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# THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

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

Vol. LXII

No. 17

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY SUNDAY, APRIL 24, 1994

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## Ukraine, Russia agree to split Black Sea Fleet

by Roman Woronowycz

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYYIV — Ukraine and Russia have agreed to divide the Black Sea Fleet, a Foreign Ministry official announced here on April 19.

An agreement signed in Moscow on April 15 between Ukraine's President Leonid Kravchuk and Russia's President Boris Yeltsin, where both leaders were attending the Commonwealth of Independent States summit, will give each country 50 percent of the flotilla. Ukraine will also receive 25 percent of all other property associated with the Sevastopol fleet.

The two countries have bickered over the division of the holdings of the naval force of the former Soviet Union for more than two years. Several previous agreements seemed to have decided the destiny of the flotilla, but dissension among naval officers on both sides did not allow for implementation.

The recent naval maneuverings between the two countries in Odessa, where on April 9 a Ukrainian hydrographic ship, the Cheleken, was commandeered to Sevastopol, brought the situation to a head.

Deputy Foreign Minister Borys Tarasiuk said Ukraine will hand most of its share of the ships over to Russia in payment for oil and gas debts that have been accumulating because Ukraine lacks the financial capability to pay Russia for much of its energy needs. "Ukraine will keep between 15 and 20 percent of the ships," said Mr. Tarasiuk. "Ukraine does not need all of these ships."

Minister Tarasiuk disputed some Russian press reports that have suggested the fleet would be divided according to the Massandra protocol, an agreement signed last year that stipulated Ukraine would renounce claims to all of the Black Sea Fleet. Many believe President Kravchuk signed that agreement under duress: that Russia had threatened to turn off all oil and gas supplies if Ukraine did not acquiesce to Russia's demands.

Mr. Tarasiuk said, "Ukraine is following an integrated approach to the problem of the Black Sea Fleet, taking into account the provisions of the Dagomys, Yalta and Zavidovo agreements, as well as those of Massandra."

The details were scheduled to be worked out April 21 when the defense ministers of Ukraine and Russia were to meet in Sevastopol. The central question to be decided is who will get what.

Moscow has proposed that Russia should obtain control of strategic warships, such as antisubmarine vessels and cruisers, and that Ukraine would take the

## Kyiv signs on to CIS Economic Union as associate

by Roman Woronowycz

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYYIV — Ukraine signed an accord with the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) on April 15 that will give it representation in all structures of the newly established CIS Economic Union as an associate member, but will limit its role within the body to specific agreements.

Ukraine's Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs Borys Tarasiuk said Ukraine will financially support only those economic organizations in which it becomes involved. It will carry a vote where questions are to be decided on documents the country has signed or ratified. Otherwise, its role will be restricted to consultation.

Ukraine's political leadership has been

in a tug of war for almost a year trying to determine how its economic relations with countries once part of the Soviet Union proceed. The document may help mollify a faction within the country's political leadership, including re-elected Parliament Deputy Leonid Kuchma, which has been calling for closer economic ties with Russia.

Mr. Tarasiuk stressed, "It is important to understand that this does not change Ukraine's position towards the Partnership for Peace program or its responsibilities in economic relations with other countries." He also said Ukraine will limit its responsibility for the work of the Economic Union to those documents it has signed.

He further explained that entry into the coalition and all associated docu-

ments must first be ratified by Ukraine's Parliament.

Foreign Ministry official Oleksander Chalin said Ukraine agreed to cooperate in the economic alliance for five years and that it can withdraw at any time after giving six months' notice.

The most involved economic agreement signed by Ukraine supports establishing a free trade zone for members of the Economic Union, which calls for the gradual abolition of customs duties and tariffs.

Another document calls for the eventual convertibility of currencies of all the member-countries to help smooth payments for goods. Which currency should be the basis of conversion quickly became an issue at the CIS summit held in Moscow, said Ukraine's Deputy Prime Minister Valentyn Landyk. "So far, only the Russian ruble has been proposed," said Mr. Landyk. "We are opposed to working on only a Russian ruble basis."

Other documents signed were on non-economic issues, most notably, one that acknowledges the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the CIS member-states. Mr. Tarasiuk said he welcomed the CIS decision to officially recognize the borders between Russia and Ukraine and that discussions for practical implementation of border controls are expected soon.

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## Chornobyl eight years later

### Devastation and hope at the epicenter

by Roman Woronowycz

Kyiv Press Bureau

CHORNOBYL — The cities of Prypiat and Chornobyl near the site of the world's largest nuclear accident look as if the town of Tombstone of Wild West notoriety had been brought back to the future.

Slowly decaying buildings stand vacant. Nary a window remains unbroken. Tumbleweeds roll down unkempt streets, where few people walk. Trucks and machinery, once used to haul workers and their equipment to and from the nuclear complex as they tried to put out the radiation-charged fires, now sit rusting in weed- and litter-covered fields.

In the area between the two towns, trees uprooted during the clean-up effort lie scattered about. Many of the ones that survived the raking over bear no foliage. Mohyla-like mounds appear sporadically in open fields — the buried remains of what once were homes. Fields that yielded wheat, now bear wild grass and weeds.

Today, however, the major tragedy is not what happened at Chornobyl but what little has happened since.

On April 26, eight years will have passed since reactor No. 4 at the Chornobyl Atomic Energy Station, located between Chornobyl and Prypiat, blew up, sending tons of nuclear debris into the atmosphere. Since then, most of the inhabitants of this ill-fated place, located a two hours' drive north of Kyiv near the confluence of the Prypiat and Dnipro rivers, have been relocated. But their future as well as that of the reactor responsible for their tragedy remains uncertain.

The plight of reactor No. 4 may soon

become clearer. The International Atomic Energy Agency sent its second team in two months here to review the conditions of the four Chornobyl reactors and to make recommendations for a better analysis of radiation levels as well as to review current safety procedures. The team's findings and recommendations were to be made public at the Vienna conference of the IAEA scheduled to begin April 21, which Ukraine's Deputy Prime Minister Valeriy Shmarov is scheduled to attend.

Volodymyr Kholosha, director of the Chornobyl zone and deputy minister for Chornobyl issues, explained that Ukraine will soon hire a consulting firm to study the future of cement-encased reactor No. 4. He said guidelines were developed at the March IAEA meetings, by which Ukraine has extended a request for bids to international consulting firms to determine how to best re-seal the crippled reactor's cracking and disintegrating sarcophagus. "In June we expect to choose a consultant to make recommendations for further safeguarding of block No. 4," said Mr. Kholosha.

Mykola Maziukevych, who is in charge of monitoring the contaminated zone, said that radiation levels have leveled in the last year. However, he underlined that the biggest threat to the stabilization of nucleide levels are the forces of nature. "Storms and forest fires, which are especially a threat in the summer, are our biggest concern. Other than that, the only real reason that radiation levels would increase would be if another steam cloud from the remaining reactors was to be released."

The director of the monitoring labs,

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## Four candidates vie for presidency as deadline nears

by Roman Woronowycz

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYYIV — With only days remaining to register, another candidate has entered the ring for the upcoming presidential elections still scheduled for June 26 of this year, bringing the total to four.

The latest to put on his gloves is Director of the Fund for Economic Recovery and Parliament Deputy Volodymyr Lanovy. The deputy's press secretary, Kyrilo Kulykov, told The Weekly on April 21 that the Vulcan worker's collective had submitted signatures sufficient to register Mr. Lanovy for the elections.

He joins Oleksander Moroz of the Socialist Party, Petro Symonenko of the Communist Party and Leonid Kuchma of the Inter-Regional Bloc for Reforms, all of whom have submitted their petitions for registration through their respective organizations.

A fifth candidate, Parliament Chairman Ivan Plushch, was expected to announce his candidacy at a press con-

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## Prague move increasingly likely for RFE/RL as BIB approves plan

JERSEY CITY— Two radio services that served as beacons of democracy's light into the darkness of Soviet communism will likely move closer to their target audiences in the near future, reported the Washington Post on April 16.

The Board for International Broadcasting, overseer of Radio Free Europe (RFE) and Radio Liberty (RL), two U.S. government-funded stations that broadcast to the nations of Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union, unanimously approved a plan to move the stations from their current home in Munich to Prague. In this manner the stations have accepted the invitation of the Czech Republic's president, Vaclav Havel, to set up shop in the Czech capital, reported the Post.

Supporters of the planned move argue that in a time of sharply decreased budgets and outright opposition by some in the U.S. Congress, the move is the best guarantor of the stations' survival as independent entities. The annual savings in operating costs which the Prague move is expected to show will be in the range of \$10 million to \$15 million. Such a substantial savings will, according to the supporters of the planned move, quiet the voices in the Congress calling for an outright shutdown of the stations or their consolidation and subordination to the Voice of America, a branch of the United States Information Agency (USIA).

RFE, which serves the countries of the former Warsaw Pact, and RL, its counterpart serving ex-Soviet nations, have been instructed by the Congress and the

Clinton administration to slash their annual operating budgets from this year's level of \$210 million to under \$75 million by 1996, and to reduce their staffs from the current 1,500 to a maximum of 700 by that year. In response to these draconian cuts, RFE has already closed its Hungarian broadcasting service and plans to privatize (i.e. sell off) its Prague-based Czech and Warsaw-based Polish services. The Post article indicated that the long-term plan is to phase out other national services as former Soviet republics develop strong independent broadcast and print media.

Although the oversight board's vote to approve the Prague move was unanimous, there is significant opposition to the plan by RFE/RL rank and file employees, many of whom believe that the costs of moving would be prohibitive and who, having worked for many years in Munich under a favorable German labor law and in a familiar environment, would be hesitant or unwilling to move to Prague. The Post article indicated that opposition to the move was most clearly expressed last January with the resignation of the stations' president, after only three months in office, to protest what he called excessive financial and morale problems stemming from the proposed move.

However, the article added that a study by Arthur Anderson & Co., the renowned accounting firm, indicated that despite possible short-term problems, the Prague move would be cost efficient for the stations in the long term.

## Rukh conference focuses on improving electoral strategies

KYIV— Respublika reported that Rukh has completed its fifth annual Ukrainian conference here on April 17. Conference delegates discussed and passed the Rukh statutes. A number of changes, aimed at strengthening party discipline and improving electoral campaign strategies were brought to fruition.

Rukh Chairman Vyacheslav Chornovil said, in reference to the upcoming presidential elections tentatively scheduled for June, that it would be improvident for Rukh to put forward a candidate, as such an individual would only split the democratic vote. Mr. Chornovil underlined that Rukh's primary aim in the upcoming election is to prevent the accession of Communist or Russian imperialist candidates.

Conference delegates elected a new central leadership. Among those elected

were: first vice-chairman— Oleksander Lavrynovych, vice chairwoman for agitation and press relations— Olena Bondarenko, vice-chairman for youth, business and educational matters— Robert Kartashiv, vice-chairman for organizational, financial and legal matters — Mykhailo Boychyshyn. Some 23 individuals were elected to the Rukh central leadership, including such persons as Vyacheslav Chornovil, Ivan Zayats, Serhiy Odarych and Les Taniuk.

Conference participants passed a resolution calling on Amnesty International to investigate the as yet unsolved kidnapping and disappearance of Rukh Secretariat head Mykhailo Boychyshyn. The resolution also underlined the urgent necessity for the Parliament to establish a special committee, charged with investigating the Boychyshyn case.

## Bishop Voronovsky installed in Drohobych

LVIV — Over 20,000 faithful of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church on April 17 witnessed the installation of Bishop Julian Voronovsky as ordinary of the newly created Eparchy of Sambir-Drohobych by Cardinal Myroslav Ivan Lubachivsky in the Cathedral of the Holy Trinity in Drohobych.

Also present, according to the Lviv Archeparchy's Press Office, were Archbishop Volodymyr Sterniuk, auxiliary bishop of Lviv; Archbishop Antonio Franco, apostolic nuncio to Ukraine; Bishop Ivan Martyniak, bishop of Peremyshl; Bishop Mykhailo Koltun, bishop of Zboriv; Bishop Mykhailo Sabryha, bishop of Ternopil; and Bishop

Filemon Kurchaba, auxiliary bishop of Lviv; as well as representatives of the government, various religious and monastic orders, and Church organizations. The seminarians of the Seminary of the Holy Spirit of the Archeparchy of Lviv were also present. Bishop Voronovsky has served as rector of the seminary since Cardinal Lubachivsky's return to Ukraine in 1991.

The territory of the Eparchy of Sambir-Drohobych was a part of the Archeparchy of Lviv until the Synod of Bishops of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church in its 1992 session created four new eparchies

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## NEWSBRIEFS

### European Union preps plan for Ukraine

LUXEMBOURG — The European Union plans to prepare a new proposal aimed at helping Ukraine overcome the severe economic problems that threaten the country's reform program. Sir Leon Brittan, external economic relations commissioner, briefed EU foreign ministers on April 18 regarding a program of concrete aid in spheres of activity as diverse as energy and fertilizers. Recently the EU and Ukraine signed a partnership and cooperation agreement. One EU diplomat voiced his view that the union in the past may have looked at Ukraine purely in terms of its relations with Russia; he added that this needed to change, particularly in view of Ukraine's dire economic situation. (Reuters)

### EU seeks Chernobyl shutdown

LUXEMBOURG — The European Union wants to help Ukraine close down the Chernobyl nuclear power station, site of the world's worst nuclear accident in 1986, and to investigate reported safety defects there. European Affairs Minister Theodoros Pangalos of Greece said on April 19 that the assistance would feature a broad-ranging plan of economic aid for Ukraine. (Reuters)

### Socialists assess election results

KYIV— On April 16, participants of the fourth extraordinary conference of the Socialist Party of Ukraine (SPU) analyzed the results of the recent parliamentary elections and mapped out the party's strategy for the upcoming presidential election campaign. The 336 delegates underlined what they saw as the successful performance of the left, in particular the SPU, in the parliamentary vote, and noted that the SPU will be represented by 14 deputies. The delegates believe that the new Parliament will be productive. It will be incapable, however, of passing laws altering the current Constitution. The SPU believes this to be a positive situation, as the current Constitution contains at least a rudimentary social safety net, according to the SPU. The delegates expressed their belief that currently the president has too much power and the Parliament too little. As its presidential candidate the party nominated its leader, Oleksander Moroz. Finally, the SPU delegates appealed to the citizens of Ukraine to regard the SPU as a party of the left center and not as an extreme left organization. (Respublika)

### Khrushchev recalled on his birthday

KYIV — The 100th anniversary of the birth of Soviet leader Nikita

Khrushchev, who was of Ukrainian background, was marked in Ukraine with numerous newspaper articles on April 17. Generally the articles praised Khrushchev for launching communism's first timid thaw, but criticized him for overseeing purges and devastating Ukraine's ecology via grandiose industrial projects, including the construction of huge hydroelectric dams along the Dnipro River at the expense of historic, centuries-old villages. Newspapers cited his service as head of the Communist Party of Ukraine in the 1930s at the time untold numbers of people disappeared in the Stalinist purges. "We have nothing to celebrate in Ukraine, Khrushchev was responsible for tens of thousands of lost lives," said Ivan Dzyuba, minister of culture. (Reuters)

### Moldovan president meets Gagauz leader

CHISINAU, Moldova— The Moldovan Parliament will shortly discuss a draft law on granting a special status to the Gagauz-inhabited parts of southern Moldova, Moldovan President Mircea Snegur said on April 18, after a meeting with Stepan Topal, leader of the so-called Gagauz republic. According to ITAR-TASS, the draft law will grant the Gagauz broad self-government, and economic and cultural autonomy, within the framework of a single Moldova. Mr. Snegur said the matter should be settled without delay since the establishment of stability in the republic would encourage an inflow of foreign capital. A previous attempt to solve the Gagauz question floundered in summer 1993 when discussion of the draft law was blocked by pro-Romanian deputies who objected to the provision that the Gagauz would have the right to self-determination if Moldova united with Romania. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

### Ukrainian defense official in U.S.

OFFUTT AIR FORCE BASE, Neb. — Gen. Col. Anatoliy Lopata, Ukraine's first deputy minister of defense, is in the U.S. on a weeklong trip designed to build relations between the two countries. On April 20 he visited Offutt Air Force Base, home to the U.S. Strategic Command that oversees all U.S. nuclear weapons. He assured his hosts that Ukraine is "on the road to non-nuclear status and will dismantle all" its nuclear weapons. Gen. Lopata also was to visit the U.S. Atlantic Command in Norfolk, Va., Fort Bragg, N.C., and Washington, where he was to meet with Secretary of Defense William Perry and Gen. John Shalikashvili, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. (Reuters)

## THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

FOUNDED 1933

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

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

Yearly subscription rate: \$20; for USA members — \$10.  
Also published by the UNA: Svoboda, a Ukrainian-language daily newspaper.

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

UNA:  
(201) 451-2200

Postmaster, send address changes to:  
The Ukrainian Weekly  
P.O. Box 346  
Jersey City, N.J. 07303

Editor-in-chief: Roma Hadzewycz  
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The Ukrainian Weekly, April 24, 1994, No. 17, Vol. LXII

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## INTERVIEW: Cardinal Lubachivsky on recently concluded synod

*March 30 is the third anniversary of the return of the head and father of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church Cardinal Myroslav Ivan Lubachivsky, to his see, the Archeparchy of Lviv. On this occasion, the primate granted several interviews to representatives of the foreign and local press accredited in Ukraine. Following is a summary of questions posed. Questions from Ukrainian journalists have been translated. (The transcript below was provided by the Lviv Archeparchy's Press Office.)*

**Your Beatitude, it is now three years since you returned to Ukraine. What thoughts do you have on this occasion, particularly regarding the accomplishments of the Church in Ukraine?**

I remember the feelings I had prior to leaving Rome for Ukraine. I was very happy to be returning home – a home I never left by choice. I was forced to live all these years outside Ukraine, as I was out of the country when World War II began. I had 50 years of memories and hopes which were about to be realized. I was quite moved by the warm welcome I received.

When I arrived, I found a Church that was very strong in terms of devotion and faith. There was a great deal to do, however, to bring the Church from the underground into a contemporary administrative structure and to properly meet the pastoral needs of our faithful. This was difficult because the Universal Church has changed greatly since 1946, and all these changes must to a greater or lesser degree be implemented.

Primarily, we have worked on this administrative structure. I came to Ukraine with several members of my staff from Rome. They graciously agreed to stay with me to help. With those persons and with the priests and faithful from Ukraine, we have worked very hard to bring organization and order to the Church in Ukraine.

Additionally, many important projects and events have been initiated in the last three years: we held the first Synod of Bishops on Ukrainian territory; four new eparchies for our Church in Ukraine have been established; Bishop Mykhailo Koltun became the first bishop ordained on the territory of a free Ukraine; the body of Patriarch Josyf was returned to Lviv; our seminaries have been re-opened and we have nearly 1,000 men studying for the priesthood; the Church tribunal is functioning; celebrations of the 60th anniversary of Youth of Christ were held; the prefect of the Congregation for Eastern Churches, Cardinal Achille Silvestrini visited us, as did Cardinal Joseph Bernardin of Chicago; the Church again supports the Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky Hospital; the Clement Sheptytsky Greek-Catholic Academy has been established; the Institute of Church History has been established; the archeparchial newspaper *Meta* was renewed; a second Synod of Bishops was held; we have greeted many prominent leaders of the Church and government; a Patriarchal Sobor will soon be under construction in Kyiv and [there were] many other projects. It has been a very busy three years and, in the current situation in Ukraine, it has not been easy to accomplish these things.

**You mentioned the second Synod of Bishops held in Lviv February 20-27. What decisions and resolutions were made during this Synod, particularly regarding the situation of Bishop Isidore Borecky and Bishop Roman Danylak?**

The decisions of the Synod are confidential until they have been reviewed by the Holy See and can be announced officially. All the bishops of our Church are bound to keep the decisions of the Synod secret, as am I. Many issues were discussed, these included the current territory of our Church and its patriarchal status; commemorations of the 50th anniversary of the death of the Servant of God Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky; the celebrations of the 400th anniversary Union of Brest and the 350th of the Union of Uzhhorod in 1996; the Patriarchal Sobor we hope to hold in 1996; the Beatification of Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky; various liturgical and administrative decisions and the situation of the Eparchy of Toronto as well. I am to discuss these decisions and resolutions however and, I might add, that for our Church it is most important that all its bishops and faithful respect the laws of our Church which bind us to confidentiality.

**You mentioned your staff that came with you from Rome. It is commonly believed that these persons and other members of your staff keep you in somewhat of a "glided cage" and do not allow people to see you. Would you please comment?**

That is complete nonsense. I see the persons I believe are necessary for me to meet. In fact, my staff – particu-

larly those not from Ukraine – try to convince me to meet with various persons more often than I would like. We must remember that there is a definite hierarchy and order in the Church. I see persons and tend to issues which must be handled personally by me – the head of the Church. There is still not enough time in the year for me to meet these requirements – let us add to this that I have 11 bishops in Ukraine; the apostolic nuncio; leaders of other confessions; government representatives and many others who demand my attention. There are nearly 3,000 parishes of our Church in Western Ukraine.

It is impossible for me to personally deal with each issue. This is why the Church has the structure of eparchies with bishops who have deans upon whom they rely as well as their immediate staff. We must keep order and structure in order to remain effective. Problems and issues can be dealt with on various levels



Cardinal Myroslav Ivan Lubachivsky

and our people should understand this. I try to meet with as many persons and faithful as I can, but I must delegate some of these duties to competent members of my staff and rely upon them as well. I would like to say that it would be more prudent for those who talk against Church officials to work more and talk less.

**During the 1994 meeting of the Synod of Bishops, a group of faithful picketed your residence. Would you please comment?**

This was only a few persons. The problem centered around a city church where a few faithful were against their parish priest and took the opportunity of the Synod to voice their dissatisfaction. This was an unwise initiative and these types of demonstrations give no result. This group of faithful distributed a defamatory document regarding the parish priest and some members of my staff. It is interesting that the authors used pseudonyms, not even having enough courage to sign their own names. The situation was quite sad and the bishops understood that a small group of our faithful is vengeful and this is not Christian. [It is] also interesting that the persons about whom the placards were written often spoke with those who were picketing. The demonstrators did not even know who they were. I realize that our people are experiencing difficult times, but anger and vengeance are not a solution to the situation. The Church has survived many other intrigues and will survive many more.

**Can you explain your vision of the role of the layperson in the Church?**

My vision of the role of the layperson in the Church is in agreement with the documents of the Second Vatican Council and with the discourses of His Holiness Pope John Paul II. In his address during his general audience on March 16, he noted that the layperson's role in the Church begins in the parish, where the layperson can participate in the "community of the apostolate." His Holiness is quite clear that the laity has an important role to play in the Church. This includes participation in the liturgy, catechization and social and pastoral initiatives. His Holiness is also clear that the role of the laity has its constraints and these are definitely in the role of decisions and policy-making.

In each eparchy are bishops and priests. In the structure of our Church, the holy father, bishops and priests are the decision-makers. Our faithful should understand that this is the structure of our Church and, though their advice and thoughts are welcome, final decisions will be made in this structure. Even those laypersons who are employed by the Church hold only administrative positions, which do not make decisions reserved for the hier-

archy. Sometimes it is difficult for the faithful to accept the decisions of the hierarchy. It should be remembered that Christ's bishops are the shepherds and teachers of His Church.

The desire of our bishops, clergy and faithful for the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Patriarchate is well-known. We have asked for its recognition repeatedly and will continue, at every opportunity, to ask for this elevation of our Church. It is in God's hands and I'm sure that the holy father will grant us this recognition when he believes it should be granted. For this, we should pray and work as much as possible so that our Church can soon realize this long-awaited moment.

**Many of our faithful believe that Rome pays no attention to the Greek-Catholic Church in Ukraine. Do you agree?**

I think that is a very shortsighted way to look at the situation. I can assure that the interest of the Roman Apostolic See in our situation is great. I can also say that our Church is continually realizing a greater understanding in Rome and various factors are being considered in an effort to include our desires in the over-all scope of the Universal Church. This means that there is always greater interest in our situation as well as a strong desire to have our input in Christ's Church.

**There is great speculation that His Holiness Pope John Paul II will visit Ukraine. Can you discuss when this visit will take place?**

I would like to see the holy father in Ukraine as soon as possible, and I'm sure all the bishops, clergy and faithful feel exactly the same way. We have asked His Holiness to consider such a trip. But the holy father is also head of the Vatican City State and as such each visit, though primarily pastoral, has both diplomatic and public elements. The visit must be desired as well by the government. We hope that this will soon be resolved so that Pope John Paul II can pray with us in the country where St. Volodymyr accepted Christianity.

**The beatification of Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky has been a long process – almost 30 years. Do you feel that this recognition will soon take place?**

Beatification is not something that is a foregone conclusion. It must be worked upon effectively and proven. There is a postulator who is working on this process in Rome. Also, the Synod of Bishops has requested that His Excellency Bishop Mykhailo Hrynchynshyn, exarch of Ukrainian Greek-Catholics in France, Switzerland and Benelux, also lend his efforts to this process. I pray each day that Metropolitan Andrey, one of the most prolific and greatest men of our Church, be beatified. I hope that our faithful will also continue to pray for this great gift.

**Your Beatitude, would you please give an appraisal of what you feel the Church's immediate goals are?**

The holy father has often asked this question of bishops throughout the world. We came to the realization that, as we look to the Third Millennium the greatest task is the renewal of evangelization – contemporary pastoral work, applying the social teachings of the Church. Our Church, after nearly 50 years of underground existence should continue to focus on the further strengthening of its structures throughout Ukraine.

## Chornobyl commemoration at St. Patrick's Cathedral

SHORT HILLS, N.J. – On Sunday, April 24, at 10:15 a.m., at his regular Sunday morning mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Cardinal John O'Connor will give special recognition to victims of the largest nuclear accident in history, which occurred on April 26, 1986. The widespread effects of radiation spewing into the atmosphere will continue to manifest themselves far into the future.

The cardinal will greet the executive board of the Children of Chornobyl Relief Fund and many Americans of Ukrainian descent who will be present at the mass.

The Children of Chornobyl Relief Fund (CCRF) was co-founded by Dr. Zenon Matkivsky and his wife, Nadia, to alleviate the suffering in their native Ukraine. Since its formation, the CCRF has garnered support from all segments of the American people, but especially from the Ukrainian community in the Greater New York-New Jersey area. As a non-sectarian, charitable independent

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## Toronto children's festival raises \$10,000 for orphanages in Ukraine

by Nestor Gula

TORONTO – Hundreds of children, with accompanying adults, streamed to the 1994 Ukrainian Children's Festival. On Sunday, April 10, in the basement hall of the St. Mary's Ukrainian Catholic Church in Mississauga, on the outskirts of Toronto.

Organized by Help Us Help the Children, the event was a rousing success. It raised over \$10,000 for orphanages in Ukraine.

According to organizer Mirka Bojeczko, a Canadian television personality with the stage name Samantha Taylor, the \$10,000 raised will translate to a \$30,000 purchasing power under a special program for charities. The money raised will go towards the purchase of vitamins, baby formula, medical supplies and educational material.

She said the original idea was to hold a concert to raise money for the charity, but then it snowballed into the children's festival. The festival featured dancers, comics, clowns, singers, puppet shows, a host of things for the children to do and plenty of food, drink and candies.

Most of the food, entertainment and materials for the craft tables was donated by a Toronto area business. According to Mrs. Bojeczko, over 100 volunteers gave up their time to make this festival a reality. This does not include the over 90 dancers who took part in the festival.

The festival was organized along the lines of a medieval play. There was a

main stage at one end of the hall and two smaller ones at opposite corners. Events would rotate between the stages, providing uninterrupted entertainment for four hours. The space between the stages contained craft tables. Here the children were able to paint T-shirts, draw cartoons, make their own sundaes or cookies, or even go "fishing."

To officially open the 1994 Ukrainian Children's Festival, a Luba Goy video was shown. This well-known Ukrainian-Canadian comic and television personality is the spokesperson for Help Us Help the Children. However, she was not able to be present due to other commitments.

The fact that Ms. Goy is spokesperson for Help Us Help the Children is all the more poignant due to the fact that she herself spent some time in an orphanage upon her arrival in Canada.

Michael Luchka, host for the youth portion of the "Kontakt" Ukrainian television show, hosted the festival. Other performers at the festival were the Beverly Allen Entertainment Agency (which supplies clowns), Dumpling and Fancy Nancy, Ihor Baczynskyj, the Chaika Ukrainian Dancers, Michael Harms, Bruce Hunter, Orysia Lubinsky-Pawluk, Mirka Bojeczko and Olya Choikan, Barbara Muller, Darka Sharanewych, the Solovey orchestra, Titka Kvitka and Friends, the Ukrainian Academy of Dance and the Yavir Ukrainian Dancers.

Due to the success of the event, some



Children enjoy and arts and crafts activity during the Ukrainian Children's Festival held in the Toronto area to raise funds for orphanages in Ukraine.

overcrowding problems occurred and a few unlucky families had to be turned away at the door. All parents and children enjoyed the event and hoped it would be repeated, although in a bigger venue. "They should hold it in a bigger place, possibly outside under tents next time, maybe in June or July," said Walter Kilyk, who with his wife and their 4 1/2-year-old daughter attended the event. "We really

enjoyed this festival and I hope it becomes an annual event."

Mrs. Bojeczko said that because of the festival's success, the committee is considering making this an annual event. She noted that a week prior to the event ticket sales were very slow, with only about 100 sold. Sales picked up dramatically just prior to the event, and more than 800 persons attended.

## Share the Dream sends humanitarian aid to Kyiv's neediest

by Linda Hodges

MEMPHIS, Tenn. – Sending parcels to loved ones in Ukraine can be cumbersome and time-consuming. But imagine the difficulty of putting together and shipping more than 500 packages at a time.

In 1993, its first year of operation, Share the Dream, a non-profit, non-religious, all-volunteer humanitarian aid and referral organization, sent approximately 1,522 parcels, totaling more than 20 tons to needy residents of former Soviet republics – but mostly to Ukraine. In March, the organization started off its second year with a shipment of approximately 12 tons of aid to Kyiv, and it plans another shipment in May or June.

The parcels were put together by individual sponsors who have adopted a family or individual in Kyiv from among the hundreds of needy who wrote letters request-

ing aid. The letters were in response to an ad placed in three Kyiv newspapers by a friend of the organization who visited the city in 1992. The ads stated that Americans would like to establish contact with, and perhaps provide help to, Kyiv residents with special needs, such as single-parent families, large families, pensioners and invalids. The ad ran only once in the newspapers, but requests continue to make their way to the Kyiv staff of Share the Dream, who pass them on to the organization's Memphis, Tenn., office.

In a typical request for aid, Elena Leonidovna says "I am writing to you because I've been driven by despair... Half a month we are hungry. That's O.K. for grown-ups but it hurts to see hungry children."

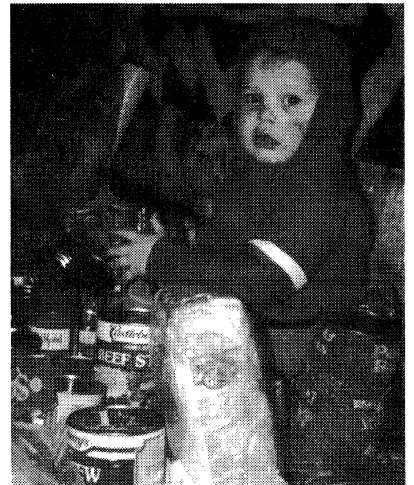
A middle-aged man, Oleh Petrovych, told of spending a record length of time cleaning up at Chernobyl, 700 days, and says "besides me, who is going to leave this life soon, the real bad situation is my family." He goes on to describe the serious illnesses of his wife and children, and says that recently his mother died and he had to sell most of his furnishings to pay for her funeral.

A sponsor can specify the kind of person they'd like to help, such as a single mother with small children or a lonely pensioner with no family. Sponsors receive a translation of the letter requesting help. Other than a few restrictions, sponsors are free to give whatever they want. A bimonthly newsletter keeps members aware of conditions in Kyiv and likely needs. Last winter, Share the Dream promoted an "Operation Winter Rescue" campaign, encouraging its sponsors to include warm clothing and overshoes.

In its latest newsletter, Share the Dream pointed out that many children in Kyiv are constantly hungry. "The outrageously high food prices, which have been raised again and again, mean that children of Kyiv are suffering from a lack of nutritious daily meals. We are receiving more and more letters from parents in Kyiv who are pleading for help in feeding their hungry children. After using their monthly wages to pay for rent and utilities, most Ukrainian families cannot afford to buy enough food to last for the entire month. As a result, many children in Kyiv are constantly hungry."

The sponsors gather clothing, food or medical supplies, pack them in cardboard cartons, and bring them by a specified date to one of several collection points in Memphis. Attached to the package is a photocopy of the recipient's name and address, and an inventory list with the donor's return address.

The weight of each parcel is limited to 50 pounds so that the recipients can bring them home by public transportation. Sponsors are allowed, however, to donate as many as



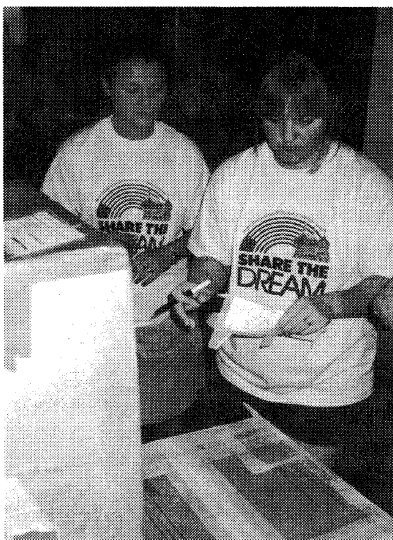
One-and-a-half-year-old Iliusha, a child of a family sponsored by Share the Dream based in Memphis, wears donated clothes and looks over food received by his family.

five parcels. Volunteers in Memphis load the parcels into a metal container, either 20 or 40 feet long. They're hoisted by crane onto a truck and driven to the port city of Charleston, S.C., from where they're shipped overseas.

Although strictly a volunteer organization, Share the Dream conforms to guidelines established by the Fund for Democracy and Development, an agency under the U.S. Department of State.

Established for the purpose of helping residents of the Commonwealth of Independent States (which excludes Baltic countries), the Fund for Democracy and Development pays for the shipping costs of organizations that send humanitarian aid. Those organizations must agree not to send any of the "three B's" – "bullets, booze or Bibles" – that is, weapons, drugs, or religious materials. Electrical appliances also are not permitted, because they're not considered essential "humanitarian aid." Before the shipment leaves Memphis, the

(Continued on page 8)



Sandra Schocke (left) and Cathy Melton, members of the Share the Dream board of directors, prepare donated boxes of aid for shipment to sponsored families in Kyiv.



# THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

## UNA Centennial observances

### Philadelphia honors "Batko Soyuz"

PHILADELPHIA — The theme of the 14th annual banquet of the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center (UECC) was recognition of the Ukrainian National Association, on the occasion of its 100th anniversary, for years of material and moral support to Ukrainian diaspora. It was noted that during these years a very important role was played by UNA's periodicals, i.e. Svoboda, The Ukrainian Weekly and Veselka and other publications.

Ulana Diachuk, guest of honor and the UNA supreme president, received an honorary plaque on behalf of the fraternal organization.

In attendance at the February 26 event were 120 guests representing 30 community organizations, including five UNA branches. The master of ceremonies was Dr. Ihor Kunash, while Borys Zacharchuk, president of the UECC, delivered the opening speech. The Rev. Roman Pankiw, pastor of the St. Nicholas Church in Philadelphia, led the guests in prayer.

The entertainment program included performing artists from Ukraine.

Volodymyr Panteleyev, cellist, accompanied by Olha Panteleyev, his wife, played five pieces of classical music. Liubart Lishchynsky recited humorous and satirical works of Bohdan Nyzhankiivsky's (Dufta) "Babay" and Edward Kozak's (Eko) "Hryts Zozulia," after an introduction by Olha Kuzmowycz, an editor at Svoboda. Both performers were heartily applauded by an appreciative audience.

Mrs. Diachuk expressed appreciation for the above award and shared with the guests her concern about the lack of sufficient number of people from the younger generation, who should be stepping into the ranks of the UNA. She continued, that the UNA is modernizing its insurance, publications and "Soyuzivka" in order to attract the younger generation to the UNA and into Ukrainian community activity. She also urged the Ukrainian community not to spare any effort to include the members of the younger generation in their organizations and thus to give them an opportunity to make their contribution to community work.

### Miamians hold jubilee banquet

by John Kocur

MIAMI — On Sunday, March 6, Miami Branch 368 held a commemorative banquet in honor of the 100th anniversary of the UNA. Branch 368 was the first branch established in Miami back in the late 1940s, keeping Ukrainians in the south in touch with their brothers way up north.

The banquet began with a prayer and commemorated past members with a moment of silence. In his opening remarks, Branch President John Kocur thanked all present for attending and taking part. He went on to say, "much appreciation is due to our parents and grandparents for having the will and intelligence in forming and supporting the UNA and its local branches since it kept the Ukrainian identity and heritage alive by not allowing us to be assimilated into the melting pot." In his concluding remarks Mr. Kocur observed that it is a lot easier to explain to Americans who Ukrainians are since Oksana Baiul won the gold at the Olympics.

Branch Secretary Mary Bergman spoke about the background of the UNA, its accomplishments, and goals. She also gave a brief history of the local branch's accomplishments, mentioning that the

branch even had a member on the Supreme Assembly, the late Taras Maksymowich, who was active in UNA activities until he was bedridden.

Ms. Bergman concluded her remarks with the fact that the UNA today, as in the past, serves all members of the Ukrainian community, whether born here or overseas.

Remarks in Ukrainian were made by Dr. George Cehelsky, past branch secretary. Dr. Cehelsky spoke of the Ukrainian immigration to Canada and the United States. He also described the problems faced by these immigrants and their acceptance by local American communities. He went on to discuss the early start of the UNA and Svoboda.

Irene Rakush also presented a short poetic presentation.

Somewhere between these presentations, guests were treated to a delicious meal of salmon Wellington prepared by Miami's own chef and branch member Paul Galadza, assisted by other members Richard Waskiewicz and Alex Veshtey.

A short musical interlude was provided by the Maksymowich Trio, sisters Hanyia, Donna and Karen. Board members Olga Maksymowich and Nicholas Rakush handled ticket sales and hall preparation.



Branch 368 in Miami celebrates UNA Centennial. Seen at the banquet are: (seated from left) Mary Bergman, Olga Maksymowich, John Kocur, Nicholas Rakush, George Cehelsky and (standing) Irene Rakush.

## North Port community celebrates

NORTH PORT, Fla. — The Ukrainian American community here, many of whose members are members of the UNA, on February 23, celebrated the 100th anniversary of the Ukrainian National Association. The event was well organized and the hall tastefully decorated.

The celebration was opened by Roman Shramenko, president of the local seniors' organization, who also acted as master of ceremonies for the entire evening. The keynote address in Ukrainian was delivered by Dr. Jaroslav Padoch, former UNA supreme secretary, while the English address was delivered by Joseph Lesawyer, former supreme president.

Short speeches were also delivered by Wolodymyr Boryskewich, president of Branch 381 in North Port, and John Gawaluch, secretary of Branch 377 in St. Petersburg, Fla. The above-mentioned

formed an honorary executive board for this celebration.

An important item on the agenda was the presentation of the anniversary cake, which was directed by Mr. Shramenko. Mr. Lesawyer blew out the candles on behalf of "Batko Soyuz" (Father UNA), and a cake cutting ceremony followed. Mr. Shramenko also proposed a toast which was followed with the singing of "Mnohaya Lita" in honor of the UNA.

Representatives of four local Ukrainian community organizations read their 100th anniversary greetings to the UNA. They were Pawlyna Riznyk of the Ukrainian Golden Cross; Maria Nawarynska of the local chapter of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America; Mychaylo Belendiuk from the local Ukrainian credit union and Dr. Pawlo Turula from the Coordinating Committee of the local Ukrainian community.

## UNA grant supports Orthodox seminary



UNA Supreme Auditor William Pastuszek, a member of the Metropolitan Council of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A., recently presented a UNA donation for \$1,000 to the St. Sophia Ukrainian Orthodox Seminary. Seen in the photo above, taken during the annual budgetary meeting of the Metropolitan Council, are: (from left) the Very Rev. William Diakiw, president of the Consistory, Bishop Antony, Metropolitan Constantine and Mr. Pastuszek.

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## THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

# Lessons of Chernobyl

April 26 marks the eighth anniversary of the world's worst civilian atomic disaster, which occurred at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant, an event that put Ukraine in the headlines and underscored to the world the perilous state of the nuclear industry in the Soviet Union.

The word "Chernobyl" still evokes images of panic in the minds of Ukraine's citizens. Each and every one of them remembers where they were and what they were doing on the day Chernobyl exploded, despite the fact that the Soviet government kept the information from the people for another few days. The image of children, marching down the Khreshchatyk, celebrating the Communist May Day holiday, to this day outrages parents and reminds them of the lie they once lived.

Although the official Soviet death toll for the accident remains at 32, thousands — (Ukrainian officials report 8,000) — have died from the consequences of the accident, and tens of thousands suffer from radiation-related illnesses, such as cancer and thyroid complications.

And the Chernobyl plant, which was originally scheduled to close by the end of 1993, continues to provide Ukraine with seven percent of its energy needs and the rest of the world with concerns of another accident brewing.

Soon after Ukraine declared its independence, the Parliament voted to impose a moratorium on the use of the Chernobyl plant. After the 1986 explosion, Reactor No. 4 was enclosed in a concrete sarcophagus to prevent radioactive leakage; in 1991, a fire at Reactor No. 2 forced the shut down of that unit and it became even more evident that Chernobyl was a ticking time bomb.

Ukraine's government became Chernobyl-conscious, opening a ministry to deal with the consequences of the accident. A parliamentary committee aided victims of the accident, as did numerous charitable committees, both in Ukraine and outside its borders.

But with independence came problems and Ukraine's major woes include lack of energy supply from domestic sources and huge debts to Russia for gas and oil. In a sharp about-face, on October 21, 1993, the Ukrainian Parliament abandoned previous safety concerns and voted to keep Chernobyl open and to lift the moratorium on the construction of new nuclear plants.

Just two months ago, President Leonid Kravchuk issued a decree that broadens the use of nuclear power in Ukraine, once again stating that Chernobyl's third unit should be re-opened in the near future, despite the fact that the International Atomic Energy Agency continues to cite "numerous safety deficiencies [that] still remain at the station."

And although U.S. Deputy Secretary of Energy William White recently returned from Ukraine where he said he obtained promises that Chernobyl was going to be shut down "as soon as possible," that phrase can be interpreted to mean any time from now until 1998, the year the Ukrainian government thinks other nuclear reactors will go on-line to replace the Chernobyl plant.

Environmentalists, with Greenpeace activists leading the way, have proved that Ukraine's energy needs can be fulfilled without the continued operation of the Chernobyl nuclear plant. The organization's report, titled "Essential Elements in the Ecological Reform of the Energy Industry in Ukraine," shows that "rebuilding such plants in Ukraine as Chernobyl is economically and technically unfeasible."

And despite the fact that Chernobyl has lost about 20 percent of key staff in the last year alone, and despite the fact that the list of safety violations continues to grow, the latest being two minor incidents while an IAEA delegation reviewed the premises last week, the Ukrainian government is straddling the fence on the issue of Chernobyl.

This position has even led one American official to comment that "the Ukrainian government seems to have greater ambitions for Chernobyl." It promises the West that it will close Chernobyl, placating the United States, and environmental groups on the issue, but it won't say when. Thus, it keeps the door open for financial aid from Europe and the United States.

It promises its own officials that Chernobyl can remain open, providing much-needed energy and it promises the nuclear lobby that its jobs are secure.

Meanwhile, Ukraine's citizens live in fear of Chernobyl, the sequel.

## On the electoral front

# Letter from Malyn

by Lubomyr Luciuk

I have just returned from "the front." The electoral combat there was savage. I had gone to Ukraine expecting to visit a free and sovereign country, undergoing its first post-Soviet, democratic election. I went thinking the good guys had already won.

I was naive.

Before my eyes, "the party of power" (yesteryear's communists and their allies) so craftily manipulated the electoral process that they retained most of their fiefs. Nobody here seems to have much noticed, or cared.

But I do. For I watched what the apparatus did to Vitaliy Zhuravsky, a young patriot and a man of exceptional integrity. He and his enthusiastic band of volunteers had dared do the previously unthinkable. They contested the parliamentary seat from Malyn, a city in the central Ukrainian region of Zhytomyr. Motivated by a strong desire to improve Ukraine's lot, this small band challenged the powers that be, and in a locale far from those western Ukrainian regions where democratic nationalists had little to fear from communists. That made Mr. Zhuravsky and company dangerous. And so a powerful political machine was rolled out to defeat him. No expense or dirty trick was spared.

An electoral process deliberately engineered to be convoluted and almost incomprehensible was made even more intimidating by physical threats, disinformation and bribery. The local electoral commission did nothing to stop this. Most of them favored the president's designated man. Which made sense. He was, and is, one of them. If he had lost, they would have.

Who are they? Essentially, the same lads who, in the summer of 1991, abandoned the Red flag under which they had marched gaily for decades, without a fight. Which also makes sense. They didn't worry about a mere flag, knowing that the system that had rewarded their fealty for years wasn't really changing. Today they parade under the blue-and-yellow banner of Ukraine. Tomorrow they'd just as happily saunter under the Russian tricolor.

*Lubomyr Luciuk is a professor of political geography at the Royal Military College of Canada and author of "Welcome To Absurdistan: Ukraine, the Soviet Disunion and the West."*

Meanwhile, the people, who lived poorly in the past are worse off now, for they are being robbed as well. It's not that people aren't fed. They are. But they are also fed up. And where their mounting resentment is taking Ukraine is what we should be worrying about.

Given what I saw, you might think I left feeling pessimistic about Ukraine's future. I'm not. For I did not witness the actual triumph of "the party of power," whatever its adherents may be assuming just about now. As I made my way around the Ukrainian countryside, so much of it mired in socialist sloth after years of Soviet misrule, pock-marked with run-down collective farms with names like "Pathway to Communism" and "Pathway to Lenin," it became clear that it is only in these nether regions of the country, where menace and misinformation can still be deployed, almost unseen, that supposedly "ex-communists" can manage to "win" an election. Just barely. And even in this hinterland I met dozens of good men and women who no longer want anything to do with the Soviet past. They made a point of conducting me through the dead villages of Zone 3, near Chernobyl. "See here," they said, "this is where Lenin's road led Ukraine."

These Ukrainians demand change. They will get it, perhaps later rather than sooner. But thousands like them in the Malyn region voted for a better future. They were cheated of success. And they know it. And they know by whom. It won't happen again.

At an election meeting in a collective farm hall, so cold inside that I could see my breath, I heard an old farmer rise to say that he had heard tell how Vitaliy Zhuravsky, just then being touted in the local newspaper as "a possible future president of Ukraine," along with his Christian-Democratic Party followers, were in the pay of the West, intent on selling off the country. "Well, what's wrong with that?" he joked, adding, "at least then we'd all have plenty of Uncle Ben's to eat!" The crowd roared its good-humored approval. Even Mr. Zhuravsky smiled.

The younger generation he and his friends represent know that Ukraine is not for sale, nor is it breaking up. And the comedian's old joke about "give me control over a meter of Ukraine's border and the whole country will emigrate" no longer has any meaning. For Ukrainians like Vitaliy Zhuravsky and his supporters are staying. They intend to transform Ukraine. I have no doubt that they will.

## Colloquium reviews teaching of Ukrainian

NEW YORK — A colloquium on teaching college-level Ukrainian at American colleges was held on March 12 at the Shevchenko Scientific Society. Attending were several authors of Ukrainian grammar texts in English (Assya Humesky and Zirka Derlycia), instructors of the Ukrainian language at several universities (Columbia, Harvard, Rutgers, Utah), a second language acquisition methodologist, and a linguist from the Institute of Ukrainian Language in Kyiv.

The participants discussed many topics relevant to teaching college-level Ukrainian, especially: placement of students, proficiency guidelines, grouping of students (e.g. with and without

Ukrainian/Slavic background; pairing with and without equal language proficiency); methodology of material presentation; problems of two orthographies (the 1928 and the Soviet versions; changes in the 1990 and 1993 Academy of Sciences orthographies); strengths and weaknesses of existing textbooks and tapes; transliteration. A bibliography of textbooks and dictionaries was shared.

The group decided to keep exchanging ideas on the subject and to meet annually, and, whenever needed, to take a position, especially in reference to any new and inadequate texts. The colloquium was organized by Larissa Onyskevych on behalf of the Philological Section of the Shevchenko Scientific Society.

April  
26  
1986

## Turning the pages back...

One of the books that provides an account of the world's worst nuclear disaster is "Chernobyl: A Documentary Story," by Yuriy Shcherbak, a physician, writer and leading activist of

Ukraine's Green movement. The book, published in 1989 by the Edmonton-based Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, contains interviews with many who witnessed the accident. On the night of April 26, 1986, Yuriy Badayev, a 34-year-old engineer, had been working at the information processing complex SKALA, the brain, eyes and ears of the station, where a computer does essential operations and calculations. Dr. Shcherbak spoke with Mr. Badayev as he lay in a Kyiv hospital. Following are excerpts of the engineer's recollections, as recorded by Dr. Shcherbak.

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"What happened was very simple. There was an explosion. I was on shift 40 meters from the reactor. We knew there were experiments going on. The experiments were according to a previously planned program and we were following this program. Our computer registers all deviations and records them on a special tape. We were watch-

(Continued on page 18)

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## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

**"Best argument" for Patriarchate**

Dear Editor:

In his article "The Patriarchate: Who Needs It?" (March 2), Myron Kuropas states that the "best argument" for a patriarch is the unfortunate situation that has developed in Toronto. He then supports, it would seem, the position taken by Bishop Isidore Borecky in refusing to submit his resignation from office, by further stating "there is nothing in Church canon law that requires a bishop to retire at age 75. Bishops do so at the request of the pontiff."

This is skewing the intent of Canon 210, which reads: "An eparchial bishop who has completed his 75th year of age...is requested to present his resignation from office...to the Roman pontiff."

The canon is quite clear in requiring that a bishop submit his resignation at age 75 at the request of higher authority. Surely Dr. Kuropas is not suggesting that a request by the Roman pontiff for the resignation of a bishop is to be taken as optional? Refusal by a bishop to submit his resignation when it is requested by the Roman pontiff is simply an act of disobedience. Dr. Kuropas' "best argument" for a patriarch is flawed, therefore, because its premise is grounded on an act of disobedience.

It is indeed curious that Bishop Borecky publicly appealed the decision of the Holy See requesting his resignation to the recent Synod of Ukrainian Bishops held in Lviv February 20-27, only to have them vote almost unanimously that Bishop Borecky must resign

as eparch of Toronto. No resignation has been submitted to this day.

Dr. Kuropas is on more secure ground, however, when he points to the record of suffering for the faith which the Ukrainian Catholic Church has endured under communism, and states, "if any Eastern rite Church merits a patriarch, it is the Ukrainian Church." Agreed. As for realizing this hoped-for goal, the commissioning of Bishop Roman Danylak by the Synod of Ukrainian Bishops to develop a rationale both for the creation of a Patriarchate and for its extension beyond the River Zbruch is more than "interesting to note," as Dr. Kuropas puts it. To those who know Bishop Danylak, it is a giant step towards such realization.

Regarding the declaration of concern over the future viability of the Ukrainian Church, I agree with Dr. Kuropas that the current "slide to oblivion" will only be stopped when "all Catholics begin acting like a community" and are blessed with "leaders who generate enthusiasm, trust and commitment to the Body of Christ."

We hope that those concerned Ukrainian Catholics of North America who have planned the upcoming conference of laity remember one thing when addressing these challenging issues. There is no lack of leaders who are "dynamic." It is not enough, however, that a leader be dynamic. Too many dynamic leaders, driven by false ideologies, have led our people into avoidable strife and division. Our desperate need is for those leaders among our clergy and laity whose lives exemplify holiness and obedience to lawful authority. For such we must never cease praying.

**The Rev. Deacon Josaphat M. Korchinski**  
Milliken, Ont.

**Ukrainians and drinking alcohol**

Dear Editor:

After I read the letter of Orest Popovych, Ph.D., and then re-read with greater care the letter of N.A. Hruszkewycz, M.D., I wholeheartedly support the ideas of the latter. As a practicing physician, I know what Dr. Hruszkewycz is talking about. He is not "ill-informed" and the description of his letter as having a "tone of exaggerated indignation [that is] almost comical" does not apply to his thoughts. In my opinion such an undignified description should be avoided.

Why do I support the opinion of Dr. Hruszkewycz? As yet there is no final convincing proof or medical evidence that "having a couple of drinks a day is beneficial towards prevention of heart attack," as Dr. Popovych believes.

What does a "couple of drinks" mean? Not drinking at all could be even healthier. It also could be said that the more you drink, the greater the risk of developing problems. The Globe and Mail on April 2 reported that on March 26, Ruth Engs, a professor of applied health sciences at Indiana University was reported to have read at least 20 studies showing one drink per day may lessen the risk of heart attack. In the same article Dr. D. Wilson, a professor of family medicine at McMaster University in Hamilton, Ontario, countered that these studies were not persuasive.

David Lawrason, writing in The Globe and Mail article titled "A little wine for the stomach's sake runs into a snag," specifies what a "standard drink" is: five ounces of table wine, or three ounces of fortified wine, or one and a half ounces

of spirits, or 12 ounces of beer. Now multiply these by 14 and you have the amount per week.

It is true that every country or culture has its own attitudes toward drinking. It is also true that somehow the world is of the opinion, probably false, that Ukrainians drink a lot. There is a saying that a Ukrainian alcoholic promised his wife he would stop drinking, but quietly started eating his liquor with a spoon. Ukrainians do not need encouragement to drink.

Approximately 90 percent of Canada's populations drinks moderately. The Canadian College of Family Physicians for the first time in North America launched a national program of Alcohol Risk Assessment and Intervention (ARAI) to identify those people who may develop alcohol-related problems. Dr. Reg Perkin, executive director of that college, said one in five Canadians age 12 or older is at risk of developing alcohol related problems. That is in addition to the five percent who already have serious drinking problems, for a total of nearly 7 million Canadians. It appears to me that a similar situation exists in the United States.

The situation is not "comical," Dr. Popovych. Between 1989 and 1991, 11,894 people were killed on Canada's highways. Alcohol was a factor in 45 to 54 percent of motor vehicle accidents. It is worthwhile to keep that in mind while discussing the problems of drinking alcohol.

**W. Sochaniwskij, M.D.**  
Toronto

The Ukrainian Weekly welcomes letters to the editor. Letters should be typed (double-spaced) and signed; they must be originals, not photocopies.

The daytime phone number and address of the letter-writer must be given for verification purposes.

**NEWS AND VIEWS: New directions at Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies**

by Dr. Zenon E. Kohut

Over the past year, the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies (CIUS) has implemented a fundamental reorganization based on autonomous components, each responsible for developing its own program. The current components include: the Peter Jacyk Center for Ukrainian Historical Research, the Toronto Publications Office, the Stasiuk Program for the Study of Contemporary Ukraine, the Ukrainian Language Education Center (ULEC), CIUS Press, the Ukrainian Canadian Studies Program, and the Journal of Ukrainian Studies (JUS).

While the Jacyk Center and the ULEC have functioned as autonomous units for some time, others have been created recently or reorganized. The most substantial changes involved the implementation of plans to redirect the activities of the Toronto office and to establish an office in Kyiv.

With the completion of the five-volume Encyclopedia of Ukraine, the encyclopedia staff at the Toronto office has been reduced to one person and a part-time director. The release of staff formerly dedicated to the encyclopedia enabled the transfer of the JUS back to Toronto and provided personnel for CIUS Press. All Toronto employees, including those funded by the Jacyk Center and the ULEC, are part of the CIUS Toronto office.

At the same time, CIUS established a presence in Kyiv. Myroslav Yurkevich, a CIUS research associate, went to Kyiv to publish the institute's Ukrainian-language manuscripts and supervise various CIUS projects, in addition to other duties.

While some modifications, particularly as to the Kyiv office, may still be necessary, the fundamental CIUS organizational structure is now in place. Each unit has its own director, allocated funds and programs.

I believe that the systematization of the varied programs of the institute with a clear delineation of functions and responsibilities is a major accomplishment of the past academic year. Not only has it increased the institute's overall scholarly production, but it gives the institute a greater reach into the scholarly community, increasing its national and international reputation.

Since the various programs will be reporting separately to the press, I would merely like to highlight some of this year's achievements.

The completion of the five-volume Encyclopedia of Ukraine is without doubt the greatest accomplishment of the CIUS thus far. Congratulations are in order to the encyclopedia editor, Dr. Danylo Husar Struk, the encyclopedia office, and all others who worked so intensely and diligently to complete the major phase of the project.

Other achievements include the organization by the Stasiuk Program on Contemporary Ukraine of a collaborative project with the Harriman Institute at Columbia University and the Seminar für Osteuropäische Geschichte of Cologne University to study Russian-Ukrainian relations. The three-year project has been awarded grants totalling \$100,000 (U.S.) from the National Endowment for the Humanities (U.S.) and the Humboldt Foundation (Germany).

CIUS Press published six books during the period and issued a new publications

catalogue. With the appearance of two double issues, the JUS will be caught up to the end of 1992. The ULEC has issued 12 resource publications and a social studies text for the grade 2 level. The Jacyk Center has been successful in establishing scholarly programs in Ukraine, particularly in the Institute of Historical Studies at Lviv State University.

In addition to the individual programs, the CIUS continued to provide grants for scholars, sponsor seminars and lecture series, and maintain close contact with Ukraine through visiting scholars and exchanges. Particularly noteworthy was the annual Shevchenko Lecture, sponsored by the Ukrainian Professional and Business Club of Edmonton. The lecture was delivered by Ukraine's ambassador to Canada, Levko Lukianenko, who also received an honorary doctorate from the University of Alberta in June. Ambassador Lukianenko's visits to the University of Alberta were widely reported in the Canadian, Ukrainian and international press.

The CIUS continued to exercise its role as a promoter of Ukrainian studies in Canada. Responding to a request from the Canadian Foundation of Ukrainian Studies (CFUS), the institute organized a one-day symposium on the state of Ukrainian studies in Canada. Working with CFUS, which funds the Neporany fellowship, CIUS completely changed the terms of the fellowship, mandating the recipient to introduce a course in Ukrainian studies at the university where the fellowship is to be held.

During the last two years, CIUS has also attempted to maintain a Ukrainian studies presence at the University of British Columbia by sponsoring a lecture series there.

Although the CIUS is functioning at its peak, its work is threatened by announced provincial budget cuts of 21 percent to post-secondary educational institutions over the next three years (not counting salary rollbacks).

At such a critical juncture, the CIUS must concentrate on fund-raising. This year the institute received \$110,000 in new endowment money, a significant amount considering the poor economic climate, lack of matching funds, and particularly the focus of the Ukrainian community on the financial needs of Ukraine. Therefore, we must pay special attention to the Ukrainian community, including the fulfillment of its goals in supporting and promoting quality scholarship in Ukraine.

At the same time, the CIUS must make every effort to secure outside grants for its various programs. But grant money is also becoming scarce in Canada. It is the CIUS's visibility in the international scholarly community that enabled the Stasiuk Program to receive the NEH and Humboldt grants this year and the Jacyk Center an NEH grant two years ago. The ULEC was able to obtain a grant from the Shevchenko Foundation.

In the past academic year, the CIUS has achieved stability, efficiency, and maturity in executing its many scholarly and pedagogical programs. Despite the dark clouds of budgetary crisis on the horizon, the CIUS will do everything possible to improve on these gains.

Our goals will be all the more achievable with the continued support of the Ukrainian community. We recognize and appreciate its support, as well as that of all friends of Ukrainian studies, who realize the importance of assisting the CIUS and its work in these difficult times.

Zenon Kohut is acting director of the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies.

## Senate amendment expresses concern about Russian coercion

by Xenia Ponomarenko  
UNA Washington Office

WASHINGTON — On March 24, the United States Senate added an amendment on U.S. policy towards Russian acts of aggression to the Congressional Budget Resolution of 1994. This amendment, authored by Sen. Mitch McConnell (R-Ky.), expresses the Senate's concern over the coercive activity by the Russian Federation aimed at the former republics of the Soviet Union, the Baltic states, and Central and East European nations. These acts include economic coercion, military intimidation and other attempts to establish a sphere of influence over the region.

According to the amendment, the U.S. will oppose any such actions "by appropriate means," consistent with the provisions of the Freedom Support Act and the Foreign Assistance Appropriations Act of 1994. The resolution reads as follows:

"Purpose: To express the sense of the Senate that, the assumptions underlying the levels of spending set forth in this resolution regarding the national defense (050) and international affairs (150) budget categories include an assumption that the United States will oppose, through appropriate means, attempts by the Russian Federation to intimidate, use military force or engage in economic coercion to establish a sphere of influence over the former republics of the Soviet Union, the Baltics, or Central and Eastern European nations, consistent with provisions contained in the Freedom Support Act and the Foreign Appropriations Act of 1994."

In his introductory remarks, Sen. McConnell stated that the recent multiple acts of coercion by the Russian Federation and the U.S. government's lack of response to these acts had prompted him to introduce this amendment into the Congressional Budget Resolution. He then proceeded to list recent Russian acts as examples: starving the Armenians by levying a 30 percent export duty on a major shipment of wheat seeds purchased by the U.S. from Russia for humanitarian aid to Armenia; suspending Ukrainian energy shipments two weeks ago, compounded with the fact that Russia has not fulfilled its obligation under the trilateral agreement to supply Ukraine with nuclear fuel rods in return for nuclear warheads already sent by Ukraine to Russia; provision by Russian troops of training and equipment to rebels engaged in war against the democratically elected government of Eduard Shevardnadze in Georgia; and insisting that troop withdrawal agreements with the Baltic states be conditioned upon Russian requirements for continued access to military installations.

The senator said, "Just a few weeks ago in the Foreign Operations Subcommittee, I questioned Secretary [Warren] Christopher about President [Boris] Yeltsin's State of the Union address in which he asserted Russia's right to intervene throughout the region to protect Russian minorities and guarantee stability. The State of the Union speech was understandably unsettling to Russia's neighbors. Instead of responding to Russia's neo-imperialist rhetoric, Secretary Christopher pointed out that Russia has legitimate interests in suppressing violence on her borders and protecting Russian minorities."

Sen. McConnell further stated that Secretary of State Christopher made no mention of the rights of minorities living in Russia, or addressing their rights of sovereignty or national integrity. "Secretary Christopher chose instead to argue Russia's case that their minorities were disenfranchised and should be treated — in his words — 'with generosity,'" said the senator.

Meanwhile, according to Sen. McConnell, top officials of the Russian Federation are asserting the right of Russia to interfere in the affairs of the countries of the former Soviet Union. He referred to an op-ed piece in the *Financial Times* on Monday, March 21, in which a senior policy advisor to Russian President Yeltsin wrote that a feasible plan for Moscow would be one in which the "CIS countries would remain independent politically but dominated economically (by Russia)...in this model Russia would be: first among equals...Russia will also have to continue to be a local peacekeeper or peace enforcer." The advisor, Mr. Karaganov, went on to note that "the only reason the nations will be offered a measure of political independence is so the local leadership can be blamed for any problems."

Sen. McConnell also criticized the U.S. administration's Partnership for Peace response to NATO membership requests by the nations of Poland, Hungary, and the Czech and Slovak republics. "The proposal in essence yielded Russian veto authority over United States-European policy," said Sen. McConnell. He went on to say, "the ambiguities of the partnership reflect our overbearing regard for Russian sensitivities...I cannot understand why the administration has not clarified American opposition to this creeping imperialism."

The senator concluded by stating that his amendment "makes clear that our terms of cooperation depend upon Russian respect for their neighbors' independence and territorial integrity."

parts of the city," he stated.

Gen. Radetsky also pointed out that any agreements signed by the parties in Sevastopol would first be reviewed by President Kravchuk and ultimately would be subject to the Parliament's ratification.

The two countries must also iron out whether Russia will own the Sevastopol base outright. The Massandra protocol includes a provision that requires Russia to rent the facility from Ukraine.

Russia's Defense Minister Pavel Grachev seems to be of a different mind. He told Interfax, "This fleet belongs to Russia. All the expenditures for its maintenance have been paid by Russia since September 1993. The very idea of a lease is senseless."

Mr. Tarasiuk of Ukraine's Foreign Ministry suggested on April 19 that Ukraine would ask for a five-year lease.

## Share the Dream...

(Continued from page 4)

Tennessee National Guard opens and inspects about five percent of the boxes to see that they conform to the guidelines.

There are about 1,200 organizations that are shipping humanitarian aid under the Fund for Democracy and Development, said Bill Herrington, principal founder and former chairman of the board of directors. Of these, Share the Dream is "one of the biggest and surely the best organized."

Share the Dream was born back in the summer of 1992 when a group of employees at the Alpha Therapeutic Laboratory, a Memphis blood screening laboratory where Mr. Herrington works as a medical technician, began to discuss how they might help the people. They felt they'd like to share some of America's abundance, said Mr. Herrington. "We felt so blessed — we didn't have to worry where our next meal was coming from or about hyperinflation."

The organization took off quickly, especially after the local media publicized it. The day after Christmas, the large Memphis daily newspaper, the *Memphis Commercial Appeal*, ran a feature story about the organization. The article inspired 800 new sponsors. Today there are more than 1,400 sponsors. The vast majority are from Tennessee, but the organization also has sponsors as far away as New Hampshire and Arizona. Out-of-state sponsors ship their parcels to Memphis.

The first shipment to Kyiv left Tennessee in January 1993. It contained 377 parcels; the second shipment in June numbered 600 boxes; in October, 543 boxes were sent. The latest shipment in March of this year, contained about 500 boxes.

At first the organization also sent parcels to Russia, but eventually focused on Ukraine because of the number of organizations already helping Russia. "We currently have approximately 400 letters [requesting aid] with 95 percent coming from Kyiv, because that's the only place we ship to at this point," said Mr. Herrington.

The proximity to Chernobyl also influenced the group to direct its help to Kyiv. As its newsletter says, "the children and elderly in Kyiv suffer from immune deficiencies due to radiation exposure following the Chernobyl accident. They are particularly vulnerable to infections and influenza, but are faced with a critical shortage of essential medical supplies."

Share the Dream employs several very reliable Kyiv residents to handle the distribution of packages and a letter exchange. Nira Razinkova checks out each request for aid with a home visit to verify that the requests are authentic. She also is in charge of maintaining control and security, and distributing the parcels once they arrive in Kyiv. At first, Ms. Razinkova was reluctant to become involved with an American charitable enterprise because she didn't feel she could deal with the new bureaucracy the Ukrainian government created for handling charities, but after delivering the first shipment, she wrote in her report to Share the Dream:

"I saw children jumping up and down; pensioners with eyes of bright anticipation and our invalids, with no hope of salvation from these devastating changes in our society, look with tears in their eyes at this assistance."

The Ukrainian workers are paid for their help, but in America, the organization relies on many devoted volunteers.

For example, Dr. Bill Novik, a pediatric cardiologist with the Heart Center in Memphis who recently operated on children in Bosnia, is planning a trip to Kyiv in May, where he'll operate on

children afflicted with heart problems. Dr. Novik, along with Dr. Lee McCallum of the Family Physicians Group in Bartlett, Tenn., helped line up donated medical supplies for the sponsored children and the elderly in Kyiv.

Besides a number of volunteers with medical expertise, there are some with unique talents that can aid the group. A board member, for example, works for a shipping company and knows how to monitor the shipment every step of the way to ensure safe delivery.

Share the Dream also responds to unique emergencies. For example, when Georgia resident Bohdan James was visiting relatives in the Zaporizhzhia region, a cousin told him of a local family whose 5-year-old son was suffering from PKU, a metabolic disease that is treated with a special protein-free dietary formula. Mr. James asked his computer network pals from around the country for help in locating the expensive formula necessary to keep the child alive. His best results came from Share the Dream, which came up with a supply of the supplement in a couple of days.

In addition to its sponsors, Share the Dream has 16 members who serve on the board of directors and 30 additional volunteers in the Memphis area. Dedication and hard work of so many have gotten good results. Only a few parcels have been lost or tampered with.

Not accustomed to private charity while under the Soviet system, the Ukrainian government set up a special committee to oversee and distribute all charitable aid. When Nina Razinkova refused to turn over the first shipment to this group, she was threatened with arrest. After sitting down with the head of the committee, Dr. Bronislav Ometinsky, a noted and distinguished scientist, a mutual trust was established. Both realized that they shared the same goal — keeping humanitarian aid out of the hands of the black marketers.

The Ukrainian government since then has allowed Share the Dream to operate autonomously. The organization continues to screen the applicants and to distribute the aid. American bureaucracy has proven harder to crack. An issue that has not yet been resolved is the State Department insistence that all Fund for Democracy and Development aid be channeled through St. Petersburg, regardless of its country of destination. Share the Dream volunteers believe that the few packages that did not arrive safely in Kyiv were tampered with at their St. Petersburg stop.

The group organized a letter-writing campaign to government officials pointing out the necessity of shipping directly to Ukraine. According to Herrington, the replies included nice sounding sentiments affirming Ukraine's independence and supporting Share the Dream's work; however the policy has not yet changed, and aid whose transportation is paid by the Fund for Democracy and Development is still routed through St. Petersburg.

Share the Dream is looking for additional sponsors to adopt one of the more than 300 waiting families. The more recent letters have an air of desperation to them, said Mr. Herrington. The organization is also greatly in need of financial help. All donations go for postage, telephone bills, and office supplies and a newsletter to sponsors. Volunteers are also needed to translate the initial letters of request into English.

If you wish to establish contact with a Kyivian, send a self-addressed manila envelope with three stamps (75 cents) to Share the Dream, 4787 Hillmont Ave., Memphis, TN, 38122. You will receive a letter from Kyiv, its translation and instructions on putting together a parcel. For information, call Share the Dream at (901) 767-8133, or its newsletter editor, Steve Williams, at (901) 745-5950.

## Ukraine, Russia...

(Continued from page 1)

tactical portion of the fleet, which would include mine-sweepers and coast guard boats, according to an Interfax report.

Whether Ukraine's naval forces will retain a presence in Sevastopol must also be determined. Ukraine's Defense Minister Vitaliy Radetsky said before his departure for Sevastopol that the Ukrainian navy would be restationed at bases in Izmail, Ilyichivsk, Ochakiv, Kherson and Kerch, all located in the Crimea.

He stated that the navy's fate in Sevastopol still was to be worked out. However, Commander Volodymyr Bezkorovainy said the Ukrainian navy was not going to leave the city. "Both the Ukrainian and Russian navies must be based in Sevastopol, though in different



# Noted political scientist speaks on Ukraine and stability in post-Cold War Europe

by Anna Mostovych

CHICAGO – According to one prominent authority on military strategy and international relations, the conventional wisdom favoring a non-nuclear Ukraine is wrong; in fact, he says, it is probably in America's interest for Ukraine to retain its nuclear weapons.

Speaking at the March lecture sponsored by the Ukrainian Business and Professional Group of Chicago, Dr. John J. Mearsheimer, professor of political science at the University of Chicago, discussed Ukraine's vulnerability to aggression by Russia and the potentially disastrous consequences of such a development. He also suggested how such aggression can be forestalled.

## Ukraine is vulnerable

The Cold War is over, he explained, and with it the division of the world between two nuclear superpowers whose existence helped maintain peace and stability in Europe. According to Dr. Mearsheimer, the bipolar system of the Cold War forced smaller powers into rigid alliances with one of the superpowers and discouraged them from engaging in conflict with each other.

The nuclear umbrellas extended by the two superpowers ensured security for the other powers in the alliance while controlling nuclear proliferation among the minor powers. Also, the horrific consequences of a possible nuclear war did much to diminish international violence. In Dr. Mearsheimer's view, peace is more problematic in post-Cold War Europe because of the inherent instability of a multipolar system in which several great powers vie for military advantage and where an unequal distribution of power invites aggression by the stronger state or states.

Dr. Mearsheimer maintained that of the great powers in Eastern Europe – Germany, Poland, Ukraine and Russia – Russia is likely to be the principal aggressor in the near future, and a Russian-Ukrainian conflict is probable.

First, Russia views Ukraine as an important security issue – a buffer between itself and Germany, he argued. Second, growing ultranationalism, Russian reluctance to accept the idea of an independent Ukraine, and the existence of large Russian minorities in Ukraine and other neighboring states may encourage Russia's desire to re-establish the Russian empire. "States don't like diasporas," he explained. "If an opportunity presents itself they would like to bring them under one state."

Finally, he pointed out that Ukraine's disintegrating economy may exacerbate internal and external tensions between Ukrainians and Russians, encourage talks of separatism and give rise to other Crimea's, which can lead to full-blown conflict between the two countries.

## Consequences of a Russian conquest

While Dr. Mearsheimer admitted that many people in the American foreign policy establishment would not be overly perturbed by Russia's conquest of Ukraine, he insisted that the long-term consequences of such a development would be devastating for regional stability and America's long-term interests.

First, Germany and Poland would be drawn into the conflict and would have a tremendous incentive to acquire nuclear weapons. As he pointed out, both Poland and Germany have already expressed support for extending NATO eastward. Poland, fearing Russian aggression, has sought a military alliance with the U.S. and Western Europe. Germany, on the other hand, wants to make sure that any military conflict will take place in Poland rather than in Germany and that Germany, not Russia, controls Poland.

In Dr. Mearsheimer's view, a German-Russian security competition is likely even under the best circumstances, especially if the U.S. continues to withdraw from Europe. Russia, even if it conquers Ukraine, will not equal the military capability of the former Soviet Union, he explained. Germany, on the other hand, is geographically well-located to counter Russian expansionism, and, with 20 million additional people and a strong economy, is powerful enough to do so.

Nevertheless, he pointed out that the existence of an independent Ukraine would dampen competition between the two most powerful states in Europe while Ukraine's disappearance would aggravate it. Should Russia invade Ukraine, a nervous Germany would almost certainly acquire nuclear weapons for defensive purposes, leading to further aggressive behavior by Russia and a serious German-Russian confrontation. Other great powers would then become involved and, eventually, so would the U.S., he concluded.

## How to maintain stability

According to Dr. Mearsheimer, an independent Ukraine, protected from Russian aggression by its own

nuclear deterrent, would provide the best assurance of Russian-Ukrainian and Russian-German peace and ultimately of stability in Europe. Other options for guaranteeing Ukraine's sovereignty are not realistic, in his view. A Ukrainian conventional deterrent is not feasible because Ukraine is about one-third the size of Russia and lacks the population and economic strength to build an army powerful enough to stop a Russian attack. In addition, he noted that a nuclear-free Ukraine would still be vulnerable to Russian nuclear blackmail.

Western security guarantees are even less realistic, Dr. Mearsheimer argued, because the West lacks the interest and political will to extend any military deterrence to Eastern Europe. "The question now is if the U.S. is to remain in Germany," he said. "At present it can't even deal with Serbia." He also said that he is not in favor of extending NATO eastward because such a move would unnecessarily spook the Russians and encourage them to act belligerently.

In short, Dr. Mearsheimer concluded that, since "there is some reasonable chance that the Russians are coming," Ukraine should keep its nuclear weapons as the only viable deterrent to possible Russian aggression. At the same time, he said, the U.S. and other Western powers should provide economic aid to Ukraine while also sending a message to Russia that it will pay a price for aggressive behavior. In his view, current American attempts to use political and economic pressure on Ukraine to give up its weapons are foolish. In a crisis, a frightened and isolated Ukraine would not trust the U.S. to be an honest broker while Russians might believe that they could destroy Ukrainian weapons by force without unduly damaging their relations with the West, he said.

Finally, Dr. Mearsheimer explained that he considers the current transitional period especially dangerous as Ukraine moves to take full possession of its nuclear weapons – an inevitable development, in his view, despite official pronouncements to the contrary. He pointed out that after the failed coup in Moscow, Russia's military convinced President Boris Yeltsin to abandon the "no first use" doctrine of nuclear weapons. Russia is now much more offensively oriented, he said, and insecure states tend to be very aggressive. He also noted that in today's uncertain international climate Russia might be tempted to launch a pre-emptive strike to eliminate Ukraine's nuclear arsenal.

In Dr. Mearsheimer's view, the U.S. could have avoided the issue of nuclear proliferation from the outset by considering both Ukraine and Russia as equally legitimate heirs to the Soviet nuclear arsenal. At the very least, he said, the U.S. should now adopt a neutral stance



Dr. John J. Mearsheimer

on the nuclear issue and strive to stay on good terms with both Russia and Ukraine, so it can help diffuse potential disputes between the two countries.

In addition, he argued that the current administration would do well to adopt a "realpolitik" view of international relations and an appreciation for the balance of power. Current notions that Russia, under President Boris Yeltsin's leadership, is on its way to becoming a democracy and that democracies are automatically peace-loving are naive and dangerous, he concluded.

Dr. Mearsheimer is widely recognized as an authority in the field of security strategies for Cold War and post-Cold War Europe. He was chairman of the department of political science at the University of Chicago from 1989 to 1992 and spent 1993 as a visiting scholar at the Olin Institute for Strategic Studies at Harvard University. A graduate of West Point, he served one year as an enlisted man in the U.S. Army and five years as an Air Force officer. His numerous publications include the widely quoted article "Why We Will Soon Miss the Cold War" in the August 1990 issue of *The Atlantic* and "The Case for a Ukrainian Nuclear Deterrent" in the summer 1993 issue of *Foreign Affairs*.

# Cleric voices optimism on Catholic-Orthodox unity

by Christopher Guly

OTTAWA – Six years ago, the Rev. Andriy Chirovsky might have raised his eyebrows at those speculating over an independent Ukraine. Now, the director of the Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky Institute of Eastern Christian Studies at Ottawa's St. Paul University in Ottawa is among the soothsayers forecasting unity between the Ukrainian Catholic and Ukrainian Orthodox Churches.

"Pope John Paul II said that it was his fondest hope that the Orthodox and Catholics would unite by the year 2000," said the Rev. Chirovsky. "I'm taking this general question and applying it to the Ukrainian situation."

"Six years ago, if someone would have asked me if it would be possible for Cardinal (Myroslav) Lubachivsky to be heading up a synod of bishops in Lviv, and the church functioning openly, I would have been cautious in my optimism. Nevertheless, we have those things now."

The Rev. Chirovsky was to present his ideas about Ukrainian Orthodox-Ukrainian Catholic unity to a meeting of the Ukrainian Canadian Professional and Business Association of Ottawa on April 20.

He explained that a united approach between the two Churches is even more crucial to one between the Latinrite Roman Catholic Church and the Greek Orthodox. "There have been out and out altercations over church property. Peoples' lives in Ukraine have been impacted quite clearly by this division."

The Rev. Chirovsky said hope for unity is more likely outside Ukraine, where people are more accustomed to pluralism. In Ukraine, history has shown that unity often meant domination.

"In the 16th century, when the Poles used the word unity, they really meant subjugating the Orthodox to the Catholic Church. In the 20th century, when the Moscow

Patriarchate talked about unity of the Church they meant subjugating Ukrainians Catholics to (them)."

Much of the Rev. Chirovsky's optimism is due to recent meetings of the Kyivian Church Study Group, which has assembled four times since August 1992, and which will come together again in Belgium this August. Retired Ukrainian Catholic Archbishop-Metropolitan of Canada Maxim Hermaniuk is a member of the group whose ideas about episcopal collegiality have inspired the Rev. Chirovsky.

"His idea is that the pope's role is understood as head of the college of bishops," explained the director of the four-year-old theological institute. "The Orthodox would probably feel comfortable with that understanding that the pope does not act without the college of bishops and that the college of bishops do not act without the pope."

"That would be different from the structure we now see, where the pope is somehow separated from the bishops of the world."

That's thanks in part to some of the bishops who listened to Metropolitan Hermaniuk's argument during Vatican II. They worried that they might be faced with more responsibility and would see their pontiff's role diminished.

However, the Rev. Chirovsky insists that's not the way things are supposed to be. Official Catholic teaching places the pope as "chairman of the board" of bishops and this was the de facto policy during the first millennium of Christianity.

He said recognizing this reality would require some top-level reorganization in Rome. Fortunately, the Vatican and the Orthodox community have recently signed documents to seemingly pave the way to such an understanding.

(Continued on page 17)

# Ukrainian ambassador to Austria wears many hats

by **Christina Lew**

VIENNA — Two centuries ago, the imperial city of Vienna was a training ground for Ukrainian parliamentarians and civil servants. During the first world war, 12,000 Ukrainian subjects of the Austrian empire retreated to Vienna when Russia occupied Galicia and Bukovyna, and Ukrainian political life flourished. In 1919, Vienna became home to the Western Ukrainian National Republic's government-in-exile.

Viennese influence on Ukraine's political development has produced a cadre of highly sophisticated Ukrainian diplomats. The same could be said of Yuri Kostenko and the many hats that he wears as Ukraine's ambassador to Austria, permanent representative to the international organizations in Vienna and head of the delegation to Vienna-based bodies of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE).

With Ukraine's diplomatic representations notoriously understaffed around the globe, four of the Ukrainian Embassy's 10 staff members must serve Austria's 5,000 Ukrainians as well as other nationals seeking visas to Ukraine out of the three rooms that constitute the Embassy's consular division on Elizabethstrasse. Ukraine's Embassy to Austria was opened on June 10, 1992.

Of the remaining six staff members, two apiece serve as Ukraine's representatives to Vienna's international organizations out of an office on Erzherzog Karl-Strasse: the United Nations, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

The CSCE delegation that Ambassador Kostenko heads consists of a 25-member pool that rotates two or three persons a month. The ambassador said the job is extremely time-consuming, with agendas like nuclear disarmament and political settlements in Yugoslavia, Georgia and Moldova.

## At the United Nations

Mr. Kostenko was named permanent representative to the United Nations in September 1988. Of all the U.N. organs where Ukraine is represented, the ambassador places the highest priority on the work done at the IAEA. There, Ukraine's representatives examine safe nuclear energy options and the aftereffects of Chernobyl

on Ukraine's population.

While Mr. Kostenko acknowledges that Ukraine's five nuclear stations have safety problems, he says their shutdown would have dire repercussions on the population. "Forty percent of Ukraine's electric output comes from Ukrainian nuclear stations. Chernobyl groups and the Greens would like to see them closed, but if we do that we will die and lose our independence," he said.

At the U.N. and UNIDO, which promotes the industrialization of developing countries and coordinates independent activities of the U.N. system, Ukraine's representatives are involved in issues such as control of drugs and crime, and outer space. "Ukraine's advanced outer space technology carries weight within the international organization," explained the ambassador. "We were and will be an important outer space state."

Of the progress Ukraine has made within the international organization, the ambassador said: "Our work at the United Nations demonstrates the talent of Ukrainian diplomats." That talent continues to be recognized in Vienna with the acceptance last year of eight diplomats from Ukraine's Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the Vienna Diplomatic Academy.

## The Austrian Ukrainian community in Vienna

Vienna's 1,400 Ukrainians actively maintain their heritage. The broad-based Union of Ukrainian Philatelists of Austria (UUPA) publishes the only regular bilingual Ukrainian-German publication, *News from UUPA*, which covers philatelic news as well as community and diplomatic events. St. Barbara's Ukrainian Catholic Church, organized as a Ukrainian parish in 1784, has an active brotherhood and a renowned church choir.

Vienna also boasts the cultural society Bukovyna and the Austrian-Ukrainian Society, of which the editor-in-chief of *News from UUPA*, Borys Yaminsky, is co-president. Ambassador Kostenko, who with his wife, poet Ludmila Skyrda, are both active in the Austrian Ukrainian community, serves as the UUPA's vice-president.

Last year, Mr. Yaminsky became the first Austrian citizen to be recognized as an "honored proponent of Ukrainian culture" by President Leonid Kravchuk. At a special ceremony at the consular offices on October 26, 1993, Ambassador Kostenko, in the presence of Ukraine's Minister of Culture Ivan Dzyuba, presented Mr. Yaminsky with President Kravchuk's citation.



Christina Lew

## Ukrainian Ambassador to Austria Yuri Kostenko

Vienna's Ukrainian community has recently become involved in raising medicines for donation to the children victims of Chernobyl. Using proceeds from the benefit concert "HALA '91" at Vienna's Konzerthaus and donations from the pharmaceutical firms Ebewe, Immuno, Nestle and others, between one and two tons of medicines were delivered to a city hospital in Kyiv on June 11, 1993. The medicines were flown to Ukraine's capital free of charge by Austrian Airlines. With the success of the first shipment of medicines, a second benefit concert, "HALA '94," is scheduled for later this year.

## Komissarenko visits Wales

by **Tony Leliw**

LONDON — Sergi Komissarenko, Ukraine's ambassador in Britain, made a three-day visit to Wales last month (March 15-17) as guest of the Lord Mayor of Cardiff, Councillor Victor Riley. His program included meeting top local businessmen, touring the Welsh capital and having a civic dinner at the Mansion House, the Lord Mayor's official residence.

Among the highlights of the trip was a tour of the research laboratories at the University Hospital of Wales, reputedly one of the largest hospitals in Europe, and a lunch at the Cophthron Hotel, where he discussed business opportunities with Welsh businessmen.

Among companies and organizations that expressed interest in Ukraine included: The Cardiff Chamber of Commerce, Mayer Cohen Industries, CAVE, Dow Corning, Pannell Kerr Forster, Atlantic Properties Megasteel and Bridgeway Freightage.

Mr. Komissarenko, who was accompanied by his wife and daughter, met with representatives of Cardiff and Vale Enterprise International, a company with factories in Luhanske, which is twinned with Cardiff. Also on the program was a trip to Cardiff Castle, the National Museum of Wales and the New Theatre Ballet Company.

A counselor at the Ukrainian Embassy in London, Roland Franko, said the ambassador had found the visit productive, and had put forward



Sergi Komissarenko

many ideas where there could be cooperation in helping Ukraine's economy.

Stefan Terlezki, CBE, who organized the visit, said it had been such a success that the ambassador has been invited back to Wales in July to attend the Royal Welsh Agricultural Show.

Mr. Terlezki, a former member of the British Parliament — the first Ukrainian to hold such office — said the invitation was also extended to five agriculturalists, to demonstrate what Welsh farming, methods and machinery could offer Ukraine.

## Hetman issues SOS

by **Eugene Platon**

In a few short days we will be arriving in Fort. Lauderdale for what may very well be our last stopover of the Whitbread Round the World Race. Despite four years of planning and a technologically competitive sailing vessel — built at a cost of \$1.3 million (U.S.) as compared to other entries of \$4 million to \$8 million — Hetman Sahaidachny may need to pull out of the race just one leg before the finish. This would be akin to Oksana Baiul not skating her final program because she had no skates.

We had set out to prove to the world that Ukraine is capable of organizing, funding, building and maintaining a project worthy of international attention. No other East European nation alone was able to build a competitive entry — not even Russia. But we did, and in this fifth leg of the race we were finally able to prove our worth by clocking in some of the fastest times in the fleet. Ours was not a financial venture, though the advertising our sponsors would get would benefit them in new business contacts worldwide.

In fact, the entire boat and shore crew, as well as I, have devoted time and great personal expense to see the Ukrainian flag fly from port to port around the world in a race of true sailing masters — an art our ancestors once took pride in. We are not a former Soviet military sailing vessel — we are simple Kozaks of the sea.

When we lost our main sponsors four

*Eugene Platon is the captain of the Hetman Sahaidachny.*

months ago in Australia, we did not go out and beg. Instead, in typical Ukrainian tradition, we created innovative fund-raising events to help pay our own way and leave behind a cultural legacy which simply states, "We are Ukrainians." My crew and I had looked forward to the Fort Lauderdale stopover because we would have a chance to sell ourselves to our wealthy brothers in the U.S. and Canada. We are not a charity, we are a team dedicated to promoting Ukraine as a viable economic resource. Our barebones budget to complete the race is just under \$100,000. There are no salaries, as every penny goes to supplies, repairs and maintenance and general port expenses.

I write this letter with hope that our sacrifices have not been in vain. We were left "orphans" by our sponsors, but we will try even harder. My shore crew has created several fund-raising projects and programs to fit everyone's pocket. From t-shirts, our Friends of Hetman Club, to advertising space on the boat itself — and now, most recently, raffle tickets for a mere \$1. Help us help ourselves. Contact my shore crew to determine your desired level of involvement. Help keep Ukraine 'round the world. Slava Ukrainy!

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For more information on sponsorship, Friends of Hetman Club activities, advertising or raffle tickets availability, please call 1-800-766-0914. All donations are tax-deductible. (Please make checks payable to Tavia/Hetman Account.) For travel and accommodations at the crew's hotel, please contact Kobasniuk Travel Inc. at 1-800-535-5587.

# Ukraine's Embassy in Egypt: on the scene since 1993

by Oksana Zakydalsky

CAIRO – Although it looks like other high-rise buildings on el Soraya Street in downtown Cairo, there are two Egyptian policemen standing, or rather lolling about, leaning on their rifles at the entrance to this building. The brass plaque in three languages (Ukrainian, Arabic and English) explains their presence: this is the Embassy of Ukraine.

The embassy quarters take up one apartment on the third floor – two large rooms in the center and several small ones which serve as offices. It is March 25, two days before the elections in Ukraine, and one of the central rooms is set up as a polling station. The programs of all the 23 candidates are pinned up; a blue-and-yellow ballot box with a gold trident sits on the table.

As in other Ukrainian embassies around the world, Ukrainian citizens in Cairo would be voting in the constituency of Kyiv where the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is located – the constituency noted for the candidacy of Kostyantyn Morozov.

Ukraine's representative in Cairo is Dr. Viktor Nahaichuk, currently the charge d'affaires. Dr. Nahaichuk said that over 100 people had registered to vote at the embassy. The embassy staff consists of only seven persons: the charge d'affaires; Serhiy Hutsalo – the second secretary responsible for information and press relations; two other diplomats and a support staff of three. The other Ukrainians who registered to vote are either working in Egypt or there on business.

Cairo is only a three-hour flight from Kyiv – closer to the Ukrainian capital than many European cities – and there is a weekly Air Ukraine direct flight between the two cities. Egypt (officially, the Arab Republic of Egypt) with a population of 56 million, is only slightly more populous than Ukraine. But its population is more rural than urban, 90 percent Muslim, 10 percent Christian (primarily Coptic).

Dr. Nahaichuk took up his duties in Cairo in April 1993. The embassy in Cairo was the first Ukrainian embassy in the Arab world and the first in Africa. Diplomatic representations between Ukraine and Egypt were arranged during President Leonid Kravchuk's visit to Cairo in December 1992. Dr. Nahaichuk, who then headed the Middle East and Africa section at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, prepared the president's visit and was part of the official delegation.

In Egypt, the Ukrainian Embassy had to start from scratch. Although the Soviet Union had owned over 20 buildings in Cairo itself, worth hundreds of millions of dollars, they all became the property of Russia and, despite the demands of the



Dr. Viktor Nahaichuk, Ukraine's charge d'affaires in Egypt.

Ukrainian government, Ukraine got nothing. Neither did Kazakhstan, Armenia or Azerbaijan, the three other former Soviet republics with diplomatic representation in Egypt.

The Embassy of Ukraine officially opened on September 1, 1993. Egyptian diplomatic representatives have been in Kyiv since May of last year, but the Egyptian Embassy is scheduled to open officially sometime this spring.

Although Ukraine has signed all the requisite agreements with Egypt on cooperation in practically all spheres, it is trade and scientific and technical cooperation that Dr. Nahaichuk said has the best future. Ukraine has many products of interest to Egypt: metals and metal products, heavy machinery and equipment. Egypt's biggest import is machinery and transportation equipment (20 percent of imports) and its largest export – petroleum and petroleum products (51 percent of exports). In 1988, the largest market for Egyptian exports was the USSR, accounting for 12 percent of total Egyptian exports.

According to Dr. Nahaichuk, current trade between Ukraine and Egypt totals \$55 million, with Ukraine selling Egypt \$53 million in goods (mostly metals, tractors and heavy machinery) and Egypt's exports to Ukraine accounting for only \$2 million.

The Soviet Union was Egypt's partner in many enterprises. From the High Dam at Aswan (begun in 1964 and completed in 1971), to laying the foundations of Egypt's heavy industry, the Soviet Union gave Egypt much assistance. In that period, Dr. Nahaichuk said, Ukraine played a

very important role. Ukrainian machinery and equipment were used, and Ukrainian engineers worked in Egypt. It is sensible now for Ukraine to take advantage of the experience it has in relations with Egypt.

The Ukrainian Embassy is currently the only source of information about Ukraine to Egyptian businessmen. Dr. Nahaichuk admitted that Egyptians did not know much about Ukraine. Furthermore, he said, it was difficult to get good information from Ukraine, especially in English, although things have improved lately. Useful information now coming from the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and of Foreign Economic Relations includes such information as the export potential of individual oblasts.

As yet there is no adequate communication with individual enterprises in Ukraine but, Dr. Nahaichuk pointed out, that is not the business of the embassy but of a professional trade office, which Ukraine does not yet have. There is only one secretary in the embassy for economic and trade relations, Vasyi Kryvorodko.

As one example of direct current contact between Ukrainian companies and Egyptian private companies, Dr. Nahaichuk mentioned that Dnipropetrovsk's Pivdenmash (whose former director was Leonid Kuchma) has formed a joint venture with a large

Egyptian company in Alexandria through which the Ukrainian company sells tractors not only to Egypt but to third-party Arab countries.

As for Egyptian investors, they are interested in Ukraine's large market, but as yet wary of the current political instability and lack of an adequate legal system, Dr. Nahaichuk added.

Egypt is now involved in a wide-ranging economic liberalization and privatization program under the guidance of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. Dr. Nahaichuk noted that the embassy is observing this process, as there probably are lessons for Ukraine to be learned. They have been passing on the information to Kyiv but the charge d'affaires noted that Kyiv is not yet very interested.

Although Cairo is his first diplomatic posting, Dr. Nahaichuk has been a scholar of Egypt for many years. He was born in 1946 in Chortkiv, Ternopil region, where his army officer father was stationed. He studied foreign languages and international relations at Kyiv University and his first job was as an English translator in Egypt in the period 1969-1972. On returning to Ukraine, he worked at the Institute of History and

(Continued on page 16)

## Cairo students learn about Ukraine



Students at Cairo American College with their project on Ukraine. From left are: Lauren Henckel, Chris Campo, Ratko Ivekovic and Julie BeGasse.

by Oksana Zakydalsky

CAIRO – Cairo American College is a private American school with over 1,400 students, from kindergarten to grade 12. The students are primarily children of non-Egyptians working in Cairo, although there is also a small percentage of Egyptian students.

Ivanka Hromiak teaches geography to 135 grade 7 students in the Middle School (grades 6 to 8). Since the beginning of the school year, she has been planning and organizing a geography fair – an international cultural festival. Although the program of the festival was being prepared by her grade 7 students, the whole school, as well as parents and other schools, were invited to take part in the one-day event that was to be held March 31.

All grade 7 students had been divided into groups of four, with each group choosing a country to represent. A total of 35 countries were chosen, Ukraine being one of them. Although Ms. Hromiak and the geography department served as the coordinators

of the project, its unique aspect was the fact that it was an interdisciplinary affair. The aim was to acquaint the students in depth with the countries they had chosen. In English classes, they learned folktales of their chosen country; in music classes – songs of their country; in art – handicrafts; in foreign language classes, they had to learn some phrases in the language spoken in their country.

The school has a large track and field area and a map of the world was to be painted on it on the day of the festival; the math department had been assigned the task of graphing and painting the map. Each group was to have its exhibit on the appropriate spot on the map. Fortunately, there was no fear that it would rain on the day of the festival, although a sandstorm could blow the countries off the map.

In addition to the exhibits, the program of the festival included foods of the world, a storytelling tent, a fashion show of national attire, international

(Continued on page 17)



Weekly correspondent Oksana Zakydalsky of Toronto during her visit to Egypt.

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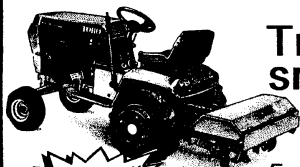
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**Ukrainian pro hockey update**

by Ihor Stelmach

**Gretzky and Kings in hot pursuit first to worst**

The New York Rangers proved it's possible to go from first to worst in the regular season. They managed this unenviable accomplishment in 1991-1992 (best regular season record and first in the Patrick Division) and 1992-1993 (last in the Patrick Division). This year's Los Angeles Kings are taking it one step further — or shall we say one step lower?

A little over six weeks ago the Kings, Stanley Cup finalists last season when they came within a Marty McSorley curved stick of possibly winning it all, did not look like they would make the playoffs this season. (At press time, the Kings were fifth out of six in the Pacific Division and 10th out of 12th in the Western Conference — officially out of the playoffs.)

"We got ourselves into this position," team captain and top Ukrainian puckster Wayne Gretzky said at the time. "We have nobody to blame but ourselves, especially when we started the year 5-1-2 and looked like world-beaters. Before we knew it, we were 9-10.

"It's just affecting our confidence. Our last 15 games, we haven't played poorly, but we haven't played well enough to win. We lost about 12 one-goal games, three in the last minute of overtime at

home. This thing is more of a situation where we've got to get confidence in our team play and confidence in ourselves that we could win."

**Closing in**

But first things first. Gretzky was four goals away from breaking Gordie Howe's all-time NHL record of 801. The Kings said they were not distracted by the chase, but it was hard not to notice the media pack following Gretzky and asking questions about the record every game.

"We're all hoping for him," coach Barry Melrose said in early March. "We want him to break it as soon as possible. Wayne handles things so well.

"This is sort of everyday for L.A. Either Gretzky's breaking a record or Jari Kurri is breaking a record or something. It's not like this is happening once every 10 years and it's awe-inspiring. It happens a lot with Wayne, and the guys handle it very well and he handles it very well."

Gretzky figures the record has an opposite impact on the Kings. Better to worry about that than get in a sweat about missing the playoffs.

"Maybe having the record will take a little bit of pressure off the players, having to worry every day about the playoff situation," he said. "This way, guys can

(Continued on page 13)

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## Pro hockey

(Continued from page 12)

go out and play the game and not put any pressure on themselves and me."

With Gretzky on pace for a 10th Art Ross Trophy as league scoring champion, and the Kings seventh in the league in goals, there was no doubt he would get the record. However, while everyone else focused on goal No. 802 for Gretzky, the one that will break the record, that's not the only goal Gretzky will savor.

### Three big goals

"The funny thing about this record that's really unique is that three goals are really going to be special," he said. "To score an 800th goal is pretty special. Then to get 801 to tie it is going to be very special. And then all of a sudden, it's 802. I think all three of them are going to be exciting. How I score them, I don't know. My dad (Walter - he is of Ukrainian heritage, on his mother's side) always said that for some reason all the big goals I score seem to be on my backhand.

Gretzky won't respond to Gordie Howe's contention that 975 regular season goals is the record. Howe includes goals scored while playing in the World Hockey Association.

"The last thing I need to do is get into a controversy with Gordie Howe," Gretzky said. "That's just not my style. I've just got too much respect for the man. I just play. Simple as that."

About two weeks later it was left to Gretzky to capture the drama. The greatest clutch player in the NHL not only tied Gordie Howe's goal record, but gave his Los Angeles Kings a badly needed (at the time) tie with the San Jose Sharks.

"This is a tough record for anybody to beat, but more importantly, the goal came at a crucial time and at a time when we desperately needed a goal," Gretzky said after the 801st goal of his career gave the struggling Kings a 6-6 tie with the Sharks, one of two teams ahead of them in the playoff race.

Gretzky, who has 78 game-winning goals and 21 game-tying goals in his career, scored this one with just 49 seconds left in regulation. It was his second of the night, giving him a share of one of the few NHL marks he hadn't yet held.

"This one's pretty special," said Gretzky, who holds 60 NHL records.

He had been blanked in four games after reaching No. 798 10 days prior against Ottawa.

Thirty-three-year-old Gretzky tied Howe's record when he beat Sharks' netminder Arturs Irbe from the side of the net on a rebound. The score came after the Kings pulled goaltender (and fellow Uke) Kelly Hrudey for an extra skater after the Sharks took a 6-5 lead with 2:25 remaining in regulation. Gretzky scored his first goal in the first period, stealing

the puck near the San Jose goal and beating Irbe from point-blank range.

"It's a tremendous relief for me, believe me," Gretzky readily admitted.

### Number 1

On Wednesday, March 23, Number 99 became Number 1.

"It was a relief," Gretzky said that night, after becoming the top goal-scorer in NHL history. "There has been a lot of pressure on me for the last couple of weeks."

The pressure finally ended with 5:13 left in the second period when Gretzky's wrist shot from the left circle beat Vancouver goaltender Kirk McLean. The goal gave the supreme Ukrainian hockey star 802 for his career, surpassing Gordie Howe's record. It gave the fans at the Los Angeles Forum what they had come to see, even though their Kings wound up losing yet another hockey game.

"What separates him from everyone else is the way he's able to come out and play his best, night after night, for all these years," said Jari Kurri, Gretzky's longtime teammate both in Edmonton and Los Angeles. "He's carried a lot of a load for a lot of years, with all the pressure that's been on him. It's unbelievable."

With the Kings on a power play, Gretzky took a cross-ice pass from Marty McSorley, another longtime teammate. McSorley pulled McLean out of the crease before passing to Gretzky, who skated in from the left circle on his first shot of the game.

Gretzky was doubly proud that the goal tied the game. A vivid example of how the best player ever to don skates is also the consummate team player.

"I wanted to make it an important goal," Gretzky said. "And Marty got the assist, so it made it better."

The game was delayed 10 minutes for ceremonies honoring Gretzky's feat.

Canucks' goaltender McLean, who will go into the record books for the goal, took it all in stride. "Marty made a great play," he said. "I went to play Marty and Gretzky came over from behind. If we were going to let him score we should have made him work for it. ...I was discussing it with (fellow goalie Kay Whitmore). We were saying he didn't really shoot on me, so it was an open net."

GRETZKY-isms: How appropriate Wayne Gretzky scored his record-breaking goal against the Vancouver Canucks. The Canucks can now lay claim to giving up two of the most significant goals in Gretzky's life: Numbers 1 and 802...very interesting!!!

Enterprising statisticians have figured that Gretzky's NHL record 802 goals in 15 seasons translates into hitting 58 home runs for 13 consecutive major league seasons, scoring 46 points every NBA game for 10 years, or rushing for 162 yards a game for 103 NFL Sundays in a row... WOW!!!



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## ART SCENE: Valeriy Skrypka's works on display in New York

NEW YORK – The younger generation of artists in Ukraine has come of age at a difficult transitional period in the history of the country. Communist ideals have made way for new ones, which are often misused or even desecrated. During a confrontation not only of ideologies, but also of trends in art, some artists ventured out in search of their own manner of expression. Valeriy Skrypka is among the latter group – an artist with his own individual style.

Mr. Skrypka was born in Zaporizhzhia, in a family of artists. His father, Anatoliy, is an artist of the "Sixtiers" ("Shestydesiatnyky"), a group which surfaced during a period of political "thaw" in the USSR. His mother, Ludmyla Skrypka, is a designer. Mr. Skrypka received his professional education at the Zaporizhzhia Art School, the Dnipropetrovske School of Art, and then at the Kyiv Academy of the Arts.

In terms of subject matter, Ukraine's past has found its representation particularly in the artist's early works, and this may be observed even in the titles "The Ravaged Grave" (referring to Shevchenko's poem by that title), "A Kozak's Lost Happiness," "A Kozak and a Witch." In these works the author concentrated not so much on national attributes and fetishes as on the dramatic, or rather, the tragic moments in Ukrainian history. He expressed specific national elements on the level of the universal, thus paving the way for and creating a new stage in his art.

Mr. Skrypka's style cannot be described as belonging to a particular school. His is a complex synthesis of the classical and the avant-garde; a masterful blending of cubism, suprematism, futurism and figurative inspiration derived from the classical style. What is particularly characteristic of his work is his very own easily recognizable style — a requisite for true art.

Some of his new works are titled: "Nostalgia," "Nostalgic Dream," "Dreams in the Desert," "Awakening," "Morning of a Nostalgic Day," "Morning Prayer," "Blessing," "Playing with White Balls," "Music of Solitude and Quietude," "A Gift in the Form of a Black Dandelion," "The Appearance of a Red Horse," "The Return of the Old Angel," "Red Cat of My Childhood." Again, the titles indicate the spectrum of his spiritual and philosophical themes, subjects and contemplations, and also hint at the archetypes that he employs; archetypes that exist in life and in many forms of creative expression. Each painting by Mr. Skrypka may be said to be a poem about the meaning of life and death, love and goodness. Indeed, Mr. Skrypka may be described as a philosopher in art.



Valeriy Skrypka

The details of the signs and symbols that he employs and the scenes in his compositions are quite laconic. They are also deeply personal, reflecting the tragic loneliness of the human soul. But the mood is not that of hopelessness or despair; it is rather gentle, if somewhat melancholic. The ancient Scythian stone babas, around which the artist grew up in the steppes near Zaporizhzhia, have influenced him greatly, and in his works most human figures reflect this archetype. These figures help to depict an intellectual and deep contemplation of the human soul and human existence. Mr. Skrypka's art cannot be described picture by picture. His art has to be seen; it has to be experienced.

The artist's works have been exhibited in many shows and have been acquired for collections in France, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Canada and the United States. Galerie Marie-Therese Cochin (Paris 1990), Ukrainische Kunstgalerie (Munich 1991), Versailles – Hotel Rameau (Paris, 1992), Henri Thomas Gallery (Mississauga, Canada, 1990), Gallery Shepmanshorden (Sweden 1990), Roxolana Gallery (Chicago, 1990-1991), and Bushnell University (Pennsylvania, 1993) have all exhibited his work.

On March 27, an exhibit of Mr. Skrypka's oils and watercolors opened at the Chryzanta Gallery at 98 Second Ave. (between fifth and sixth streets) in New York. The exhibit runs through April 29, and may be viewed on Tuesdays from noon to 6:30 p.m., Friday from noon to 8 p.m., Saturdays from noon to 6 p.m., and Sundays from noon to 4 p.m. For further information about Mr. Skrypka's exhibit, call (201) 763-9124.

## Kyiv signs...

(Continued from page 1)

Ukraine refused to sign some documents, including a commitment to send peacekeeping troops to Tajikistan, which has been embroiled in civil conflict for at least a year.

Another one, which the CIS continues to have difficulty finalizing, is the "Convention on the Rights of Minorities." Mr. Tarasiuk said certain members he would not identify were still balking at signing the declaration.

Mr. Tarasiuk also stated that Russia has agreed to relinquish leadership of the CIS at the end of the year, at which time another member-state will take over the reins.

The CIS members also agreed on a flag for their organization. The banner consists of a yellow circle centered on a blue background, ironically the national colors of the country that has most resisted submergence into the CIS pool.

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## Devastation...

(Continued from page 1)

Borys Oskolkov, explained that the scientists only test for what radiation remains in the 30-kilometer Chernobyl zone. "What has moved outside we do not test and cannot control," he said. He said that atmospheric monitoring occurs constantly, and that water and ground radiation levels are tested at least once a month and usually every week.

### The people and the land

More than 50,000 people were moved out from the 30-kilometer area that includes the towns of Prypiat, Chernobyl and the large village of Zalyssia in the months after the explosion. The future of the displaced residents remains cloudy. Many of the former residents still have no permanent homes, although some are receiving government stipends.

More than 800 have opted to return to homes in the Chernobyl zone that have not felt the bulldozers' blade. They are generally older and have found it difficult to adjust to the new life the government forced upon them. Mr. Maziukevych said the militia leaves them alone and the government provides them some sustenance. "They are given rations of food, and the electricity to those homes that are occupied has been left on."

The minister on Chernobyl issues, Hryhoriy Hotovchyts, said at a press conference in Kyiv on April 21, "We are not currently in a position to do all that we should for the people affected by the Chernobyl tragedy. Ukraine's economic crisis does not allow us to make payments to those who have suffered, or to finish resettling the population."

Ukraine's 1994 budget has allotted 16.4 trillion kbv for resettlement and clean-up costs, which is about 4.5 percent of the budget, according to Mr. Hotovchyts. He called the appropriated amount "only about 60 percent of our needs."

Mr. Hotovchyts' ministry also must determine if the land, which will remain uninhabitable for 26,000 years (the amount of time it takes for plutonium to decay), can be utilized in the interim.

The Ministry of Health has suggested that agricultural products can safely be grown in the Chernobyl zone for human utilization, although not for consumption. Deputy Minister of Health Oleksander Ponomarenko said the two most promising products are seeds which produce oils that can be used as a source of energy and quick-growing trees that could be manufactured into paper products. "However, what we need most is technology that will allow people to work the fields without contaminating themselves," said Mr. Ponomarenko.

The overwhelming majority of the 13,500 current residents are workers especially assigned to the region. They wear the olive green fatigues common to military units the world over, although here they are simply uniforms to be discarded at day's end so as not carry radioactive materials out of the area. They also carry special passes that get them through the several military checkpoints located throughout the zone.

The workers in the 10-kilometer zone directly surrounding the nuclear reactors must leave at the end of the shifts to which they are assigned. They work within the 30-kilometer zone for 15 days

followed by a 15-day furlough.

The workers include those needed to maintain the functioning of the three additional reactors still on line, scientists from Ukraine and a broad range of international organizations studying the Chernobyl disaster and its aftereffects, and the "liquidators," whose chief function is to continue the clean-up of the radioactive mess. Government statistics show that their chance of getting cancer is six times higher than average. They stay because the extra money is worth the risk. However, they take the chance only because Ukraine's economic situation leaves them no choice.

Although Chernobyl remains in its nuclear winter, signs of the determined persistence of survival and nature's uncanny ability to revive itself are evident. A setter-like mongrel, cared for by the workers of the main canteen, has borne two pups this spring.

On a ridge of reactor No. 4, at about the height of a five-story building, a pine sapling seems to be thriving on the upper rim of the building's cement tomb. The sight would be a conversation piece at other similar facilities. At the epicenter of the world's most tragic nuclear accident it symbolizes hope.

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**Ukraine's Embassy...**  
(Continued from page 11)

then the Institute of Social and Economic Issues of Foreign Countries, specializing in the history and external relations of Egypt. In 1983 Dr. Nahaichuk joined the United Nations Secretariat in New York, where he worked in the department of publications for almost eight years, returning to Ukraine in 1990.

On his return to Kyiv, he became the head of the first press center at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and then the head of the newly created Middle East and Africa branch. The years spent at the U.N. are proving to be very valuable to him in his new position, Dr. Nahaichuk said. They gave him experience in working with people and particularly with foreigners.

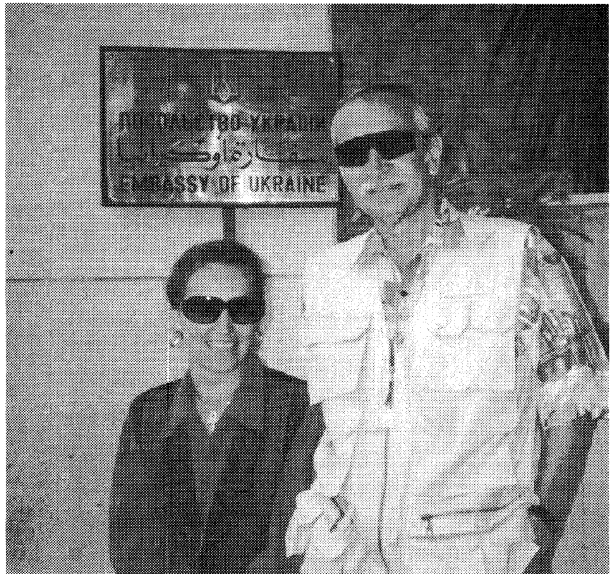
With Dr. Nahaichuk in Cairo is his wife, Viktoria. They have two grown sons; the older lives with his family in Kyiv, the younger one is an exchange student in Spokane, Wash.

Dr. Nahaichuk said he is optimistic about relations between Ukraine and

Egypt. A Ukraine-Egypt Intergovernmental Commission on Economic and Scientific Cooperation has been formed and the Egyptian minister of International Relations, Dr. Jusip Boutras-Ghali, has been appointed by the government as co-chairman (the Ukrainian co-chairman is the head of the Committee on Light and Textile Industry, Hryhorii Nykytenko). The first meeting of the commission is scheduled for May or June in Kyiv. Dr. Nahaichuk gave a lot of weight to the fact that such a high official from the Egyptian side had been appointed to the commission.

Dr. Nahaichuk said he regrets the fact that such a high official from the Ukrainian diaspora community, currently made up of one Canadian-American family, Adrian and Ivanka Hromiak, and their son Yarema. In this respect, Dr. Nahaichuk said he was sometimes jealous of the Armenians, of whom there are over 10,000 in Egypt.

But Ukraine's presence in Egypt is growing, he quickly added. A consulate is scheduled to open soon in Alexandria to take care of the needs of Ukrainian ships that dock there, and there are plans to open a Ukrainian trade office in Cairo.



The Ukrainian diaspora in Egypt, Ivanka and Adrian Hromiak, in front of the Embassy of Ukraine.

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## Cairo students...

(Continued from page 11)

games and a showcase with dances and music.

The group that had chosen Ukraine as its country included three Americans, Julie BeGasse (New York), Lauren Henckel (Texas) and Chris Campo (Boston), and Ratko Ivekovic from Croatia. They had prepared a display board and were to demonstrate pysankamaking at the festival.

They had all done a lot of research on Ukraine: its geography, history, traditions and political structure. Lauren found the Ivan Kupalo festival customs most interesting; Julie and Ratko were fascinated by pysanka art, particularly by the fact that the pysanka symbols mean something; Chris said that he was surprised to learn that in Ukrainian tradition it is not considered correct to boast, unlike in the U.S., where one is expected to talk about one's achievements.

All four students wanted to visit Ukraine: Lauren wanted to go to Lviv; Julie to western Ukraine, as her ancestors had come from Galicia; and the boys both wanted to go to Odessa. They were all eagerly awaiting the day of the festival, having put a lot of work into their prepara-

tion. That weekend, they were gathering together to learn a Ukrainian dance, from a video, to perform at the festival showcase.

Ms. Hromiak said this was the first time such an international cultural festival had been held at the school, although it seemed a natural thing to do, considering the international origins and experience of most of the students. She noted that the inspiration for the map on the field came from her memories of the 1957 Plast jamboree held in Grafton, Ontario, where a large field had been turned into a map of Ukraine and groups represented the different oblasts of Ukraine on the appropriate parts of the map.

## Bishop Voronovsky ...

(Continued from page 2)

for the Church in Ukraine. These new eparchies include the eparchy of Sambir-Drohobych as well as the eparchies of Kolomyia-Chernivtsi, Ternopil and Zboriv.

The eparchy of Sambir-Drohobych includes the deaneries of Drohobych, Mostyska, Sambir, Skole, Staro Sambir and Turka. The residence of the new ordinary will be in the former Karpaty Hotel in Truskavets. The Truskavets City Council has given full ownership of the property to the eparchy.

## Cleric voices...

(Continued from page 9)

Signed joint documents exist; they reject any forms of proselytism or coercion from both sides. John Paul II has made his views on the issue known.

Just two years ago, on the Orthodox side, five churches that operated within their own communion after splitting with the Greek Orthodox community in 451 during the Council of Chalcedon over the definition of the identity of Jesus Christ, once again embraced. Now, the Armenians, Copts and Ethiopians are in full communion with the Syrian Orthodox Church and in mediate or partial unity with the Antiochian Orthodox Church.

"We take hope from this," explained the Rev. Chirovsky. "While we see the Roman Catholic and the Eastern Orthodox drawing closer with all their dialogue, it's been foreign influence that has separated one Church in Kyiv into different jurisdictions.

"And so we want to proclaim communion and we don't want to wait until Constantinople and Rome get together."

Yet, several practical hurdles have to be overcome. He says Orthodox hesitation over some doctrinal matters, including the nature of the Trinity and the immaculate conception, have to be ironed out. Although Catholic clergy can administer the eucharist to Orthodox followers,

the reverse isn't true; the same disparity exists for Catholic and Orthodox laity in receiving holy communion. There's also the sticking point of papal authority.

A permanent synod of bishops would remove that obstacle. The Rev. Chirovsky said the pope would hold primacy as head of this episcopal college and in liturgical references, as he does in the Ukrainian Catholic tradition.

The eventual goal is full communion between the Ukrainian Orthodox and Ukrainian Catholic Churches, in which case both clergies would be able to celebrate each other's liturgy, as the Latin-rite Roman Catholics and Ukrainian Catholics currently do. However, the St. Paul University professor said he doesn't foresee such a united church necessarily integrating its structures.

"The Orthodox would never agree to be under a Vatican bureaucratic department," he explained.

What's more likely to emerge is a Ukrainian synod of bishops within a worldwide episcopal college with Ukrainian Catholic and Ukrainian Orthodox hierarchs voting together on membership.

As for the future name of such a united Catholic-Orthodox configuration, the Rev. Chirovsky ends his fortunetelling there. "I didn't know if Ukraine would be called the Republic of Ukraine or the Ukrainian Republic [it's called Ukraine]. We'll figure it out when it happens."

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## Turning the pages back...

(Continued from page 6)

ing over how the reactor was working. Everything was fine. Then a signal came which meant that the senior reactor engineer had pressed the button to switch the reactor totally off. Literally 15 seconds later there was a sudden shock, and a few seconds later a stronger shock. The lights went out and our machine cut out. But some sort of emergency supply came on and from that moment we tried to save the equipment, because everyone needs our information. Moreover, this is the most important thing, this is the diagnosis of the development of the accident. ...

"Immediately after the explosion we felt nothing at all. The fact is that hothouse conditions are created for our computer; a temperature of 22°C-25°C is maintained, with a constant pressure ventilation. We managed to get the machine going and to protect the 'racks' [the computer] from water, which by then was beginning to pour through the ceiling. The machine was working, and the diagnostic system was continuing. It was difficult to understand what it was registering. It was only then that we asked ourselves: What on earth has happened? We needed to take a look. And when we opened the doors, we could see nothing but steam and dust and the like. But then somewhere the racks which controlled the reactor were shut off. Well, where we were is the holy of holies; we have to do everything possible to maintain the monitoring. And I had to go to the 27th level, where the racks were. A level, that's a sort of story. I rushed off along the usual route, but it was impossible to get to the level. The elevator was crumpled, crushed tight shut, and there were blocks of reinforced concrete on the steps and some sort of tubs; but the main thing was that there was no light. ... Water was pouring from the ninth floor, it really was pouring. ...

"Then we learned the extent of the accident. I really had to convince myself of this. ..."

\*\*\*

"And the town slept," wrote Dr. Scherbak. "It was a warm April night, one of the best nights in the year, when the leaves were just appearing in a green haze on the trees. The town of Prypiat was sleeping, Ukraine was sleeping, the whole country was sleeping, still unaware of the massive misfortune which had come upon our land."



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Flour	25 Lb
Sugar	20 Lb
Rice	20 Lb
Macaroni	5 Lb
Canned Ham	2 Lb
Total Weight	75 Lb
<b>\$ 108.00</b>	

N	
Luncheon Meat	4 Lb
Canned Sardines	3 Lb
Dry Milk	2 Lb
Vegetable Oil	1 Gal
Canned Ham	3 Lb
Macaroni	6 Lb
Rice	20 Lb
Total Weight	53 Lb
<b>\$ 105.00</b>	

C	
Flour	50 Lb
Sugar	50 Lb
Rice	20 Lb
Macaroni	5 Lb
Ham	3 Lb
Luncheon Meat	5/12 Oz
Corned Beef	5/12 Oz
Coffee	8 Oz
Tea	100 pcs
Total Weight	147 Lb
<b>\$ 192.00</b>	

R	
Flour	25 Lb
Sugar	25 Lb
Oil	1 Gal
Canned Ham	7 Lb
Corned Beef	4 Lb
Crisco	6 Lb
Macaroni	6 Lb
Tea	08 Oz
Coffee	08 Oz
Chocolate	5 Pcs
Total Weight	93 Lb
<b>\$ 164.00</b>	

D	
Luncheon Meat	12 Oz
Canned Sardines	1 Lb
Canned Ham	1 Lb
Corned Beef	12 oz
Canned Peas	1 Lb
Hard Salami	1 Lb
Rice	3 Lb
Macaroni	5 Lb
Oil	1 Qt
Dry Milk	2 Lb
Coffee	08 Oz
Cocoa	08 Oz
Tea	10 Oz
Total Weight	24 Lb
<b>\$ 88.00</b>	

GIANT	
Canned Ham	6 Lb
Hard Salami	3 Lb
Corned Beef	3 Lb
Chicken Sausages	1 Lb
Canned Sardines	3 Lb
Chicken Soup	12/24 p
Macaroni	5 Lb
Vegetable Oil	1 Gal
Crisco	6 Lb
Canned Peas	4 Lb
Black Pepper	1 Lb
Rice	20 Lb
Mustard	1.5 Lb
Olives	1 Lb
Ketchup	2 Lb
Chicken Bouillon	13 Oz
Dry Milk	2 Lb
Chocolate Syrup	1.5 Lb
Raisins	2 Lb
Coffee	2.5 Lb
Cocoa	1 Lb
Tea	1 Lb
Powdered Sugar	2 Lb
Peanut Butter	2.5 Lb
Bubble Gum	1 Lb
Danish Cookies	3 Lb
Total Weight	105 Lb
<b>\$ 248.00</b>	

G	
Farina	100 Lb
Buckwheat	50 Lb
Rice	20 Lb
Sugar	25 Lb
Flour	25 Lb
Vegetable Oil	1 Gal
Canned Meat	7.5 Lb
Crisco	6 Lb
Coffee	08 Oz
Tea	08 Oz
Total weight	250 Lb
<b>\$ 280.00</b>	

S	
Buckwheat	50 Lb
Hard Cheese	5 Lb
Rice	20 Lb
Vegetable Oil	1 Gal
Canned Meat	7.5 Lb
Crisco	6 Lb
Coffee	08 Oz
Tea	08 Oz
Total Weight	108 Lb
<b>\$238.00 \$ 195.00</b>	

B	
Danish Cookies	3 Lb
Peanut Butter	2.5 Lb
Chocolate Syrup	1.5 Lb
Powdered Sugar	2 Lb
Dry Cream	2 Lb
Raisins	2 Lb
Tea	1.5 Lb
Coffee	2.5 Lb
Sunsweet Prunes	1 Lb
Bubble Gum	1 Lb
Total Weight	24 Lb
<b>\$ 82.00</b>	

M	
Luncheon Meat	7.5 Lb
Canned Sardines	3 Lb
Canned Ham	3 Lb
Corned Beef	3 Lb
Chicken Sausages	1 Lb
Hard Salami	3 Lb
Chicken Soup	12/24 p
Mustard	1.5 Lb
Total Weight	32 Lb
<b>\$ 99.00</b>	

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## Four candidates...

(Continued from page 1)

ference scheduled for April 22.

Ukraine's law on presidential elections stipulates that a nominee must file nominating petitions with the Central Electoral Commission no later than 60 days prior to elections, which in these elections is April 26. The petitions must include either the support of a party or a political bloc with at least 100 members, or the signatures of at least 500 registered voters.

Ten days later the nominee must present a list of 100,000 signatures of eligible voters. Of those, at least 1,500 must have been collected in each of 300 electoral districts (or two-thirds of all districts.)

Ukraine's President Leonid Kravchuk still maintains that he will not run, and all indications currently suggest that he is not preparing to register by the April 26 deadline stipulated by the law on presidential elections.

Mr. Kravchuk has maintained that the current status regarding the powers of the office of the president and the responsibilities of local leaders are sufficiently vague as to allow a "power vacuum" to occur, with the possibility of political upheaval. He has explained that he must keep his hands firmly on the reins of government.

The president has also suggested that a new Constitution, one that reflects Ukraine's democratic status, needs to be approved by Parliament before presidential elections take place.

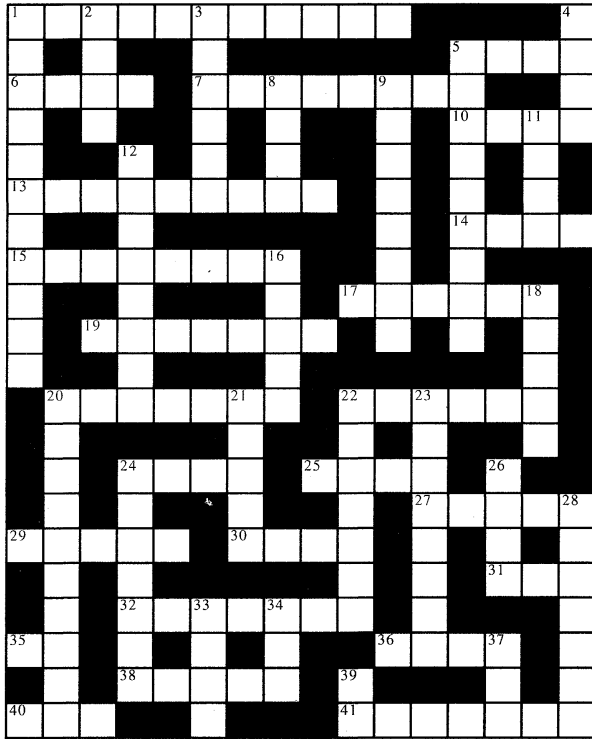
Some politicians in Ukraine have charged the president with attempting to cancel the elections to give himself another year in office. A March political survey sponsored by Freedom House and the Eurasia Foundation showed the president with only a 7.6 percent approval rating among Ukrainians.

Mr. Kravchuk had agreed to the June 26 elections after caving in to the demands of coal miners who threatened a nationwide strike. By law, his term runs through 1995.

One of the president's main political rivals also has called for cancellation of the elections. Parliament Deputy Vyacheslav Chornovil, leader of Rukh, said that first the country needs to better define the role of the president. Rukh's April 15 congress nominated no one to run for presidential office.

# Ukrainian crossword

by Tamara Stadnychenko



## Khmelnytsky and Sons

Across

Down

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>1. 1651 battle BK lost against Polish forces under Potocki.</p> <p>5. What 37 Across became after abdicating.</p> <p>6. Where BK was educated.</p> <p>7. BK's father.</p> <p>10. Statutes.</p> <p>13. BK's Kozak elite.</p> <p>14. Zhovti _____.</p> <p>15. What BK's Kozaks had to do under Polish law.</p> <p>17. BK's symbol of power.</p> <p>19. Russian tsar with whom BK signed Pereyaslav Treaty in 1654.</p> <p>20. BK's teachers.</p> <p>22. 1620 battle site where BK was captured by Turks.</p> <p>24. 17th century Polish Parliament.</p> <p>25. Rage.</p> <p>27. Necessary for 24 Down.</p> <p>29. First name of BK's first wife.</p> <p>30. Red horse.</p> <p>31. Ad ____.</p> <p>32. BK's country estate.</p> <p>35. Afternoon.</p> <p>36. Gordian ____.</p> <p>38. BK's younger son.</p> <p>40. Weep.</p> <p>41. BK's second wife.</p> | <p>1. Treaty BK was forced to sign after 1 Across.</p> <p>2. What some Ukrainian historians call the period after BK's death.</p> <p>3. BK's elder son.</p> <p>4. Snow transportation.</p> <p>5. Nationality of wife of 3 Down.</p> <p>8. Title for BK's Crimean ally Islam Girei.</p> <p>9. Where BK was imprisoned after 22 Across.</p> <p>11. Short name for predecessor of 20 Down.</p> <p>12. 1659 Pereyaslav _____ signed by 38 Across.</p> <p>16. Coral constructions.</p> <p>18. Ukrainian dance.</p> <p>20. BK's Polish nemesis.</p> <p>21. Nationality of Islam Girei.</p> <p>22. 1660 treaty in which 38 Across re-established formal ties between Ukraine and Poland.</p> <p>23. Where BK died.</p> <p>24. What BK hoped to establish.</p> <p>26. Home for BK's Kozaks.</p> <p>28. Where 3 Down died.</p> <p>33. Inter.</p> <p>34. Attempt.</p> <p>37. Number of BK's sons.</p> <p>39. Before noon.</p> |
|---|---|

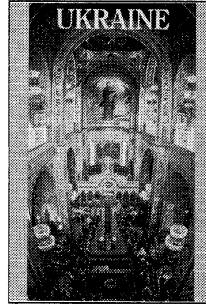
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# PREVIEW OF EVENTS

### Wednesday, April 27

**HARTFORD, Conn.:** The Connecticut Group of Ukrainian American Professionals will be holding a meeting at the Ukrainian National Home (lower level), 961 Wethersfield Ave., 7 p.m. Join the group for a viewing of "Kontakt" and discussion of plans for the reception to be given for Oksana Baiul and Viktor Petrenko. For more information, call Donna Lucyk, (203) 257-9455.

### Thursday, April 28

**CAMBRIDGE, Mass.:** The Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute is holding, as part of its seminar series, a lecture by Oleksander Slobodyanuk, professor of physics, Kyiv University, and chairman, Coordinating Committee of the Ukrainian Physicists' Society, who will speak on the "The State of Science and the Development of Non-Governmental Professional Societies in Ukraine." The lecture will be held in the HURI seminar room, 1583 Massachusetts Ave., 4-6 p.m.

### Friday, April 29

**NEW YORK:** A conference titled "Exploring Russia's Future: Consolidation or Disintegration?," co-sponsored by the Harriman Institute at Columbia University and Nationality Papers, will be held 9 a.m.-5 p.m., Room 1512, International Affairs Building, 420 W. 118th St.

### Thursday, May 5

**SASKATOON:** Opening of the "Spiritual Legacy of Ukraine" exhibit, featuring the works of Leonid Mohuchov of Chernihiv, at the Ukrainian Museum of Canada, 910 Spadina Crescent, 7:30-9:30 p.m. The artist will be present. The exhibit runs through May 20. Museum hours: Monday-Saturday, 10 a.m.-5 p.m.; Sunday, 1-5 p.m. The museum boutique will have Mr. Mohuchov's paintings, as well as artifacts and souvenirs

from Ukraine, on sale. For further information, call (306) 244-3800.

### Friday, May 6

**NEW YORK:** A conference in honor of Prof. George Shevelov, eminent linguist and distinguished literary historian and critic, organized jointly by the Harriman Institute, the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute and the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences (UVAN) in the U.S., will be held at Columbia University, International Affairs Building, Lindsay-Rogers Room, seventh floor, 420 W. 118th St., 2-5 p.m. The conference will be chaired by Prof. Mark von Hagen of the Harriman Institute; Prof. Marko Antonovych, UVAN, will initiate the proceedings. Presentations will be given by the following scholars: Prof. Michael Flier, HURI, "The Ukrainian Phoneme /j/: Hidden in Plain View;" Solomea Pavlychko, HURI, "Yuriy Sherekh and The Theoretical Discourse of MUR"; and Prof. Marko Pavlyshyn, Monash University, Australia, "Towards a Culture Suitable for Adults: The Literary Criticism of Yuriy Sherekh." The conference will be followed by cocktails and dinner at the Columbia Faculty House. Prof. Robert Belknap of the Harriman Institute will deliver the keynote address at the dinner. There is no registration fee for the conference. Reservations for the banquet should be made by May 1 by sending a check (payable to Columbia University) in the amount of \$30 to: Alexander Motyl, Associate Director, Harriman Institute, Columbia University, 420 W. 118th St., New York, NY 10027.

### Saturday, May 7

**SYRACUSE, N.Y.:** The Ukrainian National Home of Syracuse, 1317 W. Fayette St., is sponsoring a zabava/dance, featuring the Canadian band from Toronto Nove Pokolinnia, to be held 9 a.m.-2 a.m. Tickets: \$15, available at the door. For additional information and directions, call

Andrew Dynka, (315) 478-9272.

**YONKERS, N.Y.:** The Organization for the defense of Lemkivshchyna is sponsoring a spring dance to the music of the Na Zdorovya orchestra, to be held at the Ukrainian Youth Center, 301 Palisade Ave., beginning 9 p.m. Donations: \$12; \$8, students. Proceeds to benefit the Ukrainian Consulate in New York City and the fund to aid Lemkivshchyna.

**DEARBORN, Mich.:** The Ukrainian National Women's League of America Branch 58 is hosting a gourmet spring luncheon to benefit the Ukrainian Museum in New York, to be held at St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church Hall, 6320 Chase Road, at noon. Donation: \$10. Reservations should be made by May 1, by calling (313) 898-0345, or (313) 885-6302.

### Saturday-Sunday, May 7-8

**SOMERVILLE, Mass.:** The Ukrainian Professionals of Boston invite the public to an exhibit of paintings by Hanna Melnyczuk at the Vernon Street Open Studios, 6 and 20 Vernon St., noon to 5 p.m. For further information, call (617) 491-3182.

### Wednesday, May 18

**SASKATOON:** The Ukrainian Professional and Business Club of Saskatoon will hold a buffet luncheon featuring speaker Morris Bodnar, M.P., Saskatoon-Dundrum, to be held at Sheraton Cavalier, 612 Spadina Crescent E.

### Thursday-Saturday, May 26-28

**PHILADELPHIA:** The 25-member Voloshky Ukrainian Dance Ensemble, under the direction of Andrei Pap, will perform as part of the Philadelphia Dance Alliance "City Dances-Spring '94" performance series being held at WHY Forum Theater, Independence Mall W., 150 N. Sixth St. For additional information, call the Alliance at (215) 564-5270. To order tickets, call Upstages, (215) 567-0670.

## Baiul, Petrenko to be feted in N.J.

**NEW YORK** - The Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Coordinating Council of New Jersey, in cooperation with the Ukrainian Sports Association of the U.S. and Canada will be hosting a fund-raising reception for Olympic and world champions Oksana Baiul and Viktor Petrenko, and their trainer Halyna Zmiyevska on Tuesday, May 3, at 7 p.m. at the Ramada Hotel at 130 Route 10 West in East Hanover, N.J.

The skaters are part of an all-star tour of world figure skating champions currently in the United States. Due to their tight performance schedule, this will be their only New York area meeting with the Ukrainian community.

In accordance with the wishes of the guests of honor, all proceeds are designated for the rebuilding of the figure skating center in Odessa. Admission is \$25 per person.

Reservations must be made no later than May 1 by sending checks to: J. Iwachiv, 387 Zion Road, Neshanic Station, NJ 08853; telephone, (908) 369-5164. Checks should be made payable to UCCA-Friends of NOCU (National Olympic Committee of Ukraine).

## Chornobyl...

(Continued from page 3)

organization, the CCRF provides emergency medical shipments hospital development projects and physicians' training and educational outreach programs throughout the stricken area, including Belarus. Over the last four years it has organized 10 airlifts and four sea shipments, delivering over \$26 million worth of medical supplies, equipment and medicine to the victims of Chornobyl.

The efforts of another organization will also be noted. Founded in 1928, the Catholic Medical Mission Board is a charitable, non-profit organization that makes health care available to victims without regard to creed, race, sex or nationality. Medicines and vaccines, emergency medical relief, health care projects, health education and health care volunteers have all been provided throughout the world as integral parts of the Catholic Medical Mission Board's work during the past 65 years.

After the occurrence of the tragedy, the Catholic Medical Mission Board was one of the first organizations within the international community to respond with a large shipment of specialized medicines. During the past eight years, more than \$8.5 million have been funneled through the CMMB to alleviate the suffering.

Cardinal O'Connor serves on the board of directors of the CMMB and was instrumental in urging the world to help Ukraine.

In May the CMMB and CCRF will launch a joint humanitarian airlift to mark the eighth anniversary of the world's worst nuclear disaster in Chornobyl. This airlift is being supported by the U.S. government.

The Rev. Edward J. McMahon, S.J., director of the Catholic Medical Mission Board, will also be in attendance at the mass on April 24. Having served in the U.S. Army with Cardinal O'Connor, Father McMahon observed that the mass will bring together people who want to help people.

Father McMahon will accompany the next shipment of relief supplies to Ukraine in early May (valued at an additional \$250,000). Always at the forefront of such efforts, Father McMahon stated, "Sickness has no religion. Sickness has no politics. We try to deliver the love of our benefactors wherever we can!"

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