

INSIDE: Special features on the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the Chernobyl nuclear accident. (See centerfold, and pages 5 and 6.)

Published by the Ukrainian National Association Inc., a fraternal non-profit association

THE Ukrainian Weekly

Vol. LX No. 17 THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY SUNDAY, APRIL 26, 1992 50 cents

Bishop Paska consecrated in Philadelphia

Catholic News Service

PHILADELPHIA — At the installation celebration for a new Ukrainian Catholic auxiliary bishop, a Ukrainian Orthodox bishop said dialogue between the two churches should continue. "I am urging my Orthodox brothers not to listen to those who wish to end the [international dialogue]... nor to listen to those who would reject the same dialogue here in the United States," said Bishop Vsevolod of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of America on March 19.

He spoke at a reception that followed a two-hour ceremony for the installation of Auxiliary Bishop Walter Paska for the Ukrainian Archdiocese of Philadelphia. Ukrainian Archbishop Stephen Sulyk of Philadelphia was the principal celebrant and consecrator. The newly installed hierarch is also the titular bishop of Tigillava.

The other concelebrating and co-consecrating bishops were Bishop Basil H. Losten of the Stamford Diocese and Bishop Innocent Lotocky OSBM of the St. Nicholas Diocese of Chicago.

Bishop Paska, 68, was born in Elizabeth, N.J., and ordained for the Ukrainian Catholic Church in the United States. The Philadelphia Archdiocese of which he is now a member serves about 80,000 Catholics in Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, eastern Pennsylvania, Virginia and the District of Columbia.

Bishop Vsevolod congratulated Bishop Paska on his installation and told him: "You share in the concern of all of us, the hierarchs, clergy and people of our ancient church of Kiev. We are all committed to the necessary, essential work of re-uniting our Ukrainian Church, which has been divided for centuries.

"In Ukraine, and even here in this country, our divisions have been a scandal, and have caused many people to lose faith," he said. "This must stop, we must implore the Holy Spirit to unite us."

There have been calls for cutting off dialogue because of current tensions between the two Churches in Eastern Europe.

At an unprecedented meeting of top Orthodox leaders March 13-15 in Istanbul, Turkey, the Orthodox blamed Catholics for the tensions. The Orthodox stressed that Catholics must change their attitudes if relations are to improve, but they did not say they would end official dialogue with the Vatican.

(Continued on page 4)

Ukrainian Defense Minister Morozov honored at New York banquet

by Tamara Tershakovec

NEW YORK — Ukrainian Defense Minister Konstantyn Morozov was honored at a banquet at New York's Sheraton Hotel on Saturday, April 18. Nearly 700 people attended the banquet, which was organized by Ukrainian community groups.

As he stood at the podium in a once-Soviet uniform with new tryzub buttons, Col. Gen. Morozov earned a standing ovation when he said: "This uniform is not what it used to be, but it is not completely different. However,

there are no more emblems of the former empire...[It now] carries the Ukrainian tryzub, which is not only sewn to my uniform, but affixed to my heart."

The Ukrainian and U.S. national anthems began the evening, after which Dr. Bohdan Shebunchak of the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council welcomed the guests and introduced the master of ceremonies, Maj. Gen. Nicholas Krawciw (U.S. Army-retired). Maj. Gen. Krawciw, in turn, introduced

(Continued on page 3)

CSCDE delegation, on CIS mission, visits Ukraine

by Marta Kolomayets
Kiev Press Bureau

KIEV — Winding up a six-day whirlwind trip through Armenia, Azerbaijan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan and Ukraine, Sen. Dennis DeConcini (D-Ariz.), U.S. Helsinki Commission chairman, noted that the U.S. should exhibit patience but also apply peer pressure through the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe to enhance the pace of reform in the former Soviet Union.

"We've observed that the situation in every case is better than it was prior to the states' declarations of independence," said Sen. Jim Jeffords (R-Vt.), a member of the Foreign Relations Committee. "A free-market economy, democracy and full independence cannot be achieved overnight."

Speaking briefly to the press prior to a reception hosted by the U.S. Embassy at the Zhovtnevyi Hotel, Sen. DeConcini said that he had traveled to the Commonwealth of Independent States to observe and monitor the enactment of human-rights policies in Ukraine.

The author of the resolution urging the U.S. government to recognize Ukraine (which passed unanimously in the Senate), Sen. DeConcini recalled that the State Department had been reluctant to grant recognition, focusing its attention on Russia and its president, Boris Yeltsin.

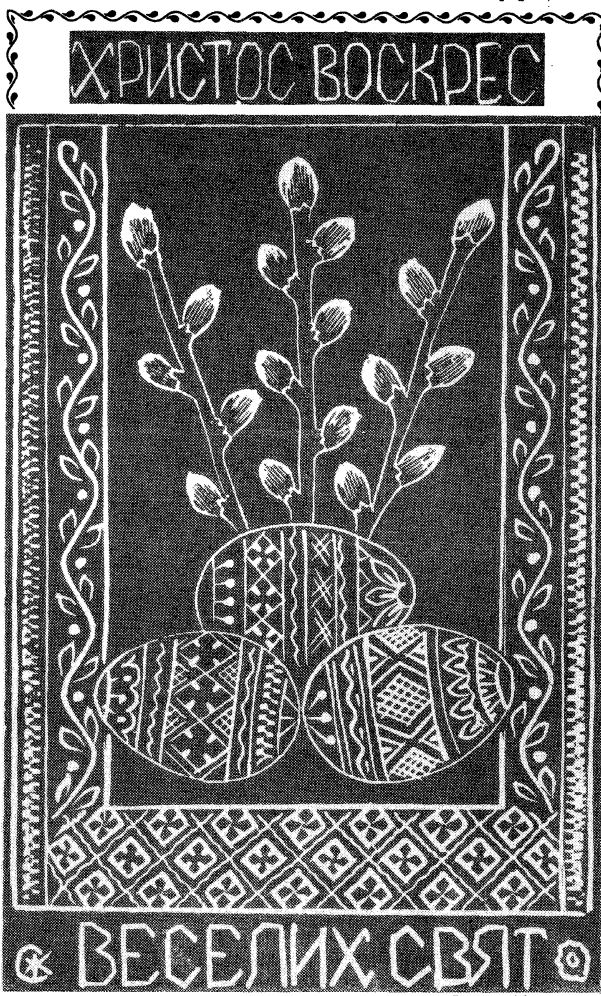
(Continued on page 12)

April 24 declared day of mourning

KIEV — The Green World Ecological Association and Rukh, the Popular Movement of Ukraine, have issued an appeal to the people of Ukraine on the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the Chernobyl nuclear disaster.

Inasmuch as the Chernobyl anniversary this year coincides with Easter (according to the Julian calendar), both organizations have asked the public to mark the Chernobyl tragedy on Friday, April 24, by lighting candles of mourning at 10 p.m., placing them in the windows of their homes and shutting off all lights.

Green World and Rukh also noted that the sixth anniversary of the Chernobyl accident will be marked with public meetings and special television and radio broadcasts.



Easter card from Ukraine

Metropolitan Filaret withdraws resignation as UOC primate

by Marta Kolomayets
Kiev Press Bureau

KIEV — Metropolitan Filaret, the primate of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church, will stay on as the head of that Church, despite attempts by a Moscow bishops' sobor in early April to force his resignation.

"In Moscow, I had been forced to hand in my resignation, in order to keep peace in the Church," said the Kievian prelate during a press conference held here on Tuesday, April 14. "But, upon my return to Ukraine, I understood that my resignation would cause chaos and disunity in our Ukrainian Church."

"I have a responsibility before God for the Ukrainian Orthodox Church. I was also appointed metropolitan for life by the Moscow Patriarchate, and I intend to hold this post, this canonical responsibility, until I die," he added.

including leaders from the Kirovohrad and Vinnytsia regions, as well as Donetsk and Chernivtsi, voiced opposition to separating from the Russian Orthodox Church, though they had not made this clear to him earlier.

"I want to assure the faithful of our Church that we will not be spiritually separated from our brothers and sisters in the Russian Orthodox Church. Nor are we heading toward unity with the Catholic Church," Metropolitan Filaret noted.

"But, why should people from Siberia or Northern Russia decide the status of the Ukrainian Church. Ukraine is standing up as an independent state. The Church is not removed from this process. Orthodoxy in Ukraine wants to be independent. And once the Ukrainian Orthodox Church is independent, we will reclaim our history. Kiev is the



Marta Kolomayets

Metropolitan Filaret with his bishops at a press conference in Kiev.

"Moscow understands that I am the mainspring which pushes the Church toward complete independence, autocephaly," said Metropolitan Filaret Denysenko, who had gone to Moscow with his episcopate to ask for full independence from the Russian Orthodox Church.

"They (Moscow) didn't want to say yes. They didn't want to say no," the prelate explained, noting that a decision on separation was deferred deliberately to buy more time "to agitate against the idea of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church's independence from Moscow."

He continued: "We will not take unilateral action to break ties with Moscow. We don't want to go along the uncanonical path. We don't want a schism."

Therefore, his Church will remain independent administratively from Moscow, but will hold off until the 1995 Particular Sobor of the Russian Orthodox Church, which will examine the Church's canonical independence and autocephaly, said the prelate.

The metropolitan said that leaders of the Russian Orthodox Church threatened the Ukrainian leadership with revocation of the administrative independence it received in October 1990, when the Ukrainian Exarchate of the Russian Orthodox Church was created.

But, after the people of Ukraine demonstrated their desire to become an independent state, first by the actions of August 24, 1991, and then by voting overwhelmingly for independence on December 1, 1991, the Ukrainian Orthodox Church wanted to reflect the wishes of the people, the metropolitan explained.

Thus, during the sobor of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in November 1991, the hierarchs of that Church decided to approach Moscow with the idea of becoming canonically independent from the Russian Orthodox Church.

Metropolitan Filaret noted that he found it distressing that his own bishops,

mother of Rus' cities, and Christianity started here, not in Moscow," he explained.

Commenting on his trials and tribulations during the Moscow Sobor, Metropolitan Filaret stated, "I went through my personal Golgotha, a Golgotha during which was blamed and attacked for everything." I have never been under such pressure," he said, describing Moscow's reaction to his attempt to separate the Churches.

Over the past few months, reports in the Russian press and reprints of these articles in the Ukrainian press have accused Metropolitan Filaret of being a KGB agent, known in the KGB files as "Antonov." Filaret acknowledged that this was a campaign aimed at discrediting him; it is spearheaded by the anti-independence movement of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church. "Everything has been prepared well in advance to hurt our intentions to become independent," he said.

In response to the various reports, Metropolitan Filaret remarked at the noontime press conference that: "Our whole society was in the same situation, in the same system. If you are accusing the Church of collaboration, you have to accuse other organizations and other people, as well."

The idea of Ukrainian Orthodox Church independence has a powerful ally in President Leonid Kravchuk. According to Metropolitan Filaret, "Kravchuk said an independent state needs an independent Church. But, he underscored, 'the president does not interfere in the internal affairs of our Church.'"

Metropolitan Filaret was also asked if he envisions two autocephalous Orthodox Churches co-existing in Ukraine. He replied that although he respects the rights of all Churches to exist in Ukraine, "Sooner or later, Ukraine will have only one canonical autocephalous Orthodox Church. But we will have to work hard to achieve this."

UAOC faithful in Kirovohrad picket oblast council building

KIROVOHRAD, Ukraine — Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church faithful, calling on people's deputies to defend UAOC faithful and clergy, picketed the Kirovohrad Oblast Council building on April 14, reported the Respublika press agency.

As explained by Semen Soroka, leader of the community of UAOC faithful, the faithful deem that the Church does not have enough places of worship and its clergy is harassed. Mr. Soroka cited as an example the harassment of the Rev. Borys Chornovodsky, who was being forced from his home in Lubomyrky by local authorities. The Rev. Chornovodsky, who participated in the picketing, was told to leave the territory of Ukraine altogether.

Having turned to the Procuracy with no results, UAOC faithful decided to seek protection from their elected representatives in the oblast council.

The picketeers also carried placards in support of the 26 UAOC faithful who

are hunger striking for the return of illegally seized UAOC places of worship at the St. Sophia Cathedral in Kiev.

According to Respublika, this new wave of persecution of UAOC faithful began with the decision of Russian Orthodox Church bishops at a Sobor held in Moscow April 4-5 to deny autocephaly to the Moscow-affiliated Ukrainian Orthodox Church. ROC Patriarch Alexii II said at the Sobor that the Ukrainian state's declaration of independence does not indicate that the Ukrainian Orthodox Church need be independent and that the ROC's first priority is to defend itself from a schism.

Responding to the April 4-5 decision of the Bishop's Sobor, Les Taniuk, head of the democratic bloc in Ukraine's Parliament and a member of its Presidium, said in an interview with a Rukh correspondent that such a decision could have negative results as the Ukrainian Orthodox Church may once again become the Russian Orthodox Church.

Ukrainian officers issue statement regarding the Black Sea Fleet

KIEV — The 70,000-strong Ukrainian Officers Association issued a statement regarding the Black Sea Fleet on April 9, reported the Respublika press agency.

Declaring that the Russian leadership continues to brutally disregard international law by sparking animosity between nationalities in the Crimea, and citing the continuing harassment of officers who have sworn loyalty to Ukraine by the commanders of the Black Sea Fleet, the Ukrainian Officers Association called on Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk to take the following concrete steps:

"To protest Russia's interference in the internal affairs of Ukraine to the United Nations; to announce that Admiral Igor Kasatanov is persona non grata and banish him from the territory of Ukraine; to immediately begin the process of delineating the boundaries of Ukraine and setting up border stations; and to curb instances of uninvited international delegations visiting the territory of Ukraine."

The statement also assured President Kravchuk and the Ukrainian people of the Ukrainian Officers Association's readiness to defend the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine.

On the same day, the Ukrainian Parliament approved a resolution of its Presidium on the impropriety of actions taken by the leadership of the armed forces of the Commonwealth of Independent States, which has ignored both the decree of the president of Ukraine and CIS agreements concluded in Minsk.

The resolution stated that the leadership of the CIS armed forces has brutally interfered in the internal affairs of Ukraine, and has acted inappropriately regarding the Black Sea Fleet and towards servicemen who have sworn loyalty to Ukraine. The Presidium condemned the actions of Air Marshal Yevgeny Shaposhnikov, commander of CIS armed forces, and stated to the leaders of CIS states that he is inappropriate for the post.

THE Ukrainian Weekly

FOUNDED 1933

An English-language Ukrainian newspaper published by the Ukrainian National Association Inc., a non-profit association, at 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N.J. 07302.

Second-class postage paid at Jersey City, N.J. 07302.
(ISSN — 0273-9348)

Yearly subscription rate: \$20; for UNA members — \$10.

Also published by the UNA: Svoboda, a Ukrainian-language daily newspaper.

The Weekly and Svoboda:
(201) 434-0237, -0807, -3036

UNA:
(201) 451-2200

Postmaster, send address changes to:

The Ukrainian Weekly
P.O. Box 346
Jersey City, N.J. 07303

Editor-in-chief: Romã Hadzewycz
Associate editor: Marta Kolomayets (Kiev)
Assistant editor: Kristina Lew
Editorial assistant: Tamara Tershakovc

The Ukrainian Weekly, April 26, 1992, No. 17, Vol. LX
Copyright 1992 by The Ukrainian Weekly

Defense Minister...

(Continued from page 1)

Bishop Basil H. Losten, who delivered the invocation.

Dmytro Pavlychko, chairman of the Ukrainian Supreme Council's Committee on Foreign Affairs, was the first member of the Ukrainian delegation to speak. He praised Ukraine's democratic values and policy of equal rights for all its citizens, adding, "that is why Russians, Bulgarians, Hungarians, Jews and other representatives of national minorities on Ukrainian territory have taken the oath of allegiance to Ukraine together with Ukrainians."

The second member of the delegation to speak was Col. Volodymyr Muliava, director of the Socio-Psychological Division of the Defense Ministry of Ukraine. He spoke about the importance of rebuilding Ukraine into a modern nation while preserving its traditions, and then turned to foreign policy. "Ukraine has never claimed any foreign lands," he said. "We do not need any other territories. However, we must not give any of our own away, but must protect them."

The event's highlight was the minister's keynote address, which focused on Ukraine and its army.

Defense Minister Morozov began by thanking the diaspora for keeping the dream of an independent Ukraine alive. "Some people tell me that, even a year ago, they could not have imagined that Ukraine would be independent. I disagree. If you all could not have imagined this, we would not be here today," he said.

He continued by noting the steps Ukraine has taken to become part of the world community. "Ukraine is open to being integrated into all European structures, including military ones," he said. "Ukraine signed and is a member of NATO...[and] participated in a meeting of the defense ministers of NATO member-states and their allies."

He said that Ukraine has good relations with its neighboring countries — it signed an agreement with Hungary's defense ministry and is looking to sign agreements with the defense ministries of Poland, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and Romania. "Ukraine is gaining respect among the Eastern European nations," he said, "and they see Ukraine as a guarantor of stability in their region."

Minister Morozov reiterated Ukraine's assets—Ukraine has internal stability, economic potential, no minorities problems and has declared its position on armed forces.

He then expanded on the last topic, saying that "Ukraine's armed forces serve a purely defensive purpose," and that Ukraine "is actively taking part in world strategic and nuclear weapons disarmament." "But," he stressed, "Ukraine is depending on international controls [to accomplish this]."

He went on to update everyone as to the most volatile issue in the news: the fate of the Black Sea Fleet. "Ukraine is currently deciding the question of apportioning the Black Sea Fleet," he said. "An international delegation from the Russian Federation and Ukraine is working now in Kiev to resolve this question. Ukraine's position is that all navy ships located on the territory of Ukraine should be Ukrainian." In addition, he said, "We are not planning to give away those forces built by Ukrainian enterprises and by Ukrainians."

"Ukraine is gaining the respect of the world through its clearly defined state and military doctrines, which encompass the most important political principles. To begin with: Ukraine has no territorial demands," Defense Minister

Morozov stated. Ukraine does not consider a war, or any threat of armed conflict, as a way to resolve international disputes; and Ukraine believes that all questions regarding the size and type of armed forces should be decided according to international agreements, he added. Finally, Ukraine considers no nation its enemy.

"People ask us: If the army is depoliticized, with no party affiliation, by Ukrainian law...on what basis will Ukrainian soldiers be trained?" Minister Morozov told the guests. "Those who ask this do not know the history of the Ukrainian military." He said that the many strong traditions of past Ukrainian armies will form the basis for training Ukrainian soldiers, citing "the heroism of the Zaporozhian Kozaks, Otaman Sirko and Bayda Vyshnyvetsky, the Ukrainian Sich Rifleman, the Ukrainian Insurgent Army and the First Division of the Ukrainian National Army." He added that Ukraine's first democratic constitution was writ-

ten by the leader of an army — Hetman Pylyp Orlyk.

He cited the late Gen. Petro Grigorenko as a more modern role model, and said after the banquet that he is studying Gen. Grigorenko's book, "Memoirs." Whereas the former Soviet political prisoner was once a taboo

subject in the Soviet army, Minister Morozov said that now "the attitude of the Ukrainian Army towards Gen. Grigorenko will be that he was a person who devoted his life to making the truth known."

The Ukrainian defense minister was

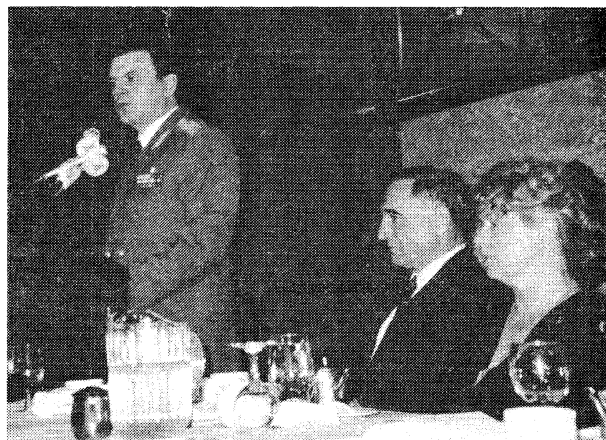
(Continued on page 13)



Col. Gen. Konstantyn Morozov



Defense Minister Konstantyn Morozov meets with Ukrainian American veterans.



Emcee Maj. Gen. Nicholas Krawciw and his wife listen as Defense Minister Morozov delivers keynote speech.



Ukrainian American veterans pose with Minister Morozov after the banquet.

UCCA assists American publishers in developing Ukrainian database

by Petro Matiaszek
Ukrainian Congress Committee of America

NEW YORK — The national office of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America has begun working closely with several major American publishers to develop specific databases on independent Ukraine. Until very recently, information on Ukraine could only be found in outdated reference materials, and usually only under a "USSR" heading.

With over 50 years of experience promoting Ukraine and Ukrainian affairs, the UCCA, through its national office in New York, has been assisting the understaffed Permanent Mission of Ukraine to the United Nations, which has been inundated with requests for information on Ukraine. While a provisional Ukrainian Embassy has been opened in Washington, most larger American publishers, information services and telecommunications companies have a major presence in New York City.

For computer users, the major information publisher ABC-CLIO of California already has a separate Ukraine database on-line. Maureen P. Garelick, Editor of ABC-CLIO's "Kaleidoscope: Current World Data Service" said that as a result of the UCCA's gratis consulting services, Ukraine's first independent listing is "the best and most complete of all entries on the new countries of the former USSR."

Publishers of the Universal Almanac, Information Please Almanac, and the World Almanac, will also be working with the UCCA to develop separate entries for Ukraine in their 1993 editions. Hoover's Reference Press is considering similar changes for its 1993 reference materials as well.

The U.S. agency responsible for issuing topographical name-change bulletins, the Defense Mapping Agency, has asked the UCCA for listings of place names for Ukraine in Ukrainian. Future bulletins will change "Krivoy Rog" to Kryvyi Rih, "Dnieper" to Dnipro, "Lugansk" to Luhansk, etc. (Readers may be interested to know that the DMA has already adopted "Kyiv" as the proper transliterated spelling for Ukraine's capital.)

Both the Hammond Co. and Rand McNally have already published updated world maps showing Ukraine as an independent entity along with the blue-yellow flag of Ukraine as well. Place names, however, remain Russified. With the UCCA-supplied information, succeeding editions will have Ukrainianized names. Hammond is planning a new, expanded edition of its world atlas for later this year, complete with a pull-out page for Ukraine.

Well aware that many Ukrainian place names will probably eventually be changed due to the de-Sovietization and de-Russification of Ukraine (e.g., Ki-

(Continued on page 14)

Bishop Paska...

(Continued from page 1)

Bishop Vsevolod said that at his own episcopal ordination he was charged with seeking "every avenue to advance ecclesiastical unity in the Ukrainian Church." He likewise called on Bishop Paska "to search for every opportunity to promote the full unity of our Church, so that we may be truly 'orthodox in faith and Catholic in love.'"



Bishop Walter Paska, titular bishop of Tigillava and auxiliary bishop of the Ukrainian Catholic Archeparchy of Philadelphia.

He said there is no reason "why we should not seek to attain the most perfect unity in our Church." Unity will begin, he continued, if all desire conciliation and he called for "transforming our present pain" over the tensions "into great joy for the universal church."

"If we can find the way," he said, "to unite our own Ukrainian Church of Kiev, not breaking communion with anyone (because that would not serve Christian unity in the West) but adding in communion with both the Holy See of Rome and the Great Church of Constantinople. If we can do that, the full communion of East and West is sure to follow."

Following his address, Bishop Vsevolod presented Bishop Paska with the panagia (medallion depicting Christ) given to him on the occasion of his episcopal ordination by Archbishop Iakovos.

Among the 25 bishops attending the ceremonies for Bishop Paska were Cardinal Anthony J. Bevilacqua of Philadelphia, Archbishop William H. Keller of Baltimore, Archbishop Thomas V. Dolinay and retired Archbishop Stephen J. Kocisko of the Byzantine Archdiocese of Pittsburgh, Archbishop Maxim Hermaniuk of the Ukrainian Archdiocese of Winnipeg, Bishop Isidore Borecky of Toronto, Bishop Jerome Chimy of New Westminster, Bishop Robert Moskal of the St. Josaphat Diocese of Parma, Bishop Michael Hrynchyshyn, apostolic exarch for Ukrainians in France, and Bishop Michael Kuchmiak, apostolic exarch for Ukrainians in Great Britain.

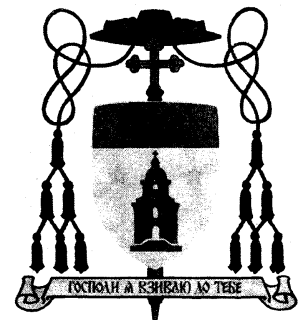
Bishop Paska is currently pastor of St. Michael Parish Cherry Hill, N.J., and St. Peter and Paul Parish, Williamstown, N.J.

He was first chancellor and vicar general of the Ukrainian Diocese of St. Nicholas of Chicago from 1961 to 1971 and has been judicial vicar of the Ukrainian Archdiocese of Philadelphia since 1975.

He was also provincial vocation director in 1971-1976; on the faculty of the canon law department of The Catholic University of America in 1974-1984; and reactor of St. Josaphat Seminary, Washington, in 1979-1984.

Bishop Paska has been a consultant for the Pontifical Commission for the Revision of the Code of Oriental Law since 1975, and continues to function as the vicar judicial of the Ukrainian Catholic Archdiocese of Philadelphia.

He is a graduate of St. Basil College Preparatory School and of St. Basil College in Stamford, Conn. He completed his study for the priesthood at St. Josaphat Seminary, attending classes at The Catholic University of America, before being ordained to the priesthood on June 2, 1947, by the late Archbishop Constantine Bohachevsky.



The coat of arms of the newly installed bishop bears the motto "Lord, I call to you" and a depiction of St. George Cathedral of Lviv in gold on a field of azure.

Drama troupe plans next tour of Ukraine

by Tamara Tershakovac

NEW YORK — After years of directing theater productions in the U.S., Lidia Krushelnitsky took her acting troupe to Ukraine in the summer of 1991. It was so warmly received that another project for Ukraine is now in the works.

Even as she was reading glowing reviews from Ukrainian newspapers, Ms. Krushelnitsky said that she was surprised at how impressed people in Ukraine were with the quality of the acting. "I never thought the tour would be such a success," she said. "I thought we would maybe get praise for youth coming from the U.S. and speaking Ukrainian well, but people appreciated the artistry involved."

Lviv audiences were so taken with the performances that they asked Ms. Krushelnitsky for one more, so the entire cast gave up a free day to perform. The performances — of works by Taras Shevchenko, Ivan Franko and Lesia Ukrainka — ended up reaching all corners of Ukraine, since they were broadcast on Ukrainian television. One viewer even called Kiev from Symferopol to tell the troupe how much he enjoyed its acting.

The tour, naturally, had the usual travel snags. "We had to borrow these dreadful wigs," Ms. Krushelnitsky lamented, because the hair-spray cans had somehow depressurized during the flight, and instead of emitting the dye that transforms an actor into a gray-haired old man, the nozzle "dripped clear goo."

For the troupe's next venture in Ukraine, Ms. Krushelnitsky plans to stage Mykola Kulish's "Patetychna Sonata" in the spring or summer of 1993. Written in 1917, "Patetychna Sonata" is the last of a trilogy for

which Kulish was arrested and sent to a Soviet concentration camp where he died. It combines features of modern experimental theater and traditional Ukrainian puppet theater to portray the political conflicts and chaos of the revolutionary period in Ukraine.

One of the reasons Ms. Krushelnitsky chose "Patetychna Sonata" is that this year is the 100th anniversary of Kulish's birth. A second reason is that she had worked on this play for about a year in the 1960s as part of the Hirniak-Dobrovol'ska theater studio in New York City, but the production stymied and nothing ever came of it.



Lidia Krushelnitsky

The final impetus, however, came from Walter Klech, a retired set designer for the Metropolitan Opera Company who has worked with Ms. Krushelnitsky in the past couple of productions. He told her that one of his dreams has been to design the set for "Patetychna Sonata," in which five apartments must be on stage at the same time.

A night of Lesia Ukrainka poetry will alternate with "Patetychna Sonata." Ms. Krushelnitsky said that her group is directing its plays more at the eastern part of Ukraine, starting from Kiev and traveling eastward. The 1991 tour was mostly in the western part — the group toured Lviv, Ivano-Frankivske, Drohobych and Ternopil.

As before, Ihor Sonevitsky will be the musical director. The choreography will be by Olha Kovalchuk-Iwasiwka and Roma Pryma-Bohachevsky, while the costumes will be by Irka Lieshman.

Ms. Krushelnitsky also hopes to bring — for the first time ever — a six-person acting troupe from Ukraine to the U.S. If this plan is carried through, the actors will stage two plays. One is a four-person play Ms. Krushelnitsky describes as "different" — it is based on the life and philosophy of Hryhoriy Skovoroda, a sort of Ukrainian Gandhi who grew up wealthy, then gave up all his possessions and became a wandering philosopher. The other is a two-person play by Nikolai Gogol (Mykola Hohol). The star of the group is Bohdan Stupka, a well-known theater and film actor in Ukraine.

If all goes according to plan, the actors will probably arrive in October and stay for a month, touring New York, Chicago, Detroit and Philadelphia.

NEWS AND VIEWS: AHRU and Green World at environmental conference

by Walter Bodnar

The Green World Environmental Association of Ukraine and Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine (AHRU) joined forces at the PrepCom IV (fourth preparatory committee to the Earth Summit in Brazil) in New York in order to carry the message of Chernobyl to the world. Both organizations have been officially accredited by the United Nations and have the status of NGOs (non-governmental organizations).

Bozhena Olshaniwsky and Walter Bodnar represented AHRU, and Dr. Anatoli Panov and Dr. Pavlo Zhovnirenko represented Green World at this monthlong conclave.

During the PrepCom IV meetings in March the United Nations devoted a great deal of effort in preparing for the "Earth Summit '92" that will take place in Rio de Janeiro in June. The series of preparatory conferences and the earth summit are known as UNCED — United Nations Conference on the Environment and Development.

In addition to the official meetings at the U.N. on the committee and sub-committee levels, numerous NGOs held parallel meetings and programs in order to share and coordinate their efforts for the purpose of influencing governments regarding human rights, ecology, preservation of the environment, women's rights, abortion questions, children's rights, overpopulation, etc.

Included in the Prepcom IV activities was a major Ukrainian event: a press conference sponsored by Island Press and AHRU was held by Green World on Tuesday, March 24, at the Church Center, 777 United Nations Plaza in New York. [See The Weekly, March 29.]

Renewed interest in Chernobyl was stimulated by reports of an accident that same morning at a nuclear power plant in Sosnovy Bor, near St. Petersburg, Russia. The press conference was opened by Ms. Olshaniwsky, president of AHRU, who also served as the translator.

Dr. Panov, the first speaker, stated: "Our non-governmental public organization was one of the first democratic movements in Ukraine. The reason for this was that Ukraine experienced the burden of ecological disasters, in addition to the worst technological disaster in the history of mankind — the Chernobyl catastrophe. April 26 will be the sixth anniversary of Chernobyl. In 1991 Ukraine's birth rate was lower than the

death rate: we have 30,000 more deaths than births. Some 8,000 young men who worked on the clean-up of Chernobyl have since died from various diseases caused by radiation."

Dr. Zhovnirenko of Zelenyi Svit followed and stated: "The radio location stations manned by the army require much energy and are usually built near nuclear reactors. These stations also emit radiation and pollute the environment. A subcommittee of Green World, which for six months investigated the effects of army installations on the environment, amassed much data on army violations."

The third speaker, Dr. Anatoli Kashpirovski, a popular psychiatrist, healer

and auspices of a foundation named after him.

Another important Ukrainian event, a second press conference by Green World and AHRU, was held on Tuesday, March 31 at the United Nations Correspondents Association Club in the U.N. Secretariat Building. Sponsored by the Island Press and UNCA, the press conference was attended by 30 people — reporters and ecology activists.

The theme of the second press conference was "The Ecological Violations of the Soviet Army in Ukraine." Messrs. Panov and Zhovnirenko spoke at this event about the work of a subgroup of Green World, the Anti-Militaristic

and weapons of mass destruction on the environment. Fourteen of the 15 countries supported the NGO statement: "States are responsible for the damage caused to the global environment by the use of all weapons of mass destruction. The use of weapons of mass destruction is a crime against both humanity and the environment." The United States was the lone country to reject this attempt to condemn military destruction of the environment. Although Principle 26 of the Stockholm Declaration of 1972 states that weapons of mass destruction should be eliminated, the U.S. delegation suggested that UNCED was not the appropriate forum for discussion of military questions.

Another NGO event of interest to Ukrainians took place on Friday, April 3, sponsored by World Information Transfer (WIT). The subject: "Health and Pollution." Although the health problems discussed at this NGO seminar were of universal nature and did not pertain directly to Ukraine, Victor Batiuk, Ukraine's newly appointed ambassador to the United Nations, opened the program and Dr. Yuriy Shecherbak, minister of ecology in the Ukrainian government, was the luncheon keynote speaker. Dr. Christine K. Durbak, executive director of WIT, was the organizer and the chairperson of this program.

The three major NGO events on ecology focusing on Chernobyl and Ukraine that took place on the international arena of the United Nations-run Prep Com IV elicited but scant interest among the Ukrainian press or diaspora activists. Our chronic complaints about the American press ignoring our concerns belie our interest in these issues. This attests partly to our tunnel vision and our failure to bring our issues into the open, to the attention of the American community, government or press, or to participate in events not directly sponsored by us.

AHRU joined Green World two years ago in its work to save the environment of Ukraine and emphasize the universality of issues dealing with protection of the environment.

AHRU sponsored two members of Green World during PrepCom IV in New York and will do so for the upcoming Earth Summit '92 in Brazil in order to bring the message of Ukraine's condition to as many people as possible.

Earth Summit '92 will be a culmination of numerous preparatory conferences held all over the world for the past several years. The last such major conference was held in Stockholm in 1972. It is anticipated that the world community will unite in Brazil to focus on saving the planet. Friends of the Earth (FOE), an international umbrella organization, which also has sponsored Greens from Ukraine at this conference, criticized the U.S. report for its lack of ecological interest and accomplishments. At its press conference FOE ventured as far as calling the report a cover-up. Sen. Albert Gore, known for his activism on ecological issues, also was critical of the U.S. in regard to its ecological attitude and performance.

AHRU will send its memorandum and Green World reports on the state of ecology of Ukraine to all 175 U.N. members participating in the Earth Summit '92 in Brazil with a message to help Ukraine in its struggle with Chernobyl's aftereffects. In addition, AHRU will ask all members of the U.S. Congress to influence President George Bush, the Department of State and the Environmental Protection Agency to allocate adequate funds to help Ukraine deal with its ecological plight.

On the sixth anniversary of Chernobyl

Statement issued 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 of free speech and assembly, freedom of religion and the freedom to live in a clean environment are within the purview of AHRU.

Chernobyl marks a tragic milestone in the history of the world. Sunday, April 26, 1992, marks the sixth anniversary of the Chernobyl nuclear disaster which befell Ukraine. The ecological and political questions raised by this catastrophe could not be suppressed and ultimately led to the collapse of the former Soviet Union and the independence of its 15 republics.

Chernobyl also drives home the realization that disasters of this scope recognize no international boundaries — 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 six years have passed, the scope of the destruction and its long-term effects are only now coming to light. The burial of atomic waste and inadequate decontamination efforts have failed to eliminate the radiation. The responses by governments or the lack thereof have become the subject of a volatile debate as more and more information surfaces.

For us in America, Chernobyl 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 jolted people to either speak out or perish. Out of the 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, Green World succeeded.

The message is direct and simple: this sixth anniversary of the Chernobyl catastrophe can help to raise public consciousness throughout the world, and especially at the Earth Summit '92 in Brazil to bring attention to our collective responsibility for the future of our planet.

and TV personality, compared AIDS and the Chernobyl radiation syndrome, citing them as the two most deadly diseases in the world. He compared the lack of interest by Americans about Chernobyl to the lack of understanding and caring by Russians and Ukrainians about AIDS. He expressed his readiness to help the victims affected by both diseases by raising money under the

Commission, which investigated and amassed a great amount of data on ecological violations and crimes of the Soviet Army in Ukraine. Ms. Olshaniwsky again acted as interpreter.

The panelists spoke of lakes in Ukraine so extensively polluted because of leaking gasoline at army installations that the surface ignites if one should throw a match into the water. The wells in the vicinity of army bases or military installations are poisoned by chemicals to such an extent that the water is undrinkable. They described how the parks, nature preserves and the Donbas mines were being used for army bomb-testing. Upon completion of testing the toxic wastes and military scrap were left behind. The poignancy of the violations, they said, is augmented by the cover-up or silence of government agencies and ministries that are charged with addressing ecological problems.

During the lively discussion that followed the presentations of the two panelists from Ukraine, violations of the U.S. military were also brought to the fore.

It was pointed out that during this March meeting a U.N. Working Group on Militarism and the Environment comprising representatives of 15 countries (the U.S. being one of the participants) discussed the effect of militarism

Walter Bodnar is vice-president of Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine.



At the United Nations Correspondents Association (from left) are: Dr. Pavlo Zhovnirenko, Bozhena Olshaniwsky and Dr. Anatoli Panov.

THE Ukrainian Weekly

Easter traditions

As we celebrate Easter in accordance with the old-style, or Julian, calendar, it is appropriate to reflect on our Ukrainian traditions. Too often, in our fervor to fit into the mainstream of American or Canadian life, we lose sight of the significance and beauty of our heritage and forget to convey the meaning of our traditions to our children, as they were passed on to us by our parents and grandparents.

To be sure, Ukrainians, like other Christians around the globe, celebrate Christ's Resurrection on Easter Sunday. In our celebrations, however, there is a difference — harking back to our nation's roots.

Elements of our Easter traditions, like most of our holiday customs, began long before the time of Christ. Originally, folk rituals in Ukraine were connected with the changing of the seasons and the resultant agricultural work. With the introduction of Christianity these were incorporated into celebrations of Christian holy days and feasts.

Foremost among these rites was the decoration of ordinary eggs and their transformation into unique pysanky through the use of myriad symbolic designs, each with a specific meaning. With the acceptance of Christianity the pysanka — once a symbol of fertility and a talisman — became a symbol of rebirth and Christ's victory over death, an assurance of life eternal. And thus, the Ukrainian pysanka has survived through the ages and continues to be a centerpiece of our Easter traditions.

Indeed, Ukrainians in all corners of the world revere and take pride in their pysanky, and present them as gifts. They do so, we would venture to guess, without pondering the profound significance of this simple act. For, by exchanging pysanky we are also sharing a piece of our ancient heritage.

On this Easter — or Velykden' (literally, "great day") — let us take some time out to look back into our nation's past and appreciate its journey through the centuries.



Apr.
26
1986

Turning the pages back...

Much has been written about the events of April 26, 1986, when the world's worst nuclear accident occurred in Ukraine at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant in Prypiat.

Among the most recent books about the disaster and its subsequent cover-up by Soviet authorities is "The Truth about Chernobyl," written by Grigori Medvedev, a leading Soviet nuclear physicist. (Basic Books, 1991) The book is a minute-by-minute account of the catastrophe by Mr. Medvedev, who was chief engineer at the Chernobyl plant at the time of the plant's construction in 1970.

What follows is an excerpt from "The Truth about Chernobyl," a personal recollection of the fateful events of April 26 by one of the nuclear plant's employees.

Testimony of Lyudmila Aleksandrovna Kharitonova, senior engineer in the construction department of the Chernobyl nuclear power station:

On Saturday, 26 April 1986, everyone was already preparing for the 1 May holiday. It was a fine warm spring day, and the gardens were in bloom. After work my husband, the head of the ventilation section, had intended to take the children to our cottage in the country, our dacha. All morning I had been doing the laundry and hanging it out to dry on the balcony. By evening it had already collected vast amounts of radioactive fallout.

Hardly anyone among the builders and installers knew anything. Then word came about an accident and fire at No. 4 unit. But what exactly had happened, nobody knew.

The children went to school; the littlest ones played in the street and sand lots and rode their bicycles. By the evening of that day, 26 April, all of them had accumulated high levels of radioactivity on their hair and clothes, but at the time we were unaware of this. Fruit punch was being sold just down the street, and many people were buying it. It was a normal weekend day.

(Continued on page 11)

"Draw nearer to Christ, practice brotherly love"

Patriarchal Paschal epistle to the Most Reverend Bishops, Venerable Clergy, and devout faithful of the holy Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church.

I salute you, my beloved, with the joyful "Christ is Risen!"

At the same time I beseech the Savior resurrected for our salvation to favor us with His bounties and to assist us in becoming worthy of His benevolence and generousities at this stressful time, as mankind encounters one of its most difficult trials. The only way to master this ordeal is to draw nearer to Christ and to practice the brotherly love which He preached. We can attain this goal only by following the path revealed to us through His Holy Gospel — that most perfect of all existing constitutions.

I am fully aware that the path towards self-perfection in Christ and for Christ is most demanding. Particularly arduous and strewn with thorns is the path which Divine Providence willed our nation to walk in this horrible 20th century.

However, we must view as an act of God's mercy our ever increasing liberation from the snares of evil, which exerted every effort to wring from the soul of the Ukrainian people their uncompromising faith in Christ, who suffered and died for us. Unfortunately, one must assert that among those fighting on evil's side were men disguised as bearers of His Cross and preachers of His Word.

During this 20th century God's enemies have impudently attempted to drown in tears and blood the innocent believers in Christ the Savior. Divine Providence, however, did not allow this to happen.

Thousands of the graves of the righteous martyrs who died for Christ did not remain silent, for according to the prophetic words of Taras Shev-

chenko, they are able to speak with the winds, thus conveying to each successive generation of our people the joys and sorrows of their predecessors, and calling them to continue their struggle, so that liberty and Christ's Truth might someday prevail in our land.

This call was heard by today's generation, a generation weakened by the sacrifices brought by its forefathers. Nonetheless, it was this generation which took upon itself the responsibility to bring about the rebirth of the Native Church — the Church of Ss. Volodymyr and Olha, the Church of the pious monastics of Pecherska Lavra, the Church of our devout hetmans, the Church of the countless of our Ukrainian brethren who, in the 20th century alone, died a martyr's death for Christ.

The rebirth, however, is not completed. We can only hope that the recently reborn Ukrainian nation and her leaders will not show themselves indifferent to the memory of our martyrs, and that they will find within our independent Ukrainian homeland an appropriate and deserving place to accommodate the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church, which to this day struggles for her rights and privileges in her own home.

Thus, in glorifying the Risen Lord, let us beseech Him to help us overcome our weaknesses, shortcomings and imperfections, so that we may worthily shoulder the responsibility of seeing through the rebirth of the Ukrainian nation and her Holy Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church.

Christ is Risen!

†Mstyslav
Patriarch of Kiev
and All Ukraine

Easter 1992, St. Andrew the First-Called Apostle Center, South Bound Brook, N.J.

ACTION ITEM

You, your friends and co-workers are asked to participate in a nationwide drive to call the White House comment line at (202) 456-1111 between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. on May 4 and 5, on the eve of Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk's visit to the United States. (Calls cost 25 cents or less.)

Tell the White House:

"I want President George Bush to stop special treatment for Russia, which harms Ukraine's efforts to establish democracy and market reform, and encourages continued Russian imperialism. I will be watching to see if the president welcomes Ukraine's President Leonid Kravchuk with the same ceremony given to Russian President Boris Yeltsin."

Also send this same message to: The President, The White House, Washington, D.C. 20500; and to Sens. Sam Nunn and Richard Lugar (The Honorable..., U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C. 20510) on a postcard or letter.

— Submitted by Tamara Horodysky, Berkeley Calif.
(For more information call (510) 540-8472, Pacific time.)

UNA Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine



The Home Office of the Ukrainian National Association reports that as of April 23, the fraternal organization's newly established Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine has received 11,064 checks from its members with donations totalling \$293,103.94. The contributions include individual members' donations, as well as returns of members' dividend checks and interest payments on promissory notes.

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

NEWS AND VIEWS

Aid to CIS countries:
waste not, want not

by John Hewko and Mitchell Reiss

"Six years ago we had everything — food in stores and job security," complains Valentina, an elderly retiree in Kiev who has returned to work as a maid since her monthly pension no longer buys even a kilo of sausage. For Valentina and millions of other citizens throughout the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), the fear of deprivation and disorder has become a constant companion.

While the CIS has withstood the worst of the winter months, the warmer weather could well mean increased street demonstrations. Without noticeable improvement in living standards in the former Soviet republics during the next six to 12 months, fledgling democratic and market reforms may well be discarded in favor of more authoritarian and repressive measures.

Unfortunately, Western governments severely underestimate the misunderstanding and inexperience of local politicians, bureaucrats and businessmen in the former Soviet republics with how a free market system operates. Western assistance will be wasted unless it is provided directly for hands-on training and channeled to those who have the greatest potential to develop business and entrepreneurial skills.

The West must craft an intelligent technical assistance strategy and closely monitor its implementation. The key questions are what type of aid should be offered and how it should be administered.

Technical assistance

Western funds should be spent on the type of aid most needed to sustain long-term economic growth: technical assistance. The declared goal of such assistance should be to expedite a radical restructuring of the former command economy to one based on the free market. Any other system of half-way measures is doomed to failure.

Nothing less than a complete reorientation of the prevailing culture and work ethic is needed. Workers are currently more interested in exploiting their employers as much as possible — stealing, cutting corners, not working hard. It must be explained and demonstrated that business and workers have shared interests in making quality products at competitive prices, and that increased company profits will result in larger worker paychecks.

Unfortunately, technical assistance has often been made to sound as if the West should send the former Soviet republics its unemployed car mechanics. In fact, assistance that is based on a clear conception of local economic and political realities can have an immediate and beneficial impact.

Crucial to a technical assistance program is a long-term commitment by Western agencies and individuals. A certain weariness in the former Soviet republics has already developed with the ever-growing stream of "weekend

John Hewko is a U.S. attorney based in Kiev and working with the International Advisory Council to the Ukrainian Parliament. Mitchell Reiss worked at the National Security Council in 1988-1989 and is currently an attorney with the Washington law firm of Covington & Burling. The views expressed are solely those of the authors.

warriors" — Western experts that travel for one- or two-day fact-finding visits to chat with a state's political leadership.

What is needed instead are teams of experts who spend several months on the ground working directly with ministries or parliamentary commissions in drafting legislation and formulating policy. The efforts of organizations like the New York-based Soros Foundation, which has succeeded in placing a number of full-time Western experts in Ukraine and other states, should be studied and imitated.

Due to the overly centralized Soviet system, the non-Russian republics are now confronted with the daunting task of building government institutions from scratch. For example, the recently created National Bank of Ukraine is badly understaffed and in need of competent bankers to establish the various internal departments and mechanisms necessary for the day-to-day operations of a central bank. Similarly, Ukraine is still in the process of forming a presidential staff and executive body to manage the nation.

The principal challenge for Western experts should be helping create the basic structures to formulate and implement policy. It will do little good for the West to offer sophisticated policy nostrums if there are inadequate mechanisms in place to carry them out.

Business education

A significant component of any technical assistance program must also include educating people about how for-profit enterprises are organized and operated. Emphasis should be placed on "teaching the teachers," who could then return to their communities to train others.

For a modest amount of money, probably less than \$10 million, television programs and videotapes on business subjects could be developed in local languages and distributed at low or no cost to university students and other prospective businessmen.

On-site "consulting centers," where businessmen could come to have their questions answered by Western experts, get new ideas and simply network with like-minded individuals should be sponsored in major urban areas. These centers could also provide local enterprises and entrepreneurs with information about Western organizations, exporters, importers and governmental agencies; this type of information is currently very difficult to obtain. Further, the centers could double as job banks for skilled workers who seek employment opportunities in the private sector.

Six-month internships in Western companies and government agencies have already had an incremental impact; more can and should be done. Such internships should go primarily to young people because they are less likely to have been corrupted by Communist propaganda. To avoid nepotism, an unfortunate holdover from the Soviet system, preference should be given to those who have not yet been abroad.

Short junkets and trips abroad by the old nomenklatura should be avoided. Their days are numbered and they are just making a last-ditch effort to exploit the system one more time. Greater attention should be paid to those

(Continued on page 10)

Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



Religious pluralism growing in Ukraine

Despite a rather disappointing display of early religious conflict which is still hampering cooperation among Ukrainian Catholics, Ukrainian Orthodox and Russian Orthodox in Ukraine, religious pluralism and tolerance appears to be on the rise.

This is not to say that leaders of Ukraine's major religious groups have worked out their internal squabbles and external differences. Ukrainian Catholics and Ukrainian Orthodox are still suspicious of each other despite efforts by the leadership of both Churches to heal.

Perceived national loyalty is at the root of the problem. "The Catholics consider the Autocephalous to be basically Moscow controlled," declared Ivan Hrechko, chairman of the Commission on Religious Freedom of Rukh, Lviv chapter, on December 31, 1990. "The Autocephalous faithful consider the Ukrainian Catholic Church to be a Polish Church, allied to a Polish pope [with] their loyalties...elsewhere, not really with Ukraine. The Autocephalous consider themselves to be the true Ukrainian Church, the Church of the Kozaks, and the bearers of that heritage."

While Ukrainian Catholics and Ukrainian Orthodox quibble over their respective degrees of "Ukrainianism," various Protestant groups appear to be moving into the spiritual vacuum. They seem more interested in Christian than national consciousness.

One of the more successful groups is the John Guest Evangelistic Team which went to Kiev in 1991 for a month-long crusade during which some 46,000 people publicly witnessed for Christ. Today, over 1,400 men, women and children attend home churches established last May.

In 1990, the John Guest Team helped found the Leadership Development Center in Ukraine under the leadership of Victor Kulbich, a Baptist pastor.

The center is staffed and governed completely by Ukrainian leaders supported and assisted for the next two years by Richard Correll, director of church planting, and his ministry partners. In addition to church planters, the center trains child evangelism and Sunday school teachers, and coordinates Ray of Hope, a ministry to hospitals, orphanages and prisons.

According to their mission statement, "the primary goal of the John Guest Evangelistic Team is to serve groups of churches who have a vision for creatively bringing the message of Jesus Christ to the unchurched and uncommitted people of their community by addressing their spiritual, physical and emotional needs."

A second goal is "to conduct international church planting and church growth campaigns using mass evangelism in partnership with local churches."

According to Rich Correll, the approach is ecumenical. "We're not going to deal with theology," he told me. "We teach how to plant new churches utilizing the theology inherent to a person's particular Christian denomination. We will work with any people who want to lead others to eternal life."

John Guest will return to Ukraine for a third year in June. Mass evangelistic

meetings are planned in Chernobyl, Cherkasy, Kirovohrad, Vinnytsia and Kiev.

The need for evangelization is great. There are 1,286 villages in the Kiev oblast, Mr. Correll emphasized, but only 40 of them have churches with weekly services.

Ukrainians interested in joining the John Guest Team as translators may call Mr. Correll at (616) 942-5600.

Catholics and Ukrainian Orthodox are also involved with evangelization in Ukraine. Catholics held a highly successful Youth for Christ rally in a Lviv stadium in September of 1990. Organized by Lesia Krypiakievych, a leading lay leader in western Ukraine, and others, some 45,000 participants were involved in the event which took place during a blinding rainstorm.

"We're looking for young Catholics who are willing to travel to Ukraine and evangelize," the Rev. Andriy Chirovsky told me. Although a movement to involve young laity is "in its seminal stages," the hope is to involve more and more lay people in the future. Ukrainian Redemptorists are developing a similar project involving the laity.

"Today, the Ukrainian Catholic Church needs all the help it can get," the Rev. Chirovsky said. On a normal weekend at Transfiguration Church in Lviv, for example, there are some 25 baptisms, 30 weddings and 20 funerals. The three priests who serve the parish are overwhelmed."

Ukrainians interested in becoming involved with the Catholic lay effort in Ukraine are urged to call Father Chirovsky at (613) 225-4081.

Ukrainian Orthodox laity are organized in the Society of St. Andrew in the United States. The society publishes catechisms in the Ukrainian language for use in Ukraine as well as books on church history and liturgy. According to the Rev. Andriy Partykevych, every Orthodox parish in the United States is being urged to adopt an Orthodox Church or brotherhood in Ukraine and to help it sponsor various religious events (sviata), such as St. Nicholas Day, an Easter Sviachene, and Christmas Eve dinners for an entire parish.

The Rev. Partykevych also told me about the success of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew in Kiev which has sent many of its members into rural villages in an effort to establish a branch of the brotherhood and to create a viable parish.

Ukrainians interested in becoming involved with the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Ukraine may contact Michael Heretz at (518) 456-2119 (evenings) and at (518) 471-4249 (daytime).

Although the Ukrainian American and Ukrainian Canadian record of religious tolerance has not been exemplary, we do have some sense of what it means to live in a religiously pluralistic nation. I believe our experience can be of some assistance in a Ukraine that is struggling to come to grips with its religious direction.

It should be clear to everyone by now that no one faith expression can have a spiritual monopoly on the Ukrainian identity and any religious group that is pushing in that direction is courting disaster.

CHORNOBYL SIX YEARS AFTER: A new era of investigation

by Dr. David R. Marples
Part 1 of two parts.

Over the past six years, a considerable body of writing has been published on various aspects of the 1986 nuclear disaster at the Chernobyl station in northern Ukraine. World attention has focused on the event somewhat spasmodically, and usually on an annual basis as each new anniversary comes around. The fifth anniversary on April 26, 1991, might be seen as the high water mark in this respect. The changing political situation in the region has brought several changes of administration over the area, as now defunct-ministries based in Moscow are replaced by new Ukrainian organizations.

This paper will explore two contrary interpretations of the disaster that represent polarities of opinion on the subject. It will then provide a critique of both points of view and comment on some of the more recent events. Finally its conclusion will propose some alternative means of monitoring and examining the situation in the fallout area in coming years.

The IAEA viewpoint

The Vienna-based U.N. organization, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), has been involved in the Chernobyl investigation from the outset. It was to the IAEA in Vienna that the Soviet delegation, led by the late Valeriy Legasov, presented the first major account of the disaster. A follow-up meeting was held in the fall of 1987.

It is to be recalled that the IAEA consists of 113-member states, all of which deal with nuclear materials, and that it has a stated mission to try to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons, and to monitor the safety of nuclear installations around the world. It has a good reputation for technical expertise, though it has been stated frequently that it lacks partiality in that

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

its members are committed to the future of nuclear energy. Moreover, it has not always exhibited the same knowledge of the workings of the old Soviet system as it has demonstrated on the operation of nuclear reactors.

The IAEA has not inspected a Soviet nuclear power plant until 1985, during which year a delegation was permitted to visit the Novovoronezh station, a model water-pressurized reactor plant (VVER). It thus had no prior knowledge of the graphite-moderated stations (RBMK), such as Chernobyl, though individual members probably have visited the "Leningrad" station at Sosnovy Bor outside of St. Petersburg, a first-generation RBMK that was open to foreign guests prior to Chernobyl.

After the disaster, IAEA teams frequently looked at different Soviet nuclear stations, giving advice on questions of safety, though in no case was there ever a recommendation for closure or stoppage of work on the grounds of safety. It might be stated therefore that the IAEA had limited influence over Soviet nuclear technology. This influence was evidently growing and a relatively warm relationship had been established between the IAEA and the USSR Ministry of Nuclear Power and Industry in Moscow, which had control over both the Ukrainian branch of the industry and the Chernobyl station itself, at least until December 1991.

At the request of the Soviet side, the IAEA established an international advisory committee to investigate the controversial question of health effects arising from the Chernobyl disaster. It began with a preliminary meeting in February 1990, with the bulk of the research being undertaken by some 200 "experts" representing 25 countries, from May 1990 to January 1991.

The final version of the report, 57 pages in length, was published in May 1991, a somewhat late date in that world attention had been attuned to the fifth Chernobyl anniversary only a month before. The report was titled "The International Chernobyl Project: An Overview." It examined the health consequences of the accident in selected villages of Ukraine and Belarus. Twenty-eight settlements were surveyed, along with seven "control" settlements.

At the end of the first chapter of the report, there is a statement of intent and self-review: "...The work has involved leading and eminent international and scientific investigators and medical specialists who endorse its adequacy and its results. It is a significant step in the evaluation of the consequences of the accident."

The conclusions of the IAEA report are as follows:

1. Significant health disorders were discovered among the population examined, but none that could be attributed directly to radiation exposure.
2. The iodine doses absorbed by the thyroids of children in the fallout area might result in statistically detectable incidences of thyroid tumors in the future.
3. There are important problems of stress and psychological effects that can be related to the accident. These are wholly disproportionate to the biological significance of radioactive contamination. (Put simply: the fears of the local population regarding radioactive contamination have been wildly exaggerated.) These problems of tension are said to have been exacerbated by the "socioeconomic and political changes occurring in the USSR."
4. The diet of the population surveyed was said to be limited in range, but adequate. Generally the growth rate of children was considered normal, and the only characteristic of the adult population that was of note was a tendency to obesity by international standards.
5. In terms of genetic problems, there was said to be no "statistically significant evidence" of a rise in fetal anomalies as a result of radiation exposure.
6. It is not only inadvisable to evacuate many of these regions, but may even cause harm to those families being moved. It points out that the danger of radioactive contamination from the soil or air is insignificant. Only small amounts, it states, are being received from the soil, at the same level or less than the natural background. On the other hand, evacuations can lead to a reduction in life expectancy because of the rise in stress caused thereby, changes in lifestyle, etc. It recommends that all data on fallout be submitted to the central data bank in Obninsk, for

future study by scientists, including those of the IAEA.

It should be emphasized that the author has tried to isolate the major non-technical points of the IAEA report, and particularly those recommendations that have most bearing on the results of the disaster, and possible preventive measures to be adopted in the future.

Criticisms of the IAEA report

The IAEA can hardly be criticized for failing to predict the demise of the Soviet Union, though this collapse has called into question the validity of the data bank at Obninsk, now under the control of the Russian government.

But even in 1990-1991, it was inadvisable to work mainly with the central government once it became clear that the worst ramifications of the disaster were in Belarus and Ukraine rather than Russia. In addition, there have been important conferences, papers and collections of data in the republics. These, for the most part, have not been made widely available across the former Soviet Union. Even ostensibly minor, but important records — those of the Zhytomyr civil defense association, for example, which first monitored radiation levels in the Narodychi region — shed light on different aspects of Chernobyl.

From the first, the IAEA has dealt only with the central authorities. This not only has restricted its information, it has also clearly alienated the association from the public of Ukraine and Belarus, and especially those subject to increased radiation fallout. For local residents in such regions, the IAEA investigators may have represented yet one more round of officialdom, compiling reports that would result in little in terms of effective remedies.

A second criticism of the IAEA account is its incompleteness. Its data base is very weak in that it has virtually ignored the two groups most affected by the disaster: first, the evacuees, who are currently scattered across the territories of the former Soviet Union (unless they happened to live in one of the villages monitored); and second, the clean-up crews, who clearly suffered the highest rates of mortality and illness among all Chernobyl victims.



The Chernobyl nuclear power plant today. In the foreground a bus ferries workers, amid discarded machinery and vehicles.

Pavel Pashchenko

tion

It may have been impossible to complete data on such groups particularly if the report was to be 60 pages or so), to ignore together smacks of irresponsibility cannot omit the chief victims inquiry of a tragedy of this size, and the clean-up crews, as led by their own union, should be accessible. Moreover, the radiation in terms of future may take a decade or more to It is surely too early to make a tentative estimate of the impact of at this stage.

IAEA reports fails to address the of low-level radiation as a future and present illnesses. an issue of some significance. there is a comparison between ality of affected zones and that w. Implicit here is an assumption the air quality of Moscow is or satisfactory, that if the of air in the Chernobyl area par with that of Moscow or sburg, then residents would ing to fear. This is an unhappy on because the poor quality of Russian capital is well known, itutes some degree of danger zens.

port on the absence of "fetal" runs counter to the information by the Ukrainian health s in April 1991, one month e IAEA report was published. ally, but not least important, ents on the adequate nutrition lages of southern Belarus and Ukraine must be greeted with m. While the situation as ood supply has clearly dete- nce 1991, it could hardly have idered adequate in any part of Union at that time. On all the ounds, the IAEA report is tory.

dition to the above, the ob- the post-Chernobyl scene can oid the conclusion that the an organization is regarded icion and even distrust by the n of the regions most affected on, in Ukraine and Belarus. It e place here to judge whether rust is merited. The point is at the population at large, and ental groups in particular, the IAEA as part of the official ar lobby. In support of this can point to the close links the IAEA and the former nistry of Atomic Energy and , now part of the Russian of the same name.

oviet ministry founded after l appears to have been a less itic organization than the two s that exerted control pre- ver nuclear power stations, Power and Electrification and Machine Building. Neverthe- as widely considered to be and as having an unacceptably e in the energy affairs of the epublics. The IAEA is regard- this light than as a supporter of quo in nuclear energy during d of 1986-1991.

numerous groups and organi- have been involved in the t of the impact of Chernobyl eace, the International Red e various "children of Chor- mpaigns, to name a few), none e scientific expertise in the ndustry of the IAEA member- is a "Catch-22" situation has hereby the most knowledgeable are the least trusted.

(continued on page 11)

Military engineer denounces handling of Chernobyl accident

by Tamara Stadnychenko-Cornelison

PHILADELPHIA — A military engineer with the rank of major general who was sent in June 1986 to take over clean-up operations following the April accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant characterized handling of the accident as incompetent and ignorant, and denounced those charged with safe operation of the station as irresponsible.

Maj. Gen. Nikolai Dmitriyevich Tarakanov spoke on March 23 at Pennsylvania State University as a guest of the Pixton Lecture Series established in memory of the late John E. Pixton, a pacifist Quaker with a passionate concern for the environment and a strong proponent of nuclear arms control.

Since his death in 1984, the Pennsylvania State University has hosted lectures on topics reflecting Pixton's varied interests, hoping to inspire students to emulate his work to achieve a better and more peaceful world. The driving force behind the Pixton Lecture Series is Pixton's widow, Laura, who was an active partner in his many altruistic enterprises and continues to devote herself to the causes that Pixton espoused.

Gen. Tarakanov's visit to Penn State's Ogotz Campus in Abington was organized through the joint endeavors of Mrs. Pixton, Dr. Harry C. Silcox, director of the Pennsylvania Institute for Environmental and Community Service Learning, and Dr. Alexandre Popov, co-founder and president of the Russian-American Educational Environmental Center in Novgorod.

Gen. Tarakanov, a military engineer who graduated from the Kharkiv technical military school, has had a varied career as a catastrophe control expert and has worked on projects ranging from extinguishing forest fires to earthquake salvage operations. In June 1986, he was assigned to the Chernobyl clean-up operation — an operation which was characterized by incompetence and ignorance, and which Gen. Tarakanov has publicly denounced as the culmination of the irresponsibility of those charged with the safe operation of the nuclear station.

His criticism of all those connected to the management of the Chernobyl nuclear plant, of those involved in the attempted cover-up, and of those who initiated the botched clean-up effort earned him the enmity of Kremlin authorities and are chronicled in his book "The Chernobyl Notes."

Gen. Tarakanov, who spent nearly four months at Chernobyl, then spent eight months in a hospital being treated for cancerous throat lesions and leukemia brought on by extended exposure to radioactivity.

When representatives from the Kremlin came to his hospital room to present him with a medal for his services at Chernobyl, he responded by throwing the medal into the presenter's face. This gesture is indicative of Gen. Tarakanov's anger at the system that created Chernobyl and unleashed inestimable destruction on thousands of innocent people, an anger that was clearly evident to all who attended his lecture at Penn State.

The program was officially opened by Campus Executive Officer Dr. Anthony Fusaro. Student representatives Larry Goldberg and Gretchen Sanchak provided brief commentaries on the Pixton Lecture Series and on Chernobyl, and

then introduced Gen. Tarakanov and his interpreter, Lena Tsvetsinskaya, a Ph.D. candidate in environmental studies at Moscow State University.

Gen. Tarakanov began his slide presentation and lecture by apologizing in advance for the somber tone of his material, warning his audience that he would be presenting painful truths about Chernobyl — truths that would explore the consequences of the Chernobyl nuclear accident, not only for Ukraine and Russia, but for the entire planet.

He pointed to his first slide, an aerial view of Chernobyl. "This is an old city," he said, "a city founded under the reign of Prince Sviatoslav. And in 1973, a nuclear power station was built here." Another slide, a view of the nuclear station before the accident, followed.

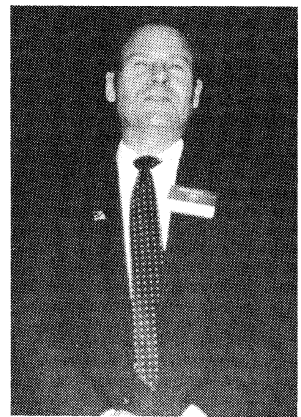
"On the 25th of April, 1986," he continued, "the fourth reactor was shut down for routine maintenance. Experiments were planned." He described the nature of the experiments, stating that the first problems occurred because those conducting the experiments were electrical engineers who were not nuclear specialists, electrical engineers who cut off power to the core cooling system and then, realizing that a mistake had been made, compounded the initial error with other mistakes that resulted in two explosions.

He explained the immediate after-effects of the explosions, as chunks of nuclear fuel and radioactive graphite were blown into the air. After the explosion, he continued, management tried to stop the catastrophe and failed. They also neglected to tell the people living in the area that their lives were in danger. "Thirty-six hours later no one had been told anything. People stood about watching the fire. Some were children on their way to school." There was a slide of a child from Chernobyl, suffering from radiation. "There are thousands like him," said Gen. Tarakanov.

The next day at 9 p.m., he continued, government commissioners arrived from Moscow. They also tried to solve the problem, totally underappreciating the extent of the damage. They decided to bury the stricken reactor with sand; military pilots were ordered to fly over the reactor and 10,000 pounds of sand were dropped. "And the weight of the sand made the rest of the structure fall down and more radioactive dust was spread into the atmosphere," Gen. Tarakanov noted.



Maj. Gen. Nikolai Tarakanov (second from right) is seen with (from left) Dr. Alexandre Popov, Laura Pixton and Dr. Harry Silcox at Pennsylvania State University.



Maj. Gen. Nikolai Tarakanov

On April 27, 37 hours after the explosion, he said, "They decided to start evacuating. There were 1,100 buses and 50 trucks. In two hours, evacuation was completed. Everything had to be left behind, even animals. Pets ran after the buses, chasing their masters. In a week, people from 48 other villages and towns also were evacuated. In a year, it was discovered that 560 villages and towns were contaminated."

Gen. Tarakanov, visibly moved by the information he was sharing with his audience, next spoke about the "red forests" around Chernobyl that had to be cut down and buried in special dumpsites. He added that forests hundreds of miles from Chernobyl were subsequently found to be irradiated; green forests were peppered with visible red spots caused by cesium fallout. "And this," he stated, "was one of the lessons of Chernobyl."

"Fallout is uneven and not all areas are equally contaminated," he continued. "The heavy elements fall first, the lighter ones are carried farther. Particles fall to earth and cause damage. Cesium spots in a forest are easily seen, but they are not so easy to see in open areas and in cities." He cited an example of fallout that was discovered, late in 1986, in a Russian oblast far to the north of Chernobyl. "People were becoming sick. Their skin was covered in red blotches. Nobody suspected. Twenty-two towns had to be evacuated."

Gen. Tarakanov then described his own participation in the Chernobyl (Continued on page 11)

League of Ukrainian Catholics holds inaugural ball in Buffalo

by Harry V. Makar

BUFFALO, N.Y. — The League of Ukrainian Catholics held its inaugural ball and installation here during the weekend of February 15-16.

On Saturday, February 15, a national board meeting was held to review the status of all the league's main activities and to map out strategy for the next two-year term.

The banquet on Saturday evening was a well-planned event with Merrill Nowasiadly very ably handling the duties of toastmaster. The dais included National President Mary Ann Grimm; Niagara Frontier Council President Elaine Nowadly; Inaugural Ball Chairperson Mary Beth Sukmann; and distinguished guest clergy, the Revs. Walter Werbicki and Demetrius Lap-tuta.

Ms. Grimm provided a brief overview of a few of the LUC's recent accomplishments, including completion of a substantial pledge to the St. Josaphat Seminary Fund and a very successful launching of a fund-raiser in support of the hospital in Lviv founded by Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky.

She also presented an upbeat and optimistic outlook for the league, citing the recent formation of a new chapter in Philadelphia and serious plans for a new chapter in Wheeling, W. Va. These new groups include a number of young Ukrainian Catholic adults and couples, representing future lay leaders.

The main banquet speaker was the Rev. Werbicki. He spoke about Metropolitan Sheptytsky, for whose beatification the league is actively praying and campaigning. The Rev. Werbicki made clear that Servant of God Sheptytsky was the epitome of being Ukrainian Catholic; a person who studied deeply the richness of Ukrainian Catholic traditions and who grieved because we were not known in the world, "not even by ourselves."

The Rev. Werbicki asked the banquet attendees, "Why are you Ukrainian Catholic? What's the distinctive mark of being Ukrainian Catholic?" He asked all to know and reflect on Sheptytsky's life; a life which reminds us that the spirituality of our liturgy and services leads us to being better Ukrainian Catholics.

The Rev. Werbicki concluded by stating that the Ukrainian Catholic

Church has a future! Even during the bleakest days of the Soviet Communist persecutions of our Church, Sheptytsky did not give up hope and neither should we now, said the Rev. Werbicki. "We are witnessing a rebirth of our Church in Ukraine and we must also believe in its vitality in the United States."

The banquet concluded with Ms. Nowadly presenting unique mementoes to each of the national board officers prepared by a special group of the Inaugural Ball Committee. Two beautiful pysanky were raffled; one of them was won by the Rev. Marijan Procyk, pastor of St. Nicholas Church in Buffalo, the other by Harry Makar. These pysanky were made by Mary Beth Sukmann and are truly collector's items.

The evening was highlighted with a grand ball and a lot of camaraderie.

Divine liturgy was celebrated on Sunday, February 16, at St. Nicholas Church by the Rev. John Ciurpita, national spiritual director of the LUC. He officially installed the following officers: Ms. Grimm, president; Marion Hrubec, executive vice-president; Christine Olszewski, recording secretary; Nick Kotow, treasurer; Sister Zenovia Chmilar SSMI, corresponding secretary; Sister John Paskevich SSMI, religious director; Anna Plaks, convention procedures director; Paul Hancher, sports director; Esther Grimm, membership director; Marian Koczanski, cultural director; Mr. Makar, immediate past-president and publicity director; Anna Wolensky, civic and educational director; and Esther Bilon, beatification director.

Other officers who could not be present were Michael Hanczar, ACTION editor, and Paul Spotts, vice-president.

During his sermon, the Rev. Ciurpita related that Sunday's Gospel of the Prodigal Son to current society. He emphasized the theme of forgiveness: we must be willing to forgive and accept all who wish to re-enter our community. That community is all of us working together, he added. The Rev. Ciurpita also asked LUC members to remember in their prayers, the league, its officers and members.

The weekend concluded with a communion breakfast at the church hall.

Ukrainian school students present tribute to poet Taras Shevchenko

by George Mischenko

SOUTH BOUND BROOK, N.J. — St. Andrew's Ukrainian School remembered the great Ukrainian poet Taras Shevchenko by presenting a program in his honor on Sunday, March 15, in one of the halls here on the premises of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A.

A brief welcome and introduction to the program was given by the director of the school, Christine Syzonenko. The main thrust of the introduction was the importance and meaning of Shevchenko to Ukraine and Ukrainians.

povit" (Testament). Shevchenko asked to be buried in his beloved Ukraine, and asked the people to rise and throw off their shackles and to fight for the freedom of Ukraine. When this poem was put to music and sung by the children of the school, it became a powerful opening for the program.

The program consisted of recitations of Shevchenko's many poems. In addition, poems written by others about and in honor of Shevchenko were recited by children of the lower grades.

Christine Mischenko, Valeen and Theodora Parubchenko, Taissa Ka-



Students of St. Andrew's School present a program in tribute to Taras Shevchenko.

Shevchenko's writings gave hope for freedom to the people of his period. That hope further prevailed in the hearts and minds of Ukrainian people throughout the tsarist and Communist periods during which Russification of Ukraine and liquidations of Ukrainians were top priorities of the oppressors. At the end, however, the oppressors lost against the words, ideas, and feelings of freedom which Shevchenko had instilled in his Ukrainian brethren, Ms. Syzonenko noted.

On Sunday the children of St. Andrew's Ukrainian School honored this man, not only for what he contributed to literature and art but even more importantly for his contribution to Ukraine's now realized independence.

Shevchenko's love of Ukraine cannot be any clearer than in his poem "Za-

chala and Tina Variana recited from Shevchenko's "V Kazemati." Andrea Bilowchtchuk continued with a short poem about a dream written by Shevchenko in 1850 in Orenburg and Natalka Hucul with "Evening." Roman Holowinsky then recited "Ivan Pidkova," and Nina Didok and Anatole Wedmid "Daybreak." This was followed by "I don't call her paradise..." recited by Adrienne Chromowsky and "I count my exiled nights and days" recited by Christina Bilowchtchuk, Darko Lojko, Alexei Wedmid, and Nicholas Kopian.

The program ended with the singing of Shevchenko's popular "Dumy Moyi" and the Ukrainian national anthem by all the children and audience.

Teachers, Vera Krycak, Luba Walchuk, Luba Bilowchtchuk, Svitlana Tomson, Oksana Rosynsky and Halya Shulha prepared the program, while parents helped with snacks for the children and set-up of the hall.

Philadelphia City Council recognizes Ukrainian holocaust victims



William Nezowy, president of the Ukrainian Political Action Council, was presented a Philadelphia City Council resolution designating February as the month of "Mourning for Victims of the Ukrainian Holocaust." The council chambers were filled with children from Philadelphia's high school whom he addressed, emphasizing the need to be cognizant of the horrors of genocide, and for students to be aware of what is going on in the world. This historic resolution was introduced by John Street, president of the City Council, and read by Councilwoman Marian B. Tasco during ceremonies on February 27. Seen in the photo above are: Mr. Nezowy (receiving the resolution) Jurij Podolak and Walter Pelensky with members of the Philadelphia City Council.

Aid to CIS...

(Continued from page 7)

regions that have not had significant contact with the West, such as Belarus, Moldova, Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan.

Finally, there is a drastic shortage of written materials in Russian, Ukrainian, Kazakh and other local languages on how a free-market economy works. Substantial resources should be dedicated to translating Western textbooks, business newspapers and magazines and other materials and distributing them throughout the Commonwealth of Independent States.

The states of the former Soviet Union are rich in natural resources, with a talented population. The compassion and generosity of Western donor countries is necessary, but not sufficient, to revive their economies. Western funds must be targeted and invested wisely, through a technical assistance program.

Sisters Servants of Mary Immaculate commemorate centennial year in 1992

by the Rev. Terry Lozynsky

TORONTO — The year 1992 marks the Centennial year of the founding of the Ukrainian Sisters Servants of Mary Immaculate in Zhuzhel, Ukraine.

The sisters began their apostolic work in Canada in 1902. Toiling for the spiritual welfare of the early Ukrainian immigrants, these dedicated women quickly established schools, hospitals and catechetical centers. No task was too great for the pioneer sisters.

A fitting tribute honouring the Sisters Servants of Mary Immaculate was celebrated by the parishioners of St. Demetrius Church in Toronto on Sunday, January 26.

Over 20 sisters from Toronto, Hamilton and Ancaster attended each divine

Military engineer...

(Continued from page 9)

clean-up. "I was sent to Chernobyl in June. The main task was to clean up the mess. Everything was shut down, but the entire site was still covered with radioactive fuel and graphite." He showed slides of the heavy machinery used to remove the graphite. "300,000 cubic meters of radioactive soil were removed and buried in special dumps, covered with plastic, sand and concrete. There were ten of these dumps. And while this was happening, the government wanted to restart reactors 1 and 2."

He described the work involved in laying huge concrete slabs to cover the ground around the reactors. The cranes and trucks and other vehicles were affected by radiation and had to be periodically decontaminated. Gen. Tarakanov added that the vehicles were taken to decontamination points and decontaminated with steam. Some of the vehicles could not be decontaminated. A slide showing a "vehicle graveyard" was displayed.

"I was given no direction from the central government. I had to make up and invent protective gear for the vehicles and for my men." In the earlier slides, the men working at the site were shown nearly unprotected, some wearing ordinary work clothes and surgical masks. In later slides the workers are wearing heavily padded clothing, similar to space suits.

Another slide was projected, a funeral: "One of my officers. He was 42 years old." The slide that followed showed a group of smiling military bigshots. "They weren't at Chernobyl, but they received many awards," Gen. Tarakanov noted.

According to the general, special detergents were also used to wash down the vehicles and the roads. The decontamination "washing" was carried out 24 hours a day. It was, Gen. Tarakanov noted, especially important to keep down the dust. "But as we washed down houses, cars and the ground, the atmosphere was contaminated. Everything was recontaminated." Water, he added, was also a problem. The local water was radioactive and clean water had to be brought from far away. All the wells in the area were contaminated.

Another problem was to get the nuclear fuel and radioactive graphite off the roof of the power generating units. The radiation on the roof was up to 7,000 rems per hour, much higher than on the ground.

At first, Gen. Tarakanov said, robots were used. "They were not effective.

After the gospel proclamation the sisters sang their community hymn. Sister Theresa Syrotynsky, novice mistress, delivered an inspiring talk to the faithful. She stated that "the sisters walk in the footsteps of our patroness, the Mother of God. She shows us how to be mother, how to hear the word of God and with our lives to act upon it. She shows us how to be women of God, reflecting Christ, the light of the world."

A reception followed in the parish hall. Each sister was pinned with a rose corsage by a member of the Women's League and had an opportunity to meet with the parishioners, many of whom were taught by the sisters.

An interesting montage set up by Sister Ruth Aney displayed the many facets of the apostolic work of the

They just broke down. I had to send my soldiers." Every soldier was given a dosimeter and told by Gen. Tarakanov to work for no more than three minutes. Those returning from the roof were replaced by others who were given the same instructions.

Dr. Silcox later noted that Gen. Tarakanov, who was greatly concerned about the possibility of sterility from exposure to intense radioactivity, insisted that only men over the age of 40 who had already fathered children were to work on the roof.

Gen. Tarakanov then spoke about the sarcophagus that was constructed around the exploded reactor. "I was against it. It was and is a bad idea, but no one in power wanted to listen. It's already leaking. It will probably fall down in the next 10 or 15 years. More dust, more radiation. But that is normal for Russians...first do, then think. This structure must be dismantled and everything must be buried."

Throughout his lecture, Gen. Tarakanov emphasized the issue of responsibility and the dire consequences associated with irresponsible acts and decisions. He was particularly critical of the scientific community. "Scientists who made the 'peaceful atom' possible didn't foresee accidents and don't know how to deal with the consequences of those accidents. Our ability to deal with accidents is overrated. And I think America's programs aren't much better."

"No engineer or scientist," he continued, "has figured out an effective decontamination process. All the elements involved make it an imprecise science...cesium, strontium, plutonium ... thousands of years of half-lives ... it will take a million years for natural decontamination to occur. And science has not found a way to speed up the process."

He also expressed grave concern about how the Chernobyl crisis — a crisis which he feels has not yet been resolved — will be affected by the disintegration of the Soviet Union.

"The government before the coup," he noted, "had voted a vast amount of money for the project. The republics all paid into the fund. Since the Soviet Union has fallen apart, the program is up in the air. When Ukraine became independent, the Russian scientists were pulled out of Chernobyl. Now everyone is involved in political change. All the republics are independent and have trouble understanding each other. They quarrel about the army and the Black Sea Fleet. They've all forgotten they should be caring for the people. We need international help, but we must help ourselves. I hope all our people are reasonable and will do something."

community throughout Canada. Today there are almost 1,000 active sisters in the community.

With the recent collapse of the Communist regime in Ukraine, the sisters have emerged from their forced clandestine activity to openly witness to the Gospel of Christ. Much energy and financial aid is required to repair and establish convents, schools and especially to build a novitiate home for aspiring young women called to dedicate their lives as Sisters Servants of Mary Immaculate.

The celebrations at St. Demetrius concluded with a prayer for the benefi-

cation of Sister Josaphata Hordashevskaya, co-foundress of the Congregation of the Sisters Servants of Mary Immaculate.

Sister Frances Byblow, superior general of the congregation, in the foreword to the book "Josaphata" notes: "...her whole life was one act of faith. Her humility, courage and perseverance in the face of disheartening obstacles are fascinating and impressive for today's youth, who search for the authentic and the real. A life like hers, terminating at the untimely age of 49 years, could be a well-spring of inspiration and encouragement."



Sisters Servants of Mary Immaculate stand around the icon of their foundress, Sister Josaphata. Sister Ambrose SSMI, provincial superior in Canada, stands to the immediate left of the icon.

Turning the pages...

(Continued from page 6)

The building workers went to work but were soon sent back home, around midday. My husband also went to work. When he came back for lunch, he told me, "There's been an accident. They won't let us in. The whole plant is cordoned off." We decided to go to the dacha, but the militia would not let us through, so we came back home. It's funny, but we still regarded the accident as something separate from our private lives. After all, there had been accidents in the past, but they had concerned only the plant itself.

After lunch, when they started washing the town, no one took any particular notice. It was a common sight on warm summer days; street-washing machines were nothing special in summer, in fact it was the normal peaceful scene. However, I did notice the white foam along the roadside, but thought nothing of it — maybe it was from the high water pressure.

A group of children from our neighborhood bicycled over to the bridge near the Yanov station to get a good view of the damaged reactor unit. We later discovered that this was the most highly radioactive spot in town, as the radioactive cloud released during the explosion had passed right overhead. But none of this was known until later, and that morning, 26 April, the kids simply wanted to get a look at the burning reactor. They later came down with severe radiation sickness.

After lunch our children came home from school, where they had been warned not to go out into the street and to do their washing at home. Then it began to dawn on us that it was serious.

Different people found out about the accident at different times, but by the evening of 26 April almost everyone knew. Even so, no one got too upset, as all the shops, schools, and offices were working. So we assumed that it wasn't too dangerous.

We began to get more alarmed in the evening. It's hard to say where the alarm came from, perhaps from inside ourselves, perhaps from the air, which by then was beginning to take on a metallic smell. It's hard to say what kind precisely, but it was unmistakably a metallic smell.

In the evening the smell of burning was more pronounced. People were saying that the graphite was burning. The fire could be seen from a long way off, but nobody took any special notice of it.

"There's something burning."
"The firefighters put it out."
"It's still burning anyway."

A new era of...

(Continued from page 8)

One can attribute this predicament partly to fear on the part of the population affected by the fallout, but it is also a direct result of the lack of responsibility of Soviet ministries in the Brezhnev era. Not until Chernobyl

occurred did ministries become accountable to the public, and the process was a slow and at times almost imperceptible one. Western nuclear experts have corroborated this dilemma with some outspoken comments against the anti-nuclear lobby, and by heaping ridicule on some of the fears engendered by the nuclear disaster.

The Weekly Ukrainian perspective on the news

CSCE delegation...

(Continued from page 1)

"I can't say that we pay too much attention to Russia, but I do feel that Ukraine deserves more attention," commented Sen. DeConcini.

But all that is changing. "Over all, the delegation was very impressed with Ukraine. It is a model for the other Commonwealth states to follow," commented John Stepanchuk, first secretary of the U.S. Embassy, who escorted the delegation to meetings with Ukrainian Supreme Council Chairman Ivan Pliushch and Oleksander Yemets, chairman of the parliamentary Committee on Human Rights.

The delegation also met with President Leonid Kravchuk.

"In our meetings with the Ukrainians, we got the sense that Ukraine is exasperated in dealings with Russia. Russia is using its position as a successor state to the Soviet Union in its relationship with Ukraine," noted one U.S. official traveling with the delegation.

In meetings with Chairman Pliushch, he observed that Ukraine wants a

stable relationship, commenting that Ukraine's stability is directly proportional to Russia's.

Although Sen. DeConcini could not define how far the United States would go in assisting Ukraine, he did explain that the government had appropriated funds for Ukraine under the Nunn-Lugar amendment.

"I understand that we have made the offer to provide technical assistance on the destruction and dismantling of nuclear weapons located on Ukrainian territory, and that we will be sending our experts here," he said.

Both senators reported that Ukraine's record on human rights is improving, noting that six months ago 83 visa cases were refused immigration and today that number is less than a dozen.

According to Helsinki Commission staffer, David Evans, who is senior advisor for CIS and East European affairs, the U.S. delegation's mission was threefold: to increase efforts to help the peace process in Nagorno-Karabakh and plan a conference, organized by the CSCE in Minsk; to

observe the process of democracy and help promote the system of political pluralism in Central Asia; and to report on human-rights policies in Ukraine and observe its relationship with Russia.

Other members of the Helsinki Com-

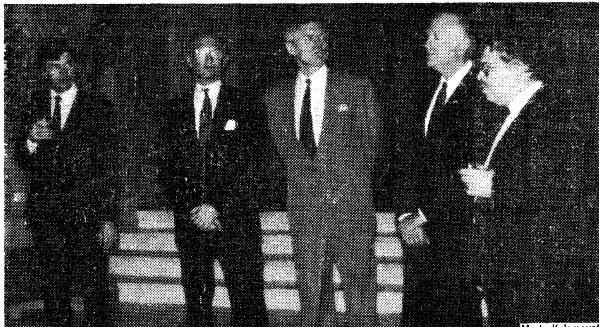
mission (Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe) delegation traveling to six CIS countries were Staff Director Sam Wise, Deputy Staff Director Jane Fisher and Staff Member Orest Deychakiwsky, as well as Larie Shultz-Heim of Sen. Jeffords' staff.



Sen. and Mrs. Dennis DeConcini (left) and Sen. and Mrs. James Jeffords (right) with Bishop Volodymyr (third from left), auxiliary bishop of Kiev, and Metropolitan Antony of Sicheslav, both of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church.



Ukraine's newly named ambassador to the United States, Dr. Oleh Bilorus (right) chats with U.S. Charge d'Affaires Jon Gundersen.



Sen. Dennis DeConcini (second from right) addresses reception hosted by the U.S. Embassy at the Zhovtnevyi (October) Hotel in Kiev.

YOU WANTED IT!!! WE GOT IT!!!

CHECKING ACCOUNTS

are now available at

SELF RELIANCE (NEWARK, N.J.)

FEDERAL CREDIT UNION

734 Sandford Avenue
Newark, N.J. 07106

Tel.: (201) 373-7839

Hours: Tues & Fri 1:00-8:00

Wed & Thurs 9:00-3:30

Sat 9:00-12:00

CALL TODAY FOR INFORMATION

What happened to the high interest you were earning on your certificates of deposit?

It's gone. But don't despair! The Ukrainian National Association has a solution to your problem:

Open up a tax deferred annuity savings plan with the UNA and earn 6-3/4% interest guaranteed for one year. Unlike a CD, UNA's tax deferred annuity savings plan does not require that you pay any tax on the interest until you withdraw it.

Substantial penalties do apply to early withdrawal. UNA annuities are backed by the full financial strength of the Ukrainian National Association, a 98 year old non-profit fraternal institution.

The proposal of annuities does not apply to Canada.

For further information please contact the UNA annuity sales department at

1(201) 451-2200, toll free (except New Jersey)
1(800) 253-9862 or fill out and mail coupon to:

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION,
Director of Insurance Operations,
30 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, N.J. 07302

NAME: _____

DATE OF BIRTH: _____

ADDRESS: _____

PHONE: _____

BEST TIME TO CALL: _____

PRODUCT/SERVICE OF INTEREST: _____

Defense Minister...

(Continued from page 3)

mobbed by souvenir-seekers, who lined up for autographs of the banquet program throughout the evening. Later, the minister was escorted to a private room where Ukrainian American veterans got the chance to meet and pose for pictures with him.

In this room, the minister responded to a question about rumors that the high-level conversations with U.S. Secretary of Defense Richard Cheney and others had taken place in Russian. He told the Radio Liberty correspondent: "No conversations were in Russian — not with Cheney, nor [National Security Advisor Brent] Scowcroft, nor [Secretary of State James] Baker," adding that all his public appearances were in Ukrainian.

The banquet was sponsored by the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council and the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America. The reception committee consisted of Roman Danyluk, Lev Futala, Yevhen Stakhiv, Ihor Dlaboha, Petro Matiaszek and Dr. Shebunchak. Mr. Futala, who was a first lieutenant in the Ukrainian Insurgent Army, also delivered the closing remarks.

Former Svoboda editor Ivan Kedryn-Rudnysky, 96, was singled out from the crowd to meet Defense Minister Morozov during the dinner. Maj. Gen. Krawciw said that there were many illustrious people present who would be so honored if there were enough time, but Mr. Kedryn especially stood out for his lifetime contributions to journalism and to Ukraine.

Soprano Oksana Krovtytska and bass Mykola Shopsha, with pianists Adelina Kryvosheina and Volodymyr Vynnytsky, provided the entertainment.

Bishop Vsevolod of Scopolos, primate of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of America, delivered the benediction at the end of the evening.

After their stop in New York, the Ukrainian delegation returned to Kiev. As reported last week in The Weekly, the members of the Ukrainian delegation, besides Defense Minister Morozov, Mr. Pavlychko and Col. Muliava, were: Raisa Morozov, the minister's wife; Col. Yuriy Bubnovsky, assistant to Ukraine's minister of defense; Konstantyn Hreshchenko, director of the Division of Disarmament and Prohibition of Nuclear Arms and Weapons of Mass Destruction, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine; Capt. Oleksandr Krylev, Division of Foreign Relations, Ukrainian Ministry of Defense; Valentyn Lemish, acting chairman, Committee on Defense and National Security Issues, Supreme Council of Ukraine; Maj. Gen. Yuriy Prokofiev, director of Military Education, Ukrainian Ministry of Defense; and Maj. Gen. Yaroslav Skalko, deputy commander, Air Forces of the Armed Forces of Ukraine.

U.S. SAVINGS BONDS
THE GREAT AMERICAN INVESTMENT

Lithuanian Airlines names sales/marketing representative

FORT WORTH, Texas — AMR Services has been appointed to provide marketing and sales representation in the United States and Canada for Lithuanian Airlines, the national airline of the Republic of Lithuania.

"AMR Services will be a welcome addition to our operation," said Edmundas Janusas, Lithuanian Airlines' general director. "We are building a new airline with Western aircraft and quality of service. We are very happy to have AMR Services as our sales agent representing our country's airline in North America," Mr. Janusas continued.

The agreement's mission is to provide air transportation sales for the more than 1 million Lithuanian and 3 million Latvian, Estonian and Ukrainian descendants living in the United States and Canada. North America-originating passengers can connect with Lithuanian Airlines at Copenhagen, Frankfurt/Main, Warsaw, or Berlin's Schoenefeld Airport to Vilnius, Lithuania's capital. Passengers destined for Estonia and western Ukraine can connect in Vilnius to fly Lithuanian Airlines to Tallinn and Lviv, respectively. Passengers destined for Latvia can utilize convenient bus service from Vilnius Airport to Riga, Latvia's capital city.

According to James O. Singer, AMR Airline Services President, "AMR is pleased to represent Lithuanian Airlines. The carrier's management has shown good marketing aptitude and competency in striving to implement a solid route structure as the foundation upon which the carrier can grow."

AMR Services, sister company of American Airlines and subsidiary of AMR Corp., is a \$270 million company that now does business in more than 50 cities in 26 states, the Caribbean, Canada, Europe and the Pacific. In addition to general sales agent services, its many lines of business include commercial airline ground handling, fixed-based operations, executive charter operations and logistics management.

Lithuanian Airlines serves Copenha-

gen, Frankfurt, Lviv, Palanga, Berlin, Tallinn, Vilnius and Warsaw. Travelers wishing to visit the Baltic states and western Ukraine can reach the cities served by Lithuanian Airlines via American Airlines and other international carriers.

Join the UNA

HELP REALIZE A 100 YEAR OLD DREAM!

At the request of the Lviv City Council, we are turning to you for assistance to complete the building of a monument to TARAS SHEVCHENKO in the centre of Lviv, in front of the Opera Theatre.

Construction of the monument, as designed by sculptors, Andriy and Volodymyr Suchorsky, is on schedule. The statue itself, has already been cast in bronze and preparation of the granite square on which the monument will stand, is in the final stages.

The statue of Shevchenko will be highlighted by a 12 metre high bronze background in the shape of a WAVE, one side of which will depict important characters of Shevchenko's works in bas-relief while the other side will portray the events leading to the rebirth of an independent Ukraine.

Approximately \$200,000.00 is still needed to complete this immense undertaking. Please make this 100 year old dream come true! Only with your assistance will it be possible to unveil this monument on the 1st Anniversary of the Rebirth of an independent Ukraine.

Donations of \$25.00 or more will receive an official receipt for tax purposes. Donors names on COMMEMORATIVE PLAQUES will be affixed to the pediment of the monument in the following order:

- HONOURABLE FOUNDERS: \$2,000.00
- BENEFACTORS: \$1,000.00
- PATRONS: \$500.00
- WELL-WISHERS: \$250.00
- SPONSORS: \$100.00

Donors of \$1,000.00 or more will receive a miniature statue of the poet artfully cast in bronze. Donors of \$10,000.00 plus, will receive in addition to the statue, a return air ticket and hotel accommodation in Lviv where they will be included in the HONORARY PRESIDIUM during the unveiling ceremonies.

Please make your cheque payable to: T. SHEVCHENKO MONUMENT IN LVIV and return with your name and address to:

UKRAINIAN COMMITTEE FOR T. SHEVCHENKO MONUMENT IN LVIV
2150 Bloor Street W., Suite 96-A, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, M6S 1M8

Thank you in advance for your generous contribution towards the building of this impressive monument. The UNVEILING CEREMONY will surely be a RALLY OF UNITY for Ukrainian people everywhere.

Toronto-New York, March 1992

ON BEHALF OF THE UKRAINIAN COMMITTEE FOR THE TARAS SHEVCHENKO MONUMENT IN LVIV

Dr. Vasyl Iwanytzky, President
Rev. Cymbalista, Secretary

Roman Hrycyna, Treasurer
Valentina Radak, Secretary



A model of the Taras Shevchenko monument to be erected in Lviv.

PRESENTS
FROM KIEV/LVIV
UKRAINE

- VIDEO TAPES
- RECORDS
- CASSETTES
- LOW PRICES

New Video
Proclamation of
INDEPENDENCE
of UKRAINE

Write for free catalogue.
APON RECORD CO.
P.O. Box 3082 Steinway
Long Island City, N.Y. 11103
718-721-5599

ISLAND WINDSURFING

SPECIALTY SPORTS SHOP
SALES • LESSONS • RENTALS
1623 YORK AVE. (85 & 86)
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10028
800-368-1799
212-744-2000
Call For Prices or Catalog

Rollerblade & ULTRA WHEELS HEADQUARTERS

A Special Invitation to Ukrainian Weekly Readers,

10% OFF Any Purchase (not valid on sale items)

Full Line of ACTIVE WEAR from Mark Guran (owner)

• WINDSURFERS • IN LINE SKATES • SURF BOARDS •
BOOGIE BOARDS • SKATE BOARDS • WET SUITS • CAR RACKS
FRIENDLY, HELPFUL & EXPERIENCED STAFF

Веселих Свят
ВОСКРЕСЕННЯ ХРИСТОВОГО!

бажає КОМІТЕТ ФЕСТИВАЛЮ церкви св. ЮРА НЮ ЙОРКУ

ЗАПРОШУЄМО Вас

ФЕСТИВАЛЬ 15, 16, 17-го ТРАВНЯ 1992 р.

We have in stock a novel

by Vera Lysenko

YELLOW BOOTS

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

This is the story of Ukrainian immigrant girl, who searched for music and expressed in song the friendship between man and nature which exists among peasant people. Her people held to their peasant tradition and fought against the uniformity of industrialization. Of their ancestral rites, their inheritance, only a few symbols of an outmoded life are left — a carved chest, a folk song, a pair of yellow boots.

SVOBODA BOOK STORE
30 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, N.J. 07302
New Jersey residents please add 7% sales tax.

ATTENTION NEW JERSEY INSUREDS!!!

Is your auto insurance presently in the JUA or MTF?
Think you're overpaying for your policy?
Can't get that good service you need & deserve?
Then we are the one you are looking for!!!
DON'T WAIT OR HESITATE
CALL US TODAY!!!

ALEXANDER E. SMAL & CO.

Hardynsky, Pastushenko, Smal
INSURANCE — REAL ESTATE
(201) 761-7500 FAX: (201) 761-4918

FRA TERNAL INSURANCE ACCOUNTANT

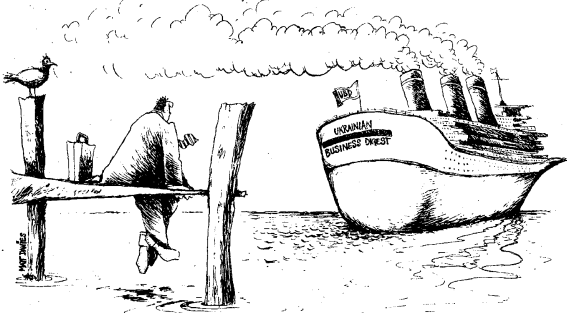
Degreed Accountant with working knowledge of statutory accounting principles and experience in putting together insurance company quarterly and annual reports. Position requires knowledge of a computerized general ledger system and the ability to create and analyze management reports.

Salary is commensurate with experience. Good benefits. Pleasant working conditions.

Send resume to:

Alexander Blahitka
Ukrainian National Association
30 Montgomery Street
Jersey City, N.J. 07302

DON'T MISS THE BOAT...



Ukrainian Business Digest is an incisive, monthly report on business and economic developments affecting Ukraine. It is designed to help Western companies develop business opportunities and to provide accurate, useful information and guidance in dealing with the country's regulations, customs and attitudes. We report on joint ventures, foreign investment, technology transfer, scientific and technological advances, and cultural exchanges.

We help you to operate effectively in one of Europe's most promising markets.

SUBSCRIBE TODAY!

Send the subscription blank below to:
Ukrainian Business Digest
21 Bridge Square
Westport, CT 06880

Telephone: (203) 221-7450,
Fax (203) 221-7414

UKRAINIAN Бизнесний Комюнікатор BUSINESS DIGEST

YES! Please send me a full year's subscription to Ukrainian Business Digest at the regular subscription rate of US \$245 for individuals, or \$495 for institutions.

Name _____ Address _____
Position _____
Company _____ Country _____
Product/Service/Specific Areas of Interest _____ Telephone _____

UCCA assists...

(Continued from page 4)

rovohrad, Komunarsk), the map publishers insist that they want to be as up-to-date as soon as possible. Further changes will be made in subsequent editions.

Meanwhile, the American Map Co., has converted its "USSR" map into a small-edition "Commonwealth of Independent States" map. Chris Rohner, a researcher with the American Map Co., said that for now, Ukraine and the other newly independent countries will remain attached to the Russian land mass as the "CIS" until "new categories" can be developed. He said he will consider the UCCA's proposal to fea-

ture Ukraine and its immediate neighbors on an "East European" map instead.

Also part of the UCCA's work to "Ukrainianize" Ukraine's image is an ongoing dialogue with the telecommunications giant US Sprint. Though it was the first U.S. company to offer direct-dial service to Ukraine, Sprint's literature and advertising has yet to recognize Ukraine as an independent entity. In its latest "country codes" handbook, there is no separate entry for Ukraine. Callers have to refer to the "Commonwealth of Independent States," despite the fact that the CIS is not a country. In addition, customers are still being billed for calls to the "USSR RU." Sprint is working to address these problems. One positive development has been an offer to Ukrainianize city code lists.

In addition, the popular PBS children's geography quiz-show program "Where in the World is Carmen San Diego?" will soon air an episode featuring a stop in Ukraine, based on information supplied by the UCCA. Benetton will use similar information on Ukraine in an upcoming issue of its "International Colors" magazine, circulated worldwide in several languages.

FOR RENT 3 ROOM APARTMENT

in Astoria, N.Y. 1 block from subway to N.Y.C. \$650.00 mo., inc. utilities and use of laundry room.
(718) 274-9144 or (718) 956-1530
after 7:00 p.m.

HUCULKA

Icon & Souvenir's Distribution
2860 Buhre Ave. Suite 2R
Bronx, N.Y. 10461

REPRESENTATIVE and WHOLESALER of EMBROIDERED BLOUSES for ADULTS and CHILDREN
Tel. (212) 931-1579

SKIN
DISEASES
SKIN CANCER
VENEREAL
DISEASES
HAIR LOSS
COLLAGEN INJECTIONS
and
WRINKLE TREATMENTS

JACOB BARAL, M.D.

American Dermatology
Center

(212) 247-1700

210 Central Park South
New York, N.Y.
(bet. 8th & 7th Ave.)

Medicare Accepted By Appt. Only
Find us fast in the NYNEX Yellow Pages

UKRAINIAN SINGLES NEWSLETTER

Serving Ukrainian singles of all ages throughout the United States and Canada.
For information send a self-addressed stamped envelope to:
Single Ukrainians
P.O. Box 24733, Phila., Pa. 19111

SINCE 1928

SENKO FUNERAL HOMES

New York's only Ukrainian family owned & operated funeral homes.

- Traditional Ukrainian services personally conducted.
- Funerals arranged throughout Bklyn, Bronx, New York, Queens, Long Island, etc.
- Holy Spirit, St. Andrews Cem. & all others international shipping.
- Pre-need arrangements.

HEMPSTEAD FUNERAL HOME —
89 Pennington Blvd. ■ Hempstead, N.Y. 11550
516-481-7450

SENKO FUNERAL HOME —
83-15 Parsons Blvd. ■ Jamaica, NY 11432
1-718-657-1793

SENKO FUNERAL HOME —
213-215 Bedford Ave. ■ Brooklyn, NY 11211
1-718-388-4416

24 HOURS 7 DAYS A WEEK

WE SEND PARCELS TO UKRAINE.

We suggest You the best service !

Parcels with clothes, food & videoequipment. No limitation or duty. All items are delivered directly to receiver.

We also deliver currency. Invitations & tickets to the USA.

For informations please call: (908) 925-0717

Food aid for relatives in Ukraine.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------|------------------------|--------|
| #1 Canned Ham | 3 Lb | #5 Beef Stick | 3 Lb |
| #2 Luncheon Meat | 7.5 Lb | #6 Sardines | 3 Lb |
| #3 Vienna Sausages | 1 Lb | #7 Chicken Noodle Soup | 4.5 Lb |
| #4 Corned Beef | 2.25 Lb | #8 Mustard | 1.5 Lb |

Total weight 32 Lb Total price \$ 89.00

Price includes cost of products, shipping

and delivery in Ukraine.



OXSANA INT'L TRADE, INC.

(908) 925-0717 1111 E. Elizabeth Ave., Linden, NJ 07036

Lufthansa is introducing a new service to Kiev.



Lufthansa is now offering a new service between the United States and Kiev. Our nonstop or direct flights to Frankfurt from 13 U.S. gateways including New York and Chicago enable you to make convenient connections to Kiev. And when you fly Lufthansa you can take advantage of our reasonable airfares.

What's more, to celebrate the inauguration of this new service, until April 30, Lufthansa will offer you and your flying companions one night's free stay with breakfast at one of the Frankfurt airport hotels on your return trip from Kiev. This limited offer is also good for passengers whose ticket you prepay in the United States.

For more information on this program and for reservations call Lufthansa or contact your travel agent.



Lufthansa

Lufthansa is a participant in the mileage programs of United, Delta, USAir and Continental.

Lufthansa, 750 Lexington Ave., One World Trade Center (Lobby), New York, NY 10022 John Hancock Center, 875 N. Michigan Ave., Suite 3020, Chicago, IL 60611 1-800-645-3880.

Trade show planned in Chicago

CHICAGO — Chicago-based MKW Electronics Inc. announced plans to co-sponsor a trade show featuring security products and services in partnership with the Kiev Polytechnic Institute. The show, named "Kiev '92 Security Expo," will be held on the grounds of the Kiev Polytechnic Institute in Kiev, Ukraine, on August 16-23.

Facilities managers, plant engineers and other officials responsible for security management at industrial plants and governments facilities throughout the former Soviet Union are expected to attend.

According to MKW spokesman Walter Mirutenko, the trade show will offer Western manufacturers a unique opportunity to exhibit alarm and access-control equipment, lighting, locks and other security products and services to high-level decision-makers responsible

for safeguarding their enterprises at a time of rapid economic and societal change. Exhibitors also will have the option of selling their wares for hard currency thanks to a special agreement that Mr. Mirutenko and his MKW partner Walter Kosogof signed with a local distribution company in Kiev.

In addition to security specialists, the expo organizers hope to attract exhibitors from other industries serving the plant engineering and maintenance market. "We're offering Western manufacturers a convenient, low-risk way to test the new post-Soviet market and make crucial business contacts," Mr. Kosogof said.

For further information, prospective exhibitors should contact Wasyl Mirutenko at (312) 286-0700, or Walter Kosogof at (815) 459-5734.

Bloomfield College offers ESL

BLOOMFIELD, N.J. — Bloomfield College will offer a series of college credit and certificate programs in English as a Second Language beginning in May.

"English 104: Oral Communications in ESL," a four-credit course designed for students with some proficiency in English who need to strengthen vocabulary and communications skills, will be offered on Mondays and Wednesdays, 7 p.m. to 8:45 p.m., beginning May 18 and running through August 3.

Two intensive summer workshops —

the basic level for beginners and the intermediate level for persons with some proficiency in English who wish to better their reading and writing skills — will be offered Monday through Thursday, 6:30 p.m. to 9:30 p.m., beginning May 18 and running through July 2. Participants will earn certificates after completing each workshop.

Interested persons must call the college's ESL Office, (201) 748-9000, ext. 273, to make an appointment to take the English Proficiency Placement Level Test.

Share The Weekly with a colleague

ХРИСТОС БОКРЕК! БОИЦНУХ БОКРЕК!

By special arrangement for home-viewing:

SLAVKO NOWYTSKI The Art Films


"Pysanka" • "Sheep in Wood" • "Immortal Image"

This video cassette includes all three films.

Regular Price **\$40⁰⁰** Our Price **\$24⁹⁵** USD

Plus Shipping and Handling

To order call Toll Free from the USA or Canada

1 800 458-0288  

Prolog Film and Video Service

744 Broad St., Suite 1115, Newark, NJ 07102 USA

Also available at finer Ukrainian stores.

Yes,

I'd like a Ukrainian perspective on the news!

Please enter my subscription to THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY for ___ years.

Subscription rates: \$10 per year for UNA members \$20 for non-members (U.S. funds). Please bill me.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

I am a member of UNA Branch _____ I am not a UNA member.
 Renewal New subscription

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

30 Montgomery Street ■ Jersey City, N.J. 07302

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

April 27

NEW YORK: "Raspad," the powerful feature film that dramatizes for the first time how Chernobyl changed life in Ukraine, will be screened at 7 p.m. at the 57th Street Playhouse (57th St. between Sixth and Seventh Avenues.) There will be a reception following at the Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 E. 79th St. (at Fifth Avenue). For ticket information, call (212) 759-0760. The screening is sponsored by the New York Metropolitan Committee for UNICEF, and proceeds will benefit the U.S. Committee for UNICEF.

May 2

NEW YORK: "Ukraine: The Third Path to Independence," a documentary film about Ukrainian liberation struggles and the recent achievement of Ukrainian independence, will be shown at The Ukrainian Museum, 203 Second Avenue, on Friday at 6:30 p.m. and on Saturday at 3 p.m. For further information, call the museum, (212) 228-0110. Admission is \$5, and the evening is co-hosted by the museum and the "Zeleny Klen" enterprise.

NEW YORK: The Shevchenko Scientific Society is hosting a lecture by Serhiy Kozak, a correspondent of "Literaturna Ukraina," on "The Role of the Press in the Rebirth of Ukraine" at 5 p.m. at 63 Fourth Ave., between 9th and 10th streets.

May 2-3

SUCCASUNNA, N.J.: The first movement of the "Four Seasons," by Ukrainian composer Lesia Dychko, will be played as part of a concert at the Presbyterian Church of Succasunna, 99 Main St., on Saturday, and at St. Joseph's Church, Route 24, Mendham, N.J., on Sunday. The performances are \$8, \$6 for seniors and students, and will be held at 7:30 p.m. each evening. For further information, call (201) 765-9028 or (201) 347-9160.

May 8

PASSAIC, N.J.: The Ukrainian American Youth Association (SUM-A) and the Ukrainian Club of Rutgers University, Newark, invite you to their annual Hawaiian luau to be held at the Ukrainian Center, 240 Hope Ave., beginning at 9 p.m. Admission is \$3 with Hawaiian attire, \$5 without. For more information, call Susie Duplak, (201) 478-0522.

May 9

NEW YORK: The Yara Arts Group and The Ukrainian Institute of America are hosting "The Yara Art Series." The evening will include cocktails and poetry, a video clip of Yara's work in Ukraine, and an exhibit of the new wave of visual artists from America and Ukraine curated especially for this event. It will take place at the institute, 2 E. 79th St. (at Fifth Avenue). The contribution is \$15.

May 16

PASSAIC, N.J.: The Ukrainian American Youth Association (SUM-A) and the Organization for the Defense of Lemkivshchyna invite you to their annual spring dance to be held at the Ukrainian Center, 240 Hope Ave., beginning at 9 p.m. Music will be provided by "Burlak" from Montreal, Canada, in their first New Jersey appearance. For more information and table reservations, call (201) 772-3344.

NEW YORK: The New York metropolitan chapter of the Ukrainian Medical Association of North America (UMANA) will offer free blood pressure screenings at the St. George Festival on Seventh Street. Local doctors will be on hand to answer general medical and dental questions, and literature on nutrition, cholesterol, skin cancer, dentistry, etc., will be available. Doctors interested in participating in this event may contact Ariadna Nychka at (718) 545-5934 or (212) 289-2707.

May 23-24

GLEN SPEY, N.Y.: The Ukrainian Fraternal Association is sponsoring Verkhovyna RockFest #1, a weekend of music, dance, sports, camping, kite-flying, fishing and more. Currently scheduled to perform are Vika, Russia, Fata Morgana and Yury Turchyn's Now Voyager. For reservations call the UFA Resort at (914) 856-1323; for further information, call (717) 342-0937.

May 24

PASSAIC, N.J.: Memorial services for the deceased veterans of the Ukrainian American Veterans Post 17, Passaic, N.J., will be held at 1 p.m. at Cedar Lawn Cemetery in front of the UAV monument. The public is invited. For information, call Eugene Sagasz, (201) 778-7284.

FLOWERS FOR ALL OCCASIONS

DELIVERED TO FRIENDS AND FAMILY IN UKRAINE

Send a beautiful arrangement of flowers along with a personal message in Ukrainian, English or Russian to someone special in Ukraine.

LANDMARK, LTD.

Toll Free 1-800-832-1789
Washington D.C. area 1-703-941-6180
Fax 1-703-941-7587

