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Senate Finance Committee hearings focus on trade with Soviet Union

by Adrian Karmazyn
UNA Washington Office

WASHINGTON — The Senate Finance Committee held hearings on September 11-12 on the topic of U.S.-Soviet trade relations. In early August, President George Bush had submitted to the Senate for ratification the June 1990 trade agreement negotiated with the Soviet Union. The agreement would grant most-favored-nation status to the Soviets.

In the aftermath of the failed coup in the USSR and the subsequent changes in the relations between the center and the republics, the Senate Finance Committee convened to assess the administration's trade struggle for dealing with

the new realities in what is now often termed the "former Soviet Union."

In his opening remarks at the hearing, Sen. Lloyd Bentsen (D-Texas), chairman of the committee, noted that President Bush's trade agreement with the USSR was negotiated with an entity that "doesn't exist anymore."

He went on to say that the United States needs to "sort out [its] political and economic relationships with each Soviet republic and the newly independent Baltic states." Sen. Bentsen complained that the committee was "hard-pressed to find any high-level officials in the administration willing to ... tell us what their policy is toward the republics and the Baltic states."

In his remarks, the senator stressed that the U.S. must structure its economic relations with the Soviet Union to enhance global stability and to further U.S. economic interests. "I don't want to see a bustling, modern Kiev in the year 2010 where the Ukrainian citizens are driving BMW's and talking on Samsung cellular telephones, with no American companies in sight," he said. "That's why I've called these hearings," he explained.

"I want to hear the administration outline its current strategy and how it's pursuing America's interests. ... The American people, Congress and the business community all have a role to play in determining the shape of our relations with the nations that have arisen from these recent changes," he said.

Testifying at the hearing were three administration officials: Julius L. Katz, deputy U.S. trade representative; Thomas Duesterberg, assistant secretary for international economic policy, Department of Commerce; and Curtis Kamman, deputy assistant secretary for European and Canadian affairs, Department of State. They all urged quick approval of the president's trade agreement with the Soviet Union, underlining the benefits it would bring for American businesses, but paying relatively little attention to the role of the republics in future trade relations.

The casual treatment of the increasingly powerful republics was underscored by Sen. Bentsen's opening statement on the second day of the hearings. "I must say that after listening carefully yesterday to the administration witnesses, I'm still not sure what our policy is — and I'm certainly not convinced that the administration is moving fast enough to keep up with the changes," he said.

Testifying on the second day of the hearings were representatives of the Latvian and Lithuanian legations in

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Kravchuk addresses myriad issues on eve of North American trip

by Chrystyna Lapychak
Kiev Press Bureau

KIEV — As he prepared to embark on his first North American trip as the head of an independent Ukrainian state, Ukrainian Supreme Council Chairman Leonid Kravchuk held a special pre-trip press conference on September 18 for American journalists either based in or visiting Kiev who had requested one-on-one interviews with him before his September 22 departure.

In a special delegation meeting room in the Ukrainian Parliament building, Mr. Kravchuk answered a variety of questions during the hourlong meeting. The questions focused on his North American trip, the current political and economic situation in the newly independent Ukraine, his views on negotiations over new economic and political unions between the former Soviet republics and his candidacy for the next post of president of Ukraine.

The American journalists included: Roman Ferencevych of Voice of America, Christine Demkovich of The New York Times and Baltimore Sun, Daniel Sneider of The Christian Science Monitor, Juan Tamayo of The Miami Herald, Lisa Trei of The San Francisco Chronicle and this reporter.

A single Canadian correspondent was included in the group: Natalia Feduschak of Canadian Press.

Marina Lysenko of the Foreign Ministry of Ukraine served as interpreter.

A transcript of the press conference follows.

PART I

Christine Demkovich: Why are you going to the U.S., and what do you hope to achieve there?

Leonid Kravchuk: First of all, I'm going to the United Nations. I have to give a speech there. The goal is to present the position of Ukraine on the main economic, political, legal and military issues. And besides that to tell the world community what is this Ukraine and the goals it pursues, and its development after the declaration of independence.

Judging from my experience, not everyone knows very well what is Ukraine, what is its potential, what its history is, what is happening here today in Ukraine, what political forces are in action here. And all this complicates cooperation with other states for us, for the business people. And I hope that when I draw just the general frame-



Chrystyna Lapychak

Leonid Kravchuk, chairman of the Ukrainian Supreme Council.

work of the situation, the position of Ukraine will become better known, more understandable. This is exactly what we need today.

Roman Ferencevych: Ukraine has appointed its first representative to a state. Volodymyr Kryzhanivsky to the Russian Federation. Which will be the next countries to receive Ukrainian representatives?

Mr. Kravchuk: This is a multi-faceted task. We've started negotiations with all states, but it's natural that we started with Russia, because Russia has a singular interest in this. This exchange of official representatives was agreed upon with President (Boris) Yeltsin when we signed the bilateral agreement between Ukraine and Russia on November 14, 1990.

Now this problem is solved with Kirghizstan. We're negotiating it with the Baltic republics, which already have proclaimed their independence. We have intentions of having our representatives in all the states of the world.

Roman Ferencevych: In many countries of the world, in particular in Canada, the United States and Australia, there are a lot of people of Ukrainian descent. Kiev has American and Canadian consulates-general. When

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Greenpeace accuses IAEA of collusion with Soviets

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The environmental organization Greenpeace has accused the International Atomic Energy Agency, the United Nations agency set up to promote the peaceful use of atomic energy, of colluding with Soviet authorities to hide the impact of the 1986 Chernobyl nuclear power plant disaster.

The IAEA's "The International Chernobyl Project" report, presented at a conference in Vienna May 21-24, purportedly measured the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster on the health of the population and determined whether there was an adequate response by authorities to protect the population from irradiation. The report was prepared by a group of international consultants for the IAEA at the request of the Soviet government.

In "The IAEA File," a document published to coincide with the IAEA's general conference which opened in Vienna September 16, Greenpeace accused the IAEA of failing to respond to warnings that foreshadowed the Chernobyl accident and of accepting uncritically Soviet explanations that the disaster was caused by human error, reported the Financial Times.

The Ukrainian environmental association Zeleniy Svit and the Ukrainian Green Party claim that the IAEA, an organization created to control the spread of radioactive materials, is not competent to make medical assessments of the aftereffects of Chernobyl.

Ukrainian Greens state: "The responsibility of the IAEA is to study the still

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50,000 in Kiev celebrate Ukraine's new independence

KIEV — More than 50,000 citizens of the newly proclaimed independent Ukraine gathered at St. Sophia Square here on Sunday afternoon, September 15, to celebrate their nation's August 24 declaration of independence, reported the Respublika press agency.

The all-national public meeting, which included a moleben celebrated by the hierarchs and priests of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox and Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Churches, began with people's deputy and presidential candidate Levko Lukianenko reading the act accepted by the Supreme Council of Ukraine on August 24.

According to the press bureau of the Ukrainian Republican Party, other people's deputies addressing the multitudes assembled at the historic square included: Mykhailo Horyn, Vyacheslav Chornovil, Ivan Zayets, Oleksander Yemets, Larysa Skoryk, Stepan Khmara and Pavlo Movchan.

Leading political activists who spoke to the crowds included Ukrainian Democratic Party chairman Yuriy Badzio, Ukrainian Republican Party spokesman Oles Serhiyenko, Kiev City Councilwoman Svitlana Lee and Rukh activists Bohdan Ternopilsky and Serhiy Riabchenko, to name a few.

Representatives of the Crimean Tatars, coal miners of Ukraine, members of Soyuz Ukrainok (Ukrainian Women's Association) and other civic

organizations also spoke to the throngs who came to celebrate Ukraine's freedom.

During the meeting, the people approved resolutions which called for cancellation of a referendum scheduled for December 1 to confirm the proclamation of independence by the Ukrainian Parliament.

After the public meeting, the people formed columns and led by ex-soldiers dressed in the uniforms of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army and the Sich Riflemen, made their way from Volodymyr Street to the Khreshchatyk where they gathered at Independence Square (formerly October Revolution Square) to participate in a meeting organized by the Ukrainian Republican Party. Its chairman, Mr. Lukianenko, once again spoke to the people and stressed the need for democratic forces to consolidate in order to strengthen Ukraine's sovereignty.

This meeting was also addressed by leaders of Rukh, among them Oleksander Lavrynovych, vice-chairman, as well as the chairman of the Peasants' Democratic Party, Serhiy Plachynda; the vice-chairman of the Prosvita Ukrainian Language Society, Anatoliy Nosenko; as well as Inter-Party Assembly leader Anatoliy Lupynis.

Throughout the day, the sounds of Ukrainian national songs resounded through loudspeakers placed along the Khreshchatyk.

Galician Assembly convenes second session in Ternopil

TERNOPIL — The second session of the Galician Assembly was held here on September 5. The one-day session included people's deputies from the Lviv, Ivano-Frankivske and Ternopil oblasts. Representatives of the Volyn and Chernivtsi oblasts came to announce that they, too, want to join the assembly.

Four main topics were under discussion. Vyacheslav Chornovil, chairman of the Lviv Oblast Council, spoke on the political situation; Bohdan Boyko, the Ternopil Regional Executive Committee vice-chairman, spoke on the upcoming presidential elections; Mykola Yakovyna, the Ivano-Frankivske Oblast Council chairman, spoke on the system of government in Ukraine — both national and regional; and Volodymyr Oliynyk spoke on programs to stabilize the economy.

The Galician Assembly resolved that the Communist Party should not be revived in any shape or form; that funds the CPU had invested in various cooperatives and other economic enterprises be confiscated; and that the city soviets in which the members worked with the CPU be dissolved and new elections be held.

As well the Galician Assembly voted to reaffirm the statement made at its first session regarding the unity of Ukraine, both political and territorial, as a necessity for stability in the republic and in Europe; to put radio, television and the press under the supervision of the oblast councils; to submit the proposition that KGB structures be dissolved and the KGB stop functioning as political police; to form a national guard as the first step to a Ukrainian army and to have all troops on the

territory of Ukraine swear allegiance to Ukraine; to propose to the Supreme Soviet that it liquidate itself once a president of Ukraine is elected and elections for the Parliament are planned.

The assembly also proposed that new elections be held for the heads of the oblast councils and prefects be chosen to the oblast councils to oversee that governmental and presidential decisions are carried out.

The assembly also recommended that political parties and organizations refrain from calling strikes, in order not to worsen the economic situation.

Soccer federation seeks independence

MOSCOW — "Whatever the result of the December referendum we are going to start preparing an independent championship in our republic," said Ukraine's soccer federation president Victor Bannikov on September 12.

Ukraine is planning to hold its own soccer championship beginning in 1992-1993. The first championship will have between 18 and 20 teams.

Ukraine has some of the best teams in the Soviet Union, including Dynamo, which used to be the champion team.

Ukrainian players will play for the Soviet national team during a transition period, although some Ukrainian soccer leaders wanted to make a clean break. They will play in the European Championships in Sweden next year for the Soviet team, but hope to have a Ukrainian team at the Olympics and other international games from 1992 on.



Newsbriefs from Ukraine

• **LVIV** — Cardinal Myroslav Ivan Lubachivsky met on September 10 with Grzegorz Koszrzewa Zorbas, vice-deputy of the Europe Section of the Polish Foreign Ministry, and a delegation which included the Polish consul in Lviv, Henryk Litwin.

The meeting came one day after the signing of a joint communique by the Ukrainian and Polish ministries announcing the development of formal diplomatic relations between Ukraine and Poland.

Although details of the two-hour meeting between Cardinal Lubachivsky and the delegation will not be made public, the discussions focused on methods to improve current relations between Ukrainians and Poles in the areas of Church and state.

In a show of greater cooperation and support between the two nations, Msgr. Iwan Dacko, chancellor of the Archeparchy of Lviv, participated in a prayer service at the Latin-rite Cathedral of the Dormition of the Blessed Virgin in Lviv on September 11. In his address to the estimated 500 persons present, Msgr. Dacko underlined the unity in diversity within the Catholic Church and called for greater understanding, tolerance and cooperation between Byzantine and Latin-rite Catholics as well as among all confessions. (Press Office of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church)

• **MOSCOW** — Startling new information on the state of nuclear power plants has been published in *Trud*, the all-union newspaper based in Moscow. According to Anatoliy Mazlov, the government head of nuclear safety, 20 of the 59 accidental stoppages in nuclear plants in the first six months of 1991 were due to human error.

Three people were subjected to dangerous doses of radiation when workers mistakenly loaded a radioactive, rather than a dummy, rod into a chamber at the Ignalina plant in Lithuania. A two-week shutdown at the Khmelnitskyi plant in Ukraine, due to the failure of three safety ducts, was also caused by workers' mistakes.

Although in 1989 nuclear power plants supplied 12.4 percent of all energy for the Soviet Union, in the first six months of 1991 the plants in the USSR only worked at 67 percent capacity.

"It is not the first time that we have to admit the obvious lack of elementary safety culture in running reactors," said Mr. Mazlov.

• **KIEV** — Jewish leaders, including Elie Wiesel, Holocaust survivor and winner of the Nobel Peace Prize in 1986, and Edgar Bronfman, president of the World Jewish Congress, met at Babyn Yar on September 12 to pray for the dead.

Although Ukrainian officials are planning to mark September 29 as a day of mourning, September 12 is the 50th anniversary of the massacre by the Jewish calendar. Also, the delegation is unable to be in Kiev on September 29.

In addition to saying the Kaddish, the Jewish prayer for the dead, the delegation met with Leonid Kravchuk, chairman of the Ukrainian Parliament, on September 11. Yankel Bleich, an American rabbi living in Kiev, said that Mr. Kravchuk promised the delegation that Ukraine would not give asylum to Nazi war criminals and would prosecute all charged with World War II crimes against Jews.

• **KIEV** — An official branch of the international Israeli organization Sokhnut was opened in Kiev on August 11, Radio Kiev reported. Its function will be to promote Jewish culture, tradition and customs and to answer questions about immigration to Israel. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **VIENNA** — The United Nations on August 1 announced a plan to combat the effects of Chernobyl.

Margaret Amstee, the U.N. director general in Vienna and coordinator on Chernobyl issues, said that the plan would address health and reconstruction problems, economic, social and psychological rehabilitation and agricultural and environmental issues. It is also focused on learning from the disaster.

The plan, which will cost \$646 million and fund 131 projects, will involve the U.N., the Russian, Byelorussian and Ukrainian republics and the Soviet central authorities.

An international Chernobyl conference will be held in New York on September 20, where the plan will most likely be discussed. (Reuters)

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Ukrainian reps speak to press at Moscow CSCE

MOSCOW — Oleksander Yemets, head of the Ukrainian Supreme Council's Human Rights Committee, Volodymyr Kryzhanivsky, recently appointed Ukrainian consul to Moscow, and Semyon Gluzman, a psychiatrist, participated in a press conference here at the Union Building on September 13, reported the press service of the Ukrainian Republican Party.

The conference was organized by members of U.S. and Canadian Ukrainian organizations who are in Moscow for the Conference on the Human Dimension being held as part of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Mr. Yemets spoke of the past history of Ukrainian independence movements and stressed that the recent declaration of independence was accomplished without bloodshed, coinciding with the collapse of the totalitarian Soviet regime.

When asked about the motives of the Communist majority in the Ukrainian Supreme Council in voting for independence, Mr. Yemets said that they mistakenly thought that if they supported the Act of Declaration of the Independence of Ukraine they would escape responsibility for supporting the coup.

Mr. Yemets said that Ukraine was not participating in the CSCE conference because it did not want to be part of the delegation from the USSR since it would be impossible for all the republics — some democratic, some still totalitarian — to agree on a single position.

Ukraine as an independent entity still has to apply for membership in the CSCE, which Mr. Yemets said he foresees in the near future.

Dr. Gluzman spoke about the renewal of the abuse of psychiatry in order to cover up the aftereffects of Chernobyl. He gave examples of people who were "diagnosed" as psychologically ill when they were in fact suffering from radiation-related symptoms.

Mr. Kryzhanivsky, a Ukrainian people's deputy, commented on Ukrainian-Russian relations, noting that many Russian democrats do not understand the nationalities question.

Reception committee organized to host Kravchuk delegation

by Marta Skorupsky

NEW YORK — As part of his official visit to Canada and the United States, Leonid M. Kravchuk, chairman of the Supreme Council (Parliament) of Ukraine, will visit New York where on Saturday, September 28, he will attend a banquet in his honor hosted at the Waldorf Astoria by the Ukrainian Reception Committee. Chairman Kravchuk's visit to New York will follow a meeting with President George Bush and two days of high-level diplomatic talks in Washington. On Monday, September 30, Chairman Kravchuk will address the General Assembly of the United Nations.

Chairman Kravchuk who will be accompanied by his wife, Antonina, an instructor of economics at the Taras Shevchenko Kiev State University, heads a delegation of legislators that includes: Dmytro V. Pavlychko, member of the Parliament's Presidium and head of the Permanent Committee on Foreign Affairs; Vasyl I. Yevtukhov, member of the Parliament Presidium and head of the Permanent Committee on the Development of the Basic Branches of the National Economy; Ihor R. Yukhnovsky, member of the Parliament Presidium and head of the Permanent Committee on Education and Sciences; Mykola H. Khomenko, people's deputy and chief of the Secretariat of the Parliament; Anatoliy M. Zlenko, minister of foreign affairs; Valeriy O. Kravchenko minister of foreign economic relations; Yuriy Y. P. Spizhenko, minister of health care; Oleksander I. Melnyk, advisor to the chairman; and Heorhiy V. Chernyavsky, chief of the International Department of the Secretariat.

Gennadi Y. Udovenko, the permanent representative of Ukraine to the United Nations also is a member of the official Ukrainian delegation visiting Canada and the United States. The entire Ukrainian delegation, as well as Ambassador Udovenko and his wife, Dina, will be guests at the banquet in New York in honor of Chairman Kravchuk.

In light of the significance of this visit by the first head of state of an independent Ukraine to the United States, an ad hoc Ukrainian Reception Committee has invited the top-ranking members of the Ukrainian Church hierarchy, leading American legislators and public officials, and leaders of Ukrainian

community, cultural and scholarly organizations to serve as honorary members of the Reception Committee sponsoring the banquet in honor of Mr. Kravchuk and the members of his delegation.

The honorary members of the Reception Committee include: Patriarch Mstyslav I of Kiev and All Ukraine, Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church; Archbishop Stephen Sulyk of Philadelphia, metropolitan for the Ukrainian Catholics in the U.S.A.; Archbishop Antony of New York and Washington, Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A.; Bishop Basil Losten of Stamford; the Rev. Volodymyr Domashovetz, president of the All-Ukrainian Evangelical Baptist Fellowship; the Very Rev. Patrick Paschak, OSBM, vicar general of the Stamford Eparchy, superior pastor of St. George's Ukrainian Catholic Church in New York; the Very Rev. Protospyter Volodymyr Bazylevsky, pastor of St. Volodymyr's Ukrainian Orthodox Church in New York.

Also serving as honorary members are: Sen. Bill Bradley (D-N.J.), Sen. Frank Lautenberg (D-N.J.), Gov. James Florio of New Jersey, Mayor David M. Dinkins of New York City, Rabbi Arthur Schneier, president of the Appeal of Conscience Foundation and chairman of the United States Commission for the Preservation of America's Heritage Award; Walter I. Baranetsky, president of the Ukrainian Institute of America; Prof. Mykhailo Boretsky, president of the World Fede-

ration of Ukrainian Medical Associations; Prof. George G. Grabowicz, director of the Ukrainian Research Institute, Harvard University; Titus D. Hewryk president of The Ukrainian Museum; George Honczarenko, president of the Ukrainian Engineers' Society of America; Dr. Andrew Lewyckij, president of the Ukrainian Medical Association of North America; Dr. Zenon Matkiwsky, president of the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund; John Oleksyn, president of the Ukrainian Fraternal Association; Prof. Leonid Rudnytsky, president of the Shevchenko Scientific Society; Maria Savchak, president of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America; and Dr. Stephan Woroch, president of the Conference of Ukrainian American Professional and Civic Organizations.

The Ukrainian Reception Committee is headed by Dr. Jaroslaw Padoch, past president of the Shevchenko Scientific Society. The other committee members are Mykola Haliv, Dr. Maria Klachko, Wasyl Nykyforuk, Bohdan Pevny, Eva Piddubcheshen, Volodymyr Rak, Marta Skorupsky, Yevhen Stakhiv, Irene Stecura, Dr. Lubomyr Woroch and Dr. Zvenyslava Woroch.

During his visit to Canada and the United States, Chairman Kravchuk will be in Ottawa on September 22-24; Toronto, September 24; Washington September 25-26; Boston, September 26-27; Chicago, September 27-28; and New York, September 28-October 2.

Greenpeace accuses...

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unclear technical reasons for the Chernobyl accident, to assist in the safe burial of radioactive waste, and to help find a solution to the question of an appropriate sarcophagus which will shield the most unsafe nuclear installation in the world. The IAEA ignored all requests from Zelenyi Svit for international cooperation in the resolution of the sarcophagus question and, instead, took upon itself the inappropriate task of conducting medical research."

According to Ukrainian Greens, the conclusions of the IAEA report completely contradicts the work of many Ukrainian clinics, hospitals and research centers which have established undeniable correlations between the Chernobyl disaster and the declining

health in Ukraine. Further, the health of 100,000 evacuees and the 600,000 clean-up workers was not included in the report.

As a result, Ukrainian Greens have demanded that the Ukrainian representative to the IAEA be recalled and that Ukraine withdraw its membership from the IAEA. They called on the citizens of Ukraine, Byelorussia and Russia, the international community, environmental organizations and the Greens of the world to condemn the IAEA for its role in representing the nuclear lobby and ignoring the victims of Chernobyl.

The IAEA has responded to accusations by stating that it had difficulty obtaining full reports from the Soviet Union and that the Chernobyl report had drawn on the work of 200 experts from 23 countries, and was thorough and objective.

FOR THE RECORD: World Congress of Free Ukrainians brief to CSCE conference

Following is the text of a brief submitted by the Toronto-based World Congress of Free Ukrainians to the Conference on the Human Dimension being held in Moscow as part of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (the Helsinki Accords process).

Human rights in Ukraine

During the 14-month period since the June 1990 CSCE Conference on the Human Dimension, we have witnessed revolutionary changes that have resulted in the disintegration of the Soviet Union and its central government into independent sovereign states whose republican governments have become the repository of legitimate authority.

In view of this major shift in the balance of powers from central authorities to the newly proclaimed independent republics, the delegation of the former USSR can no longer act as the sole representative of the nation-states of this region. The CSCE process must adopt dramatic changes to reflect this new reality. Notwithstanding proposals to set up an interim administration in Moscow or plans for a future loose confederation of sovereign states, the

legitimate governments of the newly proclaimed independent republics must be given formal access to the CSCE process as full participants.

When we look at the human rights record of the past year, we still have to take into account the fact that it is the Soviet human rights practices which we have to assess. Hopefully current dramatic events will lead to permanent democratic changes.

Although Ukraine has made major strides in seeking greater sovereignty within the last few years, the ultimate levers of power still reside in Moscow. Ukraine's assertion of control over its own fate and growing independence from Moscow have manifested themselves in several ways. Among the most significant are: the March 1990 Ukrainian Supreme Soviet elections; the adoption of the Declaration on State Sovereignty by the Ukrainian Supreme Rada (Soviet) on July 16, 1990, and the August 24, Act of Declaration of the Independence of Ukraine.

Prior to August 24, various follow-up laws were enacted aimed at implementing the declared sovereignty, such as a recent draft law on national minorities, prepared by the democratic opposition deputies, which is expected to be debated in the

Ukrainian Parliament before the end of 1991, and which guarantees a wide range of political, economic, social and cultural rights to all national minorities in Ukraine. The law envisages the creation of an administrative network at different levels of government, where national minorities would be represented and have a voice in legislation affecting minority issues.

The Act of Declaration of the Independence of Ukraine adopted by its Parliament on August 24 states that the territory of Ukraine is indivisible and inviolable, that only the Constitution and the laws of Ukraine are valid in the territory of Ukraine, and that on December 1 Ukraine is to hold a republican referendum to confirm the independence proclamation.

Faced with a renewed threat to its territorial integrity by the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, Ukraine's public outcry resulted in the RSFSR and Ukraine signing an accord on August 29, confirming the territorial integrity of both states.

The current human rights picture is characterized by major inconsistencies. Although the right of the individual to know and act upon his/her rights has

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Council organized to promote trade between Ukraine and U.S.

CHICAGO — A consortium of American business, professional and academic representatives has organized the America Ukraine Business Council to promote trade relationships between Ukraine and the United States.

Following meetings on August 12, in Boston at Harvard's Kennedy School of Government and the Ukrainian Research Institute, the Business Council's founding members elected Chicago area businessman Ihor Wyslotosky president of the group. Mr. Wyslotosky is active in international business.

"The Business Council was created in response to this year's historic events in Ukraine which underscore the importance of this nation, wealthy in agricultural, mineral and human resources, as a potential trading partner and a significant future player in the world economy. These same events have opened the door to Western business and financial entities interested in developing a new market," Mr. Wyslotosky said.

Another founding member of the Business Council is Jaroslava Zelinsky Johnson, Chicago attorney with Hinshaw & Culbertson and specialist in international commerce. Ms. Johnson is chairperson of the Business Council's board of advisors.

"The Business Council's primary purpose is to promote trade between the United States and Ukraine by identifying business opportunities and bringing together American and Ukrainian business persons who share specific

commercial interests. The council seeks to develop and encourage successful trade relationships through its collection and dissemination of business news that is relevant to members of both countries," she said.

Both Mr. Wyslotosky and Ms. Johnson emphasized the council's enthusiastic support for the economic reorganization of Ukraine, and said that the Business Council will encourage its members to consider direct investment and involvement in Ukrainian business enterprises.

Other founding members of the Business Council include: Pinhas Dror, Venture Partners, Inc.; Dennis Farrell, IBM Corp.; George G. Grabowicz, Ukrainian Research Institute, Harvard University; William Hogan, Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University; Michael O. Holowaty, Laboratories of Environmental Research, Indiana University; Peter Jacyk, The Jacyk Group, Promobank Investment Ltd.; Elie A. Shneour, Biosystems Associates Ltd.; Adrian Slywotsky, Corporate Decisions Inc.; Sheree T. Speakman, Coopers & Lybrand; and Roman Szporluk, Ukrainian Research Institute, Harvard University.

The America Ukraine Business Council is a not-for-profit cooperation with offices at 321 N. Clark St., Suite 550, Chicago, IL 60610-4714; telephone, (312) 321-3942; fax, (312) 467-0615. The council is a member of the World Trade Center Association.

New Jersey to pursue trade with Baltic states, Ukraine

TRENTON — In an action believed to be the first by any state, Gov. Jim Florio on September 6 directed New Jersey's international trade office to pursue trade links with the independent nations of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia, as well as Ukraine. The state's major pharmaceutical companies are one area that could capitalize on the region's demands for technology and products, Gov. Florio said.

"With freedom come new opportunities for everyone. The best foundation for freedom is a strong economy, and we in New Jersey want to do all that we can to help. We already have deep ties with the Baltic states and we're exploring ways to make them stronger," said Gov. Florio, following a meeting with representatives from New Jersey's Baltic ethnic communities. "One of the best places to start is in trade. I envision a host of joint ventures, and we in New Jersey have the ability, the location and the willingness to establish export and import ties with these countries."

Gov. Florio cited opportunities for direct exports, joint ventures, establishing branches and subsidiaries, licensing and franchising in the Baltic nations and Ukraine. New Jersey companies have the technology to undertake these activities and the state's East Coast location, air and sea transportation facilities, and strong ties with Western Europe underscore the potential for doing business with the Baltic republics and the rest of Eastern Europe.

High on the list of priorities in the Baltic republics is a demand for pharmaceutical products and technology. New Jersey is world renowned in this industry and is home to several major pharmaceutical companies. An emerging tourism industry in the region gives opportunities to develop hotel and travel services. There is also a strong demand for improved transportation

and telecommunication lines in Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia, and many of the world's centers for these industries are based in New Jersey.

"International trade is the single most important mechanism for the Baltic republics to transform their economies. New Jersey businesses are eager to play an active role in all these engagements. New Jersey stands ready to do business with all the Baltic republics," said Commerce Commissioner George Zoffinger. "As free and independent nations, the Baltic republics have a brighter future. Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia are beginning to transform their societies into market-driven economies. They will need technology, equipment and increased trade with the West."

New Jersey has always led the nation in recognizing human and civil rights; in 1985, New Jersey was the first state in the nation to divest its public pension funds from companies doing business in South Africa.

In the past year, the Florio administration has taken several steps to increase the potential for business development under perestroika. The New Jersey Department of Commerce has participated in two trade shows in Moscow to introduce New Jersey products and technology ranging from construction equipment to computer software. Last May, the department met with a senior-level Ukrainian trade official and as a result, initiated a major dairy and food processing project with a New Jersey commercial refrigeration company.

In September 1990, Gov. Florio and Commerce Commissioner Zoffinger met with Lithuanian New Jerseyans to discuss relations between New Jersey and Lithuania. Commissioner Zoffinger also led a trade mission to Eastern Europe in October, 1990.

IMI-Kiev MBAs participate in University of Delaware exchange

by Petrusia Sawchak

PHILADELPHIA — Ready or not, capitalism is coming to Ukraine, especially if the republic's new MBAs have something to say about it.

Dedicated persons on both sides of the Atlantic are trying hard to facilitate this transition by creating a master in business administration (MBA) program which will prepare future entrepreneurs for a new economy.

The Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center (UECC) recently hosted a delegation from Kiev at a wine and cheese reception held in their honor. Dr. Victor Mashtabey, deputy director of the International Management Institute (IMI) of Kiev, and Mykola Deychakivskiy, director of the MBA program at IMI, along with a delegation of MBA students met on August 4 with heads of Ukrainian organizations, professionals, and business owners to discuss the economy in Ukraine and the possibilities of joint economic ventures.

The 40-member delegation was composed primarily of managers from industrial enterprise, including six university professors. Three are women. They are pursuing a one-year, post-experience MBA program at IMI-Kiev and a six-week program at the University of Delaware where they are learning basic American business practices and strategies which will help them expand opportunities for trade, joint ventures and other forms of international cooperation between Ukraine and the United States.

Prof. Alexander Billon of the University of Delaware was instrumental in setting up the first program for IMI-Kiev students at Delaware last year. He has also taught management courses at the University of Kiev, where he will return this October for another four-month teaching position.

Dr. Billon said, "In view of the fact that Ukraine has embarked on a path to a market economy, knowledge of management especially with Western experience will be critical to Ukraine and its economic development." He added, "The challenge is to make this opportunity available to thousands instead of a few."

A step in that direction was the donation of 950 textbooks on management from the University of Delaware's library to the University of Kiev, which was organized by Dr. Billon and the library staff.

This year's MBA program was organized and promoted by the staff at the University of Delaware and Andrij Masiuk, the director of international programs at IMI-Kiev. Mr. Masiuk is director of the Advanced Management Program for Eastern Europe and the USSR at the International Institute for Management Development in Geneva, Switzerland. Having lived in Philadelphia up to 1978, Mr. Masiuk received his MBA from the Wharton School of Business at the University of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Masiuk said he believes that capitalism, when it comes to Ukraine, will be unique. He noted, "The market economy in Ukraine will be distinctive, bearing a stamp of past economic and political traditions in combination with grafts from Western economies. The MBAs from IMI-Kiev will contribute in formulating such a synthesis."

According to Mr. Masiuk, the criteria for selection into the program are a bachelor's degree, recommendations from the student's institute (which may be from industry, a cooperative, or academia), and a sponsorship from his/her place of employment.

The MBA program at Delaware is divided into three areas:

- a business communications course designed to teach students effective skills in English (both oral and written);
- business lectures and seminars, which will include such topics as: "International Marketing: Goals Now and in the Near Future," "American Business Concepts and Practices," "Telemarketing in the U.S.," "Creating Joint Ventures," "Management Information" and "Systems for Global Market"; and

- corporate interaction and visitation, during which the participants have a three-week internship with various corporations and businesses in Delaware as well as in the neighboring states.

As a result of the internships, it is hoped participants will establish contacts and create networks of mutual interest with American businesspersons.

During the reception at UECC, June Quinley, the business ESL coordinator at the University of Delaware, welcomed the business leaders present and encouraged them to contact her office for possible internships for the MBAs. Martha Shpyrkewych, president of the Ukrainian Savings and Loan Association, was one of those present who has taken on an intern to learn and work at the bank.

'Incubator' established at KPI

TROY, N.Y. — Pier A. Abetti, Rensselaer professor and director of the Center for Entrepreneurship of New Technological Ventures, has just returned from a trip to Kiev, where he was successful in establishing the first Center for New Technology, a business "incubator," at Kiev Polytechnic Institute (KPI).

With a grant from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute trustee Warren Bruggeman and Pauline Bruggeman, who is of Ukrainian descent, Prof. Abetti went to Kiev in June to formally establish ties to create a Center for New Technologies (CNT) at KPI. Victor Ivanenko, professor at KPI and international authority on cybernetics, has been appointed president-director of CNT.

Prof. Ivanenko will be coming to Rensselaer this October to present his business plan to Prof. Abetti. In the plan he will identify potential tenants and sources of capital.

In February, at least six Ukrainian businesspersons will be traveling to Troy, N.Y., to be trained in running the Kiev incubator. For three weeks, trainees will be taught by role playing, examining case studies, and exercises. They will also gain hands-on experience through practical work at Rensselaer's Incubator and Technology Park.

"The events in the Soviet Union could not have been more perfectly timed," said Prof. Abetti. "The recent events have speeded things up for us tremendously." While the coup has dramatically increased the possibilities for capitalism and has improved the outlook for entrepreneurship in Ukraine, it is expected to take at least 10 months to renovate the space to be used for the incubator, hire staff and select at least 10 tenant companies. In the meantime, Profs. Abetti and Ivanenko will be working together to insure their chances of a successful venture.

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

DISTRICT COMMITTEE MEETING

New Haven

STAMFORD, Conn. — The New Haven District Committee held a meeting on September 8 on the grounds of the Ukrainian Catholic Seminary.

Due to the illness of Dr. Michael Snihurowych, the current district chairman, and the absence of Tymish Melnyk, vice-chairman, the meeting was conducted by Wolodymyr Wasylenko, with Dr. Snihurowych's consent.

Two items were discussed. As the first item on its agenda, a committee was elected to make plans to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the UNA in 1994.

The committee will consist of the following members: Ivan Teluk, chair-

man, Mr. Wasylenko, vice-chairman, Taras Slevinsky, secretary, Osyp Hladun, treasurer, and representatives of each of the UNA branches belonging to the New Haven District. Dr. Snihurowych remains as the honorary chairman of this committee and will be available to act as its advisor.

Although the exact time and place of the anniversary celebration will be announced at a later date, it was decided to hold a large-scale event at some location in the Hartford area.

The second item on the meeting's agenda was a decision to organize a bus trip to the Ukrainian demonstration in Washington, which is to take place on Sunday, September 22, in support of Ukraine's independence. Bus reservations will be handled by Mr. Wasylenko and Mr. Hladun.

Senate Finance...

(Continued from page 1)

Washington and Ukraine's Ambassador to the United Nations Gennadi Udovenko. Ambassador Udovenko began by noting that this was a historic moment, for no other government representatives of Ukraine had ever before addressed a Congressional committee. He devoted the first part of his presentation to highlighting Ukraine's economic and political significance as a strategically located, resource-rich European nation.

As for the central question of U.S. aid to the USSR, Ambassador Udovenko spoke against giving aid to the center, saying it would only perpetuate the centralized bureaucracy in Moscow which hinders economic reform.

The ambassador argued for direct U.S. assistance for Ukraine in several key areas: food supplies, food processing and storage, environmental cleanup (including Chornobyl), banking infrastructure and revitalization of "rust belt" industries.

He emphasized that Ukraine is committed to economic and political reform, and noted that Ukraine recognized the independence of the Baltic states before the European Community countries did. Underscoring Ukraine's intention to become an independent state, the Ukrainian ambassa-

dor to the United Nations called for the speedy establishment of direct trade and economic cooperation between the U.S. and Ukraine.

During the question and answer period, several senators, including committee Chairman Bentsen and Sen. Bill Bradley (D-N.J.), who advocates granting most-favored-nation status separately to the Baltics, pressed Ambassador Udovenko to describe Ukraine's role in a new economic union with other Soviet republics.

The ambassador reassured the committee members that Ukraine would be cooperating with its neighbors, especially since the economics of the republics are so thoroughly intertwined, but noted that Ukraine must also act in its own "national interest." Despite plans for economic cooperation, Ukraine is forging ahead with plans to issue its own currency. He added that Ukraine's government would honor its international financial obligations, even though it was not a party to loans negotiated by Moscow.

Also testifying at the hearings were Dwayne Andreas, chairman of Archer Daniels Midland, and Donald Kendall, former chairman of Pepsi Co. Inc., both of whom have had significant business experience with the Soviet Union. They strongly endorsed President Bush's U.S.-Soviet trade agreement, and called for its speedy ratification by the Senate.

Newsbriefs...

(Continued from page 2)

• **IVANO-FRANKIVSKE** — On August 19, people gathered in Meeting Plaza to find out about the events in Moscow from a reliable source: Radio Liberty. Broadcasts were transmitted via loudspeakers in the regional Rukh building throughout the day (Ukrainian Republican Party — URP Inform)

• **ODESSA** — On August 27 the regional newspaper Chornomorska Komuna (Black Sea Commune) noted that "the journalists of Chornomorska Kommuna state that forging an independent, democratic Ukrainian state is the responsibility of every one of us, of every citizen of Ukraine."

On August 24 the publishing collective had decided to change the paper to a socio-political newspaper based on the following principles: the consolidation of Ukrainian independence, reawakening of national consciousness and defense of the social rights, honor and dignity of each person, regardless of nationality. (Respublika)

• **IVANO-FRANKIVSKE** — On August 20 the founding meeting of the Union of Ukrainian Officers, headed by Capt. Ivan Merynchak, was held. On August 27 members of this union appealed to officers and citizens of the region to apply for membership. The union's main goal is to form a Ukrainian Army. (Respublika)

• **LVIV** — Cardinal Myroslav Ivan Lubachivsky, head of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church, officiated on August 18 at celebrations of the first anniversary of the return of the Cathedral of St. George in Lviv to the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church. An estimated 5,000 people filled the cathedral and courtyard to participate in the pontifical divine liturgy.

Joining the primate at the services were bishops and priests representing the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church in Ukraine and the West, reported the Press Office of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church.

Also present at the celebratory events were Vice-Chairman of the Lviv Oblast Council Ivan Hel and Ukrainian People's Deputies Iryna Kalynets and Mykhailo Kosiv, as well as representa-

Luba Lapychak-Leshko retires from the UNA after 41 years



Khristina Lew

UNA Supreme President Ulana Diachuk toasts Luba Lapychak-Leshko on her well-deserved retirement. To Mrs. Lapychak-Leshko's right is her husband, Mykhailo. To Mrs. Diachuk's left are UNA Supreme Secretary Walter Sochan and UNA Supreme Treasurer Alexander Blahitka.

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Luba Lapychak-Leshko, longtime administrator of Svoboda, was honored at a luncheon on the eve of her retirement from the Ukrainian National Association after 41 years of service.

Mrs. Lapychak-Leshko was responsible for overseeing the daily operations of the Svoboda Ukrainian daily, The Ukrainian Weekly and the Svoboda Press print shop.

At the June 27 luncheon, UNA Supreme President Ulana Diachuk thanked Mrs. Lapychak-Leshko for all her years of cooperation and hard work as well as her readiness to postpone her retirement for an additional year in order to facilitate Mrs. Diachuk's transition from supreme treasurer to supreme president.

Ivan Kedryn-Rudnytsky, longtime editor of Svoboda, reminisced about Mrs. Lapychak-Leshko as a young

woman newly hired by the UNA, highlighting the many years they worked together.

Mrs. Lapychak-Leshko was greeted and thanked by Wolodymyr Lewenezet, on behalf of Svoboda, Roma Hadziewicz, editor-in-chief of The Weekly, and Stepan Chuma, director of the Svoboda print shop. She was then presented with a gift from all her co-workers by Sofia Ilcyszyn, Svoboda's new administrator.

Mrs. Lapychak-Leshko then thanked her many well wishers, co-workers and friends, and spoke of her many years working for the UNA.

The luncheon concluded with UNA executive committee members, guests and staff singing "Mnohaya Lita" to Mrs. Lapychak-Leshko, and wishing her and her husband, Mykhailo, many happy years together.

LIST OF DONORS TO CHILDREN OF CHORNOBYL FUND

Donations collected among participants of the UNA Seniors Association conference held in June 1991 at Soyuzivka.

Alexandra Shkolnik, M.D.....	10,000.00	Walter & Katherine Dobushak.....	50.00
Myroslaw Pastushenko ..	100.00	Anna & Philip Paszak.....	50.00
Paul Babiak.....	100.00	Stephan & Pauline Oleksiw.....	50.00
John & Ann Turehan.....	100.00	Mr. & Mrs. Frederick Muzyka.....	50.00
Bohdan Prynada.....	100.00	Emile & Helene Jurchynsky.....	50.00
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Marie Prucknicki.....	50.00	E.B. Saraczynsky.....	20.00
Cornelia & Steven Yavarow.....	50.00		
Olga Paproski.....	50.00	Total.....	\$12,340.06

THE Ukrainian Weekly

Babyn Yar. a shared tragedy

In an attempt to set the historical record straight, Ukrainian government officials have designated the week beginning September 29 as "Days of Memory and Sorrow" in Kiev. For it was in the capital city of Ukraine 50 years ago that the Nazis began a most gruesome episode of mass slaughter as part of Hitler's "Final Solution."

An official German report notes that all the Jews of Kiev were ordered to appear on Monday, September 29, 1941, at a designated place. There, on the outskirts of the city, during a 36-hour period, Einsatzgruppe C, Sonderkommando 4A murdered 33,771 Jews. These children, women and men were stripped naked, shot and pushed into a ravine known as Babyn Yar.

After this first mass execution the ravine was sealed off with barbed wire and declared a restricted zone. But the killings did not end. During the next two years — until the German retreat from Kiev — an additional 170,000 persons were massacred at the ravine. Thus, Babyn Yar became a mass grave for 100,000 Jews, some 70,000 to 80,000 Ukrainians and 30,000 others, Russians, Poles, Gypsies, both prisoners of war and the civilian population of Kiev.

For decades, official Soviet propaganda and anti-Semitism would not let the truth be told about Babyn Yar. Even once a monument was erected at the site in 1976, the memorial plaque noted only that residents of Kiev and prisoners of war had been executed there by Fascists; the monument itself did not depict Jewish victims.

Some blamed the Ukrainian people and government for the silence, not realizing it was Moscow that determined how history was presented. Others unjustly stated that this was yet another example of Ukrainians trying to cover up collaboration with the Nazis — an absurd statement given the number of Ukrainian victims at Babyn Yar, among them Kiev Mayor Oleksa Bahazyi, poetess Olena Teliha and thousands who resisted the Nazi occupation.

[It should be pointed out that some of these unfair accusations resurfaced just recently, when President George Bush paid a visit to Babyn Yar and listed among its victims Jews, Gypsies, Communists and Christians — pointedly omitting any mention of Ukrainians. At the same time, some media reported as background on Babyn Yar the erroneous information that "Ukrainian Nazis" (sic) had taken part in the killings in 1941-1943.]

We welcome the Ukrainian government's initiative in marking the 50th anniversary of the Babyn Yar massacres and the pledge by Serhiy Komisarenko, deputy prime minister and chairman of the Babyn Yar Commemorative Committee, that "This official tribute marks the start of a new era in our republic, an era of freedom and respect for all peoples."

Furthermore, we hope that the legacy of Babyn Yar, a tragedy shared by the Jewish and Ukrainian people, shall be one of overcoming stereotypes and hatred, and building a new relationship based on mutual understanding and good will.

Sept.
21
1974

Turning the pages back...

On September 21, 1974, Ivan Buchko, Ukrainian Catholic archbishop, church and civic leader, died.

Born on October 1, 1891, in the village of Hermaniv near

Lviv, he completed his theological studies in Rome in 1911-1915, and was ordained in 1915.

The Encyclopedia of Ukraine notes:

"He served as rector of the Minor Seminary and professor of the Greek Catholic Theological Seminary in Lviv. In 1929 he became auxiliary bishop of the Lviv eparchy and was active in the archeparchial administration, the improvement of the religious life of the laity, the organizations of Catholic youth (including the Ukrainian Youth for Christ manifestation) Catholic Action, Orly, and the defense of the Church and the people under the Polish occupation, particularly during the Pacification.

"In 1939 he was the visitor of Ukrainian communities in South America and in 1949 the auxiliary bishop of the Philadelphia exarchate in the United States and the pastor of New York. From 1942 he lived permanently in Rome, representing Ukrainian Church and national interests at the Vatican. In 1946 he was appointed apostolic visitor of Ukrainians in Western Europe and in 1953 the titular archbishop of Leucadia.

"In 1958 he became consultant to the Congregation of the Eastern Churches, a member of the Vatican Commission of the Eastern Churches of the Second Vatican Council, and the vice-chairman of the Ukrainian Episcopal Conference. He was instrumental in the growth of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in the diaspora. He also acted as the protector of Ukrainian political refugees in Europe after 1944.

"As a patron of Ukrainian culture and learning, Buchko was instrumental in setting up the Shevchenko Scientific Society center in Sarcelles, France, and was an honorary member of the society. He received honorary doctorates from the Ukrainian Free University and the Ukrainian Technical and Husbandry Institute."

COMMENTARY

The Kravchuk visit and chances for success in Ottawa and D.C.

by Dr. Lubomyr Luciuk

In Kiev this summer President George Bush lectured Ukrainians against striving for independence, a performance insightfully tagged by William Safire as "the Chicken Kiev" speech. Equally timid, Prime Minister Brian Mulroney announced in Edmonton that Canada has no near-future plans for recognizing Ukraine.

Soon afterwards Canada's minister for external affairs, Barbara McDougall, was embroiled in controversy when she committed the apparently unspeakable error of referring to Ukraine as a "country." Spokesmen hurriedly explained this did not mean that Canada accepted Ukraine as an independent state, presumably in case those monitoring the minister's remarks had misunderstood.

Ukrainian Parliament Chairman Leonid Kravchuk's direct appeal to Canada and other Western nations "who can think ahead to be brave now and recognize Ukraine," fell on deaf ears. If the past is any guide to the future he will not do any better this week, in Ottawa or Washington.

Ukrainians everywhere may well wonder why America, Britain and Canada, avowed champions of the principles of democracy and national self-determination, side with a Moscow that has no intention of dismantling its empire. The answer is disarmingly simple. Neither Britain, America nor Canada have ever wanted or felt they needed a free Ukraine. Isolated behind the Iron Curtain, however, most Ukrainians have always believed exactly the opposite. They could not be more naive.

Official archives reveal how ignorant, indifferent and sometimes outwardly hostile the Anglo-American powers were to Ukrainian independence before, during and after the second world war. For example, the British were so intent on preserving the international status quo that, even after the Foreign Office learned a politically engineered famine had taken millions of lives in Ukraine in 1932-1933, they covered up evidence of this genocide. "We do not want to make it public," an analyst wrote, "because the Soviet government would resent it and our relations with them would be prejudiced." He at least admitted the

government could not "give this explanation in public."

More than a touch of racism also colored Anglo-American thinking on the "Ukrainian question." Paternalistically it was remarked that Ukrainians were unfit for self-rule because no British bureaucrat could even define exactly what a Ukrainian might be. "Some authorities...assert...Ukrainians are of artificial origin without any real claim to race distinction and are in fact a collection of magnificent cross-bred scallywags." A few weeks after the war began another observer derided Ukrainian prospects for independence, reminding Whitehall "we must bear in mind that most, even of the Ukrainian leaders, (a) are only just emerging from the status of 'semi-intellectual' and (b) have a decidedly oriental kink in their brains." Although consideration was given to exploiting Ukrainians as a spoiler force for undermining the Nazi-Soviet alliance, nothing came of this. Britain had no wish to alienate its fallen ally, Poland, or anger its potential partner, Stalinist Russia.

American officials got into the game later but were no better disposed toward Ukrainian independence than their cousins. In May 1945, attending the San Francisco meetings that led up to the creation of the United Nations, an American Ukrainian delegation was told that even if the public had some interest in the world's oppressed "it would not serve anybody's interest to create an impression that...the (US) government was the unreasoning champion of the discontented." A "friendly accommodation" was then, and ever since, being sought with Moscow. America's Ukrainians were warned not to do anything which might disturb those efforts. They "professed to agree."

Even during the Cold War the Ukrainian liberation movement was not favored. A "top secret" National Security Council note, dated August 18, 1948, may be viewed as a harbinger of the kind of advice proffered to the Ukrainian government in recent days. That memorandum recognized that Ukrainians were "the most advanced of the people...under Russian rule in modern times," but recommended that America's interests would be better served if Ukrainians remained in some sort of restructured "federal relationship" with the "Great Russians," allowed cultural but not economic or military autonomy.

And should the "unlikely" somehow happen and Ukraine achieve independence, Washington was not prepared to immediately come out in favor of the

(Continued on page 8)

UNA Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine



The Home Office of the Ukrainian National Association reports that, as of September 21, fraternal organization's newly established Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine has received 9,084 checks from its members with donations totalling **\$225,658.47**. The contributions include individual members' donations, as well as returns of members' dividend checks and interest payments on promissory notes.

NEWS AND VIEWS

Why Ukrainians seek independence: a look at four interrelated factors

by Bohdan Vitvitsky

On August 24, the Ukrainian Parliament declared Ukraine's independence from the Soviet Union, subject to confirmation by public referendum on December 1. In order to understand why Ukrainians declared independence, we must look to the influence of four interrelated factors: politics, history, culture and economics.

Politics was the immediate stimulus for the declaration in at least three different respects. For the independence-minded democrats, the attempted coup in Moscow, its Yeltsin-led defeat, Gorbachev's concomitant diminution of power and the tidal wave of backlash against the Communist Party provided both a shove and a window of opportunity. The desire to avoid a future coup attempt emanating from the center served and serves as the prophylactic stimulus. And for the Communists in Parliament who voted for independence, it was an opportunity to temporarily deflect the people's wrath against them and to direct attention elsewhere.

The historical factor is much more complicated and immensely painful. Since its forcible incorporation into the USSR in the early 1920s, Ukraine has been the object of an extraordinary — even by Soviet standards — level of violence and oppression. It is estimated that between 10 and 15 million Ukrainians have been killed by the Soviets since the 1920s. This includes, for example, the 6 to 7 million Ukrainian peasants deliberately starved to death in 1933; the destruction of Ukraine's political, scientific and literary intelligentsia beginning in 1929 and continuing throughout the 1930s; and the destruction of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in the 1930s and the Ukrainian Catholic Church in the late 1940s and early 1950s, and the physical elimination of their respective clergies and hierarchies.

Ukrainian poets have died in the Soviet gulag as recently as several years ago. And throughout Ukraine there are mass burial pits containing hundreds of thousands of victims of decades of

Soviet terror. Bodies unearthed a year ago in one such pit in the western Ukrainian city of Drohobych revealed remains with skulls into whose foreheads nails had been driven and that reflected other forms of bestial torture.

Ukraine's history within the Soviet Union also consists of the Soviet policy of deporting many millions of Ukrainians, principally to the gulag, while resettling millions of Russians in Ukraine, mostly to oversee and operate the colonial empire.

And, then there is Chernobyl: a nuclear plant over whose location, design, construction and operation Ukrainians had no decision-making authority; and regarding whose explosion the Gorbachev government maintained strict secrecy while Ukrainian children were told to march in Kiev, a mere 60 miles away from Chernobyl, in a May Day parade amidst a cloud of invisible radioactive fallout.

As regards culture, the Russification policies in Ukraine were so virulent that 15 years ago a Ukrainian school child in Kiev could be vilified as a "nationalist-fascist" merely for making the mistake of speaking Ukrainian. The teaching of Ukrainian history was considered an act of sedition. Not a single Ukrainian university (in all of which, of course, the official language of instruction was Russian) had the authority to grant the Soviet equivalent of a Ph.D. — only Moscow could deign to make such an award.

In general, everything Ukrainian was taught to be inferior to everything Russian, and Ukraine's entire "history" was sardonically portrayed to consist of one long endeavor to unite itself with its benevolent and wise Slavic brother-nation to the north.

Most Ukrainians do not want to face the possibility of a continuation or repetition of any part of this catastrophic past. But none of these considerations explain why perhaps as many as half of the Russians presently living in Ukraine may favor Ukrainian independence. Their motive is principally economic.

A Deutsche Bank study recently quantified what some of Ukraine's inhabitants have suspected for some time. On the combined basis of industrial output, agricultural output and mineral wealth, Ukraine was found among all republics — including Russia — to have the best prospect for economic independence. (For example, although in 1985 it only contained 18 percent of the then total Soviet population, Ukraine produced 46 percent of the former union's total agricultural output.) Yet in an analysis based on 1989 data, Salomon Brothers, a leading Wall Street investment banking firm, found that whereas inhabitants of Russia enjoyed an average monthly wage that was 8 percent higher than the average monthly Soviet wage, inhabitants of Ukraine earned an average monthly wage that was 9 percent lower than the average.

With its size approximating that of France, with its natural resources and with its economic balance between agriculture and industry, Ukraine's inhabitants have a good chance of enjoying a considerably improved standard of living once Ukraine begins to function like other European countries of its size and with its economic capabilities.

Centennial sojourn

by Christopher Guly

OTTAWA — As I speak to Larry Kissick over the telephone, I imagine the lot on which his two-story house rests. As a child, I can recall passing that Pritchard Avenue property, in Winnipeg's North End, where his grandmother, Anne Buchko, and family once lived.

In her own right, the old gal, who lived to the ripe age of 103, was a legend in her time. It was that luscious vegetable garden, bursting with dill cucumbers and chives, that made a lasting impression on a young boy. Now her 42-year-old grandson Larry has a chance to leave an imprint on this year's Ukrainian Canadian centenary celebrations.

His painting, titled "Friends," was recently selected as the trademark for "Synergos 2," the second phase of a Ukrainian-Manitoban art exchange. Last year, work from Ukraine toured the Province of Manitoba. Next year, 80 works of 60 urban and rural Manitoba Ukrainian artists will travel to Kiev, Lviv and other Ukrainian cities from April to October.

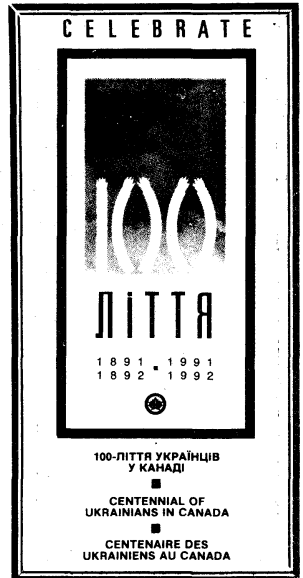
"Synergos 2" will then make its way to Canadian embassies in Berlin, Rome, Brussels, Paris and on to Washington at the end of 1993.

The exhibition, organized by the Manitoba Ukrainian Arts Council, will first run at the University of Winnipeg from September 23 to October 27. There's bound to be one beaming face at the September 26 official opening at the university's Gallery 1C03.

On every poster and on every program, Larry Kissick's "Garden of Eden" theme work will introduce the global arts community to dozens of talented Manitobans — not the least of which is Mr. Kissick himself.

The artist has spent the last two decades, following his graduation from the fine arts program at the University of Manitoba, honing his craft. Some of it, a piece on birds flying over Winnipeg, has demanded \$3,500. Yet, any artist will tell you that passion doesn't make for great economics.

Between designing Millennium-theme greeting cards for the National Ukrainian Catholic Women's League, Mr.



Kissick has had to find a steady income elsewhere. For the last eight years, that has meant assessing income tax returns for Revenue Canada. He is currently compiling data for the Statistics Canada census.

So, this current marketing opportunity for Mr. Kissick's work, as Lionel Ditz, president of the Manitoba Ukrainian Arts Council says, is a welcome spark in his life.

Thankfully the vivid colors and close definition of "Friends" stimulated its selection as the signature piece for "Synergos 2." Mr. Ditz explains that it, like "Colette" from the stage musical "Les Miserables" and the horse figure advertising the Winnipeg Art Gallery's "Spirit of Ukraine" show, will be this exhibit's calling card.

Personally, "Friends" marks a certain time in Mr. Kissick's life. Insured at \$10,000, it took him three and a half months to complete the oil on canvas painting back in 1975. That was long before he became more methodical in his approach.

These days, Mr. Kissick plans ahead. He's currently preparing 169 "miniatures" on Ukrainian themes, such as pysanky, dancers and churches, and on Canadian wild life.



"Friends" by Larry Kissick

Bohdan Vitvitsky practices law at a New York firm. He is helping to organize the first international conference of Ukrainian lawyers to be held in Kiev this October.

A step forward, and a step back

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The Economist, the business-oriented news-magazine published in London, no longer uses the definite article "the" in front of Ukraine.

As far as The Economist is concerned it is now simply "Ukraine," not "the Ukraine."

U.S. News & World Report, which continues to refer to "the Ukraine," meanwhile, made another faux pas in its September 16 issue.

A map showing Ukraine's agricultural output, natural resources and production of foodstuffs was headlined "Russia's (sic) breadbasket."

Kravchuk addresses...

(Continued from page 1)

will Ukraine have its own consulates in the countries I have mentioned?

Mr. Kravchuk: In both countries you've mentioned, we've started negotiating just those issues, in a general political respect, and we are now finding ways to tackle the mechanisms for setting up consulates. It concerns Poland as well. The Polish minister of foreign affairs recently visited Kiev and the head of the commission of the Ukrainian Supreme Council has been to Poland negotiating this issue.

These issues will be tackled, and we have intentions to start solving them in those states where there is a Ukrainian population — with others, too — to have consulates and perhaps diplomatic representatives and embassies later on.

Daniel Sneider: Do you consider there to be a future for a political union of the former republics of the Soviet Union? If there is such a future, what would such a union look like in your view and would Ukraine be willing to join it?

Mr. Kravchuk: I would like to divide this question up into several parts. First, the union in the shape that it used to exist is non-existent and it is not possible for it to exist in the future.

The Kravchuk...

(Continued from page 6)

new state. It would wait and see. Having concluded that only the Baltic nations deserved their freedom, the State Department effectively abandoned Ukraine and the other captive nations to their captivity.

Chairman Kravchuk probably knows nothing about these once-secret files. He will likely repeat his belief that "it should not be a difficult step for the world to recognize a fellow U.N. member as an independent state." But no Western leaders are likely to buy that line. The Allies had no delusions about why Ukraine and Byelorussia were admitted as founding members of the United Nations, at the time, or since. Late in 1946, for example, the Foreign Office noted how other republics were "mere puppets of the Soviet Government." Canada's own Lester B. Pearson was informed, in July 1947, that President Franklin D. Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill agreed to allow the two republics seats only because of the difficulties being encountered in having India admitted to the U.N. A State Department official went further, describing their admission as "the worst decision taken at Yalta," and adding that it was made during one of the ailing Mr. Roosevelt's "bad days."

As for a 1948 British notion about establishing a mission in Kiev, Ottawa was warned of the dangers inherent in doing anything which might be interpreted as according recognition to the "claim to alleged sovereignty" of Soviet Ukraine. No such recognition was intended, or desirable. Decades later Canada's External Affairs mandarins would prevaricate for many months about setting up a consulate in Kiev, the prime minister's promises notwithstanding, reportedly because of their disinclination to recognize Ukrainian statehood, even obliquely.

Like their British and American counterparts, Ottawa's men have consistently argued that the Canadian government should not commit itself, directly or indirectly, to the liberation of Ukraine. "Even in the unlikely event

You can view the union of republics as an inter-republican structure. Such a union is possible. But this is quite a different approach. This would mean that the republics themselves, agree as independent, full-blooded states, on the creation of some kind of new association, either a council or a commonwealth, or a council of independent states in some branches, for instance, the economy, space, military strategic. Such unions are possible.

For some republics, a union in the form of a confederation is possible too, but not for all of them. Those republics that already have confirmed the idea of a confederation, like Russia, Kazakhstan, Tadzhikistan, as far as I know. I don't know the position of Uzbekistan now, so about five or six republics supported the idea of confederation.

We support the idea of collective security, collective defense of borders, and collective solving of a number of economic, ecological, space and other problems. These are approximately three aspects, three branches where we support collectivity, something joint. But in other questions, like economic management, finances, credit, taxation, property, problems of economic development, the market and others, they are the matters of only the Ukrainian state. That's why we say that the future of the union as we saw it earlier does not exist.

Chrystyna Lapychuk: Please explain

that the Communist regime in Russia should disappear," they have decreed, it is doubtful whether an independent Ukraine would be "a practical possibility." And, in any case, advocating Ukrainian independence would, "seriously offend all Great Russians." What they hoped for was, or so they wrote, a "liberalization" of the Soviet regime and the emergence of "a more genuinely federal relationship" between Ukraine and the USSR. In 1956 Jules Leger even suggested Moscow might be encouraged in that direction by "subtle reference to Canada's solution" of its own "bi-national problem," a foretaste of the specious comparisons made in recent weeks between Quebec's situation in Canada and that of Ukraine in the disintegrating Soviet Union. Faced with "a certain amount of pressure by members of the Ukrainian-Canadian community...who would like to see government policy statements...take a more forthright attitude toward the 'liberation' of the Ukraine," Mr. Leger recommended that Ottawa could cope by continuing "to avoid this issue," and deflect Ukrainian-Canadian lobbying efforts by proclaiming "expressions of sympathy with Ukrainian cultural survival." The government did just that. And it proved to be a successful stratagem. For years Canada's Ukrainian community allowed itself the luxury of believing that it had received sympathetic hearings in Ottawa. In fact, as another External Affairs official observed in a 1957 memorandum to Leger, the government's men had simply learned how to make Ukrainian-Canadian delegations "all feel important, which as far as I could judge, was the main object of their visit."

But now all those "unlikely" events have happened. The Communist regime has just about disappeared, and there has been a "liberalization" of society in the USSR. Ukraine has declared its independence and asked for international recognition. So far it has not been heard. Will the West accept the right of the Ukrainians to democratically decide their future? Or will they consign Ukraine to a resuscitated Russian empire? And if that is what they do, which seems likely, what will their excuses be this time?

in greater detail why you said at yesterday's session of the Supreme Council of Ukraine that Ukraine had no other choice but to join in the new proposed economic union?

Mr. Kravchuk: I meant this for the transitional period. That is I didn't mean it to be the general perspective, but at a transitional time, this year first of all, and perhaps next year. Because today, right now, we have no Ukrainian currency, we don't even have a chance to get credits, because, more or less, the banks of the great powers have declared that they prefer to do business with a center and they are very suspicious of direct contacts with Ukraine.

And considering that we're closely tied in a military, defense and energy complex, we are linked in the framework of a common economic space of the former union, and it's perhaps 20 percent of the national product, that's why it's natural today to say that the temporary problems of the rhythmic, more or less balanced functioning of the industrial complex and energy, and other complexes — I think it's impossible without Ukraine's entry into that economic space.

But this is not a centralized union, we wouldn't agree to that. This must be a union between the republics in the interests of the republics on a mutually profitable basis, on the basis of justice, and it cannot restrain our economic policies. If the union will restrain our aims to develop a market economy, to have our own national currency, our desire to liberalize all the managerial and economic structures, we will not join such a union.

I meant only a transitional period. But while developing this subject, we don't say, no to the integration of a common economic space, but at the same time we focus our policies on the integration into European structures, both economic and financial.

Natalia Feduschak: You will be traveling first to Canada, before you go to the United States. Canada, it seems, has been much more forthcoming than the United States has been in granting credit lines and showing other sorts of support for Ukraine. What is your realistic expectation of your trip and of your meeting with Brian Mulroney? Will you ask Canada to recognize Ukraine?

Mr. Kravchuk: I wouldn't complicate the situation for the Canadian government today. I understand the attitude of the Canadian government, and particularly of Mr. Mulroney, toward Ukraine, toward the act of independence. I spoke with the external affairs minister of Canada and I understood that they understand Ukraine and have a very friendly attitude toward it; this is confirmed by practical steps.

But I know that the system of thinking we have here and the system of thinking in the Western world — they are not alike for the time being. I understand that Canada could be one of the first to recognize Ukraine as an independent state only after the referendum. That's why we hope that the referendum will have the expected results and hope that both Canada and the United States, as well as other states, both in Europe and not only European, won't hesitate to recognize Ukraine.

For today, however, we put forward tasks we can put forward and I would be happy to sign at least a document, a memorandum of intentions, not in a political sphere, but first of all in the trade and economic sphere. This may be signed there, and we could agree finally about having a Ukrainian consulate general in Canada. Therefore, I'm placing limits on our tasks, but I think

our talk, our clarifications, explanations to Mr. Mulroney, our position will open up the horizons and will lead to more realistic detailed cooperation, bearing in mind the long-term mutual relations.

Roman Ferencevych: One of the most important factors of an independent state is the mass media, especially radio and television. IFT'm not mistaken the Ukrainian teleradio company remains under Moscow's central control. What is Ukraine doing to liberate it from the center's control?

Mr. Kravchuk: Today the company is not under the control of the center in Moscow, absolutely not subordinated to Moscow, not in its essence, not the character of its programs, not in its scheduling, not organizationally nor financially.

If you mean that Ukraine receives Channel 1 from the center and Channel 3 from Russia partially, this is not dependence on the center. This reflects the desire of millions of people in Ukraine to watch Channel 1 and the Russian channel. We have 11.5 million Russians living in Ukraine and we can't neglect, but must satisfy, their needs in this respect. Besides that, I think that Ukrainians themselves watch central television and Russian television because there is something to learn from it, although now I've felt an intonation often that Ukraine is displaying a separatist attitude. I think it will pass.

We don't have any kind of separatism. In the economy, in the spiritual sphere we simply want to be masters on our own land. We want to pursue our own economic policy and politics. We want to have our own language and culture, create our own laws. It's not separatism. I think it's a normal objective process for every people. As far as dependence on the leaders in Moscow I would say again that there is no dependence.

Chrystyna Lapychuk: I represent an English-language newspaper of the Ukrainian diaspora. What I'd like to know is will Mr. Kravchuk be meeting with representatives of the diaspora and what is he planning to say to them, what is he planning to speak to them about?

Mr. Kravchuk: Naturally, especially in Canada and in the United States as well, I'll focus on the centennial of the settlement of Ukrainians outside the borders of Ukraine. I have intentions and want to meet Ukrainians, Ukrainian organizations. I want them to hear about what we're doing here on our land, on our common land, though fate spread us around the world. I want to just speak to them, I want to just ask them to take an active part in the development of Ukraine.

I want to tell them that we didn't always have good times nor did we understand each other. We didn't understand those who lived outside the territory of Ukraine. Part of those people, didn't understand us, although we knew that not everything that was happening, that ideology, politics and confrontation, and the accusations were not realistically grounded. But now times have changed. We have much more information, and we have more opportunity to make greater generalizations, to make just conclusions which without this information were impossible to make. On the basis of that information, we want to meet and look into each other's eyes and speak about what was our truth, what was our life.

But this is not important. The most important thing is that all Ukrainians, irrespective of where they live, should understand that this is their land, their grandfathers' and fathers', and that we must build a new country together.

Ukraine and Russia: relations before and after the failed coup

by Dr. Roman Solchanyk
RFE/RL Research Institute

PART I

One of the direct consequences of the failed coup is that the Soviet Union, in the form that it existed prior to August 19-21, no longer exists. This reality was reflected in the joint communique issued by the Ukrainian and Russian delegations after negotiations in Kiev on August 28 and 29, where the phrase "the former USSR" is said to have been used for the first time in current political terminology.

The phrase was repeated by St. Petersburg Mayor Anatoliy Sobchak, head of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation that attended the Ukrainian-Russian negotiations in an observer capacity, in his report to the USSR Supreme Soviet on the Kiev talks. Mr. Sobchak said that the two sides had agreed that "the former union no longer exists and that there can be no return to it."

Another reality stemming directly from the abortive coup is the enhanced role of the Russian federation in the political life of the country.

Under these circumstances, whereby, on the one hand, the old center no longer exists and it is still unclear to what extent one can speak of a future new center, and, on the other, the question of whether or not Russia will assume some if not all of the characteristics of a new center remains open, a major issue — and not only for Ukraine — is the relationship between the two largest republics, Ukraine and Russia. This became obvious when, on August 26, Russian President Boris Yeltsin's press office issued a statement saying that the RSFSR reserved the right to raise border questions with those republics, apart from the three Baltic states, declaring themselves to be independent. It was this statement and the ensuing reaction in Ukraine that necessitated the hurried negotiations in Kiev.

Ukraine and Russia: historical legacy

Historically, the Ukrainian-Russian relationship has been conditioned by a very specific Russian view of "the Ukrainian question." Simply stated, mainstream Russian political thought and public opinion in general has found it inordinately difficult to come to terms with the notion of Ukraine existing in other than a Russian context. In the pre-Soviet period, this found expression in the concept of an all-Russian (obschcherusskiy) identity that included Great Russians (Russians), Little Russians (Ukrainians), and Byelorussians. This was a widely held view that could be found throughout the Russian political spectrum, including liberals and social democrats of both the Menshevik and Bolshevik varieties.

Thus, Petr Struve, a prominent representative of Russian liberal democracy, wrote in 1912: "I am deeply convinced that alongside all-Russian culture and the all-Russian language — Little Russian, or Ukrainian culture is a local or regional culture. This position of the 'Little Russian' culture and the 'Little Russian' language has been determined by the entire course of the historical development of Russia and can be changed only by the total demolition not only of the historically developed structure of Russian statehood, but of Russian society as well."

Clearly, for Struve "the Ukrainian problem" was very much a Russian problem — specifically, an integral part

of the problem of Russian national identity. The same holds true for such leading Russian thinkers and statesmen as Georgiy Fedotov, Pavel Milyukov, and, closer to our time, Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn. For many Russians, regardless of their political persuasion, to "lose" Ukraine is tantamount to losing a crucial part of their own history and, consequently, identity.

And although the "total demolition" referred to by Struve was supposed to have been accomplished by Lenin and his followers after 1917, the Russian "Ukrainian complex" has remained intact. This is amusingly illustrated by Ivan Drach, the leader of Rukh, who tells the story of a Russian tourist from Tambov who, seeing Kiev for the first time and charmed by its beauty, asks in bewilderment: "But when did the Ukrainians steal all of this from us?"

Ukraine and Russia: before the coup

In spite of this historical legacy, Ukrainian-Russian relations — particularly after Mr. Yeltsin assumed leadership of the Russian republic and came to personify democratic Russia's opposition to the center — were in the process of being "normalized" and "de-Sovietized." There are 11.3 million Russians in Ukraine who constitute almost 22 percent of the population, but there is no "Russian problem" comparable to the situation in the Baltic states or Moldavia (Moldova).

Leading figures in the Ukrainian government — the prime minister (Vitold Fokin), the deputy chairman of the Supreme Soviet (Vladimir Hryniyov), and the newly appointed minister of defense (Konstantin Morozov) and prosecutor general (Viktor Shishkin) — are all ethnic Russians. Russians in Ukraine do not appear to have a great desire to leave Ukraine for Russia. Even in western Ukraine, where Ukrainian national sentiment is firmly entrenched and where anti-Russian attitudes might be expected to be strongest, a poll conducted at the end of last year showed that 44 percent had no intention of leaving for Russia (another 31 percent had difficulty giving a definitive answer).

This is not to say that a "Russian problem" as such does not exist in Ukraine. There are centrifugal or separatist tendencies in the Crimea, which is the only oblast with an ethnic Russian majority, and in parts of the southern and eastern oblasts, and organized groups and movements there that reflect these views. But apart from the Crimea, which is a special case because of its pre-1954 status and the added problem of the Crimean Tatars, these movements do not appear to have gained sufficient strength to pose a genuine political problem for Kiev.

To some extent, this may be explained by the fact these separatist tendencies were largely, if not entirely, based on fears of forcible ukrainization of the predominantly Russian-speaking local population after the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet passed a law on languages granting Ukrainian state language status at the end of 1989. This turned out not to be the case. Moreover, in time it became rather clear that these separatist movements were being promoted by the local authorities who are overwhelmingly Communist and were playing the "separatist card" against the considerably more progressive central administration in Kiev.

Indeed, local structures dominated by the Communist Party have not been the only ones who have found such an approach politically useful.

On at least two occasions Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev is on record as referring to Russians in Ukraine in the context of a political problem. During his visit to Lithuania in January 1990, which was meant to persuade Lithuanians to be "sensible," Mr. Gorbachev warned a crowd in Vilnius: "You remember, as soon as they raised the question of the Russian language in Ukraine it immediately affected the interests of many people. After all, there are 15 million Russians in Ukraine (sic) — all of Donbas is Russian (sic), Kharkiv is Russian (sic), Russians are 66 percent in Crimea. As you can see, it is not enough to throw out a slogan, it has to be thought out."

Similarly, addressing the Komsomol Congress in April 1990, Mr. Gorbachev told the delegates: "When certain public movements in Ukraine posed the language question in a way that did not correspond to the interests of either the Ukrainians or Russians or of people of other nationalities there, in the Crimea they began to gather signatures for its return to Russia; they gathered half a

republics offered the Ukrainian and Russian peoples "a real chance to open a new page in the history of their relations," affirmed the unconditional recognition of Ukraine and Russia as subjects of international law; the "sovereign equality" of the two republics; the principles of non-interference in each other's internal affairs; inviolability of the existing borders between the two republics and renunciation of any and all territorial claims; safeguarding of the political, economic, ethnic and cultural rights of representatives of nations from the RSFSR living in Ukraine and vice versa; mutually beneficial cooperation in various fields on the basis of inter-state treaties; and the regulation of disputes in the spirit of harmony.

The declaration served as the foundation for a formal treaty between the two republics signed by Messrs. Kravchuk and Yeltsin in Kiev on November 19, 1990, which many commentators saw as a historic turning point in Ukrainian-Russian relations. The choice of the Ukrainian capital as the venue for the

...mainstream Russian political thought and public opinion in general has found it inordinately difficult to come to terms with the notion of Ukraine existing in other than a Russian context.

million of them and then stopped inasmuch as a correct solution was found. The same thing in the Donbas, in the east of Ukraine, where there are 11 million Russians."

Such attempts to cast Russians in Ukraine in the role of a potential fifth column have been convincingly rebuffed both by the Ukrainian democratic opposition and by the government in Kiev.

In a July 16 article in Pravda, for example, the Chairman of the Supreme Soviet Leonid Kravchuk seemed to be responding directly to this challenge: "I want to point out that the Russians in Ukraine should not be compared to the Russians in Baltic republics. Here they are indigenous residents, they have lived on this land for hundreds of years ... And we will not permit any kind of discrimination against them. Therefore the Russian-language card should not be played. This is a dangerous game. There are 12 million Russians in Ukraine. And if someone wants to divide and dismember Ukraine, then I cannot understand such people, I cannot understand the aims that they are pursuing. Either they have lost their common sense, their sense of reality or they really want to play into the hands of (our) enemy ... Our republic, pardon me for saying so, is not Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, or Moldavia."

The opposition and the government have pursued a similar policy of accommodation and cooperation with the Russian SFSSR. At the end of August 1990, shortly before Solzhenitsyn proposed that Ukrainians join Russia as "Little Russians" to form a new state, the Russian Union, representatives of the Ukrainian parliamentary opposition grouped in the National Council and their Russian counterparts from the Democratic Russia bloc signed a "Declaration of the Principles of Inter-State Relations between Ukraine and the RSFSR Based on the Declaration of State Sovereignty."

The declaration, which noted that the growth of democratic movements in the

official ceremonies was not fortuitous. Speaking at a press conference directly after the treaty was initiated, Mr. Yeltsin emphasized that unlike previous agreements between Ukraine and Russia that were arranged in Moscow on unequal terms, "we very much wanted to sign this one in Kiev." The gesture was intended to underline the fundamental change in relations between the two states.

Addressing the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet, the Russian leader announced another fundamental change — i.e., a reassessment of Russia's self image: "I categorically reject the accusation that Russia is now claiming some special role. At the [Supreme Soviet] session [Nikolai] Ryzhkov said that we allegedly want to shift the center from the center to somewhere in Russia. I categorically reject this accusation. Russia does not aspire to become the center of some sort of new empire. It does not want to have an advantage over other republics. Russia understands better than others the full perniciousness of this role inasmuch as it was precisely Russia that performed exactly this role for a long time. What did she gain from this? Did Russians become more free as a result? Wealthier? Happier? You yourselves know the truth; history has taught us that a people who rule over others cannot be fortunate."

Supreme, not Soviet

Some folks at the Supreme Plast Bulava (the worldwide leadership of Plast) are chuckling; others aren't. Due to a typographical error in The Weekly's story about Plast counselors' training courses (September 1), that body was referred to as the Supreme Soviet Plast Bulava. (Apparently our typesetter has gotten so used to typing the words "Supreme Soviet"...) Of course, there is no such thing as a Supreme Soviet Plast Bulava. So, just for the record, let us leave our readers puzzled, we run this correction.

UKRAINIAN CANADIAN CENTENNIAL: The latest in fashion wraps up events

by Christopher Guly

EDMONTON — The latest in Ukrainian and Ukrainian Canadian fashion wrapped up the weekend launch of the Ukrainian centenary celebrations in Edmonton.

"Moda '91," a sequel to last year's success, was held at the city's Chateau Louis Conference Center on September 1-2. Sponsored by both the Ukrainian Professional and Business Club of Edmonton and Panache Creative Strategies, this year's show attracted 11 designers from across Canada, as well as two from Ukraine. But it was a foreigner, who started her career in men's fashions, who wowed the crowd, fellow designers and models alike.

Teresa Mayevska, chief designer with the Kiev House of Fashion, displayed a contemporary style which replaces traditional Soviet bleak with bright and colorful. Her use of bold purples, greens and fuchsia impressed super model Cathy Fedoruk and designer Roksolana Curkowskyj.

Ms. Curkowskyj, who operates Roksolana-Bridal and Evening out of Toronto, found inspiration in Ms. Mayevska's work. "Her design is alive," she observed.

So is Ms. Curkowskyj's design, which drew gasps when Ms. Fedoruk paraded in a Catherine the Great bridal gown inspired by an embroidered pillow from the Ivan Franko family.

In an interview following the show, she said that she simplified the elaborate motif and altered the color scheme. "Rather than using a cross-stitch, I asked two ladies from Ukraine to follow a more historical embroidery — a flat satin stitch." She also replaced the green and olive tones with a warmer golden color.

Others presented similar Ukrainian influences in their work. Lida Lahola and Bohdan Chomiak of the local Art Smart shop, could easily turn Carpathian sheepskin coats into sudden vogue, Iris Wakefield, a product of rural Alberta, applied Ukrainian symbols like the pysanka to prairie and native motifs, like the buffalo and a sheaf of wheat to contemporary hand-painted cruisewear.

Another Edmontonian, Deidre Hackman from Concrete Clothiers, whose thematic styles range from minimalist to avant-garde chic-chic, exploited religious imagery. Icons on sweaters and monklike jackets accessorized with a crucifix and hot pants, are sure to raise many a conservative eyebrow.

Both fashion shows also included a centennial tribute.

Ms. Mayevska used a traditional white gown with red garland to accent grace and form. German-born Halia Stolar from Edmonton's Alter Ego, paid tribute to her own roots with her "Personal History Jacket" — ultra suede complete with antique family photographs and a reproduction of a romantic postcard sent by her father to her mother after the second world war.

Kiev's Leonid Krasiuk, who along with Ms. Mayevska attended the 1989 "Made in Ukraine" trade show two years ago in Edmonton, said that he, too, was impressed by Canadian fashion. Director of his own fashion house, Collection Krasa, he produces elegant women's clothing, using Ukrainian wool and silk.

"The designer works for the people, whether they are living in Ukraine or in Canada. The language of fashion is universal," he said.

PROFILE: Super model Cathy Fedoruk of Canada

by Christopher Guly

EDMONTON — The women arch their necks just a bit further when she struts her stuff. You don't have to tell them the tall beauty walking the ramp is one of the world's super models.

Whether she's wearing an evening gown or a professional suit, Winnipeg-born Cathy Fedoruk's style is unmistakable. It's little wonder organizers of this year's "Moda '91" were besides themselves when she agreed to model the latest Ukrainian Canadian fashions in two separate shows.

So proud of her Ukrainian roots — her father is of Ukrainian descent, her mother of English background — Ms. Fedoruk waived her normal fee. Show organizer Daria Markevych said, "She and the designers really made the show a hit."

Needless to say, in the chic fashion world, Edmonton is not exactly Manhattan or Paris, which is where this New York-based model spends much of her time. Presented by internationally renowned Elite Model Management, the 24-year-old former Vancouver resident has appeared in the top fashion mags, Vogue, Elle, Cosmopolitan, Mirabella, and was captured by photographer Richard Avedon as one of the "most unforgettable women in the world" in his famous Revlon campaign.

Recently married (on August 18), she visited Edmonton during the recent Ukrainian centenary celebrations with her husband, David Kingison. Owner of New York's Salon Dada, Mr. Kingison is, in his own right, the creme of fashion accomplishment.

Hair designer for actors Faye Dunaway and William Hurt, along with other super models Paulina Porizkova and Cindy Crawford, he also cuts his own wife's hair. An important point if you want to play in the big leagues, noted Ms. Fedoruk.

She explained that success comes with being reliable and professional at all times. "I like to know who is doing my hair, my make-up, who the photographer is and what we're shooting for."

"Sometimes my photos (accompany) an editorial. I will then want to know what the story is about. It's important for me to know these minor details just so that I can prepare myself ahead of time," she continued.

To prepare for a spread in the September issue of Harper's Bazaar, Ms. Fedoruk rented a movie. "It was based on 'The Thin Man' series on Nick and Nora. Before that I didn't know anything about it, so I rented a movie. I was told early enough, which makes a difference."

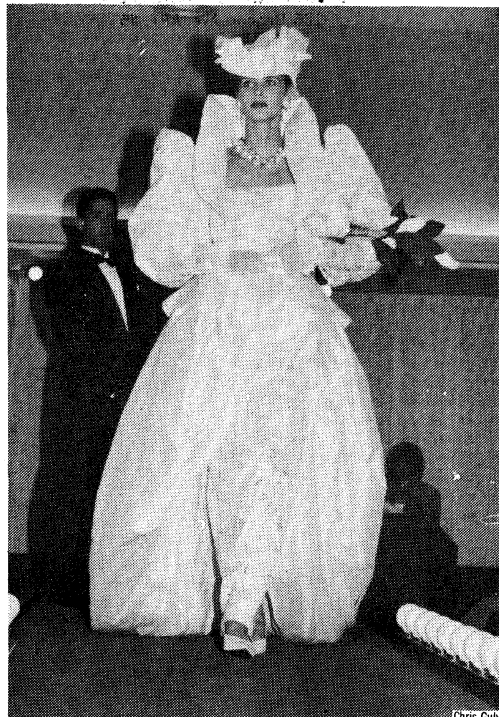
Ms. Fedoruk is also as insistent on her personal integrity. She won't model furs and refuses to appear nude for any shoots. "I want to present myself as more intelligent — a thinking person. I don't think it makes a difference if you're showing your breasts. That's not sexy. That is when you can't see them."

A model since she was 18, Ms. Fedoruk maintains that her schedule could allow for a seven-day workweek. So she compromises and makes adjustments. Summers are spent in Manhattan and, come autumn, in preparation for spring and warmer layouts, she heads for warmer climes in Florida or the Caribbean.

But it's neither the heavy demands placed on her, the travel nor the battle of the bulge (she likes her Haagen Dazs ice cream) that pose the greatest stress. Nor surprisingly, it's people.

"The hardest part is dealing with everyone's personalities," she said. "You go on a booking for two days and work with a group of people, and two days later, you're working with different personalities."

Is it as glamorous as it seems? Although she refuses to reveal exact figures, Ms. Fedoruk insists that she "lives very well." But becoming a super model, like success in other professions, comes down to hard work and perseverance. She emphasized, "We're everyday people."



Super model Cathy Fedoruk on the runway in Edmonton.

U.S. SAVINGS BONDS

THE GREAT AMERICAN INVESTMENT

PREVIEW...

(Continued from page 16)

vliet. A celebration banquet with cocktails at 6 p.m., dinner at 7 p.m. will be held in the ballroom of the Ukrainian American Citizens Club. The evening's program will include a male vocal ensemble presenting songs of Ukraine. Eugene Nabolotny, president of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Albany Region, will present a talk covering his recent visit to Ukraine and his views on the rapid movement towards Ukraine's independence. For more information please call Marion Locke, (518) 273-0714, Olga Zendran, (518) 273-5236, or Anna Spiak, (518) 272-2446.

BOSTON: Ukrainian pianist Volodymyr Vynnytskyj, in his series of concerts in the

U.S., will perform for the New England audience at The Old Meetinghouse, 310 Washington St., at 7 p.m. This 18th century historic building with excellent acoustics serves as the setting for Boston's Classic Symphony Orchestra. Mr. Vynnytskyj's recital has been arranged by the Ukrainian Professionals Association of Boston. Tickets are \$10; \$5 for students. For more information, please call Oksana Piascekyj, (617) 934-0566.

October 5-6

TORONTO: The St. Vladimir Institute, 620 Spadina Ave., will host a celebration of Ukrainian arts, called "Mystetstvo la Ukraine," with demonstrations of pysanky, embroidery, woodcarving, weaving, batiks and other arts. In the Ukrainian Museum of Canada, at the same address, will be the exhibit "V Dorohu —

Give me a Coat," honoring the Canadian centenary. The institute and museum will be open at 3-9 p.m. At 3 p.m. and 7:30 p.m. there will be readings/dramatic presentations by Joan Karasevich and August Schellenberg based on the history of Ukrainian Canadians through their literature. Torte and tea or coffee will be available. For further information, call (416) 923-3318.

ONGOING

SASKATOON: Architecture of Ukraine, photographs from the Frank Lakusta Collection, will be on view through October 13 at the Ukrainian Museum of Canada, 910 Spadina Crescent East. The 26 black and white photographs depict typical architecture from various regions of Ukraine — churches, castles, towers,

etc. For further information, call (306) 244-3800.

CHICAGO: There will be an opening reception on September 22 for a group show celebrating the 20th anniversary of the Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art. The reception will be at the Institute, 2320 W. Chicago Ave., at 4 p.m. The show will be open from the opening date to November 10. For further information, call (312) 227-5522.

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(Entry deadline is October 15th, 1991)

Wilkes Barre, Pa.
District Committee of UNA Branches

announces that its

DISTRICT ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING

will be held

on Sunday, October 6, 1991 at 2:00 p.m.
at Hall of St. Volodymyr Ukrainian Catholic Church

87 Zerbey Avenue, Edwardsville, Pa.

Obligated to attend the meeting are District Committee Officers, Branch Officers and 32nd Convention Delegates of the following Branches:

29, 164, 169, 223, 236, 282, 333

All UNA members are welcome as guests at the meeting.

AGENDA:

1. Opening
2. Review of the District's 1991 organizational activities
3. Address by UNA Supreme Treasurer
4. General UNA topics
5. Adoption of membership campaign plan for the balance of the current year
6. Questions and answers
7. Adjournment

Meeting will be attended by:

Alexander Blahitka, UNA Supreme treasurer**FOR THE DISTRICT COMMITTEE:**

Tymko Butrey, Chairman ■ Anna Zinich, Secretary ■ Henry Bolosky, Treasurer

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Chornomorska Sitch Sports School completes successful season

by Christine Kozak-Prociuk

GLEN SPEY, N.Y. — The Chornomorska Sitch Sports School completed another successful season here at the beautiful Verkhovyna Resort of the Ukrainian Fraternal Association. Almost 100 campers, from various regions of the United States, Ukraine, Germany and England, participated during the four weekly sessions beginning July 28 and ending August 24. Four children from Ukraine attended the sports school on scholarships.

Myron Stebelsky, camp director for the first two weeks, greeted the campers and introduced four staff members from Ukraine. Yuriy Kolb is from Uzhhorod and is a professional tennis coach as well as a universal sports coach Andriy Kordiak, who is a dentist from Lviv, is noted for his fine tennis and volleyball skills. Antin Stefaniutyn

is from Lviv also, and is an accomplished athlete. Luda Brynzak is from Kiev, and is a rhythmic/aerobic/gymnastics instructor. Omelan Twardowsky, director for the second two weeks, urged all campers and their parents to compete in sports throughout the year representing their Ukrainian heritage.

Soccer instruction was conducted by Ihor Chupenko, who is technical director and head coach. Various drills, exercises, techniques, and "moves" were instructed, along with the implementation of audio/visual training. In the fourth week of camp, the campers participated in extensive competitions for: best dribbler, best juggler, most penalty shots, and others. Mr. Chupenko is noted for his fine instructional skills and is loved and respected by all campers and staff. Mr. Chupenko was assisted by Oles Wasylak and Christopher Maliczyszyn.

Swimming instruction was conducted by Taissa Bokalo and Christine Kozak-Prociuk. Swimmers learned the proper stroke and diving techniques. Each swimmer was given specialized instruction for his/her ability. Weekly swim races were enjoyed by all as swimmers exhibited their newly learned swimming skills. Winners in each age group and category were awarded swimming certificates of merit for their first places in each of four strokes: freestyle, breaststroke, backstroke and butterfly.

Tennis was instructed by Messrs. Kolb and Kordiak for the first two weeks, and by Ihor Lukiw and Mr. Kordiak for the second two weeks. Tennis players were taught terminology in both Ukrainian and English. Drills, serving and stroke clinics were prevalent throughout the four weeks. Mr. Lukiw videotaped the tennis players as they were learning so that they could later see what they needed to improve on. Tennis players were grouped according to their ability and competed in tennis tournaments, and received certificates of recognition for their first-place victories.

Volleyball was taught by Ms. Kozak-Prociuk and Mr. Kolb. Using the names of Ukrainian cities and teams, volleyball players competed against each other using their newly acquired skills in volleying-setting, digging-bumping, spiking, overhand and underhand serves. Players underwent numerous eye-hand-ball coordination, technique,

running and strategy drills as well as scoring technique. The annual tournament held during the fourth week of camp found the volleyball players applying their skills and techniques in a vigorous round-robin competition with the first-place team Karpaty receiving awards for its first-place victory.

Rhythmic gymnastics were taught by Ms. Brynzak, who also conducted morning exercises daily to the campers' selection of music. Daily instruction also found the campers doing gymnastic/aerobic movements to music. Coordination and self-improvement were stressed as the campers found themselves improving in their coordination and thus enhancing their performance in other sports.

Nightly league games were the highlights of each sports-filled day for the campers. Using Ukrainian cities and team names, the campers competed against one another giving them an opportunity to display their talents. Evening prayers, the lowering of the American and Ukrainian flags, video sports and educational and recreational movies ended the campers' days.

Counselors play an important part in the integration of a camper from home life to camp life. This year's specially selected counselors with previous experience (all are parents) were: Yaroslava Wasylak, Lida Bokalo, Mr. Stefaniutyn, Walter Wasylak and Mr. Kolb. Coun-

(Continued on page 15)

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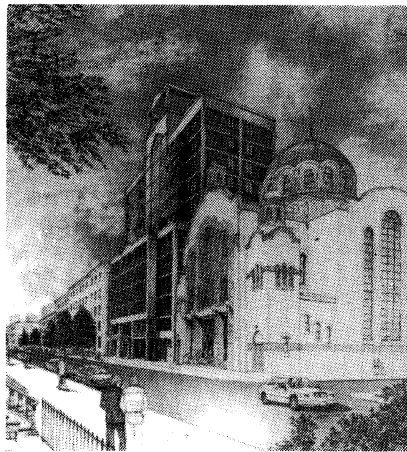
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World Congress...

(Continued from page 3)

improved through glasnost, it is still weakly exercised, CSCE materials are rarely available in Ukraine, and even they are only in Russian. We have had numerous requests from Ukrainian parliamentarians for copies of the various CSCE documents, and have been told on numerous occasions that documents are almost impossible to obtain in Ukraine. Furthermore, since everything is available only through Moscow, NGO registration forms, update materials for the various CSCE meetings, even information as to where to write, is non-existent.

There are serious shortcomings in the existence of executive, legislative, judicial and administrative remedies for addressing human rights violations. Executive bodies in charge of providing remedies against human rights violations, such as the Ministry of Internal Affairs, republican procuracies, KGB and the military have not been sufficiently changed despite recent changes following the failed coup. Providing effective remedies to individual victims of human rights abuse are also limited by the dominance of the executive branch. With few exceptions, individuals cannot turn to the courts to seek redress against human rights violations, and administrative remedies are still non-existent.

Although a general amnesty has been declared by the Parliament of Ukraine, it is very difficult to verify what the present status of the political prisoners remaining on our lists is. Therefore, the appended list of Ukrainians incarcerated as of June for political or religious reasons remains actual until we learn otherwise.

The legal system has not developed to the extent that that legal counsel is available to the average citizen with human rights complaints. The legal right of an individual to seek and receive help exists, but the actual mechanisms for an individual to find effective help does not exist.

Freedom of religion or belief

The USSR Supreme Soviet adopted a law guaranteeing freedom of conscience and religion in 1990. Despite this law, serious restrictions on religious freedom remain. The right of local authorities to

refuse to register congregations and to deny them adequate premises is a particularly severe problem in Ukraine with regard to the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church and Pentecostals (U.S. Department of State, July 1991, Vol. 2, Supplement No. 3).

Authorities allowed a number of unofficial religious groups to hold seminars and conferences with minimal interference, except to groups of Pentecostals and the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church. Believers of both of these groups suffered severe repressions from the central authorities.

Ukrainian Greek-Catholic congregations are free to register in Ukraine, and the banned Church has to some extent re-established itself in western Ukraine. However, in Kiev and throughout the eastern regions this Church has been very restricted. The enactment of a law of freedom of religion on March 22 by the Ukrainian Supreme Rada has not improved the situation much. Discretionary powers of the central authorities remained too restrictive and discriminatory.

Despite the improvements which have been made, much work remains to be done before a state based on the rule of law is fully established. Ukraine's problems remain primarily due to the political climate, where the center and Communist forces are still potent, and the possibility of outside influence and interference is still very real.

The strong residual forces of decades and even centuries of Russification, the dismal economic prospects together with the task of political, economic and military reorganization pose an enormous challenge to the present reformers and the government which will be elected at the end of this year.

Rights of national minorities

Each of the constituent republics of the former USSR contains substantial populations of minority groups. Except for the Russian minority all other national minority groups have limited rights of education, media and government funding guaranteeing the survival and development of their linguistic and cultural heritage.

This is particularly evident in the case of the approximate 8 million Ukrainians who form a major

component of the 20 percent non-Russian minority in the Russian Federated Republic. In addition, even though Ukrainians constitute over 80 percent of the population in such regions as the Kuban and the Pacific Rim of far Eastern Siberia, there is not a single Ukrainian language school nor Ukrainian language publication to serve these communities.

We hoped that the human rights guaranteed by the proposed Constitution of Ukraine and espoused in the programs of all political parties in Ukraine will serve as a model for other republics.

Recommendations

1. We recommend the immediate recognition by the government of CSCE member-states of the proclamation act of Ukraine's independence to be followed by the establishment of direct diplomatic relations.
2. We recommend that steps be taken now to ensure that Ukraine will fully participate in the CSCE process.
3. We recommend that safeguards be discussed which can effectively deal with any arising human rights violations as a result of the present transitional period in the USSR.
4. We recommend that religious rights be fully guaranteed by the separation of Church and state giving religious institutions independent juridical status at the republican and other levels of government.
5. We recommend that the rights of all national minorities on the territories of the former USSR be fully guaranteed by the republican and other levels of government consistent with international standards set by the declarations, resolutions and conventions of the U.N. as well as safeguards agreed to by CSCE member-states.
6. We recommend the implementation of mechanisms to monitor and verify the compliance by CSCE member-states with all aspects of the Helsinki Accords.
7. We recommend that the proposal to establish a parliamentary assembly as recommended in Madrid be adopted by the CSCE member-states and that the proposed USSR parliamentary delegation be reviewed allowing for separate delegations from the Parliaments of the three Baltic states and from the U.N. member-states of Ukraine and Byelorussia which at present are de facto fully independent states.

The Weekly: Ukrainian perspective on the news

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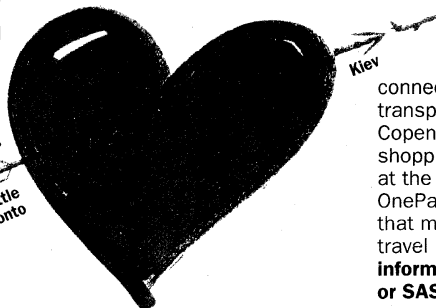
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UOL holds 44th annual convention

PHILADELPHIA — The 44th convention of the Ukrainian Orthodox League of the U.S.A. was held on July 24-28 at the Warwick Hotel in downtown Philadelphia and was hosted by the senior and junior chapters of St. Vladimir Cathedral.

The theme of the convention, "Growing in the Grace of God," was centered on the need to strive for a more perfect knowledge of Jesus Christ through ceaseless searching of the Holy Scriptures.

The hierarchal divine liturgy at the hotel on Thursday was concelebrated by Archbishop Constantine, Archbishop Antony, and Bishop Paisiy of South America, together with seven priests and seminarians.

Sessions began on Thursday afternoon with UOL President Emil Skocypiec presiding. The members of the national executive board were introduced by Mr. Skocypiec with Susan Todd, Junior UOL president, introducing the junior board members.

Greetings were extended by the Rev. Frank Estocin, host pastor; Lynn Szafranski, convention chairperson; Missy Zetick, junior chairperson; Ed Zetick, president of St. Vladimir Parish Council, and Christine Kurman, St. Vladimir Senior Chapter president.

A greeting was also received from Patriarch Mstyslav I, from Ukraine.

Archbishop Constantine addressed the convention body on Thursday and stated: "There exists often a tendency of hopelessness in our government, in our Churches and even in God. Whatever, or whosoever, but we as Orthodox Christians can never ever give up or fall prey to the stand of the world and society that tends to detour us in channeling our souls to be the recipients of divine energy."

The highlight for the juniors was a "Chapter Challenge Religious Quiz" designed by the Education Commission and set up in a "College Bowl" format. Finalists included the team from Western Pennsylvania versus St. John Junior Chapter of Johnson City, which ended in a victory for Western Pennsylvania.

Social events included the "Best of Philly" featuring the Philadelphia Mummies and String Band; a Ukrainian cabaret with the very talented Voloshky Ukrainian Dance Ensemble, comedian Jim Karol, and the Alexander Koshetz Choir of St. Vladimir Cathedral under the direction of Ms. Kurman; awards banquet and ball; as well as a farewell luncheon.

Elected to the senior board were: Mr. Skocypiec (Palos Park, Ill.), president; Dr. Stephen Sivilich (Carnegie, Pa.), first vice-president; Dr. Claudia Libertain (Palos Park, Ill.), second vice-president; Dr. Gayle Woloschak (Palos Park, Ill.), treasurer; Daria Pishko (New Britain, Conn.), financial secretary; Ms. Szafranski (Philadelphia), corresponding secretary; and Cynthia Haluszczak (Carnegie, Pa.), recording secretary.

Auditors are: Ms. Kurman, (Philadelphia), Pani-Matka Marijka Norton, (New Britain, Conn.) and John Stasko, (Carnegie, Pa.).

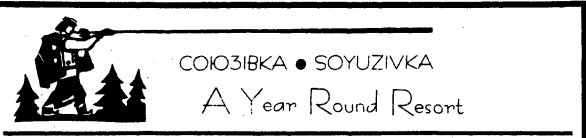
Elected to the junior board were: Ms. Todd (Palos Park, Ill.), president; Ms. Zetick (Philadelphia), vice-president; Michelle Bailly (Minneapolis), treasurer; and Clinton Greeleaf (Parma, Ohio), corresponding/recording secretary.

The Sunday hierarchal liturgy at St. Vladimir Cathedral was concelebrated by Archbishop Antony, Bishop Paisiy, seven priests and seminarians. Responses were sung by St. Vladimir Cathedral Choir under the direction of Ms. Kurman.

In his homily, Archbishop Antony said: "We cannot appreciate our own true worth, we cannot win the battle for genuine self-esteem, we cannot truly love ourselves, and grow in the grace of God, unless we are willing to risk the deep inward journey into the flow of that grace."

The Rev. William Diakiw, president of the Consistory and spiritual advisor to the UOL, administered the oath of office to the newly elected officers.

Ss. Peter and Paul Chapters of Youngstown, Ohio, will host the 45th UOL Convention scheduled for 1992.



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Chornomorska Sitch...

(Continued from page 12)

selors supervised the campers as they made their beds, cleaned, swept and mopped their barracks daily for inspection. Counselors provided their care in both the Ukrainian and English languages.

Other activities featured during sports school were: weekly bonfires, programs featuring skills, talent/variety shows, sitch bingo, camp song singing, dances and the obstacle course "Journey through Ukraine." The obstacle course features obstacles named after Ukrainian cities in a geographical order, and the campers

competed weekly against each other to win the coveted first places in their age categories. First place winners were awarded achievement certificates for their "lowest times."

The annual banquet held on August 24, officially ended this year's camp. Campers recited Ukrainian, sang Ukrainian camp songs, and thanked the staff of the camp, under the direction of Marika Bokalo, who is camp secretary, first aid attendant, and federal food program director.

The long-awaited trophies, partially funded by the Ukrainian Fraternal Association, were awarded to the excited campers by instructors and counselors.

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September 25

CHICAGO: The Chicago Group (Ukrainian American Business and Professional Association) cordially invites members and the public to its after-dinner meeting on the topic "Perspective on Ukraine" at 7:30 p.m. at the Ukrainian Cultural Center, 2255 W. Chicago Ave. Recently traveled speakers Andres Durbak, Michael Shep and Paul Nadzikewicz will discuss "The Moscow Coup as Viewed in Kiev," "The Changing Face of Law Enforcement in Ukraine," and "Bureaucracy and Survival — Alternative Travel in Ukraine." A wine and cheese reception will follow the program. Admission: \$5 for TCG members; \$7 for non-members. For more information, call Nataka Priatka, (312) 235-3774.

September 27-29

PHILADELPHIA: Branch 67 of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America will present an exhibition of works of prominent Ukrainian painters in honor of Museum Week at the Ukrainian

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Educational and Cultural Center. Artists featured will be M. Hlushchenko, O. Kononiv, Z. Sholtys and A. Kashay. The opening will be on Friday at 8 p.m. On Saturday the exhibit will be open from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. and on Sunday from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. All proceeds go to The Ukrainian Museum in New York.

September 28

CHICAGO: The Plast Pobratymy fraternity will celebrate the 25th anniversary of its founding at the Ukrainian Cultural Center, 2247 W. Chicago Ave. The evening will begin with cocktails, appetizers and an anniversary program at 7:30 p.m., followed by a dance to the sounds of Good Times (Veseli Chasy) at 9:30 p.m. Donations for the evening are \$25, \$10 for the dance only. For more information, please call (708) 459-4329 after 7 p.m.

September 28-29

KERHONKSON, N.Y. — Branch 72 of the Ukrainian National Women's League

of America is sponsoring its 29th Anniversary Weekend Charity Dinner-Dance which will be held at Soyuzivka. Featured will be a cocktail hour, banquet and dancing to the music of Johnny Gay. The donation is \$95 per person. For further information and advance reservations for the weekend, call Stella Demey, (718) 545-5752, or Anne Malan, (718) 726-6759.

September 29

SASKATOON: Using weavings, embroideries, costume pieces, tools and other artifacts, Rose Marie Fedorak, curator of the Ukrainian Museum of Canada, will give a talk titled "From the Pioneer's Trunks" at 2:30 p.m. at the museum, 910 Spadina Crescent East. For further information, call (306) 244-3800.

October 3

TORONTO: The Chair of Ukrainian Studies Seminar will be presenting "Mykola Kostomarov and East-Slavic

Ethnography in the 19th Century" at 4-6 p.m. The lecturer will be Thomas Prymak, Canada Research Fellow, McMaster University. The new location is the Board Room, Multicultural Society of Ontario, 43 Queen's Park Crescent East. For further information, call (416) 978-3332.

October 4-6

RALEIGH, N.C.: The sixth annual International Festival of Raleigh will be held at the Raleigh Civic Center, downtown. The Lyman Dance Ensemble will be the featured performers, sponsored by the Southern Ukrainians. A demonstration booth based on the pysanka is also planned. Festival hours will be 6-11 p.m. on Friday; 10:30 a.m. - 11 p.m. Saturday and noon - 6 p.m. on Sunday. For more information on the festival please call Paul A. Wasylykevych, (919) 839-8962.

October 5

WATERVLIET, N.Y.: This year marks the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Ukrainian Women's Club of Water-

(Continued on page 11)

Leadership Conference announced

WASHINGTON — The Washington Group, an association of Ukrainian American professionals, is planning its 5th annual Leadership Conference titled "Ukraine in a New World Order," which will be held on October 12-13 at the Sheraton National Hotel in Arlington, Va.

Among the speakers who will address the gathering are Gennadi Udovenko, permanent representative of Ukraine to the United Nations; Martin Sieff, correspondent for The Washington Post who has written extensively about Ukraine; Doug Seay of the Heritage Foundation; Gregory Stanton, law professor at American University, who was involved with the Stephan Khmara case; as well as Kathy Chumachenko, formerly of the U.S. Joint Economic Commission; and Orest Deychakivsky, staff member of the U.S. Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe (the Helsinki Commission).

The 1991 Leadership Conference will attempt to define and better understand Ukraine's position in a dynamically changing international environment. Using the August 24 declaration of independence as a point of departure, the conference shall look at both exter-

nal and internal factors affecting Ukraine's position in the "New World Order."

Panelists will deal with such topics as the fragmentation of the USSR, Russian imperial ambitions; foreign policy initiatives by the government of Ukraine; U.S. and Western attitudes toward the republic's sovereignty; the December 1 referendum and elections in Ukraine; economic, legal, political reform in Ukraine; the development of democratic institutions; political parties in Ukraine; the role of the banned Communist Party and Communist bureaucracy, and other topics.

This year's conference program includes panels, exhibits, guest speakers, a Friday evening birthday party for The Washington Group, a Saturday evening benefit gala with DJ and band (all proceeds will be donated to the TWG Scholarship Fund), as well as a Sunday morning brunch with featured speaker.

For more information on the conference, call Lydia Chopivsky-Benson, (202) 955-3990, or Myron Wasylyk, (202) 234-7584. Organizations and businesses interested in exhibits during the conference may contact Marta Pereyma, (703) 998-8570.

CBC to focus on internment

OTTAWA — On Wednesday, September 25, the Canadian Broadcasting Corp. program "The Journal" will premiere a 20-minute segment titled, "Land of Hope — Land of Sorrow" focusing on Canadians of Ukrainian descent interned between 1914 and 1920.

Thousands of Ukrainian Canadians were interned unjustly in 26 "concentration camps" set up across the country. Tens of thousands more were designated as "enemy aliens" and forced to carry identification documents, disenfranchised, and subjected to va-

rious other discriminatory and repressive measures legislated by the government of Canada, noted the Information Bureau of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee.

The properties and valuables of many so-called "enemy aliens" were confiscated and never returned. This took place even though the government had been advised by the British Foreign Office that Ukrainian Canadians were "friendly aliens" who were hostile to the war aims of the Austro-Hungarian Empire.



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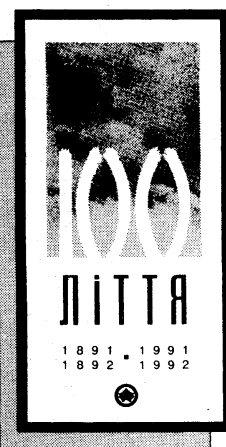
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