuclear impact.

(Continued on page 16)

This paper was presented at the University of Kansas on February 24 as a public lecture sponsored by the Maria Palij Endowment Fund. Dr. David Marples is professor of Russian and Soviet history at the University of Alberta and the author of two books on the Chornobyl nuclear disaster.

REPORT FROM MINSK: Belarus, a forgotten nation?

by Dr. David R. Marples

MINSK — The center of Minsk, capital of the Republic of Belarus, is dominated by a huge statue of Vladimir Lenin standing at a podium, a grim expression on his face. Behind him, almost apologetically, a red and white Belarus flag flutters from the Parliament building. In a nearby park, one finds a statue of Feliks Dzerzhinsky, founder of the Russian secret police. Both statues symbolize the relatively slow progress of Belarus toward democratization. The republic is also only beginning to deal with twin problems that have reduced it to the minor partner in the trio of Slavic nations (with Russia and Ukraine), namely: the economy and the lasting impact of the 1986 nuclear disaster at Chernobyl.

I arrived in Minsk on April 10 to attend an International Chernobyl Congress, which had been organized by the Belarusian Charitable Fund for the Children of Chernobyl (BCFCC). It was my first visit to the republic, following several visits to Ukraine, and the contrast between the two was immediately evident.

For one thing, the Russian language was so prevalent that a Belarusian-speaking Canadian eventually pleaded for her native language to be used. Of the three TV channels, two are in Russian and one Belarusian. There is a bilingual newspaper, *Narodna Hazeta*, and I did discover a more radical Belarusian newspaper, called *Nasha Slovo*. But the vast majority of newspapers and journals are in Russian, and indeed one rarely hears the native language spoken on the streets of Minsk.

Unlike Ukraine, the traveler still must acquire a visa for Belarus with the former Soviet Embassy in Ottawa. In the Parliament, about 85 percent of deputies are former Communists, and the Popular Front, under its leader, Zenon Pozniak, has not yet made a significant impact. Over the weekend, the opposition was busy collecting signatures in favor of a referendum on a change of government, and evidently about 400,000 signatures were gathered. Yet there was little sign of impending political crisis.

I was informed by Vladimir Tyomkin, a professor of French at the Institute for Foreign Languages, that although the current chairman of the Supreme Council of Belarus, Stanislav

Shushkevich, is far from popular in all sectors of society, most Belarusians believe that there is as yet no viable alternative.

One charismatic, though rather abrasive, oppositionist is the head of the Belarusian Charitable Fund for the Children of Chernobyl (BCFCC), Gennadii Grushevoi, a persistent critic of the current leadership, a bespectacled professorial type in his late 40s. The BCFCC has earned the respect of the population for its aid to the victims of Chernobyl, following a half-hearted relief effort by the government.

A survey conducted in the contaminated zones by the Belarus agency Public Opinion, as published in *Narodna Hazeta* (April 14), indicated that 64 percent of respondents consider that the BCFCC has offered the most effective aid, compared to only 11 percent backing government aid, and 10.5 percent the district councils. These results represent both a boost for the fund and a shocking indictment of the government.

At the International Chernobyl Congress, speaker after speaker emphasized the colossal radiation fallout in the republic. The southern province of Gomel experienced a rise in radiation background of some 130,000 times. According to the head of the scientific investigation into the effects of Chernobyl, E.F. Kanoplya, more than 400 settlements in Belarus are contaminated with more than 15 curies per square kilometer of cesium (the usual level at which an evacuation is warranted), compared to 206 in Russia, and 49 in Ukraine. Seventy settlements have registered alarming levels of more than 40 curies.

In total, it was stated that more than 70 percent of the total fallout from Chernobyl radiation landed in Belarus, covering about one-fifth of the republic, or some 2.2 million people out of a population of 10 million.

At the same time, the inquiry into the health effects of the tragedy has been slow and inconclusive. E.P. Ivanov, director of the Institute of Hematology (Belarus Academy of Sciences), maintains that it is necessary to spend further time to evaluate the situation adequately. He did maintain, however, that there has been a rise in the number of leukemias in Mogilev region, and that the most vulnerable group appears to be boys age 5-9. The anemia levels have risen, but this type of anemia is not considered dangerous, providing that the children can be given vitamins and nutritious food, for example, by visits to foreign countries.

Faced with a catastrophe of this level, the BCFCC has organized an interna-



Gennadii Grushevoi, president of the Charitable Fund for the Children of Chernobyl, and a parliamentary deputy from the Popular Front, opens "The World after Chernobyl" conference on April 14, in Minsk, Belarus.

tional campaign to send children out of contaminated regions for recuperation abroad. Charitable organizations in various countries are providing assistance — particularly Germany.

But the campaign has run into three major problems. First, there have been obstructions at the local level, with some village authorities refusing permission for the children to leave the villages. Second, a sharp dispute has occurred between the fund — and Mr. Grushevoi specifically — and the Belarusian government. And third, participants at the congress from some of the smaller, but heavily contaminated regions of the Brest district complained that neither the fund's representatives nor any other charitable organization had visited their areas.

During an April 16 meeting with Chairman Shushkevich, 15 congress delegates, including this writer, were permitted to raise questions pertaining to this issue. Mr. Shushkevich, a stocky, balding physicist, was polite initially, but clearly irked by the presence of Mr. Grushevoi at the opposite end of the table.

After repeated questions about bureaucratic obstruction of the fund's efforts, he snapped that such matters were petty affairs and that a well-run association would have no difficulty resolving them. The Ministry of Education must register all children traveling abroad, he stated, especially since during a visit to Cuba, several children from the Chernobyl regions died.

Mr. Grushevoi pointed out that the Cuban relief mission was a government-organized campaign and that the fund has already sent thousands of children abroad without incident. Mr.

Shushkevich was clearly incensed, and later ordered Mr. Grushevoi to sit down, refusing to allow him to make the final statement of the meeting. What had begun in friendly fashion ended in high tension.

Mr. Shushkevich declared that while he was grateful to the foreign representatives for their aid, they might do better to seek cooperation with government agencies rather than those of the fund. Yourie Pankratz, the member of the fund's committee responsible for foreign guests, informed me that one of the authorities in the Ministry of Education had asked that his own children be placed on the fund's list, because they "wanted to travel abroad." Thus there is a feeling among fund members that the efforts to assist Chernobyl children are being stymied by old-style governmental corruption.

Energy crisis in Belarus

While the BCFCC struggles to alleviate the problems resulting from Chernobyl, the Shushkevich government is once again turning to the option of nuclear energy to try to solve a continuing power crisis in Belarus. Mr. Shushkevich noted that currently, the republic receives nuclear energy from three stations, none of which can be considered safe: Ignalina (Lithuania), Smolensk (Russia), and Rivne (Ukraine).

The first two are graphite-moderated plants like Chernobyl, while the Rivne station has been poorly constructed on permeable limestone and has experienced a high rate of accidents. Therefore, he remarked, we are exploring the

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Miners on a hunger strike outside the Belarus Parliament.



Monument to Feliks Dzerzhinsky, founder of the Russian secret police, remains untouched in Minsk.

Fellowship offered in Ukrainian studies Belarus...

CHAMPAIGN, Ill. — The Russian and East European Center at the University of Illinois is offering a post-doctoral fellowship in modern Ukrainian studies for the 1992-1993 academic year.

The stipend will be \$25,000 for a nine-month appointment beginning August 21, and will include health insurance. Applicants must hold a Ph.D. or an equivalent degree and be U.S. citizens or permanent residents with valid work permits. Women and minorities are particularly encouraged to apply.

The fellow must spend the grant period at the University of Illinois at Champaign-Urbana and will be expected to contribute occasional guest lectures to both classes and public audiences.

Applications should include: a letter of application, stating name, title of research project, citizenship, current affiliation, and the names and addresses of three individuals who are writing letters of recommendations; a 3-5 page (double-spaced) research proposal outlining the research that will be done during the fellowship; and a current curriculum vitae.

Three letters of recommendation about the proposal and the applicant's qualifications should be mailed separately.

All application materials must be in English, and should be sent to: Prof. Diane P. Koenker, Ukrainian Studies Post-Doctoral Fellowship, Russian and East European Center, 104 International Studies Building, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, 910 S. Fifth St., Champaign, IL 61820.

The deadline for receipt of all application materials is May 11. The award will be announced on approximately June 15.

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(Continued from page 11)

possibilities of using foreign technology for a Belarusian nuclear industry.

I asked Mr. Shushkevich whether his visit to Paris was related to nuclear technology exchange, wondering whether a French Super Phoenix station might be constructed on Belarusian territory. Unfortunately, before he could respond in full, a Japanese delegate saw fit to scream at him about the unreliability of Japanese nuclear plants.

Nevertheless, it is quite clear that Mr. Shushkevich is a firm supporter of nuclear power in the republic most affected by Chernobyl. A previous attempt to build a nuclear reactor for heating purposes, near Minsk, was abandoned in 1988 as a result of public protests. The half-finished building stands in the woodland along the road to the international airport. It seems unlikely that the Belarus public, docile or not, will resign itself to a republican nuclear industry.

Yet Belarus seems somehow trapped in time. The population of Minsk lives in a bewildering array of apartment complexes in various states of disrepair. The local market stocks almost every consumer item required, while individual sellers form two lines, holding out merchandise and bartering over the price. Most of the goods on sale are acquired from Poland, and include Korean or Swiss watches, German televisions, Italian shoes, sweaters from various countries. There are even exotic parrots, kittens inside deep coat pockets, and vacuum cleaners without guarantees. Almost no one buys anything, though there are many inquiries as to the price.

Herein lies the problem. Vladimir Tyomkin, as a professor of French, earns about 2,000 rubles monthly (a rise of some 10 times over the past few years). Katya Stulova, a 19-year-old student at the Institute of Foreign Languages, survives on a stipend of 900 rubles. The average sweater on display cost 7,000 rubles; bananas were selling at 300 rubles per kilo; an umbrella sold for 650 rubles; and a car — rapidly becoming an unattainable item — costs about 200,000 rubles.

While I was in Minsk, bus and tram fares went up from 40 kopeks to one



Independence Square in Minsk's city center, where a statue of Lenin still stands.

ruble, and the average taxi fare from 25 to 75 rubles. The current exchange rate (though it fluctuates wildly, almost from day to day) is 122 rubles to the dollar.

Under such circumstances, the purchasing power of the public has been significantly decreased. This factor has meant that the amount of goods in the stores has risen, but simultaneously, the stores are selling less. The incentive to produce more local consumer products is thus minimal.

The food is barely adequate. I neither saw nor ate any fish, and the only meat readily available is chicken, but not the sort of plump, succulent chicken that one finds in the West. Potatoes are a staple, especially in the southern regions of the republic. There, according to reports, obesity is a cause for concern, and because of irradiation, a nutritious diet is precluded. Few people wish to be evacuated but the food is largely inedible. The distribution system is no better than other parts of the former Soviet Union. In short, as Mr. Pozniak and others have pointed out, a market system does not yet exist in Belarus.

The public is responding to this dire state of affairs with protests and strikes. In the Independence Square, a group of striking miners from Soligorsk had begun a hunger strike and set up a tent. Ironically, the former Communist leader, Masherov, is being venerated as someone who could have dealt with such a crisis. A pensioner who used to work for the Minsk tractor factory — a Stalinist style building — complained to

the newspaper Femida that living standards are now insufficient to sustain a family. Cigarettes are restricted to two packets per week, and even vodka is strictly rationed.

Streetcars that look like early post-war models creak down the streets; five faces crushed to the back window of a passing bus stare forlornly at the retreating road; while in the cavernous underground passages of the city, old peasant ladies arrange handfuls of rather battered flowers and then squat on the ground beside them.

Yet the atmosphere is not completely desolate. The Belarusians are gentle people, and their hospitality is exceptional. Most have retained a very dry and biting sense of humor, and Gorbachev jokes are prevalent.

The office of the Chernobyl Charitable Fund is a small house in which not a moment goes by without some form of activity. The place is swarming with people, the fax machine constantly churning out messages, with packages arriving hourly. The people there are highly motivated, and here may lie a message for the Belarusian factory managers. With the right incentive, there is nothing inherently slothful about the local worker or farmer.

The younger generation, however, is dissatisfied. "I am sorry that my apartment block is such a shambles," Luba, a 31-year-old single mother said to me, "but it is not my fault." Many would like to emigrate, and Canada was frequently mentioned as a desirable location. But Belarus rarely attracts world attention, despite the position of Minsk as the capital of the CIS — a fact that has aroused concern among those anxiously awaiting apartments because of a possible influx of bureaucrats and diplomats.

To the north, the Baltic republics are determining their own future; and to the south, the Ukrainians are resolutely standing their ground in the dispute with Russia over the Black Sea Fleet and other issues. And Belarus, with its devastated land, almost overwhelming problems and truly Soviet lifestyle, seems to be forgotten.

"We are like Canadians," one student said to me. "Quiet and unassuming, and unwilling to express strong national sentiments." Several hundred yards away stood a museum to commemorate those Belarusians who fought in the "Great Patriotic War." In 1992, Chernobyl represents a second event of devastation that is claiming victims more silently but no less lethally. But in Minsk, Lenin still stands erect. "How can we get rid of him?" asked Tamara, a 35-year-old English instructor, who was my hostess in Minsk. "He is simply too big." The statement speaks volumes about Belarusian society in the first post-Soviet year.



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Sharing Is Caring

Rutgers professor named to academy



Dr. Wolodymyr Petryshyn

NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J. — Dr. Wolodymyr V. Petryshyn, a professor of mathematics at Rutgers University, was elected to the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences on March 20 "for outstanding contribution to the growth of non-linear functional analysis and in particular for the development of the original theory of A-proper mappings and its application to the solvability of ordinary and partial differential equations."

Dr. Petryshyn and Ihor V. Skrypnyk, an academician from Donetsk, were awarded the 1992 "Krylov Award," the highest and most prestigious award that the academy can bestow on Ukrainian mathematicians for their original contribution to mathematics. Both men will be presented with their awards in May.

Friends help Chernobyl victims

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Eugenia Salusbury (nee Mazurczak) and Peter Kozicky teamed up to help Chernobyl victims in the summer of 1991, reported the Bristol-Myers Squibb World.

Dr. Kozicky, an orthopaedic surgeon from Bethlehem, Pa., was traveling to Ukraine to teach Ukrainian doctors the craft of arthroscopy, which repairs damaged joints through tiny punctures in the skin.

When his friend, Ms. Salusbury, found out that he needed a surgical equipment donor, she contacted the senior management of Bristol-Myers Squibb, where she is a senior reservations agent at the corporate travel department. The Linvatec division of Bristol-Myers Squibb provided an Intra-Vision arthroscopic system and a set of Shutt arthroscopic forceps. The Zimmer division donated bone cement, surgical instruments and Hemovac surgical drains.

Dr. Kozicky worked at the Chornobyl Hospital in Lviv, which used to be a Communist Party spa. He and a chosen trainee — the hospital's chief of orthopaedic surgery, Dr. Theofil Pidliscky — operated on more than 40 patients, working from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. daily.

In many cases, patients had been directly injured by the Chernobyl blast, their hip or knee joints burnt out by radiation. Others had suffered joint injuries from falling debris or while working in the rescue efforts, noted the newsletter published by Bristol-Myers.

The World's reporter, Nancy Roberts, wrote:

"These were the first arthroscopic operations ever performed in Ukraine

Notes on people

— even in Moscow, arthroscopy is still mostly used for diagnostic purposes," Dr. Kozicky says. "So we had doctors come from all over to watch us. They were amazed — from their point of view, they saw people who had been cripples walk out of the hospital."

But there were many disheartening moments as well. Because of the shortage of time, expertise and equipment, Dr. Kozicky was forced to select younger patients who would be able to return to work.

"It was very sad — we had people coming up to us in the streets begging us for operations," he says. "We had to reject many people who would have been perfectly viable candidates for surgery in the U.S."

On August 19, Dr. Kozicky was in the operating room when he heard about the coup against then-President Mikhail Gorbachev.

Dr. Kozicky left Lviv on the Friday after the coup and went by train to Budapest. He was in a taxi on the way to the airport when he heard that Ukraine had declared its independence — a resolution later overwhelmingly affirmed in a nationwide referendum.

"I started to cry," Dr. Kozicky says. "For that to happen right then, on top of everything else, was just so incredible."

Aside from the many patients who benefited from his expertise, Dr. Kozicky left behind at least one surgeon, Dr. Pidliscky, who is thoroughly trained in the latest arthroscopic techniques.

"He is training others, and in time, the knowledge will spread," Dr. Kozicky says with satisfaction.

Dr. Kozicky is a member of UNA Branch 8.

Promoted to traffic coordinator



Natalka Panczak

PHILADELPHIA — Natalka Panczak was recently promoted from sales assistant to traffic coordinator at WTGI-TV 61, Philadelphia's international channel.

Ms. Panczak received her bachelor's degree in English and communications from Rutgers University and previously worked at Quigley Communications.

WTGI-TV is the only multi-ethnic television broadcaster in the Philadelphia region, and carries foreign language programming by networks Tele-mundo (in Spanish) and RAIUSA (in Italian) as well as programs in Asian-Indian, Greek, Polish, Ukrainian and others.

Ms. Panczak is a member of UNA Branch 162.

Five-year-old wins Little Miss pageant



Five-year-old Deanna Lauren Killmer of Union, N.J., won the Little Miss New Jersey State 1992 contest. Born on June 2, 1986, Ms. Killmer attends the Franklin School in Union, the Cherney Dance Studio and the Calderone School of Music. The Little Miss, Pre-Teen and Teen Pageants were held on March 29 at the Somerset Marriott Hotel. Ms. Killmer's grandfather, William D. Humen, is a member of UNA Branch 26.

Entrepreneur restores Ukrainian hotel

NEW YORK — Martha Fedoriv was featured on the front page of the March 16 issue of The Wall Street Journal in recognition of her entrepreneurial efforts in Ukraine.

John J. Fialka wrote that Ms. Fedoriv is restoring the 62-room Grand Hotel in Lviv to the beauty that it had when it was first built to cater to Viennese nobles and merchants.

Ms. Fedoriv had complained two years ago to the mayor of Lviv about the lousy accommodations for tourists. "We have some old hotels," he told her. "Why don't you take one and fix it up?" She signed a 15-year lease on the Grand Hotel with an option to buy if private property becomes legal.

She has already put more than \$480,000 into the restoration of the hotel, installing modern heating, 20th-century bathrooms, telephones, television sets and baroque flourishes. "I'm known here as the impatient one," she said, referring to the comparatively short time the hotel was renovated. "She plans to open it in late spring as living commercial proof that Ukrainian construction workers and staff can build and run a first-class business that also turns a profit," the article stated.

"The people who go in now have a potential opportunity to realize a very handsome profit. Labor costs are low throughout the region," said Bonnie

Burnham, who studies restoration problems in Eastern Europe. She said that the kind of project that Ms. Fedoriv is working on is "almost a guaranteed success" if one is patient. She said that investors have to think of long-term profits — "in terms of getting their money out in, say, 20 years," reported the article.

Engineer receives professional award

PHILADELPHIA — Zenowie M. Holubec, senior project coordinator for the Lubrizol Corp. in Wickliffe, Ohio, recently received ASTM's Award of Merit in Austin, Texas.

The Award of Merit and the accompanying honorary title of Fellow of the Society were established in 1949 by the board of directors of the American Society for Testing and Materials to recognize distinguished service by individual members.

Committee D-2 on Petroleum Products and Lubricants hosted ceremonies paying homage to Dr. Holubec at the Hyatt Regency Hotel in December 1991. He was commended for contributions to the development and standardization of viscosity measurement techniques used in ASTM test methods, under the jurisdiction of the committee.

Dr. Holubec has been involved with Committee D-2 since 1981 as a member, secretary, and subcommittee chairman. He is also associated with the activities of the Society of Automotive Engineers, as far as they relate to ASTM test methods.

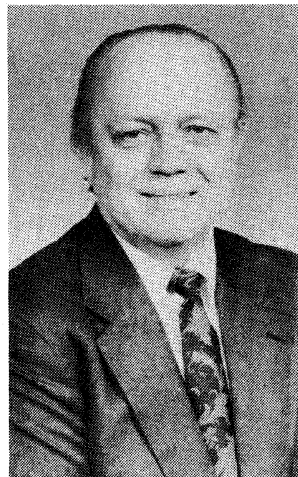
Dr. Holubec, a resident of Parma Heights, Ohio, earned his A.B. from Case Western Reserve University and received an M.S. degree from John Carroll University, both in chemistry. He obtained his Ph.D. from the University of Illinois in 1968.

Securing employment with the Lubrizol Corp. in 1960, Dr. Holubec performed duties in various positions as an analytical chemist, research chemist, project manager, and department director. His career has focused on the science of lubrication, farm tractor lubricant additives, and railroad diesel engine lubricants, to name a few.

He holds membership in the American Chemical Society and the Society of Automotive Engineers.

Committee D-2 is one of 133 ASTM technical committees. Organized in 1898, the ASTM is one of the largest voluntary standards development systems in the world.

Dr. Holubec is a member of UNA Branch 358.



Dr. Zenowie Holubec

Parma "Poltavsky Vechir" benefit spotlights Canadian singer

by Vera C. Kap

PARMA, Ohio — The 17th annual "Poltavsky Vechir" took place recently at St. Vladimir's Orthodox Cathedral Hall to benefit various charitable organizations.

The evening began with cocktails and a dinner featuring Poltavsky halushky; a concert and dance followed.

The concert featured vocalist Luba Bilash from Edmonton. The audience was awed by her performance, not only because of her tremendous talent, but because she is a fifth-generation Ukrainian Canadian with an exceptional command of the Ukrainian language.

Her mezzo-soprano voice, so pleasing to the ear, has a lyrical and dramatic timbre. Ms. Bilash accompanied herself on the guitar, singing several traditional Ukrainian songs. Some of her numbers were sung in honor of the Centennial of Ukrainian immigration in Canada. The second half of the concert included songs in the contemporary, cabaret style.

During her concert, Ms. Bilash mentioned her two-month summer concert tour of Ukraine in 1991. She performed in Kiev, Lviv, Ternopil, Ivano-Frankivske, Chernivtsi and other cities, concluding the tour at the Chervona Ruta Festival in Zaporizhzhia. She then returned to Kiev to complete a recording of Ukrainian Canadian immigration songs to be released in the spring.

Joining Ms. Bilash on stage was violinist Bohdan Subchak from Kiev, Ukraine. He had arrived just in time to perform at Poltavsky Vechir and concertize in the U.S. He studied at the Kiev Conservatory of Music, played with many ensembles and performed with the Kiev Symphony Orchestra. He has performed throughout Ukraine, Bul-



Luba Bilash

garia, Yugoslavia and Canada. He also has appeared with Dmytro Hnatiuk and Dva Kolory.

Mr. Subchak performed several well-known Ukrainian numbers and his solo piece was "Meditation" by Massenet. He was accompanied by Lydia Ostapovich of Parma. Mr. Subchak, a very talented virtuoso, charmed the audience with his violin.

The committee members who worked diligently for a successful evening were: Nick Klepach (chairman), Lydia Sereda, Luba Niksich, Val Jaremenko, Alex Nezdolij, George and Vera Kapustiansky (Kap). Romen provided music for everyone's dancing pleasure. Proceeds from the February 15 event will be divided among various needy organizations.

Manhattan cultural center features Ukrainian concert, folk art exhibit

by Maria Lobay

NEW YORK — The Svitnok Ukrainian American Youth Association Choir from Yonkers, some members of the Echo of the Steppes bandurist ensemble and of the Promin vocal ensemble from New York, as well as a young Ukrainian American dancer from New Jersey performed on Sunday, March 8, at Alderton House, an international cultural center located in Manhattan.

Their rendition of a variety of beautiful songs, the instrumental numbers and the lively folk dances delighted the audience, and their regional costumes added much color to the program. The event also included a folk art exhibit — ceramics, embroidery, woodwork and icons, set up by Oksana Kulynych, as well as a display of pysanky by Lesia Kozicky.

Irene Dorgan, the director of Alderton House, welcomed the attendants to this educational center which since 1967 has been offering cultural, professional and religious programs — the direction of the latter being entrusted to Opus Dei, a Personal Prelature of the Catholic Church. She explained that Svitnok's performance at Alderton last

November was so well received that it was decided to organize another Ukrainian concert some months later.

After a brief reference to the historical events taking place in Ukraine, 13 young women of the Svitnok choir, directed by Daria Horbachevsky and accompanied by Jaroslav Palylyk, opened their performance with the moving song "Kieve Miy." This was followed by a beautiful folk ballad. Later in the program the group interpreted songs with lyrics by Taras Shevchenko and a melody by Mykola Lysenko.

Bohdanna Wolansky, the accomplished director of the Promin vocal ensemble, sang duets with the outstanding soprano Oksana Charuk, who also sang several solos. Ms. Horbachevsky joined them for some trios.

They also performed some numbers together with Darka Leshchuk and Ivan and Wolodymyr Lechicky, members of the Echo of the Steppes, who enriched the program with their bandura.

They featured a very wide variety of Ukrainian music of different epochs and styles, from old unaccompanied

(Continued on page 19)



Members of the Promin vocal ensemble and the Echo of the Steppes bandurist ensemble (from left), Daria Leshchuk, Wolodymyr Lechicky, Oksana Charuk, Bohdanna Wolansky, Ivan Lechicky, who performed at Alderton House.



Some members of the Svitnok choir (from left): Oksana Duda, Lilliana Szkafarowsky, Elizabeth Bortkiewicz, Olia DeBruin.

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The Weekly: Ukrainian perspective on the news

Ukraine's minister...

(Continued from page 3)

A tour of a cadet squadron and dormitory rooms in Sijan Hall, as well as a tour of the cadet chapel, rounded out the visit at USAFA. Returning to the Hueys and Blackhawks, Gen. Hosmer bid a fond farewell to Defense Minister Morozov and introduced him to Maj. Gen. Guy A.J. LaBoa, USA, commanding general, Fort Carson and 4th Infantry Division (Mechanized). Gen. LaBoa hosted the Ukrainian delegation for the remainder of the day.

The helicopters lifted off for the quick flight to Ft. Carson and soon touched down in front of Division Headquarters. A command briefing,

lunch with the troops at the 1st Brigade dining facility, a tour of the barracks and motor pool, as well as hands-on experience with a Bradley Fighting Vehicle Unit Conduct of Fire Trainer offered Gen. Morozov and his entourage a personalized glimpse of life in the U.S. Army.

The visit ended where it began: at Peterson Air Force Base. Vice-Admiral Dougherty bid farewell to Defense Minister Morozov and, as the VIP C-9 aircraft taxied away, a small line of military personnel rendered a parting salute.

This officer was aware that he would be left with a lifetime of memories and hoped that in the not too distant future he would once again be called upon to perform a similar duty.

Ukraine's president...

(Continued from page 1)

warned Ukraine to remove its weapons, unconditionally.

"I respect the secretary of state, and I understand he would never allow himself to threaten the president of an independent state," explained the Ukrainian leader.

Mr. Kravchuk pointed out on a number of occasions during the press conference his dissatisfaction with the Moscow-based news media, as well as the CIS network, stating that often they incorrectly interpret Ukrainian-Russian relations and that "their assessments do not coincide with the truth."

Mr. Kravchuk arranged to meet with journalists writing for U.S. newspapers just one day after his return from a state visit to Iran, where he signed seven documents, including declarations of friendship and cooperation, and co-operation agreements in the fields of science and technology, geological research, as well as diplomatic relations.

Criticized for his visit to Iran during the first Easter weekend in a free Ukraine, Mr. Kravchuk said: "We are creating an open society, which will enter the political and economic spheres of relations with all nations of the world — East and West."

"We regard Iran as a country that will help open our passage to the Middle East," he said, noting that Ukraine had already begun economic cooperation, including the construction of an oil pipeline, which will also benefit Germany, France and Italy.

"We must have reliable relationships with countries that keep their own commitments, where prices will not change every two months, or where leaders cannot cut off supplies because of their moods," he explained.

As he heads to Washington for meetings with U.S. government leaders, Mr. Kravchuk said that his visit will also be beneficial for developing business contacts in Ukraine.

He noted that the delegation will also visit Houston, New York City, Philadelphia and Iowa.

Centennial...

(Continued from page 7)

chairman of the Ukrainian Millennium of Christianity commemorations and as chairman of the Ukrainian Catholic celebrations of the Centennial of Ukrainian Canadian settlement, as patron of the Ukrainian Millennium Choir of Manitoba and as a board member of St. Boniface Hospital as well as the Catholic Hospital Association of Manitoba. He served also as spiritual advisor to the national executive of the Ukrainian Catholic Women's League of Canada.

Bishop Daciuk was installed as Edmonton eparch on January 16 during ceremonies at St. Josaphat's Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral.

The new eparch pledged to concentrate his attention on encouraging priestly vocations and spiritual guidance for youth.

Nostra culpa

In last week's report on the banquet held in New York in honor of Defense Minister Konstantyn Morozov, the general was quoted as saying that Ukraine had become a member of NATO. The reference should have been to the NATO Cooperation Council.

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NeWest Press Publishers, Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, University of Alberta, 1992, pp. 355. Price \$15.00

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A new era of...

(Continued from page 10)

Estimates of future cancer deaths that will result from Chernobyl have varied from around 2,000 to around 500,000. The main radioactive isotopes that have penetrated the soil and plant life as a result of the accident are cesium, strontium and plutonium, while the key danger in the first days lay with iodine-131, which has a half life of only eight days.

As a result of the latter, many children contracted thyroid tumors. Both Ukraine and Belarus have begun programs to deal with the effects of Chernobyl, but in both cases the key problem is lack of funds. Appeals have been made to the United Nations, the World Health Organization, and other agencies.

Turning to the energy situation, Ukraine still relies on nuclear power for about 25 percent of its electricity needs. It has drastically reduced the original reactor-construction program, cancelling new stations at Chyhyryn and the Crimea, and halting new reactors at many others, including South Ukraine, Zaporizhzhia and Khmelnytsky. The capacity of Ukraine's nuclear power plants (as of the end of 1991) stands at 13,880 megawatts.

In February 1992, however, several Ukrainian power stations closed for lack of fuel. The Yeltsin government has demanded that Ukraine pay world prices for Russian oil and natural gas, and more recently, Tajikistan followed suit, causing temporary panic in Ukraine with a sudden cut-off in supplies.

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In desperation, the Ukrainian government has signed a deal with Iran to construct a pipeline for oil deliveries to Ukraine in return for Ukrainian machine tools and other products.

In the short term, however, given the continuing crisis in the coal mines of the Donbas, it seems inconceivable that Ukraine could dispense with its existing nuclear power stations. In fact, the nuclear plants constitute something of a lifeline at the present time, despite the current phobia for nuclear power in Ukraine. This may be considered one of the paradoxes of this early period of Ukrainian independence.

Political control over the nuclear industry is passing, gradually, to the Ukrainian government. On February 17, 1992, a State Committee of Ukraine was created for Nuclear and Radiation Safety, which regulates and controls the use of nuclear power and radiation technology. The committee has the task of elaborating the principles, norms and rules for the use, transport and preservation of nuclear materials, radioactive deposits; and coordinating scientific research and radiological protection of the population. This committee replaces the jurisdiction of the former USSR Ministry of Nuclear Power and Industry on Ukraine's territory.

In order to monitor the Chernobyl station itself, it was necessary to replace the Pripyat Industrial and Research Association, which controlled various aspects of the clean-up operation. Instead an interbranch scientific center — "Ukryttia" — has been established, presumably with headquarters at the town of Chernobyl. Ukryttia is to work for the transformation of the damaged reactor unit into a long-term, ecologically safe system, with eventual final burial of nuclear fuel and radioactive deposits.

The current status of the investigation into the effects of Chernobyl, both in Ukraine and internationally, hardly suggests that we are any closer to a definitive account. Indeed, there is a danger that the effects of Chernobyl — which will soon reach a culmination in terms of noticeable health effects — will be overlooked in the face of overwhelming political concerns, and in the case of Ukraine, its relationship with Russia. To date, neither the IAEA inquiry nor the investigation by the Chernobyl Commission has been satisfactory, though the latter's possible overestimation of the danger is preferable to the omissions in the IAEA report.

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Area resident Barbara Wright has leukemia and desperately needs a bone marrow transplant to live. No match has been found within her family or in the National or International Marrow Donor Registries. Her best chance for a tissue match lies with those of Ukrainian or East European ethnic origin.

A simple blood test, taking a small amount of blood from the arm, is used to screen possible candidates. All results are entered in the National Marrow Donor Registry to help match Ms. Wright, 9,000 other leukemia victims as well as victims of Chernobyl, who are waiting for a donor.

This free test is sponsored by the Chernobyl Committee of Washington and supported by Friends of Allison. The blood testing program will be held in conjunction with the Ukrainian School Spring Festival.



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New York

(Continued from page 5)

In her address, UNA President Diachuk thanked the participants in the organizing effort and exhorted others to take part in this vital UNA action and in fraternal activities. She stressed that Ukraine needs our help as never before, and we should answer the call — therefore, diaspora organizations must continue to flourish and remain the bulwark. The UNA is in the vanguard of extending aid to Ukraine, Mrs. Diachuk noted, pointing to such programs as sending educators and books.

Mrs. Diachuk gave an overview of the UNA's status, touching on several facets. With assets close to \$66 million, the UNA has a sound financial foundation. She noted the importance during this historic period of UNA publications, the Kiev press bureau, as well as the UNA Washington Office.

The supreme president called attention to preparations for the 100th anniversaries of Svoboda and the UNA, and asked branches to collect UNA memorabilia. She also urged each UNA branch to name an assistant secretary.

The speaker cited the leading organizers in the New York District: the champion was Barbara Bachynsky, Branch 184, with 13 members for \$91,000 of insurance; second was Maria Kulczycka, Branch 8, with 10; and third was Mr. Juzeniw, Branch 194 with eight. Next were: Mrs. Klymyszyn, Branch 8, Dr. Luchkiw, Branch 16, and M. Hryhorovych, Branch 489, each with seven; Mr. Pryhoda, longtime champion, Branch 200, with six; Evstachia Milanytych, Branch 450, with five; as well as George Yurkiw, Branch 130, who enrolled five members for \$114,000 of insurance. Several others had smaller numbers of new members.

Supreme Secretary Sochan, explained new UNA policies and said UNA products are well-nigh unrivaled. Granted, the UNA is our strongest financial organization, he stated, but we

must continue to grow if we are to help Ukraine in its crucial hour. Mr. Sochan said 1,344 new members entered the UNA in 1991 for almost \$10 million of coverage. The largest growth is among children, especially grandchildren. But ways must be found to increase membership among persons age 25-50.

Prof. Luchkiw, as a UNA supreme advisor and aneducator, thanked Mrs. Diachuk for her understanding and help. He stated that the UNA is aiding Ukrainian education and educators, but can only continue to do so as long as there are funds available. Therefore, it is incumbent on all to buttress the UNA with an expanded membership growth.

Mrs. Dushnyck spoke of her first trip to Ukraine to meet the family of her late husband, Walter — an emotional and happy experience. She also visited Lviv, Kaniv and Kiev. Having seen the need at first-hand, she stressed the urgency of helping Ukraine.

Mrs. Diachuk congratulated UNA'ers and community activists Olga and Sam Liteplo, who recently celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary at Soyuzivka.

Mr. Lewenetz, associate editor of Svoboda, upheld the idea of stronger organizations, especially the UNA and its publications, which have played a vital role in the diaspora and in the struggle for Ukrainian independence. He stressed the necessity of enlarging and improving the contents of said publications so they may play an ever-increasing role in Ukrainian life.

A New York District committee for the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the UNA was created, with the following members: Mrs. Bachynsky, Dr. Luchkiw, Mr. Juzeniw, Mr. Chuma, Mr. Choma, Nadia Sawchak, Mr. Zalipsky and Mrs. Dushnyck.

In closing, Dr. Luchkiw thanked all for his re-election and outlined plans for the district committee, foremost being the enrollment of new members and holding organizing meetings, as well as an outing to Soyuzivka on Father's Day. A reception followed.

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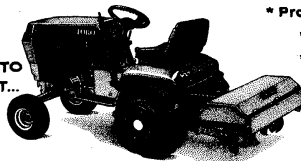
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Manhattan cultural...

(Continued from page 14)

meterless songs like "The Deep Well" (Zoloti Kluchi), to mellifluous eastern melodies such as "The Kozak's Lament," rhythmic western Ukrainian dance tunes like the instrumental "Bukovyna," and contemporary interna-

tional-style pop songs such as "The Enchanted Violin" and "Restlessness." Folk songs were also part of the performance.

A talented teenager, Larysa Yurcheniuk, entertained the audience with two folk dances.

The musical numbers were intertwined with commentaries in English

about the lyrics, the music and the composers. An interesting explanation about the bandura was also provided. This was very helpful, especially for those in the audience not familiar with the Ukrainian language and culture.

A variety of people attended this event: in addition to the men and women of this country and those of

Ukrainian ancestry, there were people from Peru, Mexico, Hong Kong, Venezuela, the Philippines, Ecuador, Spain and Nigeria, now residing in the United States.

The afternoon provided a great opportunity to share the rich Ukrainian cultural heritage with people of other nationalities.



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April 29-May 19

NEW YORK: "Raspad," the movie about Chernobyl, is playing every day at the Eighth Street Playhouse, 52 W. Eighth St. (off Sixth Avenue) at 2, 4, 6, 8, and 10 p.m. The Los Angeles Weekly has said it is "extraordinary... not to be missed," while Vincent Canby of The New York Times said that it is "nearly always riveting." For further information, the number of the Eighth Street Playhouse is (212) 674-6515.

May 3-June 14

SASKATOON, Saskatchewan: The Ukrainian Museum of Canada, 910 Spadina Crescent E., will exhibit recent works by Rajinder Dhand — batiks and watercolors of Ukrainian, Western and Indian culture. For further information, call (306) 244-3800.

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

May 6

PHILADELPHIA: Ivan Drach, a founding member and a co-chairman of Rukh, poet and Ukrainian people's deputy, will speak at the Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Center, 700 Cedar Road, at 7:30 p.m., at the invitation of the Ukrainian Human Rights Committee — Rukh. For further information, call Ulana Mazurkevich, (215) 572-8111.

May 7

HARTFORD, Conn.: Ivan Drach, a leader of Rukh, poet and Ukrainian people's deputy, will speak at the Ukrainian National Home, 961 Wethersfield Ave., at 7:30 p.m., sponsored by the Greater Hartford Association for Aid to Ukraine. For further information, call (203) 956-1534.

TRENTON, N.J.: Ukrainian American Veterans of the New Jersey State Department will participate in a ceremony for Vietnam Veterans Remembrance Day, to be held at the Mercer County Administration Building, 640 South Broad St., at 11 a.m. The public is invited. Veterans are asked to attend in uniform. For more information, call N.J. State Commander George Miziuk, (609) 394-4824.

May 8

WASHINGTON: There will be a discussion by Roman Szporluk, the director of the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, on "The Ukrainian Identity Today: Ethnic or Political?" This event is co-sponsored by the East European Studies Program of the Woodrow Wilson Center, Kennan Institute, and will take place at noon at the center, 370 L'Enfant Promenade SW, Suite 704. For further information, call (202) 287-3400.

May 10

PALATINE, Ill.: The Ukrainian American Youth Association (SUM-A) will hold its annual traditional Easter dinner at 2 p.m. at the Ukrainian Center, 136 E. Illinois. For further information, call (708) 358-3582.

PHILADELPHIA: There will be a Basilian pilgrimage honoring the Mother of God at the Sisters of St. Basil Monastery, 710 Fox Chase Road, beginning with a divine liturgy at 9 a.m. The monastery is located about 15 miles north of Philadelphia; for directions and other information, call (215) 342-4222.

May 15-17

NEW YORK: The St. George Ukrainian Festival will be held on Seventh Street at Taras Shevchenko Place (between Second and Third avenues). The official opening will be at 6 p.m. on Friday, the Dumka chorus will sing on Sunday at 2 p.m. Booths with Ukrainian food, arts and crafts will be open all weekend.

May 16

CHICAGO: UNWLA Branch 85, in association with Zelen Klen Enterprises, presents "Ukraine: Third Journey to Independence," a dramatic new documentary film about Ukraine's turbulent struggle and recent achievement of independence. The film will be shown at The Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art,

2320 W. Chicago Ave., at 5:30 and 7:30 p.m. Admission is \$8; \$5 for seniors. For further information call (312) 235-3774.

SILVER SPRING, Md.: There will be a Ukrainian Spring Festival sponsored by the Washington Ridna Shkola and Association of Ukrainians of the Washington Area, held at the St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral, 15100 New Hampshire Ave. The picnic will be at 1-6 p.m. and the dance will begin at 7 p.m. with the Vodohraj band. The dance costs \$15 for adults and \$7 for students.

May 17

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio: Ohio Boychoir will hold a concert at the Orthodox Center Auditorium, 1025 North Belle Vista Ave., at 3:30 p.m. Tickets are \$3, \$2 for students and seniors. The repertoire includes two translations of Ukrainian songs.

TRENTON, N.J.: Ukrainian American Vets Post 25, Trenton, N.J., will hold its 3rd annual pig roast at the Ukrainian National Home, 477 Jeremiah Ave., at 1-6 p.m. Price: adults \$15; students and senior citizens \$10; under 13, free. All beverages and food are included. For tickets and information, call John Tymash, (609) 499-3339, or Gregory Possewa, (609) 259-2763.

May 24

ST. CATHARINES, Ontario: There will be a folk arts festival and open house concert at 1 p.m. with traditional meals, craftsmen, musicians, actors, singers and dancers. For further information, call Irene Sezero, (416) 641-4462, the Ukrainian Black Sea Hall, (416) 682-6531, or Andrew Kebalo, (416) 945-5032.

May 30

PARMA, Ohio: Ohio Boychoir will hold its spring concert at Cuyahoga Community College's Western Campus Theater, on the corner of York and Pleasant Valley roads, at 8 p.m. Admission is \$6, \$4 for students and seniors. The repertoire includes two translations of Ukrainian songs.

PLEASE NOTE: Preview items must be received one week before desired date of publication. No information will be taken over the phone. Preview items will be published only once (please indicate desired date of publication). All items are published at the discretion of the editorial staff and in accordance with available space.

Seminar on investment in Ukraine to be held in Chicago on May 18-19

CHICAGO — The America Ukraine Business Council and the law firm of Hinshaw and Culbertson present a conference on foreign investment and trade in Ukraine, "A Road Map for Western Business in the New Democracy."

It is co-sponsored by the U.S. Department of Commerce and Illinois World Trade Center and will be held on May 18-19 at the Fairmont Hotel.

The two-day conference was designed in cooperation with the Ukrainian government for U.S. corporate executives responsible for business development or requiring knowledge of the trade and investment climate in Eastern Europe.

The conference begins on Monday, May 18, with an overview of the Ukrainian market, and then a two-hour session on Ukraine's new political, legal and business climate. Other topics scheduled for Monday are forms of foreign investment and regulatory structure, tax issues and planning and management issues.

The two sessions scheduled for Tuesday will look at legal issues, and case studies with a panel discussion on corporate experiences in Ukraine.

Many of the conference speakers will be officials from Ukraine, including:

- Volodymyr T. Lanovoy, vice-prime minister and minister of economics and

ownership transformation and entrepreneurship;

- Mykola G. Khomenko, chief of staff of the president;

- Ivan A. Tymchenko, legal advisor to the president;

- Volodymyr I. Naumenko, economic advisor to the president;

- Volodymyr Z. Borysovsky, minister of investments and construction;

- Boris V. Sobolev, deputy minister of foreign economic relations and trade;

- George Yurchyshyn, deputy chairman of the National Bank of Ukraine.

The cost, which covers all conference materials, two continental breakfasts, a lunch and cocktail reception, is \$750 for the first attendee from a company, and \$650 for each additional attendee from the same company. The conference materials include a list of key contacts in the Ukrainian government, trade and economic data on Ukraine, information on U.S. government and trade investment assistance programs, printed text of the speakers' remarks and important Ukrainian laws translated into English.

Reservations should be made directly with the hotel, at a special rate of \$145 per night for attendees of the Ukrainian Investment Seminar. The number of the Fairmont Hotel is (312) 565-8000.

To obtain a reservation form, call Nancy Roberts at Hinshaw and Culbertson, (312) 704-3330.



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