

# THE Ukrainian Weekly

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## NEWS ANALYSIS: Personnel shifts in Ukraine's Cabinet

by Serhiy Dmytrychenko  
*IntelNews*

KYYIV — The Ukrainian economic crisis, which has been worsening since the beginning of the year, is approaching a critical stage. Anti-crisis measures taken by Prime Minister Leonid Kuchma's government and the reaction to these by government structures illustrates that one of the sources of instability is the crisis in the administrative system.

Scandal erupted in the upper echelons of the executive branch practically from the very beginning of the new Cabinets' tenure.

These scandals included the intrigue around the competition for the design of the new Chernobyl sarcophagus, where certain members of the previous government of Prime Minister Vitold Fokin attempted to sidestep the competition and award the contract to a French firm. Another scandal involves the very public dispute between the Ministry of Health and Parliament's Commission on Health over the ministry's hard currency expenditures from European Community and German credit lines. An additional scandal exploded after Deputy Prime Minister Yuriy Yoffe's committee investigated the Ministry of Energy and fuel energy enterprises, particularly Ukrnaftokhim and Atomenergoproekt. No structure of the executive branch seems to have escaped disgrace.

This complicated situation has affected key figures on Prime Minister Kuchma's team. Observers were surprised by the departure of First Deputy Prime Minister Ihor Yuhnovsky, an academic of international renown who was a proponent of democratic reform. Such political organizations as Rukh immediately ascribed political motives to this event. Official Rukh statements on Dr. Yuhnovsky's resignation labeled his dismissal a result of pressure from left-wing forces.

Dr. Yuhnovsky was appointed on the recommendation of Rukh, and Rukh's political enemies on the left would welcome his removal.

Some Rukh leaders such as Valery Ivasiuk, linked Dr. Yuhnovsky's resignation to the decision by the government's hard currency council, which Dr. Yuhnovsky headed, to publicly rebuke Health Minister Yuriy Spizhenko for irregularities in the handling of hard currency. Dr. Spizhenko is known to have powerful allies in the government.

Others, including the directors of key

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## Talbott visit signals sea change in U.S.-Ukraine ties

by Marta Kolomayets  
*Kyyiv Press Bureau*

KYYIV — The recent two-day visit by Ambassador Strobe Talbott to Ukraine has signaled a shift in U.S. policy toward this nation of 52 million, with the United States broadening its relationship to include economic, defense and foreign policy issues.

"This visit demonstrates that a new independent state and a new administration in Washington have been able to turn over a new leaf in their relations," said President Bill Clinton's special envoy during a news conference on Monday afternoon, May 10.

Over the past few months, relations between Ukraine and the United States had soured because Ukraine viewed U.S. policy as strong-arming to rush the Ukrainian Parliament into ratifying START I and acceding to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. However, U.S. policy seemed to backfire as a growing number of parliamentarians expressed their support of Ukraine as a nuclear state, and START ratification kept being pushed back on the agenda of the Supreme Council.

"One of the important points that we tried to make is that that issue (nuclear

weapons) is not the only issue," Mr. Talbott, ambassador-at-large for Russia and the newly independent states, told reporters. "What you see in this mission is a very concrete indication of how seriously the Clinton administration takes this relationship," said the ambassador, a former Time magazine columnist.

But, he added that Ukrainian officials with whom he had met during his Monday, May 10, meetings had assured him Ukraine would ratify START I and accede to the NPT.

Perhaps in an effort to entice the Ukrainian Parliament to do this as quickly as possible, the Talbott delegation came prepared to offer some incentives to the Ukrainians.

During the Monday meetings with Deputy Prime Minister Viktor Pynzenyk, Defense Minister Konstantyn Morozov, Foreign Minister Anatolij Zlenko, Deputy Foreign Minister Borys Tarasiuk, Supreme Council Deputy Chairman Vasyi Durdynets, Chairman of the Parliament's Foreign Relations Committee Dmytro Pavlychko and other deputies, Mr. Talbott's delegation decided the following:

- to develop a charter of U.S.-Ukrainian bilateral relations, a document that would be signed at the highest levels

by the two governments;

- to increase U.S. support of privatization efforts in Ukraine;
  - to discuss the implications of the Tokyo G-7 meeting and its effects on Ukraine;
  - to form a bilateral committee on defense conversion;
  - to extend an invitation to Gen. Morozov from U.S. Defense Secretary Les Aspin and to establish a bilateral working group on defense cooperation.
  - The U.S. also proposed that it serve as a facilitator in the complex relations that exist between Ukraine and Russia.
- "If this is acceptable to both sides, that is to Kyyiv and Moscow, we would like to use the fact that we have good relations with both Ukraine and Russia, and we would like to ameliorate the situation," said Mr. Talbott.

Mr. Tarasiuk noted, after the press conference, that a U.S. intermediary role between Ukraine and Russia was discussed, but that it included "sensitive areas" that he was "reluctant to discuss."

Although no specific U.S. financial aid toward Ukraine was revealed during the press conference, Mr. Talbott noted that the \$175 million appropriated for

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## Ukraine's champions star in figure skating tour

by Andriy Wynnykij  
and Roma Hadzewydz

EAST RUTHERFORD, N.J. — On Saturday, May 1, the lights went out in the arena at Meadowlands, the ice filled with shadowy forms circling the oval, and into the center floated a gentle presence with a ponytail. It was Oksana Baiul of Ukraine, the champion of the world in figure skating.

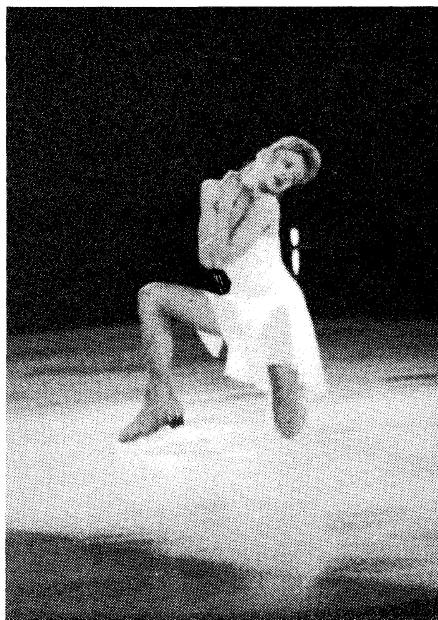
The spotlight fell on her, and the afternoon's program began. Participants of the star-studded, 43-city, 1993 Tour of World Figure Skating Champions (sponsored by Campbell's and produced by Tom Collins), include reigning Olympic and 1992 World Champion Viktor Petrenko; Brasseur and Eisler of Canada, current world champions; Brian Boitano of the U.S., world professional champion; Torville and Dean of Great Britain, 1984 Olympic champions, 1984 and 1990 World Champions; the Duchesnays of France, and a host of others.

This tour is an extended great moment for Oksana Baiul, surrounded by a constellation of the sport's best creative innovators, technicians, and powerful athletes. She even gets to skate with her idol, Jill Trenary of the U.S., the 1990 world champion.

Asked after the show what she thought of many of the professionals returning to active competition, Ms. Baiul replied: "I have watched many of them on TV, I have watched them on videocassettes. I love the way they skate, they skate so professionally and beautifully. The fact that they're returning to competition actually makes me very happy. Quite simply, I learned from them. That I will be competing with them as equals is thrilling beyond words."

The first half of the program contained many highlights, such as the lyrical elegance of China's Lu Chen, the creative brilliance of Canada's Gary Beacom, Tai Babilonia and Randy Gardner

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In the spotlight: Ukraine's Oksana Baiul.

## RESEARCH REPORT: The shaping of Ukrainian attitudes on nukes

by Bohdan Nahaylo  
RFE/RL Research Institute

### PART V

#### Parliament signals reservations

When the Ukrainian Parliament finally got around to debating this and other military issues on April 8, the opposition to unilateral nuclear disarmament was quite evident. Participants in the debate argued that it was folly to hand over nuclear weapons to a state that posed a threat to Ukraine, and that because the republic was voluntarily giving up its nuclear weapons, it was entitled to international guarantees of its security.

One of the deputies and a member of the parliamentary Commission on Defense and State Security, Maj. Gen.

point of view of guaranteeing the security and external political interests of Ukraine, the entire range of issues connected with Ukraine's nuclear disarmament, in particular the economic, financial, ecological and organizational ones.

But an even more serious challenge to the existing official policy appeared to be contained in Point 6, in which the Parliament called on the Ukrainian government to submit for ratification the agreements concerning nuclear weapons that had been signed at the CIS meetings in Alma-Ata on December 21 and in Minsk on December 30, 1991, as well as the CIS agreement on the status of strategic forces of February 14, 1992.<sup>69</sup>

The mood in the Parliament and in the republic generally was further underscored in comments made by Parliament

*The director of the National Institute of Strategic Research argued that Ukraine ought to make its nuclear disarmament conditional on some form of Western security guarantee, and on financial and technical assistance from the West.*

Volydymyr Tolubko, who had served in the Strategic Rocket Forces and was the director of a military institute in Kharkiv, stated that a non-nuclear state could not expect to be treated seriously by the international community, and he proposed the creation of a Ukrainian "nuclear defense shield." The proposal by the representative of the military-industrial complex was reportedly greeted with applause.<sup>69</sup>

The debate resulted in the adoption on April 9 of a parliamentary resolution on "Additional Measures for Ensuring Ukraine's Acquisition of Non-Nuclear Status." It was passed on the same day that NATO issued a statement warning of "serious allied concerns about the continuing suspension of transfers of nuclear weapons from Ukraine to Russia."<sup>70</sup> Reaffirming Ukraine's intention "to adhere in the future to non-nuclear principles and Ukraine's right to control the non-use of nuclear weapons stationed on its territory," the document declared that the Parliament considered it "expedient not to transfer tactical nuclear missiles from the territory of Ukraine until the mechanism for the international control of their destruction has been worked out and implemented with Ukraine's participation."

While recommending that the Ukrainian president begin negotiations with leaders of nuclear states on issues concerning nuclear disarmament, the resolution also instructed the Cabinet of Ministers to take immediate steps "to ensure operational technical control by Ukraine over the non-use of nuclear weapons stationed on its territory" and asked the Ukrainian Ministry of Defense to take measures to man the strategic forces deployed on Ukrainian territory with servicemen of the Ukrainian armed forces.

Apart from these tougher new measures, there were also other important aspects to the resolution that seemed to assert the Parliament's right, if not intention, to revise completely the country's position on nuclear weapons. Point 5 of the document instructed the appropriate parliamentary commissions to consider, with the help of specialists, and from the

Chairman Pliushch. Asked by journalists at a press conference on April 17 what he thought about Major General Tolubko's position, he caused something of a sensation by answering that his response to it was "positive" and that from his recent travels around Ukraine he knew there was public support for it. Mr. Pliushch said Ukraine should indeed "strive toward" nuclear disarmament but that this was a goal "for the future" and that the future "will depend on many factors." In the meantime, Ukraine had to work out an effective form of dual key control over the nuclear weapons on its territory and be certain that the tactical nuclear missiles that it was transferring to Russia were indeed being destroyed. People in the provinces, he said, had asked him "Where are you taking the weapons? Why are you rushing things?"<sup>72</sup>

It should be noted that Ukraine was not alone in having second thoughts about its non-nuclear status. On the same day that the Ukrainian Parliament adopted its resolution, Setkazy Matayev, a spokesman for the president of Kazakhstan, Nursultan Nazarbayev, revealed that his country had transferred all the tactical nuclear weapons on its territory to Russia but had decided to retain the long-range missiles. "Kazakhstan is a big country and it can't stand unarmed between China and Russia," he explained, adding pointedly: "Why don't France and Great Britain transfer their weapons to the United States?"<sup>73</sup>

Two days later there was a further apparent setback. The Ukrainians had continued to press Russia and the United States to accept the idea that all the successor states to the Soviet Union that had nuclear weapons on their territory should

(Continued on page 8)

<sup>69</sup> Pravda Ukrainy and Izvestiya, April 10, 1992.

<sup>70</sup> Reuters, April 9, 1992.

<sup>71</sup> Pravda Ukrainy, April 17, 1992.

<sup>72</sup> Holos Ukrainy and Pravda Ukrainy, April 21, 1992.

<sup>73</sup> Vincent J. Schodolski, "Kazakhstan Plans to Keep Strategic Nuclear Weapons," The Chicago Tribune, April 10, 1992.



## Newsbriefs on Ukraine

### Parliament blocks price increases

•KYYIV — The Supreme Council has adopted a resolution blocking price increases until it hears a report on the economy from the Cabinet of Ministers on May 18. Ukrainian TV reported on May 6 that the legislators criticized the government's economic performance and were incensed at the proposed price increases scheduled to go into effect on May 10. The government argues that the price increases are necessitated by steep increases in the cost of energy. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

### Hungarians debate Ukraine treaty

•BUDAPEST — Hungary's Parliament soon is expected to ratify the friendship treaty the government signed with Ukraine back in 1991 said Hungary's Foreign Minister Geza Jeszensky, even though the initial Parliament debate was characterized as "sharp" in MTI and Radio Budapest reports of May 4. The plenary debate was suspended with no future date yet scheduled. In a May 7 interview with the Hungarian newspaper Magyar Hirlap, Mr. Jeszensky is reported to have said that the treaty stipulations as proposed stay within those enumerated in the Helsinki Final Act, are favorable to Hungary and provide guarantees for minority rights and autonomy for ethnic Magyars living in Ukraine. He also said the treaty compares favorably with one

already existing between Germany and Poland and Czecho-Slovakia, and others between Poland and Ukraine and Poland and Russia. Some opposition party members oppose ratification because of a stipulation which sets current borders and rejects any right to past claims. Transcarpathia's Association of Rusyns has also voiced its opposition because of the border stipulation reported Nepszabadsag. (RFE/RL Daily Reports)

### Serbs abusing Ukrainian minority

•KYYIV — Ukraine on Tuesday denounced what it said were brutal abuses by Serbs against ethnic Ukrainians living in the former Yugoslavia, said a Reuters report of May 4. "Hundreds of Ukrainians are in concentration camps and their houses have been demolished. Ukrainian churches, monasteries, school, libraries have also been demolished," said a Ukrainian Foreign Ministry statement. "Ukraine cannot agree with (these) brutal violations," it said, adding that Orthodox Serbs were persecuting the predominantly Greek Catholic — or Uniate — Ukrainians. There are about 60,000 ethnic Ukrainians living in the former Yugoslavia, most of them in Serbia. (Reuters)

### Ukraine-Hungary summit in Uzhhorod

•UZHHOROD — President Leonid Kravchuk and Hungarian Prime Minister

(Continued on page 19)

## Kuchma seeks extension of special powers

KYYIV — Ukraine's Prime Minister Leonid Kuchma said on May 1 he wants to introduce a state of emergency to override opposition to his economic reforms and step up the fight against inflation. A Financial Times story by Christia Freeland and Andrew Gowers said Mr. Kuchma this month will ask Parliament to extend for another six months the special powers under which he has been running the economy. "What we need is to introduce a state of emergency," he said. "This would be used to push ahead rapidly with demopolitization in various sectors."

Mr. Kuchma would like veto power on all matters pertaining to the economy to be taken from Parliament. He also thinks the National Bank, which in

March prompted a 50 percent drop in value of the Ukrainian currency by releasing massive amounts of subsidized credits to state industry and agriculture, should be brought under direct governmental control. And according to the Financial Times, he wants the government to take charge of the State Property Fund, the privatization fund which has recently been criticized for its slow progress.

Although nothing is yet clear, preliminary signs suggest that President Leonid Kravchuk nad parliament chairman Ivan Plyushch will support the prime minister's suggestions. Mr. Kuchma has said he will resign should the Parliament refuse to further extend the special powers that expire at the end of May.

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## Parliament week in review

by Serhiy Dmytrychenko  
IntelNews

KYYIV — Parliament responded heatedly on May 10 to the government's announcement of another round of price increases. Deputies passed a resolution asking the government to delay price increases until May 18, after President Leonid Kravchuk's scheduled address to Parliament on the issue. Some reports say that the resolution is merely advisory and may simply be ignored by government enterprises that face losses if they do not raise prices. Other reports suggest the resolution essentially blocks the government's ability to raise prices.

Parliament members were upset with a May 4 Cabinet of Ministers' decision to raise prices on coal, electric and heat energy, and communications services. This measure calls for coal prices to be raised by a factor of 3, electrical energy by a factor of 5.2, heat energy for industrial uses by a factor of 5.7, and communications by a factor of 4.

Russia's price increases for organic and nuclear fuels are responsible for the latest increase in inflation, according to the government. For instance, the price of Russian natural gas has recently doubled, with no assurances of price stability. For Ukraine, this means a steep increase in prices for practically all products.

Ukraine's current budget deficit is 457 billion karbovantsi and the level of inflation is 1,023 percent annually. Russia's external influence on energy prices threatens the government with a loss of control over the inflationary process and may force it to print more karbovantsi. Currently, 5.2 trillion karbovantsi are in circulation in Ukraine,

according to National Bank of Ukraine figures.

A new monetary emission will increase that figure at least twofold and maybe as much as six times. This could cause wholesale and retail prices to rise by a factor of 10.2 to 13.2 percent and could create an annual inflation rate of over 2,000 percent. Inflation, which was just beginning to slow down, is again threatening Ukraine with a new economic crisis.

Many of these issues will be discussed on May 18, "Government Day," during which members of the government report to Parliament. President Kravchuk's speech will kick off "Government Day"; it could be the deciding factor in whether Parliament votes to extend the government's special powers on economic issues beyond the May 30 deadline.

During the past week, the Parliament discussed and passed resolutions on 28 issues. These resolutions can be divided into three blocks: internal state regulations, a court package, and external affairs regulations.

Regarding internal state regulations, the Supreme Council:

- ratified the air pollution law;
- debated the draft law on Ukrainian national awards and orders, but sent it to committee for further work;
- approved the first reading of a draft law on plant quarantines;
- amended health protection laws, the law on enterprises in Ukraine, the law on renting state enterprise property, the law on agricultural enterprises, and laws affecting the recently passed mortgage law; and

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## U.S. hierarchs' pastoral message: Commemorating the Great Famine

To the Clergy, Religious and People of God of our Ukrainian community:  
Khrystos Voskres!

This year Ukrainians throughout the world will commemorate the 60th anniversary of the artificial famine of 1933, which resulted in the genocide of some 6 million Ukrainians. This anniversary will be the first time that this event shall be publicly remembered in a free Ukraine together with Ukrainian communities throughout the world.

With the exception of those who managed to survive the infamous, deliberately-induced famine, very few could visualize its horrors. There have been other instances of famine, but never one which was due to the machinations of one man, and which was so effectively hidden for so long from the public through outright denial and the dissemination of half-truths.

The effects of the 1933 famine in Ukraine were truly devastating. Not only did it starve to death the population, create macabre conditions for those left alive, and — until the truth became known — shock the world human family, but it deprived the country of natural population growth and ended its immemorial tradition of agriculture.

Now, 60 years later, a newly independent Ukraine is not suffering famine, but rather, its effects. As the land is once again being returned to the farmers, we pray that they may regain the love of their usurped land so that agriculture may once again flourish and the land may bring forth abundant fruit as God intended.

As we pray for the millions of victims whose memory we commemorate this year, we seek no vengeance on the perpetrators of this crime, but ask God's grace for divine healing for the pain this tragedy has inflicted upon our people.

We commend all Ukrainians in the United States of America to observe June 1, as a Day of Sorrow in Remembrance of the Victims of the Famine-Genocide in Ukraine, 1933, with prayer and fasting in their respective communities.

May 10, 1993

+ **Stephen**  
Metropolitan  
Archbishop of Philadelphia

+ **Basil**  
Bishop of Stamford

+ **Innocent**  
Bishop of St. Nicholas of Chicago

+ **Robert**  
Bishop of St. Joseph of Parma

+ **Walter**  
Auxiliary Bishop of Philadelphia

## Obituaries

### Sviatoslav Hordynsky, 86, artist, iconographer, art/literary critic

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Sviatoslav Hordynsky, painter, iconographer, graphic artist, translator, art and literary critic, died in a local hospital on May 8. Mr. Hordynsky had suffered a massive coronary near his home in Verona, N.J., a week earlier. He was 86.

Born on December 30, 1906, in Kolomyia, Galicia, Mr. Hordynsky was a student of Oleksa Novakivsky's art school in Lviv, then in Berlin (1928) and in Paris at the Academie Julien and the Academie de l'Art Moderne (with Fernand Leger, 1929-31). He returned to Lviv and worked as a painter and book designer.

Mr. Hordynsky co-founded the Association of Independent Ukrainian Artists, edited its journal, *Mystetstvo*, and organized its art exhibitions (1931, 1933).

Mr. Hordynsky immigrated to the U.S. in 1947, and soon after assisted in the founding of the Ukrainian Artists' Association, serving as its president from 1956 to 1963 and participating in its shows. Since 1950, he has painted about 50 churches throughout North America and Europe.

A versatile translator, his anthology,



Sviatoslav Hordynsky

"Poety Zakhodu" (1961) contains 60 verses by Roman, Italian, French, English, German and Polish poets. He also translated the complete works of Francois Villon (1973) and Kiril

(Continued on page 16)

### Stephen Juba, former Winnipeg mayor

by Christopher Guly

HULL, Quebec — "Smile. You're on radar." That was one of several billboards Stephen Juba erected in 1970, during his long and colorful 21-year career as the longest-serving mayor of Winnipeg. Ironically, that slogan returned to haunt him when he was caught speeding eight years later near his home in Petersfield, Man., on the shores of Lake Winnipeg, 28 miles north of the city.

But that irony was one of many that made him one of Canada's most flamboyant and well-known mayors.

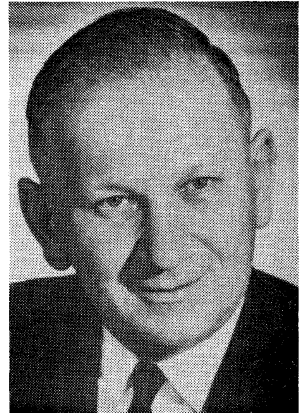
Mr. Juba, who served as mayor from 1956 to 1977, died on May 2. He was 78.

He had been ill for the past few months with heart problems and emphysema, forcing him to spend extended periods in hospitals in Selkirk and Winnipeg. Mr. Juba had moved back to his home, which he acquired in 1976, for the last few weeks of his life. His wife Elva was by his side when he died.

Five years ago, he was quoted in Winnipeg's press as saying, "If you make up your mind that you want something and work to that end, you'll get it. That's what I always did. Wishing and hope is not going to get anything for you." As Winnipeg's current mayor, Susan Thompson, recalls, her "driven" predecessor lived by those words. "He was a man of true grit," she said.

Mr. Juba was born in Winnipeg's multicultural North End district, to Ukrainian immigrant parents Harry and Aphia, on July 1 (Canada Day) 1914. He was forced to quit school at the age of 15, when his father's contracting business collapsed in the stock market crash of 1929. With money tight, Mr. Juba abandoned his plan to study law and instead, in 1945, founded Keystone Supply Ltd., which manufactured paint and made him millions of dollars by the time he was 39.

Four years later, after having failed at three earlier bids for public office at both the provincial and municipal levels, he attempted federal politics. He lost, this



Stephen Juba

time to the socialist Co-operative Commonwealth Federation (CCF) candidate, Stanley Knowles (who served Winnipeg North Centre from 1942 to 1958 and 1963 to 1984).

In 1953, Mr. Juba finally was elected to the Manitoba Legislative Assembly (MLA) for Winnipeg Centre, a seat he held until 1959. In 1956, while sitting as a provincial politician, the future "voice of the people," ran for mayor and won, defeating the incumbent George Sharpe. He stepped down from the Manitoba legislature three years later.

Some, like longtime friend and Winnipeg city councillor Al Golden, credit Mr. Juba with bringing Ukrainians into the political mainstream. Ukrainian-Canadians comprise the second-largest ethnic group in the city. Mr. Juba, who received the order of Canada in 1970, also broke an Anglo-Saxon-only tradition that began in 1874.

In a May 4 editorial, the Winnipeg Free Press wrote that "as a North End Ukrainian from humble origins, Mr. Juba showed that Winnipeg civic government was no longer the private pre-

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## Innsbruck gymnasium students pay tribute to beloved professor

EAST HANOVER, N.J. — Former students of St. Andrew's Gymnasium in Innsbruck, Austria, reunited here on March 21 to honor their beloved professor, Svoboda editor Ivan Kedryn Rudnytsky.

Organized by Irena Okolita-Kuzma, Lida Firchuk-Hajduczok and Zenon Holubec, the March 21 banquet-reunion attracted 40 former students of St.

Andrew's from Canada and the United States.

Today, Mr. Kedryn Rudnytsky's former students are respected members of the Ukrainian diaspora — scholars, artists, successful professionals and community activists.

Mrs. Kuzma opened the reunion by greeting Mr. Kedryn Rudnytsky and his former students with the words: "We have met here to hear one more time the learned words of our dear teacher, who encouraged our intellectual and spiritual growth." Mrs. Hajduczok then read an excerpt of Mr. Kedryn Rudnytsky's memoirs titled "Innsbruck 1945-1949" from the book "Life, Events, People."

Mr. Holubec entertained participants with humorous verses reminiscing about their student days. Mr. Kedryn Rudnytsky then addressed those gathered, sharing his thoughts and troubles.

During the celebratory banquet, reunion participants had an opportunity to informally share memories. A cake adorned with 40 candles — one for each participant — was blown out by Mr. Kedryn Rudnytsky as his former students bid him "Mnohaya Lita."

A future reunion of St. Andrew's students, which will expand to include students from the Landeck and Salzburg gymnasiums, is being planned for 1995.

## Civic leader Mary V. Beck honored on 85th birthday



Mary V. Beck (center) is honored on her 85th birthday. She is flanked by Irene Basmadjian, retired Detroit City Council secretary, and Lida Kolodchin of the Eko Gallery, who arranged a commemorative exhibit in honor of Ms. Beck.

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Mary V. Beck, the longtime Detroit civic leader and Ukrainian American activist, was feted last month on the occasion of her 85th birthday with an exhibit of her life and work at the Eko Ukrainian Art Gallery in Warren, Mich.

The exhibit opened on February 21 and displayed the life and achievements of Ms. Beck by way of photographs, news articles, awards and distinctions, among them personal correspondences from Presidents Gerald Ford, Jimmy Carter and Ronald Reagan.

Among the host of dignitaries present was federal appeals Judge Cornelia Kennedy, who called Ms. Beck "a true pioneer of the 20th century."

One of her groundbreaking accomplishments was her election to the Detroit Common Council in 1949, making her the first woman to hold council office. She then served in the council chambers for 20 years, where in 1958 she also became its first female president. She also held the position of acting mayor from 1958 to 1962, when Mayor Louis Miriani fell ill. No other woman has ever held that position.

Her pioneering ways began in 1932, when she received her juris doctor, the first Ukrainian American woman to accomplish this.

She has been active in all aspects of Ukrainian diaspora life, including the World Federation of Ukrainian Women's Organizations. In 1933-1934, she managed the Ukrainian pavilion at the Century of Progress Exposition in

Chicago. In 1932, she edited the Ukrainian women's magazine *Zhinochy Svit*. She has also served on commissions monitoring human rights in Ukraine and supporting freedom for captive nations.

Ms. Beck was born on February 29, 1908 in Ford City, Pa.

The exhibit was organized by a host of assistants who worked in city government with Ms. Beck over the years.



Mary Beck in Ukraine in the 1920s.

## Petryshyn Memorial Lectures established at Harvard institute

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — The Ukrainian Research Institute, Harvard University, is pleased to announce the establishment of the "Vasyl and Maria Petryshyn Memorial Lectures."

The endowed lecture series is made possible by a generous donation from Dr. Wolodymyr Petryshyn and his family, in memory of his parents, Vasyl and Maria Petryshyn. Each year the income from this fund will be used to sponsor one or two special lectures at Harvard.

Scholars of national or international reputation will be invited to give these lectures, the text of which will subsequently be published by the Ukrainian Research Institute.

George G. Grabowicz, director of the Ukrainian Research Institute, commented on the generosity of the Petryshyn family: "The importance of this donation, which builds on the well-established structure and complements the mandate of the Ukrainian studies program at Harvard, cannot be overstated. I give great credit to the Petryshyn family and others in the Ukrainian community who recognize not only the need for direct aid to Ukraine, but also the importance of strengthening Ukrainian studies in the West during this time of great change and opportunity."

The first Vasyl and Maria Petryshyn Memorial Lecture will be planned for the spring of 1994.

## TWG elects Babiak president

WASHINGTON — Washington attorney and consultant Mykola Babiak has been elected president of The Washington Group, an association of Ukrainian American professionals.

He is the fifth president of the nine-year-old organization, which provides a wide range of activities for Ukrainian professionals in the Washington area. He succeeds Lydia Chopivsky-Benson, who was president since 1990.

Mr. Babiak has worked in government relations and consults with U.S. firms seeking opportunities in Ukraine. He served on the board of directors as treasurer of The Washington Group for the past three years, and also served on the board of other Ukrainian American organizations in the Washington area.

Mr. Babiak, a native New Yorker, holds a juris doctor degree from Fordham University and a B.A. in economics also from Fordham.

Mr. Babiak, his wife, Chrystyna, and

two sons, Mark and Adrian, live in the District of Columbia.



Mykola Babiak

## "Day of Sorrow" is designated

NEW YORK — Famine '33: The American Committee to Honor Ukraine's Victims announces that national commemorative events will take place on Tuesday, June 1. On this "Day of Sorrow," a symposium will be held at the Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 E. 79th St., at 1 p.m.

Participants will include the Ambassador of Ukraine to the United Nations Victor Batiuk; representatives of the U.S. Congressional Commission on the Famine in Ukraine, Rep. Benjamin Gilman, and staff director Dr. James Mace; an eyewitness to the famine, Lubov Drazhevskaya; and Prof. Henry Huttenbach of City College, editor of

Nationalities Papers.

That evening, at 7 p.m. ecumenical services to commemorate the victims of the famine will be concelebrated by Ukrainian and non-Ukrainian church hierarchy at St. Patrick's Cathedral, 50th Street and Fifth Avenue, in New York City.

### Need a back issue?

If you'd like to obtain a back issue of *The Ukrainian Weekly*, send \$2 per copy (first-class postage included) to: Administration, *The Ukrainian Weekly*, 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N.J. 07302.



# THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

## UNA Seniors organize conference

by Gene Woloshyn

POLAND, Ohio — The program for the 19th conference of the Association of UNA Seniors to take place at Soyuzivka on June 13-18 has been finalized.

Conference participants will register on Sunday afternoon in the Main House lobby. After dinner there will be a welcome and get-acquainted party at the Veselka Pavilion.

On Monday morning, the conference will open with a divine liturgy at Holy Trinity Ukrainian Catholic Church. Afterwards, the seniors will meet at Veselka at the first of their business sessions to hear the minutes of the previous annual conference and the reports of officers. After dinner, there will be a bonfire with a sing-along.

On Tuesday morning, association members will elect new officers for the 1993-1994 term. In the afternoon, Dr. Bohdan Burachinsky of the Coordinating Committee to Aid Ukraine will address the conference. Bingo will be the featured attraction for the evening.

Wednesday's program is geared toward fund-raising for the association and, in turn, providing funds for the association to disburse to various worthy causes. Each senior is asked to bring a Ukrainian item (embroidery, ceramics, woodcarvings, books, etc.) to be auctioned off. In the evening, seniors will show their videos in the Main House lobby.

On Thursday morning, Judge Anna Chopek of Los Alamos, N.M., will give a talk on the subject of wills and living trusts, and answer seniors' questions. Elaine Woloshyn of Akron, Ohio, will deliver a presentation on community resources for seniors. Ms. Woloshyn is executive director of Info-Line, a referral center for social agencies in the Akron area, and former executive director of the Agency on Agency in Cleveland.

Following lunch, UNA Supreme President Ulana Diachuk will report on the Ukrainian National Association's activities and Robert Cook, the UNA's director of insurance operations, will be available to answer seniors' questions.

That evening, the traditional "Embroidery Banquet and Dance" will take place. A distinguished speaker is expected to address the gathering.

On the final day of the conference, Friday, members will discuss old and new business, and the Resolutions Committee will present its recommendations.

## UNA to mark Father's Day

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The UNA will celebrate its ninth annual Father's Day at Soyuzivka on Sunday, June 20. In the afternoon, immediately after divine liturgies at the Ukrainian Catholic Church of the Holy Trinity and the Ukrainian Orthodox chapel at Soyuzivka, there will be an ecumenical moleben for all fathers.

After lunch, a program of music and dance will follow. Featured will be the Arkan Ukrainian folk dance group from the Ukrainian Academy of Dance in Toronto and Viktor Shportko, a recently arrived vocalist from Ukraine.

As in previous years, UNA members and non-members alike are welcome to come in large numbers in order to honor all fathers. UNA branches and districts are encouraged to organize bus trips and take advantage of the off-season rates at Soyuzivka.

For further information and overnight reservations, call Soyuzivka at (914) 626-5641.

## Fraternal Congress announces awards

MAPLEWOOD, N.J. — The New Jersey Fraternal Congress is proud to announce its annual Youth Achievement Awards, which will be presented to the winners on Friday, October 8, at the Showboat Hotel and Casino, Atlantic City, N.J., during its 60th annual convention.

The awards program is an annual event and is open to all members of the Ukrainian National Association. Criteria will be based on 60 percent scholastic/extracurricular achievements; 20 percent fraternal and additional activity.

The awards will be available in the following categories: Category I — junior and senior high school; Category II — college/university. Each winner will receive a \$200 cash prize and a plaque recognizing his/her achievements.

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

Deadline for entries is July 8.

## Martha Lysko recognized as CLU

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Martha Lysko, underwriter in the UNA's Recording Department, has been awarded the professional designation of Chartered Life Underwriter (CLU) by The American College, Bryn Mawr, Pa. One of the nation's oldest accredited institutions, the college specializes in professional education in financial sciences.

The CLU designation is awarded to persons who complete a 10-course program of study and examinations, and fulfill rigid experience and ethical requirements. The CLU program was designed to cover the fundamentals of life and health insurance, pension planning, insurance law, income taxation, investment and financial management, estate planning and business insurance.

Mrs. Lysko, underwriter and assistant to the UNA Supreme Secretary Walter Sochan, joined the UNA in September 1986. Previously she was employed in a supervisory capacity at Automatic Data

Processing, and taught at Drew University and in the New York City College system.



Martha Lysko

## Organizing report for March

In March, UNA organizers enrolled 153 new members insured for a total of \$1,074,100.

For the second month in a row, Miron Piliipiak, assistant secretary of UNA Branch 496, enrolled the highest number of members, 18, insured for \$90,000. In second place was Lilian Zanewycz of Branch 441, who signed up eight members. Ms. Zanewycz is also Canada's organizing champion for March.

Vasyl Jewtushenko, secretary of Branch 422, increased the ranks of his branch by seven members, thus placing third among UNA organizers for the month of March.

Six members each were enrolled by Barbara Bachynsky, secretary of Branch 184, and Supreme Auditor William Pastuszek. Five members each were signed up by John Chopko (Branch 271), Christine Gerbehy (Branch 269), Bohdan Odezynsky (Branch 216), Michael Turko (Branch 63) and Genevieve Zerebniak, honorary member of the UNA Supreme Assembly.

The Supreme Executive Committee thanks all organizers, no matter how many members they enrolled, for their efforts and contributions to the growth of the Ukrainian National Association.

During the first three months of the year, the Central District had the best organizing results, achieving 70 percent of its quota for 1993. Next in line were the following districts: Pittsburgh, with 43 percent; Montreal, 36 percent; Shamokin, 35 percent; and Philadelphia, 34 percent.

## Do your children enjoy Veselka magazine?

For information call the Svoboda Press, (201) 434-0237.

## The Ukrainian National Association: useful phone numbers, addresses

**UNA Home Office**  
30 Montgomery St. (third floor)  
Jersey City, N.J. 07302  
(201) 451-2200

**UNA Washington Office**  
400 N. Capital St. NW — Suite 859  
Washington, D.C. 20001  
(202) 347-UNAW  
FAX (202) 347-8631

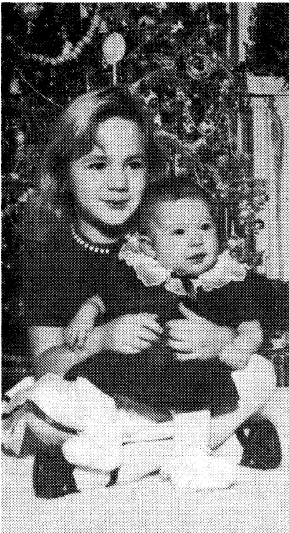
**Svoboda Ukrainian Daily**  
30 Montgomery St. (mezzanine)  
Jersey City, N.J. 07302  
(201) 434-0237, -0807, -3036

**UNA Estate Soyuzivka**  
Foordemoore Road  
Kerhonkson, N.Y. 12446  
(914) 626-5641

**The Ukrainian Weekly**  
30 Montgomery St. (mezzanine)  
Jersey City, N.J. 07302  
(201) 434-0237, -0807, -3036



## Young UNA'er



Lauren Adriana Williams, a member of UNA Branch 170, is holding her sister, Chelsea Catherine Williams, who became a UNA member of Branch 184 in September 1992. Martha Ciolko and Robert Williams are the proud parents. Grandparents Ivan and Stefania Ciolko insured their grandchildren.

INSURE  
AND BE SURE.  
JOIN THE UNA!

THE  
Ukrainian Weekly

## A new beginning?

*"The Ukrainians are pledging to move towards the ratification of START I and towards accession to the Non-Proliferation Treaty. Those are goals that we hope they will reach soon and so we're applying friendly pressure there, but likewise, I hope, a much more comprehensive view of bilateral relations between the United States and Ukraine. It's important that we develop a particular interest in Ukraine and manifest that in many more ways." — Sen. Richard Lugar, in an interview with Fox Morning News, May 12.*

The Clinton administration has finally begun changing its tune regarding bilateral relations with Ukraine. (That a shift in policy was in the making was reported in last week's issue of *The Weekly*.)

This past week, Ambassador Strobe Talbott visited Kyiv for substantive talks with Ukraine's officials. He even got a meeting with President Leonid Kravchuk, though at first he was told that neither Mr. Kravchuk, nor Prime Minister Leonid Kuchma would be able to see him. President Bill Clinton's special envoy led what the news media widely described as a "high-powered delegation" that included officials of the National Security Council, and the departments of Defense, State and Treasury.

The timing of the visit was right, as Ukraine's Parliament is soon to begin debate on START I and the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, and there is growing pro-nuclear sentiment among the Supreme Council's members. That sentiment, it must be underlined, should be no surprise, as the U.S. and other Western states had repeatedly pooh-poohed Ukraine's requests for security guarantees in the face of threats from its larger, more powerful and nuclear-armed neighbor.

Now Mr. Talbott came to Kyiv telling his hosts, "We want to talk about this issue of nuclear weapons still on the territory of Ukraine in a much broader context, in the context of Ukraine's very legitimate requirements for maximum security." He called his visit "a new start" in relations between the United States and Ukraine, and emphasized that it "demonstrates that a new independent state and a new administration in Washington have been able to turn over a new leaf in their relations."

The message to Ukraine was: no more strong arm tactics, no more snubs of Ukraine's leaders; this is a kinder, gentler U.S. policy. Ambassador Talbott informed Ukrainians that nukes are not the only issue and that U.S.-Ukraine relations are now under "intense review." He assured Kyiv, "The word pressure will not appear in the vocabulary of our side. ... We want to introduce a new word that starts with the letter 'p' — not pressure, but partnership."

Of course, our readers will recall that "partnership" was precisely the word used by officials of the Bush administration to describe their relationship with Ukraine. And where did that go? Words are words, but it is Mr. Clinton's deeds that will demonstrate this new approach in U.S. relations with Ukraine.

A good way for President Clinton to show that there truly is a sea change in U.S.-Ukraine relations is for him to meet with representatives of the Ukrainian American community (who have been seeking such a meeting), to discuss the details of his administration's emerging policy toward Ukraine, and to seek that community's input. Let him practice the politics of inclusion, for that, too, was a promise of the newly inaugurated president.

May  
15  
1845

## Turning the pages back...

Illia Mechnikov was born on May 15, 1845, in Ivanivka, about 30 miles southeast of Kharkiv. One of the world's leading researchers in biology, comparative anatomy and immunology, Mechnikov graduated from Kharkiv University in 1864, and then worked in the labs of the universities of Odessa and St. Petersburg until 1870, when he was appointed chair of the zoology and comparative anatomy departments of Odessa University.

In 1886, he founded (together with Mykola Hamaliya and Yakiv Bardakh) and directed the first bacteriological station in the Russian Empire (still functioning today as the Scientific Research Institute of Virology and Epidemiology), but he was harassed by the Russian medical fraternity and forced to resign in 1887 by the Odessa Medical Society. The following year, he was invited to Paris by Louis Pasteur, where Mechnikov headed a laboratory at the Pasteur Institute until his death.

Contrary to the prevailing approach to immunology of the day, Mechnikov conceived the phagocytic theory of immunity (in 1883), which emphasized the role of foraging white blood cells (phagocytes) in attacking and digesting pathogens (disease- and infection-causing agents) that invade the body. For his discovery, Mechnikov was given the Nobel Prize in biology in 1908.

Mechnikov was elected to the American Academy of Arts and Science (1898), the St. Petersburg Academy of Sciences (1902), and the Academie des Sciences in Paris (1904). He published two popular books that went through many editions in several languages "Études sur la Nature Humaine" (1903) and "The Prolongation of Life" (1907), in which he expressed the view that most people die prematurely. He estimated that an attainable longevity was 100 to 120 years, and advocated yogurt as a key to human rejuvenation.

He died in Paris on July 15, 1916.

Source: "Mechnikov, Illia," *Encyclopedia of Ukraine*, Vol. 3 (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1993).

## COMMENTARY: U.S.-Ukraine relations include more than nukes

by Orest Deychakiwsky

You may not have thought of this, but on tax day, April 15, as you were writing your check out to Uncle Sam, you were also contributing to U.S. assistance to Ukraine.

Despite the lack of sensitivity and occasional heavyhandedness of the U.S. government with respect to Ukraine over the nuclear issue, we should not lose sight of more constructive aspects of American involvement and interest in Ukraine. The relationship between the United States and Ukraine is considerably more varied than what the general media, with some important exceptions, reflects. In short, the nuclear issue, while very important, is far from the only issue.

The U.S.-Ukrainian relationship is multi-faceted and complex. Stereotypes need to be broken, and old ways of thinking altered on both sides. There are, as the nuclear issue has illustrated, genuine and, in my view, honest, differences in perspective.

Increasingly, it is heard that the U.S. government only pays attention to Ukraine in so far as the nuclear issue, to the exclusion of everything else. While this perception is understandable, it is not accurate. To cite merely one example: within the last few months, two detailed reports — one by the State Department and one by the (Helsinki) Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe — have appeared just on the issue of human rights and democracy in Ukraine (see *The Ukrainian Weekly*, April 25, 1993.)

### U.S. assistance to Ukraine

A key aspect of the U.S.-Ukrainian relationship is undoubtedly that of U.S. assistance to Ukraine. While not widely known, U.S. government direct bilateral assistance efforts towards Ukraine are more substantial than is generally recognized and potentially very beneficial for Ukraine. It is difficult to obtain a precise figure on aid to Ukraine, as this is a moving target, but according to one

recent chart produced by the Agency for International Development, at least \$137.2 million in U.S. grant assistance has gone to Ukraine for fiscal years 1992 and 1993.

This does not include bilateral regional aid to the former Soviet Union, some of which goes to Ukraine, or multilateral aid through entities such as the IMF and World Bank to which the U.S. contributes. Furthermore, it does not encompass the promised \$175 million for denuclearization upon START ratification. (And this, of course, does not include all of the U.S. private sector initiatives, including those of Ukrainian Americans, to assist Ukraine).

There are a wide variety of ongoing U.S. funded technical and humanitarian assistance projects by governmental departments including State, Defense, Commerce, Treasury, Agriculture, Energy, and agencies such as the United States Information Agency, the Peace Corps, the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC), the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC).

An illustrative, but by no means exhaustive, list of assistance includes: delivery of \$12 million worth of medicines and medical supplies in 1992; \$19 million worth of corn under the Food for Progress program; Department of Agriculture credit and loan guarantees exceeding \$300 million for feed grains etc.; the funding of the design and implementation of privatization auctions for retail enterprises in Lviv and for providing financial sector reform advisors; the implementation of the Energy Department and Nuclear Regulatory Commission nuclear safety program for Ukraine; workshops on administrative law sponsored by the United States Information Agency (USIA); USIA's America House in Kyiv; the funding of parliamentary delegations and other visitors from Ukraine by USIA; USIA's Quick Start high school students exchange program, the Peace Corps presence in Ukraine, and the Commerce

(Continued on page 17)

## Bradley bill funds Ukrainian exchange

CASTLE CREEK, N.Y. — The Ukrainian-American Educational Exchange Association has been awarded a grant from the United States Information Service to operate a summer student exchange program. Under the terms of the agreement, 12 Ukrainian youths will come to the Binghamton, N.Y. area from June 20 to August 21 for language, culture and economics courses. During the same period 10 American youths will go to Cherkasy in central Ukraine for a linguistic/cultural program.

The goals of the program are to promote mutual understanding and encourage the development of lasting contacts between youth of the United States and Ukraine.

American youths wishing to apply as participants must meet the following criteria: 1) age 16-18; 2) command of intermediate-level Ukrainian or better; 3) coverage by major medical health insurance. Selection will be based on academic achievement and leadership potential, as determined by association officers in consultation with the applicants' families and school officials.

The association has developed a program in Ukraine that will include travel to historic and cultural sites as well as a

Kyiv component. Language courses will be taught both in the classroom and by teacher-monitors on boat trips and other outings.

American participants must arrange their own travel to New York City and pay a \$250 program fee. All other costs are covered by the association: international travel, room, board, lodging, academic fees, etc. American participants will also be responsible for their own spending money. The deadline for applications is May 20.

For further information call or write to: The Ukrainian-American Educational Exchange Association, P.O. Box 116, Castle Creek, N.Y. 13744; telephone/fax, (607) 648-2224.

Funding for this and many other exchange and development programs under the auspices of the USIA and USAID were provided by a 1992 bill conceived and sponsored by Sen. Bill Bradley (D-N.J.). The 1993 Bradley Bill will be introduced in late May or early June. Those who wish to see such funding continued or increased are urged to write their elected officials in support of the Bradley Bill, said Ronald Czebiniak, president of the Ukrainian-American Educational Exchange Association.

# NEWS AND VIEWS: A photo of rape, or the rape of a photo?

by Roman Serbyn

Time contravened the norms of journalistic ethics when, as an illustration to Lance Morrow's article on wartime rape, it published a photograph of a denuded young woman and affixed to it the following caption: "Traditions of atrocity: A Jewish girl raped by Ukrainians in Lvov, Poland, in 1945" (February 22, 1993). The explanation subsequently offered by the magazine for this piece of disinformation (April 19) is unsatisfactory and unacceptable.

It is inconceivable that Jews could have been gang-raped in the streets of Lviv in 1945, as alleged by the caption. The city had been recaptured by the Red Army in 1944, and for any atrocities to have been committed there a year later against the Jewish population, they would have had to be organized by the Communists. The new masters of Lviv concentrated their efforts on Sovietizing western Ukraine and on fighting the Ukrainian national revival. Thus, the Jews who had survived extermination by the Germans, and those who came to Ukraine on the heels of the Red Army, had little to fear from the Soviet authorities.

As Time later acknowledged, the photograph was not taken in 1945 but in 1941. There was no need for this error, for the same photograph, originating from the same source (Ghetto Fighters' House in Israel), appeared in 1990 in a Life book edited by Philip B. Kunhardt Jr. and titled "World War II." In the book, the photograph was identified as a document from 1941 and its caption read: "A Lvov rape victim screams as a woman tries to comfort her. Such rapes were routinely committed in the streets." Significantly, the Life publication did not speculate as to the nationality of the victim or her aggressor.

The misdating of the photograph can be dismissed as an unfortunate result of careless research or sloppy editing, but the stereotypical allegations of the caption pose more fundamental questions about the treatment of Ukrainian topics, not only by Time, but by American periodicals in general.

Why was the Lviv photograph published in the first place? After all, Mr. Morrow's article deals exclusively with rape as an atrocity and a weapon of war. It is precisely in connection with war that the author speaks of the violation of 2 million German women by Soviet soldiers. If, as the caption claims, the editors believed that the photograph documented rape in Lviv in 1945, then they should have been aware that it was irrelevant to Morrow's piece, because the city was outside the war zone since 1944 and no war atrocity could have been committed a year later.

In the caption, Lviv is located not in Ukraine, Soviet Ukraine or even the Soviet Union, but in Poland (even though the city had not been under Polish rule since 1939). At the same time its name is transliterated not from Ukrainian (Lviv) or Polish (Lwow), but from Russian (Lvov). And yet, in this Polish city sporting a

Russian name, the editors managed to discover that the rapists were not Poles or Russians, but Ukrainians, while the victim was not a Ukrainian or a Pole, but a Jew. One recognizes here the traditional recourse to "Ukraine" and "Ukrainian" when the country and/or its people are presented in demeaning or defamatory terms. Otherwise, the Ukrainian identity is ignored and the country is more readily referred to as Russia, Southern Russia, or the Soviet Union.

The alleged rape of the Jewish woman by Ukrainians is linked to "traditions of atrocity." And this dubious "tradition" is not pinned on some Ukrainian group but bestowed on Ukrainians in general. The "Jewish girl" is "raped by Ukrainians" — not "Ukrainian hoodlums," "Ukrainian thugs," or some other "Ukrainian riff-raff" — just Ukrainians. The alleged rape victim is also identified only by her nationality — she is Jewish.

The caption reflects and reinforces the stereotypical image of the "traditional" relations between Ukrainian and Jews, as that of aggressors and victims. Long years of defamatory reporting and hostile editorializing on Ukrainian matters have conditioned North American readers to accept denigrating allegations as plausible and probable facts. Unchecked accusations and derogatory statements, that no respectable periodical would dare print about ethnic, racial or religious groups, are published without much concern about Ukrainians.

According to Time (April 19), more than 750 readers had written the magazine about the Lviv photograph. Some of these letters have been printed in The Ukrainian Weekly, but not many made their way to the pages of Time.

On March 15, Time printed a truncated letter from Prof. Danylo H. Struk, editor-in-chief of the Encyclopedia of Ukraine. Half of the letter was omitted, and a significant change was made in one of the printed sentences (the full letter can be read in the February 28 issue of The Ukrainian Weekly). Prof. Struk asked Time why an article "on the horrors of rape as a policy of war" was illustrated with "a photograph, which though striking and horrible, describes an act, repulsive to be sure, quite outside of Morrow's text?" The editor doctored the sentence by qualifying the word "photograph" with the phrase, "of a Jewish girl raped in Poland." In this way Time showed Prof. Struk as assenting to the editors' claim that the photograph was one of rape (the question was left open in the letter), and that Lviv was in Poland. Time simply censored the part of the letter that referred to "the apparently Ukrainophobic attitude of the person who selected a picture, tangentially, at best, relevant to the text, but full of reprehensible innuendo and inaccuracies." The magazine's treatment of Prof. Struk's letter can hardly be held up as a model of responsible journalism.

Time sent replies to many readers who complained about the Lviv photograph. I have seen several of them, but none with an apology or a satisfactory explanation.

The one I received looks like a form letter. In it, Winston Hunter admits that the inclusion of the photograph in the Morrow article was "inappropriate" because of "the debate and uncertainty surrounding the photograph." Mr. Hunter is oblivious to the photograph's injustice to Ukrainians. Instead of a serious explanation as to why the editors permitted such a libelous caption to be printed, and what measures will be taken in order to prevent its repetition, Mr. Hunter is content with a facile declaration that "it was not our intention — nor would we ever wish it to be — to single out Ukrainians for negative attention." He concludes that the editors are "profoundly sorry that this picture and its caption marred what we felt was an otherwise valuable article."

Well, we are all sorry that the photograph and the caption marred the article, but what has that to do with the apology the editors owe Ukrainians for the unverified allegations and Ukrainophobic innuendoes?

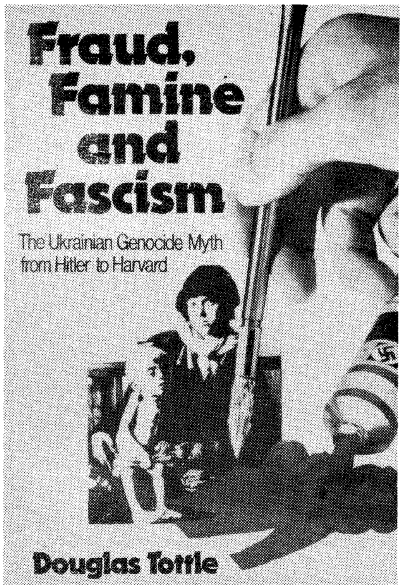
On April 19, two months after publishing the controversial photograph, Time printed a rectification. It agreed with its critics that the photograph was taken in 1941 and not 1945, and acknowledged that the picture is just one of a series in which women are shown stripped and harassed by civilians. These were the only facts Time could establish with certainty from the "picture's somewhat murky past." As for an explanation of the event depicted in the photographs, Time found three "schools of thought." The women were either: a) Jewish victims of pogroms, b) abandoned Soviet mistresses, or c) extras for a Nazi anti-Semitic propaganda film. Time does not tell us which it considers to be the most likely explanation of the event, but from the wording and the relative space given to each, it seems that the editors favor the first hypothesis and are most sceptical of the third.

Let us take a closer look at each of these explanations:

1. "Jewish women, victims of pogroms in Lviv." Time writes: "The Germans spread rumors that Jews were responsible for the murders of several thousand political prisoners found in the cellars of Soviet NKVD buildings, thus fueling the hatred and the acts of revenge against local Jews that followed."

The bodies of the 3,000 to 4,000 political prisoners slaughtered by the NKVD at the Brygidki Prison in Lviv were discovered by their relatives and friends during the time between the NKVD's flight from the city on June 27 and the arrival of the Germans several days later. The population was, of course, outraged by the horrendous crime, but it blamed the Communist regime and the NKVD, which had a mixed national composition. To neglect these facts and to emphasize "German rumors of Jewish responsibility," as a prelude to "the hatred and the acts of revenge against the local Jews" is to give a deformed view of history.

(Continued on page 18)



Examples of the news media's treatment of Ukrainian issues: (left) a 1987 book denying the 1932-1933 famine and calling it Nazi propaganda; (center) a 1988 article in the Village Voice maligning the Ukrainian diaspora for speaking out about the famine; (right) a slanderous 1993 photo caption in Time magazine.

## The shaping...

(Continued from page 2)

ratify the START I treaty. At a meeting in Moscow of the foreign ministers of Russia, Ukraine, Belarus and Kazakhstan to discuss the implementation of the START I treaty, Mr. Zlenko formally proposed that, instead of being represented by Russia, all four states act as one collective party to preserve the treaty's bilateral nature. Russia, however, continued to insist that it alone be a party to the treaty and that it also implement the treaty on behalf of Ukraine, Belarus, and Kazakhstan. The talks appeared to break down in deadlock.<sup>74</sup>

### One step back, two steps forward?

With the prospect of Ukraine's hardening its position toward nuclear disarmament still further (and with the standoff between Kyiv and Moscow over the Black Sea Fleet and the Crimea continuing), there was a flurry of diplomatic activity during the next two weeks, some public and some behind the scenes.

The most visible aspect of it was an improvement in Ukrainian-U.S. contacts signaled by the Bush administration's decision to send a high-level U.S. delegation led by Undersecretary of Defense Paul Wolfowitz to Kyiv. It met with President Kravchuk on April 14. Meanwhile, Ukrainian Defense Minister Morozov was in Washington meeting with Secretary of State Baker and Defense Secretary Richard Cheney. It is likely that the Ukrainian side stressed the domestic pressure that the Ukrainian leadership was under either to obtain a more satisfactory arrangement concerning the fate of the nuclear weapons on its territory, or to alter the Ukrainian position, as Kazakhstan had done, thereby putting the ratification of the START I treaty in even greater jeopardy.

The same day that the U.S. delegation was in Kyiv, however, Mr. Zlenko unexpectedly announced at a press conference that Ukraine and Russia had worked out a compromise and that the shipment of tactical nuclear weapons to Russia would be resumed in a few days. It transpired that after the abortive talks in Moscow on the START I treaty, a separate bilateral meeting of the Ukrainian and Russian delegations had taken place. According to *The Guardian's* report on Mr. Zlenko's press conference, the Ukrainian foreign minister said that the draft agreement, which still awaited the signatures of the presidents of both countries, "would ensure Ukrainian inspectors were able to monitor the withdrawal, storage, and eventual disposal of warheads."<sup>75</sup>

He pointed out that Ukraine had also wanted to involve observers from outside the former Soviet Union but that Russia had opposed this. Apart from the Ukrainian lack of certainty that the weapons handed over to Russia were actually being destroyed, Kyiv had also worried that a nuclear warhead with a Ukrainian serial number might find its way into the hands of a third party, thereby discrediting Ukraine.<sup>76</sup> Indirectly acknowledging the influence of Western pressure, Mr. Zlenko claimed that "The world failed to understand what was behind our move."<sup>76</sup>

Rather surprisingly, the agreement defusing a problem that had caused international concern was signed by President Kravchuk and Yeltsin on April 16, with virtually no publicity. The text of the agreement does not seem to have been published either. What is striking, moreover, is that the short report by ITAR-TASS on this subject of the same day, which was based on information obtained from the Russian Foreign

Ministry, made no mention of any provisions for the monitoring by Ukraine of the transfer to Russia and destruction there of the tactical nuclear missiles.

Yet, a few days later Radio Ukraine quoted a Ukrainian Foreign Ministry official as denying that Ukraine had given away because of international pressure and stating that an agreement had been attained "on the international control over the removal and destruction of such weapons." He also reiterated that Ukrainian military experts would carry out monitoring at the various sites in Russia where the weapons were to be destroyed, and would carefully check the serial numbers of the warheads.<sup>77</sup>

The news that Ukraine would resume shipping tactical nuclear weapons to Russia was welcomed in Washington and other Western capitals,<sup>78</sup> and there were further signs that the United States was "elevating its relationship with Ukraine."<sup>79</sup> President Kravchuk also noted the improvement in relations with the United States. On April 28, shortly before his departure for Washington, he told a press conference that, having earlier viewed the republic "as being in the orbit of Russian foreign policy," the U.S. had now taken "a constructive line" toward Ukraine.<sup>80</sup>

Kyiv's most important breakthrough with the United States, though, was in persuading Washington to back Ukraine's position on the ratification of the START I treaty. While publicly Russia continued to refuse to budge, negotiations went on behind the scenes, with Washington exerting its influence. By the end of the month, Mr. Kravchuk felt confident enough to announce that the foreign ministers of Russia, Ukraine, Belarus and Kazakhstan would meet with U.S. Secretary of State Baker soon to sign a protocol to the START I treaty committing all four of them to implementing it.<sup>81</sup>

During the last two weeks before the Ukrainian president's trip to Washington, both Mr. Kravchuk and Mr. Zlenko emphasized once again that Ukraine was seeking financial and technical help from the West in dismantling the nuclear weapons on its territory. At his press conference on April 14, the Ukrainian foreign minister declared quite bluntly that Ukraine could only meet the agreed deadlines for eliminating the weapons "if we receive the proper help we expect from outside, including Western countries."<sup>82</sup> A few days later Mr. Kravchuk repeated this to a visiting Australian parliamentary delegation.<sup>83</sup>

There was also, however, an important new note. Echoing the prevailing feeling in the Ukrainian Parliament, President Kravchuk now made it known that in return for giving up the nuclear arsenal on its territory, Ukraine expected to receive some form of security guarantee from the West.

In an interview he gave to *La Stampa*, Mr. Kravchuk explained the problem as Kyiv saw it: "Let us assume that we remove all nuclear weapons from Ukraine and become a non-nuclear state. This is what we want. But what guarantee will there be for our security? Germany's security, for example, is guaranteed by NATO. Who will determine Ukraine's security? Russia? Perhaps we would agree, but Russia continually makes border claims on us."<sup>84</sup>

Mr. Kravchuk repeated this argument at a press conference in Kyiv on April 28, stating that because of the potential threat from neighbors seeking a revision of Ukraine's borders, "we have to address the international community with a request to provide guarantees for the national security of Ukraine."<sup>85</sup>

The response from the United States and NATO was prompt and direct: any

idea of a Western military guarantee for Ukraine was out of the question, although U.S. Secretary of State Baker indicated that the United States might consider providing diplomatic support in the event of a nuclear crisis.<sup>86</sup> The most important international guarantee for Ukraine's safety, the temporary U.S. charge d'affaires in Kyiv, Jon Gundersen, told journalists on May 3, was its integration into European structures.<sup>87</sup>

This was repeated by an unnamed "senior administration official" who, on the eve of President Kravchuk's trip to the United States, prescribed something of a tall order for the Ukrainians, telling the press in Washington that "the best guarantee of [Ukraine's] security is rapid and close integration into Western institutions, close relations with Western countries, a successful and rapid economic reform, firm democratic reforms, and finally a good relationship with Russia."<sup>88</sup>

During the Ukrainian president's visit to Washington on May 5-7, both he and his hosts appeared to be at pains to emphasize that it marked the beginning of a better relationship between Ukraine and the United States. Secretary of State Baker declared that the visit symbolized "the extent to which the United States sees Ukraine as a full partner" in efforts to build a "democratic peace."<sup>89</sup> For his part, after meeting with President Kravchuk on May 6, President Bush said that the two had agreed that "the United States and Ukraine should be not just friends, but partners."<sup>90</sup> The joint statement issued by the two presidents that day went further and declared that "By agreeing to cooperate to advance these common political, economic, and security interests, the United States and independent Ukraine have laid the foundation for a strong and special partnership."<sup>91</sup>

Apart from a trade agreement affording Ukraine most-favored-nation status, pledges of various forms of technical assistance, and a Peace Corps program, the most important tangible result from Mr. Kravchuk's visit for the Ukrainian side was the confirmation of the agreement between Washington and Kyiv on how the ratification of the START I treaty would be handled. In the joint statement issued by President Bush and Kravchuk, Ukraine affirmed that it would ratify and implement the START I treaty, dismantling all its nuclear arms "in accordance with the appropriate agreements, within a seven-year period as defined in the treaty," and join the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty as a non-nuclear state. The statement also confirmed that the United States would assist Ukraine in its nuclear disarmament efforts with part of the \$400 million of appropriations from the U.S. Congress.<sup>92</sup>

Having failed to obtain the security guarantees that Ukraine had been seeking, President Kravchuk told a press conference after his meeting with President Bush that his country would continue to press for firmer assurances. He explained: "Ukraine is a large European country with a population of 53 million and a powerful nuclear arsenal, and we volunteered to eliminate those weapons. We think that policy is correct in its concept; we would not like to change that policy. But some of our neighbors, especially Russia, have political forces which would like to make territorial claims against Ukraine, and that certainly worries us. We would continue to put forward our request to the international community to find a way... to provide some guarantees for the national security of Ukraine."<sup>93</sup>

Before leaving Washington, after some initial embarrassing confusion, President Kravchuk was able to confirm

that all the nuclear weapons had now been moved from Ukraine to Russia, well in advance of the agreed deadline. He also made use of the opportunity to appeal again for technical and financial assistance in dismantling the ICBMs, pointing out that Russia had the only facilities for destroying both the warheads and the missiles that delivered them.<sup>94</sup>

All in all then, as far as Kyiv was concerned, Messrs. Kravchuk and Zlenko's visit to Washington was a success. Apart from raising Ukraine's international stature and appearing to lay the basis for a closer relationship with the United States, it also expedited the agreement on how the START I treaty would be ratified, resulting in the recognition of Ukraine as one of the parties to it. This was an important diplomatic victory for Ukraine, not only because of the acknowledgment of Kyiv's rights and responsibilities concerning nuclear disarmament, but also because it "internationalized" what might have otherwise remained a largely Ukrainian-Russian problem and source of tension.

As far as Kyiv was concerned, the provisions of the START treaty also gave Ukraine three more years in which to eliminate the nuclear weapons on its territory. Last, but not least, Kyiv also appeared to have secured Washington's support for, or at least acknowledgment of the importance of, Ukraine's integration into Western European institutions. This point was registered in the joint statement issued by President Bush and Kravchuk.

### The Lisbon Protocol

During the next two weeks, the United States continued the sensitive negotiations with Russia, Kazakhstan, and Belarus on the ratification of the START I treaty and was able to win their agreement on the compromise solution that Washington and Kyiv had worked out. The deal was sealed in Lisbon on May 23, when Secretary of State Baker, the foreign ministers of Russia, Ukraine and Belarus, and a representative of Kazakhstan signed a protocol, or legal supplement, to the START I treaty.

(Continued on page 12)

<sup>74</sup> Radio Mayak, April 12, 1992; and Radio Ukraine, April 14, 1992.

<sup>75</sup> James Meeck, "Nuclear Weapons Transfer from Ukraine to Resume," *The Guardian*, April 15, 1992.

<sup>76</sup> Robert Seely, "Kiev to Resume Missile Transfer," *The Times*, April 15, 1992.

<sup>77</sup> Radio Ukraine, April 22, 1992.

<sup>78</sup> ITAR-TASS, April 16, 1992.

<sup>79</sup> Reuters, April 20, 1992.

<sup>80</sup> ITAR-TASS, April 29, 1992.

<sup>81</sup> Radio Ukraine, April 29, 1992; and Reuters, April 30, 1992.

<sup>82</sup> Radio Ukraine, April 15, 1992.

<sup>83</sup> ITAR-TASS, April 21, 1992.

<sup>84</sup> From a summary broadcast by Radio Ukraine on April 27, 1992.

<sup>85</sup> Radio Ukraine, April 29, 1992; and *The Ukrainian Weekly*, May 3, 1992.

<sup>86</sup> Reuters, April 29, 1992.

<sup>87</sup> Radio Ukraine, May 3, 1992.

<sup>88</sup> Mark Matthews, "Ukrainian President Vows to Abandon Nuclear Weapons," *The Sun* (Baltimore), May 7, 1992. *Izvestiya* of May 7, 1992 referred to the official as a high-ranking National Security Council staffer.

<sup>89</sup> Reuters, May 6, 1992.

<sup>90</sup> Matthews, "Ukrainian President Vows..."

<sup>91</sup> Holos Ukrainy, May 9, 1992; and *The Ukrainian Weekly*, May 17, 1992.

<sup>92</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>93</sup> Doyle McManus, "U.S., Ukraine Agree on Atomic Weapons Reduction Plan," *Los Angeles Times*, May 7, 1992.

<sup>94</sup> Don Oberdorfer, "Kravchuk Says All Short-Range Nuclear Missiles Have Been Removed to Russian Soil," *The Washington Post*, May 8, 1992.



# The medical consequences of Chernobyl: the case of Belarus

by Dr. David Marples

## CONCLUSION

### Medical problems

The subject of thyroid tumors, especially among children, has been frequently cited. It is a subject that has perplexed doctors in that there is as yet no established cure for such diseases. In Belarus, the study of the disease, its diagnosis and treatment, began in 1966 at the Department of Oncology of the Minsk Medical Institute, based at the Minsk City Oncological Health Center, though the latter was accorded official status only in 1990. Its sanctioning followed directly the concern about the disease that arose from Chernobyl in Belarus.

In contrast to areas of northern Ukraine, the incidences of thyroid problems in Belarus prior to Chernobyl were negligible. Moreover, there is no international center which, in the view of some Belarusian experts, has sufficient experience in dealing with cases of thyroid cancer. The chief spokesperson on the subject has been E.P. Demidchik, head of the Thyroid Tumor Center in Minsk, a man who has argued long and eloquently the need for a "home-based" program for dealing with sick children suffering from this disorder.

The incidence of thyroid cancer has caused alarm among medical specialists in Belarus for the past three years. According to information provided by the Republican Cancer Register, a significant 61 percent rise of malignant tumors has been observed in the period 1976-1990: from 16,748 to 26,930. Of the various types of tumors, the most sudden rise (and for some the most unexpected) has occurred with those of the thyroid gland.

It has been especially marked since 1986, and in Gomel Oblast, the most affected by Chernobyl, the rise of illnesses of this kind had risen in the post-accident period 1986-1991 from 1.2 to 2.3 per 100,000 population. More recent data indicate that the major and new problems have occurred among children rather than adults, and that a correlation between this new phenomenon and the effects of Chernobyl can be clearly delineated.

In the spring of 1992, a group of leading doctors in the republic (including, incidentally, E.P. Ivanov, who seems to have added his name to articles that have reached diametrically opposite conclusions), wrote a paper based on the conclusions of the Third Republican Conference on the Evaluation of Radiation Health Consequences, which was held in Gomel, Belarus, on April 15-17, 1992. It noted that the study of children from Khoyniki and Bragin raions of Gomel Oblast in 1990-1991 had revealed "serious thyroid deviations" in children of preschool age, who had been subjected to radioactive iodine at the age of 0-2 years. From 38 to 45 percent of these children were said to show a substantial drop in the blood supply level of their thyroid glands. In addition to thyroid tumors, this report also commented on the rise of general morbidity in Gomel and Mogilev oblasts, with the most frequently cited diseases being neuropsychic disturbances; dystonias of different types; chronic respiratory difficulties; and diseases of the digestive system.

According to Dr. E. Demidchik, whom I interviewed in Minsk on April 17, in the period 1966-1985 in Belarus, a total of 21 children were diagnosed as suffering from thyroid cancer, i.e., approximately one per year for the entire republic. Today, of the 21 patients, 15 are adults who are married with children, though they remain under observation. However, in 1990, 21 new cases were discovered; in 1991, 59, and in 1992, 68 — the vast majority of whom were living in areas

affected by very high levels of radiation.

In late 1992, Dr. Demidchik, together with Belarusian Minister of Health, Vasily Kazakov, and radiation specialist Larisa Astakhova, published their findings in the British journal *Nature*. In the period from 1986 to the end of 1992, 172 cases of thyroid cancer among children had been diagnosed in Belarus, which were divided according to region as shown in Table 1.

Examining maps that indicate surface contamination by radioactive iodine in Belarus two weeks after the Chernobyl disaster, one can discern an apparent correlation between the areas with the highest incidences of thyroid cancer among children and radiation fallout from Chernobyl. Gomel and Brest oblasts are observed to have received the highest proportions of radioactive iodine, and it is here that the major medical problems of thyroid cancers have occurred. Mogilev, which today is another area of contamination, evidently avoided the initial effects of iodine because of prompt actions by the local authorities — particularly the rapid disbursement of potassium iodide tablets — immediately after the disaster occurred. This was reportedly a local grassroots, rather than a central, initiative.

Dr. Demidchik notes that some 30 children who have contracted the tumors were infants at the time of the Chernobyl accident, and ingested radioactive iodine from the milk of their mothers. Six others were born during the accident period, and contracted thyroid thyroid cancer within three to four years. For Dr. Demidchik, the connection between fallout and present-day illnesses is clear. The sole explanation... is the consequences of the radioactive damage after the explosion at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant.

Indeed, the precise linkages between the event and the consequences would seem to preclude the alternative arguments that have been used elsewhere to suggest that Chernobyl has not brought serious health consequences for the affected population.

In their article for *Nature*, the three authors comment that: "The rise in thyroid cancer in children within a few years of exposure to radioactive iodine is unexpected but real. It is placing great strains on the health services of our new country. The only realistic explanation for the increase in frequency of thyroid cancer is that it is a direct consequence of the accident at Chernobyl."

Their conclusions are supported by international specialists who have studied the situation in Belarus. They reach the conclusion that the republican situation demonstrates that the carcinogenic effects of radiation fallout on the human thyroid, especially on fetuses, is much more significant than was hitherto thought. They note that the world average incidence of the disease in children under age 15 is one per million per year. In the Gomel region, which they cite as having a population of 2.5 million, the rate is 80 per million. Furthermore, one child has already died, at the age of 7, while 10 others are said to be seriously ill. The tumors are said to be relatively aggressive, and about 20 percent of those children hospitalized are subjected to repeat surgery. It is not thought that the sudden rise in figures is a result of a more profound medical investigation than those previously conducted.

The figures thus give some cause for alarm. A team of researchers based at the Center for Radiation Medicine in Kyiv has concluded that in Ukraine, the specific incidence of most cancers was similar to the pre-accident period, with three notable exceptions:

- The incidences of leukemia in people over the age of 65 suddenly rose in 1987 and stayed at a level two to three times higher than in the pre-1986 period.
- In Ukraine, there were no cases of thyroid cancer among children age 0-14 in 1981-1989, but three cases were diagnosed in 1990.
- The rate of all other cancers among those over 65 rose by 33 percent in 1987 and has remained at the same level since.

For our purposes, the statement has pertinence for the following reasons. First, it suggests that even from a source that has not been known to divulge much information in the past (much to the ire of certain populist quarters in Ukraine), there is some evidence that the effects of Chernobyl have not been predictable. Second, it indicates that thyroid cancers have begun to develop in Ukraine, an area less significantly affected than Belarus. Third, the relatively low figures for such incidence are a result of the relatively early date (the rise in Belarus was most notable after 1991) and the fact that

those most closely involved with the aftermath of Chernobyl — the clean-up crews — are presumably excluded from the survey.

In an April 1993 interview with the chief doctor and chief hematologist of Minsk's Hospital No. 3 (for sick children), the author was also informed about a marked rise in diabetes in the republic. The doctors stated that although the disease in the past has been attributed mainly to respiratory illnesses and stresses, their belief was that there was a direct connection with auto-immune problems. Specifically, they adhered to the opinion that the significant rise in the radiation background in the Republic of Belarus, added to other factors such as air pollution, are responsible for the increase in problems of diabetes. As evidence of this, they cite the changed pattern of cases. Diabetes since 1986 has begun to strike a much lower age group than hitherto, as young as 10 months of age. Children from the contaminated zones have exhibited "iodine hunger," that is, because of a lack of nitrates in the soil, they were particularly susceptible to the radioactive iodine in the atmosphere. Thus boys age 3-5 who are in the hospital suffering from severe diabetes, have thyroid glands as large as teenagers.

In March 1993, statistics on the health of children were released by the Belarusian Institute of Radiation Medicine, based on an examination of 20,000 children

*Seven years after the Chernobyl nuclear accident, the situation is such that while some diseases, such as leukemias, have not yet had a major effect, doctors and scientists are groping with statistics, figures and very real diseases that they did not expect to encounter in 1993.*

from the contaminated regions. Thyroid gland tumors generally had risen seven times since the pre-accident period, and in Gomel Oblast, by 19 times. Since the accident, diseases relating to the endocrinal system among children have doubled. Each year since 1986, among those children who received a radiation dose of over 5 rads (internal and external irradiation) and over 200 rads of radioactive iodine to their thyroid glands, the number of serious illnesses has risen. The picture presented is one of a crisis situation, and one that has changed significantly over the past three years. But what of other affected groups, such as clean-up workers, and those living today in the dangerously contaminated zones?

Some information regarding the former surfaced early in 1993 in a medical journal, relating to a study by Ukrainian experts on clean-up workers, one of the very few such studies to have been cited. Scientists studied 426 men, age 21-45 who participated in decontamination work. Among them, about 9 percent were said to be suffering from acute radiation sickness of the first to third stages, while in the remainder there has been observed the phenomenon of "vegeto-vascular dystonia." The study focused on the sexual activity of the men prior to the disaster, and in the first months and years after it. It established that 38 percent of them were suffering from disorders of the sexual function, many of whom were under 40 years of age. They complained of a loss of libido, and in some cases, its complete absence. Forty-five percent admitted to premature ejaculation during intercourse and a reduction of sperm production.

There are clearly other factors in these cases that merit consideration. Many were said to be suffering from alcohol abuse, while others displayed symptoms of hypochondria, ultra-sensitivity and irritability. The vast majority of the wives of these workers (83 percent) were said to be sympathetic to their husbands' problems, which was said to have an ameliorative effect on the recovery of functions. In terms of treatment, Ukrainian doctors, it was stated, could only concentrate on the original sickness, such as radiation sickness or "vegeto-vascular dystonia," in the hope that both sexual

(Continued on page 16)

TABLE 1: INCIDENCE OF THYROID CANCER IN CHILDREN OF BELARUS AFTER CHORNOBYL ACCIDENT.

Oblast	1986	1992	Total, 1986-92
Brest	0	7	30 (17.4%)
Vitebsk	0	2	6 (3.5)
Gomel	1	33	98 (57.0)
Grodno	1	4	11 (6.4)
Minsk (obl.)	0	4	9 (5.2)
Mogilev	0	1	6 (3.5)
Minsk (city)	0	4	12 (7.0)
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>172 (100)</b>

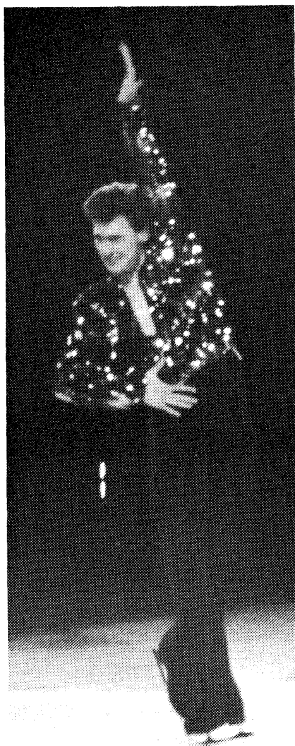
Source: E. Demidchik, personal files.

## Ukraine's champions star...

(Continued from page 1)

perennial favorites on the pairs circuit, but the second contained the real fireworks.

Early on, Jill Trenary demonstrated why Ms. Baiul considers her the epitome



Viktor Petrenko skates to the music of the Gypsy Kings.

of the "feminine skater." Brian Boitano displayed his power and athleticism.

Then Viktor Petrenko performed emotively to "Empty Tables, Empty Chairs," from "Les Miserables," whose lyrics that mentioned "betrayed revolution" and "lost friends" seemed particularly appropriate. He then shifted moods dramatically with a fiery staccato dance to a recent Gypsy Kings cut, stilling any ideas that he was all cool and conservative precision.

Surya Bonaly of France, the second place finisher at the worlds, skated before Ms. Baiul. Ms. Bonaly looked strong and acrobatic, her strengths, but also more choreographed and smooth than usual. She looked as though next time the two women compete, at the Winter Olympics in Lillehammer, Norway, in 1994, she would be able to mount a serious challenge.

But then Ms. Baiul took to the ice for her long program, and all her grace, fluidity and beauty reemerged in all of their overpowering glory. As she glided and spun through her emotionally charged "Ave Maria" program, it seemed almost inconceivable that anyone could top it, just as when Torville and Dean had skated in Copenhagen, Helsinki, Ottawa and Sarajevo in 1984. From the moment the incomparable English pair appeared on the ice, they would hold everyone spellbound. From the moment Ms. Baiul whirled out of her starting position, it was impossible to take one's eyes off her, impossible to consider anyone else as better.

As the epigram in the souvenir program put it, "The ice, the lights and the music set the perfect mood for magic, but it is always someone special who burns the moment in our memory." Ms. Baiul also repeated her vivacious number scored by Coach Halyna Zmiyevska, as we were later told, to a Michael Jackson song.

After the showcase performances of



Coach Halyna Zmiyevska with Oksana Baiul.

the individual and paired skaters, all of them gathered on the ice once again to the tune of "We are the Champions." Mr. Petrenko and Ms. Baiul skated and bowed together in the chain of the world's elite of the ice, with the affection between mentor (Viktor) and protégée (Oksana) beaming from both of them.

While the Meadowlands Arena cleared, crowds of fans pressed down on the skaters at ice level, backstage. In between signing autographs and chatting with admirers, Mr. Petrenko gave a brief interview to *The Weekly*.

He confirmed earlier reports that he would seek reinstatement as an amateur in order to compete in the Lillehammer Olympics in 1994. "As an amateur I will represent the young nation of Ukraine.

This is a very important position for me and a chance to be in another Olympics," he explained.

"I'm still young and can compete in the Olympics successfully," added the 23-year-old phenom. "I will be very happy to compete, and I will do my best to win a medal." But, he added, the 1994 Olympics may be his last.

His best, hopefully, will include execution of the quadruple jump Mr. Petrenko said he is now working on. This may help him beat the strong competition for the gold at Lillehammer where he said his principal rivals will be Brian Boitano of the United States (the 1988 Olympic champion), Kurt Browning of Canada (the reigning world champion) and another Canadian, Elvis Stojko.

At the 1992 Olympics in Albertville, France, it will be recalled, Mr. Petrenko won the gold as an athlete representing what remained of the formerly formidable Soviet team, a creature dubbed the "Unified Team."

When he ascended the winners' platform to receive his medal, the Olympic flag was raised to the strains of the Olympic anthem. "All the athletes (of the team representing Ukraine, Russia, Belarus, Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan) knew we would be under the Olympic flag. I was very happy when I was presented the medal, but, of course, it was a difficult moment."

Soon afterwards, at the 1992 World Figure Skating Championships in Oakland, Calif., in March, Mr. Petrenko received his gold medal with the flag of the International Skating Union flying overhead.

Then he turned pro. The men's Olympic champion noted, "I represented Ukraine for eight years as an amateur and this year as a professional." (At age 15 he won the World Junior Championship; in 1988 he was the Olympic bronze medalist, and third in the world and European championships; he placed second in the worlds and first in the Europeans in 1990 and 1991; and last year won both the Olympics and the worlds.)

He continued, "it was a very difficult, but most important year for me. I had many appearances and I learned so much. For me, it was like no other year in sports." He added, "I learned how to be a pro."

It was a special year also, as in June

(Continued on page 15)



Viktor Petrenko and Oksana Baiul sign autographs after their performance. (Note Ms. Baiul's jacket imprinted with "Philadelphia Ukrainians.")



## Soyuzivka to open 40th season Memorial Day Weekend

by Khristina Lew

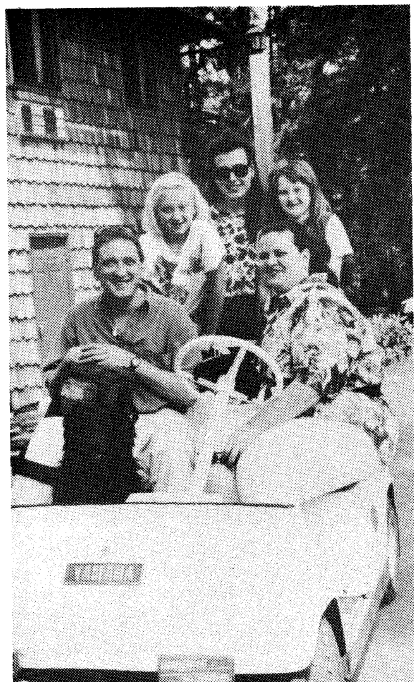
KERHONKSON, N.Y. — Everything's abustle at the Ukrainian National Association's Catskill haven, Soyuzivka, as staff prepares for the resort's 40th season opening on Memorial Day Weekend.

A professional painting crew touches up the Main House, while workmen replace guard rails along the main road and clear out an area for the new 51-by-24-foot creative playground next to the single tennis court. The kiddie swimming pool is being reconstructed to include a fountain, larger deck and bridge connecting the smaller pool to Soyuzivka's newly redone Olympic-size swimming pool.

"Unbelievable" off-season activity prompted Soyuzivka Manager John A. Flis to open the resort a month earlier than the traditional July 4th weekend. With 22 of Soyuzivka's 81 rooms upgraded to deluxe rooms (air conditioning, telephone and television), the sprawling deck off the newly renovated Kyiv building becoming the site of more frequent smaller parties, and local business picking up, Mr. Flis decided to bring summer to Soyuzivka revelers a little bit earlier.

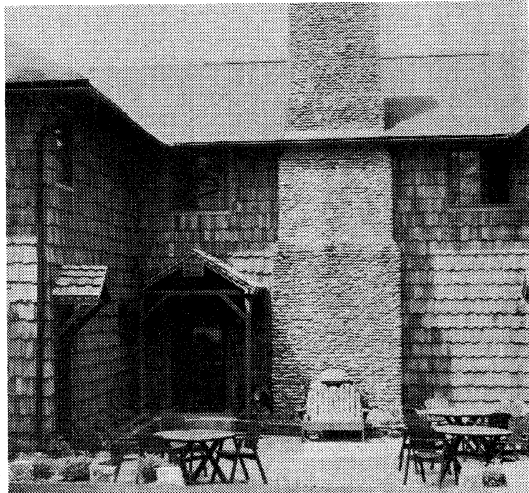
Located in the Catskill Mountains two hours north of New York City, Soyuzivka is in close proximity to the region's finest hiking and rock-climbing at New York's Glacier Lakes, Mohawk and Minnewaska; horseback

(Continued on page 15)



Photos (clockwise from top right): Soyuzivka's newly repainted Main House. A workman fixes the fountain in front of the Main House. Kyiv's newly renovated exterior (right) and expansive deck (left). Soyuzivka's manager, John A. Flis, his daughters Tatiana (left) and Ariana (right); Marianka Hawryluk, social director and mistress of ceremonies (back); and Sonia Semanyshyn, director of Soyuzivka's exhibits and Gift Shop (front); aboard a golf cart with Lesia, one of Soyuzivka's many pets. Genia Bereznytskaya prepares varenyky (center).

All photos by Khristina Lew





## Personnel shifts...

(Continued from page 1)

enterprises instrumental in removing the Fokin government have another opinion. Mykola Popov, the head of the Committee Basic Sectors of the Economy, and his deputy, Borys Kachura, said Dr. Yukhnovsky is a person everyone respects as an academic and reformer, however, government work requires decisive measures. Unfortunately, Dr. Yukhnovsky, in Messrs. Popov and Kachura's opinion, was not up to snuff. Parliamentary deputy Volodymyr Sliedniev, director of the Abraviz concern in Zaporizhzhia, agreed. He said the first deputy prime minister should be someone who knows the industrial directorate and the Cabinet of Minister's apparatus inside out — someone who knows how to get on with these people, whom to trust, and whom not to trust. Dr. Yukhnovsky was an outsider, he said.

It is necessary to examine the period when the government was formed to see if Dr. Yukhnovsky's departure was the result of political intrigue or merely an administrative decision by the president and the prime minister. How did Dr. Yukhnovsky enter the government? The appointment last October of Mr. Kuchma, of the former USSR's largest rocket enterprise Pivdenmash was considered by many observers to be a technocratic revolution, the coming to power of the "directorates, which was grouped together in the Ukrainian League of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs. The Ukrainian enterprise directors' played a fundamental role in forming the govern-

ment.

Ihor Yukhnovsky and Leonid Kuchma had cordial ties. Both men worked together successfully in the State Duma (Advisory Council). Dr. Yukhnovsky is a strong-willed individual with a decisive character. Circles close to the government asserted Dr. Yukhnovsky himself put forth his candidacy to Mr. Kuchma, who accepted. Dr. Yukhnovsky had an excellent reputation in Parliament, both among centrist and democratic deputies, who at that time had great influence. The fact that Dr. Yukhnovsky was named first deputy prime minister, the right hand to Mr. Kuchma, reflected the faith and trust placed in him.

However, further events, in particular Dr. Yukhnovsky's speeches in the Parliament (in one address he proposes, in all seriousness, expanding the manufacture of bicycles as a method to alleviate the energy crisis), and press conferences diminished his stature. He manifested a lack of understanding of the crisis. He stepped out on the public stage less frequently. Well-informed circles close to the government started to leak anecdotes about his proposals in government meetings. That the first deputy prime minister wielded less and less authority in the government shows that his relationship with Prime Minister Kuchma had become problematic.

Dr. Yukhnovsky himself, on the day of the publication of the President Leonid Kravchuk's decree removing him from his post, said in Parliament that his deputy's seat was more precious to him than a post in the government. After this he did not appear in Parliament and

avoided meetings with journalists. Only the following week did an interview with him appear in *Nezavisimost* (Independence), where it was hinted that his resignation was tied to his attempts to bring order to the government's hard currency accounts. This was viewed as an attack on the reputation of Oleh Slepichev, one of the president's advisors who was head of the Hard Currency Council before Dr. Yukhnovsky. However, the already widespread negative reputation of government commissions dating from the Fokin government, including the one headed by Mr. Slepichev, argues against the idea that a move against presidential advisors would have been a factor in the prime minister's decision to break with Dr. Yukhnovsky.

There was another change involving a major figure on Prime Minister Kuchma's team. A presidential decree relieved Deputy Prime Minister Viktor Pynzenyk from the post of minister of the economy so that he could focus his energy on economic reform. Leading government officials and politicians have so far refrained from public comment on this document. The Commission on Economic Reform, according to sources close to Mr. Pynzenyk, has not been very active. These sources believe this move will hamper the tempo of reform, whose leading champion in the government is Mr. Pynzenyk.

Mr. Kachura, the deputy chairman of the parliamentary Committee on Basic Sectors of the Economy, said the president's decision, which he made on the initiative of the prime minister and after

consultation with the parliamentary leadership, is expedient. The functions of the minister of the economy has its specificities and they are time-consuming. In his view an experienced administrator should be in that post. Mr. Pynzenyk is an academic of high standing and it is better for him to focus on reforming the economy. The technical execution — instructions, the realization of decrees — should be done by a practitioner of high standing. In his view, the new economics minister, Yuriy Bannikov — who is director of the Orizon Association, where a privatization experiment is being undertaken, is such an administrator-reformer.

It is not hard to predict that right-wing political forces in the near future will view the appointment of the new economics minister as a victory by the left. Moreover, the left, including leaders of the Socialist Party, has a favorable view of the population and the economy. Oleksander Bozhko, deputy to party leader Oleksander Morozov, believes Mr. Bannikov will be more moderate and not permit dubious experiments with the population and the economy. However, the Socialists will continue to press for the resignation of the Kuchma government because they consider it too dominated by their political enemies from Rukh, he said.

Some people feel real power was assumed by the directors and entrepreneurs and that this is a positive step toward a democratic society. For some observers, this development provides grounds for optimism. The removal of the Kuchma government, however, would mean the opposite.

## The shaping...

(Continued from page 8)

According to its delicately balanced terms, Ukraine, Belarus and Kazakhstan were acknowledged to be parties to the treaty along with the United States and Russia. As "successor states of the USSR," they undertook, together with Russia, to "assume the obligations of the former USSR under the treaty"; to carry out the verification provisions of the treaty and participate in the work of the Joint Compliance and Inspection Commission; and to comply "in the shortest possible time" as "non-nuclear states" with the Nuclear Non-Proliferation treaty. Each party also undertook to ratify the treaty together with the protocol "in accordance with their constitutional practices." The treaty was to come into force on the day that the ratified documents were finally exchanged.

It was clear from the strained atmosphere during the signing ceremony<sup>95</sup> and from the de facto provisos that Russia, Ukraine and Belarus sought to attach to the document in the form of accompanying letters and statements that there were still considerable differences among the Soviet successor states on the interpretation of some of the provisions. Russia stressed that it preferred not to implement the START I treaty until Ukraine, Belarus and Kazakhstan had eliminated all the nuclear weapons on their territory, and that it considered Ukraine still to be bound by the timetable agreed upon at the Minsk CIS meeting on December 30, 1991 (namely, that it would complete the destruction of all the remaining nuclear weapons on its territory by the end of 1994) rather than by the seven-year period specified in the START I treaty.

Ukraine qualified its position in two supplementary documents: a letter from President Kravchuk to President Bush,

dated May 7, which it appended to the Lisbon Protocol; and a note issued by the Ukrainian Foreign Ministry and distributed in Kyiv by Minister Zlenko on June 3 to the ambassadors of NATO countries. In the first document, President Kravchuk reaffirmed Ukraine's intention to have a non-nuclear status and abide by the three non-nuclear principles and emphasized "its right to control over the non-use of nuclear weapons" deployed on its territory.

He went on to say that "Ukraine shall guarantee the elimination of all nuclear weapons, including strategic offensive weapons, located in its territory in accordance with the relevant agreements and during the seven-year period as provided for in the START Treaty and within the context of the Statement of the Non-Nuclear Status of Ukraine. Ukraine will take into account its national security interests in conducting this activity. In this connection, if any questions should arise, Ukraine will consult with the other parties to the treaty. In addition... the process of elimination of nuclear weapons in Ukraine should be carried out under reliable international control which should guarantee the non-use of nuclear charge components for repeated production of weapons and should prevent their export to other countries." [Emphasis added]<sup>96</sup>

The second document was broader in scope (though presumably not binding). From the details that are known, Ukraine informed the international community that it considered that the reduction of the nuclear weapons based on the territory of Russia, Ukraine, Belarus and Kazakhstan should be achieved through the proportional and uniform destruction of nuclear warheads and means of delivering them; that Ukraine, having "voluntarily renounced the right to possess nuclear weapons, to which it was entitled as one of the equal legal successor

states of the former USSR, will insist on guarantees of its national security, including guarantees against the possible threat of the use of force... against Ukraine on the part of any nuclear state"; and that Ukraine will insist "that Russia promptly take practical steps to create together with Ukraine a system of technical control by the president of Ukraine over the non-use of the strategic offensive weapons based on the territory of Ukraine."

The note also stressed that, as a matter of principle, Ukraine could not recognize any "special status" for Russia compared with that of the other "legal successor states of the former USSR" in matters regarding agreements, property, or obligations of the former Soviet Union, the only exception being the joint CIS agreement that Russia fill the seat of the former USSR at the United Nations and on its Security Council.<sup>97</sup>

Curiously, the signing of the Lisbon protocol — one of the most important treaties signed by independent Ukraine — seems to have passed almost unreported by the Ukrainian media. Furthermore, for some reason, the text of the protocol and of President Kravchuk's supplementary letter to President Bush appear not to have been published in Ukraine.

Not surprisingly, therefore, in the absence of any real details about what Ukraine had actually committed itself to, there was no immediate public discussion of the country's accession to the START I treaty. But this did not mean that its ratification by Ukraine's assertive Parliament was assured. Moreover, the Parliament was preparing to discuss proposals for a Ukrainian military doctrine that would define the directions of Ukraine's security policy; and the question of Ukraine's non-nuclear status would inevitably be a key issue.

The fact that, in signing the Lisbon

Protocol, Ukraine had agreed that by the end of the century — if the provisions of the START I treaty were observed — Russia would be the only one of the Soviet successor states with nuclear weapons, was of course too serious a matter to pass without some reaction. Vyacheslav Chornovil, who had been the runner-up to Mr. Kravchuk in the presidential election, gaining about a quarter of the votes, and was now a co-leader of Rukh, stressed the need for guarantees. "The fact that there are still nuclear weapons on Ukrainian territory is something that acts as deterrent," he argued.

As Western agencies also reported in mid-July the radical nationalist deputy Stepan Khmara went further and accused Mr. Kravchuk of making a "giant political mistake" in agreeing to uphold Ukraine's non-nuclear status without Western security guarantees. He confirmed that quite a number of deputies in the parliamentary Commission on Defense and State Security thought that "as long as we don't have such guarantees, we have to hold on to some nuclear weapons, and Ukraine has to control them — not Russia, which has a truly imperial attitude."

<sup>95</sup> See Norman Kempster, "Pact Leaves Only Russia with Nuclear Arms in Commonwealth," *Los Angeles Times*, May 24, 1992; Don Oberdorfer, "Three Ex-Soviet States Give Up A-Atoms," *The Washington Post*, May 24, 1992.

<sup>96</sup> For the texts of the Lisbon Protocol and the accompanying letters, see *Arms Control Today*, June 1992, pp. 34-36.

<sup>97</sup> The document does not appear to have been published in the Ukrainian press. Its provisions were described, however, in a summary issued by *Ukrinform* on June 3, 1992, and by V. Kuchinsky, the head of the section of the Ukrainian Foreign Ministry dealing with disarmament, in his article "For Security without Confrontation" in the monthly Kyiv publication *Polityka i Chas*, Nos. 9-10, September-October 1992, p. 38.



## Polon's artworks are highlighted

PENN YAN, N.Y. — Oksana Lukaszewycz-Polon's artworks have been singled out for numerous awards and honors, and recently more than 80 of her works were included in a highly acclaimed retrospective that highlighted the grand opening of the newly remodeled 171 Cedar Arts Center located in Corning, N.Y.

The gallery's director, Lois Weik, was quoted as saying "The result of the pilgrimage of Oksana into the soul is a body of extraordinary artwork, with her chief subject consisting of the human figure, revealing both the vulner-



Oksana Lukaszewycz-Polon

ability and the strength of human nature." The director went on to say: "The artist employs several media, but primary among them is the complex method of wax-resist batik, in which designs are drawn or painted by hand with molten wax and dye. The process is extremely time-consuming but the results, in Oksana's case, are truly breathtaking. Her vivid creations are infused with expression and a mysticism of the inner self. Expressive graphic relief prints engage the viewer to react to the works, opening a dialogue that touches upon a human chord."

The success of this exhibit was followed by her works being included into the Invitational Exhibit titled "Guided by the Great Spirit," a celebration of the 500th anniversary of the discovery of America presented at the 171 Cedar Arts Gallery.

Mr. Lukaszewycz-Polon, currently on sabbatical leave as professor of art and coordinator of fine arts at Keuka college and director of the Lightner and Fox Richmond galleries, has been pursuing a busy schedule that has included participation in over 14 exhibits and group competitions throughout 1992.

During her sabbatical leave, the artist is furthering her artistic explorations. She feels that each of her works carries within itself some evidence of the seeking that characterizes the human condition. "In my work I attempt to evoke a strong image to the viewer based on not only our strengths, but on our vulnerabilities. I create in order to discover myself, to explain my deepest feelings, because I make my choices out of whatever moves me the most and what stirs my deepest responses."

Dorothy Grafly, critic for "Art in Focus", found Ms. Lukaszewycz-Polon's work to be "colorful and complex; strong in her handling of subject matter, sensing the tragic side of life, and the torment, both mental and physical, experienced by humanity." Her works include intricate figurative drawings based on natural subjects, which introduce a microcosm of detail surreal in effect. Her work also includes woodblock prints, etchings, and linocut reduction prints.

Jurors at the Eat Aurora Art Society Fine Arts Exhibit singled out the artists' color reduction woodcut print as the prize-winning graphic of the show. This was followed by another exhibit, in which her art work was selected by the jurors for the top prize from the Wyoming County Arts Council.

At a more recent exhibit at the Memorial Art Gallery, Cutler Union, in Rochester, N.Y., another print by Ms. Lukaszewycz-Polon was selected for The Award of Excellence, as first-place prize winner at the W.X.X.I. Fine Arts Showcase, a televised event.

Ms. Lukaszewycz-Polon has also introduced an innovative, handcrafted original line of jewelry. Sold under the name "Expressions Unlimited," this durable, lightweight line of wearable artworks is produced by the artist/designer, who is committed to production of one-of-a-kind originals.



"Memories' Solitude," a linocut relief print by Oksana Lukaszewycz-Polon.

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# "Art to wear" on view at institute

NEW YORK — The Ukrainian Institute of America is presenting a show of contemporary jewelry design by the Ukrainian American artist Maria (Masha) Muchin Archer. The exhibition, titled "The Necklace: Sculptured

Jewelry," is on view May 22 - June 5. Ms. Archer's dramatic necklaces are created from a vast array of lapis lazuli, turquoise, coral and other beads, together with pieces of copper, silver, bronze and ivory, many antique, and all collect-



Masha Archer, with daughter Larissa, in "art-to-wear" jewelry designed by Ms. Archer.

ed by the artist in her extensive travels through Mexico, Japan, China and the Philippines. Often, her bold pieces incorporate carvings based on the work of her late father, the renowned sculptor Mykola Muchin.

Ms. Archer was born in Kyiv, Ukraine, into the distinguished family of Mykola and Sophia Muchin, both teachers of sculpture and painting at the Kyiv and Kharkiv art institutes. Ms. Archer grew up in an environment rich in and dedicated to the arts and, today, she attributes her talent, knowledge and love of art to her late parents, whom she considers her greatest teachers. In 1949, the Muchin family emigrated to the United States and settled in Pennsylvania. Today, Ms. Archer lives in San Francisco, with her husband, photographer Charles Archer, and their daughters Maya and Larissa.

Ms. Archer studied painting and graphic design at the Pratt Institute in New York City and worked as a restorer and exhibit preparer at the Philadelphia

Historic Museum and the Museo Nacional de Mexico. Her "art-to-wear" is sold by many exclusive boutiques, including ones at Saks Fifth Avenue, and currently by Peipers+Kojen in New York City.

Ms. Archer's gallery exhibitions include shows at the San Francisco Museum of Art, the Swan Gallery at the Philadelphia Museum of Art, the Helen Wells Decorative Arts Gallery at the Phoenix Art Museum, and, most recently, the Schaffer Gallery at Pratt Institute.

The exhibition is open Tuesday - Sunday, 12-6 pm., or by appointment. (212) 628-3062.

The opening reception will be on Friday, May 21, from 6-9 p.m. Concurrent with the Archer show will be a group exhibition, titled "Flowers," featuring paintings and sculpture by Larisa Dekermendzi, Frank Gallo, Slava Gerulak, Jacques Hnizdovsky, Luboslav Hutsaliuk, Arcadia Olenska-Petryshyn, and Ilona Sochynsky.

## Stephen Juba...

(Continued from page 3)

serve of South End Anglo-Saxons."

Ukrainian-Canadian historian Dr. Stella Hryniuk credits Mr. Juba for becoming a hero to his community. "He gave us reason for Ukrainians to believe they had some power."

Even former Conservative Prime Minister John Diefenbaker saw Mr. Juba's talent early and tried, unsuccessfully, to get him into the Canadian Senate in the early 1960s.

But one of Mr. Juba's former deputy mayors, Slaw Rebchuk, who set his own record of 28 years on Winnipeg's city council, disagrees. "He didn't attend all the functions, didn't belong to a church," he says. "He probably could have done more for his people."

However fellow Winnipeg resident and famous game show host Monty Hall claims put the city "on the map" during his mayoral years. Indeed, Mr. Juba did equal service for his own reputation. "He was a man who loved publicity," recalls Mr. Rebchuk. Two years ago, Bernie Wolfe, another deputy mayor who served under Mr. Juba's administration, said that his old boss was "his own self-created myth who could manufacture a situation."

But create he did. When he initially ran for the mayor's job, Mr. Juba's platform included legalizing Sunday professional sporting events, giving women the right to drink in the same room as men, and colorizing margarine. All three aims came true.

So did the amalgamation of 13 municipalities into the City of Winnipeg, creating a "unicity" in 1971. Borrowing the negotiating skills of his old friend, long-time Chicago mayor Richard Daley, Mr. Juba also brought the Pan-American games to the city in 1967. And in 1973, he twinned Winnipeg with Lviv as sister cities.

Some achievements were sober, others seemed silly. But they still managed to attract attention.

One of Mr. Juba's best-known stunts was the 1973 "Battle of the Biffy," which took him to the steps of the Manitoba legislature to protest a planned lavatory near the city's cenotaph. His protest involved placing a portable toilet before the legislature building with the sign: "Deserving office of Hon. Russ Doern," who was then Manitoba's public works minister.

Yet, not all worked. Mr. Juba's vision of building a revolutionary monorail transportation system failed in 1972. So did a domed stadium for the city. Still, he kept claiming victory in civic elec-

tions, winning by margins of more than 100,000 votes during the 1970s.

When the white-haired, blue-eyed Spencer Tracy-looking Mr. Juba stepped down in 1977, his time as mayor of a major Canadian city was exceeded only by Montreal's Jean Drapeau, who at the time had been in office for 23 years. But even then, the man who had always run and represented his constituents as an independent, created headlines.

With the local media present, Mr. Juba initially filed his nomination papers for the mayoral race. But when the cameras were gone, he mysteriously withdrew them, minutes before the nomination deadline. Later that year, he tried and lost at winning a seat in the Manitoba legislature.

During the latter years of his life, Mr. Juba took up ceramic pottery with a vengeance, and spent long hours feeding the catfish and bass on Netley Creek, just behind his home. During the winter, he and his wife would head south to their getaway retreat in Deerfield Beach, Fla.

Despite his retirement, the city's longest-serving chief magistrate was never far away from the new City Hall he built in 1962. Ms. Thompson, who was just elected Winnipeg's first female mayor in late October, phoned Mr. Juba before deciding to run for the city's top job last summer. "I thought that I can't run without first talking with Steve Juba," she said.

The two spent four hours together at the Juba's St. Petersfield home, where Winnipeg's elder statesman lectured his young mayoral student on the art of politics. "He told me how to handle city hall, how to handle the media," she explained, "and told me not to get discouraged."

Mr. Juba later publicly endorsed her and called on Winnipeggers to look to a woman for their mayor.

Two years ago, Mr. Juba told his reporter that "glory don't mean a goddam thing." It was a credo he took with him 15 years ago as he slid into private life. Back then, he remarked: "Nobody will remember what I did 25 years from now. When something blooms in spring, it's fresh and exciting. But when it fades in fall, everybody forgets about it."

Given Mr. Juba's never-ending joie de vivre, his assessment was over-modest. Just last year, with rumblings of the old ambition re-emerging, he told the Winnipeg Sun that the one thing he learned about life: "It's too short."

Mr. Juba's remains were cremated and a memorial service was held in Winnipeg on May 5. A private family interment will follow at a later date in the All Saints Cemetery in Rivercrest, just outside of Winnipeg.

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## Ukraine's...

(Continued from page 10)

he married Nina Zmiyevska, daughter of his coach. (A photo of the smiling bride and groom appears in the centerfold of the program for the Tour of World Figure Skating Champions.)

In December of that year he told Filip Bondy of The New York Times, "At the Olympics I was skating for the Unified Team, but everybody knew I represented Ukraine." Indeed, they did.

Mr. Petrenko was the most visible Ukrainian member of the Unified Team, and he was repeatedly identified by sportscasters as being from Ukraine. Many consider him to be Ukraine's greatest athlete, and perhaps that is why Ukraine's postal authorities, when they announced plans to honor the country's Olympic champions, said Mr. Petrenko is likely to be the first athlete honored on a postage stamp.

We asked Mr. Petrenko: How would it feel being depicted on a postage stamp? "It's a difficult question to answer," he said, "because I just can't imagine myself on a stamp." And yet, Mr. Petrenko is aware of his fame in Ukraine. He is easily recognized on the streets in his native land — especially in his native Odessa. "People will greet me or point me out on the street," he acknowledged.

Mr. Petrenko's family still lives in that southern Ukrainian city, and the world-renowned athlete, who has been living and touring in the United States since he turned pro a year ago, still keeps in touch via telephone calls. He plans to visit the city where he was born and raised after the 1993 Tour of World Figure Skating Champions concludes in late June. "I love this city very much," he added.

That love for Odessa is shared by his coach of 17 years, Halyna Zmiyevska, who now has an additional role as his mother-in-law. Though she hails from another city in Ukraine, Kharkiv, Ms. Zmiyevska has been a trainer of figure skaters in Odessa for 17 years.

"I have trained Viktor since he was a little boy — for 17 years. He always exhibited determination and was a hard worker," she told The Weekly. Coach and skater have been together for so long, Ms. Zmiyevska added, that "We don't even need to talk, we just look at each other."

Mr. Petrenko spent the last year away from home, and Ms. Zmiyevska travels to the United States to assist. She emphasized that, contrary to some media reports, she does not live in Las Vegas: "I live in Odessa, please don't make a mistake about that. I work in Odessa. Odessa. Here, I only help Viktor."

And Viktor helps fellow skaters in Odessa, she noted. "Viktor sent money each month from the U.S. to buy Oksana (Baiul) skates and outfits." He helps others as well. Mr. Petrenko acknowledged that this is so. "I bought skates for Odessa athletes. I help because I know how difficult it is to obtain such equipment."

As far as Odessa's figure skating program is concerned, Ms. Zmiyevska noted that for many years this distinct city was a center for figure skaters, along with Dnipropetrovsk and Kyiv. At the European championships, Odessa had three ladies, three men and one pair of ice dancers competing, she proudly informed us.

And who are the up and coming stars to watch? According to Coach Zmiyevska, keep an eye on Liudmyla Ivanova and Viacheslav Zahorodniuk, who has already won the bronze in the European championships.

And, of course, there's Oksana. The petite 15-year-old who burst onto the international figure skating scene. "A year ago," Ms. Zmiyevska related, "Oksana's coach came to me and said he was leaving for Canada. I understand, somehow one must make a living; everyone knows the situation. He wanted me to take on Oksana."

"I had heard of her, that she was a talented kid, with many good qualities. Then I watched her perform. When I first saw her, she jumped very high and well, but she also fell often.

"So I told the coach that I'd speak to her parents first, and only then to Oksana herself," Ms. Zmiyevska said, "but her coach told me she had no one, that she is an orphan. Well, I couldn't turn her away at that point. I thought that no one can help this kid in life, only good people and God."

From an interview taken among milling well-wishers, it seems that Ms. Baiul has deservedly attracted a number of good people to her cause. Her costumes, the white and the blue with polka dots worn at the European and World championships this year, as well as the black one she uses on the current tour, are gifts from Marina, a skillful seamstress from Odessa.

Although she gets up in the morning to train and only then goes to school, her teachers and principal have been very understanding of the odd hours and additional work training requires. Her classmates have also been very friendly and supportive and she feels in no way estranged from them. "When I was in Europe, I would phone my school to talk to everyone and share my excitement, and they told me they were very proud of me and happy for my success," Ms. Baiul said, blushing. She then waited politely to see if she could move away, and then crouched down to play with some kids even younger than she is.

Although understandably mothering about her skaters, Coach Zmiyevska's professional instincts keep her from growing overly sentimental. Ms. Baiul, she said, "is just like many girls in Ukraine, or all over the world for that matter. She couldn't get to the world championships because she didn't do as well as she could have in smaller tournaments. She hadn't had success at the higher levels of competition until this year, when Valentyn Nikolayev and I began working more closely with her."

Then the satisfaction returned to the old pro's voice: "Suddenly her wonderful form began to take shape. It was incredible to watch. A phenomenon like this rarely happens. Viktor worked for many years to achieve the result he did, so did most of the leading skaters who

achieved greatness in the past. Oksana is amazing, she has matured so quickly and she is only 15."

Ms. Baiul is not the youngest world champion ever, so she doesn't make it into the record books in that regard. However, to give some idea of the rarity of Oksana's achievement, the youngest was a Norwegian, Sonja Henje, who won the world title at age 14, doing so in 1927 and dominating the sport until 1936.

As a veteran of coaching in a sport fraught with subjectivity, Ms. Zmiyevska is steely in her pride about her young charge: "not a single expert or competing skater or coach has claimed that her quick rise is unfair." Judging

from the gushing of Filip Bondy of The New York Times and the TV commentators during competitions, it seems that Ms. Baiul will probably continue to have most of the world on her side for some time.

The proud Odessite coach paused and considered her good fortune. Oksana Baiul and Viktor Petrenko, two world champions, are both part of Ms. Zmiyevska's figure skating family, with Ms. Zmiyevska serving as coach and parent, and Mr. Petrenko, who has taken Oksana under his wing, as a big brother. Ms. Zmiyevska sighed, "Just thinking about how this happened, how we came together, I get shivers up and down my spine."

## Soyuzivka...

(Continued from page 11)

riding, hang-gliding, canoeing, rafting, tubing, golfing (Soyuzivka offers its guests discounted golf passes to the Granite golf course), wineries and shopping. Last year's selective tree harvesting program on Soyuzivka grounds has expanded the resort's own hiking and mountain biking trails.

Much of Soyuzivka's pre-season renovation is not visible. New Health Department regulations required the resort to install a water treatment plant, postponing planned renovations of the Poltava and Chernivtsi buildings. Visible changes, like the creative playground and kiddie pool, will be ready for June's onslaught of young Soyuzivka campers.

This summer Soyuzivka will host, in addition to its tennis, dance and "Ptashata" (pre-schoolers') camps, a series of concerts to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the Svoboda Ukrainian daily and the 60th anniversary of The Ukrainian Weekly, and to honor the memory of the late Soyuzivka entertainer Alex Holub, which will benefit Mr. Holub's family in Ukraine. Soyuzivka's

second Ukrainian Independence Day extravaganza will be combined with its annual Miss Soyuzivka contest on August 21-22.

The culmination of a Soyuzivka summer, however, is Labor Day Weekend, when an estimated 8,000-10,000 guests pass through the resort's grounds.

This fall and winter, Soyuzivka will once again become the site of a Halloween party weekend and New Year's Eve bash. By 1994, Soyuzivka's six-year manager John Flis hopes to upgrade an additional 21 rooms to deluxe status and install a new telephone system.

And for those who get lost traveling on Route 44-55 trying to locate Soyuzivka's back entrance, after two years and over 2,000 signatures petitioning the reconstruction of the main bridge leading to the resort, Mr. Flis reports that the town of Kerhonkson will begin construction of a new bridge in 1993.



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## USCAK presents Baiul scholarship

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Though Ukrainian American organizers did not permit Weekly correspondents to be present during their meeting with Ukraine's champions at the Meadowlands Arena, it should be noted that the Ukrainian Sports Federation of the U.S.A. and Canada (USCAK) presented Oksana Baiul with a \$10,000 scholarship.

As previously reported in The Weekly, USCAK had established an Oksana Baiul Scholarship Fund soon after the skater's winning performance at the World Figure Skating Championships in Prague.

The sports federation also presented gifts of \$1,000 each to Viktor Petrenko and Coach Halyna Zmiyevska. An additional \$1,000 was presented to Ms. Zmiyevska for forwarding to a fellow coach, Valentyn Nikolayev.



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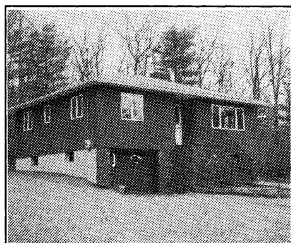
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## Talbott visit...

(Continued from page 1)

disarmament under the Nunn-Lugar Act is a "floor not a ceiling" amount. "We heard some new ideas, and we are going to think about them," said Mr. Talbott.

Mr. Tarasiuk noted that the United States has already promised some money for a privatization program, but it is "substantially less" than the \$175 million pledged for disarmament. A stabilization program was also discussed, but no details were offered.

Initially, Mr. Talbott was not scheduled to meet with President Leonid Kravchuk or Prime Minister Leonid Kuchma, an action that was characterized as a Ukrainian reprisal after Mr. Kuchma had been snubbed by Washington in April of this year. However, in a last minute change of heart, President Kravchuk consented to a meeting with Mr. Talbott.

Mr. Talbott labeled the 40-minute meeting with the Ukrainian president a "high point of what had already been an extremely useful visit to Kyiv." He called it a "very interesting, useful and cordial meeting."

However, Mr. Talbott did not meet with Prime Minister Kuchma.

"During the course of consultations and discussions, both sides acknowledged the unsatisfactory state of Ukrainian-American relations over the last few months," said Mr. Tarasiuk. "We all have reason to believe that in the near future we will witness pivotal changes," he said.

The U.S. indeed seemed determined to change relations for the better. Mr. Talbott called this visit a "new start" and brought with him a high-powered delegation including Toby Gotti, the director of the National Security Council, Admiral William Studman, deputy chairman of the CIA; Brig. Gen. James Riley, from the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Graham Allison, advise to the secretary of Defense; and David Lipton, assistant to the secretary of the Treasury.

"It is not simply a matter of convenience, nor is it an accident of our itinerary, that we came to Kyiv first," Mr. Talbott told Holos Ukrainy (Voice of Ukraine), the parliamentary newspaper, in an exclusive interview on May 9, after he landed in Ukraine.

After Kyiv, he was scheduled to visit Russia, Armenia, Azerbaijan and Estonia, during this, his first trip to the newly independent states.

"The word pressure will not appear in the vocabulary of our side," said Mr. Talbott. "I don't think the word pressure is an accurate description of the attitude or the politics of the Clinton administration."

He added, "The point I would like to make is that we do not see this as a matter of the U.S. forcing Ukraine to do something against its wishes, or against its interests. Quite the contrary, what we are trying to do is engage Ukraine in a dialogue between two sovereign, independent states.

"We want to talk about this issue of nuclear weapons still on the territory of Ukraine in a much broader context, in the context of Ukraine's very legitimate requirements for maximum security," said the long-time friend of Mr. Clinton.

"We also want to introduce a different word that starts with the letter 'p' — not pressure, but partnership," concluded Mr. Talbott.

"We have all the reasons to believe that from now on we have new fresh approaches and ideas — hopefully this visit will breathe fresh air into Ukrainian-American relations," Mr. Tarasiuk said after the news conference.

## The medical...

(Continued from page 9)

problems and those in the "psychological and emotional sphere" might be eliminated. This is not the first allusion to such problems among clean-up workers, but it must be stated that the study of them as a distinct group remains in its infancy.

Finally, one should mention allusions to the significant rise in the number of psychological problems in the controlled zones. One report suggests that 70 percent of the population living in the "zone of acute control" (Gomel Oblast) have been subjected to diverse "psychic violations." The comment was based on a conference of the Gomel branch of the Institute of Radiation Medicine. Another source relating only to Russia states that research conducted in 1992 revealed that "diverse forms of psychological destabilization" were found in 52 percent of the population living in contaminated regions, including acute stress and depression. A sharp rise in cardiac-vascular sicknesses had been observed, but specialists from the Russian health institutes insisted this could not be related to radiation. One suspects that the psychological and psychosomatic consequences of Chernobyl will require a separate and thorough inquiry, but they cannot be ignored in any assessment of the health consequences of the tragedy.

### Conclusions

This examination of both sides of the dispute over the health problems arising from Chernobyl indicates that while there is evidence of some exaggeration, or generalizations of very specific problems, principally in the media, there is increasing evidence of significant effects, especially in the area of thyroid tumors among children. The difficulty for any scholar is to ascertain whether radiation is the direct cause of a given illness, but in this case at least, it appears to be a major and pressing predicament.

While the expected leukemias have thus far failed to appear — at least on epidemic levels that would distinguish Belarus from other countries of central and eastern Europe — thyroid cancers have become the major problem associated with the Chernobyl - affected

regions. The problems have been exacerbated by the lack of a well established cure; by the delays in diagnosis (it must be caught at a very early stage); and by a protracted discussion on the location of effective treatment.

The Belarusians have understandably concentrated their existing resources on the regions that were most heavily contaminated. This has resulted in a situation in which authorities in Brest Oblast, for example, have complained that the medical facilities there are very poor in comparison to those in Gomel, where Japanese and Dutch specialists have been aiding local doctors. Indeed the shortage of medical cadres in affected regions of Brest (Pruzhany, Pinsk and other raions) was said to be "catastrophic."

The costs of the accident have mounted. In 1992 prices, the anticipated expenses to the government of Belarus over the period 1986 to 2015 are calculated at 6,400 billion rubles. The process is also far from smooth. Hundreds of apartment blocks designated for evacuees from contaminated zones in Mogilev Oblast remain unoccupied, for example, because there are no jobs to be found in the new locations.

Superseding such financial and practical difficulties is the question of health effects. Whereas, initially one could discern a rift on the subject between scientists on the one hand, and the media, environmental organizations and regional medical workers on the other, the rift is now different but possibly more serious. Today, the scientists themselves are in conflict over the issue. In Belarus, there is a wide rift, for example, between the chairman of the Coordinating Council for the State Program to Eliminate the Consequences of Chernobyl, Academician Kanoplya, and Dr. Ivanov, the head of the leukemia investigation cited above. The dispute has extended outside the borders of Belarus and the former Soviet Union to the West and Japan, and owes much to the singular nature and consequences of Chernobyl as a disaster.

In short, while some diseases such as leukemias have not yet had a major effect, doctors and scientists are groping with statistics, figures, and very real diseases that they did not expect to encounter in 1993.

## Hordynsky...

(Continued from page 3)

Ryleyev's "Voynarovskiy." A jubilee edition of "Slovo o Polku Ihorevi," edited by Mr. Hordynsky, contains his rendering of the poem in contemporary Ukrainian. Mr. Hordynsky also published several collections of his own verse.

Mr. Hordynsky compiled and edited albums of such artists as Taras Shevchenko (1942), Hryhoriy Kruk (1947), Vasyl Tsybal (1972) and Halyna Mazepa (1983). His most important contributions to the history of Ukrainian art are "Ukrainian Churches in Poland" (1969) and "The Ukrainian Icon of the 12th to 18th Centuries"

(1973). He is also the author of numerous articles on art in various journals and newspapers. An active member of the Ukrainian community, he was a full member of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences, the Shevchenko Scientific Society, and the vice-president of the Slovo Association of Ukrainian Writers.

Mr. Hordynsky also served as the art subject editor and valued contributor of the Entsytoklopediya Ukrainoznavstva and the Encyclopedia of Ukraine.

Funeral services were held at the St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church in Newark on May 11. The burial took place at the St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox Cemetery in South Bound Brook, N.J., on May 12.

Mr. Hordynsky is survived by his wife Myroslava; his daughters Lada and Laraya with families; siblings Daria Karanovych, Dr. Bohdan Hordynsky, Volodymyr Hordynsky, their families, and friends.

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## Program announced for N.J. festival

HOLMDEL, N.J. The 19th annual Ukrainian Festival USA will be held June 19 at the Garden State Art Center as part of the center's heritage festivals. Festival chairperson is Oksana Korduba.

The festival program is slated to include the following: 9 a.m. — sports tournaments; 11 a.m. — mall program; 11 a.m.-3 p.m. — children's corner; 3:30 p.m. — stage concert. There will be art exhibits and sale of Ukrainian food on the plaza from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

The stage program, with Iryney Kowal as master of ceremonies, will feature: Oksana Bilozir of Lviv and the Oksana ensemble; Taras Petrynenko and Hrono; The Ukrainian Dumka Chorus of America, under the direction of Vasyl Hrechynsky; Levko Durko; the Ukraina Folk Dance Ensemble of Chicago, under the direction of Evhen Litvinov; and musical stage and screen star Ed Evanko.

The Ukrainian Festival Dance, with music by Tempo and Fata Morgana, will be held at Ramada Hotel, East Hanover, N.J., starting at 9 p.m.

Tickets for box seats range from \$12 to \$20; lawn, \$6. For those who have not purchased tickets in advance there will be a charge of \$3 for all over age 10 attending the plaza activities. For tickets, contact ticket chairman Jaroslaw Iwachiw, (908) 369-5164, 10 a.m.-8:30 p.m., weekdays; Stephen Musey, Jr. (609) 825-7665; or local festival representatives. Discounted tickets are available to organizations purchasing 40 or more tickets in advance.

The Arts Center is located in Holmdel, Exit 116 off the Garden State Parkway. There is plenty of free parking.

Proceeds from the festival benefit the Garden State Cultural Center Fund, which provides free programs for New Jersey citizens.

## U.S.-Ukraine...

(Continued from page 6)

Department's Special American Business Internship Training (SABIT) program in which 23 Ukrainian scientists and managers have participated so far.

### Assistance not widely known

Part of the reason that little is known about U.S. governmental aid to Ukraine and the other former Soviet republics is because of the all-too frequent and somewhat misleading characterization of assistance to the newly independent states (NIS) as "Russian aid" or emphasis of the "Russian aid package."

Unfortunately, some spokesmen in this administration are falling into the trap of the previous administration in excessively focusing on Russia when it comes to assistance. In doing so, they are ultimately undercutting their own efforts in Congress and among the American people to build support for aid to the former Soviet Union. The constituency for aid to Russia itself is relatively limited — for the most part, Washington foreign policy think-tanks and editorial boards of major newspapers, as well as the Russian-American community.

If the administration were to place more emphasis on its assistance efforts to states other than Russia, such as Ukraine or Armenia, which have constituencies that could provide more grass-roots, "outside-the-Beltway" support for aid, they would be helping their own stated initiatives. Instead, Ukraine and the other states are still all too often an afterthought in government and media thinking.

### The Ukrainian American community

By the some token, the Ukrainian-American community — Ukrainian-American taxpayers — need to be more aware of their own government's assistance efforts to their country of origin. Part of the problem is that many of the programs of assistance are relatively new and still evolving. Hence, there is confusion. Partly, it is uncertain as to how much more assistance Congress will authorize and appropriate for aid.

The Ukrainian community's various Washington offices can perform a valuable service by taking the admittedly difficult task of tracking and publicizing this information to a greater extent than they have in the past. If the community decides that U.S. governmental assistance efforts to Ukraine are indeed worthwhile, the case can be made to Congress and the Administration for not

only continued, but increased aid to Ukraine.

To be sure, U.S. governmental assistance, even if it were to become more substantial, is not a panacea for Ukraine. Ultimately, it is the Ukrainians themselves who have to make the difficult transition to the democratic, rule of law state with a market-oriented economy — largely through their own devices. U.S. assistance or assistance from other governments can only help at the margins. For that matter, so can non-governmental assistance, whether it be foreign businesses investing in Ukraine, or private entities that receive grants from the government or from the private sector to carry out their projects. While it would be naive to think that outside assistance — governmental or non-governmental — could solve Ukraine's problems, it would be extremely shortsighted to think that it is of little or no value.

Yes, Russia is by far the largest recipient of aid to the former Soviet republics, and strong arguments can be, and have been, forwarded to U.S. policy makers for greater emphasis on the other states. But Russia, clearly, is by no means the only recipient. The Ukrainian American community should not lose sight of this fact, and its voice should be heard when it comes to questions of assistance to Ukraine, including ensuring that Ukraine receives an equitable share of U.S. assistance.

As importantly, U.S. governmental assistance can facilitate already existing or future Ukrainian American efforts to help Ukraine. Indeed, this is already taking place to some extent as Ukrainian American entities have started to receive funding from AID or the Congressionally-funded National Endowment for Democracy for various projects and initiatives.

And while Ukrainian diaspora efforts to help Ukraine have been extremely impressive, its resources alone simply cannot compare with the resources — financial and human — of the U.S. government or private sector. Indeed, Ukrainian American involvement in the political system is an effective way of leveraging efforts to help Ukraine.

For these reasons, it is in the Ukrainian American community's interests to be informed about, support and encourage effective U.S. governmental — as well as non-governmental — assistance to Ukraine.

*Orest Deychakivsky is a staff member of the U.S. Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe (Helsinki) Commission. The views expressed in the article are his own and do not necessarily represent the view of the commission.*

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## A photo...

(Continued from page 7)

2. "Mistresses abandoned by fleeing Soviets." Time writes: "Other historians insist that the majority of the women pictured in the series of photographs were mistresses the Soviets abandoned when they fled Lvov to escape the German troops. The defenseless collaborators were then attacked by resentful residents for consorting with the Soviet enemy."

The phrasing of the above passage is rather strange. The women referred to were not mistresses of just any "Soviet enemy" but of the NKVD henchmen, while the "defenseless collaborators" helped the Soviet occupiers impose the totalitarian regime in western Ukraine.

3. "Nazi anti-Semitic propaganda film." Time writes: "Still another theory suggests the public humiliation of the women was orchestrated by the occupying Nazis in order to shoot an anti-Semitic propaganda film."

Even though the editors seem to dismiss this third explanation, and twist its presentation, it is the one that fits the

documents best. The series of photographs and the footage of the German film discovered in Warsaw show that the Germans did in fact make an anti-Soviet film in which Lviv hoodlums punish Soviet collaborators. These women were not raped but only "wallowed" in the city gutters. The identity of the women is not made evident, so it is possible that they could have been of any nationality.

The readers of the boxed insert on "Wartime Atrocities" in the letter section of the April 19 issue of Time will look in vain for a satisfactory explanation or an apology. The editors end their piece, which some readers may mistake for an apology: "there is enough confusion about it for us to regret that our caption, in addition to misdating the picture, may well have conveyed a false impression." The "confusion" is of the editors' own making; in fact, the documents are much clearer than the editors wish to admit. As for the "false impression" that their caption "may well have conveyed," it could have done so only if the statement was not clear. What is ambiguous about "Traditions of atrocity: A Jewish girl raped by Ukrainians in Lvov, Poland, in 1945"?

Time does not feel it owes the Ukrainian community an apology for an issue which it marginalizes by reducing its relevance to "readers of Ukrainian descent" in whom the photograph "struck a nerve." It does not wish to accept that non-Ukrainians who carefully read the caption also felt that it needlessly maligned Ukrainians. This, at least, was the impression I got from the students in my undergraduate course on the methodology of history when the Lviv photograph was analyzed together with other historical documents.

In his letter, which Time did not print, Prof. Orest Subtelny informed the editors that whatever horrors occurred in western Ukraine during World War II, "mass rape was not one of them." Still, in their boxed reply, the editors insist, without substantiating their claim, that after the Germans took Lviv, "chaos in the form of pogroms, rapes and killings swept the town."

It is significant that the editors' rectification was published under the title "Wartime Atrocities," when the issue is not war crimes but the nature of the photograph. The photograph of the allegedly raped girl appears immediately under-

neath the title, reinforcing the subliminal connection between the two.

Rape is a heinous crime against humanity. In time of war, rape can take on gargantuan proportions and terrorize the civilian population. This fact was well documented in Mr. Morrow's excellent article. The recent revelations about the violation of Muslim women by Serbs in Bosnia have also shown that reports of mass rape arouse general indignation and the perpetrators of these atrocities are submitted to global condemnation by public opinion. No civilized society should accept rape as a weapon of war, for it not only dishonor the victim but also dehumanizes the aggressor.

Because rape is such a despicable violation of human dignity and provokes such strong emotional reaction, reports about rape can easily be used for political purposes. The commander of the southern Russian army was aware of this when, in the beginning of Napoleon's invasion of Russia, he wrote to the governor of Moscow: "For God's sake, we must rouse the peasants. We must tell them that the enemy desecrates churches and rapes women." Rape the atrocity can easily become rape the tool of propaganda. Accusation of rape is a serious matter and may not be thrown around lightly.

The Ukrainian community deserves a genuine apology from Time for publishing an irrelevant photograph with a false caption, which violated historical truth and defamed the Ukrainian community. The documents are there; will Time have the professional integrity to do them justice?

*Roman Serbyn is professor of history at the University of Quebec in Montreal.*



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# Ukrainian crossword

by Tamara Stadnychenko

## Answers to last week's puzzle



### Newsbriefs...

(Continued from page 2)

Josze Antall met in Uzhhorod on April 30, where the two leaders agreed to work to bring to fruition Mr. Kravchuk's proposal for the creation of a regional security group, reported Radio Budapest. That proposal, made on April 28 at a CSCE conference in Prague, would include Eastern Europe, Ukraine, the Baltic States, Belarus, Moldova and Austria. Mr. Antall called Ukraine "a factor of stability" in Europe and said Hungary is ready to cooperate with Kyiv in international organizations to work out the details of Mr. Kravchuk's proposal. Mr. Kravchuk said his vision is for an organization unlike the Warsaw Pact, closely associated with NATO. The two leaders also succeeded in spurring the Hungarian Parliament to debate the 1991 friendship treaty between the two states, which has not yet been ratified (see above). (RFE/RL Daily Report).

#### Green Party elects new chief

•KYYIV — Mykola Korobko was chosen the new leader of Ukraine's Green World party at its fourth Congress, reported Kievskiy Vestnik on March 6. Mr. Korobko is a parliamentary deputy from Kriviy Rih, who is also a geologist with experience in nature conservation systems. (IntelNews)

#### British-Ukrainian firm to drill for oil

•SYMFEROPI — A British oil firm on April 7 signed an agreement with Ukraine to drill for oil in Crimea, reported IntelNews. Kenny Exploration and Production has joined with Ukraine's Chornomornaftohaz to create a joint venture, the Crimean Oil Company. John Kenny, president of the British firm, said that by the end of the century the joint

venture expects to be extracting up to 1 million tons of oil and 7 billion cubic meters of natural gas. The general director of Chornomornaftohaz said by previous estimates there are between 2 trillion and 4 trillion tons of potential fuel beneath Crimea, 20 percent of which is thought to be oil. (IntelNews)

#### Government allocates more newsprint

•KYYIV — Ukraine's Cabinet of Ministers will allocate 1,000 tons of paper to newspapers from state reserves to alleviate the acute paper shortage problem according to a Holos Ukrainy report of April 17. Anatoliy Minchenko, head of the State Committee on Material Resources, also said Ukraine will also receive an additional 40,000 tons of paper from Russia in the near future. Mr. Minchenko said the extra paper will be allocated to Kyiv's newspapers at government subsidized prices. Other newspapers will be forced to purchase the paper at market prices. The Kyiv newspapers Mr. Minchenko enumerated are either state run or government influenced. (IntelNews)

#### Canada's Orthodox head visits Ukraine

•WINNIPEG — Metropolitan Vasyliv of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Canada left for Ukraine on May 5 to meet with Ukraine's religious and government leaders reported the Metropolitan's Chancery. He is to visit the cities of Kyiv, Pochayiv, Lviv, Ivano-Frankivske, Chernivtsi, Poltava and Kharkiv, where discussions will take place on the current status of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Canada and, also, the new direction of the Church in Ukraine. He is visiting at the invitation of Arsyn Zinchenko, the head of the Council of Religious Affairs of the Cabinet of Ministers, and is scheduled to depart on May 21. (UOC of Canada)

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**Monday, May 17**

**IRVINGTON, N.J.:** The Newark branch of the Ukrainian Music Institute of America invites the public to the piano diploma recitals of Ada and Zenia Helbig, students of Taissa Bohdanskyy, to be held at the Ukrainian Community Center, 140 Prospect Ave., at 7:30 p.m. There will also be an exhibit by young artists, among them: Greg Hywel, Tamara Zahaykevych, Ruth Kysilewskyj, Lia Kotys, and Dorian Yurchuk. Proceeds from the evening will benefit St. John Ukrainian Catholic School in Newark.

**Sunday, May 23**

**LOS ANGELES:** Dr. Frank Sysyn, acting director of the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Alberta and currently, Kendall Visting Associate Professor at the department of history at Stanford University, will speak on the topic "Kozak Myth and Contemporary Nation-Building in Ukraine," to be held at the Ukrainian Culture Center, 4315 Melrose Ave., at 1 p.m. The lecture is sponsored by the California Association to Aid Ukraine.

**ROCHESTER, N.Y.:** A one-day only art exhibit of works by the artist Rem Bahautdyn, featuring icons as well as historical and genre metal reliefs, will be held at St. Josephat Ukrainian Catholic School, 95 Stanton Lane, 9:30 - 3 p.m. The exhibit is sponsored by Branch 46 of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America.

**PREVIEW OF EVENTS****Monday, May 24**

**LOS ANGELES:** UCLA Center for Russian and East European Studies, International Studies and Overseas Program, is presenting a lecture by Dr. Frank Sysyn, visiting professor at the department of history at Stanford University, on "Kozak Myth and Contemporary Nation-Building in Ukraine," to be held at 6265 Bunche Hall, 405 Hilgard Ave., at 3 p.m. For further information, call Bohdan Futala, (310) 829-7564.

**Saturday, May 29**

**BOSTON:** Ukrainian American Veterans Post 31 will participate in Memorial Day services with the Veterans' Services Department at the Veterans Memorial Park, Park Drive at 11 a.m. For more information, call Walter Michajliw, (617) 323-6253.

**LEIGHTON, Pa.:** The Ukrainian lawyers of Leighton and the Ukrainian Homestead are holding a Memorial weekend picnic and "zabava." The picnic begins at 2:30 p.m. on the Homestead grounds and includes, free food, cash bar, and volleyball. The dance, featuring the Dya Kolory orchestra of New Jersey, starts at 9 p.m. Tickets to the dance: \$8, adults; \$6, seniors — advance purchase; \$10, adults; \$8, seniors — at the door; stu-

dents, age 12-17, \$5; children under 12, free.

For information or tickets in the Philadelphia/Allentown area, call (215) 262-0897; Hazleton area, (717) 636-2227, Leighton, (215) 377-6906.

**Sunday, May 30**

**FORT DIX, N.J.:** Ukrainian American Veterans of the New Jersey State Department will participate in Memorial Day services at Arnetown Cemetery, to be held 10 a.m. For more information, call State Comdr. George Miziuk, (609) 394-4824.

**NEWARK, N.J.:** Ukrainian American Veterans (UAV) Post 6 will commemorate Memorial Day at the UAV monument in Hollywood Cemetery, Stuyvesant Ave., at 11 a.m. For more information, call John Pawlow, (908) 249-0861.

**PASSAIC, N.J.:** The Ukrainian American Veterans Post 17 will host Memorial Day services at the UAV monument at Cedar Lawn Cemetery, Route 20, at 1 p.m. For more information, call Mitch Wengryn, (201) 779-4796.

**TRENTON, N.J.:** Ukrainian American Veterans Post 25 will participate in Memorial Day services with the Mercer County Veterans Council at Greenwood Cemetery, Hamilton Avenue, at 1 p.m. For more information, call John Tymash

at (609) 499-3339.

**MARLBORO, N.J.:** Ukrainian American Veterans Post 30 (Freehold) will hold a Memorial Day "panakhyda" for departed veterans at St. Volodymyr's Ukrainian Catholic Church, Route 520, at 12 noon. For more information, call Bohdan Krawczuk, (908) 739-3207.

**LOS ANGELES:** A delegation of Ukrainian parliamentarians, headed by Vasyil Durdynets, deputy chairman of the Supreme Council, will meet with the Ukrainian community at 1 p.m. at the Ukrainian Culture Center, 4315 Melrose Ave. The official visit is sponsored by the US-Ukraine Foundation, funded by a grant from the United States Information Agency, for purposes of meeting with government officials and industry representatives to discuss issues pertaining to defense conversion. For more information, call board members of the California Association to Aid Ukraine, at (818) 781-6991 or (818) 366-5016.

**Monday, May 31**

**WARREN, MICH.:** Ukrainian American Veterans Post 101, Ukrainian Catholic Veterans Post 645, the Divizyynyk and Ukrainian Insurgent Army Veterans are holding a memorial service and the dedication of a monument in commemoration of Ukrainian and Ukrainian American Veterans. The ceremony will commence at St. Josephat's church picnic grounds at 1 p.m. For further information, call Mike Ogrodnik (313) 366-4496.

**Parliament...**

(Continued from page 3)

- approved the first reading of the state program on dealing with the medical and social consequences of the Chernobyl catastrophe.

Corrections were also made to the land code of Ukraine and the state program on privatizing state enterprises.

The second packet of laws included draft laws on court reform: on conferred laws and congresses of judges, on qualification committees for judges, and on a testing and disciplinary commission for judges. Once passed, these laws will define Ukraine's future legal system. They were accepted in the first reading and sent to committee for further work.

In addition, Parliament voted to postpone the law on the status of judges, which will go into effect on January 1, 1994. A new packet of court reforms should be ready by this date.

A wide range of laws dealing with the criminal code was also reviewed and passed. The Parliament approved in the first reading the draft law on fighting crime. One resolution requires parliamentary commissions and the government to hasten work on 10 draft laws on mass crime and abuses in government bureaucracy.

Regarding external affairs regulations, the parliament approved the first reading of the draft law on international treaties. It amended the law on consular and diplomatic representations in the Baltics and Central Asia to maintain one mission in each region. In addition, deputies resolved to make Ukraine join a convention on physical protection of nuclear material.



# СОЮЗІВКА SOYUZIVKA

**1993 CAMPS & WORKSHOPS at SOYUZIVKA****TENNIS CAMP — Sunday, June 20 — Thursday, July 1**

Boys & Girls age 12-18. Food & Lodging \$240.00 (UNA Members) \$270.00 (Non-Members). Tennis Fee: \$70.00.

George Sawchak, Zenon Snylyk — Instructors

LIMIT: 60 Participants.

**BOY'S CAMP — Saturday, July 3 — Saturday, July 17**

Recreation camp for boys ages 7-12, featuring hiking, swimming, games, Ukrainian songs and folklore

UNA Members: \$160.00 per week; Non-Members \$180.00 per week

Additional Counselor FEE \$25.00 per child per week

LIMIT: 45 Children

**GIRL'S CAMP — Saturday, July 3 — Saturday, July 17**

Similar program to boys' camp; same fee

**UKRAINIAN FOLK DANCE WORKSHOP—**

**Sunday, July 18 — Sunday, August 1**

Instructor: Roma Pryma-Bohachevsky

Traditional Ukrainian folk dancing for beginners, intermediate and advanced dancers

Food and Lodging: \$265.00 (UNA Members), \$295.00 (Non-Members)

Instructor's fee: \$150.00

LIMIT: 60 Students

The Ukrainian National Association does not discriminate against anyone based on age, race, creed, sex or color.

For more information, please contact the management of "Soyuzivka":

**UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION ESTATE**

Foordmore Road, Kerhonkson, N.Y. 12446

Telephone (914) 626-5641 or Fax (914) 626-4638

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