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Ukraine declares independence



Chrystyna Lapychak

A huge blue and yellow Ukrainian flag is the focus of the scene outside the Ukrainian Parliament on the day Ukraine's independence was declared. (View is from a window inside the Supreme Soviet building.)

U.N. Mission stresses statehood of Ukraine

by Marta Kolomayets

UNITED NATIONS — Ukrainian Ambassador to the United Nations Gennadi Udovenko informed the office of the Secretary General of the United Nations that his permanent mission to this international assembly will be officially designated as representing Ukraine, effective August 24.

Mr. Udovenko notified the U.N. of this action on Monday morning, August 26, a consequence of the Ukrainian Parliament's proclamation of independence of Ukraine, a founding member of the United Nations.

During a press conference, held at the United Nations headquarters on Wednesday (Continued on page 11)

Act of Declaration of the Independence of Ukraine

In view of the mortal danger surrounding Ukraine in connection with the state coup in the USSR on August 19, 1991,

- continuing the thousand-year tradition of state building in Ukraine,
- based on the right of a nation to self-determination in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and other international legal documents, and
- realizing the Declaration on State Sovereignty of Ukraine, the Supreme Soviet solemnly

DECLARES

THE INDEPENDENCE OF UKRAINE AND THE CREATION OF AN INDEPENDENT UKRAINIAN STATE — UKRAINE.

The territory of Ukraine is indivisible and inviolable. From this day forward, on the territory of Ukraine only the Constitution and laws of Ukraine are valid.

This act becomes effective at the moment of its approval.

SUPREME SOVIET OF UKRAINE
August 24, 1991

(Translated by The Ukrainian Weekly)

Ukraine, Russia sign interim bilateral pact

by Chrystyna Lapychak
Kiev Press Bureau

KIEV — In an overwhelming vote that stunned the majority of the people of Ukraine, the Supreme Soviet of Ukraine declared the republic's independence from the Soviet Union on August 24 and in the days that followed began to take its first steps toward building an independent democratic state.

Among their first moves, leaders of the Ukrainian Parliament reached a temporary economic and military agreement with a delegation of leaders of the Russian Parliament during their im-

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A GLIMPSE OF SOVIET REALITY

Kravchuk and the coup

by Dr. Roman Solchanyk
RFE/RL Research Institute

The attempted coup d'état of August 18-19, which appears to have been primarily if not exclusively aimed at preventing the territorial disintegration of the Soviet Union, has achieved the exact opposite. On August 24, the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR, in direct consequence of the failed coup, adopted a declaration on the independence of Ukraine. Earlier, Latvia and Estonia declared themselves independent; Ukraine, Byelorussia and Moldova followed suit.

Ukrainian independence and the temporary suspension of the activities of the Communist Party of Ukraine, which has been the main force in the republic acting to preserve the Soviet Union as a "renewed federation," have dramatically and quite suddenly transformed the political situation in Ukraine. The balance of power has shifted in favor of the democratic opposition, which, although differing in its tactics, has been united on the fundamental question of state independence.

The Communist Party has been disgraced as an institution and some of its leaders are likely to face criminal charges for promoting the failed coup in the republic.

Among the many questions that have yet to be answered is the eventual fate of Leonid Kravchuk, chairman of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet, who has cautiously steered a middle course between the opposition and the Communist-backed majority in Parliament, and who, at least prior to the failed coup, was the leading candidate in the republican presidential elections scheduled for December 1.

Questions about Mr. Kravchuk's political future have been raised in connection with his initial reaction to the developments in Moscow. His first public statement, at 4 p.m. on August 19 on republican television and radio, neither supported nor condemned the coup. The Ukrainian leader called on citizens to remain "calm and patient," saying that the Supreme Soviet had thus far not received any official documents from Moscow and that in due course an evaluation of the situation would be made by the Presidium of the Supreme



At the podium in the Parliament: Stanislav Hurenko, leader of the Communist Party of Ukraine, gestures during his speech on August 24. To his right is Parliament Chairman Leonid Kravchuk.

Soviet and the Supreme Soviet itself. In such extraordinarily serious political matters, he maintained, one should not be "in a hurry with appraisals," which in any case should be undertaken by "the collective organ elected by the people."

At the same time, he added, there could be no doubt that in a law-based state everything, including the introduction of a state of emergency, must be done on the basis of the law. Mr. Kravchuk noted that a state of emergency had not been introduced in Ukraine and emphasized that all legally elected state organs were functioning throughout the republic.

It was only towards the end of his address that Mr. Kravchuk hinted at the illegality of the coup. Appealing for unity "in the name of democracy," Kravchuk said: "It is precisely our unity that will guarantee the failure of attempts of whatever kind by whomsoever to act outside of the Constitution, to return society to the kinds of ruling or other structures, both in the center and locally, which could stand above the law."

Much more compromising was Mr. Kravchuk's appearance that evening on central television's main news program "Vremya," where he said that "that which has happened should have happened," adding that perhaps it could have taken other forms. The main problem, he argued, was that the center was incapable of governing.

Later, at a press conference for foreign journalists on August 22, Mr. Kravchuk explained that the broadcast was heavily censored to remove any criticism of the coup leaders. He also revealed that Boris Yeltsin had called him on the morning of August 19 and that he had told the Russian president, "I will never recognize this committee [State Committee on the State of Emergency in the USSR] and Yeltsin thanked me for this." Western journalists later reported that Mr. Yeltsin had indeed stated that Mr. Kravchuk and Kazakh President Nursultan Nazarbayev had backed the Russian leader's strike call, although a joint statement by the leaders of the three largest republics, which had been expected, never materialized.

Mr. Kravchuk was afforded another opportunity to publicly air his views on developments in an interview with correspondents for republican television and radio on the evening of August 20, directly after the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet adopted a declaration on the situation. In the course of the interview, he repeated his argument from the previous evening — i.e., that the center could not manage the situation, but that nonetheless it did not want to hand over power to the republics. At the same time, he suggested that the announcement by the coup leaders of Mikhail Gorbachev's illness was unconvincing and that he would de-

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Newsbriefs from Ukraine

• KIEV — The Presidium of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet issued a declaration announcing a "new era" in the development of inter-nationality relations in Ukraine in connection with its declaration of independence. Broadcast by Radio Kiev on August 28, the declaration states that the Presidium has assumed the responsibility of guaranteeing that the republic's independence would in no way result in the violation of the human rights of anyone irrespective of nationality. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• KIEV — The Presidium of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet issued a declaration in answer to a statement by Russian President Boris Yeltsin's press secretary on the Russian SFSR's right to raise border questions with republics that declare independence, including Ukraine. The declaration states that territorial questions were settled between Ukraine and Russia in November 1990, when a bilateral treaty was signed. According to that treaty, borders between the two republics are inviolable.

Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Chairman Leonid Kravchuk said that "territorial claims are very dangerous" and that Mr. Yeltsin had promised to "give a clarification of the press secretary's statement." Rukh issued a statement that raising border questions "is an attempt to divide our homeland." (Respublika/Radio Liberty)

• IVANO-FRANKIVSKE — On August 27 Mykola Yakovyna, chairman of the Oblast Council of People's Deputies, signed a decree halting the use of symbols of the Soviet Union, including the hymns of the USSR and the Ukrainian SSR, throughout Ivano-Frankivske Oblast. The decree was effective immediately, and the city and regional executive committees are responsible for carrying it out. (Respublika)

• KIEV — On August 26 the execu-

utive committee of the Kiev City Council decided to rename October Revolution Square as Independence Square, as it has been popularly known since October of 1990. The statue of Lenin that stands in the plaza will be demolished as soon as a safe method that does not harm the Metro station underneath is devised. However, impatient Kievans began to destroy the enormous statue on their own after a meeting at the plaza on August 28. The monument has also been defaced with graffiti.

Permission from the Monument Preservation Society must be given before another monument of Lenin located on Taras Shevchenko Boulevard at its intersection with the Khreshchatyk can be demolished, as that statue is considered to be of historical value. (Respublika)

• LVIV — Applications for service in Ukraine's newly proclaimed national guard are being accepted in this western Ukrainian city. On August 28, more than 200,000 Lviv city and oblast residents declared their readiness to serve in the national guard. Among them are many officers of the existing armed forces. (Respublika)

• KHMELNYTSKY — During a public meeting on August 25 marking the Declaration of Ukrainian Independence the Moscow junta was condemned and a commission to investigate the Communist Party's participation in the coup was demanded. As well, the crowd demanded that monuments of Lenin be dismantled in the city and region. People's deputies and leaders of democratic organizations and parties spoke at the meeting, which ended with a march through the main streets to the future site of a monument to Taras Shevchenko. Similar meetings were held in other regional centers. (Ukrainian Republican Party — URP Inform)

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Baltic states gain recognition

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Germany has joined the growing number of Western countries to formally recognize the Baltic states' declaration of independence by reinstating diplomatic relations. German Chancellor Helmut Kohl signed documents with Estonian Foreign Minister Lennart Meri, Latvian Foreign Minister Janis Jurkans and Lithuanian Foreign Minister Algirdas Saudargas, establishing diplomatic ties between Germany and the three independent republics on August 28, 52 years after Nazi Germany and the Soviet Union signed the Molotov-Ribbentrop non-aggression pact.

The Scandinavian countries and Iceland were the first Western countries to formally restore diplomatic relations with Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania on August 25. Danish Foreign Minister Uffe Ellemann-Jensen and the foreign minister of Norway, Torvald Stolberg, announced that they recognize the independence of the three republics and would reinstate diplomatic relations as of that day. Their announcement came as the foreign ministers of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania traveled to Iceland to sign a treaty reinstating relations with Iceland's Foreign Minister Jon Baldvin Hannibalsson.

On August 27, the European Community unanimously recognized the independence of the three Baltic states, while asserting that formal diplomatic ties would be established independently between each member state and the Baltic republics.

In their statement issued in Brussels, the foreign ministers of the 12 countries welcomed the restoration of independence to the Baltic states, "while calling

for open and constructive negotiations between the Baltic states and the Soviet Union to settle outstanding issues between them." The 12 EC foreign ministers also issued an invitation to the foreign ministers of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania to attend their next meeting in September.

Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek of the Netherlands, who holds the EC's six-month rotating presidency, said the individual declarations of independence of other Soviet republics "would be treated on their own merit... taking into account the principles of international law that apply to self-determination."

Numerous countries have recognized Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania's declaration of independence in the past week: Albania, Argentina, Australia, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Cyprus, Finland, Hungary, Malta, New Zealand, Panama, Poland, Romania, San Marino, Sweden, Switzerland, South Africa, Uruguay and the Vatican. Austria, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, India, Japan and South Korea have declared their intent to do so.

On August 24 President Boris N. Yeltsin of the Russian federated republic had formally recognized Estonia and Latvia's outright declarations of independence of August 20 and 21, respectively, presumably reciprocating Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania's declarations of support for Mr. Yeltsin on the day of the coup. Lithuania, which had declared its independence in March of 1990, had already been recognized as a sovereign state by Russia. The three Baltic states were the only Soviet republics to issue formal statements of

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For the record: WCFU appeals to President Bush, PM Mulroney

The World Congress of Free Ukrainians on August 25 sent a telegram to U.S. President George Bush and on August 26 sent a letter to Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney urging support for Ukraine's declaration of independence. The messages were signed by Yuri Shymko, president, and Wasyl Veryha, secretary general. Below we publish both texts, for the record.

gress and reaffirmed by every U.S. president including yourself.

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

The World Congress of Free Ukrainians representing over 4 million Ukrainians living as citizens in over 17 countries outside Ukraine, including almost 1 million Ukrainian Canadians, welcomes our government's decision to grant diplomatic recognition to the three Baltic republics of the former Soviet Union. We urge you to give immediately the same recognition to Ukraine's independence proclamation of August 24, 1991, by Ukraine's Parliament which is no less legitimate than those of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia.

This would be consistent with your past commitment to support the struggle of the Ukrainian people to regain their freedom, and is in keeping with the de jure recognition Canada granted Ukraine when it became a founding member of the U.N. along with Byelorussia. We suggest that the appropriate time and place for your announcement would

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Dear Mr. President:

The World Congress of Free Ukrainians, representing over 4 million Ukrainians who are citizens of over 17 countries outside Ukraine, including over 1 million Ukrainian Americans, urges your government to recognize the independence of Ukraine proclaimed by its legitimate government on August 24, 1991.

We have been informed that the recognition of Ukraine will soon be announced by President Boris Yeltsin as was done for the Baltic states.

This will be in keeping with the U.N. status already enjoyed by Ukraine and the Captive Nations Resolution passed by the U.S. Con-

Ottawa demo supports independence

by Christopher Guly

OTTAWA — The jubilation was short-lived. Within days of celebrating Ukraine's declaration of independence on August 24, Canada's Ukrainian community was stunned by the federal government's decision not to immediately recognize Ukraine's independence.

Close to 300 held an afternoon vigil at both the Soviet Embassy here and on Parliament Hill on August 26, calling for diplomatic recognition of Ukraine. The demonstration was organized by the Ukrainian Youth Association of Canada, whose spokesperson Stephen Bandera said that people came from Toronto and Montreal to express their displeasure with Prime Minister Brian Mulroney's decision.

Placards at the rally read, "The Russian Bear must sleep forever" and "Barbara McDougall: recognize or resign." Mrs. McDougall, Canada's

secretary of state for external affairs, announced that day that her government would move quickly to establish diplomatic relations with the Baltics.

Her press secretary, Scott Mullin, explained that Canada never recognized the annexation of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia. He said that Mr. Mulroney made it clear that Canada would await the outcome of a December referendum to be held in Ukraine before recognizing the republic's independence.

"It's obviously a back-door deal with Moscow," said Mr. Bandera. "Moscow can't exist without Ukraine, but they can do without the Baltics."

Ironically, the Ukrainian Youth Association's rally was planned well ahead of the recent Soviet coup and was to be held only at the Soviet Embassy. Mr. Bandera explained that the original purpose was to call on the release of Ukrainian People's Deputy Stepan

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Senators urge recognition of Baltics

WASHINGTON — Sixteen members of the U.S. Senate sent a letter to President George Bush on August 23, strongly urging him to "seize this moment in history and promptly extend official diplomatic recognition" to the three Baltic states, reported the Washington Office of the Lithuanian Information Center (LIC).

"Now is the time for the United States to extend official diplomatic recognition to the Baltic states. All three Baltic republics have declared their independence and have appealed to the world for recognition. They deserve that recognition and the United States must lead the way to a restoration of Baltic

sovereignty at this unique moment in history," says the letter, which was spearheaded by Sen. Donald Riegle (D-Mich.).

The letter signed by 11 Democrats and five Republicans points out that Russian President Boris Yeltsin, who has emerged as the dominant figure in the USSR following the collapse of the reactionary coup, has endorsed Baltic independence and urges President Bush to "stand with Yeltsin and the Baltic people in the name of freedom and justice."

The speed with which the letter was drafted and the signatures of the 15 senators collected following the collapse of the coup, in spite of the fact that the Senate is in recess, seems to indicate that the political wind in Washington is shifting in favor of immediate recognition of the Baltic states, a step that President Bush has successfully resisted in the case of Lithuania for 17 months, noted the LIC.

Among the signatories are Sen. Bill Bradley, who has emerged as the leading Democratic critic on Capitol Hill of President Bush's policy toward the USSR, and Sen. Tom Harkin (D-Iowa), who is expected to seek the nomination of his party to oppose Bush in the 1992 elections.

Other signatories to the letter include Alfonse D'Amato (R-N.Y.), Dennis DeConcini (D-Ariz.), Alan Dixon (D-Ill.), Christopher Dodd (D-Conn.), John Kerry (D-Mass.), Frank Lautenberg (D-N.J.), Joseph Lieberman (D-Conn.), John McCain (R-Ariz.), Barbara Mikulski (D-Md.), Larry Pressler (R-S.D.), Arlen Specter (R-Pa.), Malcolm Wallop (R-Wyo.), Harris Wofford (D-Pa.).

Rallies scheduled for September 22

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Mass rallies in support of Ukraine's declaration of independence have been scheduled to take place Sunday, September 22, in Washington, Chicago and Los Angeles. The demonstrations are being organized jointly by the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council and the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

The purpose of the September 22 rallies is to urge President George Bush to support the independence of Ukraine.

UACC and UCCA spokespersons are urging all Ukrainian American organizations to participate in the rallies. Details will be announced in the press as they become available.

UNA appeal: To our brothers and sisters in Ukraine

In the name of the Ukrainian National Association and its 70,000 members, we sincerely greet you with your great success on the path to attaining the complete independence of Ukraine.

The Act of Declaration of the Independence of Ukraine and the creation of an independent Ukrainian state — Ukraine — has brought us great joy and filled us with pride for your persistent progress toward that great goal: the renewal of the Ukrainian state which so many times had been robbed from us, during the princely period, during the time of the Kozak state and the Hetmanates of Khmelnytsky and Mazepa, and during the tragic days of the unified Ukrainian National Republic of 1918 and 1919.

We wish you much strength and endurance in your further struggle to have the people of Ukraine buttress the state sovereignty of Ukraine as proclaimed on July 16, 1990, and the independence of Ukraine declared on August 24 of this year. We are certain that during the referendum on December 1 you will all vote in solidarity for the independence of Ukraine.

We call on all of you to stand up in solidarity and work toward the consummation of this great goal. Simultaneously we ask you, dear brothers and sisters, to accept our assurances of complete support for your just struggle for freedom and independence in the renewed democratic state of Ukraine.

May the Almighty Lord bless you and grant you fortitude, wisdom and solidarity in the struggle for the rebuilding of our dear homeland, Ukraine.

Ulana M. Diachuk
Supreme President

Walter Sochan
Supreme Secretary

Public members are named to CSCE Moscow meeting

WASHINGTON — Robert McConnell, an attorney with the Washington office of the law firm Gibson, Dunn and Crutcher and vice-president of the Coordinating Committee to Aid Ukraine, has been selected as a public (non-governmental) member of the official U.S. delegation to the Moscow meeting of the Conference on the Human Dimension.

Ukrainian American Orest Deychakiwsky of the U.S. Commission on

Security and Cooperation in Europe (Helsinki Commission), will also be a member of the U.S. delegation.

The U.S. delegation will be led by veteran diplomat Ambassador Max Kampelman and will include representatives of the State Department, Helsinki Commission, the U.S. Information Agency, as well as public members.

The Moscow meeting will take place from September 10 to October 4 with the participation of the 35 member-states of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The meeting is expected to address the full range of human rights and humanitarian concerns encompassed in the Helsinki process.

Mr. McConnell was assistant attorney general in the United States Department of Justice throughout the first term of the Reagan Administration and vice-president of CBS in 1985-1988, before joining Gibson, Dunn and Crutcher.

In addition to being vice-president of the CCAU, Mr. McConnell is chairman of its Committee on Government Relations and Policy, and is chairman of government relations for Ukraine 2000: The Washington Committee in Support of Ukraine. He is also a member of the advisory board of Sister Cities International.

Mr. Deychakiwsky, a staff member of the Helsinki Commission, has been a member of U.S. delegations to previous CSCE meetings held in various European cities. At the Commission, Mr. Deychakiwsky's responsibilities include Ukraine, Bulgaria, Soviet emigration and liaison with non-governmental organizations. As a commission staff member, he has observed and written published commission reports on the March 1990 elections in Ukraine and the March 1991 referendum in Ukraine and, most recently, a report on National Minorities in Ukraine.

Mr. Deychakiwsky is also chairman of the The Washington Group's Fellowship Committee and is active in other Ukrainian American organizations.

Background on next CSCE meeting

by Orest Deychakiwsky

WASHINGTON — The Moscow meeting of the Conference on the Human Dimension (CHD) will take place from September 10 to October 4 with the participation of the 35 participating states of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. Like the two previous CHD meetings, held in Paris in 1989 and Copenhagen in 1990, the Moscow meeting is to address the full range of human rights and humanitarian concerns encompassed in the Helsinki process.

Human rights themes and problems the commission has recommended be addressed include: self-determination issues in the USSR, Yugoslavia and other CSCE states; Soviet emigration cases and freedom of movement issues; the problems of Roma (Gypsies) in many European countries; the plight of Albanians in Yugoslavia; and majority-minority relations.

Another crucial objective is ensuring access and openness at the Moscow meeting for NGOs, media, private citizens and governmental representatives from non-CSCE states. The commission, as well as the State Department, has on several occasions outlined its concerns and offered suggestions to Soviet officials on the access and openness question.

The Moscow CHD meeting will be held at the House of Trade Unions (Dom Soyuzov) near the Kremlin. Delegation offices will be located in the nearby Moskva Hotel. The main press center will be located at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The executive secretary of the meeting is Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir Petrovsky.

The official United States delegation will be led by Ambassador Max Kampelman and will consist of representatives of the State Department and Helsinki Commission as well as public members (i.e. individuals from the private sector). Commission Chairman Rep. Steny H. Hoyer and Co-Chairman Sen. Dennis DeConcini will lead a congressional delegation prior to the meeting and will attend the opening session.

Along with the official meeting, there will be parallel activities (conferences, seminars, etc.) for NGOs coordinated by a Secretariat for Parallel Events under the auspices of Soviet organizations such as the Union of Friendship Societies. Some NGOs are choosing not to participate in these parallel activities and will hold their own independent events throughout the course of the meeting.

Canadian relief fund donates blood-scanning machine for Lviv

by Lesia Shymko

TORONTO — The Toronto-based Children of Chernobyl Canadian Fund (CCCF) has sent a sophisticated blood-scanning machine to the Ukrainian city of Lviv in an attempt to alleviate the growing number of AIDS cases in Ukraine.

The high-tech machine, known as the Multiskan PLUS ELISA Reader, was developed by a company in Helsinki, Finland, and was obtained through ADI Diagnostics, a Canadian company specializing in medical technology. The Multiskan Reader, valued at over \$12,000, is capable of carrying out a combination of tests which determine the presence of more than one virus in blood. The unit will be able to scan blood for the presence of HIV 1, HIV 2, Hepatitis B and C as well as other viruses.

The decision to send the Multiskan Reader to Lviv was made by the Children of Chernobyl Canadian Fund

following an urgent request from both the main blood bank in the Lviv Oblast and the Lviv Oblast government.

According to Dr. Jaroslaw Shudrak, chairman of the CCCF, the Uniskan unit which had been in use up until now was not only technologically outdated but its operational life was on the verge of expiry and, therefore, posed a dangerous risk to the safety of the region's blood supply.

The Multiskan Reader sent by the Children of Chernobyl Canadian Fund weighs only 11 kilograms and represents some of the most advanced technology in its class. Since the spread of contaminated blood is a major factor contributing to the increased incidence of AIDS, especially among children, use of the Multiskan Reader is expected to sharply curb the number of AIDS cases in Ukraine.

The Children of Chernobyl Canadian Fund hopes to be able to send another Multiskan PLUS ELISA Reader to Ukraine in the near future.

Saskatchewan names Ukraine advisor



'Peter Woroby

REGINA, Saskatchewan — Peter Woroby was appointed on July 24 as the first Special Advisor on relations between Saskatchewan and Ukraine, a post created to further ties between the province and the republic.

Saskatchewan is the first province in Canada to create such a position. Dr. Woroby, who will have an office in Kiev, will advise the Saskatchewan government and promote cultural, economic and social activities between the two areas.

"The dramatic changes currently taking place in that part of the world, coupled with the fact that Saskatchewan's Ukrainian community maintains strong cultural, economic and family ties to Ukraine provides our province with an ideal environment for improved relations," said Human Resources, Labor and Employment Minister Jack Klein. More than 60,000 Saskatchewan residents, or 6 percent of the population, are of Ukrainian heritage, he noted.

Born in western Ukraine, near Sokal, in 1920, Dr. Woroby became a Canadian citizen in 1955. He taught economics from 1965 to 1988, and was a visiting scholar to Ukraine in 1990. In the past he has been the President of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress, Regina Branch, a member of the Regina City Planning Commission, the Regina Welfare Council and other organizations.

He is currently the vice-president of the Federation of Ukrainian Professional and Business Clubs in Canada. His new post as special advisor has a term of two years.

"Dr. Woroby is the ideal candidate because of his extensive knowledge of the Ukrainian language and culture, and the Saskatchewan Ukrainian community. He also possesses a solid understanding of Saskatchewan's business and educational communities, and international trade," said Premier Grant Devine, who announced Dr. Woroby's appointment.

Dr. Woroby said he was "delighted." He said that he "will spare no effort to help both my mother countries — Ukraine which has raised me and Canada which wholeheartedly adopted me some 40 years ago."

California committee sponsors exchange

SAN FRANCISCO — Viktor Korenha, a water chemist and hydrologist from Kiev, has joined the Sonoma Research Co. of Napa, Calif., as a visiting scientist for three to nine months. He is also a visiting scholar with the Committee on Environmental Engineering of the University of California at Berkeley.

The Sonoma Research Co. is a research and development laboratory whose areas of activity include the control of pollution related to agriculture, and chemical problems connected with the reliable operation of nuclear power plants.

Mr. Korenha was a member of the Emergency Assessment Team that determined damage to water supplies caused by the Chernobyl accident in 1986. From 1986 to 1991, Mr. Korenha supervised the radiation analysis laboratory of the Ukraine-Dnipro Water Supply Co. in Kiev.

Mr. Korenha is now the director of Eco-Dnipro, a private sector environmental services company in Kiev. He is also deputy chairman of the Rukh Committee in the Zaliznychy ward in Kiev, and organized the Rukh Committee within the Ministry of Water Resources.

Mr. Korenha's visit to California was arranged by Dr. Oleh Weres, president of the Committee to Aid Ukraine of

Northern California, and also president of the Sonoma Research Co. Mr. Korenha was selected for the exchange by Rukh in Kiev, with coordination by Dr. Viacheslav Briukhovetsky.

Mr. Korenha's visiting scholar status at Berkeley was arranged by Prof. Alexander J. Horne, chairman of the Committee on Environmental Engineering at UC Berkeley.

Mr. Korenha's purpose for visiting the United States is to learn American methods of preventing water pollution and purifying water to remove radioisotopes, and to develop appropriate professional and business contacts.

He is also visiting other companies, research institutions and government agencies concerned with environmental protection.

The Committee to Aid Ukraine of Northern California considers Mr. Korenha to be a pathfinder for what is hoped will mature into a broader program of professional and scientific exchanges with Ukraine.

Organizations interested in joint efforts in this matter, and companies or agencies able to sponsor a professional intern from Ukraine are urged to contact: Committee to Aid Ukraine of Northern California, c/o Dr. Oleh Weres, P.O. Box 116, Vineburg, CA 95487.

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

UNA representative greets Sterniuk



When Lviv Archbishop Volodymyr Sterniuk paid a weeklong visit to Winnipeg in June, he was welcomed by representatives of the local community's diverse organizations, including church groups and the clergy, youth organizations and representatives of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee with national president Dr. Dmytro Cipywnyk heading the delegation. Among those who met with the prelate was John Hewryk, the Ukrainian National Association's supreme director for Canada. Above, Mr. Hewryk is seen presenting Archbishop Sterniuk with a gift from the UNA.

Detroit District holds picnic/meeting

WARREN, Mich. — The Detroit/Toronto/Windsor District Committee of the Ukrainian National Association is actively pursuing its summer agenda. On July 18, a meeting of the executive committee was convened to deliberate several pressing issues.

One of these was the feasibility of a UNA-sponsored concert tour of a student chorus from the Poltava region of Ukraine. Tentatively, this itinerary has been scheduled for the fall season, but entirely contingent on a full acceptance and support by all UNA centers in America and Canada.

A promotional videotape of the Poltavian Dumka Chorus is currently under review and, from all indications to date, the quality of performance seems to be very positive. However, the mechanics of the proposed tour in terms of travel and lodging need better management than local UNA groupings have experienced in the past.

In another matter, the UNA executive wanted to go on record with congratulations to Michigan's U.S. Rep.

David E. Bonior (D-12th Congressional District), on his ascendancy to the post of majority whip in the Democratic leadership. The holder of this highly influential third-ranking post is of Ukrainian ancestry.

It was through Rep. Bonior's aides and Washington office that bureaucratic snarls in Moscow and Washington unraveled and, as such, permitted the Yavir vocal ensemble from Ukraine to enter the U.S. from Canada at the border of Windsor, Ontario. Although the UNA-sponsored concert in Warren began late, the performers received enthusiastic plaudits.

On July 27, approximately 50 UNA'ers assembled at the popular Dibrova Estate in Milford, Mich., for an annual fraternal family picnic. After cocktails and dinner planned by Jaroslav Baziuk and Katherine Nazark, Dr. Alexander Serafyn, chairman of the Detroit District Committee, opened the program by welcoming all officers, spouses and friends. He also introduced

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The UNA Detroit District Committee's executive board during the district's picnic meeting.

Soyuzivka staff and guests urge Bush action on Ukraine

Following is the text of a letter sent to President George Bush by guests and staff at Soyuzivka, the upstate New York resort of the Ukrainian National Association. The letter, dated August 26, was signed by more than 140 persons and was faxed to the White House. A similar letter will be circulated at Soyuzivka during Labor Day weekend.

Dear Mr. President:

With the August 24, 1991, adoption by the Ukrainian Parliament of a resolution proclaiming the independence of Ukraine, the historic as-

pirations of the Ukrainian people for freedom were realized. The 52 million people of Ukraine need the moral and political support of the free world to guarantee that independence much like the support the United States received in our struggle for independence.

In 1974 and again in 1982 at conventions of the Ukrainian National Association, you endorsed Ukrainian independence. We urge you to publicly reaffirm that commitment by immediately establishing full diplomatic relations with the government of Ukraine.

Lviv City Council thanks UNA for pledge of support

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Lviv City Council Chairman Vasyli Shpitsier recently turned to the Ukrainian diaspora to help with fund-raising for the first monument of Taras Shevchenko to be erected in Lviv next year.

In response, Dr. Vasyli Ivanysky of Toronto has organized the Ukrainian Committee for the Taras Shevchenko Monument in Lviv, which will help raise funds.

In addition, the Ukrainian National Association has pledged to support the monument fund, on the recommendation of its Cultural Committee. Mr. Shpitsier has thanked the UNA and invited Supreme President Ulana Diachuk to send a delegation to the unveiling on May 22, 1992.

The Lviv City Council approved the plan on March 22, 1991. The site of the monument, chosen by city residents, will be across from the Opera Theater.

Volodymyr and Andriy Sukhorsky, two brothers who won first place in a design competition held in 1990, will sculpt the monument. When completed, it will stand four and a half meters tall. The monument will be made in Argentina, since bronze is cheaper there, and then shipped to Lviv.

The unveiling is set for the date on



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

which Taras Shevchenko's remains were reburied in Kaniv.

Donations may be sent to: Ukrainian Committee for Taras Shevchenko Monument in Lviv, 2150 Bloor St. W., Suite 96-A, Toronto, Ontario M6S 1M8.



During a visit to the UNA Home Office, Dr. Vasyli Ivanysky and his wife, Natalia Bundza-Ivanysky, meet with UNA Supreme Secretary Walter Sochan (right) and Supreme Treasurer Alexander Blahitka (left).

THE Ukrainian Weekly

Independence: bye-bye, USSR

The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic is no more. In its place, on August 24, arose an independent democratic state called, simply, Ukraine.

Events unfolded quickly. Almost without warning and, literally, overnight Ukraine's long-sought independence became reality. Impelled by the failed coup in Moscow, the obvious disintegration of the union and the hopeless demise of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Ukrainian Parliament overwhelmingly adopted the Act of Declaration of the Independence of Ukraine. Democrats, Communists and those in between all saw that Ukraine simply must seize the moment, that Ukraine must take its future into its own hands and not wait for outside forces to determine the destiny of this nation of 52 million.

Suddenly the news media were replete with reports on "the vital Ukraine," "the agricultural and industrial powerhouse" and "the breadbasket of the USSR." Commentators pointed out that the second most populous republic of what was the Soviet Union — and, according to Deutsche Bank, the republic ranked highest in terms of economic criteria on its chances of succeeding on its own — would now play the decisive role in defining what type of union or federation, if any, would be formed in place of the USSR.

All around, day by day, the USSR was withering away. The coup's principal achievement was to prove that central power in the Soviet empire is dead, and power was fast devolving to the republics. "What has happened is the collapse of the central empire, the full destruction of the structures of imperial power. There can be no illusions: the Soviet Union no longer exists," Dr. Yuriy Shcherbak, people's deputy from Ukraine told the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Russian President Boris Yeltsin was perhaps the first to realize this as he seized power, issuing decrees, subordinating all-union matters and institutions to the RSFSR and shamelessly dictating to Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev.

But the actions of Tsar Boris soon aroused the suspicions of republics which saw the resurrection of "Big Brother" Russia, a republic "more equal" than others. Mr. Yeltsin's spokesman warned republics sharing borders with Russia that it would not let them secede taking heavily populated Russian areas with them (i.e. the Crimea and Donbas in Ukraine, and northern Kazakhstan).

Finally, Russia's emissaries had to travel to Ukraine to persuade that newly independent state to sign a temporary bilateral agreement on military and economic matters in an attempt to halt the "uncontrolled disintegration" of the union seen by many around the globe as an extremely dangerous situation — especially in view of the fact that nuclear weapons are found in various republics. Ukraine acted responsibly, signing an agreement with Russia on these crucial matters but at the same time emphasizing that this is a bilateral, horizontal agreement between two equals — not a precursor to any new form of union. (It should be noted that the pact goes so far as to refer to the "former USSR.") And, a pledge to respect each other's territorial integrity was reformed in as part of the deal.

Thus, Ukraine appears to have passed its first big hurdle as an independent state. But what lies ahead? Many more hurdles, we are certain. As we've seen lately, so much can happen in so little time. And there are three months between now and December 1 when the people of Ukraine of all nationalities will be asked to affirm Ukraine's independence declaration in a plebiscite.

Surely, there is no one in Ukraine who doubts that it will be completely independent. Observers worldwide have commented that Ukraine's independence declaration is irreversible. Mr. Gorbachev, now more clearly than ever a transitional figure in the USSR, still hopes to save the union, but is slowly becoming aware that his vast country and the people have changed. Meanwhile, governments around the world have begun reacting to the reality that exists on the territory of what once was the monolithic USSR.

Here in the U.S., we are somewhat buoyed by President George Bush's statement earlier this week that the U.S. "will respect the freely expressed wishes of the people of Ukraine" in the upcoming referendum and his pledge to "continue to move in a way to encourage independence and self-determination" — words he dared not utter in Kiev so recently. However, we also point to Mr. Bush's inaction this week on the issue of recognition of the independent Baltic states. Ever prudent, Mr. Bush said he did not want to contribute to anarchy in the USSR and would prefer to wait until the USSR Supreme Soviet grants the Baltic states their independence, thus implying U.S. recognition of Soviet authority over Lithuania, Estonia and Latvia.

So, what lies ahead? Much work in preparation for the December 1 referendum in Ukraine. Much work in preparing world leaders to accept an independent Ukraine as a participant and partner in international affairs. Will the leaders and people of Ukraine, and Ukrainians in the diaspora, be equal to the task?

UKRAINE IN THE NEWS

Storm clouds on the horizon: the demise of the Ukrainian SSR

by Dr. James E. Mace

The Ukrainian SSR no longer exists. Its legal government has abolished Soviet power, seized the property of the Communist Party and declared that now there is an independent Ukraine. And just to make certain that this is what Ukraine's inhabitants really want, a plebiscite on the question has been scheduled for December 1.

This might seem the realization of the hopes and dreams of all whom the bonds of ancestry and affection hold to this land, so generously endowed by God and beknighted by history. It is, however, only a beginning, and the storm clouds are already peeking over the horizon. Let us hope they will pass, but let us be prepared that they do not.

As of this writing, President George Bush — who earlier this month made clear his lack of affection for the idea of Ukrainian self-determination from the dias of Ukraine's Supreme Soviet — has died up recognizing the independence of the Baltic states with various excuses, and his advisers have let it be known that not least among his reasons for hesitation is the fear that Baltic recognition would create a precedent for Ukraine.

Dr. James E. Mace, a historian, is former staff director of the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine. He is author of "Communism and the Dilemmas of National Liberation" and has published extensively on Soviet policy toward Ukraine in the 1920s and 1930s.

Apparently Ukraine, which has seen so much of its crop bought up by other republics with soon-to-be worthless rubles that Prime Minister Vitold Fokin has warned of impending famine if grain exports are not curtailed, should feed others in preference, to its own citizens. Even should it do so, will Russia accept those same rubles back in payment for the oil that Ukraine needs? Does Mr. Bush see hungry Ukrainians as somehow preferable to hungry Russians? Perhaps he would explain the distinction.

Back when Russian Federation President Boris Yeltsin was a democrat, he signed a Russo-Ukrainian treaty guaranteeing the inviolability of current republic borders. Now, however, he states that he will not "let go" largely Russian areas in other republics (never mind that he never had them), and his spokesmen state that he means Ukraine's Donbas and the Crimea, as well as northern Kazakhstan.

Of Ukraine's 25 oblasts, only in the Crimea do Russians outnumber Ukrainians, and the Crimea now enjoys full autonomy within Ukraine. There is also the question of the Crimean Tatars, whose right of return to the land from which Stalin expelled them must be addressed.

When Ukraine was independent earlier this century, it guaranteed full national cultural autonomy to all non-Ukrainian national communities within its borders, something utterly unknown both in Russia's history and current political dialogue. In the rhetoric of the

(Continued on page 15)

We're being massacred, again

by Bohdan Vitvitsky

If the status that existed in Ukraine (and the rest of the non-Russian republics) up until as recently as two or three years ago had continued for another 50 or 100 years, Ukrainians may well have disappeared as a nationality — given the population resettlement, and intense political and cultural Russification policies emanating for decades, if not centuries, from Moscow. Ukraine's most recent push for independence is, therefore, nothing short of an attempt to avoid extinction.

Most civilized people and nations acknowledge the devastation that the Jews suffered during the Nazi Holocaust to be an irrefutable argument for the need for Israel's existence. We here in the United States have even adopted

Bohdan Vitvitsky practices law in New York.

various laws to prohibit the extinction of various species of small fish.

Yet, the desperate desire of an entire nation to avoid extinction has, in the case of Ukrainians, met with, alternatively, hostility, scorn or lack of comprehension.

The Financial Times, reporting on President George Bush's August 26 press conference at Kennebunkport, carried the following description: "You're asking me about some public works committee in downtown Kiev, and you want to know if we support them," he said with heavy sarcasm to a reporter's questions.

At the same press conference, Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney indicated a somewhat different position: that he would be inclined to recognize Ukraine if its population supported independence in the December 1 referendum. The Mulroney posi-

(Continued on page 16)

Sept.
7
1984

Turning the pages back...

On September 7, 1984, Patriarch Josyf Slipyj of the "Pomisna" (Particular) Ukrainian Catholic Church died in Rome at the age of 92.

Patriarch Josyf was born in the village of Zazdryst in western Ukraine on February 17, 1892.

Already in his youth, he showed great diligence, intelligence, patience and charity. Because of these qualities, he was soon noticed by Metropolitan Andrey (Continued on page 11)

UNA Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine



The Home Office of the Ukrainian National Association reports that, as of August 29, the fraternal organization's newly established Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine has received 8,874 checks from its members with donations totalling **\$220,921.54**. The contributions include individual members' donations, as well as returns of members' dividend checks and interest payments on promissory notes.

UKRAINE'S DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

What the act means for Ukraine

by Ihor Yukhnovsky

Only independence will allow Ukraine to optimize its economic and social development. To think that one can reorganize a country as massive and diverse as the USSR in its present form is wishful thinking. The effort required for this task is simply too great.

The break-up of the Soviet Union is a natural process. The emergence of Ukraine as a state is a logical outcome of the striving of the Ukrainian people for self-determination. In this regard, it is important to stress that we consider all citizens of our republic as the Ukrainian people; the people are the sole source of power in the republic.

But how can a democratic Ukrainian state be established? The Supreme Rada (Parliament) proclaimed independence and decreed the holding of a referendum on December 1, 1991, to affirm this act. In the Ukrainian Parliament there exists an official democratic opposition; it was on its initiative that the extraordinary session of Parliament was held and independence proclaimed. As a member of the United Nations, Ukraine joins the Vienna Convention. A crucial issue for us is our

Ihor Yukhnovsky is a member of the Presidium of the Ukrainian Parliament and leader of the parliamentary opposition, the National Council.

The end of the Soviet Union

by John Hewko

Revolutions breed strange bedfellows. On Saturday, August 24, the Communist majority and democratic minority in the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet (Parliament) by an overwhelming vote declared Ukraine an independent, sovereign state.

For the democratic opposition, the declaration marked the beginning of a new era, the opportunity to transform Ukraine into a pluralistic and market-oriented society. For many of the Communist deputies, the vote for independence was the culmination of a growing split in the party between hardliners and those who favored Ukrainian sovereignty; for others it was an act of desperation: gripped by fear of Boris Yeltsin's all-out war on Russia's Communists, they saw an independent, yet Communist-dominated, Ukraine as their only hope for survival.

As the anti-Communist carnage in Moscow continues and gathers speed in Ukraine, it appears almost certain that the Communists will fail in their bid to maintain power in Ukraine. Seventy-four years of rule are over.

After the vote on independence, the Parliament adopted measures to depoliticize completely the Ukrainian KGB, police, army and all governmental agencies. All union property located in Ukraine was nationalized; the armed forces stationed on Ukrainian territory were put under the control of the republic's authorities.

On Sunday, August 25, the move against the Communist Party continued. The Parliament's Presidium decreed that all of the party's property in

John Hewko is a U.S. attorney currently working in Kiev as an adviser to the Ukrainian Parliament. The views expressed in this article are strictly his own.

relationship to Russia and to the union treaty.

Ukraine will not sign a union treaty in which the union is a sovereign state in its own right and a subject of international law. However, we will enter into agreements for economic, political, military and cultural cooperation with Russia and the other republics.

If the de-communization of our republic proceeds normally, we will have good relations with Russia. It is essential that this process be carried out along a strictly constitutional path. We will not be satisfied with anything less than full democratization.

The division of the armed forces of the USSR is an issue of paramount importance. Ukraine will establish its own national army. However, we want to place strategic weapons under inter-republican jurisdiction. We want Ukraine to be nuclear-free.

Ukraine will pursue radical economic reform. We are asserting control of our economy by nationalizing the property of all-Union organs and by establishing our own currency. We will encourage the development of private enterprise and will create a climate favorable for foreign investment. Ukraine will assume its share of the USSR foreign debt.

Independence for us means that we finally have a chance to establish a free and open society.

Ukraine be transferred to the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet and that all political prisoners be released.

The Kiev City Council ordered the militia to seal and occupy Communist offices in the capital; similar measures are reported to have been taken in the eastern Ukrainian city of Donetsk and other cities; in Western Ukraine, all remnants of Communist rule have disappeared, as the local population has simply taken over party buildings.

Regardless of the outcome of Communism's last stand, Ukraine's declaration of independence has hammered the final nail into Mr. Gorbachev's coffin and virtually assured the political dissolution of the Soviet Union. The introduction in Ukraine of all of the attributes of an independent country, its own customs, currency, army, will render obsolete Mr. Gorbachev's concept of "renewed" federation.

At present, it is highly unlikely that Ukraine would even consider entering into a new union until after the December presidential elections and a new Ukrainian Constitution is approved. If a new union were eventually created, it would, in all likelihood, be along the lines of the European Community.

Ultimately, Ukraine's participation in a union with other republics will turn on its relationship with Russia. The democratic members of Parliament are calling for Russia and Ukraine to interact as fully independent countries which maintain a normal economic relationship through a mechanism of agreements and treaties. An attempt by Mr. Yeltsin and the Russian federation to preserve a "Great Russian" state would be a recipe for disaster and would reverse the tremendous steps toward democracy taken since the failure of the coup.

The Ukrainian declaration of independence and the disintegration of the

(Continued on page 13)

Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



Poor George, poor Mikhail!

Poor George Bush. He wanted so much to save the USSR for Mikhail Gorbachev and it didn't work. The Soviet Union is disintegrating faster than you can say "coup d'etat."

So anxious was George to save the union that he went to Kiev and told the Ukrainian people that they should forget nationalism and stick with Gorbachev.

That, too, didn't work. Ukraine declared its independence on August 24.

Was President Bush really concerned for the welfare of his buddy when Mikhail was removed from power? One wonders. In his first press conference following the coup President Bush employed the word "prudent" so often it was nauseating. "We must do what is prudent," he kept repeating. It was only after the leader of the free world spoke to British Prime Minister Major and Boris Yeltsin that we heard the first strains of condemnation.

One also wonders how "prudent" President Bush was prepared to be. Was he ready to follow the lead of French President Francois Mitterand who in the early hours of the coup all but recognized the self-proclaimed new Soviet leaders as the legitimate rulers of the Soviet Union? Does "prudent" mean doing whatever it takes to maintain "stability" and "the new world order?"

Lesia and I followed the coup and its aftermath on our car radio as we drove home from Boston. Talk shows were most interesting because they usually included a Soviet "expert" who tried to explain what happened, predict the future, and answer questions at the same time. Some were good. Most were terrible. The terrible "experts" were convinced that the only way to make the Soviet Union safe for democracy was to send billions of dollars in aid, fast. George Bush is partially responsible for the coup one "expert" proclaimed, because he refused to commit himself to direct aid to President Gorbachev.

The best of all the Sovietologists we heard was Prof. Richard Pipes of Harvard who argued in favor of greater recognition of, and support for the Soviet republics. He suggested that Mr. Gorbachev's star was fast descending.

Interestingly, Prof. Pipes also spoke of his time in Washington when he dealt with various other academic and State Department "experts." Few could appreciate the significance of the republics in the Soviet scheme of things. So many of our "experts" just couldn't comprehend the fact that the USSR was not a nation, but an empire of suppressed nations, recalled Prof. Pipes.

I was reminded of still another Soviet "expert," Dr. Jerry Hough, a political science professor at Duke University and a senior fellow at the Brookings Institution. Testifying on Soviet disunion before the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee last March 6, Prof. Hough criticized America's intelligence community for predicting the dissolution of the USSR. "Now when it is 99.9 percent certain that the radicals both in Russia and the republics are in major decline and that there will be no revolution or disintegration in the next

two-three years at a minimum, the intelligence community seems to have become even more united in the view that this is 1917, that the situation in the Soviet Union is deteriorating further instead of stabilizing, and that reform is over and the revolution is the only hope."

"In my opinion," concluded Prof. Hough, "that is a profound misreading of the situation. I have been extremely proud of my record of prediction both in domestic and foreign policy...I deliberately put that reputation on the line in what I say today."

With his reputation on the line, Prof. Hough declared that:

• "Gorbachev is a modernizing, Westernizing tsar with enormous power...This is more the beginning of the Gorbachev era than the end."

• "...while it was already clear that Boris Yeltsin and the radicals like Leningrad mayor Anatoly Sobchak had made a major political mistake in criticizing Gorbachev for taking steps to hold the country together and in not supporting the referendum on national unity, they have since dug themselves into an even deeper hole. Yeltsin has been repudiated in the Russian Republic's Parliament by virtually all of the leadership he helped put into place... They are telling Yeltsin to cooperate with Gorbachev or be dumped. That is his choice."

• "Everything I see suggests to me that Gorbachev will be successful in his electoral hopes in 1995 (and the Communists probably successful in the legislative elections of 1994)..."

Given the fact that a revolution has indeed taken place, and that it is Yeltsin who is in the ascendancy with Gorbachev in a hole trying to dig himself out with Yeltsin's (and not the Communist Party's) help, it appears that Prof. Hough's reputation is a bit shabby right now. Will he stop being a Soviet "expert"? Of course not. Since when has it been a requirement for America's Soviet "experts" to be correct?

Do I blame President Bush for being such an illiterate on Soviet affairs? Not really. It is obvious that George Bush doesn't listen to the intelligence community despite the fact that he was once head of the CIA. President Bush listens to his hand-picked "experts," some of whom held similar positions with President Gerald Ford and misled him as well. George Bush is really Snow White surrounded by many dwarfs.

Can you imagine the job anxiety that now exists among Soviet "experts" in the State Department? Where will they go when the very term "Soviet" becomes an anachronism? How can any of them possibly deal with Armenia, Georgia, Ukraine or even any of the Baltics when for all of their professional careers they have denied the very existence of these nations?

For America's sake, it's time for a little housecleaning. Mikhail is doing it; George should follow suit. He can begin with the twit who drafted his speech to the Ukrainian Parliament.

Ukraine declares independence

(Continued from page 1)

prompt official visit to Kiev on August 28-29.

The negotiations and resulting joint communique signed by Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Chairman Leonid Kravchuk and Russian Federation Vice-President Alexander Rutskoy was meant to serve as a response to a recent statement by Russian President Boris Yeltsin questioning the current borders of republics that declared independence following the failed coup.

"Because there are rumors that Ukraine and Russia will quarrel," said Mr. Rutskoy upon the delegation's arrival at the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet, "our main purpose in Kiev is to stabilize our mutual relationship and to negotiate a program during this transitional period as union structures no longer govern the state."

The two parties, whose talks were held in the presence of five representatives of the all-union Supreme Soviet, agreed "to make joint efforts to prevent the uncontrolled disintegration of the union state, to create a temporary structure for building up individual states, subjects of the former union," and to maintain the functioning of the economy.

The also stipulated that all the "subjects of the former union" would be invited to help prepare a new economic agreement on a horizontal basis, and agreed to the creation of a collective security system during the transitional period. The parties agreed not to make any unilateral decisions on military and strategic issues, particularly in regard to nuclear weapons.

Another major point of the agreement was the parties' reconfirmation of the articles of the bilateral agreement between Ukraine and Russia of November 19, 1990, regarding mutual respect for one another's territorial integrity.

The republics' leaders also pledged to continue to uphold the USSR's obligations as delineated in various international agreements, particularly those

concerning arms control. Finally, Ukraine and Russia agreed to exchange representatives to maintain constant communication.

Up to 10,000 people congregated outside the Parliament building, often chanting "independence" and "Ukraine without Moscow," while the negotiations dragged on for nearly 12 hours inside. The crowd booed Leningrad Mayor Anatoly Sobchak, who attended the talks as an observer from the USSR Supreme Soviet, when he addressed them on the steps, saying, "whoever said being independent and being together were contradictory?"

However, Mr. Sobchak also said: "No one questions Ukrainian independence, but there exist political and economic questions to be solved."

The Russian parliamentary delegation included, in addition to Mr. Rutskoy, prominent economist Grigory Yavlinsky and four others.

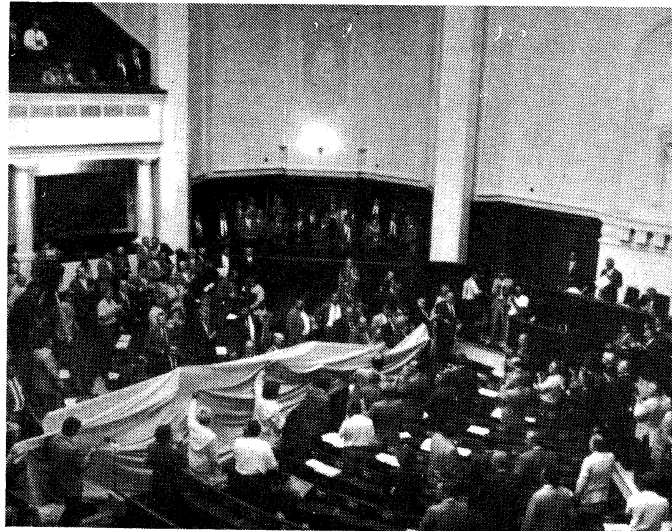
Other than Mr. Kravchuk, the Ukrainian side included Vice-Premier Kostyantyn Masyk, Foreign Minister Anatoly Zlenko, presidium members Vasyl Durdynets, Vasyl Yevtukhov, Oleksander Yemets, Dmytro Pavlychko, Volodymyr Pylypchuk, Anatoliy Chepurny, Ihor Yukhnovsky, and Rukh Chairman Ivan Drach. Deputies V. Vasylenko, Levko Lukianenko, Oleksander Moroz, Volodymyr Filenko and Vyacheslav Chornovil served as consultants.

The all-union delegation consisted of Mr. Sobchak, Yuriy Ryzhov, Serhiy Riabchenko and Dr. Yuriy Shcherbak.

Historic vote for independence

The Communist-dominated Ukrainian Parliament's vote for independence last Saturday came as a big surprise to the majority of citizens of this nation of 52 million.

During the tense 11-hour extraordinary session on August 24, the heated debate focused on the behavior of parliamentary, government and Com-



A huge Ukrainian flag which had been draped on one of the tanks protecting the Russian Parliament building in Moscow at the time of the coup is ceremoniously brought into the Ukrainian Parliament at the end of the session that declared Ukraine's independence.



The Ukrainian flag is draped over the platform where the chairman and deputy chairman of the Ukrainian Parliament sit. Ukrainian people's deputies applaud.



The scene at October Revolution Square on the Khreshchtyak as Ukrainian independence is celebrated by the public. One of the signs identifies a delegation from the Odessa branch of Rukh.

Resolutions of Ukraine's Supreme Soviet

Resolution of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR

To declare on August 24, 1991, Ukraine as an independent, democratic state.

From the moment of declaration, only the Constitution of Ukraine, its laws, government resolutions and other law-making acts of the republic are valid in Ukraine.

On December 1, 1991, to conduct a republican referendum to affirm the Act of Declaration of Independence.

Chairman of the Supreme Soviet
of the Ukrainian SSR
August 24, 1991

Resolution of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR on the depoliticization of organs of the Procuracy of the UkrSSR, Ministry of Internal Affairs and KGB of the UkrSSR.

In accordance with No. 2, Article 49 of the Constitution of the Ukrainian SSR, the Supreme Soviet of the UkrSSR resolves:

1. to halt the activity of political party organizations in the structures of the Procuracy of the UkrSSR, MVS (Ministry of Internal Affairs) of the UkrSSR, KGB of the UkrSSR;

2. workers of the Procuracy of the UkrSSR, MVS and KGB of the UkrSSR are obligated to relinquish their membership in any political party;

3. workers of the Procuracy, MVS and KGB who do not comply with No. 2 of the resolution are subject to dismissal from the aforementioned organs within a period of 10 days from the adoption of this resolution.

Chairman of the Supreme Soviet
L. Kravchuk
Kiev

(Translated by The Ukrainian Weekly.)

munist Party leaders during the failed Moscow coup of August 19-21.

Several thousand people gathered in front of the Supreme Soviet building shouted "Shame on Kravchuk" as he addressed the session, defending his cautious actions during the crisis. His address was followed by speeches by Communist majority leader Mr. Moroz and National Council leader Mr. Yuhnovsky.

Mr. Yuhnovsky presented the National Council's list of legislation in reaction to the coup: immediate declaration of independence; depoliticization of the Ukrainian Procuracy, KGB, Interior Ministry and militia, state organs, institutions and workplaces, central television, radio and press; the immediate release of imprisoned People's Deputy Stepan Khmara and reversal of last November's vote stripping Dr. Khmara of the official immunity; the firing of Ukrainian SSR Chief Procurator Mykhailo Potebenko and Ukrainian TV chief Mykola Okhmakeych for complicity with the coup regime; and the creation of a special commission to investigate the actions of officials during the botched overthrow.

As thousands of flag-waving Ukrainians outside chanted "independence," inside, the debate lasted for hours and several breaks were called to alleviate the tension and allow the majority and minority groups to hold strategy meetings.

After Volodymyr Yavorivsky proposed the vote on independence, reading aloud the text of the resolution and act on the declaration of independence, Mr. Kravchuk called a one-hour break, when the Communist majority met and debated the historic issue.

During their debate it appeared that most of the Communists felt there was no choice other than a decision to secede and, as they expressed it, distance themselves from the events in Moscow, particularly the strong anti-Communist movement in the Russian Parliament.

"If we don't vote for independence, it will be a disaster," said Ukrainian Communist Party chief Stanislav Hurenko during the debate.

Toward the end of the debate, two representatives from the National Council, Messrs. Yavorivsky and Pavlychko, came to the majority meeting to propose a compromise: a clause in the resolution requiring a nationwide referendum on independence on December 1.



Kiev residents and others mark the declaration of Ukraine's independence at October Revolution Square, now renamed Independence Square.

After the break, at 5:55 p.m., the Supreme Soviet of Ukraine voted 321 to 2, with 6 abstentions, out of 360, for the Act of Declaration of the Independence of Ukraine and the creation of an independent Ukrainian state — Ukraine.

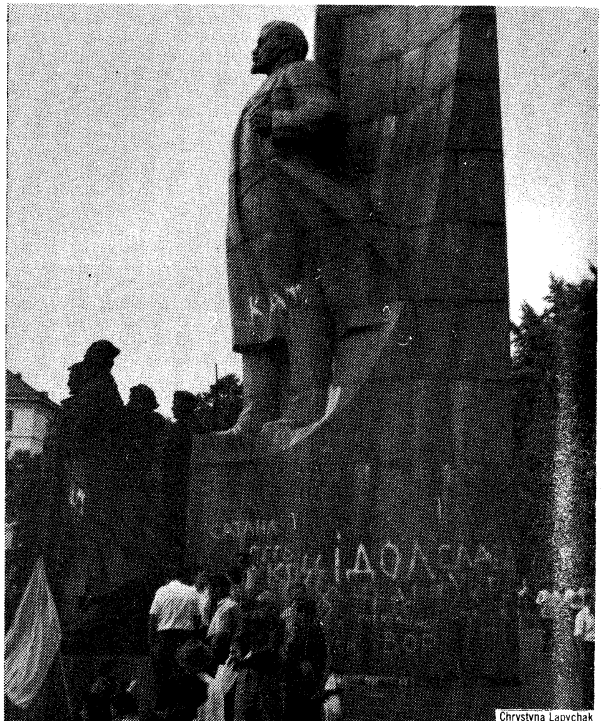
At 6 p.m., the Ukrainian Parliament voted 346 to 1, with 3 abstentions (out of 362), for the resolution declaring Ukraine an independent, democratic state, effective immediately, and calling for a republican referendum on December 1.

Expressions of euphoria from the crowd gathered outside could be heard coming through the windows to the foyer, and could occasionally be heard as the doors into the session hall were opened.

The Parliament also voted for the creation of a national guard of Ukraine and turned jurisdiction over all the armed forces located on Ukrainian territory over to the Supreme Soviet of Ukraine.

Democrats won only a partial victory in the vote for depoliticization. While the resolution on the depoliticization of the Ukrainian SSR Procuracy, Minis-

(Continued on page 11)



Chrystyna Lapychak

The soon-to-be-dismantled Lenin monument (above) and its base (below) in the city center of Kiev is already defaced by graffiti as seen in these photos.



Newly freed Ukrainian People's Deputy Stepan Khmara addresses a public meeting on August 26 on the central square in Kiev.



San Diego parish to honor pastor

SAN DIEGO — Our Lady of Perpetual Help Ukrainian Catholic Parish will honor its pastor, the Rev. Canon Andrew Mykyta, on the occasion of his seventy-fifth birthday with a liturgy and luncheon at the church hall on September 8.

The Rev. Mykyta was born on September 9, 1916, in the village of Pykulychi, a few miles from the city of Peremyshl. The death of his father, when Andrew was only 3, brought early responsibility to this youngest of 10 children. He began to attend gymnasium at Peremyshl at 10 and finished his religious studies at the seminary when he was 22. Church regulations prohibited his ordination before the age of 25, so the Rev. Mykyta became secretary at the Chancery of Bishop Kocyclovskyj.

With the occupation of western Ukraine by Communist forces, the Rev. Mykyta escaped to the German zone. At the onset of the German-Soviet war, he was conscripted into the German Army, where after military training, he was assigned to the engineering section of the artillery.

After the surrender of Germany on May 9, 1945, he became a prisoner of war to the British forces. Through the efforts of Archbishop Ivan Buchko he was released and went to Rome. Here he received his doctorate at the Propagation of the Faith, and an additional academic degree, master of eastern theology, at the Papal Institute of Eastern Studies. He was ordained by Archbishop Buchko on January 1, 1948.

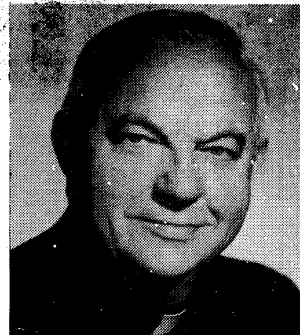
The Rev. Mykyta began his pastoral duties in the United States on the East Coast in May 1950. He continued his work at St. Nicholas Church in Chicago. The need for a new parish in San Francisco brought him there and on June 25, 1957, the Immaculate Conception parish was started by him.

On July 28, 1963, he opened St. Vladimir's Mission in Santa Clara, Calif. The territory under his jurisdiction spanned Bakersfield to Alaska, Salt Lake City to Hawaii. Often he would travel 1,500 miles on a sick call or to administer the sacraments.

On July 1, 1973, Bishop Jaroslaw Gabro invested the Rev. Mykyta with the degree and title of very reverend canon.

In May 1982 the Rev. Mykyta assumed his duties as pastor in Phoenix, also serving the Ukrainian faithful in Tucson, Ariz. Returning for two years to San Francisco, he started St. Andrew's Mission in Sacramento.

On December 11, 1985, the Rev. Mykyta accepted the pastorate of Our Lady of Perpetual Help in San Diego. He has remained there to date, guiding the parish through its 25th anniversary and celebrating on January 3, 1988, the 70th anniversary of his own ordination.



The Rev. Canon Andrew Mykyta

Kravchuk...

(Continued from page 2)

mand full information on the status of the Soviet president's health.

Then Mr. Kravchuk, in what could be interpreted as a statement recognizing the State Committee on the State of Emergency in the USSR, said: "I feel that this committee that has just been formed has already made quite a few mistakes. Well, that's normal because it is a new formation, it has not found itself yet. But can this be corrected? I think that it can and that this should be done by the extraordinary session of the [USSR] Supreme Soviet, which, as has been announced, will convene on August 26."

In the next breath, Mr. Kravchuk told the correspondents that, to the extent that it was possible, he would press that Mr. Gorbachev be invited to the Supreme Soviet session in Moscow. If health reasons would not permit him to attend, then a statement from the Soviet president should be read at the session. Further, he expressed doubt as to why the State Committee had been formed if, as the coup leaders had said at their press conference, Mr. Gorbachev would eventually resume his post. Mr. Kravchuk emphasized that these were his personal views. Once again, the Ukrainian leader did not take a clear-cut stand. Moreover, conspicuous by its absence was any indication of support for the position taken by Mr. Yeltsin.

Shortly before Mr. Kravchuk's interview, the Presidium of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet, which was called into session at 6 p.m. the previous day, adopted a declaration on the situation containing the following main points:

- (1) a full analysis and appraisal of the situation in the aftermath of the formation of the State Committee would be made by the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet following decisions taken by the extraordinary session of the USSR Supreme Soviet scheduled for August 26;

- prior to a decision taken by the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet the resolutions of the State Committee have no juridical foundation on the territory of Ukraine;

- (3) a state of emergency has not been introduced in the republic and the Presidium sees no justification for its introduction;

- (4) the Constitutions of the USSR and the Ukrainian SSR and the appropriate laws and resolutions remain in force and the legally elected organs of state rule and administration are exercising their duties; and

- (5) the Presidium intends to consistently defend the state sovereignty of Ukraine, human rights and the democratic achievements initiated in 1985.

Further, the declaration called on local councils of people's deputies, leaders of state organs, enterprises and organizations, leaders of political parties, public groups and mass movements, and citizens of the republic to do everything in their power to prevent a destabilization of the situation and refrain from strikes, meetings and demonstrations.

The declaration, which was supported by 15 of the 25 members of the Presidium who were present, including Mr. Kravchuk, was later criticized by the democratic opposition both for its tardiness and its indecisiveness. The main problem, according to Izvestia, was the difficulty in overcoming the wait-and-see attitude of a part of the Presidium membership.

The leader of the parliamentary opposition National Council, Ihor Yuhnovsky, addressing the August 24 extraordinary session of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet, accused Mr. Kravchuk

of failing to express his stand during the Presidium session. According to Mr. Yuhnovsky, Mr. Kravchuk banned the discussion and even the reading of a telegram in support of the RSFSR leadership at the Presidium session, suggesting that the Ukrainian leader had struck a deal with Army Gen. Valentin Varennikov, commander-in-chief of Soviet ground forces, with whom he had met on the morning of August 19 in Kiev.

Mr. Kravchuk, who addressed the Ukrainian Parliament before Mr. Yuhnovsky, claimed that he emphasized from the very start of the Presidium session that he would never recognize the legality of the State Committee. At the same time, he agreed that the declaration was late in coming and that, from the present vantage point, it was indeed "soft." As for his meeting with Gen. Varennikov, Mr. Kravchuk informed the Ukrainian deputies that the former "unceremoniously" warned him that any attempts to ignore decisions of the State Committee or acts of civil disobedience would result in the introduction of a state of emergency. "So, we had to act responsibly," said Mr. Kravchuk, "manifesting concern for the fate of the people, who at any moment could have been drawn into a catastrophe by the ill will of the insurrectionists." He also said that he told Gen. Varennikov that the State Committee was an unconstitutional body which could not be recognized until the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet and that this could be verified by First Vice-Premier Kostiantyn Masyk, who was present during the discussion.

Earlier, at the August 22 press conference, Mr. Kravchuk told foreign journalists: "I understood from him (Varennikov) that I was on the blacklist after Yeltsin — the Baltics, Yeltsin and then me."

Both at the press conference and during the extraordinary session of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet, Mr. Kravchuk defended himself against accusations of wavering with the argument that, unlike the Russian president, as chairman of the Supreme Soviet he was not empowered to issue decrees, only to sign decisions of the Presidium. Consequently, at the Supreme Soviet session he asked for special powers until the election of a president, which were granted.

For Mr. Kravchuk, the turnaround came on August 21 in still another evening interview for republican radio and television, which witnessed the first express public criticism of, in Mr. Kravchuk's words, "the so-called Emergency Committee." "I consider that it no longer exists," he said, "and actually it never existed. This was a deviation from the democratic process, from the constitutional and legal process." In the course of the interview, Mr. Kravchuk noted that he was the first of the republican leaders to get in touch with Mr. Gorbachev in Crimea. He also revealed that earlier in the day he had telephoned Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Anatoly Lukyanov and delivered what amounted to an ultimatum.

The Ukrainian leader is reported to have told Mr. Lukyanov that:

- (1) he personally does not and never will recognize the State Committee;

- (2) the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet would shortly convene an extraordinary session which, he was confident, would also not recognize the State Committee's legitimacy;

- (3) the USSR Supreme Soviet could not be convened in the absence of Mr. Gorbachev; and

- (4) an appeal to the citizens of Ukraine not to heed any orders from the

State Committee would be issued immediately. In a separate message to Mr. Lukyanov, also issued on August 21, Mr. Kravchuk again demanded President Gorbachev's presence at the USSR Supreme Soviet.

After August 21, the steps taken by the would-be Ukrainian president were fairly predictable. On August 24, Mr. Kravchuk told the extraordinary session of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet that he had decided to resign from the CPSU Central Committee and the Politburo and Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine. Several days later, there was an as yet unconfirmed Western report that Mr. Kravchuk left the party altogether and that, in his words, he had made his decision already on August 19, the first day of the attempted coup.

Clearly, Mr. Kravchuk's behavior during the dramatic days of August 19-21 reveals a number of contradictions and leaves many questions unanswered. Yet, there is little doubt that, over all, the Ukrainian leader hesitated to take a decisive stand against the plotters in Moscow. Further, there are indications suggesting that even when he acted more resolutely it was a result of pressure from the democratic forces. Thus, according to one report, the "threatening" telephone call to Mr. Lukyanov on August 21 followed a 3 a.m. call to Mr. Kravchuk from representatives of the National Council demanding that he contact Moscow and unequivocally denounce the State Committee.

Similarly, the convening of the extraordinary session of the Supreme Soviet on August 24 appears to have been the work of the National Council which gathered the necessary 150 signatures required for an extraordinary session of the Parliament. Mr. Kravchuk, it will be recalled, favored holding the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet session after the USSR Supreme Soviet convened on August 26, a position that was reflected in the declaration of the Presidium of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet on August 20.

The impact of all of this on Mr. Kravchuk's political life is equally unclear. Opposition deputies called for an inquiry into Mr. Kravchuk's behavior during the attempted coup at the extraordinary session of the Supreme Soviet. Earlier, a Rukh spokesman demanded that the post-coup "cleanup" in Ukraine begin with Mr. Kravchuk himself. Similar demands could be heard in the streets of Kiev.

Volodymyr Hryniyov, deputy chairman of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet, who was one of the first Ukrainian leaders to denounce the attempted coup in an interview in Komsomolskoye Znamia published on August 20, has said that Mr. Kravchuk has lost "authority and popularity." But whether this will seriously affect the outcome of the December 1 presidential vote remains questionable. Moreover, in the weeks and months to come, it can be expected that Mr. Kravchuk will take an even harder line on Ukrainian independence, which is sure to be greeted favorably by the electorate. That process has already begun.

At a press conference on August 28, the Ukrainian leader said that "today there can be no talk about a union treaty." Ukraine's position, he maintained, will be clarified after the December 1 referendum on Ukraine's independence. The determining factor, however, may prove to be neither his behavior on August 19-21 nor his position on Ukrainian independence, but rather the outcome of the newly emerging relationship between Ukraine and Russia.

U.N. Mission...

(Continued from page 1)

nesday morning, August 28, Mr. Udovenko familiarized reporters with the text of the historic declaration as well as other documents passed by the Ukrainian Parliament since the coup failure earlier last week. He reported that in the preamble of the act, the Supreme Soviet of Ukraine declared the independence of Ukraine and the creation of an independent Ukrainian state — Ukraine — “based on the right of a nation to self-determination in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and other international legal documents and realizing the Declaration on State Sovereignty of Ukraine.”

“At the United Nations, legally and technically, this historic document adopted by the Parliament of Ukraine does not change our status in the U.N., because since 1945 (until August 24, it was referred to as the Ukrainian SSR) has been a sovereign state of the United Nations. And we have been treated on equal footing with the Soviet Union, the United States, Botswana, Lesotho and any other country. At least that was my understanding,” he added.

“Since the Declaration on State Sovereignty last year, we have been strongly advocating the establishment of direct relations, be it diplomatic, consular, or economic, with foreign countries,” he concluded.

“We welcome any country to recognize our independence, as soon as possible, but for the time being, we are recognizing the independence of others, for example, the Baltic nations,” he said.

He said he hoped that Ukraine's newly proclaimed independence would facilitate more active participation in the United Nations.

“Ukraine is now working on its own foreign policy. Here, at the U.N. we had a joint foreign policy with Moscow, but since last July, we've been working on our own foreign policy and that includes fulfilling our international commitments,” he added.

Although much of the world has been alarmed by the fact that with the breakup of the empire republics that store the Soviet Union's nuclear weapons may act irresponsibly, Mr. Udovenko assured reporters that, as regards Ukraine, “a very peace-loving nation,” there is no reason to be concerned.

“We should not dramatize this issue, in regard to the use of nuclear arms. We are ready to give them to central control — whatever that may be,” adding that it may be too early to comment on these issues.

“We are now only in the process of creating our own Ministry of Defense,” he said, while noting that Ukraine is committed to being a nuclear-free zone

abiding by three principles: not to produce, not to use, and not to allow the location of nuclear weapons on its territory.

Pressed by some reporters for a concrete answer, Mr. Udovenko replied, “Ukraine will find a solution that will be satisfactory to all parties involved,” and if the central government collapses, he added, “the Russian federation in cooperation with Ukraine will reach a joint decision.”

Mr. Udovenko also said that when Ukraine is fully independent, it shall consider joining the signatories of the nuclear non-proliferation treaty, which Ukraine could not previously do because it was part of the USSR.

As for future relations toward the center, Mr. Udovenko said that the Ukrainian Parliament has declared its full independence, and that act will be confirmed by a referendum. “Certainly, we do not live in a vacuum. We have been in this union for so many years, therefore, some kind of economic union is a must. With regard to a political union, this will have to be seen.”

“We don't see any problems in our relations with republics,” he added. Commenting on the minorities' situation in Ukraine and immigration questions, Mr. Udovenko pointed out that Ukraine was proclaimed a democratic country, and in keeping with these principles, each person has the right to leave the country, if he or she so chooses.

“My personal view is that we must create such conditions for all people, Russians, Jews, Hungarians, Bulgarians, that they will not want to leave our country. This is the main thing.”

Currently, the Ukrainian Mission to the United Nations is located in the same building as the Soviet and Byelorussian missions, and often people have mistaken it as that of only the Soviet Mission. “I can just as easily say that the Soviet Mission is located in the Ukrainian Mission headquarters. Ukraine claims 25 percent of all Soviet properties abroad,” said Mr. Udovenko who plans to remain in the building on East 67th Street in New York.

Mr. Udovenko, also plans to remain in the Communist Party. “Well, for now the activities of the Communist Party have been suspended,” he reported. “And now it is very easy to resign from the party, it is not heroism.”

But does he remain committed to the principles of the Communist Party? “I can answer that with a question. Which party do you mean? I am committed to the ideal goals of the Communist Party, good goals of the Communist Party, but not their implementation. Everything went the wrong way. The principles that were declared were as good as those in the Bible,” he concluded.

Turning the pages...

(Continued from page 6)

Sheptytsky of Galicia, who sent the young man in 1912 to the famed Theological University in Innsbruck, Austria.

After his ordination, he continued his studies at the Gregorium and Angelicum universities and the Oriental Institute in Rome.

Due to uncertain conditions in Ukraine during the 1930s, Metropolitan Sheptytsky, with the approval of Rome, consecrated Msgr. Slipyj archbishop of Lviv, “sub secreta.” The chirotony took place secretly because this was the time of Russian occupation and any mention of this appointment would have caused great repressions by the Communist authorities.

With the death of Metropolitan Sheptytsky on November 1, 1944, Msgr. Slipyj, became metropolitan of Galicia. On April 11, 1945, Metropolitan Slipyj, along with the entire Ukrainian Catholic hierarchy, was arrested. He was sentenced in 1946 and disappeared into the huge Soviet penal complex. It was only after Stalin's death in 1953 that some news about the fate of the metropolitan began coming into Ukraine from prisoners who had spent time in camps with him and from private letters.

Patriarch Josyf was the only member of the Ukrainian Catholic Church hierarchy to survive the Soviet destruction of that Church in Ukraine in the 1940s. He endured 18 years of imprisonment in Soviet camps for refusing to betray the Ukrainian Catholic Church and for fidelity to the Holy See. Through the intervention of President John F. Kennedy and Pope John XXIII and the persistent struggle of Ukrainian Catholics all over the world, Metropolitan Slipyj was released from the Soviet Union and arrived in Rome in early February 1963.

In Rome, he established a Ukrainian Catholic seminary, built St. Sophia Ukrainian Catholic Church and the Ukrainian Catholic University.

In 1965, he was named a cardinal by Pope Paul VI. He began calling Ukrainian Catholic Bishops' synods hoping one day to have the Vatican recognize the Patriarchate of Ukrainian Catholics all over the free world as well as in the underground Church of Soviet Ukraine.

Pleas to recognize the Ukrainian Catholic primate as patriarch were intensified in late 1977, but they were not successful.

Ukraine declares independence

(Continued from page 9)

try of Internal Affairs and KGB passed easily, the legislature voted three times on the issue of depolitization of state organs, institutions and workplaces. The final result was a compromise, where the decision was left up to the workers' collectives.

A proposal suggested by Second Deputy Chairman Volodymyr Hryniyov to pass a resolution sealing off all party headquarters and archives to investigate possible collaboration in the coup failed to pass in Saturday's session.

The rest of the proposed legislation was passed along for consideration by the presidium, which met every day last week, Saturday through Friday.

In the final moments of the historic session, which ended at about 9 p.m., Chairman Kravchuk decided to permit a large blue and yellow Ukrainian flag, on the proposal of Mr. Chornovil, to be carried into the session hall by democratic deputies and be draped over the podium. Mr. Chornovil said the flag had hung on a tank that defended the Russian Parliament building during the coup.

As most deputies filed out of the hall, members of the opposition National Council, including many former political prisoners, remained for a few minutes in front of the flag-draped podium, singing “Hey u Luzi Chervona Kalyna” and “Shche ne Vmerla Ukraina,” and raising their hands in the sign of the trident.

The deputies departed the session hall singing the Ukrainian national anthem and filed outside before the delirious crowd for a rally, which later moved to October Revolution Square.

Other than the crowd that had gathered at the Parliament, the streets of Kiev were quiet, with few signs of open celebration.

In the days that followed, the Presidium passed a number of resolutions and decrees: nationalizing all CPU property and handing it over to the Supreme Soviet and local councils; issuing an amnesty for all political prisoners; suspending all CPU activities and freezing CPU assets and bank accounts pending official investigations into possible collaboration with the coup plotters; setting up a committee of

inquiry into official behavior during the coup; and establishing a committee on military matters related to the creation of a Ministry of Defense of Ukraine.

People's Deputy Stepan Khmara and his co-defendants, as well as Oles Serhiyenko and Anatoliy Lupynis were freed in the early morning of Monday, August 26, in connection with the amnesty.

Following the failure of the Supreme Soviet to pass a decree sealing off CPU headquarters throughout the republic, local councils nationwide, including the Kiev City Council Executive Committee, have voted to do so.

On Sunday, August 25, the Kiev city leadership issued an order to seal off all the oblast and city party headquarters, within Kiev city limits as well as the headquarters of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine, located on Ordzhonikidze Street.

The orders were carried out, and the red flag of the USSR was taken down off the Stalinesque building. The office of Ukrainian Party Chief Hurenko also was sealed off.

On Monday, August 26, the City Executive Committee of Ukraine's capital city also voted to remove all the monuments of Communist heroes from public places, including the Lenin monument on the central October Revolution Square. The large square will be renamed Ukrainian Independence Square as well the central metro station below it, the executive committee decided.



Marla Kolomayets

At the United Nations, Ambassador Gennadi Udovenko (right) of Ukraine addresses a press conference. On the left is Alexander Boutsko, counselor and press officer of the Ukrainian Mission to the U.N.

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Plast youngsters participate in camp at Bobrivka



The Bobrivka Camp in North Colebrook, Conn., hosted two Plast camps for "novatstvo" on July 6-20. Ten boys and girls age 7-8 participated in the beginners' camp specifically organized for first-time campers. An additional 12 boys and girls attended the camp for older children who had already been to a Plast camp for "novatstvo." The camps' command included: Mychajlo Zwonok, Nadia Chemerynsky, Marta Shewchuk and Raisa Chemerynsky, as well as eight counselors/instructors and six members of the camp administration. Seen in the photo above are the young campers with their camp command, counselors and support staff.

Detroit District...

(Continued from page 5)

Yaroslav Hritzak, a professor from the University of Lviv currently visiting America on a lecture tour.

In addition, Dr. Serafyn presented vital statistical data related to UNA growth, and acknowledged those who had enlisted new members during the past six months.

Zenon Wasykewych, who acted as master of ceremonies for the afternoon, called on Dr. Serafyn to speak about his recent trip to western Canada. The highlight of his talk was the Vegreville, Alberta, 100-year celebration of Ukrainian immigration to Canada.

"I believe Ukrainians in Canada enjoy more compatibility and understanding among their religious and political groupings than we do in America," said Dr. Serafyn. Bits of Canadian history were reviewed along with a recommendation to purchase Dr. Myron Kuropas' recent book on the history of immigration of Ukrainians to America.

Ms. Nazark was the next presenter as she offered a humorous parody on growing older. A talented satire developed by Olha Maruszczak was pleasurable entertaining. Dr. Atanas Slusarczyk, one of UNA's most able national organizers, delighted his audience with his unique anecdotes.

Afterwards, Mr. Wasykewych called on district vice-chairpersons Irene Pryjma and Stephen Wichar, to conduct a sing-along.

The afternoon program was concluded by Dr. Serafyn as he recalled the goals and objectives of Detroit's District Committee. In addition, he extended many thanks to all members who made the picnic-meeting so successful.



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Plast members from Ukraine attend counselors' courses



Participants from Ukraine of Plast's counselor training courses "Shkola Bulavnykh" and "Lisova Shkola."

HUNTER, N.Y. — Two international Plast leadership courses — Shkola Bulavnykh and Lisova Shkola — which train camp counselors for teenagers (yunatstvo) took place here from June 23 to July 6 with 73 youths and young adults participating.

For the first time, some of the participants were from Ukraine. Enough money was raised to have 16 Plast members come from Ukraine, two from Poland and five from Argentina. Also among the course participants were some Plast members from Germany and, naturally, from Canada and the United States.

Orest Hawryluk, the head of the Supreme Soviet Plast Bulava, Ivanna Hankewycz, director of the U.S. division of Plast girls, and Olha Kuzmo-

wycz, the head of the U.S. National Plast Command, visited the two camps. The head of the training camp course for boys' counselors (Lisova Shkola) was Petro Sodol, while Julia Shyshka, helped by Olha Kuzmowycz and Dora Horbachevska, directed the course for girls' counselors (Shkola Bulavnykh).

Participants from Ukraine and Poland will be able to be counselors at Plast camps in the U.S. this summer. They will also attend a short seminar on how to lead Plast meetings year-round, and will travel and sightsee.

Plast members and leaders have expressed hope that this is just the first step, and that there will be many more such exchanges among members of the youth organization newly revived in Ukraine and those in the West.

The end...

(Continued from page 7)

party, however, leave unanswered several key issues.

On December 1, a Republican referendum is to be held to ratify the act of independence. Western Ukraine overwhelmingly voted for independence during Mr. Gorbachev's referendum and will certainly do the same in December. The outcome of the voting in the heavily industrialized and Russified provinces of eastern Ukraine, however, is not yet clear; a miraculous preservation of power by the Communists or a failure of the Ukrainian government to implement quickly economic and democratic reforms could give rise to cries in the eastern provinces to join Mr. Yeltsin's progressive and non-Communist Russia.

The events of the past week also did not result in the calling of new parliamentary elections or in a shake-up of the bureaucracy. Despite the wave of anti-Communist sentiment, it is not certain how soon the opposition will be able to force new elections. If elections are held, they would probably not occur until after the presidential elec-

tions slated for December 1. Thus, a question remains: will the current Parliament and upper-level bureaucracy, dominated by ex-Communists, be capable, at least in the short run, of taking the radical measures necessary to reform Ukraine's economy and to create the structures required for independence?

Finally, the events of last week have added considerable uncertainty to the outcome of the upcoming presidential elections. Prior to the coup, Leonid Kravchuk, the chairman of the Ukrainian Parliament, was widely considered the front-runner. However, Mr. Kravchuk has come under heavy criticism from the democratic opposition for what they feel was a failure immediately to condemn as unconstitutional and unlawful the activities of the instigators of the coup. The extent to which his performance during the first two days of the coup has affected his popularity remains to be seen.

The events in Moscow have dramatically hastened the inexorable and inevitable process of the disintegration of the Soviet Union. The Communist debacle is over. The time has come for an independent Ukraine and Russia to give democracy a chance.

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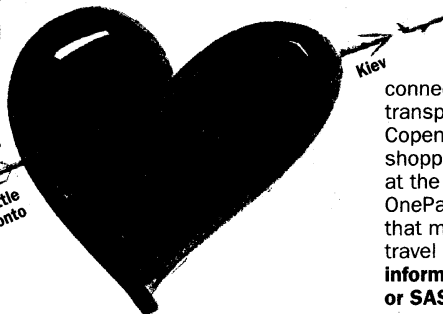
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in Connecticut**

HARTFORD, Conn. — Rain on the day of the Hartford Ukrainian Golf Open has become somewhat of a tradition.

And, this year was no exception. For the eighth time in 13 years of the tournament, rain greeted golfers when they arrived at Tallwood Country Club in Hebron, Conn.

It rained the morning of August 3, but by the time all 90 golfers had teed off in the early afternoon, the wet weather had subsided and everyone was able to finish the 18-hole round.

There was a three-day tie for low score of the day (77) with Zenko Jarema of Enfield, Conn., winning the first-place trophy by virtue of a birdie-4 on the first hole.

Mr. Jarema beat Mike Demetro of Southington, Conn., the 1983 winner of this tournament, and John Yetishefsky of Glastonbury, Conn.

Mr. Demetro took second, winning on the fifth hole in a match of matching cards, with a par to Mr. Yetishefsky's double bogey-6.

Mr. Yetishefsky, a member of Tallwood, played in a club tournament on the morning of August 3, and then came out in the last group.

Lubko Luzniak of Cooper City, Fla., shot 78. Joe Posposil of Newark, N.J., was next with an 81. Bohdan Kolinsky of South Windsor, Conn., and George Baer of Philadelphia, a four-time winner of this tournament, each shot 82.

In the low net division, Orest Petrenko of Maryland was first with a 71. Lubko Luzniak had 72 and third place was a tie among Bohdan Anniuk and Orest Leskiw, both of Philadelphia, and Orest Budas of Wethersfield, Conn.

There was also a competition for non-Ukrainian participants. Sam Ruggerio and Mike Gallon, both of Hartford, each shot 77. Mr. Ruggerio won by matching cards. Rick Descoteaux, Joe Canzanella and Larry Fritz, all from the Hartford area, each had a net score of 71, but Mr. Descoteaux won by matching cards.

In the ladies' division, Liz Mielcarz of South Windsor, Conn., shot 90; Jill Kolinsky, also of South Windsor, was second with 96. Elaine Boldi of Stafford, Conn., was low net winner; Rena Fritz of Rocky Hill, Conn., was second.

Mr. Anniuk, who won the Florida Open in May and then the Philadelphia tournament on June 15, will lead a field of about 30 into the first Ukrainian Golf Association of America (UGAA) championship weekend on September 13-14 in upstate New York.

The two-day tournament will begin with an 18-hole round September 13 at Grossinger's Resort in Liberty, N.Y., and conclude with 18 holes at the Nevele Country Club in Ellenville, N.Y. Several different packages are available. More information may be obtained by contacting Rom Luzniak, 10154 SW 51st St., Cooper City, FL 33328; (305) 434-3565.

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Storms clouds...

(Continued from page 6)

supposedly nationalist Rukh, one far more commonly encounters the phrase "multi-national Ukrainian people" than the phrase "Ukrainian nation." Ukraine is committed to multiculturalism; Russia, quite simply, is not.

Those who know something about Soviet and Ukrainian history will no doubt recall Lenin's Declaration of the Rights of the Peoples of Russia, promising free right to secession to the oppressed nations of the former Russian Empire. Lenin then prompted the establishment of rump Soviet governments in each of those nations and reconquered as many of them as he could, including Ukraine. Will Russia be similarly "democratic"? In the television news footage of Moscow demonstrations we see tsarist military uniforms, originally worn by representatives of a state, the official policy of which was that there never did, does not now, and never can exist a "Little Russian dialect," as the 1863 Valuyev circular and 1876 Ems Ukaz called the Ukrainian language which they banned. This is not a hopeful sign.

Ukraine's government has appropriately declared that it has the sole right to command the million and a half troops stationed on Ukrainian soil. But who are these troops and who shall they obey? Where are the conscripted sons of Ukraine stationed? Leading Ukrainian Rukh adherent Dmtryo Pavlychko has with great foresight long called for the creation of a Ukrainian army, and the storm clouds already on the horizon have more than vindicated this once-considered extremist position. Starved for news as we are, we cannot urge upon Ukraine a given course, but we must prepare ourselves for any appropriate steps which may be taken in this realm.

The vestiges of a union government still exist, with Mikhail Gorbachev still clinging to his position with bloodied fingernails. It can by no means be ruled out that either he or Yeltsin will demand some sort of compensation for the various economic boons allegedly showered on Ukraine during seven decades of Soviet rule.

Given that Ukraine stands little chance in claiming compensation for its share of the union treasury, for the resources and capital drained from it, as well as for the cultural destruction and millions of lives claimed by Stalinism, we must support the position that all state goods and resources located on the territory of Ukraine belong to Ukraine, unless Ukraine's authorities themselves decide otherwise.

We must defend not only Ukraine's right to self-determination, which it has decided to exercise in the context of strict observance of the rights of all nations inhabiting its territory, but also its right to dispose of its resources, including foodstuffs, on the basis of its national interests and economic fairness. We must oppose all double standards, like those President Bush seems to have in mind, calling for Ukraine to one-sidedly assume obligations to other republics without reciprocal guarantees.

We must defend Ukraine's right, should it seek to exercise it, to issue a call to all troops from Ukraine now stationed outside the republic to return to their native land, and its right to safeguard itself from the inherent danger posed by non-Ukrainian troops in the republic. We may hope that the new alliance will provide for the withdrawal of non-Ukrainian troops and their replacement by locally recruited

forces. We now know that there are nuclear weapons in Ukraine. Let us hope that there will be shared control of the Soviet nuclear arsenal, such that no one republic can use those weapons unilaterally either against another republic or the outside world. And we must uphold Ukraine's right to safeguard the inviolability of its borders, especially should Mr. Yeltsin continue his evolution from democrat to autocrat.

And most of all, we must do everything in our power to encourage the continued democratic evolution of Ukraine's politics, a process still only half-realized. When Ukraine declared its independence in its Fourth Universal on January 22, 1918, it did so as a democracy, committed to social justice and the strict protection of the rights of all its inhabitants, Ukrainians, Russians, Poles and Jews alike. Let us hope that the declaration of August 24, 1991, will lead to the fulfillment of the aspirations of the Fourth Universal.

WCFU appeals...

(Continued from page 3)

be in Edmonton this coming weekend where the opening festivities marking the Centenary of Ukrainian settlement in Canada are bound to become an exuberant celebration of Ukraine's long awaited independence.

We also urge you to immediately begin bilateral negotiations with the government of Ukraine to establish direct diplomatic relations which would include new reciprocal arrangements regarding the opening of

consular and embassy offices. Any program of economic aid should be channelled to Ukraine and other independent republics who alone possess the required infrastructure to best guarantee its delivery to the people.

As a respected leader in the international community you should not hesitate to seize this historic moment. It comes but once. Do not fail millions of men and women throughout the world who still look up to Canada and its Prime Minister for leadership in this regard.

SVITLYCZKA

UNWLA Branch #30 of Yonkers, N.Y., is accepting registrations for their "Svitlyczka" Nursery School at St. Michael Ukrainian Catholic Church. Located at N. Broadway at Shonnard Place in Yonkers, N.Y. Classes are available for 2½-4 year olds and will be held on Saturday mornings from 10:00 a.m. to 12 p.m. starting September 7th. For more information please call Nadia Cwiach (914) 949-7010.

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Baltic states...

(Continued from page 3)

support for the Russian president on August 19.

The Presidium of Ukraine's Supreme Soviet recognized the independence of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania on August 26, instructing the Ukrainian Ministry of Foreign Affairs to prepare the necessary documents and sign treaties with the three states regarding the establishment of diplomatic relations. In turn, Ukraine has asked the Baltic states to recognize Ukraine's

declaration of independence, reported The Weekly Associate Editor Chrystyna Lapychak, who is now based in Kiev.

President George Bush has yet to formally recognize the Baltic states' declaration of independence, citing the United States' "special responsibilities not to make hasty decisions that could contribute to instability in the Soviet Union."

U.S. officials said that once the Soviet Union recognized the independence of the Estonian, Latvian and Lithuanian republics, the United States would immediately do the same.

Ottawa demo...

(Continued from page 3)

Khmara and other political prisoners. Mr. Khmara and others were arrested on Sunday, August 25, in the aftermath of the failed coup in the USSR.

In addition to calling for formal Canadian-Ukrainian diplomatic relations, the Ukrainian Youth Association called for the federal government's support of the process of devolution of the Soviet Union from a unitary centralized state to a group of independent sovereign states. The organization also called on Canada to negotiate direct bilateral agreements with Ukraine.

International Trade Minister Michael Wilson is expected to travel to Kiev, Moscow and the Baltics in early

September. While there, he will formally open the Canadian Consulate-General in Ukraine.

Andrij Hluchowecy, director of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee's information bureau in Ottawa, said that Canada must also support Ukraine's bid to become a full member of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. "Ukraine has been a member-state of the United Nations since 1945," he explained.

The Canadian Ukrainian Public Action Committee is planning to gather signatures on a petition to be presented to External Affairs Minister McDougall in the near future. Mr. Bandera said, Other demonstrations are also planned, including a major Labor Day rally at Queen's Park, Ontario's provincial legislative buildings in Toronto.

We're being...

(Continued from page 6)

tion, however, was almost immediately attacked as "politically unwise" in a statement made by a group of "international analysts" in Ottawa.

Why such hostility? Why such scorn? If, as in the minds of most, Israel must exist as an independent state to guarantee that the experience of the Nazi Holocaust is not repeated, why is it any less obvious that an independent Ukraine must similarly exist so that the famine of 1933 and the various other Moscow-inspired atrocities that have led to the murder of between 10 and 15 million Ukrainians likewise are not repeated?

We in North America are being massacred, again, in the arenas of public discourse and public relations, in part, because of our own stubbornness and stupidity. We have steadfastly

refused to create and hire a group of talented and articulate people who could on an ongoing basis and in a professional manner explain who we are, what we have suffered and endured, and why we, too, have rights. It has not even occurred to our community's few significant leaders that they ought to emulate leaders in, for example, the Jewish or Black communities and have a speech writer-researcher on staff to consistently voice that leader's views in the form of public statements, op-ed articles and letters to the editor, etc.

To be voiceless is to be powerless. Our community leaders, our professors, our few intellectuals and whoever else can write must now step forward to fill the void in the arena of public discussion. We simply cannot allow others to frame the issues when it comes to the question of the need for Ukrainian independence. We cannot afford to lose by default.



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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

September 7

NEWARK, N.J.: Ridna Shkola will commence its school year with a liturgy at 9 a.m. Registration for grades preschool through 12 as well as for adult Ukrainian classes will be held following the Mass. Classes will be held at St. John the Baptist School at Sanford Avenue and Ivy Street in Newark. For further information please call Chryzanta Hentisz, (201) 763-9124.

WASHINGTON: Registration for the Taras Shevchenko School of Ukrainian Studies will take place at 9 a.m. at Westland Intermediate School, 5511 Massachusetts Ave., Bethesda, Md. Ukrainian language, history, literature, culture, religion, dance and music will be taught. Classes span pre-kindergarten to grade 12, and there is also an adult class for Ukrainian language studies. For further information call John Kun, (703) 620-0069.

September 8

EL CAJON, Calif.: There will be a luncheon held in honor of the 75th birthday of the Very Rev. Cannon Andrew Mykyta. It will be held at the church hall of Our Lady of Perpetual Help, 4014 Vinona St. The suggested donation is \$5; children, free. For further information call (619) 282-9538.

MCADOO, Pa.: There will be a concert of Ukrainian dance and music at 2:30 p.m. in St. Patrick's Auditorium, 34 N. Cleveland St., sponsored by the Patronage of the Blessed Virgin Mary Ukrainian Catholic Church. The Kazka Ukrainian Folk Ensemble, St. Mary's Ukrainian Dancers and St. Mary's Senior Choir and Junior Ensemble will be performing. Tickets are \$5 for adults and \$2 for senior citizens and students age 12-17. Children are admitted free of charge. For information or tickets, call Sandra Minarchick, (717) 454-5499, Rose Duda, (717) 636-2227, or Paula Duda, (215) 262-0807.

PHILADELPHIA: The Ukrainian Federation of Greater Philadelphia invites the public to a lecture on a very timely subject, "The Political Situation in Ukraine After the Declaration of Independence," which will be presented by Dr. Myroslav Popovych, first chairman of Rukh for the Kiev region and chairman of the Section of Logic and Philosophy of Science in the Institute of Philosophy of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences. The lecture will be presented at 4 p.m. at the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center, 700 Cedar Road, Philadelphia. Admission: \$5.

September 14

CHICAGO: The Chicago Group (Ukrainian-American Business and Professional Association) cordially invites all members and prospective members to a cocktail party at 6:30 p.m. at "The Hermitage," 70 W. Huron, (party room on second floor), in Chicago's exciting River North area. Come for the socializing in elegant surroundings, meet the new board members and re-acquaint yourself with what TCG has to offer. Cost: \$6, members; \$8 non-members and guests. For more information call Lydia Marchuk, (312) 507-7774 (office) or (312) 281-8896 (home).

PALATINE, Ill.: The Ukrainian American Youth Association in Palatine will

hold its annual "Autumn Social" with a steak fry beginning at 6 p.m. and a "vechirka" (dance) immediately after. During the nights' festivities, information will be given on assistance to the youth organizations in Ukraine during the past year and the goals for future aid. Admission is \$15 per person with proceeds going to the "Ukraine Youth Fund." For more information and reservations call (708) 358-3582 (evenings).

SEA GIRT, N.J.: The Ukrainian American Veterans, New Jersey State Department, will participate in the annual "Governor's Review" of military and veterans organizations at the New Jersey Military Academy, at 1 p.m. The public is invited. Veterans are asked to attend in uniform and to bring flags and colors for the parade. For more information call George Miziuk, (609) 394-4824, or Andrew Keybida (201) 762-2827.

September 15

CHICAGO: The Ukrainian American Justice Committee will sponsor an informational meeting "An Update on the Demjanjuk Trial" to be held at 1 p.m. at St. Volodymyr and Olha Ukrainian Catholic Church (Oakley and Superior) Hall. Dr. Myron Kuropas, Roman Golash and Walter Tun will speak. For further information call Walter Tun, (708) 766-9959.

September 17 - April 30

TORONTO: The St. Vladimir Institute is offering two Bandura courses. The beginner course will be held on Tuesdays from 7 to 8 p.m., and the intermediate will be held from 8 to 9 p.m. They cost \$150 and will be taught by Ron Demeda. For further information write to St. Vladimir Institute at 620 Spadina Avenue, Toronto, Ont. M5S 2H4, or call (416) 923-3318.

September 19 - April 28

TORONTO: Courses of Ukrainian I and II are being offered on Thursdays from 7 to 9 p.m. The introductory course, taught by Adrianna Shchuka, covers basic and intermediate Ukrainian. It will emphasize conversation, pronunciation and intonation. Ukrainian II will develop writing and reading skills and will be taught by Yevhen Slusky. The fees are \$150. For further information write to the St. Vladimir Institute at 620 Spadina Avenue, Toronto, Ont. M5S 2H4, or call (416) 923-3318.

September 27-29

GLEN SPEY, N.Y.: The Contact and Information Committee of Carpatho-Ukrainians will convene an Assembly of former residents of Carpatho-Ukraine. The topic is "Present situation in Carpatho-Ukrainian Lands: Our Tasks and Future of the Land." For reservation at the Verkhovyna resort call (914) 856-1323.

September 29

PERTH AMBOY, N.J.: A Chinese Auction sponsored by the Garden State Council of the League of Ukrainian Catholics will be held at 2 p.m. at the Assumption School Hall, Meredith St. Doors open at 12:30 p.m. For further information contact Jeanette Kohut, (908) 636-4170, or Vera Glowa, (908) 341-9034.

Sitch announces soccer teams

NEWARK, N.J. — Chornomorska Sitch will be starting two youth soccer teams this fall in New Jersey. Training both teams will be Ihor Chupenko, for many years head soccer coach at the Sitch sports school, and former coach of the USSR champion team from Dnipropetrovske, Dniipro.

An under-12 team will begin training September 6 at 5 p.m. at Farcher's

Grove in Union, N.J., followed by a parents' meeting at 6:30 p.m. Individuals interested in this team should contact Ihor Lukwiw at (201) 376-4829.

A under-16 team will begin playing in November, with tryouts tentatively scheduled for October 18. For further information about this team contact Oleh Kolody, (201) 763-1797.