

# THE Ukrainian Weekly

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## Resolution urges diplomatic ties with Ukraine

WASHINGTON. — Rep. Don Ritter (R-Pa.) on October 1 introduced a resolution calling on President George Bush to recognize Ukraine's independence after the December 1 referendum and urging him to establish full diplomatic relations with the newly independent state.

Rep. Dennis Hertel (D-Mich.) joined Rep. Ritter as co-sponsor of the resolution, which also recommends that the president shape U.S. foreign assistance, trade and other programs to support the government of Ukraine and encourage the further development of democracy and a free market economy.

In the Senate, an identical resolution was introduced by Sen. Dennis DeConcini (D-Ariz.), with Sen. Alfonse D'Amato (R-N.Y.) as co-sponsor.

The text of the resolution (House Concurrent Resolution 212 and Senate Concurrent Resolution 65) follows.

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Concurrent Resolution to express the sense of the Congress that the president should recognize Ukraine's independence.

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## Peace Corps announces plans to send volunteers to Ukraine

by Adrian Karmazyn  
UNA Washington Office

WASHINGTON — U.S. Peace Corps Director Paul D. Coverdell held a press briefing to announce plans to establish a Peace Corps partnership with Ukraine.

The September 27 announcement came only two days after President George Bush's meeting in Washington with Ukrainian Supreme Council Chairman Leonid Kravchuk. Mr. Coverdell stated that Ukraine will be the first Soviet republic to participate in the U.S. Peace Corps program, which currently has over 5,000 American volunteers working in nearly 90 countries.

Although the announcement of the Peace Corps partnership with Ukraine came less than 48 hours after the Bush-Kravchuk meeting, the program has been under consideration for several months. Mr. Coverdell explained that he had met with a delegation from Ukraine in June of this year and that they had made "an impassioned plea for assistance."

## Delegation representing free Ukraine arrives in U.S.

Kravchuk meets with Bush, addresses U.N. Assembly

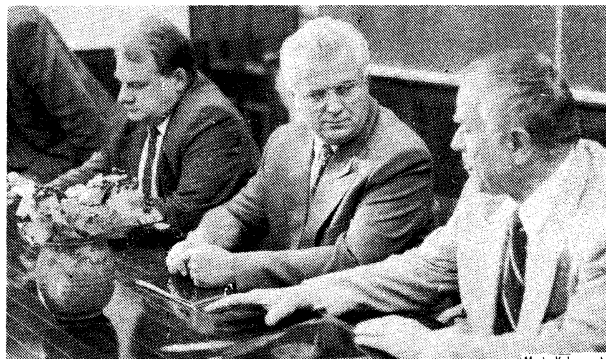
by Marta Kolomayets

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — "Independence is forged by the people," Leonid Makarovich Kravchuk, chairman of Ukraine's Supreme Council, told audiences during his official tour of the United States last week.

"And on December 1, (the date of the referendum) the people will confirm our independence and we will begin building a new nation — Ukraine — a democratic state, a civilized state, a state based upon the rule of law. It will be a respected member of the European and world communities. It will emerge as a strong, new nation on the world map," he added.

Mr. Kravchuk delivered this message to U.S. President George Bush and members of the United Nations General Assembly during an eight-day whirlwind tour of the United States, the first such visit for the leader of Ukraine, whose Parliament proclaimed it independent on August 24 of this year.

As de facto head of state, Mr. Kravchuk traveled to Canada and the United States (September 22-October 2) with an official delegation, which included Ukrainian Ambassador to the United



Marta Kolomayets

Ukrainian Supreme Council Chairman Leonid Kravchuk (center) discusses academic and economic opportunities in Ukraine during a meeting at the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute. Pictured with him are Gennadi Udovenko (left) and Dmytro Pavlychko.

Nations Gennadi Udovenko; Foreign Affairs Minister Anatoliy Zlenko; Dmytro Pavlychko, member of the Presidium of the Supreme Council and head of its Permanent Committee on Foreign Affairs; Ihor Yukhnovsky, member of the Presidium of the Supreme Council and head of the Permanent Committee on Education and Science; and Vasyl Yevtukhov, member of the Presidium of the Supreme Council and head of the Permanent Committee on Development of the Basic Branches of National Economy.

Joining Mr. Kravchuk during va-

rious meetings were Mykola Khomeiko, a people's deputy and chief of the Secretariat of the Supreme Council; Yuriy Spizhenko, minister of health care in Ukraine; Valeriy Kravchenko, minister of foreign economic relations in Ukraine; as well as Oleksander Melnyk, advisor to Mr. Kravchuk, and Georgy Chernyavsky, chief of the International Department of the Secretariat.

Antonina Kravchuk and Dina Udovenko, spouses of the two leaders, also traveled aboard the Tupelev charter

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## Kravchuk delegation in U.S. capital emphasizes Ukraine's independence

by Marta Kolomayets

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — "I am convinced that President George Bush is beginning to change his way of thinking," reported Leonid Kravchuk, chairman of the Supreme Council of Ukraine, after meeting with the U.S. leader on Wednesday afternoon, September 25, in the White House.

Mr. Kravchuk, a Communist turned democratic presidential hopeful in Ukrainian elections scheduled for December 1, told President Bush during an hourlong meeting that the United States must accept the independence of the republics because a central government in the Soviet Union no longer exists.

In an unprecedented move, Mr. Kravchuk was called back to the White House for a previously unplanned session with a team of senior U.S. government officials, headed by Ed Hewett, special assistant to the Pres-

ident and senior director for Soviet affairs.

Such a move, according to The Washington Post, is a rare courtesy signifying a reversal of the White House wariness over the pro-independence forces before the coup attempt against Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev.

It is quite a change in White House policy, for as recently as August 1, President Bush came to Kiev and warned the Ukrainian Parliament against "suicidal nationalism based on ethnic hatred." He had said that "Americans will not support those who seek independence in order to replace a far-off tyranny with a local despotism."

But on August 24, as a result of the failed Moscow coup, the Ukrainian republic declared its independence and Mr. Kravchuk, who had been invited by President Bush to visit Washington during his travels to the United States to address the U.N. General Assembly, came to the U.S. capital as the de facto

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## FOR THE RECORD: Leonid Kravchuk's address to the United Nations

Following is the text of a statement delivered on Monday, September 30, by Leonid M. Kravchuk, chairman of the Supreme Council of Ukraine at the 46th session of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

Distinguished Mr. President,

Allow me first of all to congratulate you on your election to this high position. Only the most outstanding diplomats can become eligible to this honor which is conferred upon them once in a lifetime and for just one year. Yet, today a single year may see historic developments that in the past would have spanned a few decades. Proclamation by our Parliament of the independence of Ukraine and creation of an independent Ukrainian state was a culmination of age-long aspirations of the Ukrainian people. August 24, 1991, is a turning point which opens a new era in the history of Ukraine.

Mr. President, Ukrainians remain grateful to your predecessor Mr. Guido de Marco who so ably steered the 45th session of the U.N. General Assembly. Last August he came on an official visit to Kiev and was the first foreign dignitary to welcome the proclamation of Ukrainian independence. We see it as a symbol of a direct United Nations involvement in the sweeping process of liberation that has changed the face of the world in the second half of this century.

I join in with those who have welcomed the admission to the great family of the United Nations of three former Soviet republics — Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia. I am convinced that their independent foreign policy within the United Nations will be vigorous and effective in promoting their own interests as well as those of the international community.

I hope we will soon be able to welcome other republics of the former union that may wish to become U.N. members.

I also would like to add our voice to the greetings extended to the People's Democratic Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea, the Federative States of Micronesia and the Republic of Marshall Islands.

Thus, Mr. President, you are presiding over a session attended by a record number of U.N. member-states — almost all nations of the world are represented in this hall today. One cannot fail to notice many things that make this session different from the first General Assembly, which gathered the representatives of 51 founding members, including Ukraine.

Yet the substance of the General Assembly deliberations shows that in 1991, just as back in 1945, government representatives came to the U.N. headquarters spurred by their peoples' aspirations for peace and development; security and cooperation; human rights and justice.

Delegates to the United Nations from different states share a common concern for the future of humanity rooted in each one's concern for the future of his or her own people, family and children. I want to recall that Ukrainian children affected by the Chernobyl disaster were welcomed by families in France and Germany, the United States and Australia, Cuba and Finland, Canada, Israel and other countries, as if those kids were their own. Hence, coming here today on behalf of a grateful Ukraine, I can confidently speak of a triumph of the lofty human ideals embodied in the goals and principles of the United

Nations. This is a source of hope for ordinary people.

The hungry from drought-stricken Africa, the suffering who flee from areas of military, racial or ethnic conflict, the sick from the territories affected by the Chernobyl explosion — all of them are looking towards the United Nations with hope in their eyes and pleas in their hearts. Both the recent U.N. Chernobyl

...we would like to use this opportunity to solemnly declare before the United Nations and the entire world that independent united Ukraine has irreversibly embarked on the path toward the rule of law based on the principles of democracy and self-government, where law and nothing but the law shall be the predominant standard of behavior. We shall be guided by high international standards in the field of human rights and fundamental freedoms. And we shall follow this road every step of the way.

Pledging Conference and the U.N.-sponsored measures to help the victims of other emergencies prove that the hopes the United Nations inspires around the world are not unfounded. This is particularly true at a time when the organization logically assumes a greater role as a universal center for coordinating the objectives and actions of states, a time of revitalization for the United Nations.

Leaving behind the age of bitter ideological confrontation, we are finally able to dispense with the arms race that has been so wasteful and, in a historical perspective, ruinous for humanity.

The implementation of the Soviet-U.S. INF Treaty, the signing of the treaty on the 30 percent reduction of strategic offensive arms, the CFE Treaty, the considerable progress in drafting the international convention to prohibit and fully eliminate nuclear weapons are landmark developments of recent history which we acclaim and will promote to the best of our ability.

Rabindranath Tagore, the great Indian thinker, said that the only way to get closer to the future is to advance towards it. The latest proposal by President Bush, supported by leaders of nuclear powers, for the drastic cuts in short-range nuclear weapons — is a significant step towards a more secure future. All initiatives which reduce the nuclear threat are wholeheartedly welcomed by Ukraine.

We think the United Nations should assist in extending the scope of these promising reductions in military capabilities to all types of weapons and all regions and nations of the world, making it a universal process. In this respect, every country may assume its share of responsibility in world affairs, while the United Nations can awaken every country to its responsibility. For each nation of the world has the sacred duty to contribute to the strengthening of international security through disarmament, through strict adherence to the purposes and principles of the U.N. Charter, and through faithful compliance with the relevant decisions of the General Assembly and the Security Council.

Ukraine for its part would like to become directly involved in the disarmament negotiating process. I am certain it has a meaningful contribution to make to the solution of these problems.

The world community must not bypass the new opportunities which present themselves today. Non-proliferation of nuclear arms and other weapons of mass destruction as well as of combat missiles and missile technology has become a particularly relevant task today. Ukraine welcomes the declarations by France, China as well as South Africa of their decision to join

Our policy in this respect is that these nuclear weapons are only temporarily stationed in Ukraine. Elimination of them together with the components of their deployment is just a matter of time.

Last year our Parliament solemnly proclaimed Ukraine's intention not to participate in military blocs in the future and to comply with the three "non-nuclear" principles, i.e. not to accept, produce or acquire nuclear weapons.

The IAEA Secretariat has been informed of our consent to place all nuclear facilities on Ukrainian territory under the agency's control.

Ukraine does not seek to possess any nuclear weapons. It intends to join the nuclear non-proliferation treaty as a non-nuclear state.

This intention is in line with international efforts to reduce and destroy nuclear stockpiles throughout the world. By adopting this stand, Ukraine wishes to promote disarmament and greater trust among nations.

Let me also use this opportunity to officially declare in response to the appeal of the General Assembly that Ukraine does not produce chemical weapons, or have them on its territory and it will preserve its status of a chemical weapons-free state.

Ukraine welcomes the General Assembly's call on states to become original parties to the future convention on this subject.

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the nuclear non-proliferation treaty. A situation evolves where any state's intention to stay out of this treaty may be regarded as opposition to the common interests of humanity.

And what is the policy of Ukraine in this respect? You are aware that certain nuclear weapons systems are presently deployed on Ukrainian territory.

## Bush names Babyn Yar delegation

WASHINGTON — President George Bush has named the U.S. Presidential Delegation to the Commemoration of the Tragedy of Babi Yar that will travel to Kiev for the October 2-6 events marking the 50th anniversary of the Nazi killings of 200,000 Jews, Ukrainians and other residents of the Ukrainian capital.

The delegation, headed by the president's brother, Jonathan Bush, includes a Ukrainian representative, Taras Szmagala, identified on the official delegation list as a consultant with TGS Associates. Mr. Szmagala, a well-known Republican activist, is also a supreme auditor of the Ukrainian National Association.

Other members of the delegation, which will participate in events specifically planned for foreign guests, are: Robert S. Strauss, U.S. ambassador to the USSR; Mrs. Jody Bush; Abraham

Foxman, national director of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith and member of the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council; Miles Lerman, chairman, international relations, U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council; Benjamin Meed, chairman, Days of Remembrance Committee, U.S. Holocaust Survivors; and the Rev. John Pawlikowski, professor of social ethics at the Catholic Theological Union in Chicago.

Jennifer A. Fitzgerald, deputy chief of protocol at the Department of State, and James N. Allison III, of the Office of White House Liaison, the Department of State, are members of the accompanying delegation.

The weeklong commemorations of the 50th anniversary of the Babyn Yar massacre began officially on September 29 in Kiev.

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# Parliamentary delegation meets Canadian business leaders

by Oksana Zakydalsky

TORONTO — A parliamentary delegation from Ukraine headed by the chairman of the Supreme Council Leonid Kravchuk, arrived in Toronto on September 24 for a one-day visit. As Toronto is Canada's business and financial capital, the delegation was able to meet some of Canada's most important businessmen.

The Empire Club and The Canadian Club, both business clubs, organized a luncheon for Mr. Kravchuk to enable him to speak to the business community. While such club-sponsored luncheons usually attract about 300 persons, for Mr. Kravchuk there were 1,100 guests.

The large attendance was partly due to the fact that the Ukrainian community at large had no other chance to hear Mr. Kravchuk, as the Ukrainian Canadian Congress decided not to organize a separate public appearance for Mr. Kravchuk before the Ukrainian community. But over 400 of the tickets to the luncheon were sold by the clubs themselves, showing that interest in the delegation from Ukraine was not confined to the Ukrainian community.

Chairman Kravchuk's remarks at the luncheon were addressed primarily to Canadian business. He stressed the importance of the Act of Declaration of the Independence of Ukraine passed by the Supreme Soviet of Ukraine exactly one month earlier, and pointed out that this act significantly changed the conditions for doing business in Ukraine. He said that, although Canadian businessmen had shown interest in Ukraine, they were proceeding with restraint because they had doubts about their prospects there.

Mr. Kravchuk confronted these doubts directly. He said that the fear of

political instability and the possibility of national conflicts in Ukraine was misplaced, and that to draw analogies with other republics and regions of the USSR was not correct. All political forces in Ukraine are united behind the idea of sovereignty and independence. "I'm sure that the policy of mutual understanding and tolerance will last," he said.

Another hindrance to doing business in Ukraine is economic instability due to the absence of a legal foundation, of not knowing which laws govern economic activity. He said that the Ukrainian Parliament is enacting laws that will provide such legal foundation. As an example, he gave the Law on Economic Independence and Transition to a Market Economy, laws on prices, etc. As well, in the last month, Ukraine adopted the Law on Guarantees for Foreign Investments, which allows foreign investors to take their profits out of the country.

The problem of the nonconvertibility of the ruble will be taken care of once Ukraine adopts its own currency and is

able to make its own money supply decisions, he added.

Mr. Kravchuk admitted that Ukraine's lack of a proper economic infrastructure is an important problem, but added that it is also true that Ukraine is a nation of "clever and

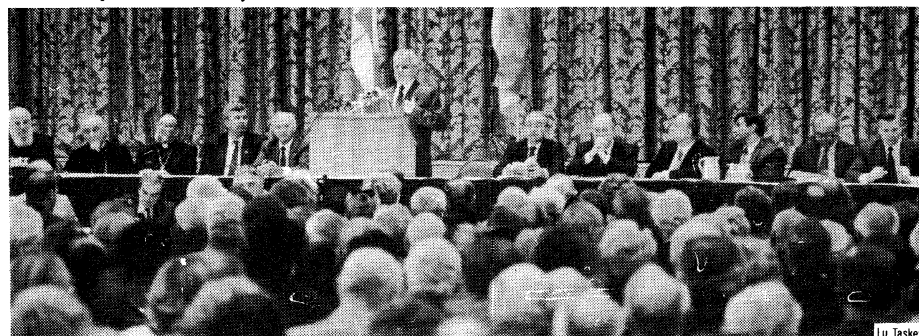
industrious people and highly qualified specialists" who will rise to the challenge of a new order.

He concluded by saying that "we have to act quickly because there is no time left" and stressed that although Ukraine

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Leonid Kravchuk, chairman of Ukraine's Supreme Council, addresses The Empire Club and The Canadian Club in Toronto.



Leonid Kravchuk addresses community meeting organized by the Ukrainian Canadian Committee.

## Delegation...

(Continued from page 1)

plane with the delegation, which included interpreters Oleh Semenets and Lesya Rubashova, a press crew and a staff of 12 security officers, both from the Ukrainian and U.S. governments.

A politician with a contagious smile, piercing brown eyes and a full head of wavy white hair, the 57-year-old Mr. Kravchuk, who has been described as an apparatchik-turned-nationalist, expressed confidence in the vital role Ukraine will play as a European nation, equal among equals, during meetings with U.S. government officials, businessmen, scholars, religious leaders, cultural exchange activists, as well as members of the Ukrainian communities in Washington, Boston, Chicago and New York.

"Before I left Ukraine, some of the mass media reported that I was going to the West to beg for recognition from the United States and Canada," the presidential candidate told more than 700 people who attended a banquet in his honor at the Waldorf Astoria on Saturday evening, September 28.

"I must tell you I have not begged anyone to recognize us, this will come about on its own," said Mr. Kravchuk, certain of Ukraine's potential as a political and economic force in the 21st century.

For Western leaders such as Brian Mulroney, Canada's prime minister and President Bush, Mr. Kravchuk painted a picture of an awakening nation, 52 million strong, with a land mass of 604,000 square kilometers, rich in natural resources, which strives to be a partner for countries in the West and

hopes to establish strong economic, cultural, social and political ties.

### Fundamental change needed

Long overlooked as it wilted in the shadow of Moscow, Ukraine will change the essence of its state policy, said Mr. Kravchuk, and will radically restructure its whole system — not simply adjust to the new standards of living.

"What we need is a fundamental change, and the experience of the American people in political, economic, and social fields is especially valuable to us. We would really like to learn from your experience," he said.

Throughout his trip to the United States, Mr. Kravchuk drew parallels between Ukraine and the United States, the modern champion of democracy. He began his official visit to the United States in Washington, after two successful days of meetings with Canadian officials and businesspeople in Ottawa and Toronto. Highlighting his visit to the North American continent was a visit with President Bush, who, according to Mr. Kravchuk, is moving away from the Moscow center and looking toward the republics. (See sidebar.)

Discussions with the White House involved U.S. recognition of the independence of Ukraine, the exchange of trade missions, closer ties between the two nations, and economic and technical assistance to Ukraine. During the meeting, the Ukrainian leader requested that Ukraine be eligible for Peace Corps volunteers, and the request was approved. (See story on page 1.)

### Meetings with Congress leaders

Chairman Kravchuk's visit to the

U.S. capital began with a welcome by the Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives Thomas Foley (D-Wash.) and House Majority Leader Richard Gephardt (D-Mo.). Later in the day, the Ukrainian delegation met with a number of U.S. senators in a meeting hosted by the Senate leadership, Majority Leader George Mitchell (D-Maine) and Robert Dole (R-Kansas).

During both meetings Mr. Kravchuk invited the congressional leadership to send official delegations to visit Ukraine for further discussions on the building of closer relations between the two governments. He suggested that the delegation arrive in Ukraine during the December 1 referendum and presidential election.

Meeting over lunch, Chairman Kravchuk and former National Security Adviser Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski discussed the recent developments in Ukraine as well as Ukrainian relations with the other republics and its Eastern European neighbors.

The two-day visit also included meetings with the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank to discuss Ukraine's financial situation, and possible loans and credits for economic development.

The National Press Club hosted Mr. Kravchuk at a press conference luncheon which was aired on National Public Radio stations throughout the United States, as well as C-SPAN, the television station that covers proceedings of the Congress. In that press conference, the Ukrainian leader recounted his meeting with the president and fielded a number of questions, many of which addressed the nuclear arms issue.

Other members of the delegation discussed similar issues on a working level with officials in the Departments of State and Commerce. While Minister Zlenko was meeting at the State Department, Health Minister Spizhenko and Foreign Economic Minister Kravchenko were meeting with Commerce Department officials.

Over 100 U.S. businessmen attended a reception in the evening of September 25 to meet with the delegation and to become acquainted with business prospects in Ukraine. The reception was followed up with a series of meetings between businessmen with specific proposals for investment in Ukraine and members of the delegation.

At a brief ceremony at the Taras Shevchenko Monument, Messrs. Kravchuk and Pavlychko, on behalf of the delegation, lay a wreath at the statue honoring the bard of Ukraine. Both gave brief remarks, which were followed by singing of the Ukrainian national anthem by the delegation and the group of about 50 Ukrainian Americans present.

Then on Thursday afternoon, September 26, the delegation boarded its plane bound for Boston and Cambridge, where a public forum, held at the Arco Forum of Public Affairs and sponsored jointly by the Kennedy School of Government, Project on Economic Reform in Ukraine and the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, drew a record number of interested individuals.

More than 600 people listened to Mr. Kravchuk's hopes for an economic, political, cultural and spiritual renaissance in Ukraine. Mr. Kravchuk expressed his gratitude for the opportunity

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## Delegation...

(Continued from page 3)

ty to speak in Boston, a city associated with America's difficult road toward independence and prosperity. "Almost the same number of years have passed since the decree of the Russian Empress Catherine II brought an end to the final remnants of the free Kozak state in Ukraine," he explained.

### Overcoming barriers

Much work lies ahead of the Ukrainian Parliament, he said, stressing not only the spheres of economic development, but also the formation of new foreign and domestic policies. According to the Ukrainian leader, overcoming the barrier, constructed over seven decades of distorted development in the Soviet Union, will be lengthy, time-consuming and extremely complex.

"The state should guarantee its citizens ownership in every aspect: collective, personal and private. Every citizen at first should receive his or her tangible share of the property which is being decentralized and distributed. Presently, methods are being implemented to such a result," he reported.

But he also stressed that privatization will not be an easy matter. Reflecting on the needs of his constituents (his electoral district was a rural area), he stated that many of these citizens do not want to take the land; they have forgotten the psychology of private land ownership, they have become used to the idea that everyone is equal on a collective farm, and they have no modern technology that will make working the land easier and more profitable.

Mr. Kravchuk spoke of developing equitable legal conditions, a suitable market infrastructure, appropriate social security measures and in extreme cases, welfare assistance. He emphasized the need for a national monetary unit, an effective customs agency and development of financial, credit and investment policies.

In discussion with businesspersons and companies, in all four U.S. cities, Mr. Kravchuk said that Ukraine wishes to create the most conducive conditions for foreign investors, buttressing it in part with the law protecting foreign investment adopted by the Ukrainian Parliament on September 10.

He also spoke at length about the creation of a Ukrainian army, stressing that Ukraine's army, its size and structure, should be determined solely by Ukraine. Now there is a border patrol and national police force which serve only Ukraine, as well as a republican guard which defends the government and administration of the republic. Mr. Kravchuk also informed the public that the KGB had been dismantled and replaced with an all-Ukrainian structure, a national security service, known as the Sluzhba Natsionalnoyi Bezpeky.

Mr. Kravchuk stressed, that in accordance with Ukraine's Declaration on State Sovereignty issued on July 16, 1990, Ukraine intends to become a perpetually neutral nation, belonging to no military bloc and adhering to the three non-nuclear principles: not to accept, not to manufacture and not to acquire nuclear weapons.

Yet, in some cases Mr. Kravchuk was not clear as to how this was to come about. Early on during his tour, he said that because the individual republics are currently unable to manage anti-aircraft and anti-missile defenses, naval

forces and tactical and strategic nuclear missiles, strategic arms should belong and be controlled by a collective center. This should be the only system, the only structure to safeguard the current level of military force. In this regard, the government of Ukraine will not control the strategic arms located on the territory of Ukraine, said Mr. Kravchuk, explaining that Ukraine will control only its own armed forces.

However, as he was questioned at length on the issue of nuclear arms, Mr. Kravchuk's position became clearer. He reported that when he speaks of a center, he refers to one single body, and in his view, this body should consist of the five neighbors on whose territory nuclear arms are situated: Russia, Ukraine, Byelorussia, Kazakhstan and Moscow. During a question and answer period at the Kennedy School, Mr. Kravchuk was asked by various members of the audience to define his idea of the "center."

### Academic opportunities

The meetings in Cambridge on Friday, September 27, were unique, because they focused on two groups which have been involved with Ukraine closely since before it declared its independence.

The first such meeting brought together the scholars of the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute and Messrs. Udovenko, Kravchuk, Pavlychko and Yukhnovsky, who were anxious to discuss scholarly exchanges and a program of joint cooperation.

Professors George Grabowicz (director of HURI), Roman Szporluk and Ihor Sevchenko pointed out the theoretical and methodological crisis in the humanities in Ukraine, the need for Western literature in Ukrainian libraries, the publication of basic reference materials and offered HURI's assistance in these matters. A letter from Wesley Fisher, the director of IREX, an international exchange program, was presented to Mr. Kravchuk, outlining a proposal to create an Institute for Advanced Research in Ukraine.

### Economic considerations

The 45-minute meeting also involved an interesting discussion about the need to address not only political and economic need for Ukraine, but to also cultivate cultural needs in the process of nation building. Mr. Yukhnovsky, who is a professor of physics and head of the Permanent Committee of Education and Science in Ukraine's Parliament, proposed that a joint structure be created between Harvard and the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, inviting Western scholars to come and work in the academic structure. He said Prof. Omeljan Pritsak, retired chairman of HURI, has received an appointment to the faculty of Kiev State University.

HURI also expressed interest in continuing to provide assistance in technical areas, and Prof. Grabowicz requested that computers for scholarly institutions be imported to Ukraine duty free. The Ukrainian delegation assured Prof. Grabowicz favorable conditions would be created for technical assistance to Ukrainian scholarly institutions.

After the meeting with HURI, scholars from the Harvard Project on Economic Reform in Ukraine, including William Hogan, professor of Public Policy and Management at the



Greeted in the traditional Ukrainian style — with bread and salt — Leonid Kravchuk samples the bread at Boston's Logan Airport.



Yuri Spizhenko, Ukraine's minister of health, Gennadi Udovenko, Ukrainian ambassador to the United Nations, and Vitaliy Kravchenko, minister of foreign economic relations, relax at the Waldorf-Astoria during a banquet in honor of Leonid Kravchuk, chairman of Ukraine's Supreme Council.

Kennedy School of Government and the project's director, as well as Shirley Williams, also from the Kennedy School, who serves on the advisory council to the Ukrainian Supreme Council's presidium, discussed the future of Ukraine's economy. In the short time allotted for the meeting, the Americans asked the Ukrainian delegation about their strategy for integrating the Ukrainian economy into the world economy (IMF membership is just one example) and their Ukrainian Parliament's strategy and timing for price liberalization.

Prof. Hogan suggested the concept of shock therapy of the kind that took place in Poland. The Ukrainian delegation reported that a transitional period is needed in order to introduce a new currency. The government of Ukraine has suggested a coupon system that will later be abolished as the new Ukrainian currency is introduced.

### State House visit

Soon after the meeting, the delegation headed by Mr. Kravchuk was whisked off to the State House of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, where Mr. Kravchuk had a brief meeting with Gov. William Weld and later toured the State House, and received an honorary citation from the legislature.

Before flying off to Chicago, the delegation attended a World Affairs

Council of Boston luncheon, sponsored by Clafin Capital Management Inc., Batterymarch Financial Management, the Massachusetts Soviet Trade Council, the Massachusetts-Ukraine Citizen's Bridge, the Ukrainian Professionals Association of Boston and the Boston-Kiev Sister City Association. As well as emphasizing Ukraine's plans to cater to foreign investors and joint ventures, Mr. Kravchuk told the luncheon guests: "I want you to look to Kiev, bypassing Moscow."

### Business in the Windy City

Then the delegation flew off to Chicago, where the first part of their visit concentrated on establishing business contacts. The delegation was honored at a private dinner sponsored by Kraft General Foods, Inc.

On Saturday morning, September 28, representatives from the Ukrainian delegation began their day with working meetings, discussing business opportunities with Coca-Cola and Monsanto.

Mr. Kravchuk noted that AT&T has proposed a \$30 million deal to improve Ukraine's telecommunications network. He promised to open the door "very widely" for foreign business and stated that he would see that taxes are kept low and conditions are made favorable for Americans to invest in Ukraine.

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## Kravchuk...

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head of state of an independent, democratic Ukraine.

Commenting on his meeting with President Bush, Lt. Gen. Brent Scowcroft, national security adviser, John Sununu, White House chief of staff, and Lawrence S. Eagleburger, deputy secretary of state, Mr. Kravchuk said that everything will become clear after December 1, the date citizens of Ukraine will vote positively on the referendum. He made these comments during an exclusive interview with The Weekly on Saturday afternoon, September 28, on his charter plane en route from Chicago to New York.

"I think that until now President Bush was always told that Ukraine must be in the union, that Ukraine is such a complex republic that there is no other future for it. He was convinced that only a small number of people wanted it to be independent, this is what his advisers told him," said Mr. Kravchuk.

Mr. Kravchuk said that he believes that many countries will recognize Ukraine as an independent state after December 1. "I think the first to recognize us will be our European neighbors, and I think Canada will follow suit, because of the percentage of Ukrainians that live there," he said. "I don't think the United States will be first, but it also won't be last," he concluded.

The Ukrainian leader said he was pleased with talks in the White House, adding that President Bush is a great politician, who is well-informed about the changing situation in today's Ukraine. Mr. Kravchuk praised U.S. Consul-General Jon Gundersen, who keeps track of events in Kiev. He also expressed Ukraine's need to be in close contact with Washington. President Bush agreed to the exchange of trade



Leonid Kravchuk ponders his next move during a quick chess game with Gov. William Weld of Massachusetts at the State House in Boston.

missions and closer ties between the two nations, which may include a Ukrainian envoy based in the U.S. capital.

Discussions also centered on economic and technical assistance to Ukraine. Mr. Kravchuk, Ukrainian Foreign Minister Anatoliy Zlenko and Dmytro Pavlychko, member of the Presidium of the Supreme Council and head of the Permanent Committee on Foreign Relations, stressed that any aid or credit to Ukraine be provided directly to Ukraine and not through the Soviet government in Moscow. The delegation also requested that Ukrainian government officials be involved in formulating aid and credit programs.

With regard to the current proposal

for farm credits to the Soviet Union, Mr. Kravchuk stated that Ukraine would like to use its share to purchase not grain, but the technology to more efficiently produce, process, transport and market farm products.

Other areas of discussion involved the relationship of Ukraine to the other republics and the government of the former Soviet Union as well as the nuclear arms issue.

Mr. Kravchuk also discussed the international medical attention Ukraine continues to receive to aid victims of the 1986 Chornobyl nuclear accident.

The Ukrainian delegation also requested that the Peace Corps be dispatched in Ukraine. (See separate

story on page 1.)

"After my talk with President Bush, I realize that he takes the current political situation into consideration. His actions reflect the changes that are going on in our country today. This is normal. And we are absolutely satisfied with the progress of events. I didn't even expect such good relations in Canada and in the United States. I must say, it was a very good meeting. I can't even find words in the political lexicon that could describe our meeting. It was good. President Bush showed us great respect," said Mr. Kravchuk.

The UNA Washington Office contributed to this report.

## Delegation...

(Continued from page 4)

At a breakfast meeting, sponsored by the law firm of Hinshaw and Culbertson and the America Ukraine Business Council, which included representatives from the Chicago-Kiev Sister City Program and leading Ukrainian American community leaders, Mr. Kravchuk told of his plans to convert Ukraine's defense industry into factories which would provide consumer goods.

"All of us who are members of this Ukrainian American community in Chicago certainly understand the historical importance of these times and the unimaginable opportunity — until a few months and days ago — to be participants in these changes or even witness to them," said Slava Johnson, who along with Ihor Wyslowsky served as emcees of the breakfast meeting.

### Opposition in community

She continued by stating that she was well aware of some of the strong viewpoints in Chicago's Ukrainian community about the wisdom of this Ukrainian delegation's visit. "But, it is important to remember that, as Americans, by gathering here we reaffirm a collective commitment to our constitutional history which specifically identifies and protects two of the most important of all freedoms — the opportunity to assemble and to speak freely."

After the breakfast, the Ukrainian delegation headed down to the heart of

the Ukrainian village, the Ukrainian Cultural Center. Although throngs of Ukrainian Americans, most of them children from Chicagoland's schools of Ukrainian studies, greeted Mr. Kravchuk with shouts of joy and enthusiastic applause, a small cluster of recent Ukrainian emigres stood across the street from the center, holding signs and posters that recalled Mr. Kravchuk's one-time role of ideological secretary of the Communist Party of Ukraine.

But the event in the cultural center passed without incident, as Mr. Kravchuk won the hearts of the children, parents and curious observers by answering questions posed to him by the schoolchildren.

"This is truly a joyous day for me," said Mr. Kravchuk, "here I have found my brothers and sisters and here I can reaffirm that we all have common roots." After a short program provided by the children, many of whom were dressed in embroidered blouses and shirts, the Ukrainian delegation proceeded to the airport to travel to their last destination in the United States, New York City.

Arriving in New York in the late afternoon, the delegation, headed by Mr. Kravchuk, was the guest of the New York Ukrainian community at a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

Prof. Leonid Rudnytsky served as master of ceremonies at the banquet; Yevhen Stakhiv, acting chairman of the reception committee, delivered a message from the Ukrainian American community. Reminding Mr. Kravchuk of the Soviet Union's view of the

Ukrainian diaspora, Mr. Stakhiv said: "We are the enemies of the Bolshevik enslavement of Ukraine; some of us raised arms against German fascism, and later bolshevism as we took part in the Ukrainian national liberation movement. Brezhnev apparatchiks called us the enemy, but the circle has now turned, and today the whole world now knows that the enemies of the people were the leaders of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and the Communist Party of Ukraine, who destroyed our people, executed them, sent them to concentration camps and jails. Still others took an active part in Russification policies in the hope to destroy the soul of our people. But they failed," concluded Mr. Stakhiv.

A musical program featuring soprano Elena Heimur, violinist Oleh Krysa and pianist Alexander Slobodanyk entertained the guests at the banquet, who waited impatiently for Mr. Kravchuk's address.

Mr. Kravchuk told the attentive audience of the changes going on in the newly-proclaimed independent Ukraine, including the liquidation of the KGB and the formation of a new national security force. He spoke at length about Ukraine's emergence on the world map and his commitment to its democratic evolution. "We will not stray from the course we have mapped out, and we ask you to listen to your people, your heart and your convictions," he told the audience.

Mr. Kravchuk bowed his head to Ukrainian Americans, expressing his gratitude for all they have done for Ukraine.

On Sunday morning the Kravchuk delegation traveled to South Bound Brook, N.Y., the headquarters of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in the United States and home of Patriarch Mstyslav I. The delegation was treated to a tour of the grounds, the museum and the cemetery, before continuing on to New York to meetings with Jewish religious leaders and a dinner hosted by Mr. B. Slovin of Revlon and president of the YIVO Institute for Jewish Research.

On Monday, Mr. Kravchuk addressed the General Assembly of the United Nations, where he re-affirmed Ukraine's commitment to independence and its emergence as a democratic state. Besides meetings with the Secretary General of the United Nations, Javier Perez de Cuellar, and the President of the UN General Assembly, Samir Shahabi, Mr. Kravchuk was also a guest at the luncheon on behalf of the UN secretary general.

The day's events drew to a close at the Ukrainian mission to the United Nations, where a reception was held in honor of Mr. Kravchuk. Before the delegation left the United States, it toured St. George's Ukrainian Catholic Church in Manhattan, and held various other meetings in the city.

Throughout the delegation's 10-day stay in North America, it proudly displayed the blue and yellow national flag, which now also is raised at the United Nations and at the Permanent Mission of Ukraine to the United Nations.

## THE Ukrainian Weekly

### On the record: independence

It has been a little over a month since Ukraine proclaimed its independence on August 24, 1991, but in this short time frame, it has begun to emerge as a vital European nation, 52 million strong, rich in natural resources, abundant with business opportunities.

And the fact that Ukraine has become so visible in the last month is largely due to the efforts of its official delegation, headed by Chairman Leonid Kravchuk of the Supreme Council of Ukraine. Over the past two weeks, the de facto head of state and his delegation, which includes nine deputies and ministers of Ukraine, have met with the leaders of Canada, the United States and France. They have forged business, academic and cultural relations, and Mr. Kravchuk has expressed confidence in the future success of his country.

Ukrainian independence is a fait accompli that will formally occur on December 1 when a referendum on the issue is held. Mr. Kravchuk told President George Bush during a White House meeting on September 25. According to the Ukrainian leader, after the referendum, Ukraine will enter "the family of independent nations" and should be given the recognition it deserves.

In a recent survey, conducted by Deutsche Bank, Ukraine's potential as an independent nation registered high on the scale. Ukraine, the survey reported, is more politically stable than other former Soviet republics and could provide certain guarantees for international business. The German bank evaluated all the republics on the potential to integrate into the European market. Out of a possible score of 100, Ukraine took first place with 83 points; Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania garnered 77 points, Russia rated 72 points and Georgia netted 61 points.

To be sure, Ukraine's incorporation into the European community and onto the world map will be difficult and at times rocky, but if this delegation, headed by Mr. Kravchuk, continues to remain committed to the principles of democracy, a free market economy and independence, Ukraine's potential knows no limits.

Mr. Kravchuk stated at the forum of the General Assembly at the United Nations that he will: "solemnly declare before the United Nations and the entire world that the independent, united Ukraine has irreversibly embarked on the path toward the rule of law based on the principles of democracy and self-government, where law and nothing but the law shall be the predominant standard of behavior. We shall be guided by high international standards in the field of human rights and fundamental freedoms..."

Speaking before more than 600 people at Harvard's distinguished Kennedy School of Government, in Cambridge, Mr. Kravchuk said: "If I were to give my vision of the future, I would base it on the following principle: we will gain a better life only by combining all our efforts in the struggle for a truly independent Ukraine."

Mr. Kravchuk has gone on the record and told the world of his commitment to a democratic Ukraine.

In closing remarks at Harvard, he noted: "If you were to ask me: 'What do you wish to achieve, then I would answer in the words of U.S. President Woodrow Wilson, substituting 'Ukraine' for 'America'."

"Ukraine lives in the hearts of every person on this earth who seeks a place where he might freely shape his destiny in conformity with his wishes."

Now, the world can only wait to see if Mr. Kravchuk's dreams come true.

Oct.  
6  
1933

### Turning the pages back...

On October 6, The Ukrainian Weekly will be 57 years old. The Ukrainian Weekly began publication as a separate English-language newspaper published by the Ukrainian

National Association in 1933, a time of turmoil — the United States was in the middle of the Great Depression, Hitler, Stalin and Mussolini were gaining power and Ukraine was suffering from the Great Famine.

The gap between the first generation of Ukrainian American and the second, which had been born and had grown up here, was becoming apparent. The Ukrainian community in the United States worried that it was "losing its youth," and that as older Ukrainian Americans retired, there would be no one left to keep the Ukrainian culture alive. Luke Myshuha, the editor of Svoboda, proposed a solution: "a news forum [for youth] that is written and edited exclusively by themselves."

The purpose of The Weekly was to reach out not only to an audience that had a strong national identity, but also one that was assimilated. That holds true today as well, when only one out of five Ukrainians in the U.S. actually speaks Ukrainian, according to the 1980 U.S. Census.

At the youthful age of 25, Stephen Shumeyko became the first editor of The Ukrainian Weekly, and it quickly became the most widely read youth publication in the Ukrainian American community.

Besides coverage of events in Ukraine, The Weekly became a forum for issues such as military training, changing surnames, the proper date for celebrating Christmas and intermarriage.

The issue that took precedence over all others, however, was discord, exemplified by the cliché that for every four Ukrainians there are five ways of doing something, and each of them is the best. "The Ukrainians have a disease that can safely be called great," said Mr. Shumeyko, "not only because it is so widely prevalent but more so because its results are so vast. It is costing Ukrainians their country and their freedom. It is breeding discontent, fear and inertia... I am referring to that cancerous growth, 'discord'... We appeal to our youth to not pay any attention to these petty squabbles, selfish ambitions, religious and political intolerances... shun them as you would the plague."

## NEWS AND VIEWS

### Kravchuk's political conversion: opportune, or opportunistic?

by Borys Gudziak

In reviewing Eduard Shevardnadze's memoirs in a recent issue of the Times Literary Supplement (September 6), the English historian Norman Stone brought attention to the fact that, in political conversions, timing is the name of the game.

Towards the end of World War II, Mussolini's foreign minister as well as son-in-law, Galeazzo Ciano, abandoned the Fascist camp when it was still strong enough to punish renegades. In 1944 he was executed by firing squad. On the other hand, Hermann Goering (the one who hoped to eradicate the male population of Ukraine and send in "SS stallions") soon thereafter missed the boat. The Reich Marshal's belated abandonment of Hitler did not save him from American imprisonment in 1945, and he eventually committed suicide.

Mr. Stone proposes that Mr. Shevardnadze, a former head of the Georgian KGB who probably supervised the torture of dissidents, chose well the time for his dramatic resignation from the party in December 1990, thereby preserving his political prospects. Leonid Kravchuk, chairman of the Supreme Soviet of Ukraine and leading candidate in the December 1 presidential elections, waited much longer to break with a doomed system.

Mr. Kravchuk made his career as an apparatchik rising through the party ranks controlled by the iron grip of Volodymyr Shcherbytsky. He served as chairman of the powerful and insidious Propaganda Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine and, ultimately, captured the odious post of CPU ideological secretary. From these offices he developed the theoretical justification for the hounding of dissidents, persecution of religion, Russification of Ukrainian culture, and concealment or misrepresentation of the Communist Party legacy, consisting of fear, corruption, and economic and environmental disaster.

As guardian of communist orthodoxy in the late 1980s he spearheaded a campaign of defamation against the democratic reform front, Rukh. Here Mr. Kravchuk took a seat second to none. He was the frontman for the party's assault on the Ukrainian independence movement. In 1989, in a nationally televised debate with Rukh's chairman, the poet Ivan Drach, Mr.

*Borys Gudziak is a doctoral candidate at Harvard University specializing in history and theology.*

Kravchuk deftly and unequivocally defended the Communist Party's monopoly on the political process in Ukraine and argued against even symbolic concessions to Ukrainian national desires, such as the recognition of the blue and yellow flag and the trident emblem.

With time Mr. Kravchuk took a more conciliatory stand towards Rukh and even appeared at its founding congress in the fall of that year. However, there was no doubt about his allegiance. During the parliamentary elections of 1990, the Communist Party, with Mr. Kravchuk as a senior official, effectively monopolized the print and broadcast media, thereby creating the obstructionist communist majority of 239 and casting a shadow on the first tentative steps taken by Ukraine towards democracy.

In a rapidly changing context, such as contemporary Ukraine, these facts might be relegated to the realm of ancient history were it not for the continuity they evince with Mr. Kravchuk's manner of leadership during the August coup. There is some confusion about Mr. Kravchuk's stand in these days, and although Mr. Kravchuk maintains that it was steadfast, virtually heroic, the persistence of doubts is itself an indication otherwise. On the first day, August 19, in one communique he called for calm. In another, on the TV program "Vremia," Chairman Kravchuk equivocated by calling the coup inevitable. Inevitable because it was needed to bring "stability," inevitable like everything in the past is according to Marxist determinism, or inevitably disastrous? No evaluation was forthcoming.

However, on August 20, a Kravchuk radio interview, despite reservations, apparently sanctioned the coup: "I feel that the committee that has just been formed has already made quite a few mistakes. Well, that is normal because it is a new formation. It has not found itself yet. But can this be corrected? I think that it can, and that this should be done by an extraordinary session of the Supreme Soviet [of the USSR], which, as has been announced, will convene on August 26." It should be noted that the revision of the history of the fateful days began almost immediately. The phrase about the committee "not having found itself yet" was omitted in published versions of the interview appearing in all-republican Ukrainian newspapers on August 22.

One needs only to compare Chairman Kravchuk's initial reaction with that of Rukh or the National Council,

(Continued on page 13)

## UNA Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine



The Home Office of the Ukrainian National Association reports that, as of October 2, the fraternal organization's newly established Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine has received 9,157 checks from its members with donations totalling \$229,337.15. The contributions include individual members' donations, as well as returns of members' dividend checks and interest payments on promissory notes.

## LETTER TO THE EDITOR

## President Bush and Ukraine

Dear Editor:

On August 24, 1991, Ukraine's Parliament (Verkhovna Rada) took a very fateful step, morally correct and politically courageous, by declaring Ukraine to be a nuclear-free zone and by denouncing the use of nuclear arsenals currently on its soil. Those who believe that for the sake of humanity all nuclear, biological and chemical weapons should be outlawed applauded Ukraine's decision.

However, President George Bush and our Department of State neither commented nor congratulated Ukraine's leaders on their decision. More than a month later President Bush announced on Friday, September 28, that the United States will initiate nuclear disarmament by giving up short-range nuclear arms. Regrettably the president in his announcement preferred to be silent on the previous decision of Ukraine's Parliament.

It seems that President Bush has been getting the wrong advice from his staff on the question of Ukraine's independence. In a speech to the Ukrainian Parliament in Kiev on August 1, he warned against the dangers of "suicidal nationalism." When an American reporter asked the president on August 24 what he thinks of Ukraine's Declara-

tion of Independence, he responded somewhat sarcastically that he does not comment upon pronouncements of every "city public works director." The Ukrainian American community was obviously upset on both occasions.

He and his advisors seem to forget that Ukraine is a nation of 52 million people, with strong commerce, a strong industrial complex, and with a nuclear arsenal on its soil. It is also a chief grain-producing area in Eastern Europe.

Ukraine's desire to be free and independent is no more indicative of "suicidal nationalism" than it was for the Americans when they broke away from the British Empire. Mr. Bush seems to think that simply saying that Ukraine "has a special place in the hearts of America" (as he said in a statement released after his meeting with Leonid Kravchuk) will please the Ukrainian American community, which in the past usually voted Republican in the presidential elections. Young Americans of Ukrainian background; professionals, intellectuals, military leaders etc., demand the same freedoms for Ukraine as they enjoy here. Nothing short of the full recognition of Ukraine's independence will be enough.

They have been good citizens of the U.S. and intend to exercise their right to be heard in the 1992 presidential elections.

Ivan Z. Holowinsky  
New Brunswick, N.J.

## ACTION ITEMS

On October 1, Rep. Don Ritter (R-Pa.), ranking minority member of the SCSE (Helsinki) Commission, with Rep. Dennis Hertel (D-Mich.) original co-sponsor, introduced a resolution in the House of Representatives urging the president to recognize Ukraine's independence, and following the December 1 referendum, to establish full diplomatic relations with Ukraine. Helsinki Commission Co-Chairman Sen. Dennis DeConcini (D-Ariz.), together with Sen. Alfonse D'Amato (R-N.Y.), introduced an identical resolution in the Senate.

Ukrainian community organizations and individuals are encouraged to express support for this resolution by contacting local members of Congress to co-sponsor this legislation. When contacting House members, you should urge them to co-sponsor H. Con. Res. 212. Senators should be encouraged to co-sponsor S. Con. Res. 65.

The resolution expresses the sense of the Congress that the president should recognize Ukraine's independence and undertake steps to establish full diplomatic relations with Ukraine should the December 1, 1991, referendum confirm the Ukrainian Parliament's declaration of independence. It also urges the president to share U.S. foreign assistance, trade and other programs to support the government of Ukraine and encourage the further development of democracy and a free market economy.

For more information, please contact one of the following:

- Orest Deychakiwsky at the Helsinki Commission, (202) 225-1901;
- Ukrainian National Association (Washington Office), Eugene Iwanciw, (202) 347-8629;
- Ukraine 2000, Robert McConnell, (202) 887-3579;
- Ukrainian National Information Service, Tamara Gallo, (202) 547-0018.

In the September 30 issue of the Financial Times, a bleak but unfortunately accurate assessment of U.S. policy toward Ukraine is given by Lionel Barber in the article, "Hand of Friendship for an Old Foe." What continues to unfold, in this inexplicable series of policies from the White House, is the support of central control of the republics via Moscow.

The article cites how on a recent visit to Moscow by Secretary of State James Baker, Eduard Shevardnadze, among others, expressed grave concern about the repercussions of total independence for Ukraine which could provoke a chain reaction. The spectre of fear was raised even further by claims that the Russian minority would rise up in regions within Ukraine causing civil war similar to that in Yugoslavia.

It is clearly understood that economic and political spheres of cooperation have to continue at this point among the republics for the mutual benefit of all. But to thwart and limit the legitimate desire for independence of these republics is altogether an unexpected twist of the Republican White House. Republicans who long enjoyed the support of political immigrants fleeing totalitarian regimes are now turning a deaf ear to those republics' requests for recognition. These republics who are now democratizing their political systems, seeking to undo the decades of repressive and degrading measures imposed by the center in Moscow, require the same attention and support from the U.S. as the Soviet Union and Russia are getting.

We have the opportunity to voice our opinions, by calling the White House Comment line, (202) 456-1111.

— submitted by Mira Kyzuk, New York.

## Centennial sojourn

by Christopher Guly

EDMONTON — It's around midnight backstage at the Edmonton Convention Center. The Shumka Ukrainian Dancers, the city's pride and joy, have just concluded a four-hour-long cultural extravaganza kicking off this year's centennial celebrations of Ukrainian settlement in Canada.

Sweaty, half-naked male dancers amble about, their eye make-up half on, half off. The more modest women keep the door to their dressing room firmly shut. They cajole each other about that perfect leap, the audience's response. Meanwhile, John Pichlyk quickly gathers their costumes from the floor. He looks tired, but a smile of satisfaction is clearly imprinted on his face.

As their artistic director for the last decade, Mr. Pichlyk considers Shumka his pride and joy. And, he is their's.

The 36-year old dancer has taken one of Canada's most successful ethnic dance troupes to the highest pinnacles of the arts world. From the Kiev Opera House to the 15th Winter Olympiad in Calgary, their swirling movements and unique dance theatre have wowed and astounded.

In Mr. Pichlyk's words, these volunteer troupe members are trained as "dancers, actors and administrators." He adds, "it's a lifestyle."

It has certainly become his. The Roblin-born choreographer holds rehearsals four times a week. Twenty hours of Mr. Pichlyk's week is spent on Shumka business. The balance is spent earning a living as customer service manager for Steelcraft Door Products.

"He's a hard worker, constantly on the job," says John Crompton, an Ottawa-based impresario who organized Shumka's 1990 Soviet tour. "At the same time, he has this quality which puts him outside the realm of most people."

"He's got this dream of how things should work and doesn't deviate. But, the most magical part of all is how he gets people who are dancers to perform so professionally and so consistently with an energy, quite frankly, you don't see in many full-time professional companies."

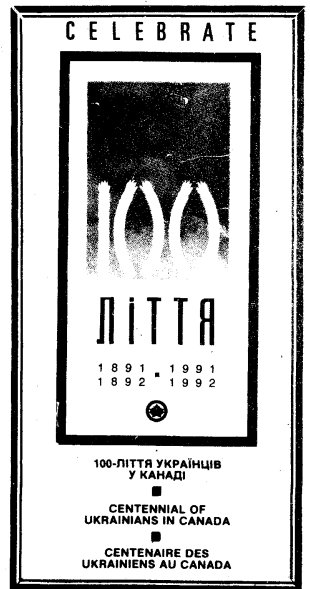
Younger brother Merv, a Winnipeg pharmacist, attributes Mr. Pichlyk's success to his ability to get along with everyone.

"He never met anyone he didn't hit it off with. He's magnetic — he attracts people to himself."

If he had chosen law, which was an early consideration, that quality could have helped produce a healthy list of clients. Or, if he stuck with forestry, which he did study for two years at Lakehead University in Thunder Bay, Ontario, he might have become the Prairie Johnny Appleseed. But Mr. Pichlyk went with a high school hunch and a high school experience.

Back at St. Vladimir's Minor Seminary in his hometown, the small, wiry 4-foot-11-inch student used a strong pair of knees to get him involved in his high school dance troupe. Coming from a family who spoke Ukrainian at home, the St. Vlad's encounter honed his appreciation for culture and heritage.

But it largely ended there as just a fascination and a hobby. Trees were a big interest and, following his academic days in Thunder Bay, the young man,



now 5-foot-10-inches tall, headed west. The University of Alberta had this forestry program and well, Edmonton became the ecological mecca.

Desperate for an artistic fix, he hooked up with Shumka in 1976. Six years later he was running their show.

Shumka's producer, Michael Sulyma, credits Mr. Pichlyk with bringing passion to the company. "He developed new ideas while maintaining tradition. He helped Shumka reach a new level of accomplishment."

This was the result of a lot of hard work on Mr. Pichlyk's part. He studied dance in New York and Ukraine and made Shumka his life. "I wanted to establish some understanding of the cultural base behind the art form," he recalls. "I would have studied history in school because I think it gives people meaning and substance in a certain context."

So, Mr. Pichlyk, the Manitoba magnet, could have also attracted a multitude of historical facts and figures. Instead, as Mr. Sulyma sees it, Mr. Pichlyk chose to take Shumka beyond being simply a "unique and genuinely Canadian art form" to developing a distinctive folk dance blending Ukrainian traditional with contemporary dance theatre.

Complete with elaborate sets and costumes, Mr. Pichlyk's dream has no doubt contributed to Shumka's box office hit across the country. Following its recent million-dollar cross-Canada tour, the seventh to date, the Edmonton company can claim sell-out crowds at the O'Keefe Center for the Performing Arts and Montreal's Places des Arts. Troupe members are confident that the success rate will be maintained during next year's tour of the Orient and Australia and a 1994 jaunt across the continental United States.

And, as Mr. Pichlyk plots and plans future productions, he sustains a two-year-old school of Ukrainian dance which boasts an enrollment of 1,200 students.

Yet as much as he serves as the magnet for the company, Mr. Pichlyk also serves as its mirror. His achievements, his dreams, his goals are reflected through them.

So as these dancing jocks slowly process from their change rooms, Mr. Pichlyk remains behind. Neatly folding satin pants, carefully hanging up sheepskin coats.





Canada's External Affairs Minister Barbara McDougall welcomes Leonid Kravchuk, chairman of Ukraine's Supreme Council, to Ottawa on September 22.

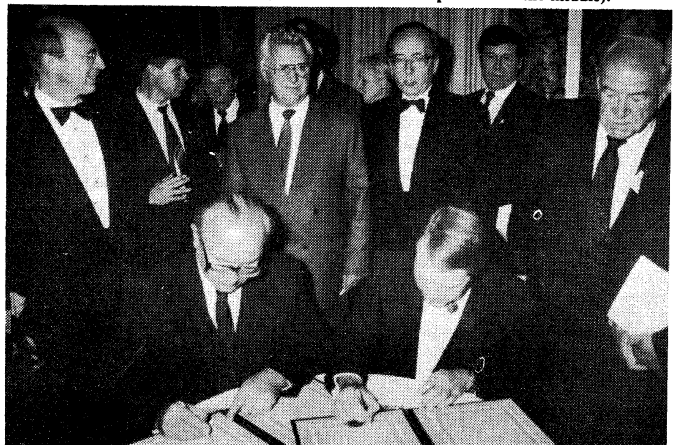
### Scenes from Leonid Kravchuk



State Rep. James T. Brett of Boston presents an honorary certificate to Chairman Leonid Kravchuk from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts at the State House on Friday, September 27. Kravchuk's interpreter Oleh Semenets is pictured in the middle.



Ukraine's Foreign Minister Anastoliy Zlenko (left) and Canada's External Affairs Minister Barbara McDougall (right) sign a declaration on establishment of exchange programs in politics, the economy, science, technology, education and sports.



Valeriy A. Kravchenko, minister of foreign economic relations of Ukraine, and Douglas A. the Canadian Banknote Co., on September 28 sign an agreement for the printing of 1.2 banknotes. Ukraine's new "hryvnia" currency is to be available by January.



Leonid Kravchuk, Dmytro Pavlychko and Ihor Yukhnovsky attend wreath-laying ceremonies at the Taras Shevchenko monument in Washington on September 26.



Rabbi Arthur Schneier and his wife (left) meet with Alexander N. Boutsko (center) of the U.S. Mission to the U.N. and Leonid Kravchuk at the Waldorf-Astoria banquet on Saturday, September 28.



Patriarch Mstyslav gives Ihor Yukhnovsky and Leonid Kravchuk a tour of St. Andrew's the First-Called Apostle Ukrainian Orthodox Church. The Rev. Nestor Kowal chauffeurs them around the Ukrainian Orthodox Center grounds.



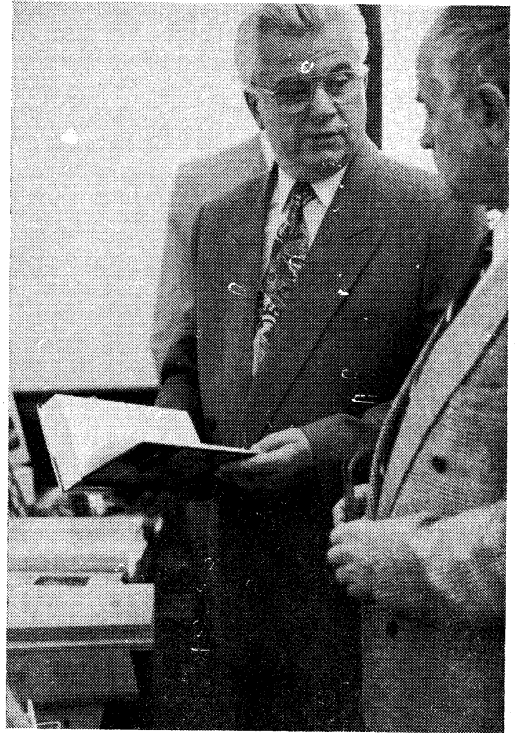
Old friends from Kiev Leonid Kravchuk and Patriarch Mstyslav I of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church meet in New York.



# 's official visit to North America



The Kravchuk delegation disembarks in Chicago for meetings with business leaders and the Ukrainian American community.



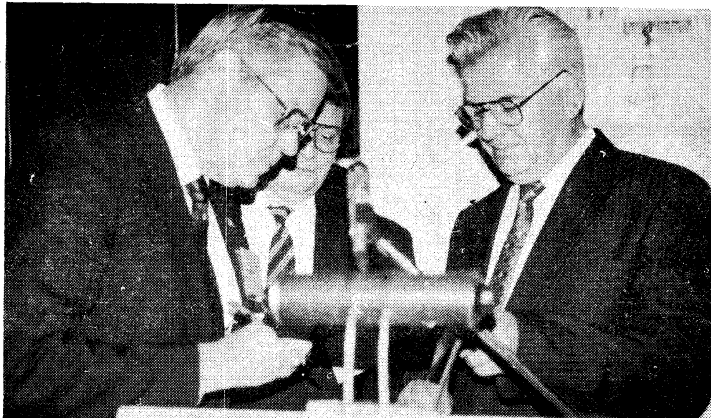
Leonid Kravchuk and Dmytro Pavlychko at the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute in Cambridge discuss the institute's latest publications, including Prof. Ihor Sevcenko's "Byzantium and the Slavs."



Antonina Kravchuk is greeted by Ukrainian students in national costumes at Chicago's O'Hare Airport on September 27.



President Leonid Kravchuk meets with Secretary-General of the United Nations Javier Perez de Cuellar on Monday morning, September 30.



Dr. Myron Kuropas, author of "The Ukrainian Americans," autographs his book for Leonid Kravchuk during a breakfast meeting at Chicago's Mayfair Regent Hotel.



In the office of the president of the 46th session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, Leonid Kravchuk speaks with the newly elected officeholder, Samir Shihabi of Saudi Arabia.



The Ukrainian delegation at the United Nations, headed by Gennadi Udovenko, (front row, center) permanent representative to the United Nations and ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary on Monday morning, September 30.

Photos in this series by: Markian Tytla, Christopher Guly, Yaroslav Kulynych and Mart. Kolomayets.

## NEWS AND VIEWS: Environmental issues in Ukraine

### Green World leadership's reaction to Chernobyl report of IAEA

by Bohdan Y. Bodnaruk

Recently, I traveled to Ukraine in order to meet with activists of the Green World Ukrainian Environmental Association in order to discuss environmental problems in Ukraine and suggest possible solutions.

In Kiev we had meetings with the executive board of Zelenyi Svit: Drs. Dmytro Hrodzynsky, Andriy Demydenko, Anatoly Panov, Natalia Preobrazhenska, whom we had recently hosted in the U.S. during the fifth anniversary of Chernobyl, and Volodymyr Tykhy. We also met with Dr. Yuriy Shcherbak, who was recently named Ukraine's minister for environmental affairs.

We also had the opportunity to meet with the top activists of Zelenyi Svit in: Poltava, Kharkiv, Donetsk, Zaporizhzhia, Odessa, Ivano-Frankivske, Chernivtsi and Lviv. Every region visited had its own peculiar environmental problems. Cities such as Donetsk and Zaporizhzhia reminded us of Gary, Ind., 20 to 30 years ago before environmental laws were fully enforced. These areas are heavily industrialized: mostly coke and steel plants.

Chernivtsi still had not found the answer to its "bald children" problem. Inter-city highways are heavily traveled, and cars and trucks spew noxious gases into the atmosphere (without any filters). The chlor-vinyl complex near Kalush and cement plants outside of Mykolayiv (near the Dnister) emit heavy fumes to the atmosphere. Most of the rivers are heavily contaminated.

But the biggest environmental problem in Ukraine today continues to be the Chernobyl nuclear disaster and its aftereffects.

On May 21-24 the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) had

*Bohdan Y. Bodnaruk holds a Ph.D. in technical sciences and is project manager at the U.S. Department of Energy. He is an ecologist who is working with Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine on its Chernobyl-5 project. Dr. Bodnaruk traveled to Ukraine with his wife, Vera, who is president of the Chicago branch of the Taras Shevchenko Ukrainian Language Society.*

held a conference in Vienna at which it presented a report called "The International Chernobyl Project." Prepared by a group of international consultants for the IAEA on request from the Soviet government, it was meant to measure the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster on the health of the population, and to determine whether there was an adequate response by the authorities to protect the population from radiation.

Having reviewed the report in detail, the Greens in Ukraine found many questionable conclusions, particularly the following: "There were significant non-radiation-related health disorders in the population... but no health disorders that could be attributed directly to radiation exposure."

The Environmental Association Zelenyi Svit expressed deep concern over the irresponsibility of the IAEA, which did not weigh implications of its conclusions. Should the report be taken literally, it could lead to the suspension of aid to the victims of the disaster and possibly result in many additional and unnecessary deaths. Even the IAEA, in the section of the report called "Constraints and Limitations," acknowledged the severe shortcomings inherent in the project which would preclude it from making generalizations with such serious implications. Outraged over the IAEA Report on Chernobyl, Zelenyi Svit issued the following reaction.

1. The IAEA is an organization created to control the spread of radioactive materials, and is not competent to make a medical assessment of the effects of the Chernobyl accident. The responsibility of the IAEA is to study the still 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.

2. Once again, the IAEA has convincingly demonstrated that it is completely devoted to representing the

(Continued on page 12)

### Impressions of environmental geochemist and business opportunities in Ukraine



Members of Zelenyi Svit (Green World) demonstrate for clean-up of air pollution in Kiev on July 11.

by Roman Pyrh

This past July, I had the opportunity to visit and tour Ukraine on the invitation of the newly formed Ministry of Environmental Protection, the Ukrainian Environmental Association Zelenyi Svit (Green World) and the Kiev Polytechnical Institute.

The objective of this trip was business development (although re-establishing contact with family members was a moving facet of the visit). I am fluent in Ukrainian and knowledge of the language facilitated business contacts. I found the people in government and industry to be much more at ease when they can communicate with an American in their native language. Too often, American companies who are exploring business opportunities in Ukraine bring Russian interpreters with them. This approach is clearly counterproductive in a republic which is desperately trying to sever political and economic ties with a Moscow-based, central Communist government. The individual republics of the USSR perceive Moscow as a corrupt, colonial power that has been diverting finances and resources over the past 70 years.

Considered in its own right, the Ukrainian republic with a population of 52 million is the second largest country in Europe. It is not as expansive in land area as the Russian republic, and it is strategically located, bordering the Eastern European countries of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Romania. It has a direct outlet to the Mediterranean Sea through the Black Sea. The republic is rich in agricultural and industrial potential, including minerals such as manganese and energy sources such as coal and natural gas. Unconfirmed reports indicate that gold has been recently discovered on Ukrainian territory.

The purpose of my trip was to assess the environmental situation existing today in Ukraine, and to evaluate realistically the climate for doing business on the environmental plateau. With these objectives in mind, I met with Dr. Yuriy Shcherbak, newly appointed minister for environmental protection in Ukraine, and with his staff. I met with ecological and environmental standing commissions for the city of Kiev (3.5 million in population) and the city of Lviv (1 million in population).

*Roman Z. Pyrh, Ph.D., is director of geochemistry at Geochem Inc. in Lakewood, Colo.*

Most importantly, I had the opportunity to visit major industrial complexes within the city limits of Kiev and in western Ukraine where environmental problems exist on a scale unknown in the United States.

Obviously, the Chernobyl disaster was on the minds of Kiev residents. Kiev is situated on the Dnieper River, roughly 70 miles downstream from the atomic reactor complex. For a city approaching 4 million in population, I saw very few children on the streets. The official death toll as provided by the Ukrainian government in Kiev, directly linked to the Chernobyl explosion and subsequent radiation exposure, is 18,000, and not the 33 repeatedly referred to in Moscow. Clean-up of Chernobyl will take hundreds of years.

Industrial complexes built in the 1950s and 1960s and operating with totally outdated technology contribute to environmental pollution of the air, land, surface and ground waters. During my visit, I tried to focus my attention primarily on pollution effects resulting from the discharge of heavy metals. Environmental damage and risk from discharges of heavy metal are exacerbated by the fact that industrial complexes built in the 1950s and 1960s were purposely located in residential areas, and not in outlying areas zoned for industry. This was done to exert as much control over the people in the work force as possible. I often observed polluting industrial complexes located immediately adjacent to parks and recreational areas.

The question that is most often asked is "How do you pay for the clean-up?" I heard this question in the United States, and I heard this question repeated many times in Ukraine. Clearly, in a country that even lacks laboratory facilities with which to monitor and assess the extent of pollution, environmental clean-up must await the development of an economic base that would pay for this clean-up.

Faced with this never-ending dilemma, the Ukrainian republic is beginning to take actions independently. These actions are based on the premise that responsibility for environmental protection and control over natural resource lies with the republic and not with Moscow. This approach is not that different from the actions already taken in the Russian republic and advocated by the president of the Russian republic, Boris Yeltsin.

(Continued on page 15)



Leaders of the Green World Ecological Association with guests from Chicago: (from left) Anatoly Panov, Yuriy Shcherbak, Vera Bodnaruk, Andriy Demydenko, Dmytro Hrodzynsky, Volodymyr Tykhy and Bohdan Bodnaruk.

## Leonid Kravchuk's...

(Continued from page 2)

On behalf of Ukraine, whose people have suffered the disastrous effects of the Chernobyl tragedy, as well as on my own behalf, I am urging governments, primarily those of the nuclear powers, to display at least enough political will and take immediate measures so that nuclear testing can be stopped forever. I am confident that by a concerted action we will be able to finally bring peace to the weary entrails of the earth beneath the test sites in Nevada, the islands of Mururoa and Novaya Zemlia, and in all other places where nuclear explosions may still be rocking the earth. It is time for us to complete the endeavor of our eminent predecessors who outlawed nuclear testing in space, in the atmosphere and underwater back in 1963.

Let us take a look at the agony of today's world, caused by the degradation of the human habitat, and let us have mercy upon it. This is something we can do and must do. Events in the Gulf have shown that the peace-making and peace-reviving power of the United Nations can prevail over any aggressor, it needs no support by nuclear explosions.

Rather than continuing to dangerously waste their resources on terrifying arsenals of mass-destruction weapons, the nations of the world today must unite in order to settle existing regional conflicts, which sometimes tend to be regarded as incurable chronic ills of the second half of this century. We welcome active U.N. involvement in looking for peaceful solutions in the Middle East, as well as in launching the process of negotiated settlement in Cambodia and on Cyprus. We hail U.N. efforts to find a peaceful solution in Western Sahara. Security Council Resolution 713, unanimously adopted last week, has charted a peaceful course towards solving the problems that divide the peoples of Yugoslavia.

The organization and its Secretary-General Mr. J. Perez de Cuellar, have spared no effort to initiate a peaceful settlement in Afghanistan on the basis of an international consensus reflected in the relevant resolution of the 45th session of the U.N. General Assembly. If all those who can influence developments in that country were to give their earnest support to the peace-making efforts of the world community, missiles would no longer be coming down on the Afghan soil, and civilians in that country would no longer be terrified by machine-gun fire.

A historical parallel comes to mind as we speak of sufferings inflicted on civilian population.

Precisely half a century ago, on September 30, 1941, loudspeakers had been booming for 48 hours on end in the Ukrainian capital, airing music in a cynical attempt to drown out the sound of automatic fire as Nazi troops were wearily shooting the last of the Jewish women, children and old people in Kiev. They were the first to be buried in the mass graves of Babyn Yar. Nearly 200,000 other Jews, Ukrainians, Russians and Gypsies shared their lot under the occupation. Our compassionate memory owes tribute to all these innocent victims without distinction. Today we can no longer accept the ideological approaches of the former regime in our country which often ended in neglect for individual rights and the rights of entire peoples. We can accept nothing less than the entire truth about the Babyn Yar tragedy in which Jews were the most frequent victims of mass executions. The international commemoration of the victims of the tragedy in Babyn Yar, being held this week in the city of Kiev, serves as yet another

reminder of our duty to make sure that genocide never happens again anywhere on earth.

In this connection I would like to stress that nowadays Ukraine has changed more than just its country plate in the U.N. Assembly hall. It has made fundamental adjustments in the attitude to the tragic pages of its history and in its approach to a number of world issues. Thus, it would have been impossible for the independent Ukraine to support, let alone co-sponsor, a resolution equating Zionism with racism — a resolution born out of bitter ideological confrontation among the nations of the world. It is time for the United Nations to shake off the burden of the past.

Mr. President, under the new circumstances, top priority should be given to further consolidation and better use of the U.N. peace-making potential and to a comprehensive improvement of its organizational forms and functions.

I believe that recent developments highlight the need to consider establishing under Chapter VII of the U.N. Charter an effective mechanism of quick response to acts of aggression or threats to international peace and security.

At the same time, there is a growing need for preventive measures and international conflict-prevention mechanisms. This would also require a reliable U.N. system for quick and timely identification of potential sources of international tension.

The world is changing. The United Nations changes along with it, never losing track of historic developments. As the Organization approaches its 50th anniversary, we would welcome certain efforts to adapt it to new international realities. In particular, this may involve setting up a Council of Environmental Security, possibly to replace some bodies that have had their day. It is high time that such anachronisms as the mention of "adversary states" be deleted from the U.N. Charter.

Experience suggests that timely action to adapt to new realities increases the effectiveness of an organization. Yet we see the best approach to increasing U.N. efficiency in full application of the potential of the U.N. Charter for consolidating security, developing comprehensive international cooperation.

Mr. President, we have no doubt that the nationwide referendum to be held on December 1, will endorse the parliamentary move proclaiming independence of the Ukrainian state. The people will do so because of their infinite desire to keep the sinister past from repeating itself; they wish to become real masters of their homeland and to ensure stability and peace in their society. Democratic Ukraine will do justice to the millions of those who fell victim to famine and terror under the Stalinist regime by making sure that social or national oppression, or the abuse of human dignity, never happen again.

Independent Ukraine will cherish the memory of hundreds of thousands of its fellow citizens who were driven along the agonizing road out of the country by accusations of "nationalism." Never again will its citizens — Ukrainians, Russians, Jews, Tatars, Poles or Hungarians — have to live in fear or persecution because of their natural love for their own culture, their language and their nation.

Independent and democratic Ukraine calls on all our compatriots in Ukraine and elsewhere to set aside old feuds and old bitterness and work together for the noble cause of reviving the language, culture and statehood of their people, to bring back the glorious wheat-growing

and spiritually creative traditions of their past — for, as our author Oles Honchar once put it, it was not by the force of arms that Ukraine asserted itself in the community of European nations.

Having announced our independence to the world community, we wish to make it clear that Ukraine has no territorial claims vis-a-vis any of its neighbors and in turn rejects most categorically any attempts whatsoever to address itself in a language of territorial claims.

Ukraine reiterates its commitment to the principles of the U.N. Charter, the Helsinki Final Act and the Charter of Paris, and confirms its intention to seek direct involvement in the CSCE process and membership in the European structures.

The Ukrainian Parliament expressed the will of the people when, as early as last year, it declared that universal human values come before the interests of a social class, and that well-established international legal standards shall have priority over domestic legislation. Our state will continue to give adequate protection to human rights on the basis of full respect for the individual and equal treatment of national minorities.

The Ukrainian Constitution has been amended and supplemented to provide a solid legal basis for political and economic pluralism, which is but another manifestation of our serious intentions and efforts to establish a truly democratic society. The entire system of Ukrainian government is being overhauled to make it possible for democracy and a market economy to prevail in Ukraine.

Let me say frankly that this is not always a simple task.

Mastering the science of democracy does not come easily. We seek to emulate the positive experience of other nations. Whenever Ukrainian representatives in committees of the General Assembly or within the Commission on Human Rights sponsor draft resolutions on matters of social justice, the rights of minorities or the development of democratic institutions, first and foremost they seek to test their perceptions of social values against the universal human experience accumulated by the United Nations.

Still more important than a recognition of principles is the record of their implementation. We are aware of that. Therefore — as long as religious freedom in Ukraine is still at times misused to incite disputes and conflicts among confessions; the right of the Crimean Tatars to live in dignity in the land of their ancestors cannot be fully exercised; Jews in Ukraine are tempted to abandon the land of their forefathers and settle in Israel or elsewhere; the Ukrainian language is not fully reinstated in its rights; and so long as democratic laws and respect for the Constitution have not become standards of our thinking and practical action, — we shall not hurry to tell the United Nations that our society has definitively done away with the errors and wrongdoings of the past.

Yet, we would like to use this opportunity to solemnly declare before the United Nations and the entire world that independent united Ukraine has irreversibly embarked on the path toward the rule of law based on the

principles of democracy and self-government where law and nothing but the law shall be the predominant standard of behavior. We shall be guided by high international standards in the field of human rights and fundamental freedoms. And we shall follow this road every step of the way.

Newly independent Ukraine has begun to overhaul its entire economy, dismantling the command-administrative structures. The transformation of social and economic thinking, aimed at reducing state controls, promoting privatization and market relations, has been completed within a short period of time.

The law on economic independence, the concept of transition to a market economy, laws on free enterprise, foreign economic activity, protection of foreign investment, and other fundamental statutory acts have set a solid legal framework for sweeping restructuring of the Ukrainian economy and its incorporation into the international division of labor.

Our new legislation guarantees equal legal protection to all forms of ownership and provides for an independent economic policy of Ukraine. This will mean in particular, that Ukraine will introduce its own currency; develop budget, tax and banking systems; set up a market of labor, investment and securities; put foreign economic relations and scientific and technological cooperation on a legal footing; and expand bilateral and multilateral ties.

A radical reform in the Ukrainian economy does not only call for considerable domestic efforts. It also requires promotion of foreign investment, increased cooperation and the use of consultative assistance, know-how and experience that the international community has to offer. We welcome the attention paid by the United Nations to problems facing countries which, like Ukraine, are going through a period of transition. International economic cooperation should be expanded in order to make full use of the potential created by recent political transformations.

A favorable international response would make it easier for the Ukrainian economy to quickly overcome the difficulties of transition and integrate itself into the international trade system. That would also be an encouragement for our young democracy.

Mr. President, distinguished delegates, until quite recently, we used to live in separation from the outside world, haunted by hostile spectres born out of our own ideological dogmas. Cold War clouds cast over our heads the grim shadow of a global nuclear menace.

It was not until the world community began to assert universal values, discarded adversary attitudes and extended to us its helping hands and heartfelt sympathies in the aftermath of the Chernobyl disaster, and we proclaimed the independence of Ukraine that we discovered a world of friends. The feeling is so exciting that I could not miss the opportunity to come here and pay respect to the United Nations, bringing worlds of gratitude to the world community on behalf of our free Ukraine.

Thank you.

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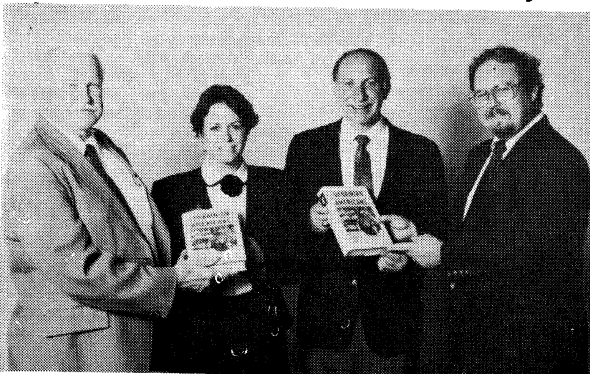
## Rockland County supports independence

NEW CITY, N. Y. — The Legislature of Rockland County unanimously passed a resolution on September 3 requesting that President George Bush grant full diplomatic recognition to any constituent republics of the former USSR which seek recognition, namely Ukraine, Byelorussia, Moldavia, Georgia, Uzbekistan, Kirghizia and others.

The resolution was forwarded to the federal representatives of the legisla-

Deputy Minority Leader of Clarkstown Theodore R. Dusanenko, who introduced this measure, informed The Ukrainian Weekly of it in the hope that "the printing of this might encourage other communities throughout our nation to follow suit at their local levels so that our government will grant formal recognition of Ukraine and all other republics which have declared their independence."

## Kuropas book presented to library



"The Ukrainian Americans," the most recent book by Dr. Myron B. Kuropas was donated to the New Britain Public Library and to the Elihu Burritt Library of Central State University. The presentation was made by trustees of the Ukrainian Student Club of the university by Michael Mowchan and George Tishon. The Ukrainian Students Club was originally organized by Dr. Michael Voskobiynik, professor of East European history for 20 years at Central State University. (Purchases are made from a fund set up by the students. However, anyone wishing to contribute can send checks to Ukrainian Student Fund, P.O. Box 11951, Newington, CT 06111.) In the photo above (from left) are: Marci Grzybowski, business manager of New Britain Public Library; Frank Gagliardi, associate director of Elihu Burritt Library at Central State University; and George Tishon.

## Green World...

(Continued from page 10)

interests of the international nuclear energy industry, which has continuously attempted to cover-up the aftereffects of the Chernobyl nuclear disaster. In their efforts to minimize the import of the consequences, they have compromised the efforts of Ukrainian governmental and non-governmental organizations to effectively bring international aid to the victims of the Chernobyl disaster.

3. The conclusions of the IAEA report are superficial and unverified. They completely contradict the work of the many Ukrainian clinics, hospitals and research centers which established the undeniable correlation between the Chernobyl disaster and declining health in the nation. The IAEA did not take into consideration, for example, the following: the health of more than 100,000 evacuated or that of those 600,000 individuals who participated in the clean-up. The IAEA conclusions will seriously impede aid to the victims of the disaster from international organizations, governmental and non-governmental agencies. The moral responsibility for this consequence will rest squarely with the Ministry of Nuclear Energy in Moscow, which commissioned this report from the IAEA.

4. In 1990 during meetings with the top officials from the IAEA, Zelenyi

Svit provided the IAEA with a list of internationally renowned independent experts and demanded that they be included in the committee preparing the Chernobyl report. The IAEA ignored these requests. Consequently, Zelenyi Svit expressed its distrust as to the method of research, as well as to any conclusions drawn from the research.

Ukrainian Greens demanded that the governments of the USSR and Ukraine establish a truly independent team of international experts (who cannot be influenced by the IAEA) to conduct a medical-biological investigation of the results of the Chernobyl disaster, that the Ukrainian representative to the IAEA be recalled immediately, and that Ukraine withdraw its membership from the IAEA.

The Greens also appealed to the citizens of Ukraine, Byelorussia and Russia, to the international community, to environmental organizations and Greens around the world to condemn the IAEA for its role in representing the nuclear lobby and ignoring the victims of the Chernobyl disaster.

Zelenyi Svit has also decided to ask either the Ukrainian ambassador to the United Nations, Gennadi Udovenko, or Leonid Kravchuk, chairman of the Ukrainian Supreme Council, to make a formal protest against the IAEA report to that world forum and request immediate relief from the U.N. to help the thousands of victims of Chernobyl scattered all over Ukraine.

### UKRAINIAN ENGINEERS' SOCIETY OF AMERICA COMPUTER STANDARDS COMMITTEE and SHEVCHENKO SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY extend an invitation to two presentations of APPLICATIONS OF COMPUTERS TO UKRAINIAN LANGUAGE

To be held on Fri. Oct. 11, 1991, at 7:00 PM  
at Shevchenko Scientific Society Building  
63, 4th Ave in New York.

#### PROGRAM:

1. Present status of computer applications in Ukraine and the new recently adopted Ukrainian computer coding standard.  
By Wasyl Kostyrko, Ph. D., from Lviv, one of the authors of Ukrainian Computer Standard.
  2. All-slavic computer standards and ad demonstration of desk top publishing system for slavic languages.  
By Yuri Blanarovich, P. E., owner of "Computeradio" Co. in N.J.
- After presentations informal discussions with authors.



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Buffalo, N.Y. District Committee of UNA Branches  
announces that its

### DISTRICT ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING

will be held on

Sunday, October 20, 1991 at 2:00 p.m.  
at the Ukrainian American Civic Center, Inc.  
205 Military Rd., Buffalo, N.Y.

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

40, 87, 127, 149, 304, 360

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 G. Blahitka, UNA Supreme Treasurer

For the DISTRICT COMMITTEE:  
Roman Konotopskyj, Chairman

Wasyl Sywenky, Secretary

Maria Bodnarskyj, Treasurer

Detroit, Mich. District Committee of UNA Branches  
announces that its

### DISTRICT ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING

will be held on

Sunday, October 27, 1991 at 10:00 a.m.  
at the Ukrainian Cultural Center  
26601 Ryan Road, Warren, Michigan

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

20, 75, 82, 94, 146, 165, 167, 174, 175, 183, 235,  
292, 302, 303, 309, 341, 463, 504

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 Secretary
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:

Walter Sochan, UNA Supreme Secretary

For the DISTRICT COMMITTEE:

Dr. Alexander Serafyn, Chairman

Roman Lazarchuk, Secretary

Jaroslava Baziuk, Treasurer

# Kravchuk's...

(Continued from page 6)

or Boris Yeltsin, Vyacheslav Chornovil and other committed Russian and Ukrainian democratic government officials to realize that Mr. Kravchuk was not in the front lines of resistance. Mr. Kravchuk's opposition to the "gang of eight" was tentative until others had forged the way. Only then did the acting president of Ukraine join the bandwagon in condemning this mortal threat to democratic reform and to the Ukrainian national movement. Mr. Kravchuk's abandonment of the Communist Party, despite his subsequent statements to the contrary, apparently came when its fate became clear. Mr. Kravchuk converted in the eleventh hour, fifty-nine minutes.

According to Jesus' parable about wages paid to late-arriving field hands, a sincere conversion is to be welcomed joyfully no matter how late it comes. Yet Mr. Kravchuk's exemplary service to the party and the tardiness of his volte face leave profound doubts in the political sphere. Some may question whether his is a conversion of the heart or just an inversion of the tongue. Others may say that Mr. Kravchuk's sincerity is largely irrelevant.

A career defying principles cannot be erased overnight. At a time of demoralization and crisis Ukraine needs leaders who will stick to principles even in the face of adversity. The implementation of economic reforms, for example, will cause much discontent. It will be affected only if the leadership remains resolute and principled in pursuing such reforms and only if the nation trusts its leadership. In Poland, Solidarity provided the Polish nation with astute moral and political leadership that earned the support of the people, allowing the country to confront squarely the pain of radical economic therapy. Chairman Kravchuk has not inspired similar trust from his countrymen.

Sometime after October 1990, when student strikes forced the resignation of Prime Minister Vitaliy Masol and infused new confidence into the Ukrainian movement, Mr. Kravchuk's rhetoric began to change. He became increasingly impressed with his presidential prerogatives after a visit to Switzerland, where he received a welcome befitting the leader of a state. Eventually, major achievements for Ukraine coincided with Mr. Kravchuk's parliamentary chairmanship, culmi-

nating in the August 24 declaration of independence. Can Mr. Kravchuk take credit for these breakthroughs or might he agree that, given recent geopolitical developments, they too were "inevitable"?

His North American tour has revealed Chairman Kravchuk to be a smooth communicator. He has had, of course, the good fortune of speaking to very receptive audiences, who for decades have been awaiting the message that he brings and did not seriously test him. Here, the North American Ukrainian community is in a dilemma. How does it make clear its support for the independent government of Ukraine without necessarily throwing itself behind the political ambitions of its acting president?

Never before has the Ukrainian cause been so prominently represented in the United States or Canada. The historical importance of his meetings with President George Bush and Prime Minister Brian Mulroney is manifest, notwithstanding the vexing unwillingness of the American and Canadian leaders to recognize Ukraine's independence or commit economic assistance. Vigilantly mindful of avoiding extremist positions, many Ukrainian activists have allowed themselves to be swept up in the euphoria of the moment.

Since Mr. Yeltsin won the battle with the Kremlin mastodons, Mr. Kravchuk has been pushing unequivocally for Ukrainian independence. In today's Ukraine, however, a call for independence is not hard to defend. Perhaps the chairman is again merely catering to the powers that be — this time the people. Has he the political will to confront popular sentiment, no longer cowed by totalitarian rule, when it turns against the hardships of reform?

Many hope that even though Mr. Kravchuk worked in the ideological sphere he might be effective in practical

matters. Such prognostication is highly speculative, but even so, would this be enough to consolidate a state? Economics, diplomacy and military policy are essential, but in themselves, gravely insufficient for nation-building. A kovbasa in every pot a nation does not make. With its resources and size Ukraine is without doubt a viable polity. The key to nation-building for Ukraine is the fostering of political consciousness and political will. Today's question is "will its leaders guide Ukraine to nation-statehood?"

Is Mr. Kravchuk in a position to re-instill faith in a demoralized and anxious people, and if so, a faith in what? Can he foster a sense of pride, dignity and unity amidst a people scarred by an ideology that he made a career purveying? At Harvard, while stressing the absolute necessity of faith in ideals as the cornerstone of the rebuilding process, he avowed his personal atheism. Honest people can differ as to the relevance of Mr. Kravchuk's religious views to his fitness to govern. However, a lack of any clear philosophical positions must be troubling to many observers.

Having throughout his career stressed the importance of theoretical and ideological Marxist principles, this supreme apostate from communism is now floating without a worldview. Without a vision Mr. Kravchuk's independence stance remains a political proposition, a slogan, not a program for nation-building. It is a proposition to be

welcomed yet recognized in its limitations. The sobriety that Chairman Kravchuk has so effectively projected during his visit to North America should characterize political evaluation of his role in contemporary Ukraine.

The former apparatchik has bureaucratic and probably administrative experience, but on closer inspection, he is by no means to outstanding candidate that many imagine him to be. His Ph.D. in Marxist economics is in itself hardly an argument for his economic expertise. Sources in Washington confirm that in military matters he is a neophyte, a day or two wiser than his democratic rivals. Most significantly, his leadership record is one of following — first the dictates of the party, then the bidding of historical circumstance.

Mr. Kravchuk's acting presidency is largely fortuitous, and his rule is probably transitional. It is difficult to say how long the transition will last and what fruits it will bring for Ukraine. Mr. Kravchuk made his move very late in the game of political conversion. With two dozen candidates, most from the democratic bloc, splitting the vote, he is the presidential front-runner whose party connections and service may now prove to be a hidden trump card but, in the long run, will be a burdensome liability. Only time will tell whether the timing of Mr. Kravchuk's conversion was opportune or if it will be judged simply opportunistic.

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**NEW RELEASE**

**Ohio Boychoir sings in Ukraine**

PARMA, Ohio — The Ohio Boychoir has once again toured Ukraine, bringing back a tape made of one of their concerts.

The Ohio Boychoir was one of the first groups to visit the USSR after cultural exchanges were resumed in 1985. This was its third tour to the Soviet Union.

The last of their 11 concerts was taped in the Trapezna Church, of the Pecherska Lavra in Kiev. The first side of the tape consists of classical pieces, such as a selection of carols and works by Felix Mendelssohn, W.A. Mozart and Giovanni B. Pergolesi. The second half is all in Ukrainian: two "Vesnianky" (Spring Songs), "The Quiet River," "Dudaryk," "Shchedryk" and a "Ukrainian Folk Medley."

Since the boys in the choir are not Ukrainian, this was a remarkable feat. As their director, Alexander Musichuk, noted, "Their efforts to learn pages and pages of Ukrainian text is truly amazing! They deserve bouquets and bouquets of roses for sticking through this most demanding season."



**Back to KIEV  
OHIO BOYCHOIR**  
Directed by Alexander B. Musichuk  
PREVIEW OF CONCERTS IN UKRAINE

The ensemble had help from Dr. Bohdan Dubas in Ukrainian diction and from Markian Komichak in technical assistance with the Ukrainian music.

The choir is selling the tape as a fundraiser for \$12, including shipping and handling. Checks should be made out to: Ohio Boychoir Inc., and sent to: 8857 Elmsmere Drive, Parma, OH 44130.

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**Parliamentary...**

(Continued from page 3)

will have to solve its own problems, foreign business assistance can be crucial in helping to get the inefficient economy out of its present state.

After the luncheon the Ukrainian delegation met privately with a group of Canadian businessmen. The purpose of the meeting was to establish contact with the mainstream Canadian and Ukrainian business community and to ask advice on what the Ukrainian government should be doing with respect to restructuring the Ukrainian economy and what business terms will be needed to encourage foreign investment.

At the meeting, organized by lawyer Bohdan Onyshchuk, present were: presidents of four Canadian banks; The Bank of Nova Scotia, Barclay's Bank, Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce and the Hong Kong Bank of Canada; the president of the Toronto Stock Exchange; the president of Inco and past president of Alcan International; presidents of two brokerage firms; representatives from Bell Canada and Northern Telecom. In all, 30 companies were represented.

To them, Mr. Kravchuk spoke more specifically about the immediate assistance Ukraine needs. It needs credits and purchases on the international market to ensure an adequate food supply and a supply of forage to prevent the slaughter of animal stock for food.

He said Ukraine also needs assistance in the provision of bank notes if a

national currency is to be adopted. It needs foreign investment both from Canada and the United States. In January, 1992, the Law on Privatization will go into effect; assistance in phasing it into the economy will be required. Ukraine will also need help in the conversion of the military industrial complex to the production of consumer goods, Chairman Kravchuk explained.

The parliamentary delegation met with the Ukrainian community at an invitation-only press panel organized by the Ukrainian Canadian Congress. Although the purpose was to have Mr. Kravchuk answer questions about the current political situation in Ukraine, the coming elections and the referendum, the introduction and opening remarks took up most of the time with little time left for questions from the Ukrainian press.

Mr. Kravchuk's answers were very superficial; for example, he did not give an adequate explanation for the necessity of the referendum on the independence of Ukraine nor on the technicalities of holding a referendum together with a presidential election.

Prof. Ihor Yukhnovsky, leader of the opposition National Council in Ukraine's Parliament and a presidential candidate, also spoke briefly. He appealed for the Ukrainian community's assistance in the hard and long task of state building now confronting Ukraine.

Before leaving for Washington, the Ukrainian delegation was hosted at a reception by the federal Department of External Affairs.

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# Impressions...

(Continued from page 10)

In essence, Ukraine's solution is not to look to Moscow for answers or money, but to turn directly and independently to the West. Just recently, the Ukrainian Parliament revised the codes for doing business with Western firms. Such revisions are intended to facilitate business ventures with Western companies and I believe, can serve as the basis for profitable business dealings.

Presently, the management or directors of non-military industrial facilities located within the territories of Ukraine have the right to negotiate and to enter into contracts directly with Western firms. Even though such enterprises are still theoretically "state-owned," the directors have been empowered to act in the best interest of their respective enterprise. Negotiations are initiated and completed on the local level. No longer is review and approval required from Moscow or even Kiev. This ruling eliminates much of the bureaucratic red tape which, in the past, made business dealings with the USSR unnering and unprofitable.

Secondly, the mode of payment need no longer be in the form of currency. Hard currency transactions continue to

be channeled through Moscow, where fiscal manipulations and corruption divert funds away from their intended purposes. I was told that it was not uncommon for up to 80 percent of all currency receipts (not necessarily profits) of an enterprise operating in Ukraine to go directly to the central government in Moscow.

In order to bypass such abuses, the Ukrainian Parliament has passed laws encouraging the system of barter or payment-in-kind in lieu of hard currency transactions. Ukraine maintains sovereignty over all natural resources and most industrial production on its territory. By bartering natural resources or increased industrial production for Western investments, this de facto tax on currency transactions levied by Moscow can be eliminated. These two changes in the way business will be conducted create a workable framework for profitable business transactions between Ukraine and the West.

The directors of industrial facilities that are presently or have in the past polluted the environment are anxious to improve their environmental posture. This is especially true since the bulk of the work force, including management, is forced to live in the immediate vicinity of the source of the pollution. As such, management is eager to negotiate and to

accept low-cost, but effective solutions to environmental problems.

Payment for this expertise and technology must come from increased industrial production that could be executed through barter of exportable resources or products. Many of the environmental problems that I saw in Ukraine could be abated in part by implementing basic recycling technology of the 1980s. At the same time, simple technology transfers could improve industrial productivity by 10 - 50 percent. This increased industrial productivity could serve as the economic basis for meaningful and cost-effective clean-up efforts.

Should U.S. environmental firms look to Ukraine and the other republics as business partners? I think so. There are always risks involved when opening new markets for business development. However, those U.S. firms that intend to be international in their stature cannot afford not to get involved in Ukraine, potentially one of the most prosperous nations in Eastern Europe.

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## PREVIEW OF EVENTS

October 11-13

**TUSCON, Ariz.:** There will be an ethnic fair in El Presidio Park, downtown Tuscon. The Ukrainian American Society will have a booth with traditional foods, plus demonstrations of woodcarving by Stefan Tkachuk and pysanky demonstrations by Mrs. Romanenko and Czorniak. For further information, call Anne Sisk, (602) 296-4003.

October 12

**WARREN, Mich.:** There will be a slide illustrated lecture by Oksana Bezruchko-Ross Ph. D., on art in nature, an English illustration of Michelangelo, Rubens, Rembrandt, Renoir, Cassatt and others with piano complement from Beethoven, Chopin and Debussy. The lecture will be held at the Chaika Gallery, 26499 Ryan Road, at 7:30 p.m. Tickets are \$5 for adults, \$3 for students. For further information, call (313) 755-5200.

October 13

**WARREN, Mich.:** There will be a slide illustrated lecture in Ukrainian by Oksana Bezruchko-Ross Ph. D., on the history of Archipenko and his contributions to the Ukrainian and American public, with piano accompaniment. The lecture will be held at the Chaika Gallery, 26499 Ryan Road, at 2 p.m. Tickets are \$5 for adults, \$3 for students. For further information, call (313) 755-5200.

October 19

**CLEVELAND:** The Resource Committee of the Ukrainian Catholic Diocese of St. Josaphat will host its third annual Charity Ball at the Sheraton Cleveland City Center Hotel. For further information, call Daria Horodysky, (216) 235-3257 or (216) 659-4753.

**WOONSOCKET, R.I.:** The Sodality of St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church will hold its Annual Harvest Bazaar at 394 Blackstone St. at 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. There will be a special feature raffle, Ukrainian food and arts and crafts. For further information, call (401) 762-2733.

**CARNEGIE, Pa.:** A fall festival will be held at the Ukrainian Hall on Mansfield Boulevard with the sale of delicious foods including varenyky, stuffed cabbage and

kolbassa. A bake sale is also scheduled and will feature homemade bread, pastries and funnel cakes. Activities include games and prizes for children and adults. Festivities will be from 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. The festival is sponsored by Ss. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Orthodox G.C. Church of Carnegie; free admission. For information call (412) 279-3458, or 221-6767.

October 20

**UNION, N.J.:** The Ukrainian American Veterans Post No. 6 (Irvington) is celebrating its 45th anniversary with a banquet at Jahn's Restaurant on Stuyvesant Avenue, at 1 p.m. The cost is \$25 per person. For information or reservations call Mike Lytwyn, (908) 964-4222, or John Pawlow, (908) 249-0861.

**HAMILTON, N.J.:** Post 25 of the Ukrainian American Veterans will participate in the annual memorial service honoring the 241 U.S. Marines that perished in the Beirut, Lebanon, massacre of October 20, 1984. Ceremonies will be conducted in St. Mary's Cemetery, Cedar Lane, at 1 p.m. The public is invited. Veterans are asked to attend in uniform. For more information, call George Miziuk, (609) 394-4824.

**TORONTO:** The World Premiere of Denys Sichynsky's opera "Roxolana" will be held at 3 p.m. at Roy Thompson Hall. The Lysenko Chorus, soloists from Ukraine, the U.S. and Canada, and the Canadian Ukrainian Opera Association Orchestra will be conducted by Włodzimierz Kolesnyk. For tickets, call Arka Queen, (416) 366-7061, Arka West, (416) 762-8751, or Roy Thompson Hall, (416) 593-4828.

October 21

**WASHINGTON:** There will be a noon discussion on "Why a Soviet Republic is not a U.S. State: Implications for U.S.-Soviet Relations" at the Kennan Institute for Advanced Russian Studies. Henry Huttenbach, professor of history at the City College of New York and editor-in-chief of Nationalities Papers, will lead the discussion, which will be in the library on the third floor of the Woodrow Wilson Center, 1000 Jefferson Dr.

## Resolution...

(Continued from page 1)

Whereas on August 24, 1991, the democratically elected Ukrainian Parliament declared Ukrainian independence and the creation of an independent, democratic state — Ukraine;

Whereas that declaration reflects the desire of the people of Ukraine for freedom and independence following long years of Communist oppression, collectivization and centralization;

Whereas on December 1, 1991, a republic-wide referendum will be held in Ukraine to confirm the August 24, 1991, declaration of independence;

Whereas Ukraine is pursuing a peaceful and democratic path to independence and has pledged to comply with the Helsinki Final Act and other documents of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe;

## Slobodyanik to perform with NY Philharmonic

**NEW YORK —** Pianist Alexander Slobodyanik will perform as soloist with the New York Philharmonic in a series of concerts, conducted by Yuri Temirkanov, part of the 1991-1992 season of the New York Philharmonic at Avery Fisher Hall, Lincoln Center.

He will perform the Ravel Concerto for Left Hand. Concerts are on October 10, 12 and 15 at 8 p.m. and October 11 at 11 a.m.

Tickets are available at the Avery Fisher Hall Box Office, Lincoln Center Plaza, (212) 875-5030; prices are: \$50, \$40, \$35, \$30, \$25 and \$10.

Whereas Ukraine and Russia signed an agreement on August 29, 1991, recognizing each other's rights to state independence and affirming each other's territorial integrity;

Whereas Ukraine, a nation of 52 million people, with its own distinct linguistic, cultural and religious traditions, is determined to take its place among the family of free and democratic nations of the world;

Whereas the Congress has traditionally supported the rights of peoples to peaceful and democratic self-determination; and

Whereas pursuant to Article VIII of the Helsinki Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe all peoples always have the right, in full freedom, to determine, when and as they wish, their internal and external political status, without external interference, and to pursue as they wish their political, economic, social and cultural development: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring). That it is the sense of the Congress that the president —

(1) should recognize Ukraine's independence and undertake steps toward the establishment of full diplomatic relations with Ukraine should the December 1, 1991, referendum confirm the Ukrainian Parliament's independence declaration; and

(2) should use United States assistance, trade and other programs to support the government of Ukraine and encourage the further development of democracy and a free market in Ukraine.

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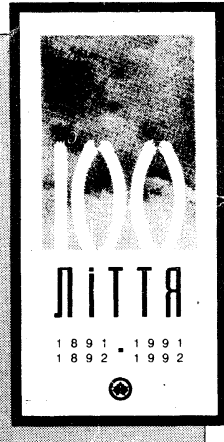
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