

# THE Ukrainian Weekly

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## Discrepancies abound in figures of Chernobyl accident's victims

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Victor A. Gubanov, chairman of the national Chernobyl clean-up commission, told a press conference in Moscow on April 17 that the Soviet government has registered 576,000 people contaminated by radiation as a result of the 1986 Chernobyl explosion and is providing medical care to 300,000 of them each year, reported the Associated Press.

He also said that the Soviet government has spent 16.3 billion rubles (\$35 billion at the official exchange rate) to date in Chernobyl clean-up and resettlement.

Soviet officials at the press conference held in advance of the fifth anniversary of Chernobyl maintained, however, that only 32 people have died as a direct result of the explosion.

Angelina K. Guskova, a Chernobyl specialist at the Health Ministry's

Institute of Biophysics, told reporters that two people died immediately in the explosion, one from radiation burns and the other from injuries. An additional 28 people exposed to high doses of radiation died within 3 months of the accident, and two more have died in the past five years, she said.

Ms. Guskova put the casualty toll from radiation at 31 and the total number of Chernobyl deaths at 32.

She also refuted Scientific Director of the Chernobyl exclusion zone Vladimir Chernousenko's April 14 charge that the explosion and subsequent clean-up claimed between 7,000-10,000 lives and stated that 7,000 people would have been expected to die in the region regardless of the accident.

Ms. Guskova did acknowledge that the leukemia and thyroid cancer rate in Byelorussia has risen in the past five years, but added that, "cancer rates all over the world are rising and...in (Continued on page 7)

## House members introduce Chernobyl resolution on anniversary eve

NEWARK, N.J. — Reps. Frank Pallone Jr. (D-N.J.) and Don Ritter (R-Pa.) introduced a Chernobyl resolution in the House of Representatives on Thursday, April 25, reported Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine.

Rep. Pallone is well-known for his stand on the protection of nature and ecology, and Rep. Ritter is co-chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Baltic States and Ukraine in the U.S. Congress.

This congressional action coincides with the fifth anniversary of the Chernobyl nuclear catastrophe which occurred on April 26, 1986, at 1:23 a.m. The resolution will serve as a reminder for mankind to be wary of the unharmed atom.

In the resolution Rep. Pallone states that more than 4 million people continue to live in the "dangerously contaminated Chernobyl region" causing "serious health problems" for people in Ukraine, Byelorussia and Russia.

He cited the Soviet government's continued policy of concealing salient facts and inaction regarding the health problems of the people exposed to the continued radiation problems.

The resolution states that it is the sense of congress that President George Bush use the power of his office to push for scientific research and to identify "radioactive hot spots" of the Chernobyl fallout.

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## Nine republics conclude pact

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Vitold P. Fokin, prime minister of Ukraine, along with Boris N. Yeltsin, the president of the RSFSR and representatives of seven other Soviet republics, concluded a surprise pact in Moscow on April 23 in accordance with which the nine republics will enjoy a "radical enhancement" of their role in governing, reported The New York Times.

The secret meeting held at a dacha outside of Moscow is significant in that the leaders of the Russian, Ukrainian, Byelorussian, Uzbek, Kazakh, Azerbaidzhan, Kirghiz, Tadzhik and Turkmen republics met with Mr. Gorbachev outside the Federation Council as equals, and that the joint declaration they issued marked the first serious step toward a compromise after months of political and economic instability.

The pact, in which both sides yielded on points of difference, called for an end to the coal miners' strikes in Ukraine and Byelorussia, a reformation of the treaty of national unity, and the revision of a national constitution within the next six months.

President Gorbachev conceded that the price increases and taxes ordered by the Soviet government were ill-conceived, and that the five percent sales tax on consumer goods that are in "everyday demand" is to be canceled within a week, with a narrower tax list to be worked out. The price rises are to be reconsidered by both sides within two weeks with "coordinated decision."

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## Students and miners march in Kiev; fail to inspire citywide strike

by Marta Kolomayets  
Kiev Press Bureau

KIEV — More than 400 students joined striking coal miners in a march down Khreshchatyk, Kiev's main boulevard, in an attempt to agitate the masses to come out and strike on Tuesday, April 23.

Although the columns — some 1,500 people strong — marching down the main thoroughfare and stopping traffic gained the attention of numerous bystanders, they were ineffectual among the workers of Kiev who remained at their workplaces throughout the day.

The students and miners chanted "Freedom for Ukraine" as they walked down the streets of Kiev. Other slogans voiced by the strikers included: "Gorbachev to the Mines!" "Shame on the CPU" (Communist Party of Ukraine), and a new poem, which loosely translated states the following: "Hey Kievans, you've slept enough, it's time to fight for freedom!"

Two of the students had begun a hunger strike on April 22, in commemoration of Lenin's birthday, and during this march on April 23, they brought out their headbands from October 1990, when the students were victorious in ousting Ukrainian Prime Minister Vitaliy Masol from office.

## Bill supporting Soviet republics sponsored by Sens. Dole, Simon

WASHINGTON — Sens. Robert Dole (R-Kansas) and Paul Simon (D-Ill.) introduced legislation, S. 860, on April 18 to "support democracy and self-determination in the Baltic States and the republics within the Soviet Union." An identical bill, H.R. 1603, had been introduced in the House of Representatives on March 22 by Reps. David Bonior (D-Mich.) and Jerry Lewis (R-Calif.).

In his introductory remarks, Sen. Dole stated that "among the most remarkable struggles for freedom and self-determination are those still ongoing in the Baltic States, and in so many of the constituent republics of the Soviet Union itself. The fundamental purpose of this legislation is to put the United States squarely, and unequivocally, on the side of those engaged in these historic and courageous struggles."

While he stressed that "none of us wants to undermine President (Mikhail) Gorbachev; none of us seeks to split apart the Soviet state," Senate Minority Leader Dole went on to say: "Nor

The columns did alert the Kiev militia, as well as the OMON, the special riot police, armed with truncheons, who waited for the demonstrators as they rounded the corner at Lesia Ukrainka Boulevard, on their way to the Arsenal Factory, one of the largest businesses in Kiev with over 44,000 employees.

Here, the students and coal-miners, as well as scores of Kievans, had hoped to talk to the workers and encourage them to support their political demands, which include the release of People's Deputy Stepan Khmara, who is continuing his hunger strike, now back at the Lukianivka Prison. (He was returned to Kiev from Sumy on Friday evening, April 19.)

The miners and students also want the Ukrainian Declaration on State Sovereignty to gain constitutional status and have called for the resignation of Soviet President Mikhail S. Gorbachev and the dissolution of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

However, the columns, which were led by students and striking miners walking with linked arms, never reached Arsenal. As they walked down the street, the militia asked them to get on the sidewalk and stop interfering with traffic in Kiev. In order to enforce this command, the OMON formed a human

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do we believe that our desire for continued bilateral progress with Moscow requires us to compromise on our commitment to freedom and the support of those seeking their freedom. The future of the Soviet state is up to the people of the Soviet Union."

These words were echoed by the legislation's chief co-sponsor, Sen. Simon, who stated that "it is clear that there are some strong independence movements that will continue to gather momentum whether we act or not, whether we support democrats and reformers with technical training and advice or not."

He went on to say: "a better United States-Soviet relationship is clearly dependent on an improved human rights situation, progress on Baltic independence and progress on self-determination for the Russian and non-Russian people within the Soviet Union. It is our intention that this legislation will encourage positive

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## PHOTO FOLLOW-UP: Historic Easter in Lviv



Cardinal Myroslav Ivan Lubachivsky celebrates first Ukrainian Catholic Easter divine liturgy in four decades in Lviv's St. George Cathedral (above). Parishioners of St. George's line up for blessing of Easter baskets on Holy Saturday (below).



Marta Kolomayets

## Newsbriefs from Ukraine

- **KIEV** — On April 18 the Ukrainian Parliament approved a fundamental reform of the government structure by introducing a cabinet form of government, transforming the Council of Ministers into a much smaller Cabinet of Ministers chaired by Vitold Fokin. Mr. Fokin was confirmed as prime minister and will be given unspecified additional powers. The cabinet will also include two vice premiers, a state secretary and eight ministers. Further changes are under consideration, including a Council on Economic Policy headed by the prime minister and forming a constituent part of the cabinet. (Radio Liberty based on Radio Kiev and Ukrinform-TASS)

- **KIEV** — Ukrainian Prime Minister Vitold Fokin said on April 16 that the financial position of the republic was so dire that it could not contribute 3 billion rubles to the all-union stabilization fund as planned. "More than that, we are unable to transfer to the center even one kopek from the 9 billion rubles which Ukraine should have directed to the union fund for social support of the population," he was quoted as saying. Mr. Fokin was responding to requests from republican deputies about how Ukraine was going to combat the deterioration in the population's living standards. The prime minister indicated that other measures in support of the republic's population would follow. (Radio Liberty, TASS)

- **KIEV** — A two-day conference on the proposed new Ukrainian constitution was held April 19-20 in Kiev. The meeting was addressed by Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk and Ukrainian Communist Party leader Stanislav Hurenko and heard several competing proposals for reorganizing the state structure, including a presidential system and a two-house Parliament. (Radio Liberty, Radio Kiev)

- **MUNICH** — Leonid Kravchuk, chairman of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet, arrived in Germany last week for a weeklong official visit. The Ukrainian president arrived in Bonn at the head of a parliamentary delegation at the invitation of the Bavarian Landtag. On his first day, Mr. Kravchuk held talks with Foreign Minister Hans

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## CHORNOBYL: FIVE YEARS AFTER

# Chornobyl Committee co-chairman Valenia uncovers catastrophe's costs

by Roma Hadzewycz

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — "If they had told the truth, the people would have been able to protect themselves," insisted Ivan Valenia, a Ukrainian SSR people's deputy who co-chairs the Parliament's Chornobyl Commission.

"They" are the authorities — the Soviet authorities who had tried to hide the fact that an unprecedented accident had occurred at the Chornobyl nuclear power plant, some 63 miles north of Kiev, on April 26, 1986.

"These were gorgeous, warm days. People were out enjoying the sun, the fresh air. They were swimming. The children were told to go out and march in the May Day Parade," Mr. Valenia recalled, bitterness in his voice.

## Lukianenko, Chornovil to appear in D.C.

NEW YORK — The National Chornobyl Memorial Committee has finalized the program for the ecumenical prayer service and solemn march to the USSR Embassy to be held in Washington, Lafayette Park, on Sunday, April 28, at 1 p.m. Sermons will be delivered by Bishop Basil Losten of the Ukrainian Catholic Church and Bishop Antony of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church.

Lev Lukianenko, chairman of the Ukrainian Republican Party, Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet deputy and former political prisoner and Vyacheslav Chornovil, chairman of the Lviv Oblast Council, Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet deputy and former political prisoner, will participate in the commemoration in Washington. In addition, remarks will be offered by Yuri Shymko, president of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians.

And then, there was the contrast between the reactions of two countries' leaders. "Margaret Thatcher (of Great Britain) told English cyclists to leave Kiev; Valentyna Shevchenko (of Ukraine) did nothing," he continued.

As a result, 13,000 children and 8,000 adults received more than 200 bers (or rems) of radiation in their thyroids during the first few days after the disaster. Today, these people suffer from leukemia, cancer, immunological illnesses and sight problems, he said.

People's Deputy Valenia, was in the United States recently with a group of high school students as part of a U.S.-Soviet exchange program between schools in Kiev and Tucson, Ariz. He took advantage of the opportunity to also meet with U.S. experts, businessmen, scholars and nuclear energy specialists, to discuss the Chornobyl tragedy and establish contacts that may prove fruitful in work on medical and technical aspects of the accident.

A graduate of the Aviation Institute in Kharkiv whose specialty is metallurgy and machine building (he holds the degree of doctor of technical sciences), Mr. Valenia, 44, found himself traveling to the Chornobyl area soon after the nuclear accident in his capacity as a scientist.

Though he had joined the Communist Party in 1987, with hopes, he explained of "rebuilding" it, today he is a leading activist of the Party for the Democratic Rebirth of Ukraine, founded just last year after attempts by the so-called Democratic Platform of the Communist Party of Ukraine to restructure and reform the CPU did not succeed. Now the Party for the Democratic Rebirth, a centrist party according to Mr. Valenia, has some 3,500 members in the republic and about 40 members in the Parliament.

Mr. Valenia is one of 22 members of

the Parliament's Chornobyl Committee, most of whose members come from radiation contaminated regions. Being a member of that committee he was eager to share information about the nuclear accident's effects in Ukraine.

"Ukraine will not survive another Chornobyl," he stressed. "We have a 30-kilometer zone contaminated for centuries; other lands that will be contaminated for decades. ... Some 3.5 million hectares of land — mostly farmland — are contaminated and 1.8 million people — 360,000 of them children — live in these conditions."

"About 100,000 liquidators (i.e. the clean-up workers) of 1986-1988, men between the ages of 25 and 40, today are dying quietly in all corners of the republic. Many of my friends, and my brother Bohdan, are among them. One of them, Vasyl Kavatsiuk (who now resides in New Jersey with his family) was told he received a dose of 27 rems; later, U.S. doctors told him he must have received 270 rems."

The problem, Mr. Valenia explained, is that until the summer of 1990, Kremlin decrees were in effect, mandating that figures on deaths and illnesses be kept secret, and that diagnoses be altered. "Just now, we are beginning to attempt to recreate these statistics. We have appealed to the people, through newspapers and through democratic activists in towns throughout the republic, to provide us with information on illnesses, deaths, etc.," he noted.

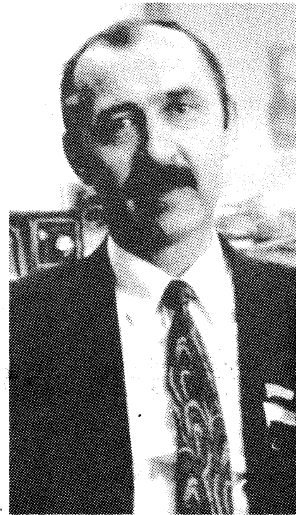
To make matters worse, "the source of the radiation continues to exist, as the concrete sarcophagus surrounding reactor No. 4 has cracks so large that a person can pass through them. In addition, the cement lid is tipping, about to fall off," the people's deputy revealed.

The fact that the power plant was

built on an unsuitable site, on a geological fault, is still a problem as reactors 1, 2 and 3 are still functioning, he explained. "This is the worst nuclear power plant in the USSR. It had about 40 deficiencies. Though many of them were eliminated after the accident, between eight and 10 deficiencies remain and these are impossible to eliminate." In fact, Mr. Valenia said he believes the accident of 1986 could recur. "It is a highly dangerous situation, because each reactor contains 180 tons of radioactive fuel."

An additional problem facing those who deal with the consequences of the accident is what to do with radioactive waste. "Where and how do we bury this?"

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People's Deputy Ivan Valenia

## Fallout of Chornobyl disaster examined during Montreal program

by Lubomyr Chabursky and Vasyl Pawlowsky

MONTREAL — Five years after the catastrophe at the Chornobyl nuclear power plant, there is still a lot to be learned about the accident, its exact causes, and its long-term effects. On the eve of the fifth anniversary of the disaster, the McGill Ukrainian Students' Association, in cooperation with the Canadian Red Cross Society, Quebec Division, and the Ukrainian Professional and Business Association of Montreal, hosted an informative evening about the disaster and its effects.

On April 3 at 7 p.m. close to 70 people gathered in Frank Dawson Adams Auditorium to listen to a panel of experts speak about various aspects concerning the cause, the effects and the clean-up of the Chornobyl nuclear disaster.

The evening began with the screening of a Soviet made-for-television documentary, "Red and Black," which depicted the clean-up efforts after the disaster. In the initial period of the reactor fire, 28 firefighters died as a direct result of radiation burns. However, it is not known how many of the 3,500 conscripts who were brought in for the initial clean-up efforts are still living today.

With radiation levels reaching higher than 10,000 roentgens per hour on the roof of the nuclear complex shortly after the blast, a lethal dose could

have been reached in the one and a half minutes of exposure.

At first, robots were used to remove the highly radioactive debris that collected on the roof of the nearby reactor from the initial explosion. The debris was to be thrown into the remains of the fourth reactor so that its radioactivity could be contained there by the sarcophagus that was subsequently built. But even these robots broke down as a result of the high levels of radiation.

Humans replaced the robots. They worked in shifts lasting no longer than a minute and a half, in order to avoid receiving the lethal dose of radiation. However, their efforts seemed futile, as they went about clearing the debris off the roof of the No. 3 reactor wearing primitive protective gear, one shovelful at a time, the documentary showed.

The high level of radioactivity was underscored by scenes showing the burial of the soil surrounding the reactor and of the machinery, trucks and tractors involved in the clean-up effort. The documentary showed the destruction of whole villages in the vicinity of Chornobyl, to prevent anyone from coming back to resettle the contaminated buildings. The calendar in a house in one such village showed the day that the official evacuation began, May 5 — eight days after the explosion. The whole city of Prypiat,

built in order to service the Chornobyl plant, has become a ghost-town.

Given the source and intended audience of the documentary, it was clear to those gathered that it was biased toward the portrayal of the "socialist hero" and not the true severity of the disaster. Nonetheless, the documentary portrayed yet unseen pictures of the Chornobyl aftermath. It provided ample food for thought, and provided a backdrop for the subsequent speakers.

The panel that followed included the following speakers: Dr. J.H.S. Lee, professor of mechanical engineering at McGill University; Dr. W. Mushynski, professor of biochemistry at McGill University; Dr. William Zuzak of Centre Canadien de Fusion Magnétique; and Daniel Masse, director of Programs Department of the Canadian Red Cross Society, Quebec Division.

Dr. Lee began his talk by explaining the basics of nuclear reaction and the technical aspects of nuclear power plant design and construction. There are three basic types of nuclear design: The Canadian design, known as the "CANDU"; the conventional design used in the United States (referred to as the American design); and the Graphite-based design used in the Soviet Union.

Each design involves the interaction of three elements. The nuclear fuel that produces heat, the moderator that controls the nuclear reaction, and water which is used to transfer the heat into

electricity through the intercession of the steam turbine.

The greatest danger involved in the production of nuclear energy arises from the release of radioactive material into the atmosphere. This could occur when a nuclear reaction gets out of hand, and when, as a result, the nuclear fuel and the surrounding metal structure melts from the extreme heat. Dr. Lee explained that this could cause two types of explosion: steam explosion and hydrogen explosion.

The CANDU and American-type reactors are designed to withstand such explosions. They are built with concrete containment buildings to contain any explosion within the confines of the airtight structure.

The Chornobyl reactor, on the other hand, had no such containment building to protect the atmosphere from an explosion within the reactor. It is still uncertain what exactly happened at Chornobyl. However, the damage to the building in which reactor No. 4 was situated indicates that some sort of explosion had occurred. The graphite that was used to moderate the nuclear reaction caught fire, sending radioactive smoke into the atmosphere.

Dr. Zuzak confirmed the analysis made by Dr. Lee. However, both speakers did not know what actually occurred at Chornobyl, due to the secrecy that persists around the events that led up to the explosion. Exactly

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## Coordinating Committee executive council holds first meeting

by Ulana Mazurkevich

NEWARK, N.J. — The executive council of the Coordinating Committee to Aid Ukraine held its first meeting on March 23, here at the Marriott Hotel.

The executive council, comprising Bohdan Burachinsky, Walter Baranetsky, Vasyl Markus, Robert McConnell and Ulana Mazurkevich, had been elected on January 27 in Elizabeth, N.J., at the founding congress of the Coordinating Committee to Aid Ukraine.

The meeting was chaired by the CCAU's president, Dr. Burachinsky, and the following points were discussed: status of membership declarations, administrative matters; corporate address; the need for a checking account; registration of the CCAU with the state; the need for by-laws in English; formation of subcommittees; follow-up on resolutions of the founding congress; recent requests from Rukh; and the first meeting of the board of directors.

Dr. Burachinsky spoke about the need to effectively coordinate the activities of various organizations and committees which work to aid Rukh and Ukraine in building a truly democratic state. The diaspora is more than willing to aid the democratization efforts in Ukraine, but in order to succeed, these efforts must be structured and well-coordinated with clear goals and agreed-upon objectives in mind, he said. Dispersion of our limited funds and energy at this time is inadmissible, he added.

At the founding congress of the Coordinating Committee to Aid Ukraine, the assembled delegates had voted that all organizations which work to aid Ukraine may join the CCAU by paying a \$250 initial fee. The executive council of the CCAU had sent out application forms to all the organizations present at that founding congress. However, so far only 10 have responded and it is essential that all respond and join promptly, as major and urgent projects are being now prepared for shipment that require the entire community's support, Dr. Burachinsky said.

The leadership of Rukh has contacted the executive council with requests for electronic equipment: personal computers, copiers, faxes, dictaphones, and other supplies urgently needed to equip Rukh's regional offices. This will help to disseminate information to supporters and future voters. Approximate cost of this project is \$150,000. Research on the best buys with reliable firms and brand, on service in Ukraine and on shipment routes are in full swing, the executive council reported.

The executive council also discussed the need to form various CCAU sub-

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## Nostra culpa

In a page 1 article, titled "Ukrainian deputies study American democracy," in the April 21 issue of The Ukrainian Weekly, the Los Angeles-based law firm of Gibson, Dunn and Crutcher was incorrectly identified as a government relations and consulting firm. Robert McConnell, who coordinated the Washington program, is an attorney with the firm's Washington office and chairs the government relations committee of Ukraine 2000.

## Ukrainian people's deputies learn about state government in Indiana

by Ihor N. Boyko

INDIANAPOLIS — Indiana had the unique opportunity to host a delegation of Ukrainian legislators who arrived on April 3 in order to learn more about the structure of democratic government and the legislative process. The delegation from Ukraine included some of the most prominent names in current Ukrainian politics: Volodymyr Cherniak, Vyacheslav Chornovil, Ivan Drach, Bohdan Horyn, Mykhailo Horyn, Oleksander Moroz, Pavlo Movchan, Dmytro Pavlychko, Volodymyr Plypchuk, Ivan Pliushch, Laryssa Skoryk, Oleksander Yemets, and Ivan Zayets.

The Ukrainian delegation arrived at Indianapolis International Airport at 10:30 p.m. on April 3, and was greeted by officers and members of the Ukrainian American Cultural Society (UACS) which is based in Indianapolis, but has members throughout central Indiana.

Officers of the UACS who greeted the Ukrainian delegation included Lydia Earnhart, president; Eugene Zazulak, vice-president; John Osadczuk, treasurer; and Ihor Boyko, secretary. Several members of the UACS who are also prominent Ukrainians in Indiana were also on hand to greet the group.

Nela Lechman of Lafayette, who is very active in supporting and promoting Ukrainian issues, welcomed the group in Ukrainian and presented flowers. Also present were Mr. and Mrs. Stefan Dwojak of Marion. Mr. Dwojak is a very prominent businessman in Indiana who recently donated a computer system to Kiev State University. The Ukrainian delegation spent the night on the campus of Indiana-Purdue University in Indianapolis.

On April 4, the delegation traveled to the main campus of Indiana University in Bloomington for a program hosted by the School of Public and Environmental Affairs, after which there was an opportunity to meet with Bloomington's Ukrainian community, most of whom are retired university librarians. Those present, who are also members of the UACS, included Dr. Andrew Turchyn, Dr. and Mrs. Oleg Kudryk, Mr. and Mrs. Mykola Martyniuk, and Dr. and Mrs. Max Boyko.

Indiana University's main library in Bloomington has one of the largest collections of Ukrainian materials in the country, and the efforts of Bloomington's Ukrainian librarians in building this collection, particularly those of Dr. Turchyn, were acknowledged by the delegation from Ukraine. The delegation also acknowledged the contributions of Dr. Boyko in the field of Ukrainian bibliography. Several delegation members found their works listed in the library's card catalogue, which was witness to the fact that their writings had made their way to the West.

On April 5, the Ukrainian delegation was back in Indianapolis to observe how the executive, legislative and judicial branches of state government in Indiana function.

In order to view the executive branch of government, the Ukrainian delegation first assembled in the office of Gov. Evan Bayh where one of the governor's assistants, Frederick P'Pool, explained the role of the governor. Mr. P'Pool informed the group that last year he had been part of an Indiana trade mission to the Soviet Union, and that when they arrived in Kiev from Moscow, they felt as if they were in paradise.

One Ukrainian delegate stated that Mr. P'Pool's words were music to their hearts. Each Ukrainian delegation member signed and presented the governor's assistant with the text of the Declaration on the State Sovereignty of Ukraine.

The next stop for the Ukrainian delegation was the office of Lt. Gov. Frank O'Bannon, who explained his role in the executive branch. Mr. O'Bannon explained that under the state constitution he presides over Indiana's Senate and that he has additional duties, imposed by statute, as the executive director of the Department of Commerce, which promotes business development and trade.

Mr. O'Bannon informed the delegation that Indiana is interested in international trade and currently has offices in five foreign countries in order to promote such trade. Mr. O'Bannon pointed out that Indiana is especially interested in trade with Ukraine and that he had been in Ukraine about a year ago as part of a trade mission where some preliminary agreements had been concluded.

The lieutenant governor presented each delegation member with a pin in the shape of Indiana, and the delegation, in turn presented him with the text of Ukraine's Declaration of Sovereignty.

The Ukrainian delegation's view of the legislative branch included presentations on how a bill becomes law and how the committee system functions in the legislative process. The delegation members were able to view Indiana's House of Representatives and Senate in

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## Ukrainian parliamentarians comment on Ukraine's prospects

CHICAGO — "Where is Ukraine Headed?" was the theme of an extraordinary evening with 13 Ukrainian SSR people's deputies held here at the Ukrainian Cultural Center on Saturday evening, April 6, immediately following the blessing of Easter baskets at St. Volodymyr and Olha Ukrainian Catholic Church.

The deputies had arrived in Chicago on the invitation of the local Rukh Committee to Support Rukh from Indiana, where they had attended the first portion of a nine-day Conference on the American System of Governance.

The group included members of the democratic bloc in Ukraine's Parliament: Ivan Drach, Mykhailo and Bohdan Horyn, Dmytro Pavlychko, Vyacheslav Chornovil, Oleksander Yemets, Laryssa Skoryk, Ivan Zayets, Pavlo Movchan, Volodymyr Plypchuk and Volodymyr Cherniak. Also part of the delegation were two Communist Party members who are Ukrainian people's deputies: Ivan Pliushch, first vice-chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet, and Oleksander Moroz, leader of the parliamentary majority. Accompanying Mr. Chornovil was his wife, Atena Pashko.

More than 750 persons attended a public meeting with the deputies at the Cultural Center. The evening was convened by Dr. Bohdan Tkachuk, president of the Chicago Committee to Support Rukh, while Dr. Vasyl Markus, his vice-chairman, introduced the guests.

Each of the delegation members had an opportunity to address the gathering, with Mr. Pliushch, as the highest-ranking deputy, leading the way. All of

the speakers emphasized that Ukraine must become a sovereign and economically independent state, and that the most pressing need of the day is to raise national consciousness among the public in Ukraine.

Ms. Skoryk stated: "History has given Ukraine perhaps its last chance to enter into the European and world community with the dignity of a state — and not as a beggar that hangs on to the tattered clothing of the (Soviet) union."

Many of the deputies expressed amazement that the Western world is so eager to support a crumbling empire, that is, the Soviet Union, while ignoring the legitimate pleas of individual republics that seek independence. They asked their audience to influence the American government to change its foreign policy toward the emerging republics.

As well, the speakers called on Ukrainian economists and businessmen to donate their expertise, time and financial resources to help Ukraine build its economic base.

Mr. Cherniak focused special attention on the tragic ecological and economic fate of Ukraine, which, he said, now stands at the edge of a precipice.

Mr. Chornovil's primary concerns were political, as he castigated "ultra-patriots" in Ukraine and elsewhere who, through ill-conceived steps, spread propaganda about an armed liberation struggle, urge boycotts of elections, and shout slogans of "Ukraine for Ukrainians" all of which serve only to increase the number of Ukraine's enemies.

Mr. Pavlychko, in turn, called for harmony. "Let us forget that we are Greek-Catholics, or Orthodox, let us

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People's Deputies Volodymyr Plypchuk (top), a democratic bloc activist, and Oleksander Moroz (below), a Communist Party member.



Andrew Kolomayets

# THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

## DISTRICT MEETING

### Woonsocket

WOONSOCKET, R.I. — The Rhode Island District Committee of the UNA held a meeting here at St. Michael's Ukrainian Orthodox Church Parish Hall on Sunday, March 17.

Thirty-two persons attended. The meeting was called to order by Leon Hardink, district chairman. The Rev. William M. Wojciechowski opened the meeting with a prayer. A moment of silence was held for deceased members.

Minutes of the meeting were read by Teodor Klowan, and Janet Bardell, treasurer, gave her report.

Alexander Chudolij, UNA supreme advisor, reported on activities in the UNA and in the district. Dmytro Sarachmon, social coordinator, reviewed past affairs and mentioned upcoming events.

The election of officers took place and the following were elected: Mr. Hardink, chairman; Mr. Chudolij, first vice-chairman; Helen Trinkler, secretary (Ukrainian); Mr. Klowan,

secretary (English); Ms. Bardell, treasurer; John Laba, Helen Kylba and Sharon Pryhoda, trustees; and Mr. Sarachmon, social coordinator.

Mr. Hardink introduced Alexander Blahitka, supreme treasurer of the UNA.

Mr. Blahitka spoke at length about the UNA's Kiev press bureau, Home Office operations, the UNA office building and the UNA's two newspapers, Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly. He also gave a brief financial year-end summary.

However, the main topic was the new flexible annuity certificate which the UNA introduced last October. The members' interest in annuities was apparent.

A lengthy question and answer period was held after Mr. Blahitka's address. Many members discussed annuities both privately and in group sessions.

The Rev. Ivan Kaszczak closed the meeting with a prayer. Refreshments were served by Eugenia Hardink assisted by Irene Sarachmon.

## N.J. congress to present awards

MAPLEWOOD, N.J. — The New Jersey Fraternal Congress will present its Youth Achievement Awards at its 58th annual convention on October 10 and 11 at the Showboat Hotel and Casino, Atlantic City, N.J.

The awards program is an annual event and is open to all members of the Ukrainian National Association who are high school and college students. The awards will be based on the following criteria: scholarship, 60 percent; and

extracurricular activity, 40 percent.

They will consist of two groups: group one, age 14-16, and group two, age 17 to 23. Each winner will receive a cash prize of \$200 and a plaque to be presented at the convention.

If interested, please request an application form from: Andrew Keybida, 19 Rutgers St., Maplewood, NJ 07040; or call (201) 762-2827.

Deadline for entries is September 1.



## The Fraternal Corner

by Andre J. Worobec  
Fraternal Activities Coordinator

## An open letter to members

Dear Members:

Since its inception the Ukrainian National Association has always promoted the principles of benevolence and charity, fostered moral and mental development and education within its community. In the course of any one year many members, in their fraternal work, exhibit outstanding devotion to these principles. The UNA would like to recognize one from among its many members for service in the field of fraternal activities. This person will be honored as "The UNA Fraternalist of the Year for 1991."

The main criteria for selecting the candidate is distinguished service in fraternal work within the UNA as well as charitable and community activities outside the UNA.

The candidate can be nominated by any UNA branch or member. Nominations will be accepted until June 30. By July 15, one from among the nominated candidates will be selected by a special UNA selection committee. The successful candidate will be honored at a later date.

The selected fraternalist's name will be automatically submitted by the UNA as a candidate to the National Fraternal Congress of America to compete with candidates from other fraternal societies for NFCA's "Fraternalist of the Year for 1991."

The following rules should be considered when submitting the name of your candidate:

1). The candidate must be an active member of his or her UNA branch during the time of his or her selection.

2). No posthumous nominations will be accepted.

3). Supreme officers and employees of the UNA, Svoboda, The Ukrainian Weekly, full-time salespersons or previous winners of this award are not eligible.

Please forward the following to the Fraternal Activities Coordinator, c/o Ukrainian National Association (30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, NJ 07302):

1) name and address of your candidate,

2) a description of his or her achievements,

3) a photo of the candidate (preferably in black and white).

We ask you for your cooperation and help in order to continue a wonderful tradition of honoring a worthy individual as well as encouraging other UNA members to perform fraternal activity. Furthermore, the winner's branch and district would also share in the publicity to be bestowed on the deserving member.

Yours fraternally,  
Andre J. Worobec

UNA Fraternal Activities Coordinator

## Hot off the presses: 'The Ukrainian Americans: Roots and Aspirations'

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — "The Ukrainian Americans: Roots and Aspirations 1884-1954" by Myron B. Kuropas has recently been released by the University of Toronto Press. This first major history of the Ukrainian Americans to appear in English examines "the evolutionary development of Ukrainian consciousness in the United States, from its embryonic religio-cultural beginning in the late 1870's, through its ethnonational development in the 1930's, to its fruition in the 1950s."

The book is a study of ethnic retentionism. As Orest Subtelny points out in the foreword, "scholarly concern with American ethnic groups has generally focused on the process of assimilation. This study looks at the other side of the coin and explains how one group not only avoided assimilation but actually created a new national identity in the United States."

According to Dr. Subtelny, the experience of statelessness was one of the crucial characteristics distinguishing Ukrainians from other immigrant groups in America. While the first wave of Ukrainian immigrants translated this experience into a search for national identity, later waves after World War I and World War II, influenced by the intense yet frustrated struggles to establish a Ukrainian state, continued the

struggle for Ukraine's independence in their new American homeland.

The book is organized chronologically into 10 chapters covering topics such as:

- the European roots of the Ukrainian ethnonational identity in Carpatho-Ukraine, eastern Galicia and Bukovyna;

- the American roots of the Ukrainian American community with its crystallization into three different ethnic identities — Carpatho-Ruthenian, Russian and Ukrainian;

- the role of various institutions in the transformation of the Ruthenian religio-cultural identity into a Ukrainian ethnonational identity;

- the Ukrainian-American response to the struggle for Ukrainian sovereignty;

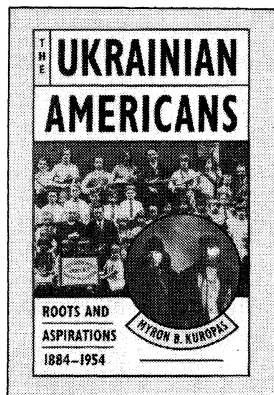
- the political splits within the Ukrainian American community between Communists, monarchists (Hetmanists) and nationalists;

- religious developments and the conflicts between the Ukrainian Catholic and the Ukrainian Orthodox churches;

- the efforts to preserve and transmit the Ukrainian identity and tradi-

tions amid the pressures of assimilation.

According to Dr. Subtelny, Dr. Kuropas' book should serve to fill a



vast historiographical gap at a most felicitous time — "scholars want and need to know more about the Ukrainian American experience. The descendants of the immigrants will benefit from insights which this book provides into the organizational and ideological world of their parents and grandparents. In Ukraine the

desire to know more about the of maligned by Soviet propagandists, yet barely known, Ukrainian diaspora has increased dramatically. And for Americans, who might soon have to deal with an important, sovereign Ukrainian state, the past and present aspirations of Ukrainian Americans may increase in relevance."

Dr. Kuropas is honorary member of the Ukrainian National Association's Supreme Assembly, a regular columnist of The Ukrainian Weekly, adjunct professor in educational foundations at Northern Illinois University and the author of "Ukrainians in America" and "To Preserve a Heritage: The Story of the Ukrainian Immigration in the United States."

On Sunday, May 5 there will be a meeting and reception with Dr. Kuropas on the occasion of the publication of his book to be held at the Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 E. 79th St., New York, N.Y. at 2 p.m.

The event is hosted by the Supreme Executive Committee of the Ukrainian National Association jointly with the Ukrainian Institute of America, Inc. Dr. Kuropas will give a brief address and sign autographs for those wishing to acquire the book. A wine and cheese reception will follow.

THE  
Ukrainian Weekly

## Chornobyl, continued

Five years after news first leaked out about a horrific accident at the Chornobyl nuclear plant in Ukraine, near the republic's northern border with Byelorussia, the Ukrainian community in diaspora tried frantically to get reliable information about the catastrophe and attempted, through various channels, to provide some measure of relief for their kinsmen.

In those first days after the accident, the community did what it could: prayer services and protests were held, governmental and non-governmental agencies, including institutions such as the Red Cross, were contacted in the hope that something could be done to help the accident's victims. A delegation of Ukrainian American community activists, accompanied by New York Rep. Benjamin Gilman, paid a visit to the United Nations missions of the USSR and Ukrainian SSR. There they were told that everything was under control; that the consequences of the accident were being eliminated and that the people were being cared for. Plainly, the message was: we don't need, and we don't want, your help.

Five years ago, due to the secrecy surrounding the accident, the number of Chornobyl casualties was unknown — except to a few high-level Soviet functionaries — and the world, worse still, the inhabitants of Ukraine and Byelorussia, directly in the path of the radioactive plume, were kept in the dark. As a result, there was plenty of guesswork, and many rumors, some of them picked up by the news media that had few reliable sources to go on.

Now, five years later, the truth about the calamitous accident is just surfacing. We know much more than we knew in 1986, but still there are so many questions and so many conflicting reports about the number of Chornobyl's victims. It is clear that the accident is of an unprecedented and unforeseeable magnitude. It is, in the words of many activists in Ukraine, nuclear genocide. The people of Ukraine, Byelorussia and parts of western Russia will continue to suffer its effects for decades. Already, this is seen in the significantly increased illnesses, deaths and deformities. populace.

Today, Ukrainian organizations, such as the Children of Chornobyl Relief Fund and Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine continue efforts to help the suffering victims of Chornobyl and tell their story to the world. Numerous non-Ukrainian charitable groups have taken up the cause.

The fifth anniversary of the world's worst nuclear accident is being marked solemnly throughout the world. The shroud of secrecy is, at long last, being removed, and there is hope that the much-used slogan "No More Chornobyls" will turn out to reflect reality.

April  
28  
1986

### Turning the pages back...

It was on April 28, 1986 — 67 hours after the accident at the Chornobyl nuclear power plant had begun, that the Soviet government made the first announcement of the disaster.

Below, excerpted from the Providence (R.I.) Sunday journal, is an account of events on April 28-30 in Kiev as told to reporter Bob Wyss by Mikhail Novak, a research reactor employee in Kiev whose job entailed monitoring radioactivity. Mr. Novak, who was threatened by his superiors and the KGB for warning others about the dramatically increased radiation in the capital city, has since emigrated to the United States.

\*\*\*

Monday night (April 28) at 9:02 an announcer appeared on television. He said: "An accident has occurred at the Chornobyl nuclear power plant as one of the reactors was damaged. Measures are being taken to eliminate the consequences of the accident. Aid is being given to those affected."

It was the first official disclosure by the government. It came more than 67 hours after the accident.

On Tuesday, more and more people showed up at the institute to be checked. Novak and his colleagues were told to measure the visitors' radioactivity but not to give them advice on how to stay clean. Authorities were worried about creating a panic.

However, some precautions were taken.

Novak knew of one school in Kiev, one that looked like all the others in the city, but which held most of the children of government workers, the Communist Party and the other members of the elite. Tuesday night buses pulled up to the school and took the children to the airport, sending them to safety far from Kiev.

On Wednesday, April 30, Novak took an air sample at the institute and found the readings high. Thinking something might be wrong with the meter's filter, he replaced it. Thirty minutes later, he checked the new sample.

The amount of radiation in the air had increased 100 times over what was normal. He showed the results to his supervisor, who left hurriedly.

An hour later, the radiation levels were 1,000 times higher than normal. An hour after that, levels were so high Novak's equipment could no longer measure them.

The wind had changed. It was blowing from the north. Blowing from Chornobyl.

\*\*\*

The next day was May 1. Thousands marched down the streets of Kiev, participating in the annual May Day parade — unaware of the deadly radiation blowing in the wind.

### On the Chornobyl disaster

## Forests near Prypiat

Forest near Prypiat flare.

Dry  
forests

burn

in May.

...Voices of your fowl  
and ancient stumps.

These were age-old pine forests  
that suddenly

became helpless.

These burned out trunks  
and crowns reduced to ashes!

Smoke hovers above pines,  
and you

rave

in rains.

For you there will be neither years nor centuries,  
but a hundred fires and scorched fields.

You may not grow here,  
for what

will you now

remember?

You toss black pines  
like crosses above the ashes.

And the burnt horizon disappears  
beyond grey

winds.

...Your earth. Your river.  
Your conflagration in May.

The last bird is in the branches.  
A tiny nest—

is like live coals.

...You burn, pinned to the earth,  
for here — are your roots.

— by Oksana Pakhlovskya from the collection "The Valley of Cathedrals" (1988).

## Untitled

...one hundred and twenty kilometers from Chornobyl,  
cherries blossomed as thick as fog.

the fur of my Siberian cat peeled off  
like bits of rough leather.

Searching for hope I surveyed the sky and thought:

"Where can he go,

we just built a new house and we're worn out..."

But the wind blew from Chornobyl

and our throats ached:

my three-year-old daughter said,

"I'm not afraid of radiation,

let me go outside."

My wife and I crossed glances

and someone grabbed my soul by the hand.

The cherries have stopped blossoming

and the apple trees have just begun to bloom...

— Vasyl Ruban from the collection "Chimeras" (1989).

Translated by Michael Naydan.

## UNA Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine



The Home Office of the Ukrainian National Association reports that, as of April 24, the fraternal organization's newly established Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine has received 6,642 checks from its members with donations totalling \$17,576.32. The contributions include individual members' donations, as well as returns of members' dividend checks and interest payments on promissory notes.

**CHORNOBYL: FIVE YEARS AFTER****A tragic milestone**

Chornobyl-5 marks a tragic milestone in the history of the USSR — and the world. Friday, April 26, 1991 marks the fifth anniversary of the Chornobyl nuclear disaster which befell Ukraine. The ecological and political questions raised by this catastrophe could not be suppressed and ultimately led to the current period of openness in the USSR.

Chornobyl also drives home the realization that disasters of this scope recognize no international borders — that people everywhere must work diligently to help each other to protect the environment. We need to be assured that those who died and suffered in this disaster did not do so in vain and that a new spirit of cooperation can develop and flourish.

Although five years have passed, the scope of the destruction and its long-term effects are only now coming to light. Decontamination efforts have failed to eliminate the radiation, and the Soviet government's response has become the subject of a volatile debate as more and more information surfaces.

For us in America, Chornobyl has an apocalyptic implication. The word "chornobyl" means wormwood — the biblical name of the great star that fell from the heavens and poisoned a third of the earth's waters and signalled the "day of judgment." For Ukraine it is a grim reality.

This reality has jolted people to either speak out or perish. Out of frustration and desperation a popular movement evolved which encompassed numerous groups under its umbrella. One of the component members of this group is Green World, or Zelenyi Svit. Where other groups had failed to reach individual citizens to express themselves democratically for their environment the Green World Ecological Association succeeded.

The message is direct and simple: this fifth anniversary of the Chornobyl disaster can help to raise public consciousness throughout the world and bring attention to our collective responsibility for the future of our planet.

— Submitted by Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine (AHRU), a national human rights organization founded in 1980 for the purpose of defending human rights in general and in Ukraine in particular. The rights to free speech and assembly, freedom of religion and the freedom to live in a clean environment are within the purview of AHRU's advocacy.

**Chornobyl Committee...**

(Continued from page 3)

We need containers for these materials, we need the appropriate technology to prevent the radiation from seeping into the ground, but this is not immediately available."

And, even though the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet voted to close down the plant by 1995, this cannot be done immediately because we do not have any experience in doing this type of job, he added.

That is why we need the help of all the world's experts, Mr. Valenia went on to say. "Neither Japan, nor Germany, nor the United States have had experience with this sort of accident. But perhaps through joint efforts we can succeed."

Yet another issue is the monitoring of radiation in the air, soil and water. At present the State Hydrometeorology Center and the Ministry of Health are doing this. The food is supposed to be monitored locally, he added. "Until now we have been using temporary standards set up by the central authori-

ties, but this year we want to apply international standards for clean food in Ukraine. Also, we have rejected the 35-rem lifetime limit on radiation exposure that had previously been used," Mr. Valenia pointed out.

"Our Chornobyl Committee has realized that if there are no laws regarding the consequences of Chornobyl, nothing will be done." To that end, Mr. Valenia explained, the committee had proposed three laws encompassing three major aspects of the catastrophe: measures dealing with those living on the territory of Ukraine, now considered to be a disaster area; measures on life in the contaminated zones, their status and how to ameliorate conditions there; and legislation concerning the status and rights of citizens who suffer from the effects of Chornobyl's radiation, such as compensatory payments, privileges, etc.

And, though these measures have been adopted by Ukraine's Parliament, what is missing is the details: how to put them into effect and how to pay for them.

Energy Agency, the Supreme Soviet has uncovered two high-level secret government orders — one from 1987 classifying as secret any information on the extent of radiation contamination, and one from 1988 decreeing that no medical diagnosis may connect an illness with radiation exposure.

Marshal Sergei Akhromeyev, who coordinated forces involved in the reactor's clean-up, told a meeting held in Moscow to mark Chornobyl's fifth anniversary on April 21, that when he called Mr. Gorbachev several hours after the explosion, Mr. Gorbachev had already heard of the accident and approved military deployment for the clean-up, reported Reuter news service.

An estimated 229,000 army recruits, truck drivers, laborers, scientists and engineers were summoned to control the fire at the reactor after the explosion, reported the Associated Press. Many were sworn to secrecy and still remain silent.

**Faces and Places**

by Myron B. Kuropas

**Chicago Group on the go**

Early in 1990, an enthusiastic group of young Chicago professionals came together to form the Ukrainian American Business and Professional Club of Chicago (UABPCC).

A social was held in February and the ideals of the new organization were presented to a broad audience of interested invitees. Over 100 people attended, half of whom joined UABPCC on the spot.

Encouraged both by the turnout and the support, organizers polled their new members regarding the name of the organization — most preferred "The Chicago Group" rather than the more cumbersome earlier designation — goals and objectives, nominating procedures, elections, and other organizational matters. A slate of candidates was also mailed out with the understanding that other candidates could be nominated.

The first formal meeting of the newly formed organization was held on June 24, 1990, at St. Volodymyr's Ukrainian Orthodox Church. The newly elected president, Emil Pyk, an engineer, introduced the other officers, Anna Mostovych, vice-president; Roman Salij, second vice-president; Anna Shaleva, secretary; and Peter Beswerchij, treasurer.

Members chose "The Chicago Group" as the new official name with the second descriptive name "Ukrainian American Business and Professional Association." Although several members were reluctant to imitate "The Washington Group" designation, other members believed familiarity with the well-known Washington organization would help boost local membership drives and suggest a possible nationwide federation of similar professional groups.

The statement of purpose was approved as follows: "The Chicago Group is a service organization for Ukrainian Americans and their friends from all sectors of the economic community who wish to promote a mutually supportive environment for personal and professional growth while effectively contributing their business and professional skills to worthy causes."

In the few short months since its founding, The Chicago Group has offered its members a happy blend of social, professional, and informative activities. Included were:

- an inaugural dinner cruise on Lake Michigan;
- a presentation entitled "Managing Investment Portfolios" by Peter Beswerchij;
- a presentation by Ivan Shandor on tax and investment strategies for job-changers, two-career couples, singles, and other professionals;
- a presentation on business opportunities in Ukraine by Oleh Saciuk;
- a dinner meeting featuring Ihor Wyslotsky, Ukrainian entrepreneur-owner of packaging plants in Illinois and Israel, who discussed emerging economic possibilities in Ukraine today as well as his personal involvement with the development of an industrial park in Kiev;
- a winter social at the home of Ivan and Lida Shandor;
- a Christmas brunch at Hotel Sofil;

- a dinner meeting featuring Dr. Yuriy Spizhenko, minister of health of the Ukrainian SSR;

- a presentation by Slava Johnson, a highly successful local attorney who spoke about her recent invitation to Kiev to lecture on municipal law and government;

- a presentation by Oleksander Savchenko, economist for Rukh.

The most ambitious project of The Chicago Group thus far, however, has been the recent conference at the University of Chicago on April 27 titled: "Chornobyl: Five Years After."

Co-sponsored by the Children of Chornobyl Relief Fund, the Chicago chapters of the Ukrainian Engineers Society and the Ukrainian Medical Association of North America, and the University of Chicago Student Organization, the conference featured such luminaries as Dr. David Marples, author of two books on the Chornobyl disaster; Dr. Dmytro Hrodzinsky, Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, Kiev; Drs. Philip F. Gustafson and Gayle E. Woloschak of the Argonne National Laboratory; Dr. Kan Ackland, Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists; Drs. Yuriy Verlinsky and A.M. Kuliev of the Reproductive Genetics Institute at Illinois Masonic Medical Center; and Drs. Gennady Grushovoy and Yourie Pankratz of the Byelorussian Charitable Fund for the Children of Chornobyl based in Minsk.

"There was a definite need for an organization such as ours in Chicago," says Roman Golash, one of the founding members. "We have a lot of professional Ukrainian talent floating around the area and we weren't tapping into it."

"We've come a long way in less than a year," says Anna Mostovych, Chicago Group vice-president, "but we still have a long way to go. Our future success depends on numbers and we've only just begun to scratch the surface of available Ukrainian talent."

Anna proudly recalls how a request made by Oleksander Savchenko to meet Chicago's financial leaders became a reality. "Through our present network we were able to put together some pretty impressive groups for him to meet," she says.

"It's time for our Chicago community to adopt a more professional approach to problems and issues," Ms. Mostovych argues. "Our parents couldn't do it because they had neither the expertise nor the contacts. Our generation has both, and it's incumbent upon us to offer these assets to the community. We've got to find a way to bring more of my alienated generation back into the fold."

Interested young professionals can contact Anna Mostovych at (708) 359-3676.

Chicago is not the only community with talented professionals in search of meaningful involvement. Now that Washington, New York, Detroit (the Graduates Club, now relatively inactive, has been around for many years) and Chicago have viable professional organizations, other communities — Milwaukee, Rochester, Philadelphia — could activate their younger professionals. Who knows, maybe even Cleveland will organize.

Cleveland — Nah!

**Discrepancies...**

(Continued from page 1)

Byelorussia it's been going up at about the same rate that it was before the accident."

Recent Chornobyl-related statistics are contradictory at best. While the Soviet government maintains the figure of 32 deaths, Dr. Yuriy Shcherbak, founder and president of Zelenyi Svit, the Green environmental movement in Ukraine, has accumulated evidence that at least 5,000 people have died Chornobyl-related deaths while 50,000 suffer Chornobyl-related illnesses, reported the New York Times. (Health statistics are difficult to gauge as five years is too short a time to observe the effects of radiation exposure.)

Soviet officials have been practicing what Dr. Shcherbak has dubbed "limited glasnost." Although President Gorbachev has welcomed foreign aid and the Soviet government has made a full report to the International Atomic

## CHORNOBYL: FIVE YEARS AFTER

# The legacy of the world's worst nuclear catastrophe

by Bohdan Hodiak

Special to The Ukrainian Weekly

Bohdan Hodiak, a reporter for the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, recently returned from a two-month trip to Ukraine, where he spent much time researching the legacy of Chernobyl. He visited the Radiological Institute at Pushcha Vodystia outside of Kiev and the Vatutin District of Kiev, where the largest group of Chernobyl area evacuees — some 7,000 persons — have been resettled. Following is the first part of his report, written to coincide with the fifth anniversary of the Chernobyl catastrophe.

Chornobyl — wormwood in Ukrainian, a bitter, poisonous plant — is not beginning to ravage the lives of thousands of people, as the fifth anniversary of the world's worst nuclear accident is observed on April 26.

After nearly four years of silence and denial surrounding the world's worst nuclear disaster, Soviet officials admitted last year that some 4 million people, in Ukraine, Byelorussia and Russia, live in radiologically dirty areas.

Many of them suffer from multiple physical illnesses, and psychological traumas.

"For four years, we have pretended that everything was normal. We followed Moscow," said Volodymyr Yavorivsky, a national deputy in the Ukrainian Parliament. He heads the Parliament's Chernobyl Committee.

He was especially angry that Moscow officials refuse to lower the permissible lifetime radiation dosage from 35 rems.

"That is a criminal dosage. If we follow it, it will mean the destruction of the Ukrainian nation. How can you impose something like that on children and pregnant women?" he asked.

In early November, there was a report of a child born with two faces in the town of Bazar, in the Narodychi district of Ukraine. This was the first report of such a deformity involving a baby, said Mr. Yavorivsky.

In a suburb of Kiev at Pushcha Vodystia (Wild Water) is the All-Union Radiological Institute where radiation victims are sent for treatment. Some 10,000 children have now gone through the institute where they stay for three to four weeks.

"We have seen that every year the health of our kids has been getting worse," said Dr. Alexander Skaley, the medical director of the children's section.

"There is more anemia, more intestinal disorders, fatigue, irritation and nervous conditions. The immunological system of our children is lower than low. That's why they now take much longer to treat.

"Many of these kids are depressed. They have been hearing much of their lives that they may not live long. What Chernobyl did was take away their childhood," Dr. Skaley said.

A story Dr. Skaley heard from a mother involved a birthday party for her teenage daughter. The mother looked at a gift and told her daughter, "This is so pretty you must save it for your children." The girl froze and then said quietly "What do you mean, save it for my children, Mother? I'm from Prypiat."

### At the nuclear plant

As part of his committee duties Mr. Yavorivsky has made many trips to the Chernobyl plant site. The bad news, he



Prypiat, the company town housing workers of the Chernobyl nuclear power plant, located some 2.5 miles away. Today it is a ghost town, as seen in this photo taken by a former resident.

said, is that the plant is leaking radiation.

"We will need to construct another sarcophagus over the current sarcophagus. There were many mistakes made in constructing it. It was all directed from Leningrad. Ukrainian scientists were not allowed to contribute," he said.

The cover entombing the plant, referred to as a sarcophagus, which walled up the stricken reactor No. 4 of the nuclear plant, consists of 400,000 tons of concrete. It was built by 200,000 persons, all of whom served very short shifts because of the high radiation levels. In some areas they were permitted to work less than a minute before they were replaced by other workers.

"I don't know if the ground can stand the weight of another sarcophagus. The underground water, which flows into the Dnieper River, might get contaminated," Mr. Yavorivsky added.

Soviet nuclear industry officials have acknowledged that the debris of reactor No. 4 inside the sarcophagus is unstable. A particular problem is the reactor's 2,000-ton upper neutron shield, with a metal lid 14 meters across which blew off and fell upright alongside the ruptured reactor.

It is still poised in this precarious position and could blow out the sarcophagus ventilators or damage the entombment if it were to fall. The government has provided no detailed explanation of this problem.

### The case of Poliske

Only some 27 miles from the plant is the town of Poliske, where some 33,000 people have been living since the nuclear accident. It is located between Narodychi and the western barbed-wire boundary of the 30-kilometer forbidden zone.

Alla Leshchenko, 38, a physician, has been working in the town's hospital for a dozen years. Although the government has been taking radiation readings in the district for years, they were not publicized.

But one of the "docimetrists," Anatoly Zhydyk, came to the doctors and said, "I want to help you." He told them, Dr. Leshchenko said, that some areas of Poliske produced radiation readings up to 350 curies. A level above 15 curies is considered cause for evacuation. Recent official disclosures showed that readings in Poliske ranged from 32 to 117 curies.

"This came out only in October. We've been living there for nearly five years," Dr. Leshchenko said.

Armed with this information, and a petition signed by 2,000 persons, a group of town residents went to see Vitaliy Masol, then Ukraine's prime minister.

Mr. Masol told the group, said Dr. Leshchenko, that his experts had studied the district and had told him that "everything is normal." That was the end of the meeting.

Mr. Zhydyk was later fired from his job and has been unemployed since, Dr. Leshchenko said. "He also is suffering from deteriorating vision," she added.

Despite Mr. Masol's rebuff, the Poliske group did not give up. They went to their representative in the USSR Supreme Soviet, Boris Olynyk, and, according to Dr. Leshchenko, he managed to get to Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev.

"Olynyk showed him photographs of a carousel in our playground that had white crosses around it. Gorbachev asked what that meant. 'That no one should walk there,' Olynyk said.

Gorbachev then said 'You mean we still have such places?'"

Shortly afterwards, planning began for the evacuation of the population from Poliske, and about 1,000 families had been moved by the end of October. Some 50,000 persons, including Dr. Leshchenko, were slated to be evacuated from several contaminated regions.

But she wonders if it is not too late: "My eyesight is failing. I lost half of the vision in my left eye this past summer. My son, Sasha, 10, has a cataract. My daughter, Oksana, 6, is suffering from leukemia. Her white blood count fluctuates between 12,000 and 18,000." (A level of 8,000 is normal.)

Dr. Leshchenko's husband is a fireman and still works at Chernobyl. "He has cancer of the thyroid gland. I haven't told him — he has enough worries," she said.

In 1989, 17 medical researchers tested 1,200 children between age 2 and 16 in three nurseries and six schools in the Poliske district. Dr. Leshchenko produced a copy of the report, which has been kept secret until a year ago.

The researchers found that many of the children had serious blood disorders, lower hemoglobin concentration and higher white blood cell counts. Some of the children had up to 50 out of each 100 leucocytes destroyed, the report stated. "Mononuclear cells were found in the blood of some of the children, similar to blood of people from the emergency group who were working at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant immediately after the accident," the report stated.

It concluded: "The above changes are connected with prolonged chronic irradiation, which is also proved by the detection of radionuclides in the blood of the studied children."



Radiation is about 10 times more injurious to an infant than to an adult. Children also accumulate more radionuclides because they drink more milk than adults and spend more time playing outdoors.

To reduce this danger, children in Poliske schools are kept in class from morning to evening so they can be given three "clean" meals a day and to limit their time outdoors. They are not permitted to go into the woods, to the river or into the town's park.

Another study released in 1990 came from the Institute of Hematology in Kiev, which tested 500 children from Poliske. "Every fifth child had radionuclides in his blood," Dr. Leshchenko said.

The official doctors from Kiev, though, weren't much help. "When we told them our children get frequent nosebleeds, they said it was because they pick their noses.

"When we said they get a lot of headaches, they said it's because we don't let them play outside enough in the fresh air. They also told us we give our children too many juices to drink — that this is bad for children.

"I was there as a mother. I finally got up and said "Aren't you ashamed to say these things?"

Still, Dr. Leshchenko showed no anger during the interview. She spoke quietly, almost shyly. "I worried so much in the beginning, but now I've gotten used to it. I'm even used to our illnesses," she said.

She works in a 350-bed hospital, staffed by 70 doctors. The doctors have to see 60 to 70 patients a day. "We can only give them about 5 minutes each. We shouldn't have more than five or six patients an hour," she said.

"Some doctors from France visited us and said that our clinic was in the Stone Age. We have an x-ray machine, a docimeter to measure radiation, a diagnostic machine using ultrasound, and that's all," she noted.

Many persons, adults and children, complain now of leg pains and headaches. Many have high blood pressure. The people's reflexes are getting worse, which means there is neurological damage, Dr. Leshchenko said.

"If someone catches a cold, it takes a long time for him or her to recover. It used to take five to seven days. Now it takes two weeks or more," she said.

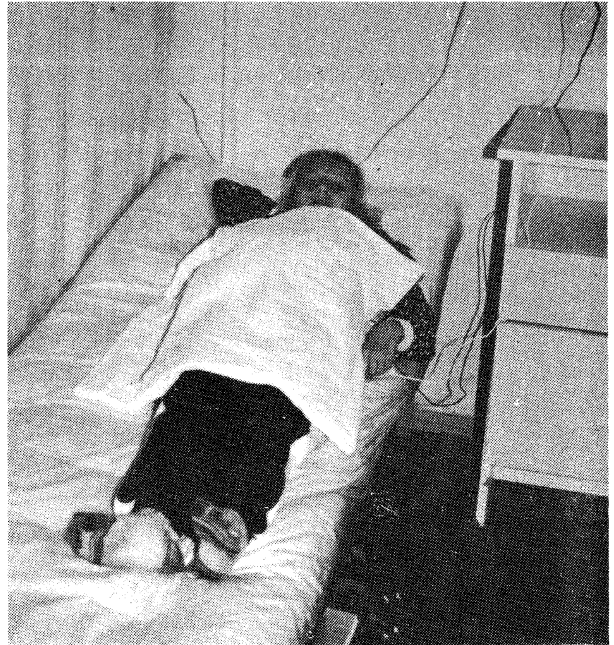
**Prypiat evacuees**

A new housing section of Kiev, the Vatutin District, has the largest concentration of evacuees from the nuclear accident, including more than 4,000 children. Most of the people are from Prypiat, which was the closest population center to the nuclear plant. Although the town of Chernobyl gave its name to the plant, it is nearly 10 miles away, while Prypiat is a mere half mile away. From the top stories of Prypiat's apartment buildings its residents could see the nuclear fire burning.

When they talk about Prypiat, now a ghost town, the evacuees sound as if they had been expelled from Eden. Some 5,000 of the 45,000 residents of Prypiat worked at the nuclear station. They were among the best paid workers in Ukraine. Nearly all had access to country dachas, where they cared for gardens and orchards.

They were close to rivers and streams where people went fishing and boating. Prypiat was a young town, not only in years, created to serve the Chernobyl plant, but in population. More than a quarter of the residents were children.

Being evacuated to Kiev was a shock. The evacuees were told they would all be returned to Prypiat in three days, so they took no belongings with them.



A young patient at the treatment center of the All-Union Radiological Institute located just outside of Kiev in Pushcha Vodytsia.

**Mothers of Chernobyl children**

"Local parents in Kiev told their kids not to play with our kids, not to sit next to them in school. Even some doctors didn't want to treat us. They thought we would contaminate them with radiation. We were treated like lepers," said Tetiana Kazachkova. She heads the Children of Chernobyl organization for the Vatutin District, formed a year ago because of the increasing worry mothers had about the health of their children.

"The officials say we were evacuated in time, that we suffered no damage from the accident, that any illnesses our children have has no connection with Chernobyl," Ms. Kazachkova said.

"The government is saying it will not give us any help, it will not accept responsibility."

Nor has the world's scientific community been of much help. There are virtually no scientific studies by international organizations on the aftereffects of Chernobyl.

In May of 1990 the United Nations World Health Organization published a report that stated: "There are conflicting and contradictory data on environmental levels of contamination. This unclear and uncertain situation is contributing to the anxiety of the population."

Some 35 mothers make up the active core of the organization. Their biggest frustration, they said, is that they still don't know the medical condition of their children, that doctors don't have the diagnostic equipment to be able to provide answers.

Although the huge housing complex of 26 buildings has a clinic staffed by five doctors, the only diagnostic instruments they have are stethoscopes. The clinic, which sees children up to age 14, does not have a blood diagnosis machine, or a blood pressure cuff.

Dr. Olena Orlenko, a pediatrician from Prypiat who works at the clinic, said she could refer children to the Kiev diagnostic center, but that the wait is often up to six months. "That can be too late," she said.

She can also send children to two treatment centers, one of them at

Pushcha Vodytsia. But she gets a quota, and the most she has been able to send is 18 children a month. "I could easily send 300," Dr. Orlenko said.

"Many children have nosebleeds, even when they are sleeping, high or low blood pressure, anemia or deteriorating vision," she said.

"They don't have the classic illnesses you are supposed to have from radiation, like leukemia. They just get sick a lot. Their immunological system has been damaged," Dr. Orlenko explained.

Although the All-Union Radiological Institute at Pushcha Vodytsia is only a few miles away, it has not released its statistics, the mothers said. The head of this institute is Anatolii Romanenko, the Ukrainian minister of health at the time of the Chernobyl accident.

"I have only one word to describe that man: liar!" said Halyna Brezhnyska, the vice-president of the mother's group.

"I remember him on television in 1986, telling us everything was all right. Our children were in playgrounds, our windows were open, we were working in our gardens — while the radioactive dust was falling on us," Ms. Brezhnyska said.

Officials had hoped to keep the nuclear accident a secret, and so they didn't warn the residents of Prypiat and Chernobyl by radio and newspaper. Warnings were given by word of mouth and by telephone.

April 26, 1986, was a Saturday and the first springlike day of the year. Many parents took their small children to the woods while schoolchildren were led outside to play. In Kiev, the big May Day parade went on as scheduled and people really didn't know the seriousness of the accident until 10 days after it happened, when they first heard about prophylactic measures.

That may be the reason the incidence of cancer of the thyroid gland in Kiev today is 82.6 percent higher than before 1986.

On March 20 TASS reported from Moscow that a prosecutor had opened a criminal case against officials accused of letting hundreds of thousands march in the parades. The report did not give any names.



hnytska, vice-president of a group of mothers of children in Kiev's Vatutin District of Kiev, photo of her bulldozed home in Prypiat.



pnkova and her son, Denys, 10, who has cataracts and stomach ailments. The former Prypiat residents now live in the Vatutin District of Kiev.

Bohdan Hodiak

### Students and miners...

(Continued from page 1)

wall so as to coerce the demonstrators onto the sidewalk.

As the OMON kept the students in line, many of the demonstrators began chanting "fascists, fascists."

The OMON then created a barrier between the sidewalk and the street, holding hands so as not to let any of the students or miners back into the street. When the students did find a hole in this human wall, they made a break for the street and tried to line up in columns again, but the OMON charged after them. Kiev militia sergeants followed, announcing: "Calmly, boys, calmly, for fear of violent outbursts."

Like unleashed wild dogs, the OMON made a dash for the students, bullying them back onto the sidewalk. The atmosphere was tense as the students struggled to hold onto their blue and yellow national flags.

Although the OMON did not raise their clubs to the youth, and there were no injuries, this reporter witnessed a husky OMON youth grab a Ukrainian

national flag and tear it with his bare hands. The scuffle didn't last longer than two minutes, yet it was enough to show what the OMON are capable of; they are all young, well-nourished, solidly built and extremely well-disciplined.

A few more flagstuffs, carried by the youths from Kiev University, the Kiev Pedagogical Institute and Lviv and Ivano-Frankivske universities were also broken in half by the OMON.

The students and miners were directed back onto the sidewalk, where they peacefully assembled and waited for their leaders to make the next decision.

A police truck with loud speakers pulled up to the intersection and a democratic deputy, Shigelsky from the Kiev City Council informed the strikers that they would be given permission to go to the Arsenal Factory if they did so in an orderly fashion proceeding down the sidewalks of the city. He promised he would lead the way. The students of the Union of Ukrainian Students, led by Oles Doniy during this demonstration, were ready to accept this proposal.

However, as the students and miners were reorganizing their columns and getting ready to march to Arsenal, the Kiev militia had a change of heart and told the demonstrators, whose numbers had dwindled to about 700 participants, that they could only march to the Republican Stadium.

The OMON guarded the students and miners, once again forming a human wall so that the students would not make a break for Arsenal. Most of the demonstrators did turn around and go to the Republican Stadium, but at this point their march had lost momen-

tum and the files of columns walked with an obligatory rather than determined step.

Here they were met by a few democratic deputies but they had already lost the energy, the feeling of solidarity between the miners and the strikers which had fueled the earlier part of day's protest.

About 100 students from western Ukraine did wait for the OMON to leave their posts and they continued their march to the Arsenal, but they did not get the desired response.

As The Weekly was going to press, the republican strike committee, representing the striking miners had yet to meet with representatives of the Ukrainian government.

In other developments, Dmytro Poyzid, the committee's legal consultant, who had been arrested last week, was released Thursday afternoon, April 18.

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As with every event in Ukraine, there is often a lighter side to the news, and such was the case with the demonstration on Tuesday, April 23.

Among the funniest moments were confrontations between old women, bent over from years of hard work, and the virile 6-foot and taller young men in the ranks of the OMON. One kerchiefed babushka looked up into the sky to see the face of a riot policeman and vigorously shook her fist: "The government is robbing me of a pension to feed bullies like you," she said.

Yet another curious moment came when the miners and students were

diverted to the Republican Stadium. Behaving the commands of the Kiev militia (the OMON had retreated back to their buses, which are lined with netting, resembling a cage) the demonstrators walked along the sidewalk on one side of the street. Columns of militia walked parallel to them on the other side of the street (there were more militia than marchers).

One perky older gentleman who was marching with the students and waving a large blue and yellow flag seized the moment. He quickly ran across the street to the head of the columns of militia, presenting a picture that had both sides rolling with laughter. The students and miners asked the militia to join their march. The militia could do nothing but march under the banner of the blue and yellow flag.

### Newsbriefs...

(Continued from page 2)

Dietrich Genscher and President Richard von Weizsaecker. The Ukrainian delegation's reported request to conduct talks in Ukrainian, rather than Russian, and German sent the German foreign office scrambling for a Ukrainian-language interpreter. The search was only partially successful. (Radio Liberty, Radio Kiev and Die Welt)

• KIEV — During a brief visit to Kiev on March 21, British Foreign Minister Douglas Hurd announced his country's plans to open a consulate in the Ukrainian capital city. Mr. Hurd also said a representative from Ukraine would be posted at the Soviet Embassy in London. He added, however, that Great Britain had "no plans" to open diplomatic missions in Estonia, Latvia or Lithuania. (Radio Liberty, Agence France Presse)

### Nine republics...

(Continued from page 1)

Further, the republics that signed the declaration, while recognizing the right of Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Moldova, Georgia and Armenia to independently decide on the question of accession to the union treaty, at the same time consider it necessary to establish the most favored nation treatment for republics signing the union treaty.

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### Ukrainian parliamentarians...

(Continued from page 4)

not consider which party or organization we support, but let us jointly work toward our goal: our own state."

The final speaker was Mr. Drach, who is president of the Popular Movement of Ukraine or Rukh. He described Rukh as a unifying and fortifying force of diverse elements within Ukraine who all seek change and independence for Ukraine.

Following the deputies' presentations, the audience submitted questions to the speakers. Among the topics covered were: the state of the Ukrainian language in schools and institutions, church affairs, and the case of Stepan Khmara.

### Ukrainian envoy...

(Continued from page 16)

Judd and Attorney Igor I. Sikorsky Jr. and Nikolai Sikorsky, sons of the famed Ukrainian-born aviation pioneer.

Also on the committee are: Terry Dilozir, chairman, Ukrainian Broadcasting Network; Dr. John Harmon, CCSU associate professor of geography; Mary Jane Hogan, CCSU coordinator of special events; Annie L. Cotten Huston, CCSU associate professor of psychology; Alisa Kerel, producer, Ukrainian Broadcasting Network; Peter Kilduff, CCSU director of university relations; Dr. Charles H. Lyons, director, International Affairs Center at CCSU; the Rev. Jakiw Norton, pastor of St. Mary's Ukrainian Orthodox Church in New Britain; Artour Pivovarov, CCSU student from Ukraine; and Natalie K. Pollock, director of development, New Britain Foundation for Public Giving.

## FOCUS ON THE ARTS

### Folk musician Peter Ostroushko to perform at Chernobyl benefit



Peter Ostroushko with guitarist Dean Magraw.

by Alex Kuzma

HARTFORD — Beyond the Ukrainian American community, few Ukrainian musicians have found their way into the mainstream of the American folk music scene. For all the beautiful recordings released by Kvitka, Lesia Wolanska, the Marenych Trio, Darka and Slavko, none of these exceptional artists have broken out of the Ukrainian market, to reach a wider American, or Canadian, listening audience.

Not since Melanie Sawka hit the pop charts in the 1960s has a musician of Ukrainian heritage made so many inroads into the elite of popular folk music as Minnesota's Peter Ostroushko.

On Sunday, April 28, Peter Ostroushko will bring his unique blend of instrumental wizardry, ethnic humor and a multicultural folk repertoire to the stage at Lincoln Theater, at the University of Hartford. As part of his yearly tour of New England, Mr. Ostroushko will be the featured guest artist at the second annual "Songs of the Earth" benefit concert for the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund.

He will be performing together with David Serrette, a highly regarded guitarist from Portsmouth, New Hampshire, along with the bluegrass ensemble The Last Fair Deal, and Hartford's own Ukrainian choir, Di-brova.

Mr. Ostroushko rose to prominence during the 1980s, as a frequent performer on National Public Radio's Saturday evening broadcasts of "A Prairie Home Companion" with Garrison Keillor. The show's critical acclaim helped establish Mr. Keillor as a master storyteller, and in some circles, Mr. Keillor achieved the status of a pop cult hero. For a generation disheartened by the mindlessness and violence of commercial television, "A Prairie Home Companion" provided welcome relief, and conjured up images of a kinder, gentler era, during the heyday of radio, when families would gather in the living room to listen to homespun tales, upbeat news, and down-home music, as part of a ritual of evening relaxation.

Mr. Keillor not only revived an old American art form once made famous by the likes of Mark Twain and H.L. Mencken. He also helped introduce American listeners to a slew of talented musicians, who were valiantly struggling to keep the American folk music tradition alive. The show helped propel the careers of such folk stars as Nancy Griffiths (whose song "From A Distance" won a Grammy this year), Sally Rogers, Bill Staines, and Greg Brown. But of all the wunderkinders promoted by "Prairie Home," Mr. Keillor's favorite performers were Peter Ostroushko and the Butch Thompson Trio.

Mr. Ostroushko was born and raised in the Ukrainian community in the Twin Cities of Minneapolis/St. Paul. He began studying mandolin at a young age, and later, the fiddle and guitar. (Mr. Ostroushko's father established a mandolin orchestra in the Ukrainian community after emigrating from Ukraine to Minnesota.)

His prowess as a string instrumentalist attracted the attention of classical and folk critics alike, and Mr. Ostroushko was invited to debut as a soloist with the Minneapolis Symphony under the direction of Sir Neville Martin, in a performance of Vivaldi's mandolin concerto.

Despite this brief foray into classical music, Mr. Ostroushko subscribes to the view that one need not dress in black tie and tails to be a serious musician. He has recorded with Bob Dylan on his comeback album "Blood on the Tracks," with blues great, Taj Mahal, and with the legendary Chet Atkins.

Increasingly, Mr. Ostroushko is being recognized by his peers and by folk aficionados as a star in his own right. His talent, and wit and lyricism, but most of all, his technical skill have left critics breathless, scrambling for superlatives. "Sing Out" magazine could not rave enough about him:

"Five stars! Jackpot! Mr. Ostroushko is one of a group of virtuoso musicians capable of defying boundaries...as both a composer and a player,

(Continued on page 14)

### Yavir Quartet from Kiev begins tour

MONTREAL — The Yavir Men's Vocal Quartet from Kiev is coming to North America on its first major concert tour.

The quartet was formed in 1966 and consists of honored national artists of Ukraine: baritone Volodymyr Didukh, bass Valentyn Reus, tenor Eugene Prutkin, and tenor Oles Kharchenko. They are accompanied by Anatoly Mamalyga. The name of the quartet is derived from the silvery sycamore maple known in many folk songs of Ukraine, the "yavir."

This versatile quartet conveys a refined feeling for the nuances of the Ukrainian folk song, which has a prominent place in their repertoire. Here, one will enjoy delightful renditions of songs about the Kozaks, vivid depictions of village life, and emotional songs to the well-known verses of the most famous Ukrainian poet Taras

Shevchenko. In the broad repertoire of this award-winning quartet are included songs from all over the world. But the majority are works by Ukrainian composers.

The songs are performed, mostly a cappella, but often with symphonic, piano or accordion accompaniment. Yavir's colorful and dynamic performances have been applauded by audiences all over the world. For the tour, they have prepared a variety of new, exciting material.

Performances have been scheduled as follows: May 8, Windsor, Ontario; May 9, Detroit; May 10, Carnegie, Pa.; May 11, Cleveland; May 12, Chicago; May 16, Washington; May 18, Newark-Union, N.J.; May 19, Philadelphia; May 21, Hartford; May 22, Yonkers, N.Y.; May 24, Bound Brook, N.J.; May 25, New York; May

(Continued on page 14)

## КОНЦЕРТ З УКРАЇНИ ВОКАЛЬНОГО КВАРТЕТУ

# ЯВІР

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Карнегі - п'ятниця, 10 травня 7:30 веч. Holy Trinity Auditorium  
Клівленд - субота, 11 трав. 7:00 веч Шептського, Кат. Св. Йосафата  
Чикаго - неділя, 12 травня 2:00 попол. Chopin School  
Вашингтон - четвер, 16 травня 7:00 веч Archbishop Carroll HS Auditorium  
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Йонкерс - середа, 22 травня 7:30 веч. Дім Спілки Укр Молоді  
Бавнд Брук - п'ятниця, 24 травня 7:30 веч. Укр. Культурний Центр  
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Глен Спей - неділя, 26 травня 2:30 попол. Оселя Верховина  
Рочестер - вівторок, 28 травня 7:30 веч. Eastridge High School  
Баффало - четвер, 30 травня 7:30 веч. Український Дім Дніпро  
Гамільтон - п'ятниця, 31 травня 7:30 веч. Sir Winston Churchill Auditorium  
Оттава - субота, 1 червня 7:30 веч. Nat'l Arts Center - Studio Theater  
Торонто - неділя, 2 червня 3:00 попол. Укр. Культурний Центр - Christie  
Саскатун - вівторок, 4 червня 7:30 веч. Holy Trinity Auditorium  
Калгарі - середа, 5 червня 7:30 веч. Forest Lawn High School  
Едмонтон - четвер, 6 червня 8:00 веч. Citadel - Ziedler Theater  
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## NOTABLE IN SPORTS

### Ukrainians in pole vault, hockey, chess

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — A week after Sergei Bubka set the world's record for pole vaulting 20 feet, ¼ inch at an international meet in San Sebastian, Spain, he beat it. At a special indoor pole vault competition in Grenoble, France, on March 23, the 27-year-old athlete from Donetsk cleared 20-1, reported the Associated Press.

The vault marks the fourth time this season and the 24th time since 1984 that Mr. Bubka broke the world record, either indoors or outdoors.

The Olympic gold medalist has raised his indoor record 2¾ inches this year. He has jumped more than 20 feet three times in nine days — 20-¼ at San Sebastian March 15, 20-½ at Donetsk March 19, and 20-1 at Grenoble.

Only two other athletes have come close to Mr. Bubka's indoor record — Soviet Rodion Gattaulin at 19-9 and American Joe Dial at 19-6½.

Mr. Bubka is a one-time world indoor and a two-time world outdoor champion. He won the world outdoor championship at Seville, Spain, at 19-8¼ on March 9 and holds the world outdoor record of 19-10½, set at Nice, France, in 1988.

In 1983 the then 19-year-old athlete won his first world title at the first world outdoor championships at Helsinki, Finland. In 1985 he became the first vaulter to clear 6 meters (19-8¼).

Mr. Bubka's San Sebastian vault of 20-½ marked the first world indoor, track and field record, for men or women, that is better than the corresponding world record outdoors. The pole vault record in the past was higher outdoors because runways were generally longer, although winds could often hinder outdoor jumps, reported The New York Times.

Mr. Bubka now resides in Berlin, where he signed to represent a sports club.

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JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The St. Louis Blues retired center Bernie Federko's jersey number, 24, at a ceremony before their game against the Chicago Blackhawks, reported the Associated Press.

The 34-year-old athlete spent 13 seasons with the Blues and holds or shares 23 of their career records, including 927 games, 352 goals, 721 assists and 1,073 points.

Mr. Federko, a Ukrainian Canadian, hails from Winnipeg, Manitoba.

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JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Not only did Vasily Ivanchuk win the Category 17 Linares International chess championship in Linares, Spain, in early March, but he won it half a point in front of world champion Gary Kasparov and three ahead of former champion Anatoly Karpov, reported the Washington Times.

The 22-year-old chess player from Lviv, who was ranked fourth in the world chess federation rating list behind Mr. Kasparov, Mr. Karpov and Boris Gelfand, won the highest-rated tournament ever, with a field of 14.

Last fall, while Mr. Kasparov and Mr. Karpov played their world championship match, Mr. Ivanchuk played first board for the gold-medal Soviet team in the Olympiad at Novi Sad, Yugoslavia. His score of 7-3 was particularly impressive considering he faced an average rating of 2562, reported the New York Post.

Mr. Ivanchuk and Mr. Gelfand had been regarded as potential World Champion challengers in the 1990s as both were tied at 2680 in the FIDE ratings on the July 1, 1991, list.

Although Mr. Gelfand pushed ahead of Mr. Ivanchuk in the FIDE ratings list on January 1, he did not fare as well as Mr. Ivanchuk in the Candidates Matches, in which Mr. Ivanchuk defeated Leonid Yudasin with a score of 4½ - ½.

People's Deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Ivan Vakarchuk has established a fund to financially help Mr. Ivanchuk prepare for the World Championship.

## Fallout of...

(Continued from page 3)

what happen is difficult to say, so long as the transcripts of the trial of those involved in the disaster remain classified, the scientific community as well as the community at large will not know the actual causes surrounding the disaster, stated Dr. Zuzak.

In order to advance our understanding of nuclear-fueled power plants and their potential of disaster, it is imperative that these documents be made public. Dr. Zuzak was concerned about recent claims that the effects of Chernobyl are not as troublesome as once predicted. He maintained that until we have a better picture of what occurred, there is no way of knowing the scale of the harm caused. Moreover, since this is perhaps the first such nuclear accident of this type in a populated area, the long-term effects can hardly be predicted with any accuracy.

In regard to the biological effects of the radioactivity released as a result of the accident at Chernobyl, Dr. Mushynski pointed out that although 31 of 238 firefighters died within six weeks of the catastrophe due to acute radiation, the effects and damage to humans, flora and fauna are somewhat more difficult to determine for there is no threshold at which radiation damage will begin to occur.

Damage will be sustained to those molecules which are most abundant within the living organism, namely, those which are undergoing the most rapid division and growth. In humans the most susceptible areas include the bone marrow and the thyroid gland.

The bone marrow produces blood cells that are necessary to the immune system. If these cells cannot be produced, or if their production is reduced, then the body's immune system consequently suffers. As a result, human beings may be more susceptible to the whole gamut of common and uncommon ailments.

Iodine 131 was one of the most abundant elements released in the explosion and the absorption of this element by the thyroid gland has increased the risk of thyroid cancer. With both the breakdown of the immune system and with the endocrinal balance disturbed, many children have had their normal development curbed and suffer

from a higher incidence of apendicitis, pneumonia and nervous disorders, he said.

Original estimates of the damage to humans were made based on the victims of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. These estimates include the potential damage caused by both alpha and beta radiation. It may be quite some time before a true and accurate assessment can be made. Indeed, the damage to the genetic code of the DNA may not rear its ugly head for a generation or two, Dr. Mushynski explained.

Daniel Masse explained the relief efforts undertaken by the International League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (LRCS). At present, the LRCS is executing an aid project in the Soviet Union to help the victims of Chernobyl in Ukraine, Byelorussia and Russia. The LRCS established a project office in Kiev to oversee and coordinate the relief operations.

These operations include the distribution of over 2,000 radiation monitors throughout the affected region, along with 10 sophisticated food monitoring units. Special diagnostic equipment is to be supplied to various clinics in the area, and training will be provided to medical personnel on radioactivity and its effects. The LRCS project will also undertake to disseminate information on radioactivity to the populace.

On the whole, the evening was highly informative, however, one could not help but think of the victims of the Chernobyl accident. They include not only those that have perished up to this time, but also those who live in fear that they will perish or suffer illnesses on account of exposure to the radiation that was released by Chernobyl.

Indeed, little is known about the effects of radiation on the immune system. As a result, many ailments that are taken as common occurrences may have increased in frequency on account of the accident. The apprehension is heightened by the insidious nature of radiation: it cannot be seen, smelled or tasted. As a result it could be anywhere.

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MEETING AND RECEPTION

with the author on the occasion of the publication of a book —

"Ukrainian Americans: Roots and Aspirations 1884-1954"

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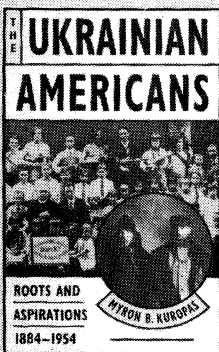
which will be held

Sunday, May 5, 1991, at 2 p.m.

at the

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

For invitations please call the UNA Main Office at (201) 451-2200.



## House members...

(Continued from page 1)

The resolution also asks the president to urge the government of the USSR "to promptly evacuate all residents from the contaminated zones" and to appeal to United Nations' members to provide remedial hospital facilities and uncontaminated food, vitamins and medicines.

Additional congressional co-spon-

sors are needed for this Chernobyl-5 resolution in order for it to have a greater impact on those to whom this resolution is directed. Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine (AHRU) urges concerned individuals and organizations to call or write their representatives.

More information may be received by contacting AHRU, 43 Midland Place, Newark, NJ 07106; (201) 373-9729; fax (201) 373-4755.

## Coordinating Committee...

(Continued from page 4)

committees that would deal specifically in such areas as electronics, ecology, education, youth, membership, fundraising, economics, etc. These sub-committees will comprise experts in their respective fields.

Coordination and routine communication between Rukh and the diaspora are crucial, it was noted at the meeting. The need for an early in-depth discussion with the leadership of Rukh is mandatory. Because the leadership of Rukh will be in Washington the week of

April 6-13 for a conference on the American system of governance, the CCAU leadership and the leadership of the Canadian Friends of Rukh will meet with the Rukh leaders on Saturday, April 13, to discuss general strategy and the best way to coordinate the aid efforts in North America.

The executive council announced that a meeting of the board of directors of the CCAU will be held in May.



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## Bill supporting...

(Continued from page 1)

changes on human rights, the rule of law and self-determination."

Sen. Dole included, for the record, letters of endorsement for the legislation from the Ukrainian National Association, the Armenian Assembly of America, the Joint Baltic American National Committee, and the Congress of Russian Americans.

Joining Sens. Dole and Simon as co-sponsors were Sens. Alfonse D'Amato (R-N.Y.), Robert Kasten (R-Wisc.), Dennis DeConcini (D-Ariz.), Richard Lugar (R-Ind.), William Cohen (R-Maine), Larry Pressler (R-S.D.), Jake Garn (R-Utah), John McCain (R-Ariz.), John Seymour (R-Calif.), Alan Dixon (D-Ill.), and Dan Coats (R-Ind.).

Since its introduction, with 21 co-sponsors, on March 22, H.R. 1603 has picked up support and co-sponsorship from an additional 18 representatives including James Bilbray (D-Nev.), William Dannemeyer (R-Calif.), Edward Feighan (D-Ohio), Thomas

Foglietta (D-Pa.), Dennis Hastert (R-Ill.), Dennis Hertel (D-Mich.), William Hughes (D-N.J.), William Jefferson (D-La.), Larry LaRocco (D-Idaho), Constance Morella (R-Md.), James Scheuer (D-N.Y.), Louise Slaughter (D-N.Y.), Bob Traxler (D-Mich.), Joeline Unsoeld (D-Wash.), Bernard Dwyer (D-N.J.), Martin Frost (D-Texas), Floyd Spence (R-S.C.), and Gerry Sikorski (D-Minn.).

"The coalition of seven ethnic groups which has worked on this legislation is pleased with the bipartisan support it has received," stated Eugene Iwanciw, director of the UNA Washington Office. "With the support coming from diverse political backgrounds and geographic distribution, we are confident that the Congress will act in an expeditious manner to enact this legislation. It is **but** the first step of putting the United State on record in support of democracy and self-determination for the peoples and republics of the Soviet Union."

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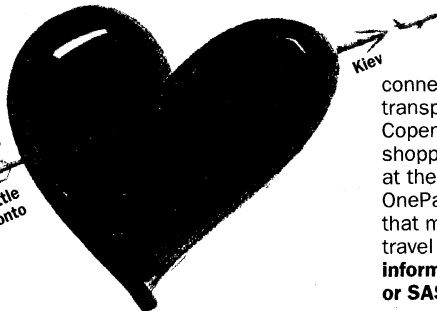
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**Folk musician...**

(Continued from page 11)

Peter Ostroushko deserves a prominent place in the front rank of today's acoustic music scene."

**Yavir...**

(Continued from page 11)

26, Glen Spey, N.Y.; May 28, Rochester, N.Y.; May 30, Buffalo, N.Y.; May 31, Hamilton, Ontario; June 1, Ottawa; June 2, Toronto; June 4, Saskatoon; June 5, Calgary; June 6, Edmonton; June 7, Winnipeg; June 9, Vancouver; June 10, Los Angeles; June 13, San Francisco; June 18, Montreal.

Recently, Yavir performed in Canada (1983 — Man and his World, Montreal, and 1989 — Folklorama in Winnipeg, where their latest digital recording was made). Two recordings of the Yavir Quartet are currently available (distributed by Yevshan on cassettes and CDs).

For further information regarding the Yavir Quartet, please contact Yevshan Corp., (514) 630-9858; fax, (514) 630-9960.

In his hometown, the Twin Cities Reader calls him "Peter the Great," or simply, "The O Man"; "a musician's musician", and Larry Kelp of the Oakland (California) Tribune writes: "There may be no other living person on this planet who can play faster than Mr. Ostroushko...he can add filigrees and detail that is downright ear-boggling."

The Connecticut River Valley has proven to be a hospitable environment for Mr. Ostroushko's music-making. A stronghold of folk and bluegrass music, it has hosted several sold-out concerts for him in the past. But usually, Mr. Ostroushko plays to smaller, more intimate, coffeehouse gatherings. The Lincoln Theater, with seating up to 800, will be a more formidable challenge for concert promoters.

For weeks now, the University of Hartford radio station WWUH, and public radio station WFCR in Amherst, Massachusetts, have been singing Mr. Ostroushko's praises, in anticipation of the Chernobyl benefit. The Valley Advocate, which is read by thousands of students in Western Massachusetts, has hailed Mr. Ostroushko's "Blue Mesa" album as one of the top three folk albums of 1990. Whether such

cudos translate into a big turn-out at the concert remains to be seen.

Strangely enough, the Ukrainian American community is for the most part unfamiliar with Mr. Ostroushko's work. Although he has performed at the Garden State Arts Festival, he has a much greater following among non-Ukrainian music buffs. And yet, Mr. Ostroushko deserves as much credit as anyone for promoting Ukrainian culture through his performances.

True, Mr. Ostroushko's style can be irreverent and tongue-in-cheek, as when he sings Hank Williams' "Jambalaya" in Ukrainian, or when he refers to his unconventional (and inimicable) genre as "Sluz-Duz Music" (an abbreviation for his mother's rebuke: "chy ty z hluzdu zykhav?") — roughly translated: "Are you off your rocker?"). Even so, he has endeared American audiences to his ethnic roots as no other Ukrainian musician has been able to.

Mr. Ostroushko weaves a common thread between Ukrainian folk songs, and a rich mixture of Western folk traditions, as diverse as Irish ballads, Scottish reels, blues, jazz, ragtime, Dixieland, German polkas, and Appalachian hymns. His daring experimentation has brought the worlds of Ukrainian and American folk music closer together. By showing respect for the American musical heritage, Mr. Ostroushko has won the hearts of American concert-goers, and won their respect for the Ukrainian folk heritage that lies at the core of his inspiration.

For reservations to the "Songs of the Earth" Chernobyl benefit, call the Lincoln Theater Box Office at (203) 243-4228.

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## Ukrainian people's...

(Continued from page 4)

session, and were greeted with enthusiastic applause when introduced on the floor of each chamber. Each chamber also approved resolutions welcoming the delegation members and wishing them well in their future endeavors.

The delegation members also requested and received copies of each chamber's procedural rules. At the end of the legislative program, the delegation was presented with the state flag of Indiana. Many delegation members remarked that the blue and yellow colors of Indiana's flag were similar to those of the Ukrainian flag.

The delegation's introduction to the judicial branch of Indiana's government occurred in the chambers of the Supreme Court of Indiana where Chief Justice Randall Shepard explained the state court structure and the appellate process. Judge John G. Baker of the Court of Appeals presented an overview of the criminal process. The Ukrainian delegates had many questions about the role of the people and the extent to which individuals in the U.S. could be arrested and held without investigation. Each delegation member was presented with a booklet containing the text of the Declaration of Independence, the U.S. Constitution, and the Indiana Constitution.

The Ukrainian delegation members presented the Chief Justice with the text

of Ukraine's Sovereignty Declaration and expressed their hope that the Ukrainian document would have the same historical impact and significance as the American documents.

The final event of the day included a presentation on the role of the press in a free society and a reception at the Indianapolis Press Club, where those present had an opportunity to talk to the Ukrainians in smaller groups.

Based on what they had seen, several Ukrainian delegation members expressed interest in establishing a center for Ukrainian studies in conjunction with the State of Indiana and Indiana University, since there was already a foundation for such a center in terms of the university library's extensive Ukrainian collection as well as the state's recent activities in pursuing direct contacts with Ukraine.

The Ukrainian delegation left Indianapolis for Chicago on April 6, and from there travelled to Washington for similar presentations on how the executive, legislative and judicial branches of the federal government function.


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April 28

**WASHINGTON:** The Chernobyl Committee of Washington is pleased to announce the opening of a Memorial Art Exhibit; a collection of paintings, sculptures, works on paper and ceramics on the theme of the Chernobyl nuclear disaster. The artists represented in this two-week long exhibit include: R.L. Armstrong, L.B. Balahutrak, N. Karbatch, N. Kormeliuk, I. Marchuk, W. Palijchuk and Y. Bikiuk. The artists will be present during the opening reception on Sunday, April 28. The exhibit has been organized by Alla Rogers and members of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America Branch 78. Gallery hours: Tuesday through Saturday, 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. For appointments please contact: Alla Rogers at (202) 333-8595.

May 1

**NEWARK, N.J.:** The Newark City Council will issue a resolution commemorating the fifth anniversary of the Chernobyl tragedy, sponsored by Councilman Ronald Rice, held in the Municipal Council Chambers at noon. The Municipal Council of Newark and Dr. Natalia Preobrazhenska of Zelenyi Svit

## PREVIEW OF EVENTS

will be in attendance; Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine is coordinating the event. The public is invited.

May 2

**CUTCHOGUE, N.Y.:** "Communism to Free Enterprise — How to Get There?" will be held at the Plainview-Old Bethpage Library at 7:45 p.m. Among the panelists are: Dr. Barbara K. Reinfeld, professor of History at the New York Institute of Technology and president of the Czechoslovakia History Conference; Dr. George Soltys, president of the Organization for the Rebirth of Ukraine and vice-president of the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council; and Charles Boyle, vice-president of the International Division of Chemical Bank. The event is sponsored by the Henry George School of Long Island as a public service. Refreshments will be served. For further information contact Stan Rubenstein, (516) 734-7543.

May 3

**PHILADELPHIA:** Branch 67 of the Ukrainian National Women's League of

America jointly with The Ukrainian Museum of New York will hold an opening of a retrospective exhibit of Mykhailo Moroz at the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center, 700 Cedar Road, Abington, Pa., at 8 p.m. The opening program will feature remarks about the artist and his work by Prof. Yaroslav Leshko of Smith College and a recital by violist Halyna Kolesa.

**NEW YORK:** The new hit film from Ukraine, "Chorna Dolyna" (The Black Valley) will be shown at the Shevchenko Scientific Society, 63 Fourth Ave., between Ninth and 10th streets. The producer-director of the film, Borys Shylenko will be available for questions after the showing. Admission is \$6 for adults, \$2.50 for children under 12.

May 4-5

**HORSHAM, Pa.:** USO Tryzub's Tennis Club is sponsoring the third annual tennis courts. Play will be conducted in singles competition only in every age group with four or more entries. The tournament will be single elimination with a consolation tournament played in each group. Each participant will play at least two matches. The starting time for all men's and women's groups will be 9 a.m., Saturday, May 4. All juniors will start at 2 p.m. the same day. Entry deadline is 9 p.m. Wednesday, May 1. For information or to enter the tournament contact George M. Sawchak, 7828 Frontenac St., Philadelphia, PA 19111; (715) 745-9637 (home), (215) 227-9426 (office). All proceeds from the tournament will be used to purchase equipment and uniforms for the Ukrainian Sports Federation of the U.S. and Canada tennis team traveling this summer to western Ukraine.

May 5

**SASKATOON, Saskatchewan:** A public opening and reception for the exhibit "Patterns of a Century: Changes in Ukrainian Klym Weaving," will be held at 2:30 p.m. at the Ukrainian Museum of Canada, 910 Spadina Crescent E. The exhibit examines the changes in Ukrainian klym weaving of the past 100 years, illustrating the different weaving techniques, materials, patterns and colors as well as regional differences and contemporary influences. Weavings from Ukraine and Canada are included. The exhibit continues until June 16. For more information contact Rose Marie Fedorak, curator, (306) 244-3800.

**GREAT MEADOWS, N.J.:** St. Nicholas Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church is holding a "Spring Fling" at the church hall on Route 46. There will be a buffet at 1 p.m., followed by dancing to the Mass Brass from 3-7 p.m. Donation: \$7.

**NEW YORK:** An exhibition of sculptures by Zenon Holubec will open today at 1 p.m. at the Gallery of the Ukrainian Artists Association, 136 Second Ave., fourth floor. The exhibit runs through May 13. Gallery hours: 6-8 p.m. daily; Saturday and Sunday, 1-8 p.m.

**GLASSBORO, N.J.:** The fifth annual Southern New Jersey Ethnic Festival will take place at the Glassboro State College Student Center from noon to 6 p.m. The multi-ethnic celebration features ethnic performers, crafts, food and educational and cultural displays. The festival is sponsored by The Office of Ethnic Affairs and the New Jersey Ethnic Advisory Council in the New Jersey Department of State. It is co-hosted by the Gloucester County Board of Chosen Freeholders, Gloucester County Cultural and Heritage Commission, Gloucester County Arts Council, and The Friends of the Tercentenary in Cooperation with Glassboro State College. Festival admission and parking are free. Group visits by senior citizens, school children and the handicapped are encouraged. For more information call (609) 984-7145 or contact Michele Dailey, (609) 863-5206.

May 6

**TRENTON, N.J.:** A special commemoration and presentation of a resolution by Gov. Jim Florio of New Jersey will take place at 10 a.m. in the State House on the fifth anniversary of the Chernobyl tragedy. Zelenyi Svit activist Dr. Natalia Preobrazhenska and former Olympic gymnast Olga Korbut will attend. Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine is the event coordinator.

May 9

**CHICAGO:** The Center of Ukrainian and Religious Studies is sponsoring a lecture by Dr. Volodymyr Yevtukh of the Kiev Academy of Sciences who will speak on "The Ethno-Political Situation in Ukraine: Realities and Prospects," at the Ss. Volodymyr and Olha Cultural Center, 7 p.m. Admission is \$5. For more information call (312) 489-1339.

May 11

**CHICAGO:** The Chicago Branch of the Friends of Rukh is sponsoring a screening of the recent film from Ukraine by film director Borys Shylenko — "Chorna Dolyna" (The Black Valley), about the life of Kozak Otaman Ivan Sirko, to be shown at the auditorium of Ss. Volodymyr and Olha at 6 p.m. Admission is \$8, \$5 and \$3. For more information call (312) 489-1339.

May 12

**FOX CHASE, Penn.:** The Sisters of St. Basil the Great cordially invite all the faithful to participate in the annual Marian pilgrimage, which will take place on Mother's Day at the Basilian Motherhouse, 710 Fox Chase Road, Fox Chase, Pa. For more information call (215) 342-4222.

## Ukrainian envoy to speak in Connecticut

**NEW BRITAIN, Conn. —** Guennadi I. Oudovenko, Ukraine's chief deputy minister of foreign affairs, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, and permanent representative of the Ukrainian SSR to the United Nations, will be a distinguished international lecturer at Central Connecticut State University on April 30.

Following an afternoon seminar for CCSU students, the public is invited to attend Ambassador Oudovenko's lecture at 8 p.m. in the Student Center Ballroom on Wells Street in New Britain.

"No one could have predicted, even two years ago, the dramatic rush of developments that have swept through Eastern Europe," said CCSU President John W. Shumaker. "As former Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick reminded us during her recent Vance Lecture, 'momentous events have an unpredictable character that defies analysis.'"

Prior to being appointed to his current post, Mr. Oudovenko served as Ukraine's deputy minister of foreign affairs. In earlier associations with the United Nations, from 1977 to 1980 he was director of the Interpretations and Meetings Division. From 1965 to 1971 he was a senior recruitment officer for technical assistance recruitment at the U.N. office in Geneva, Switzerland.

Mr. Oudovenko entered the Ukrainian diplomatic service in 1959 and has

held a number of positions with the Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, including head of the Division of Personnel and head of the Division of International Economic Organizations.

As a representative of his country, Ambassador Oudovenko has participated in many sessions of the U.N. General Assembly. He has also taken part in such international meetings as the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the Conference on the Law and the Sea. From 1981 to 1985, he was Ukraine's representative on the governing body of the International Labor Organization (ILO).

In 1985 he represented Ukraine on the U.N. Security Council and in July of that year he served as president of the council.

A native of Ukraine, Ambassador Oudovenko received his degree in the history of international relations from the University of Kiev in 1954. Subsequently, he undertook postgraduate studies in economics. He is the author of a number of publications on international affairs. He is married and resides in the United States while on his current assignment with the U.N. in New York.

Arrangements for Ambassador Oudovenko's visit to Connecticut are being handled by a committee co-chaired by CCSU Executive Dean Richard L.

(Continued on page 10)



## COME, CELEBRATE SPRING IN NEW YORK'S EAST VILLAGE AT THE UKRAINIAN FESTIVAL

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